

Raystown Lake Project

1994 Master Plan

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District



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Raystown Lake Master Plan Update

Baltimore District

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The work represented in this report was conducted by the Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers, under the general direction of Colonel Frank Finch.

The work was conducted through a cooperative effort between Operations Division and Planning Division. Staff supervision was conducted by John P. O'Hagan, Chief Operations Division and Stan Snarski, Chief Project Operations Branch; and James F. Johnson, Chief Planning Division and Larry J. Lower, Chief Environmental Resources Branch.

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GLOSSARY

Aesthetic Resource - Those natural or man-made feature(s) of the environment which can be perceived by the senses. This involves the unified combination of water resources, landforms, vegetation, and user characteristics at a site. An aesthetic resource may be a particular landscape, viewshed, or view.

Aquaculture - As per initial proposals of this Master Plan, aquaculture is concerned with the infrastructure required to raise specific types of fish and/or to do research on certain types of fish.

Archaeological Resources - (1) Objects or areas made or modified by man, and data associated with these artifacts and features. (2) Objects or areas made or modified by man (including their setting, if they provide a context in which to interpret the resource). These include occupational sites, work areas, evidence of farming or hunting and gathering, burials and other funerary remains, artifacts, and structures of all types--usually dating from prehistoric or aboriginal periods, or from historic periods and non-aboriginal activities for which only vestiges remain.

Architectural Resources - Structures, landscaping, or other human constructions that possess artistic merit, and particularly representative of their class or period, or represent achievements in architecture, engineering, technology, design, or scientific research and development; such resources may be important for their archeological or historical value as well.

Artesian Wells - A deep well in which water is forced up by pressure of underground water draining from higher grounds.

Artifact - In the broadest sense, any product or by-product of historic human activity.

Augmentation - The act of adding to or enlarging.

Boat-to Camping - Camp sites developed in close proximity to the shoreline with only water access to site. These sites are primitive in scope.

Boat Launch - The recreation inventories and analyses in this report define the number of boat launches by the number of launch lanes. For example, Weaver's Falls Recreation Area has one boat launch which consists of two launch lanes. Therefore, the number of launch lanes in the inventories and analyses will exceed the actual number of boat launches.

Carrying Capacity - The maximum population size of a given species or user group in an area beyond which no significant increase can occur without damage occurring to the area and to the species or activity.

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

cfs - Cubic feet per second; used in the description of the rate of water released from a reservoir.

Community - All of the plants and animals in an area or volume; a complex association usually containing both animals and plants.

Cultural Resources - This term refers to those tangible and intangible aspects of cultural systems, both living and dead, that are valued by or representative of a given culture or that contain information about a culture. These resources are finite and nonrenewable and include, but are not limited to, sites, structures, districts, objects, and historical documents associated with or representative of peoples, cultures, and human activities and events either in the present or in the past. Cultural resources can also include the primary written and verbal data for interpreting and understanding those tangible resources.

Cumulative Impact - The effect on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Dredging - To remove earth from the bottom of bodies of water for a specific purpose that may or may not disturb the ecosystem.

Drive-to Camping - Camping areas developed with the infrastructure required for driving a vehicle to the campsite. Site may be either primitive or more developed.

Ecology - The study of the interrelationship of organisms with and within their environment.

Effects - "Effects" include: (a) Direct effects, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place. (b) Indirect effects, which are caused by the action and area later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

Effects and impacts as used in these regulations are synonymous. Effects include ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects may also include those resulting from actions which may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effect will be beneficial.

EM - Engineering Memorandum, usually followed by a series of numbers.

Endangered Species - The term "Endangered Species" means any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of the range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined by the Secretary of the Interior to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of this chapter would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.

Environmental Assessment - (a) Means a concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to: (1) Briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact. (2) Aid an agency's compliance with the Act when no environmental impact statement is necessary. (3) Facilitate preparation of a statement when one is necessary. (b) Shall include brief discussions of the need for the proposal, of alternatives as required of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, and a listing of agencies and persons consulted.

ER - Engineering Regulations, usually followed by a series of numbers.

Finding Of No Significant Impact (FONSI) - As specified in the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA, "Finding of No Significant Impact" means a document by a Federal agency briefly presenting the reasons why an action, not otherwise excluded (Section 1508.4), will not have a significant effect on the human environment and for which an environmental impact statement therefore will not be prepared. It shall include the environmental assessment or a summary of it and shall note any other environmental documents related to it (Section 1501.7(a)(5)). If the assessment is included, the finding need not repeat any of the discussion in the assessment but may incorporate it by reference.

Flood - A general and temporary condition of particular or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland and/or tidal waters, and/or the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood Control Pool - Reservoir volume above the conservation or joint-use pool that is kept empty to catch flood runoff and then evacuated as soon as possible to keep it in readiness for the next flood.

Flood Plain - 1) The extent of a flood plain obviously fluctuates with the size of overbank stream flows. Thus, no simple, absolute flood plain commonly exists. As a consequence, flood plains are delineated in terms of some specified flood size (e.g., the 50-year flood plain, the area that would be flooded by the largest stream that will, on the average occur once within a 50-year period). Such expected flood-return frequencies are estimated from historic records of a stream flows.

USFWS - United States Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service.

Gabions - Erosion control structures consisting of a wire net containing specific sized rocks generally placed along shore lines.

Guidelines - A guideline is a standard, criterion, threshold, optimum, or other desirable level for an indicator that provides a basis for judging whether an effect is beneficial or adverse. Guidelines are to be based on institutional, public, or technical recognition.

Habitat - The environment; the natural environment in which a population of plants or animals occur.

Hike-to Camping - Camping areas developed with limited infrastructure, such as foot paths rather than roadways; camping is generally more primitive than in Drive-to Camping areas.

Historic Resources - Evidence of human activities that represent factors of the history or prehistory of the nation, State or locality; places where historic or prehistoric events occurred even though no evidence of the event remains; places associated with a personality important in history or structures or evidence representative of traditional lifeways or practices. Cultural resources can also include districts, sites, structures, and objects important to an indigenous culture, a subculture, or a community for traditional spiritual, religious, or magical reasons, as well as places important for the artistic, recreational, or other community activities that take place there.

Infrastructure - Foundations for future development. (i.e. such as roads, trails, water lines, electric power, etc.)

Interpretive Ecological Area - A particular area located on a water resources project in which the natural resources, events or forces which comprise the ecosystem are analyzed and presented to the public through a variety of media for educational or aesthetic purposes.

PSP - 'Project Study Plan' that identifies who, what, where and when as well as estimated costs of master planning process for a specific resource project.

Landscape - Landform, water, and landcover forming a visual pattern; an expanse of natural and man-made scenery seen by the eye in one view.

Mitigation - "Mitigation" includes: (a) Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action. (b) Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation. (c) Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected area. (d) Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action. (e) Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Multiple-Use Concept - Term describing the management of water resource projects by which several land and water uses, as authorized for the project by Congress, are planned, developed and administered to meet the public need while conserving the natural resource.

National Register Of Historic Places (National Register) - The National Register is the official record of all districts, sites, structures, and objects of local, state, and national significance. It was established by the NHPA of 1966, which expanded the 1935 national landmark concept. To be eligible for inclusion in the National Register, properties can be publicly or privately owned but must meet the criteria found in 36 CFR 800 or 36 CFR 1202.6. The program is administered by the National Park Service.

National Wild And Scenic Rivers System - Rivers and their immediate environments which possess outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural and other similar values, and are preserved in a free flowing condition: (1) Recreation; rivers or sections of rivers readily accessible by road or railway, that may have some development along their shoreline and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past, (2) Scenic; rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments with shorelines or watersheds still largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads, (3) Wild; rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trails, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and water unpolluted.

NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act.

NGVD - National Geodetic Vertical Datum.

Node Development - Development concentrated in or around specific areas; clusters of development.

Oligotrophic - A lake having insufficient nutrients to support abundant plant and animal life, and therefore having a high oxygen content.

PGC - Pennsylvania Game Commission.

Project Area - The project area is a geographic space with an identified boundary that includes: (a) The area identified in the study's authorizing document; (b) The locations of alternative plans often called "project areas"; and (c) The locations of resources that would be directly, indirectly, or cumulatively affected by alternative plans, often called the "affected area."

Pristine State - A state of nature without human effect or with negligible human effect.

Quasi-Public - Areas that are leased to public organizations such as, The Boy Scouts of America.

Recreation Area - A tract of land and water area of substantial size which may contain one or several recreational activities on a project. Usually reached by a single access road for control purposes.

Recreation Benefits - The tangible and intangible gains to the public directly attributable to

recreation activities at a water resources project.

Recreation Day - A measure of recreation use consisting of a visit by one individual to a recreation site, area or project for recreation purposes during all or any portion of a 24-hour day.

Recreational Development - Any type of facility or improvements which are planned, designed, developed and managed for recreational purposes.

Recreational Experience - The physical and psychological benefits or liabilities which are derived from the pursuit of recreational activities.

Riprap - Specific sized rocks placed along the dam or shoreline to limit the adverse affects of wave action and/or shoreline erosion.

Scenic River - Wild and Scenic River Act usage. Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines of watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Significantly - "Significantly" as used in NEPA requires considerations of both context and intensity: (a) Context. This means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality. Significance varies with the setting of the proposed action. For instance, in the case of a site-specific action, significance would usually depend upon the effects in the locale rather than in the world as a whole. Both short- and long-term effects are relevant. (b) Intensity. This refers to the severity of the impact. Responsible officials must bear in mind that more than one agency may make decisions about partial aspects of a major action. The following should be considered in evaluating intensity (1) Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial. (2) The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety. (3) Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural areas. (4) The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial. (5) The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks. (6) The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration. (7) Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts. (8) The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historic resources. (9) The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Action of 1973. (10) Whether the action

threatens violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.

SRBC - Susquehanna River Basin Commission.

State Historic Preservation Officer - (SHPO) This is an official within each state appointed by the governor to administer the state historic preservation program. In addition, the SHPO has specific responsibilities relating to federal undertakings that affect cultural resources within each state.

Substrate - A material acted upon by a ferment or an enzyme.

Syncline - Geographic feature - sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line.

Threatened Species - The term "threatened species" means any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future through all or significant portion of its range.

Title X - A federal law that generated jobs; those employed in the Title X program helped to construct facilities at Raystown Lake.

Unit Day Value - A monetary value per visitor day of use which is assigned to a recreation activity or activities to determine the recreation benefits generated by an overall plan of those activities. May be applied to recreation opportunities foregone or proposed for comparison.

Universal Access - Accessible for all persons regardless of disabilities.

User Group - Identifies a type of user that has at least one dominate specific use or requirement of the facility (i.e. fisherman, campers, swimmers, etc.)

Visitor Day - A measure of recreation use by one person for one day or part of a day.

Visual Character - The character of a landscape is composed of patterns which consist of elements of form, line, color and texture.

Visual Compatibility - The degree to which development with specific visual characteristics is visually unified with its setting.

Visual Impact - The significance and/or severity of change in visual resource quality as a result of activities or land use changes.

Visual Resource - Those natural and cultural features of the environment which can potentially be viewed.

Raystown Lake Project

Master Plan

Section 1

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, initiated the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update in January 1993. The study was authorized by the U.S. Congress under Section 318 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992. This act directed the Corps to update the existing 1976 Master Plan for the Raystown Lake project.

1.1 STUDY AREA

The study area is located in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties in southcentral Pennsylvania (Plate 1-1). The project is located on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, approximately 5.5 miles upstream of its confluence with the Juniata River and 92 miles upstream from the confluence of the Juniata and the Susquehanna Rivers. The communities of Saxton, Entriken, Marklesburg, Hesston, McConnellstown, and Huntingdon are located close to the project. The largest community, Huntingdon, is the county seat for Huntingdon, PA, and the home of Juniata College. The Raystown Lake project is a Corps facility consisting of 29,314 acres, including the dam and reservoir area and the federal land downstream of the dam. The reservoir is approximately 30 river miles long and covers a distance of approximately 20 miles, "as the crow flies." The surface area of the lake equals 8,300 acres.

Project lands provide a diversity of habitats, including wetlands, moderate to steeply sloped forests, ravines, rangeland, and shale barrens. The lake and surrounding project lands are popular for boating, fishing, hunting, camping, and other outdoor recreation activities. An administration building which houses the project offices is located in the Seven Points area, near the community of Hesston. Project facilities include the dam, a maintenance complex, a number of boat launches, camping and recreation areas, two sewage treatment plants, one water supply plant, beaches, and several small outgrants and easements.

1.2 STUDY PURPOSE

The purpose of this Master Plan Update is to meet the requirements of Corps regulations by providing a guide for the use and development of natural and constructed resources on Corps fee-owned lands at Raystown Lake. The Master Plan provides general direction for the stewardship of project resources through the protection, conservation, and enhancement of project resources. As directed by Engineering Regulation (ER) 1130-2-435, Preparation of Project Master Plans, the update reflects changes that have occurred to the site, in the region, in recreation trends, and in Corps policy in the years since the original master plan was completed in 1976.

The Master Plan includes a programmatic Environmental Assessment (EA) which addresses impacts consistent with the conceptual level of Master Plan design. The EA is located in Annex A. The effects of initial recreation development and construction of the dam on the environmental and cultural resources were previously addressed in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared in 1973. Impacts of the proposed plan would be less than those resulting from earlier plans for development of the project. Site specific EA's will be prepared for individual development actions as the Master Plan is implemented and detailed designs are initiated.

1.3 AUTHORIZATION

1.3.1 Raystown Lake Project

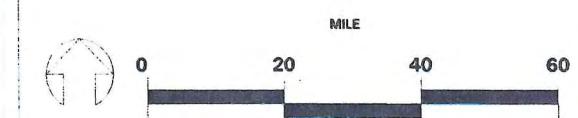
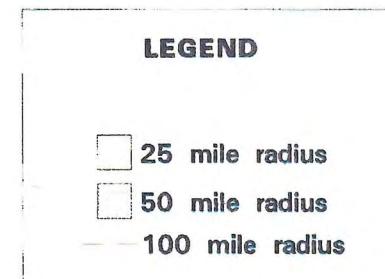
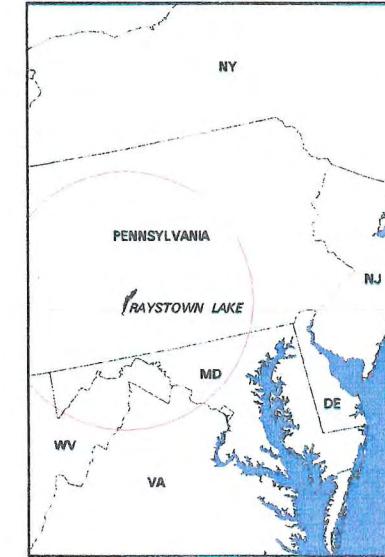
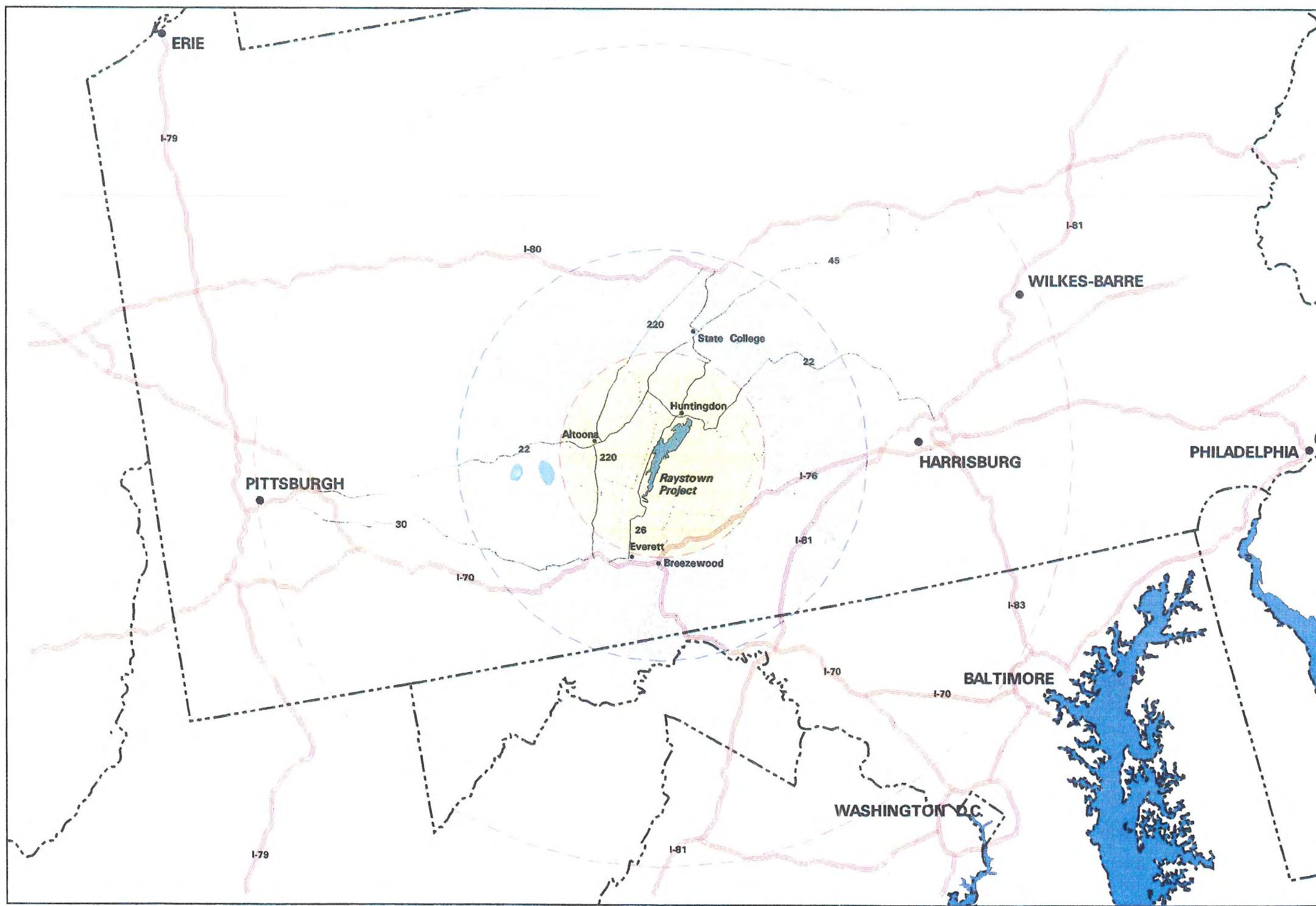
The Raystown Lake Project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-874), in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers as presented in House Document No. 565, 87th Congress, 2nd session.

The report recommended development of a multiple-purpose reservoir on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River to provide for flood control, hydroelectric power, recreation, fish and wildlife conservation and mitigation, and downstream low-flow augmentation for water quality improvement.

1.3.2 Master Plan Update

The Master Plan Update was authorized by the 1992 Water Resources Development Act (WRDA), Section 318:

The Secretary shall undertake a revision of the Master Plan for the Raystown Lake Project, Pennsylvania, and submit to Congress for approval on any proposed changes that significantly change uses of the lake, the surrounding land resources, or any facilities located thereon. As part of the revision, the Secretary shall evaluate opportunities for development of portions of the lake and adjacent lands by private parties. Pending submission to and approval by the Congress of the results of the revision, the Secretary may not make any significant land use changes at the project.



RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN UPDATE LOCATION MAP

MARCH 1994  U. S. Army Corps
of Engineers
Baltimore District

PLATE 1-1

1.4 MASTER PLAN SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

The Raystown Lake 1994 Master Plan Update is a working document that will guide the use and development of the natural and constructed resources on Corps' fee-owned lands at Raystown Lake project. The update process included review and evaluation of the 1976 Master Plan, data gathering and analysis of economic and environmental impacts of the alternatives and proposed plan, formal and informal in-house and agency coordination, preparation of preliminary conceptual and alternative plans, a public involvement program, discussion of the issues and special considerations inherent to the project, and selection of a proposed plan.

The Master Plan fulfills all the requirements for a Corps master plan, as identified in ER 1130-2-435, Preparation of Project Master Plans. This regulation prescribes "an overall land and water management plan, resource objectives, and associated design and management concepts," which provides the "best possible combination of response to regional needs, resource capabilities and suitabilities, and expressed public interests and desires consistent with authorized project purposes." Additionally, as specified in the regulation, the master plan contributes to "providing a high degree of recreation diversity within the region;" emphasizes the "particular qualities, characteristics, and potentials of the project;" and exhibits "consistency and compatibility with national objectives and other state and regional goals and programs."

As a planning document, the update presents concepts of plans, rather than details of design or administration. General planning objectives which evolved during the planning process include:

- ▶ providing a natural background for recreationists on the lake by limiting development and maintaining the pristine condition of the southeast slope of the project;
- ▶ maintaining an undisturbed natural buffer between the shoreline and all future non-water dependent development to reduce the visual impact from the lake and to protect water quality in the lake;
- ▶ utilizing the concept of development nodes for future development and other actions to limit environmental disturbance;
- ▶ balancing economic benefits and recreation facilities in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties by developing sites at each end of the lake;
- ▶ encouraging development that will increase economic benefits to the region;
- ▶ providing universal access for people with disabilities;
- ▶ considering variable lake levels in site and facility design; and
- ▶ avoiding development in environmentally sensitive areas, both species habitat and fragile or protected environments.

1.5 LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

Thirteen recreation areas located along the lake and downstream of the dam provide a variety of recreational opportunities. Facilities include a lodge, restaurants, marinas, campgrounds, picnic areas, boat launches, swimming beaches, and hiking trails. Recreation sites and facilities are managed by the Corps, concessionaires, and other agencies. Facilities managed by non-Corps entities include the Juniata College biology field station, maintained on 400 acres of project lands leased from the Corps; approximately 3,000 acres of project lands managed for wildlife habitat by the Pennsylvania Game Commission; Putt's Camp, leased to the Boy Scouts; and Seven Points Marina, and Lake Raystown Resort which are concessioned to different corporations. Other project lands are managed by the Corps for project operations, forest and wildlife management, and environmental protection.

Allocated project lands are classified for development and resource management consistent with the authorized project purposes and the provisions of NEPA and other Federal laws. The land use classification process refines land allocations to fully utilize project lands and must consider public desires, legislative authority, regional and project specific resource requirements and suitability. This allocated use takes precedence over any of the following classification categories. Agriculture or grazing use of project land is not a land classification but may be used on an interim basis to meet management objectives. Plate 1-2 depicts the Land Use Classification Plan for the project. Project lands at Raystown Lake are classified into project operations areas, recreation areas, mitigation land, environmental sensitive areas, multiple resource management areas, or easement lands.

1.5.1 Project Operations

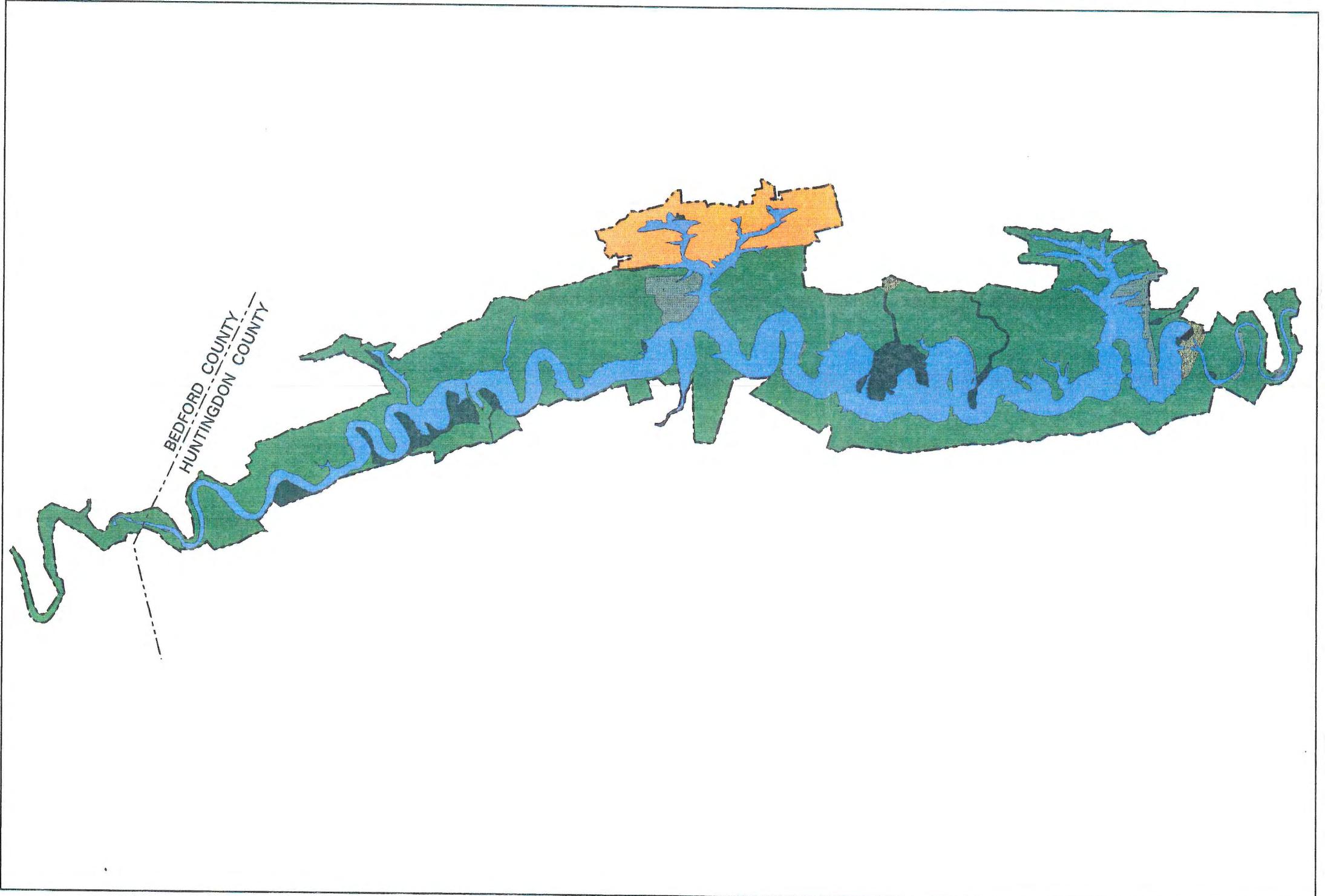
This classification category includes land required for the structure, operation, administration, or maintenance of the project. Approximately 4,000 acres are allocated to project operations.

1.5.2 Recreation

The recreation category includes land developed for intensive recreational use by the visiting public, including developed recreation areas and areas for concession, resort, and quasi-public development. Approximately 1,740 acres are classified as recreation land at the project.

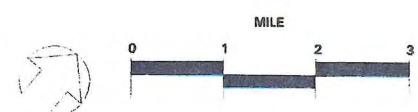
1.5.3 Mitigation

This classification includes only lands acquired or designed specifically for mitigation. Approximately 3,000 acres of project land at the project are leased to the Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC) for wildlife management and mitigation purposes.



LEGEND

- Environmental
- Lake Surface
- Mitigation
- Multi-Resource Management
- Project Operations
- Recreation



RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN UPDATE LAND USE CLASSIFICATION PLAN

MARCH 1994 

PLATE 1-2

1.5.4 Environmental Sensitive Areas

Environmental Sensitive Areas are lands on which scientific, ecological, cultural or aesthetic features have been identified (approximately 2,300 acres). The identification of these areas is supported by a narrative explaining the rationale for the classification. The areas are typically located within one of the other classification categories and are to be managed to insure that the sensitive areas are not adversely impacted by proposed actions. Agricultural and grazing are not permitted in these areas. Environmentally sensitive areas at the Project include Appalachian Shale Barrens, and habitat for both State designated and Federally listed threatened and endangered species.

1.5.5 Multiple Resource Management

Lands classified as Multiple Resource Management are managed for one or more of, but are not limited to, the activities in the following sections (approximately 9,200 acres). To the extent that they are compatible with the primary allocations the lands may be managed as described in the preceding paragraphs.

1.5.5.a Recreation - Low Density

This sub-classification includes low density recreation activities such as hiking, primitive camping, wildlife observation, hunting, or similar low density recreation activities.

1.5.5.b Wildlife Management General

This sub-classification includes lands classified for fish and wildlife management activities. Lands in this sub-category have been evaluated for consideration for lease or license to state wildlife management agencies.

1.5.5.c Vegetation Management

This sub-classification includes project lands which are managed for the protection and development of forest and vegetative cover.

1.5.5.d Inactive and/or Future Recreation Areas

Project lands in this sub-classification include recreation areas planned for future development or that have been temporarily closed. In the interim, these lands are classified as multiple resource management lands.

1.5.6 Easement Lands

All lands for which the Corps holds an easement interest but not a fee title are called easement lands. Planned use and management of easement lands are in strict accordance with the terms and conditions of the easement estate acquired for the project.

1.6 TABULAR LISTING OF PERTINENT PROJECT INFORMATION

DAM:	Type Length Height above Streambed Top Width Base Width	Earthfill Embankment 1,700 feet 225 feet 24 feet 1,550 feet
DRAINAGE AREA:	Raystown Branch; Saxton, PA Raystown Branch; Raystown Dam Juniata River; Mapleton Depot, PA Juniata River; Newport, PA	756 square miles 960 square miles 2,030 square miles 3,354 square miles
ELEVATIONS:	Normal Recreation Pool Flood Pool (Maximum) Surface Acres (786 NGVD) Total Project Acres (land & water)	786 feet NGVD 812 feet NGVD 8,300 acres 29,314 acres
SPILLWAYS:	<u>Ungated:</u> Type Crest Length Design Discharge	Flat-crested Weir w/ Erodible Fuse Plug 1,630 feet 212,000 cfs
	<u>Gated:</u> Type Crest Length Design Discharge	Ogee-crested Weir w/ Flip Bucket @ Base 90 feet 89,000 cfs
OUTLET WORKS:	Size of Warmwater Gates Invert Elevation of Warmwater Gates Size of Low Pool Gates (2) Invert Elevation of Low Pool Gates Elevation of Top of Permanent Stoplogs	4.75' x 6.75' 732 feet 5.5' x 10' 614 feet 622.8 feet
LAND ACQUISITION:	Total Project Lands	29,314 acres
RESERVOIR CHARACTERISTICS:	Shoreline of Recreation Lake Recreation Lake Area Area of Pool @ Spillway Crest Maximum Pool Area (Spillway Design Flood)	118 miles 8,300 acres 10,800 acres 11,750 acres

1.7 RELATED STUDIES AND REPORTS

Documents related to the Master Plan Update are listed in this section with the dates of publication.

- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| 1. | Definite Project Report, published as House Document No. 565, 87th Congress | 1961 |
| 2. | Report of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Appendix to GDM 3 | 1966 |
| 3. | DM No. 4a, Preliminary Master Plan March | 1966 |
| 4. | DM No. 14, Public Use Plan | 1969 |
| 5. | Environmental Impact Statement | 1973 |

6.	DM No. 16, Raystown Lake Master Plan	1976
7.	Hydroelectric Power Study	1978
8.	Boating Capacity Study	1988
9.	Operational Management Plan	1991
*10.	Reallocation Study, Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement	1992
11.	Recreation Economic Benefit Study (Draft)	1992
12.	South Central Pennsylvania Environmental Infrastructure Study	1995
13.	Juniata River Basin Study	1995
14.	Susquehanna River Basin Water Management Study	1996

* The 1992 Reallocation Study looked at reallocation of water storage at Raystown Lake for use in downstream areas. The Master Plan is a concept level plan for recreation development at the lake and is in no way connected to the reallocation plan.

Section 2

PROJECT GUIDELINES AND MANAGEMENT FACTORS

Guidance for the management of the Raystown Lake Project is provided by applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations; regional and local guidelines and standards; project and natural resource management capabilities and programs; and public needs and desires.

2.1 APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

2.1.1 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-66, Section 500)

This act authorizes the Corps to expand its recreation user fee program.

2.1.2 Water Resources Development Act of 1992, Section 318 (Public Law No. 102-580), dated 31 October 1992

Authorizes the Secretary to revise the master plan for Raystown Lake Project, Pennsylvania, and requires Congressional approval of any proposed changes that significantly change the uses of the lake, the surrounding land resources, or any facilities located thereon.

2.1.3 Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 U.S.C 12,101-12,213)

The requirements of Title III of the ADA do not apply to facilities operated by Federal agencies. The purpose of the Act was to extend the rights, privileges, and protection that had been made available to the disabled on Federal projects for many years prior to the ADA, to the private sector.

2.1.4 Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (Public Law 93-112)

The Corps responsibility to provide access to programs and activities for persons with disabilities is identified in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and its subsequent amendments, entitled the "Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services and Development Disabilities Amendments of 1978."

2.1.5 The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (Public Law 91-190)

The purpose of NEPA was "[t]o declare a national policy to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environmental and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich

the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality."

A Final Environmental Impact Statement for Raystown Lake was completed in March 1973 to address impacts of dam construction and recreation development. Because the 1994 Master Plan Update will result in less development and less impacts than were identified in the EIS, a programmatic Environmental Assessment, rather than a Supplemental EIS, is included as part of this document (Annex A).

2.1.6 Architectural Barriers Act of 1969 (Public Law 90-480)

This act ensures that certain buildings financed or leased by Federal agencies are constructed (or renovated) so that they will be accessible to the physically handicapped. It requires the General Services Administration, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to prescribe standards for non-military Federal buildings

2.1.7 Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-72)

The Raystown Project meets the requirements of Category C [projects funded for advance engineering and design prior to or during FY 1966 (1962 Act type recreation specifically authorized)] as set forth in ER 1120-2-404.

2.1.8 National Historical Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470-470w-6)

This act establishes policies for the national preservation program, including the National Register of Historic Places, and creates the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (AHP). Section 106 of the act requires any Federal agency with jurisdiction over a Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertaking to consider the effects of the proposed undertaking on historic resources and to afford the AHP an opportunity to comment. Section 110 of the act defines other Federal agency historic preservation responsibilities, including responsibilities to maintain agency-wide preservation programs, to use historic properties for agency purposes consistent with their preservation, and to document historic properties that must be damaged or altered. This section also provides broad authority to fund preservation activities and to charge preservation costs to recipients of permits.

2.1.9 The Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962a-1962(a)(4)(e); Public Law 89-80; July 22, 1965, as amended)

Title II of this act established River Basin Commissions and stipulated their duties and authorities. The President of the United States signed the Susquehanna River Basin Compact into law on December 24, 1970, subsequent to its approval by Congress and the prior approval of the involved states. The Compact provided for the creation of a single administrative agency to coordinate water resources efforts and programs of federal, state, local and private interests in the basin.

Within a few months of the signing of the Compact the signatory parties established the Susquehanna River Basin Commission as the administrative agency.

2.1.10 Flood Control Act of 1962, Section 207 (Public Law 87-874)

This act authorizes legislation and also authorizes assumption of the separable cost for recreational development plus joint project costs allocated to this function at Federal projects. Thus, it relieves local interests of any requirement that they participate in the cost of the project in relation to recreation.

2.1.11 Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 (16 U.S.C. 469-469c)

This act is also known as the Archeological and Historic Data Preservation Act, Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, "Moss-Bennett Act," and the Archeological Recovery Act. When enacted in 1960, this law simply authorized the Secretary of the Interior to conduct salvage archeology in advance of dam and reservoir construction by the Corps and other agencies. In 1974 it was amended comprehensively to authorize salvage in connection with all kinds of Federal, federally assisted, and federally licensed projects. As amended, it also directs Federal agencies to cooperate with the Department of the Interior in conducting of salvage, or to fund such work themselves, and to report to Interior if an archeological site will be disturbed, and on the archeological programs.

2.1.12 The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (Public Law 85-624), dated August 1958

The Act of 1934 authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce to provide assistance to and cooperate with Federal and state agencies to protect, rear, stock, and increase the supply of game and fur-bearing animals. Amendments enacted in 1946 require consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the state fish and wildlife agencies when the "waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized, permitted or licensed to be impounded, diverted...or otherwise controlled or modified: by any agency under a Federal permit or license. Consultation is to be undertaken for the purpose of "preventing loss of and damage to wildlife resources."

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in its report of 14 March 1961, recommended the acquisition of 3,500 acres to mitigate the loss of wildlife habitat resulting from the Raystown Lake project. This recommendation is contained in the project document, House Document No. 565. A revised report by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service dated 3 June 1965 and included in the General Design Memorandum, D.M. No. 3, determined that approximately 3,000 acres near Aitch would be used for mitigation lands. The Corps acquired 2470 additional acres for mitigation and leases a total of 3018 acres to the Pennsylvania Game Commission for wildlife management.

2.1.13 Flood Control Act of 1944 (Public Law 78-534), dated 22 December 1944,

Section 4 authorized the Chief of Engineers to construct, operate and maintain public park and recreational facilities in reservoir areas under the Army Secretary's jurisdiction. Recreational users of such areas were to be consistent with existing laws to protect state fish and game resources.

2.1.14 Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 (16 U.S.C 461-467), dated 21 August 1935

Known as the Historic Sites Act, this act declared it a national policy to preserve historic sites and objects of national significance, including those located on refuges. It provides procedures for designation, acquisition, administration and protection of such sites. Additionally, National Historic and Natural Landmarks are designated under authority of this Act.

2.2 AUTHORITIES

2.2.1 Local Authorities

Except as otherwise provided by Federal laws and regulations, state and local laws and ordinances apply on project lands and waters. These authorities include, but are not limited to, laws and ordinances governing the following:

- operation and use of motor vehicles, vessels, and aircraft;
- hunting, fishing, and trapping;
- display or use of firearms or other weapons;
- camping, starting or tending fires, and use of fireworks;
- civil disobedience and criminal acts;
- littering, sanitation, and pollution; and
- sale and use of alcohol.

Enforcement of State and local laws and ordinances is handled by the appropriate State and local law enforcement agencies.

2.2.2 Corps of Engineers Guidance

The Master Plan update has been prepared in accordance with guidance contained in the following Corps regulations:

EM 1110-1-400 Recreation Planning and Design Criteria

ER 200-2-2 Procedures for Implementing NEPA

ER 1105-2-100	Guidance for Conducting Civil Works Planning Studies
ER 1130-2-400	Management of Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation at Civil Works Water Resource Projects
ER 1130-2-414	Natural Resource Management System
ER 1130-2-435	Preparation of Project Master Plans
ER 1165-2-400	Recreation Planning, Development, and Management Policies

The rules and regulations governing public use of water resources development projects administered by the Corps are contained in 36 CFR 327. Persons designated by the District Engineer have the authority to issue citations for violations of rules and regulations governing public use of Corps water resources projects.

2.2.3 Regional Needs

Pennsylvania's Recreation Plan 1991-1997 was used as the reference document to assess the recreational needs of the regional area. The Recreation Plan was prepared by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, Bureau of State Parks, under the guidance of the Statewide Recreation Planning Advisory Committee and the Citizens Recreation Advisory Council.

The Raystown Lake Project is located within the boundaries of geographical Region 7, for state recreational planning purposes. Region 7 includes the counties of Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon and Somerset. The region is identified as being rural, with a considerable amount of both state- and privately-owned recreation land. Approximately 4 percent of the state's population lives in this region and earn the lowest average income in the state.

The Recreation Plan identifies the types of recreation development which are needed within Region 7. The Master Plan update proposes development of several types of recreation facilities which are listed in the Recreation Plan's top ten facilities that require additional development or rehabilitation. The facilities include playgrounds, fishing areas, picnic areas, historical areas, campgrounds, and paths or trails.

2.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

In accordance with Corps policy, a number of management programs and plans have been developed to provide guidance for long- and short-range operations and management of the Raystown Lake project. The Raystown Lake Operational Management Plan (OMP) establishes the management strategies, policies, guidelines, and procedures consistent with authorized project purposes for the efficient and effective administration of the project. The current OMP was completed in 1991. The OMP is used as a guide to provide multi-faceted recreational

opportunities to the public while responsibly utilizing the natural and man-made resources of the project.

Raystown Lake's unique diversity of natural resources shall be managed through good stewardship and sound land management techniques. The objective is to maintain and enhance the quality of these existing resources through an active management program designed to optimize the natural resource potential. The needs and desires of the project visitor are considered in the management of the project's natural resources.

Management and operation of the lake is carried out according to various resource programs implemented by the OMP. These programs include flood control/water management, natural resources management, recreation resources management, fisheries management, wildlife management, and forest management.

2.3.1 Flood Control/Water Management Program

Raystown Lake is regulated for control of floods on the Juniata River to obtain maximum benefits downstream; there are no other reservoir projects within the Juniata River basin. During non-flood periods, the lake is managed to maximize the benefits of other project purposes which includes maintaining pool levels in the lake for recreational use and aesthetic values, releasing minimum flows conducive to establishing and maintaining downstream fisheries, and supporting the Matson hydropower plant with minimum flows.

Raystown Lake is fed by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, which is located in the Susquehanna River Basin. A conservation pool of 786 National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) is maintained year-round, subject to low or high inflow to the reservoir. The variation of the inflow may temporarily fluctuate the pool elevation. At elevation 786 NGVD, the lake covers 8,300 acres, has a conservation storage of 514,000 acre-feet, and extends about 30 miles upstream of the dam.

Normally, releases from the dam are adjusted to approximately equal inflow to maintain the normal lake elevation of 786. However, during periods of low flow, the reservoir releases may be larger than the inflow to maintain specific downstream flows; this regulation of flows may result in a lowering of the recreation lake. During the winter and spring seasons (15 November to 15 May) a minimum release of 480 cfs is maintained, and from 15 May to 15 November, the release is decreased to 200 cfs, as agreed among Federal and state resource agencies.

Raystown Lake is operated and maintained in accordance with the Corps Dam Safety Regulation (ER 1110-2-1156) to meet Corps of Engineers dam safety requirements. The approved regulation plan for the project, a surveillance plan for monitoring the project during high water events, and a notification plan for informing District personnel are included in the Corps' Master Manual for Reservoir Regulation in the Susquehanna River Basin. The Flood Emergency Plan for Raystown Lake contains information which would be pertinent should a catastrophic dam safety condition occur at the project. Included are downstream inundation mapping, a notification plan for

downstream inundation mapping, and a notification plan for advising area residents of the situation. The Dam Safety Regulation and the Master Manual for Reservoir Regulation are periodically revised to reflect changes in the regulation plan or notification plan.

Separate from the Corps of Engineers outlet facilities is a run-of-river hydroelectric project with a rated capacity of 21 megawatts. This project, the William F. Matson Generating Station, is operated by the Allegheny Electric Cooperative, Inc, and became operational in 1988. All flows under 1600 cfs are normally passed through this hydropower facility. Flows in excess of 1600 cfs are directed through the Corps' outlet works. The Allegheny Electric intake facility is located between the main dam structure and the Corps' gated spillway. The intake tower has the capability of withdrawing water from different levels of the lake for downstream temperature control. The powerhouse is located downstream of the dam.

2.3.2 Natural Resources Management Program

The objectives of the Natural Resource Management (NRM) program are to manage natural resources on Corps administered land and water to insure their continued availability; to provide outdoor recreation opportunities on Corps administered land and water on a sustained basis; and to provide a safe and healthful environment for project visitors.

The Corps is the steward of the lands and waters at Corps water resources projects. Its NRM mission is to manage and conserve those natural resources, consistent with ecosystem management principles, while providing quality public outdoor recreation experiences to serve the needs of present and future generations. The purposes of the Raystown Lake project will be accomplished within the overall management policy. Additionally, public use of the project will be optimized in a manner that is consistent with the project's resource capabilities, and which maintains and enhances the project's intrinsic, aesthetic, and ecological values.

2.3.3 Recreational Resources Management Program

The recreational resources management program was developed to provide the public with a variety of recreational opportunities. Recreational resources provided at Raystown include land-based activities such as camping, hiking and picnicking, and water-based activities such as boating and swimming.

The purpose of the recreation program at Raystown Lake is to afford and maintain a safe, healthy, and enjoyable recreation resource for the user population. The project has well-developed marinas, camping areas, day-use facilities, and a resort complex. These facilities provide users with areas to picnic, boat, camp, hike, swim and fish. The lake is an important attraction for local and regional boaters because of its size and unlimited horsepower boating. It is well used on summer weekends and summer holidays. The lake includes both deep and shallow areas and has several "no wake" zones (Plate 2-1).

Existing recreation facilities are located on both sides of the lake and downstream of the dam. The

majority of the recreation areas were constructed by the Corps during the general construction of the lake; however, some facilities and additions to existing facilities were constructed under the Title X program. Twelve recreation areas adjacent to the lake are operated by Corps of Engineers; Seven Points Marina and Lake Raystown Resort are operated by concessionaires. A total of three recreation sites are located downstream of the dam. The Corps and the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) operate a day-use/canoe launch recreation area and a boat-launch, respectively. A campground is operated by a concessionaire.

2.3.4 Fish & Wildlife Management Programs

The fish and wildlife management programs are implemented at the project in cooperation with other agencies and organizations. These programs are carried out in conjunction with the PFBC, Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). These organizations work with the Corps to create, maintain, and enhance both aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat for game and non-game species. Fish and wildlife management activities overlap with the Forest Management Plan.

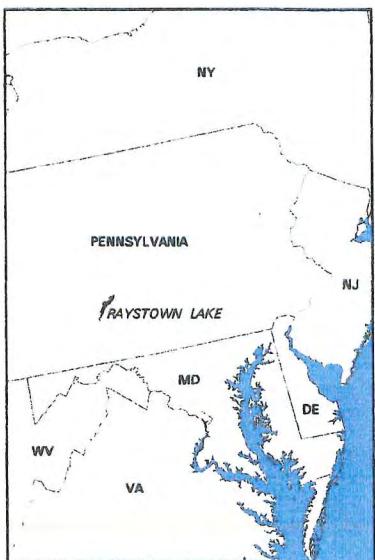
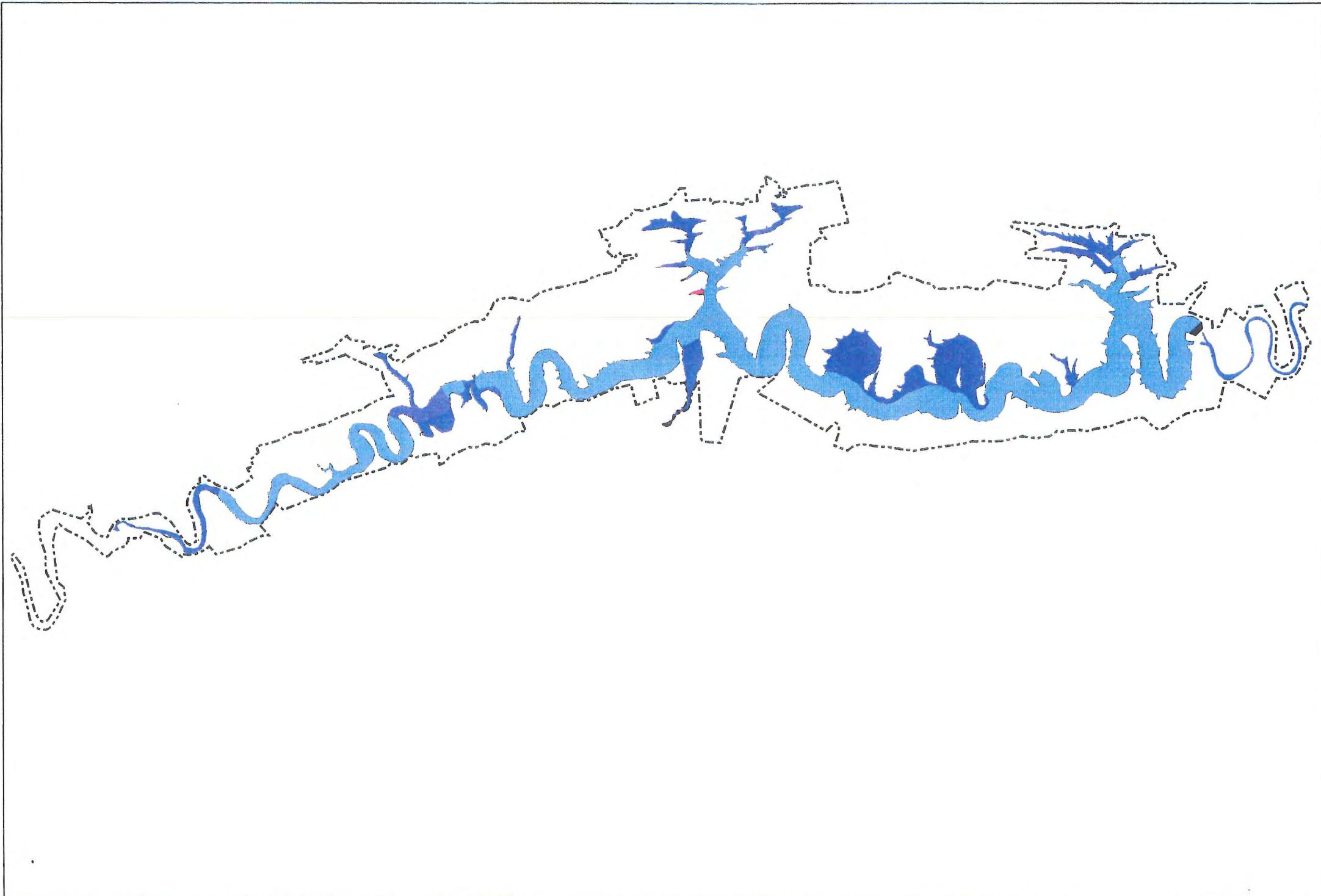
Approximately 129 bird species, 47 mammal species, 45 fish species, 25 reptile species, and 24 species of amphibians can be found within the boundary of the project. Important wildlife game species in the project area include white tailed deer, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, gray squirrel, eastern cottontail rabbit, and various waterfowl. Although the project provides a variety of wildlife habitats, increased habitat areas are desirable to provide additional food and cover.

2.3.4.a Fisheries Management Plan

The objectives of the fisheries management plan for the project were established through a cooperative effort between the Corps and the PFBC. The objectives include creating and maintaining a lake fishery that is ecologically desirable and equally favorable to game and non-game fish species, maintaining and improving the warm water fisheries, providing optimum fishing opportunities in the lake and streams of the project, and informing visitors about the management programs and the public's role in the programs. The PFBC is primarily responsible for maintaining aquatic habitat in the lake and streams. The PFBC conducts periodic fish population surveys to support development of a management plan for future fisheries management at the lake.

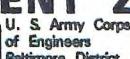
2.3.4.b Wildlife Management Program

The wildlife management objectives at Raystown include developing diverse native wildlife species consistent with the non-consumptive and consumptive recreational interests of the public, and with the ecological parameters of the project area; maintaining an appropriate ecological balance between wildlife populations, and their food and habitat needs through forest allied land management efforts; providing educational opportunities for the public pertinent to wildlife interests; and establishing wildlife research and educational areas within the project to be leased and/or administered by education or conservation groups.



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In order to meet the objectives of the Wildlife Management Program, the Corps and the PGC have agreed that the PGC will regulate hunting, and assist in the education of the general public on wildlife issues. The PGC also manages 3,018 acres of project lands designated as the Backbone Ridge Mitigation area.

The USFWS assists the Corps by providing advice and planning guidance concerning threatened and endangered species, and associated habitat. This agency also provides regulations for the federally listed threatened and endangered species at the project. The Bald Eagle is the only federally listed endangered species known to occur within the project area. Populations of the Northeastern bulrush, another federally listed endangered species, have been found in Huntingdon County and may grow around Raystown Lake in suitable habitat areas. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has also designated species that are threatened or endangered within the commonwealth.

Kate's Mountain Clover	Endangered
Osprey	Endangered
Eastern Woodrat	Threatened
Small-Footed Bat	Threatened
Least Bittern	Threatened
Shale barren primrose	Threatened
Yellow lampmussel	Threatened
Barn Owl	Concerned
Great Blue Heron	Concerned
Marsh Wren	Concerned
Illinois Pondweed	Undetermined

2.3.5 Forest Management Plan

The Forest Management Plan was implemented to preserve, conserve and/or enhance regional woodland resources, and to provide wildlife habitat. The plan's objectives include improving wildlife habitat, reducing soil erosion, controlling disease and pests, and reducing fire hazards. It is the Corps' policy that forest and woodland management will be applied to develop, maintain, protect, and/or improve vegetation conditions for timber, wildlife, soils, recreation, water quality, and other beneficial uses. The management plan provides for the continued production and harvest of forest products at the Raystown Lake Project through sustained yield programs, reforestation, and accepted conservation practices to the extent practicable, when compatible with other project uses.

Project lands lie within the Eastern Broadleaf Deciduous Forest Region of the United States. The original forest consisted predominately of communities of mixed oak-chestnut and white pine-hemlock; however, the forests are now predominately a mixed-oak. The major influences that caused the change in forest type were forest fires, logging, selective cutting of oaks and hickory, and diseases and insects.

The Forest Management Plan at Raystown is an integral element in managing the natural environment. In addition to performing valuable ecological functions, the forested areas enhance the scenic values and the recreational potential of the project. The Bureau of Forestry, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources and the PGC assist the project in the preparation of the Forest Management Plan. The Bureau of Forestry also assists the project with forest fire protection and prevention, and certain disease control activities.

2.3.6 Additional Management Factors

2.3.6.a American Disabilities Act

While the requirements of the ADA do not apply to Federal lands, they do apply to facilities on Federal lands which may be managed by other agencies or concessionaires. The existing Corps-managed facilities at the project are accessible for people with disabilities.

2.3.6.b User Fees

Legislation passed on 10 August 1993 (PL 103-66, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993) authorized the Corps to charge user fees for certain day use facilities within Corps projects. The Act also removed the requirement to provide a free campground at Corps recreation areas. This policy was implemented during fiscal year 1994.

2.3.6.c Alcohol Policies

The alcohol policy at Corps projects (Recreation Policy Letter 93-03; Revised Policy on the Sale of Alcoholic Beverages) permits the sale of alcoholic beverages on Corps projects by lessees in accordance with State and local laws. Facilities (e.g. resort type developments) which traditionally provide the sale of alcoholic beverages may do so where they are served in conjunction with other services within the establishment. Facilities with the primary purpose of selling alcoholic beverages are prohibited.

2.4 AGENCY COORDINATION

The management plans and programs providing guidance for lake operation and management are implemented through established Corps policies and in coordination with other agencies and organizations, including those listed below. Further descriptions of these agencies can be found in the Raystown Lake Operational Management Plan.

Federal Agencies:

1. U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service
2. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
3. U.S. Geological Survey
4. U.S. National Park Service
5. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
6. U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

State Agencies:

1. Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
 - 1a. Bureau of State Parks
 - 1b. Bureau of Forestry
 - 1c. Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey
2. Department of Environmental Protection
 - 2a. Bureau of Water Quality Management
3. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
4. Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission
5. Pennsylvania Game Commission
6. Pennsylvania Department of Transportation

Regional Agencies:

1. Susquehanna River Basin Commission

County and Local Agencies:

1. Huntingdon County Conservation District
2. Huntingdon County Historical Society
3. Huntingdon County Planning Commission
4. Juniata College
5. Huntingdon Area Schools
6. Bedford County Ambassadors
7. Allegheny Electric Cooperative

2.5 EXPRESSED PUBLIC DESIRES

Public opinion was requested through the Master Plan's public involvement program, and was an important element in the development of the Proposed Plan. As directed in Corps planning guidance, a public involvement program integral to the planning process was developed early in the Master Plan update process. Section 5.0, Public Involvement, provides greater detail on the process used during the formulation of the proposed plan.

Area residents and project user groups at Raystown have expressed concern with the amount, type, and placement of future development at the project, as well as the management of its recreation facilities and natural resources. Public opinion also clearly supports preserving the integrity and aesthetics of the lake and project lands and expanding the economic capabilities of the area. Throughout the master planning process, the public expressed strong displeasure for the concept of development activities that were directed toward private and exclusive use. However, the public was supportive of the concept of development "nodes", which would encourage new development in areas that have existing facilities and infrastructure. These public concerns were incorporated into the proposed plan.

Section 3

RESOURCE INVENTORY

This section is presented as an overview of the natural, man-made and cultural resources at the project. The information presented in this section has been compiled from previous studies, reports, and investigations. The description of the resources is supplemented by graphics in the form of maps and tables, where appropriate.

3.1 PHYSICAL SETTING

3.1.1 Topography

The project is located in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province of the Appalachian Highlands in southcentral Pennsylvania. This area is known for parallel narrow ridges and broad valleys which run in a northeast to southwest direction through the state. The area surrounding Raystown Lake ranges in elevation from 601 feet NGVD at the damsite to 2,940 feet NGVD. Access from one valley to another is generally through notches or gaps that have been eroded through the mountains by cross-cutting streams.

3.1.2 Geology and Soils

The Raystown area is underlain by layered sedimentary rocks primarily of Pennsylvanian, Mississippian, Devonian, and Silurian age, which include the Pocono, Catskill, Devonian Marine Beds, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville formations. These formations were extensively folded as part of a regional syncline. The upturned ends of the rocks outcrop as parallel bands with a southwest to northeast orientation. The harder outcropping layers, composed of materials such as sandstones and conglomerate, eroded very slowly while layers composed of softer, more erodible shales and mudstones were weathered away. Over time, the steep-slopes, high ridges and deep valley terrain characteristics of the region formed southwest to northeast orientation. The combination of parent material, orientation, and climate led to growth and development of existing flora and fauna including the unique geotopographic and ecologic systems known as shale barrens. This region is also underlain by mineral resources which include bituminous coal and iron ore.

The soils of Huntingdon County range from extremely shallow and rocky in the mountains to moderately deep and well-drained in the valley. The basin soils are dominated by the Berks-Weikert-Ernest and Calvin-Klinesville-Albrights associations, with the latter making up most of the general area. This soil association is found in hilly areas where the bedrock is siltstone and red shale. The soils are generally shallow to moderately deep and well drained.

3.1.3 Floodplain and Watershed

Raystown Lake is located in a narrow valley surrounded by steep, heavily wooded slopes. Construction of the reservoir flooded much of the original low-lying floodplain, leaving limited areas of level or gently sloping land adjacent to the lake. Most of these areas are located on the northwest bank. The majority of the existing recreational facilities have been developed on this bank.

The watershed above Raystown Lake drains an area of 960 square miles (Plate 3-1). The watershed is approximately 57 miles long and 35 miles wide at its widest section; it is bound by the Allegheny Front on the west, the drainage divide of the Frankstown Branch on the north, the Aughwick Creek divide on the east, and the Potomac River divide on the south.

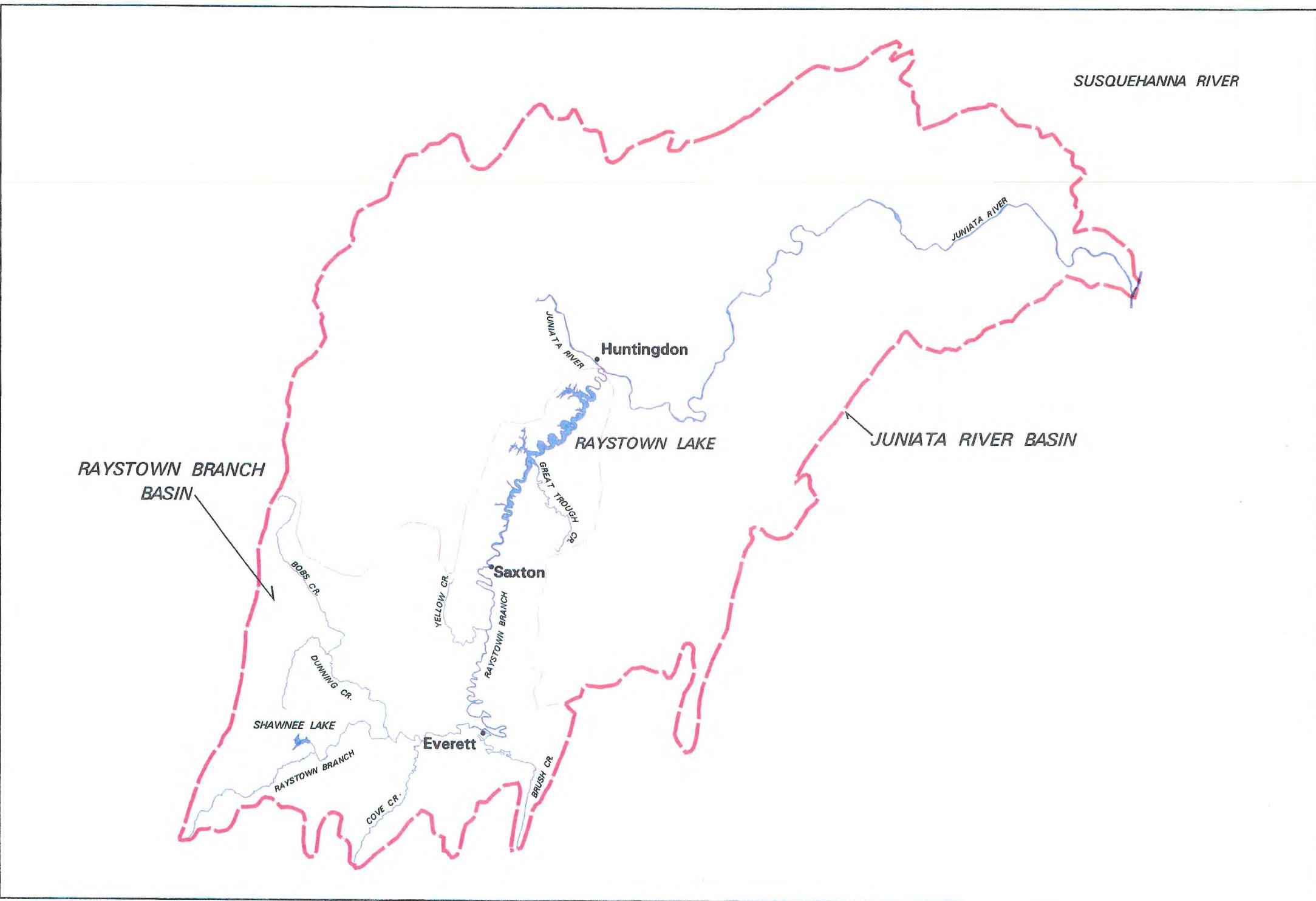
The entire Juniata River basin drains 3,409 square miles from its headwaters in Bedford County to its confluence with the mainstem Susquehanna River upstream of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Thus, the Raystown project controls about 28 percent of the Juniata River drainage area. Elevations in the Raystown watershed range from 601 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) at the damsite to 2,940 feet NGVD on the Allegheny Front. The streambed slope varies from 5 feet per mile at the damsite to 20 feet per mile in the upper reaches of the watershed.

Principal tributaries are Dunning Creek, Cove Creek, Brush Creek, Yellow Creek, and Great Trough Creek. There are numerous dams in the watershed, but most are very small and control runoff from only a small drainage area. The only large upstream structure is at Shawnee Lake. In the event of a failure at the Shawnee dam, the volume of water released would raise Raystown Lake approximately two feet above normal pool, e.g. 788 feet NGVD. The Shawnee storage is equivalent to about 7 percent of the Raystown flood control storage. The other upstream dams are fairly small, and represent a minor percentage of the flood control storage at Raystown Lake.

3.1.4 Climate

The project is located in a humid continental climate, with some characteristics of a mountain type climate. The mountain and valley influence on the air movements causes greater temperature extremes than are typically experienced in southcentral Pennsylvania. Consequently, the daily temperature range is greater with the valley influences. Fog is common in the area and local reports indicate that the occurrence of fog has increased since the construction of the lake. This phenomenon is caused by the increased water surface, and subsequent evaporation and condensation.

The ridge and valley province where the project is located is not rugged for a true mountain region, but does have many of the characteristics of a mountain area climate. The average temperature for the area is 51 degrees Fahrenheit. The average monthly temperatures from December through February are below freezing and January is the coldest month with an average



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temperature of 29 degrees. The warmest month is July, with an average summer temperature of 73 degrees. Typically, frost free dates are from early May through early October.

The effects of nocturnal radiation in the valleys and the tendency for cool air masses to flow downhill at night results in a shortening of the growing season by causing freezing conditions later in the spring and earlier in the fall than would otherwise occur. The growing season in this section is longest in the middle Susquehanna Valley, where it averages about 165 days.

The average annual precipitation for the Raystown Lake watershed is approximately 37 inches, with a mean average runoff of 16 inches per year since 1912. The minimum and maximum annual recorded precipitation for stations in the region are 23.61 and 53.35 inches, respectively. The months of March through August experience the greatest monthly average precipitation, with the least precipitation occurring in the late fall and winter. The average annual snowfall is approximately 33 inches.

Two types of floods generally are experienced in the Juniata watershed. The first type is a typical springtime flood caused by snowmelt and moderate to heavy coincident rainfall. The second type results from extremely heavy rains connected with tropical storms or hurricanes. The most notable storms of record in the Raystown watershed occurred in May 1889, May 1894, May 1924, March 1936, April 1937, October 1954, and June 1972 and 1993.

The storm of March 1936 which was caused by snowmelt and prolonged heavy rainfall, produced the greatest recorded flood along the Raystown Branch and the second greatest flood of record on the lower Juniata River. The peak discharges for this event were recorded as 80,500 cfs at Saxton upstream of the project and 190,000 cfs at Newport downstream. The 1889 storm which produced an average rainfall depth of 6.7 inches in the Juniata basin resulted in the second largest flood of record on the Raystown Branch (41,300 cfs at Saxton), and the greatest flood in the lower Juniata basin (209,000 cfs at Newport).

The June 1972 flood was produced by heavy rainfall associated with the remnants of Hurricane Agnes, and resulted in the third largest flood of record for the Raystown watershed and the Juniata River basin. During that event, the partially completed reservoir project was very effective in reducing the flood crests downstream, including reductions of 4.6 feet at Mapleton Depot, 3.3 feet at Newport, and 0.8 feet at Harrisburg. At the dam, the peak inflow was 60,000 cfs while the maximum discharge through the diversion tunnel was only 17,200 cfs. Without the holding capacity of the Raystown Dam, an Agnes event would have been the largest flood of record on the lower Juniata River, i.e., at Newport, a maximum flow of 187,000 cfs was recorded; this value would have been 226,000 cfs without the Raystown project construction.

The most severe prolonged period of drought in the Raystown Branch basin occurred from 1930 to 1932. Other significant periods of low flow include droughts in 1914, 1922, 1944, 1953, 1957, 1962-66, 1988, and 1991-92. Generally, low flow periods start during the summer and peak in August through October. Prolonged droughts such as the 1930-32 period continue all the way through the winter months into the next year, with only a brief respite during the spring snowmelt.

3.1.5 Air Quality

The air quality is good and is not a management factor. The area of Raystown is rural and has extensive woodlands. There are no limiting factors that adversely affect the air quality in this region.

3.2 NATURAL RESOURCES

3.2.1 Ground Water

The groundwater table in the area was raised when the lake was filled. This decreased the stability of existing "high and dry" areas; however, it did not have any destructive effects. The location of the lake on the northwest limb of the Broad Top syncline caused increased pressure in groundwater which tended to cause many artisan wells within the syncline basin to increase their volume of flow. However, the increase of flow tended to be as slow as the rise in pressure because of the impermeable nature of the shale bedrock underlying the lake. The U.S. Geological Survey conducts biannual chemical analysis of the groundwater at several sites.

3.2.2 Surface Water

The Water Control Management Section of the Baltimore District maintains the responsibility of regulating the rate of water flow released from the lake at the appropriate temperature. Water releases are based on daily information from damtenders, telemarks, data collection platforms, and weather radar. A great deal of technical advice is received from the Middle Atlantic River Forecast Center which helps the District develop hydrological forecasts for the Susquehanna River Basin.

During normal non-flood periods, the lake is regulated to maintain a constant elevation of 786 feet NGVD, unless the inflow is less than the minimum required release from the project. The required minimum release is 200 cfs from mid-May to mid-November and 480 cfs from mid-November to mid-May. If the inflow does fall below the minimum required release, then the lake level may drop below elevation 786 until the inflow rate increases. Releases up to the plant's capacity of approximately 1600 cfs are normally made through the hydroelectric plant. Releases above 1600 cfs are made through the Corps' outlet works. At full flood control pool (elevation 812 feet NGVD), the lake covers an additional 2,500 acres, for a total area of 10,800 acres with 762,000 acre feet of water storage and at the recreation pool (786 feet NGVD) the lake covers an area of 8,300 acres and contains 514,000 acre feet of water

The 8,300-acre conservation pool is one of the largest lakes in Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna River Basin. Raystown Lake is a highland reservoir that enjoys a two-story fishery providing both cold-water and warm-water game species. Overall, the lake is oligotrophic in nature, with the embayments and shallower areas being more eutrophic than the rest of the lake.

Because of the length of the lake (30 river miles), water quality varies considerably between the upstream and downstream portions. The dissolved oxygen concentrations, transparency, and lack of significant algae blooms indicate that the deeper portion of the lake is oligotrophic, the central portion is mesotrophic, and the upper portion is eutrophic, which acts as a sediment trap and nutrient assimilation area.

The Raystown Lake project does not have any storm-drain systems. All water which does not percolate into the ground or disperses in other ways (i.e. sanitary sewers) flows directly into the lake. As stated in the previous section, the water quality of the lake is very good and is not adversely affected by direct stormwater runoff.

3.2.3 Sedimentation

Average annual sediment yield on the Raystown Branch at Saxton has been measured at 90 tons per square mile. This yield is approximately 20 percent lower than the average for the Susquehanna River Basin. Large-grained sediments tend to deposit in the upper end of the lake, while smaller-grained materials are transported further into the lake, with the finest portion deposited at the dam. A brief hydrographic survey conducted in 1983 concluded that although sediment is accumulating in the upper end of the lake, the rate appears to be well below the 500 acre-feet per year that was originally estimated. Properly supervised development in the area will minimize erosion. Presently, there are no major sediment source areas in need of land treatment. The lake includes a maximum of 871,000 acre feet of storage with 38,000 acre feet allocated for sediment accumulation.

3.2.4 Shoreline Erosion

Both vegetative management practices and mechanical practices are employed to minimize erosion. These practices may include the use of gabions and rip rap, live stakes, live fascines, or branch packings and are to reduce soil run-off, preserve the maximum water storage capacity of the lake for flood control, maintain water quality, preserve and enhance the lake's fishery, and enhance the recreational opportunities through good water quality.

3.2.5 Water Quality

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 1983 Chesapeake Bay Management Study states that the Susquehanna River basin is dominated by nonpoint sources which account for 76 percent of the phosphorus and 90 percent of the nitrogen loads within the Chesapeake Bay basin. Much of this nitrogen and phosphorus loading is due to runoff from cropland and pasture land. Pennsylvania is a fully cooperating partner with other Chesapeake Bay states and the District of Columbia in mitigating the problems of the Bay. New initiatives in Pennsylvania are designed to reduce excess nutrient loadings from the Susquehanna and Potomac Rivers. Assistance to farmers is being provided to manage nutrients and control soil loss. On May 20, 1993 then-Governor Casey signed Pennsylvania's nutrient management legislation into law. It was the first such

legislation in the country. Pennsylvania's point source program, which has controlled phosphorus since 1970, is further reducing discharges of nutrients.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (formally the PA Department of Environmental Resources), Bureau of Water Quality Management prepared a Water Quality Assessment in 1994 to report both to Congress and Pennsylvanians the status of Pennsylvania's water quality and all facets of the Commonwealth's water quality management program. This report is based on information available through November 1993; the report was used as the main source of information for this section on water quality.

Pennsylvania has had some type of pollution control program since 1905. The Commonwealth's first comprehensive water pollution control legislation was enacted in 1937 and is known as the "Clean Streams Law." This law has been strengthened by amendments a number of times, most recently in 1989. It provides the Commonwealth with an excellent legal framework for managing water quality. Most of the past emphasis in Pennsylvania's water quality management programs, as well as in the rest of the nation, has been toward elimination of point source pollution (sewage and industrial waste discharges). However, pollution from nonpoint sources such as acid mine drainage (AMD), stormwater runoff, agricultural and earth-moving operations, surface mining, oil and gas extraction activities, and discharges to ground water have significant adverse impacts in many areas of the Commonwealth. Increasing program emphasis and resources are being committed to nonpoint source pollution control.

Nonpoint source impacts have been reported on nearly 3,689 stream miles within the Commonwealth. The single, greatest source of degradation is AMD, which affects nearly 2,404 miles. Other major nonpoint source categories, impacting more than 100 stream miles, include agriculture, natural conditions, and on-site wastewater systems. Based on historical data, the overall water quality of the Juniata River is good. However, iron, pH, and fecal coliform have been found to exceed water quality standards at a number of points throughout the basin. A few areas within the basins have exhibited reduced water quality which has generally been attributed to industrial and municipal discharges and to AMD.

3.2.5.a Juniata River Basin

Raystown Lake is located on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River with the upper portion of the Juniata River basin. According to the "1994 Water Quality Assessment", the major source of reported water quality problems in this sub-basin is due to agriculture. Raystown Branch is one of the areas with the most problems. Nutrients and suspended solids are the primary causes of the reported problems.

The Raystown Branch of the basin has relatively good water quality. However, water quality in the area above Raystown Lake has been affected by contamination from AMD and/or sewage discharges. Water quality is also impacted by pesticides and other chemical runoff from agricultural fields. Nutrient loading from agricultural runoff (manure) also contributes to the eutrophication of receiving waters. These impacts have further affected aquatic habitat and

wildlife, water supplies, and water treatment systems. Nutrient loading in the upper end of the reservoir is moderately high due to upstream municipalities and agricultural runoff. The long retention time of the reservoir results in a significant reduction of the nutrients in the main body of the lake, and below the dam. Algae blooms occasionally occur in the upstream portion of the lake, and in some of the coves and bays. The downstream end of the lake, the release water, and the tailwater are consistently nutrient-starved.

The water quality of the lake is generally good. It is suitable for water-contact recreation and capable of supporting a diverse and healthy aquatic life. During the summer, the lake develops strong thermal stratification. Because of the 30 mile length of the lake, its curvilinear form, and its depth, water quality can vary considerably from one location to another. The outflow from the lake is normally of very good quality and quite clear, containing very low concentrations of suspended sediment. Because of the lake's large volume and depth, the outflow temperature is not rapidly affected by changing climatic conditions. Most of the outflow is released from the warmer upper levels of the lake, based on the management objectives for the warm-water downstream fishery.

The primary water quality management objectives for Raystown Lake are flow augmentation and temperature control to maintain and enhance the warmwater fisheries downstream of the dam. Flow augmentation is achieved through use of a minimum release policy which controls water temperature downstream of the dam by regulating the release of water from various levels in the lake to achieve optimum temperatures. This also helps to avoid any sudden changes in temperature that could be detrimental to aquatic life.

3.2.5.b Acid Mine Drainage

Past Coal mining practices have resulted in scarred landscapes, massive coal refuse or culm AMD affected banks, and AMD-affected streams. The low pH indicative of AMD, the toxic properties of heavy metals and the smothering effects of iron precipitates render a stream severely affected by AMD as a "biological wasteland." It is estimated that the cleanup of abandoned AMD problems in the Commonwealth will require up to \$5 billion, and up to \$15 billion to reclaim all abandoned mine lands. While some funding is available for AMD abatement, the magnitude and extent of AMD problems, and the difficulties associated with control, have severely hampered abatement efforts.

Acid mine drainage contributes to ground- and surface-water contamination in the Broad Top region. Contamination from deepmine workings is either discharged directly from a mine entry (usually abandoned) or may become impounded in one of the mine water ponds until the pond overflows and discharges.

Strip-mining has occurred predominantly at higher elevations where coal seams are closer to the surface. The stripped areas are rough as a result of stripping done prior to current reclamation legislation. While some unreclaimed strips have become revegetated, the majority remain barren. These unreclaimed strips collect direct precipitation, surface runoff, and groundwater. In some

cases, this water finds its way into deep mine workings through fissures in the bottom of strip cuts, or through deepmine workings exposed by surface mining activity. Abandoned strip mines can also create severe sedimentation and erosion problems, as well as safety hazards.

One example of the complex relationship between the geology and underground workings that exist in the Broad Top region is the drainage at Shoup Run. The largest volume of mine drainage discharge occurs through an abandoned mine entry in the Borough of Dudley, which then flows into Shop Run. This mine drainage is believed to originate in higher elevation coal seams in the Trough Creek Area. The interconnected deep mine workings allow this drainage to flow underground through part of the Six Mile Run stream basin and to discharge into Shoup Run.. Many such examples exist throughout the Broad Top region.

3.2.6 Aquatic Resources

3.2.6.a Raystown Lake

Raystown Lake provides 8,300 surface acres of aquatic habitat. The PFBC provides management of the lake fishery, including the stocking of several game fish species. Raystown Lake is the largest Corps of Engineers reservoir wholly within Pennsylvania that provides both excellent warmwater and coldwater fisheries. The lake is the only highland reservoir in Pennsylvania. The creation and development of the lake environment, as well as stocking efforts by the PFBC, provide important contributions to the fish and wildlife, and recreation purposes of the project.

The lake develops a strong stratification by June, with a 10 to 20-foot epilimnion and a 23 to 33-foot metalimnion. The lake is clear, cold, and deep, with a well-oxygenated hypolimnion during the warm months. Lake waters are generally characterized as soft and slightly alkaline, with oxygen levels capable of sustaining fish life to the bottom of the lake. Pollutants entering the lake are minimal.

Eutrophic conditions occur during late summer/early fall, and are pronounced in the shallow embayments and along the main stem of the lake upstream of Trough Creek. During those months and due to the limiting dissolved oxygen concentrations and temperature preferences, these areas amount to approximately 58% of the lake which is either uninhabitable or marginally inhabitable for cold water fish, including trout, striped bass, and smelt. With a lack of nutrients in this large portion of the lake, low primary production inhibits many fish species from reaching their maximum potential.

The reservoir provides a diverse habitat for a variety of fish and other aquatic animals. However, because of the lake's steep shoreline and low proportion of suitable substrate, aquatic vegetation is not abundant and non-vegetative cover (e.g., logs, stumps, boulders) in relatively shallow water is scarce. The lack of snags and debris for structure in near-shore shallows limits the area available for fish to spawn, forage, and hide from predators. The lack of physical structures along much of the lake shore is one of the limiting factors in the quality of the lake fishery.

Raystown Lake originally experienced yearly drawdowns of four to six feet when the Corps maintained a minimum low flow release of 480 cfs. In November 1983, after four years of testing, the release schedule was officially changed to the combination 200/480 cfs. This 200/480 cfs schedule has allowed the maintenance of a nearly constant pool elevation of 786 feet NGVD, with an expected drawdown of only 1.5 feet in normal flow years. This stabilization has allowed the expansion of the limited wetlands and submerged aquatic beds, and improvements in the fishery habitat. However, the 200/480 cfs release policy could result in large drawdowns during low flow years, which result in the death and stranding of shallow habitat organisms and the stressing of near-shore aquatic vegetation and shoreline wetlands.

3.2.6.b Downstream Aquatic Resources.

Raystown Branch. Releases from Raystown Dam are regulated to try to achieve target objectives for minimum low flow releases and temperature control in the Raystown Branch. The present temperature objective, established in 1979, is to maintain the naturally occurring warm water fishery downstream of the dam with the temperature regime as near as possible to that which existed prior to construction of the dam.

Aquatic habitat in the river downstream from the dam is a function of water quality and the physical structure of the stream, e.g., the extent of pools and riffles. Below the dam, the Raystown Branch makes four meandering loops in the 5.5 miles to its confluence with the Juniata River. This reach of the river varies from 100 to 150 feet wide and from one to six feet deep, with broken shale and rock bottoms in shallow areas. The natural gradient in this stretch is gradual, about five feet per mile. Except for some bedrock shelves, much of the river substrate is broken rocks and boulders. Deposits of sand, silt, and gravel have been made along the inside of each river bend; creating small islands and large, shallow gravel bars. Deeper pools have sand, gravel, or rock bottoms, and the river banks are mostly sandy silt.

Outflow from the dam is usually between 240 and 1,500 cfs, which includes the required minimum release. The outflow from the lake is normally of very good quality, with dissolved oxygen at or above saturation, low to moderate nutrient concentrations, and very low concentrations of suspended sediment. The alkalinity and Ph are usually similar or slightly lower than the inflow.

Downstream temperature targets are set to maintain a warm water fishery for smallmouth bass and rock bass. Both the hydropower plant and the Corps facilities utilize multiple ports to select intake flows from the different levels of the lake temperature requirements. The water temperatures of the release is regulated to meet within \pm 5 degrees Fahrenheit of the temperature of the Juniata River. It is frequently impossible to meet these objectives, because the lake water at all levels is slightly colder than the minimum temperature required. Generally, the summer temperature targets are met due to the various water temperatures within the lake from which to draw, but the winter temperatures are more difficult to match. This occurs because the lake becomes uniform in nature, with only a few degrees difference from the top to the bottom of the lake.

Fluctuations in water temperature during the spawning and early growth periods can impact the reproductive success of many species. Productivity, species diversity, and abundance of many species may be affected and may decline after each water temperature fluctuation. Recent surveys below the dam have confirmed the presence of the various mussels including the eastern floater, squawfoot, Susquehanna elktoe, and the yellow lamp mussels which recently have been determined to be threatened throughout their range.

Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers. The Susquehanna River provides approximately 85 percent of the freshwater inflow to the northern region of the Chesapeake Bay and is the major source of nutrients and pollutants in the upper Bay. The Juniata River is one of the largest sub-basins in the Susquehanna River watershed. While the main stem and other branches of the Susquehanna have problems with water quality and mine drainage, the Juniata drainage generally has no problem with water quality parameters or surface and deep mine drainage.

The Juniata River drains 3,409 square miles, with an average discharge of 4,300 cfs at Newport. The river forms a series of long pools 1 to 15 feet deep, separated by shorter riffle areas along fall lines across the river. Broken shale, gravel, and rock cover the bottom, forming excellent habitat for sport fishes such as smallmouth bass, rock bass, redbreast sunfish, channel catfish, and walleye. The water quality of the river supports 30 species of fish and 13 species of freshwater mussels.

Historically, the Susquehanna River, the Juniata River, and their major tributaries were used by the anadromous American shad for spawning, and by the catadromous American eel for nursery purposes. Stocking efforts and fish passage improvements at Conowingo Dam and three other dams on the lower Susquehanna River may restore these runs in the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers, as well as in the Raystown Branch.

3.2.6.c Fishery Management.

The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission manages the fisheries of Raystown Lake in accordance with a memorandum of understanding. The PFBC began stocking the lake in 1973 in an effort to establish a "two-story" fishery unique to the Northeast. Generally, a stocking management plan is developed every four to five years based on the PFBC census of fish population.

The initial management objectives were to develop a warm water fishery for bass, muskellunge, panfish, and striped bass, and a cold water fishery for trout species, notably brown and lake trout. The existing reservoir supports a recreational cold and warm water fishery. The species sought by anglers include tiger muskellunge, chain pickerel, largemouth bass, black crappie, bluegill, striped bass, yellow perch, channel catfish, and brown bullhead. Pumpkinseed, carp, white sucker, rockbass, and several species of minnows (golden shiner, spotted shiner, common shiner, rosyface shiner, and fallfish) are also present.

Some game fish including smallmouth bass, reproduce naturally on the lake. Northern pike have not become naturally established and will not be stocked in the future. Warm water species, such as muskellunge, tiger muskellunge and largemouth bass have proven to be better alternatives to northern pike. Brown trout are limited in numbers but have provided notable trophy catches. Rainbow smelt have been established in limited numbers, but their role as a forage fish for trout has yet to be confirmed. Walleye and pike have only provided limited returns from prior stocking. Alternative stocking strategies are planned for walleye as a means of better establishing the PFBC stocking efforts. In addition, future development of cooperative fish rearing ponds along the shore of the lake would provide valuable opportunities to improve the fisheries.

In conjunction with the PFBC, many sportsmen groups have volunteered hours, time, and money for the construction of fish attractors throughout the reservoir. The artificial habitat establishment efforts have secured some measure of success. However, the degree of success is speculative considering that some fish attractors may experience severe fishing pressure, with more imbalance than balance lent to the overall system. Both terrestrial and aquatic plant species have been established along the shoreline due to the stabilized pool level and the effective zoning of "no wake" areas throughout the lake.

3.2.7 Terrestrial Resources

The valley formed by Tussey and Terrace Mountains is predominantly tree covered. A narrow agricultural zone occupies Woodcock Valley, and some scattered agricultural activities occur on flat land adjacent to the Raystown Branch. The forests are predominantly an oak-hickory association with scattered stands of Virginia and Jack pine. The vegetal types surrounding the lake are highly divergent, and are influenced by soil, exposure, and topography. Some of the lake shore is steep cliffs that support little plant life. The majority of the shoreline was cleared during construction and now consists of some small trees and scrub vegetation. The important wildlife in the area consists of game species such as white-tailed deer, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, and gray squirrel. An occasional bear may be seen, generally during the early summer when they roam widely in search of food. The USFWS prepared a Planning Aid Report (PAR) dated January 1992 which identified types of wildlife resources found at Raystown Lake Project.

A great variety of wildlife habitat exist in the region with hardwood forests cover the majority of the land surface of the project area. The association consists of various oaks, including White, Scarlet, Red, and Black; hickories, including Mockernut, Pignut, and Shagbark; Flowering dogwood; Tulip Poplar; wild red and black cherry; and shrubs and vines such as Shadblush, Bittersweet, Witch hazel, Mountain laurel, Mountain pink, huckleberry and Northern fox grape. The hardwood forests were heavily logged and are now in second or third growth.

Several critical and unique habitats were identified within the project area: (1) wetlands, due to their scarcity, vulnerability, and national importance; (2) shale barrens, due to their limited range, and diversity of State rare and endangered plants and animals (such as Kate's mountain clover, and shale barrens primrose); (3) shrub/scrub wetlands, due to their scarcity and importance to the American woodcock, a species of State concern; (4) the vegetative littoral zone of the lake, which

provides most of the limited amount of cover in the lake; (5) the oxygenated hypolimnion of the reservoir, which provides a unique habitat for striped bass and lake trout; and (6) the 5.5 miles of Raystown Branch downstream of the dam, which would be an important spawning and nursery habitat for the return of the anadromous American shad and catadromous American eel.

Shale Barrens contain unique communities of plants which have adapted to extreme soil and climatic conditions. These areas are found on Devonian age outcrops of Chemung shale which are common to southcentral Pennsylvania. A "barrens" situation is created when the proper southern exposure, low soil moisture, shallow or nearly nonexistent soil, and steep slope gradient combine.

Hunting is permitted during the appropriate seasons on project lands where marked; the mitigation area is the most intensively hunted area in Huntingdon County for small game (pheasants and rabbits). White-tailed deer and turkey receive most of the hunting attention and other game species include black bear, ring-necked pheasant, bobwhite quail, several migratory species, and gray squirrel. Trapping is also permitted for raccoon, fox, and other furbearers.

3.2.7.a Vegetation

There are a variety of vegetation types on the project lands. These types are identified below.

Herbaceous Rangeland. Herbaceous Rangeland is characterized by grasses and a variety of other plants such as Queen Anne's lace, teasel, goldenrods, asters, ragweed, buckthorn, and dock. Some fields in the project area have wet spots with more typical wetland plant communities such as soft rush, sedges, rushes, and asters.

Shrub-Brush Rangeland. Shrub-Brush Rangelands are typically found in reverting farm fields that are in the later stages of succession. Many are densely covered by sapling trees such as American elm, sassafras, red maple, hawthorn, crabapple, and locust, and shrubs such as arrowwood, viburnums, dogwoods, blackberry, and choke cherry. Wetter areas may include spicebush, blueberry, and wild raisin. Several shrub-brush range land areas on project lands have large stands of scrub oak.

Mixed Rangeland. Mixed Rangelands are comprised of old pastures invaded by shrubs such as multiflora rose, blackberry, barberry, privet, and autumn olive. Grasses and goldenrod dominate the herbaceous layer with some dewberry and asters. This type of vegetation is a transition between herbaceous and shrub-brush rangeland with mature woodlands.

Deciduous Forest. Deciduous forest land is by far the most abundant habitat type on project lands. Shagbark hickory and red oak stands, approximately seventy to eighty years old, dominate the forest. Other commonly found vegetation includes white pine, eastern hemlock, and Virginia pine, with various oaks, elms, ashes, maples, and aspen intermixed throughout project lands. The moderate to steep slopes and poor soils cause slow tree growth throughout the project. Most trees are late pole to early mature stages of growth.

Evergreen Forest. Many of the evergreen forests are plantations of scotch or red pine. Naturally occurring stands of white pine, eastern hemlock, and Virginia pine also occur within the project area.

Mixed Deciduous Forest. The dominant trees in the Mixed Deciduous forest include red oak, white oak, Virginia pine, and white pine. Shrubs include black cherry, arrowwood, and maple leaf viburnum.

Bare Exposed Rock. The Bare Exposed Rock is composed primarily of share barrens, which are found on steep south or south west facing slopes adjacent to the lake. These rare xeric communities are home to several special concern plants and a rare invertebrate fauna. Barrens plants include the endangered Kates mountain clover and the shale barren primrose, designated as a threatened species.

Wetlands. Wetlands play an important role in the ecology of Raystown Lake by serving as nursery and feeding areas for various aquatic animals, filtering sediment and other pollutants from surface runoff, and helping to deter erosion. Generally, wetlands that exist on project lands are pocket wetlands, emergent wetlands, shrub/scrub wetlands, and submerged aquatic vegetation. Reference section 33.11 Wetlands for more information.

3.2.7.b Wildlife Management

The Pennsylvania Game Commission manages approximately 3,000 acres in the wildlife mitigation area near the Aitch access area through mowing, share-cropping, and plantings of wetland and upland vegetation. This area was set aside as mitigation for habitat loss associated with construction of the dam and recreation areas. The Corps acquired an additional 2,470 acres of project lands and leases a total of 3,018 acres to the PGC for wildlife management. Current development at the project constitutes what was identified as the first phase, or approximately half of the total development shown in the 1976 Master Plan. The total development proposed in the 1993 Master Plan is substantially less than the total development shown in the 1976 plan; therefore, it is expected that existing mitigation lands are adequate for the proposed plan. Further NEPA documentation, including additional mitigation, if required, will be prepared as detailed development plans are initiated for specific sites.

Since the mitigation area was established, the PGC has made various habitat improvements in the area. A 75-acre wildlife propagation area has been established to enhance the reproduction of small game species and waterfowl, plus habitat modifications for other types of wildlife. The PGC releases pheasants each year to provide recreational hunting for sportsmen and to establish a residential population of game birds. Nesting boxes for waterfowl and wetland plantings have enhanced the shoreline of the lake within the wildlife management area. The PGC and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) have constructed several small wetlands for waterfowl propagation adjacent to the Aitch access area. The PGC has also planted several acquired farmlands with fruiting trees and shrubs to enhance food for upland wildlife.

3.2.7.c Threatened and Endangered Species

Threatened and endangered species, both plant and animal, have been identified within the project area and steps have been taken to protect habitat for these species. The following paragraphs present a summary of the species that have been identified:

There are at least 11 Appalachian shale barrens, considered extremely rare in Pennsylvania, within the project boundaries. These barrens are located around the shoreline of Raystown Lake and support two rare plants, Kate's mountain clover, a state-designated endangered species that is currently being considered for federal listing, and the shale barrens' evening primrose, a state-designated threatened species. Other plants uncommon to the area may also be found on the shale barrens. The shale barren communities of Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon Counties are one of the most unusual, and most endangered, vegetational ecosystems in Pennsylvania. These areas are few in number and small in size, but contain plant species known only in these limited habitats. Thus, the small total acreage and harboring of rare endemic species makes the barrens important for natural area preservation.

Three wetlands found on project lands during earlier studies support populations of fringed gentian, a plant uncommon in western and central Pennsylvania. Two river bank areas near the upper end of the reservoir support populations of Virginia mallow, a state-designated endangered plant, and wild oats, a plant of special concern to the State. In addition, at least four sites below the dam support populations of Virginia mallow. Both of these plants lie within fringe areas that are two vertical feet or less above the normal conservation pool.

Recently, a population of eastern wood rats, a State-designated threatened species, was discovered along the Raystown Branch below the dam. Suitable habitat occurs elsewhere around the lake and other populations may be found in the future.

The Least bittern, a State-designated threatened species, was confirmed during breeding bird surveys to be nesting in two lakeshore wetlands. Marsh wrens, a species of concern in Pennsylvania, were also observed nesting in cattail wetlands around the lake. Black terns, a State-designated endangered species, use these same wetlands during migration.

Bald Eagles, a Federally-listed endangered species, and ospreys, a State endangered species, feed and rest along the shores of Raystown Lake. Additionally, the project may be an important wintering area for the eagles. Peregrine falcons, another Federally-listed endangered species, have been observed around the lake and may be nesting in the area. Although there is no documented nesting of either species, the PGC has erected several platforms in the wildlife management area for their use.

Other species having a state designation of threatened or concern include the small footed bat, the great blue heron, the barn owl, and the Illinois pondweed. In addition, the yellow lampmussel has recently been determined to be threatened throughout its range, which includes the project area.

Live individuals have been observed in the Raystown Branch both above and below the dam within the last two years and presently occur within the project.

Except for the occasional transient species and those listed in this section, no other Federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species under jurisdiction are known to exist in the project area.

3.2.8 Wetlands

Wetlands comprise 166 acres, approximately 0.83% of the project lands at Raystown Lake. Generally, wetlands located on project lands are limited by the steep topography and are located in relatively flat, low-lying areas along the lake at the mouths of tributary streams. The four types of wetlands that exist on project lands are pocket wetlands, emergent wetlands, shrub/scrub wetlands, and submerged aquatic vegetation.

Despite the periodic drawdown of the lake due to minimum flow releases, the limited amount of wetlands are of fair quality. Soils along the lake exhibit hydric characteristics and are saturated in varying degrees throughout the year. The lake has been operational since 1973; since this time a seed pool of wetland vegetation has developed.

Prior to the early 1980's, irregular drawdowns of the lake (due to the year-round minimum 480 cfs release requirement in effect at that time) hampered the growth of many wetlands. Submerged aquatic vegetation was never permanently established and the vegetative cover along relatively shallow shorelines were scarce. The lack of a permanent water level was the main limiting factor in the establishment of wetland. Since the minimum flow release was reduced from 480 cfs to the current 200/480 cfs in the early 1980's, more wetlands have established.

3.3 CULTURAL SETTING

3.3.1 Prehistoric Background

Raystown Lake lies within the Allegheny Mountain region in the Susquehanna River valley. As with other areas in the Mid-Atlantic region, the prehistory of this region can be divided into the PaleoIndian (13,000-7,000 B.C.), Archaic (7,000-1,000 B.C.) and Woodland (1,000 B.C.-1,500 A.D.) chronological periods. The PaleoIndian occupation of the Susquehanna River valley is primarily marked by the occurrence of isolated finds of fluted points. Both PaleoIndian and Early Archaic (8,000-6,000 B.C.) sites are known primarily through surface finds or uncertain contexts.

Middle Archaic sites are defined by projectile points, especially the bifurcate point style, on Holocene terraces and upland surfaces in the Susquehanna River Valley. The Late Archaic period in this region of the Susquehanna falls within a time frame from about 3,500-1,000 B.C. and can be divided into various traditions which are almost as numerous as the number of point styles recognized for this time period. The Fishtail Phase marks the end of the Archaic period and the

beginning of the Early Woodland period around 1,000 B.C. The Orient Fishtail point is the most common diagnostic artifact for this period.

The Early Woodland period (1,000-300 B.C.) in this area of the Susquehanna is marked by the introduction of ceramics and an intensification of burial ceremonialism. The majority of evidence from this period is chiefly limited to surface finds of trade items along the major streams. For the Middle Woodland period (500 B.C.- A.D. 900) in the Susquehanna region, a Bushkill Complex, Fox Creek, and Kipp Island Phase are represented. Clemson Island occupations (A.D. 700-1200) in the Middle and Upper Susquehanna had maize as a firmly established crop and many fortified villages. Changes from previous periods show the settlement focus to have been on highly productive agricultural soils in bottomland areas. Shenks Ferry settlement types are typically small sites although some may be nucleated villages. Evidence of subsistence pursuits on Shenks Ferry sites includes corn, beans, and squash from the Lower Susquehanna Valley. In the Middle and Upper Susquehanna region, maize agriculture was also present. The Susquehannock occupation of the Middle and Upper Susquehanna regions is marked by a very rapid occupation soon followed by desertion of the area.

3.3.2 Historic Background

Settlers came to Huntingdon County in the late eighteenth century which brought about the end of the Native American occupation in this region. Between 1750 and 1800, settlers from Maryland and eastern Pennsylvania came to establish the region between the Raystown Branch and Juniata River valleys. Robert Ray, a trader, settled in the Raystown area in 1750. In the following year, the British built Fort Bedford on the southern shore of the Raystown Branch. This fort was used as a supply post for the British campaign against Fort Duquesne in 1758 during the French and Indian War.

Forests were cleared for farming in the Woodcock valley and in the fertile bottomlands along the Raystown Branch. Sawmills were built on many of the streams and large quantities of oak bark were shipped for use in tanning hides in the making of leather. The first grist mill, known as "Tub Mill," was built in Penn Township near "Station Farm." Another grist mill was built in 1844 on Shy Beaver Creek at its confluence with the river. There were also three flouring mills whose locations are unknown. A tannery was built in Puttstown in 1857, with a 25-horsepower steam engine being installed in 1882. There were three other tanneries.

Iron ore was dug between Mulberry and Warrior's Ridge and at the base of Tussey Mountain in Hopewell and Penn Townships for shipment to Johnstown and Danville. There were several iron furnaces in the area.

In 1854, the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad was built at the base of Terrace Mountain along the Indian trail known as Warrior's Path. The trains hauled coal from the Broad Top coal fields to Huntingdon. They also carried iron ore, lumber, and other local products. The railroad was removed in 1954. By 1820, post offices were established in Coffee Run, McConnellstown, Aitch, Cove Station, Shy Beaver, Grafton, and Marklesburg.

Local communities were established as the need for trade arose in the area. Most of the settlements were either along State Route 26, at the base of Tussey Mountain west of the Raystown Branch, or were built to the east of Terrace Mountain, adjacent to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad after its construction in 1854. One of the earliest communities was Marklesburg, founded in 1844. Puttstown was founded by Jacob Putt in 1840; Coffee Run was first settled by James Entriken, Sr. at the mouth of Coffee Run between 1790 and 1800.

Each township had several widely scattered schools, usually with one in each village. However, most were built after the Civil War. Churches were numerous throughout the valley.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, timber was being cleared as part of the major lumber industry in the northeast part of the United States. The region was largely based on a subsistence farm economy, with most farms producing for themselves, selling their surplus, and buying those few items which could not be made at home.

In 1907, the Pennsylvania Electric Company built a dam and a 2,100-kilowatt hydroelectric plant at Hawn's Bridge, Juniata Township, on the Raystown Branch. Residences, commercial establishments, and marinas were built for recreational purposes near the stream. The upper slopes were almost entirely undeveloped except for a few farms and township roads.

As machinery progressed and production agriculture of the twentieth century developed, the earlier farms on the steep fields and ridges were no longer economical units. Fields and in many cases, farms, were abandoned and returned to scrub growth. Although farming has continued in the limestone soils along State Route 26, the less fertile ridges of the original project area contain many non-operating farms.

3.3.3 Original Project Construction

As a result of the development of the existing project, a number of changes were made to project lands. Part of the construction of the existing project included removing structures below elevation 812 feet NGVD and vegetation between elevation 765 and 789 feet NGVD. Land between elevation 640 and 786 feet NGVD was inundated by the impoundment of the reservoir.

One-hundred farm families and 200 non-farm families were relocated. Additionally, summer cottages, farmsteads (including dwellings, barns, sheds, cribs, pens, silos, spring houses, and milk houses), trailers, an abandoned grist mill, and commercial properties were razed in preparation for the construction of the lake. All of the existing churches located within the original project area were cleared. Thirteen cemeteries, containing 408 graves, were reinterred outside of the project boundaries.

Only one road, Legislative Route (LR) 994 in Lincoln Township, was relocated within the original project area. Several State and township roads were cut off in certain areas due to the construction of the reservoir. The new road was constructed south of the project lands. Additionally, five bridges within the existing project area were raised.

3.3.4 Previous Investigations

In the late 1960's, the original project area up to and beyond the proposed maximum flood control pool elevation of 812 feet NGVD, was extensively studied in regard to cultural resources in advance of the construction of the existing reservoir project. Most of the investigations were conducted by Pennsylvania State University under contract with the National Park Service. Investigations of the entire project area were detailed in a 1966 report by Ira F. Smith, III, titled Raystown Reservoir Archeological Salvage and Survey Program. The report listed all of the identified sites, and included site-specific discussions, artifacts found, a time period determination, and any recommendations for future study. The archeological resources identified by Smith were evaluated in order to determine their importance. After preliminary identification and evaluation of significance, Phase III data recovery was performed to preserve valuable information from specific sites that were determined to be of special significance. Data recovery was conducted and published on the Sheep Rock Shelter (Michels and Smith, 1967; Michels and Dutt, 1968) and the Workman Site (Michels and Huner, 1968). For the most part, the archeological investigations concentrated on the prehistoric resources; however, historic structures were also identified, and as a result the Brumbaugh House is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Site 36Hu11, although it has a prehistoric phase as well, is primarily important for its nineteenth century context.

3.3.5 Project Cultural Resources

The terrain is extremely steep in this region, and therefore, most project lands have a low potential for containing prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Most prehistoric resources that were discovered were located near the river. Most of the sites were seasonal hunting camps which were not considered significant enough for further investigation. Almost all of the sites identified on project lands were inundated as part of the original project. Only a few identified sites (36Hu14; 36Hu15; Quarry Site - 36Hu16; Shy Beaver - 36Hu27; H8795; E8231; E8232; and E8274) were located above the current water level.

The Sheep Rock Shelter (36Hu1) was subject to extensive data recovery investigations. It was discovered that the earliest occupation of the Sheep Rock shelter dates from about the seventh millennium B.C., within the Early Archaic period, and was continuously occupied until the middle of the sixteenth century A.D. Various types of pottery, projectile points, a French rifle flint from the late 1700's, two rifle balls and two worn fragments of "Kentucky cloth" were found in the Sheep Rock shelter. The site location is now inundated. Other significant prehistoric sites include the Workman Site (36Bd36) located outside of the project lands and the Mussel Rock Shelter (36Hu6) which is now inundated. Early Woodland pottery found at the Workman Site is characteristically different than that found at the Sheep Rock Shelter (ca. 30 miles away). The period of occupation for this site extends from Archaic through the historic era, with a gap in the late nineteenth century/early twentieth century chronology. This site provided valuable data on the occupation of the area. Mussel Rock had a habitation period covering the Woodland period. Assorted pottery types were found as well as projectile points from different stages of the Woodland period. There were other prehistoric sites intensively investigated that did not yield

significant or numerous finds. These include the Quarry Site - 36Hu16; 36Hu19; the Entriken Bridge Site - 36Hu24; and Baker Sites Nos. 1 and 2 - 36Hu25 and 36Hu26, respectively.

The Brumbaugh House and the Cloyd Rhodes House are two important structures from the historic period. The Brumbaugh House, a stone and frame structure built in 1804, is located on the former Brumbaugh homestead that was once called "Timothy Meadows." Since being placed on the National Register of Historic Places, the house has been the target of arson and vandalism. The remaining walls of the house are currently enclosed by a fence. The house is still listed on the National Register at the request of the Historical Society. The Rhodes house is also constructed of stone. It is located in the Lake Raystown Resort and serves now as a food store and concession at the campground and beach.

3.3.6 Current Lake Operations

Currently, the lake experiences a drawdown of 13 feet at a 100-year frequency; the yearly range fluctuates around 1.5 feet. As a result, the locations of some of the known archeological sites are periodically exposed above water level. However, the significant sites were previously salvaged as discussed above. Periodic rises in the lake level for flood control purposes, lasting from one to seven days, can cause temporary inundation of project lands from 786 to 812 feet NGVD. Lands between 786 and 790 are flooded at a five-year frequency.

3.3.7 Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The Raystown Master Plan Update is a conceptual document, and will be utilized to direct future planning and implementation actions. All project actions in new locations will take into account potential affects on cultural resources, so that project sites will be selected that will not adversely affect cultural resources. All new Federal actions will be evaluated for potential effects, including the conducting of identification and evaluation surveys, and coordinated fully with the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer, as specified under the National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR 800, Section 106, and its implementing regulations. Known sites will be avoided, and all work will cease in an area upon discovery of unknown cultural resources. As funding permits, the Baltimore District will develop and implement a Cultural Resource Management Plan, as directed by Section 110 of NHPA.

3.4 HAZARDOUS, TOXIC, AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE

In accordance with the "Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) for Civil Works, dated 26 July 1992, a preliminary HTRW assessment was conducted in 1992 for project lands at Raystown Lake. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) was consulted to determine the presence of current HTRW sites within Bedford and Huntingdon Counties. A total of 26 sites were identified in the two counties. None of these sites were located on project lands.

Six sites were identified in Huntingdon, which is on the Juniata River, two miles upstream of the confluence with the Raystown Branch. Four sites were identified in Mount Union, which is nine miles downstream of the confluence. None of these sites would affect the project.

Along the Raystown Branch, approximately 1600 feet upstream of the end of the Raystown Lake normal pool and located outside of Saxton, in Bedford County, exists a partially dismantled nuclear power plant that is now used strictly as a relay station. This plant is adjacent to the Raystown Branch at an approximate elevation of 825 feet NGVD, and portions of the grounds are within the current maximum flood control pool of 812 feet NGVD. The Corps owns flow easements on parts of the property. There is no nuclear fuel on site, and neither the EPA nor the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) lists this site as hazardous.

Along the Raystown Branch approximately 12 miles upstream of project lands, in Hopewell, there exists a site listed with both the EPA and DEP. The site is a creosote storage/overflow lagoon located near the river bank. Cleanup and removal activities have been undertaken and completed, and hazardous substances are now subject to proper storage. Further upstream, beyond Hopewell, are several sites in Bedford and Everett.

Six pipelines cross the project; a total of approximately 23.25 miles of pipeline is located on project lands. The pipelines transport natural gas and petroleum products. All lines crossing the project are buried in at least three feet of soil or, where buried in rock, are at least one foot deep. At water crossings, all lines are under at least 60 feet of water, are also buried under the lake bottom, and some are encased in concrete. Pipeline companies have ongoing monitoring systems for these lines, and there have been no incidents of spills or leaks since reservoir operations began in 1974.

There are numerous aboveground and underground storage tanks on project lands. These tanks store various substances, from potable water to diesel fuel, propane, and heating oil. All underground storage tanks are registered with the federal and state governments and are periodically checked for leaks. An action plan exists to deal with any spills. Aboveground storage tanks are also covered under the Action Plan. Two marinas with floating fuel docks on Raystown Lake are located at the Lake Raystown Resort and Seven Points Marina. These floating facilities are adaptable to drawdowns and lake level rises and are managed by the concessionaires to meet all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations. One spill on project lands has been recorded. The spill was discovered in September 1992 and was cleaned-up by May 1993.

Sewage treatment is provided at Seven Points and Lake Raystown Resort areas. The other recreation areas are served by vault toilets. All pumping stations and sewer lines below elevation 812 feet NGVD are flood proof. Power facilities for both treatment plants and pumping stations are located above the maximum flood level. The marinas are equipped with floating pumping stations which receive sewage from boats and pump it to the treatment facilities. These floating systems are designed and constructed to be adaptable to rises and drawdowns of the lake.

Current and historical aerial photos (1986 and 1962, respectively), were studied and compared. No land uses which might have had potential for the presence of HTRW were identified in this investigation. Real estate tract maps with land acquisition information from the original project were also reviewed to assess the likelihood of discovering HTRW from past uses. These investigations indicate that there is low potential for the presence of HTRW on project lands beyond the pipelines, tanks, and fuel docks as mentioned above.

In addition, an Environmental Compliance Assessment of Raystown Lake was completed in August 1992 as part of the Environmental Review Guide for Operations program. The purpose of the evaluation was to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal, state, local, Department of Defense, and U.S. Army environmental requirements. Fourteen protocol areas were assessed for compliance or non-compliance (significant, major, or minor) and for negative or positive management practices. Protocol areas assessed include hazardous and solid waste; underground storage tanks, and petroleum, oil, and lubricants management; toxic substances; insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides; NHPA and cultural resources; endangered species; asbestos; noise; and radon. The final evaluation reported some deficiencies in compliance and management procedures and these have been corrected. There were no significant deficiencies at the project.

3.5 RECREATION RESOURCES

3.5.1 Regional Context

Raystown Lake is located in Pennsylvania's Uniform Planning Region 7. The Commonwealth is divided into ten uniform planning regions which are used as the basis for regional analyses in the Pennsylvania Recreation Plans and the update.

Region 7 includes Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, and Somerset Counties. Located in southcentral Pennsylvania, Region 7 is made up of two sections divided along the northeast-southwest line of the Allegheny Plateau. The area west of Altoona is rural, coal country. East of the Allegheny Plateau is the ridge and valley system which contains forested ridges and cleared valleys. There are large amounts of state forest and state game lands within the region.

Four percent of Pennsylvania's population resides in this region. The region's only major road is Interstate 76, the Pennsylvania Turnpike, which crosses the southern portion of the region and provides access to the vicinity of Raystown Lake. Raystown Lake is one of the largest water bodies within Pennsylvania's state borders and is a major recreation destination within the region.

Recreation facilities at the project are mostly nature-based; picnicking, boating, camping, and hiking. Nature-based recreation has become an important and growing segment of the regional economy due to the project and other public lands. Public lands in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties include Raystown Lake, Rothrock State Forest, Trough Creek State Park, Warriors Path State Park, and numerous state game lands. Raystown Lake is one of the few unlimited

horsepower lakes in the region, and it has well-developed resorts, marinas, camping areas, and day-use facilities.

3.5.2 Raystown Lake Project

The Raystown Lake project includes a total of 29,314 land and water acres acquired in fee. The existing normal pool elevation is 786 feet NGVD, which creates a recreation lake of 8,300 acres with a shoreline of approximately 110 miles. In normal flow years, the lake is generally maintained within one to two feet of this level year-round. The upland areas are primarily steep, forested slopes with several gently-sloped peninsulas and a few low-lying coves in all reaches of the lake.

Recreation was one of the original project purposes, contributing 60% of the original project's expected annual benefits of \$1.8 million (June 1960 dollars, excluding hydropower which was not constructed by the Federal government). The importance of recreation, as well as fish and wildlife resources, has been reflected in actions taken by the Corps since authorization of the original project. Federal, State and private investment in the project has been substantial since the opening of the lake in 1976. Management of the project has sought to improve the passive and active recreational opportunities.

The minimum low flow release from the reservoir was initially set at 480 cfs year-round, which resulted in yearly drawdowns of four to six feet. The original Corps facilities were designed and constructed to be operable at these drawdowns during the recreation season. However, the boat ramps, marinas, and beaches constructed by the concessionaires and the Title X Program were not operable during the drawdowns. In 1983, the District evaluated and approved a change in the release to a minimum of 200 cfs during the summer (15 May to 15 November), and 480 during the winter and spring (15 November to 15 May). The smaller release reduced the amount of drawdown and the associated disruption to the recreation facilities during the peak recreation season. Additionally, it provided a more stable pool for the development of aquatic resources as described in Section 3.2.6, Aquatic Resources.

3.5.2.a Raystown Lake Recreation Resources

The existing recreation facilities are located along both sides of the lake and downstream of the dam. The majority of the recreation facilities were constructed by the Corps during general construction; however, some facilities and additions to existing facilities were constructed under the Title X Program or by the concessionaires. Eight recreation areas adjacent to the lake are operated by the Corps, and Seven Points Marina and Lake Raystown Resort are operated by concessionaires. The Corps operates one day-use recreation area downstream of the dam. Two other recreation areas located downstream of the dam are operated by a concessionaire and the PFBC. Potential for enhancement and expansion of the existing recreation sites and the development of new sites exists at the project.

Water-related recreation facilities at the project includes 11 boat launches (25 lanes), three beaches, and two marinas (Plate 3-2A and 3-2B). Eight boat launches are available for public use. The public boat launches are located at Snyder's Run (3 lanes), Seven Points (3 lanes), Aitch (2 lanes), James Creek (3 lanes), Tatman Run (2 lanes), Shy Beaver (3 lanes), Weavers Falls (2 lanes), and Corbin's Island (canoe launch). The beaches located at Seven Points and Tatman Run are open to the public, and the beach at Lake Raystown Resort is for patrons of the resort. The two concession marinas on the lake are located at Seven Points and Lake Raystown Resort; the concessions also have a total of three boat launches (8 lanes).

NOTE: As written in the preceding paragraph boat launches may have more than one launch lanes. The recreation analyses in Section 4.0 uses the number of launch lanes to determine the need for additional boat launches and the existing carrying capacity at the project.

3.5.2.b Nature-Based Resources

Raystown Lake provides a variety of nature-based recreation resources. These resources include the lake and adjacent upland areas associated with the project. Recreation activities which are accommodated in the undeveloped portions of the project include power boating, non-power boating, fishing, water skiing, ice fishing, hunting, sightseeing, and hiking. The 30-mile long lake provides 8,300 surface acres for water-based recreation. The lake is a significant attraction to local and regional boaters because it is one of the few lakes in Pennsylvania which has unlimited horsepower boating. The lake includes both deep and shallow areas, with approximately 500 acres of the lake in "no wake" zones. Numerous coves provide a variety of water conditions for boating and fishing. The lake is well used and crowded on summer weekends and summer holidays.

The lake is unusual in that it supports both a warm and cold water fishery. The lake is managed and stocked by the PFBC. Although panfish and some game fish reproduce naturally in the lake most of the popular game fish (striped bass, trout, northern pike, muskellunge) are stocked. Much of the shoreline is steeply-sloped and does not contain a suitable substrate for aquatic vegetation and access to the lake shore. Large areas of shallow water are concentrated in the larger coves, i.e. Shy Beaver and Aitch recreation areas, and at the upstream end of the reservoir where the lake is narrower and shallower. Fishing could be improved by the placement of additional fish habitat structures. The PFBC in conjunction with local fishery groups have recently mapped existing habitat structures, placed new structures, and are presently determining locations for new sites.

Approximately 3,000 acres of land are leased by the PGC for wildlife management; this area is called the Backbone Ridge Wildlife Management Area. The lands are adjacent to, and extend north and south of the Aitch and Brumbaugh embayments. Hunting is permitted on the PGC lands and other marked project lands during the appropriate seasons. White-tailed deer and turkey receive most of the hunting attention; other game species include black bear, ring-necked pheasant, bobwhite quail, several migratory species, and gray squirrel. Trapping is also permitted for raccoon, fox, and other furbearers.

Abandoned roads and railbeds, as well as informal trails, are used by hikers, hunters, and fishermen. Nature-based resources also support winter recreation activities when snow conditions and accessibility permit. Open areas and unplowed roads receive limited use for snowmobiling and cross-country skiing.

Raystown Branch of the Juniata River. The Raystown Branch of the Juniata River is a high quality warmwater fishery. All fishing and recreational activities are restricted for 300 yards downstream of Raystown Dam. From that point anglers may choose any accessible public spot along the river for shoreline fishing. One-quarter mile below the dam, a small pull-off was developed under the general construction program and is used year-round by fishermen and sightseers. Corbin's Island, Branch Camp, and the PFBC boat launch are also located between the dam and the confluence of the Raystown Branch and the Juniata River. The sites are accessed by TR 430 and offer camping areas, picnic areas, boat access, and fishing opportunities.

Juniata River and Susquehanna River. The Juniata River and the Susquehanna River downstream of the Raystown Branch are accessible to boating and fishing. Since both rivers are fairly shallow in most areas, boating is limited to canoes and small outboard motor boats. The rivers are a good fishing resource and both are adjacent to State game lands. The Juniata River flows past the Box Huckleberry Natural Area and the Susquehanna River passes through the Susquehanna Water Gap, which is a National Natural Landmark.

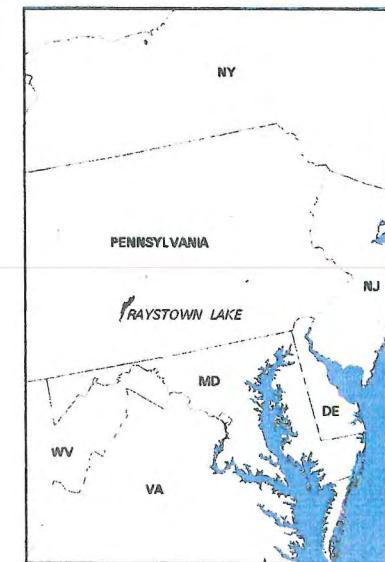
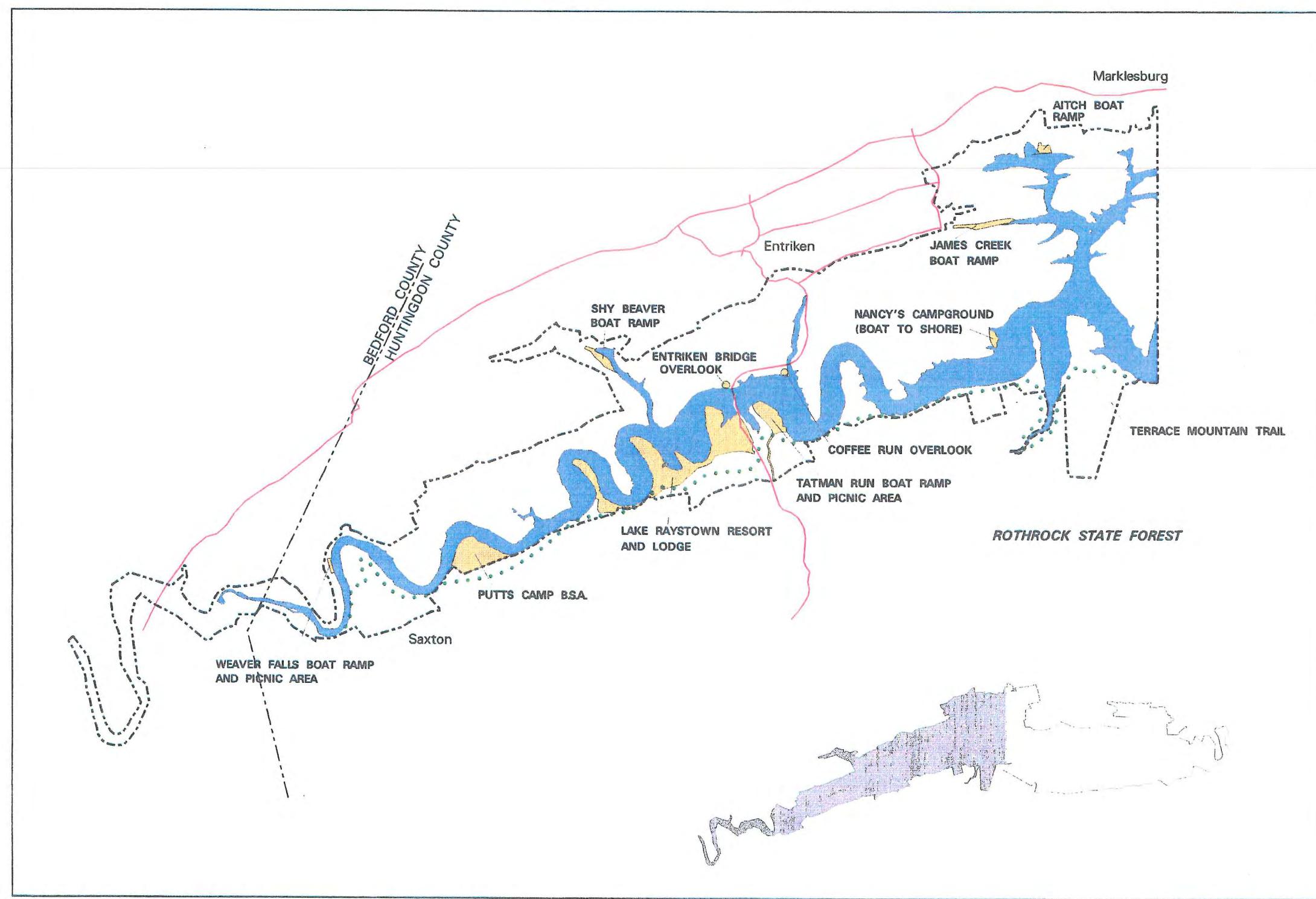
3.5.3 Raystown Lake Visitation

Recreation use at the project follows the typical pattern found in northern geographic areas in that it is primarily dictated by season. The most intensive use is during the summer and fall months, with the least visitation occurring during the winter. Spring offers diverse activities and is transitional in nature and visitation patterns.

The visitation pattern can be attributed to typical personal schedules; more free time in the summer, user sensitivity to weather factors, and generally lower participation rates for off-season activities. While this general use pattern is the dominant influence of visitation at the project, the recreation seasons are also affected by other factors. These factors would include high visitation in October due to the fall foliage, the closing of the lake to boating during the winter months if the lake freezes, the timing and length of hunting season, and dangerous winter driving conditions.

3.5.3.a Raystown Lake Recreation Areas

Average annual recreation visitation at Raystown Lake for 1991 was approximately 1.4 million recreation days (Table 3-1). A recreation day is defined as one person spending all or a reasonable part of a 24-hour period in one area for the purpose of recreation. Approximately 60 percent of the annual visitation occurs in three recreation areas; Seven Points, Lake Raystown Resort, and Snyder's Run. Sixty-five percent of the average annual visitation occurs in the period of June, July, and August, with July experiencing 26 percent of the annual visitation.



LEGEND

- RECREATION AREAS
- · · · TRAILS



RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN UPDATE EXISTING RECREATION AREAS

MARCH 1994



U. S. Army Corps
of Engineers

Baltimore District

PLATE 3-2A

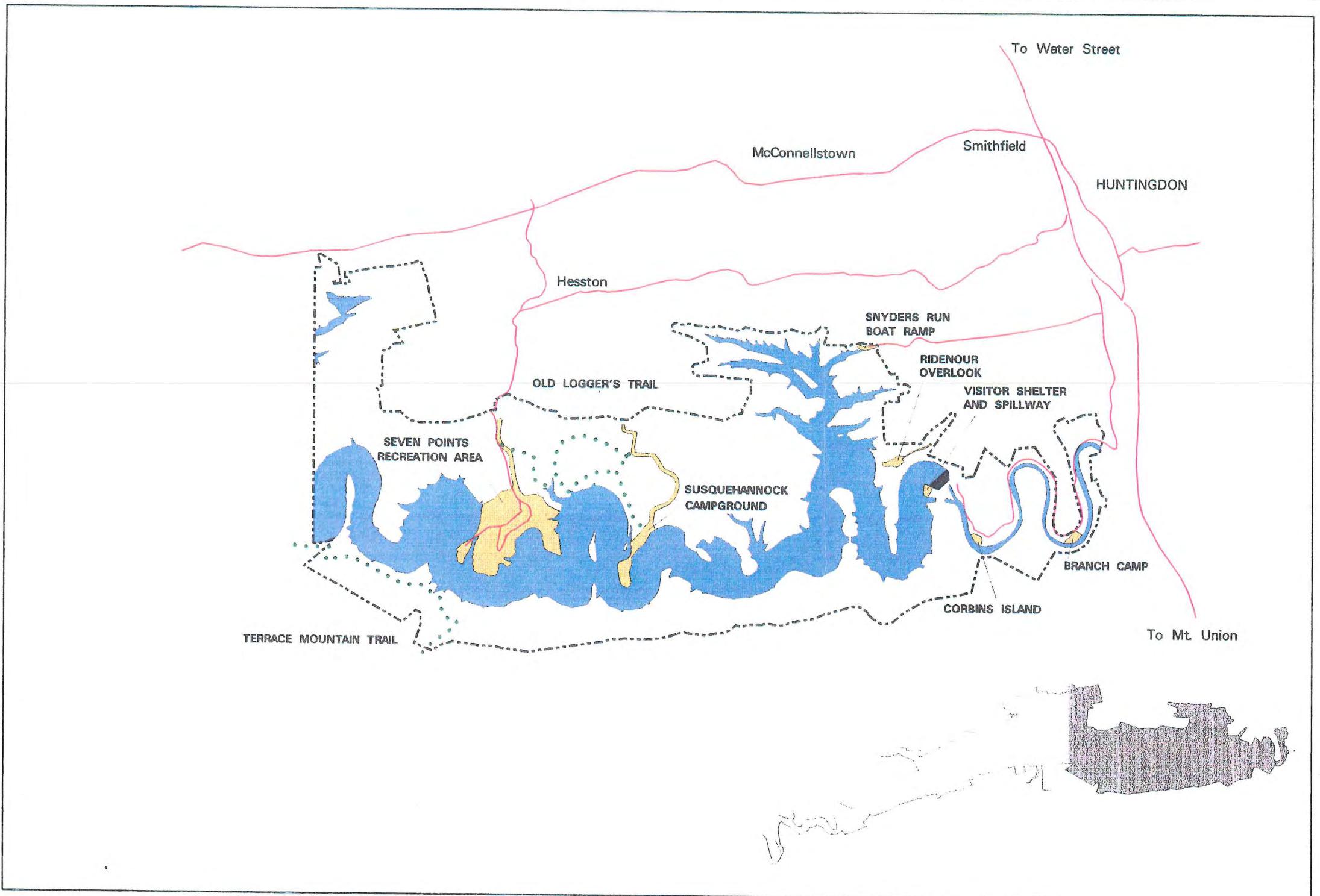


TABLE 3-1
Visitation at Recreation Areas

RECREATION AREA	1991 VISITATION (Recreation Days)	PERCENT OF VISITATION
Aitch	63,602	4.4
Back Country	120,335	8.4
Branch Camp	3,103	0.2
Corbin Island	23,379	1.6
James Creek	51,461	3.6
Lake Raystown Resort	266,346	18.5
Nancy's Camp	8,760	0.6
Paradise Point	2,980	0.2
Raystown Dam	41,637	2.9
Ridenour Overlook	46,363	3.2
Seven Points	513,824	35.6
Shy Beaver	73,424	5.1
Snyder's Run	90,831	6.3
Susquehannock	19,475	1.4
Tatman Run	67,042	4.6
Weaver Falls	48,467	3.4
TOTALS	1,441,029	100.0

* All calculations relating to recreation are based on the numbers in this table

A majority of the recreation facilities are used to capacity and many times exceed capacity during the peak recreation season (1 June to 31 August). During the peak recreation season, sightseeing, boating, fishing, camping, and picnicking account for the majority of the activities. There is also a demand for expansion at many of the recreation areas. Section 4.2, Carrying Capacity describes the needs for additional recreation facilities.

3.5.3.b Nature-Based Resources

The land managed by the PGC, as well as other project lands, are open to public use year-round and account for approximately nine percent of the average annual visitation. The most intense use

occurs during hunting seasons, fall (1 September to 30 November) through winter (1 December to 31 March), during daylight hours only. Use levels of these lands are considerably less than use levels at the recreation areas, due to the dispersed character of the nature-based activities. Hunting lands on both sides of the lake are accessible by vehicle; however, the Terrace Mountain side is less accessible. The District estimates that approximately 15 percent of the hunters use boats to access various hunting lands on the Terrace Mountain side of the lake.

The boating and boat-fishing seasons are year-round activities at the project. The seasons are limited by freezing temperatures and periodic rises in the lake level. The pool is maintained at a constant elevation of 786 feet NGVD; however, periodic drawdowns may occur in low flow years due to the 200/480 cfs minimum low flow releases. Flood events which can occur at any time also temporarily disturb access to the lake and boating on the lake. The boating season usually dwindles toward the middle of November due to the end of the fall foliage season and to the onset of cold weather. During normal flow years, launches at Snyder's Run, Seven Points, Aitch, James Creek, Tatman Run, Shy Beaver, and Weaver Falls remain open the entire year. Lake Raystown Resort and Seven Points Marina close their facilities at the end of October. Fishing can be pursued throughout the year by shoreline access and ice fishing.

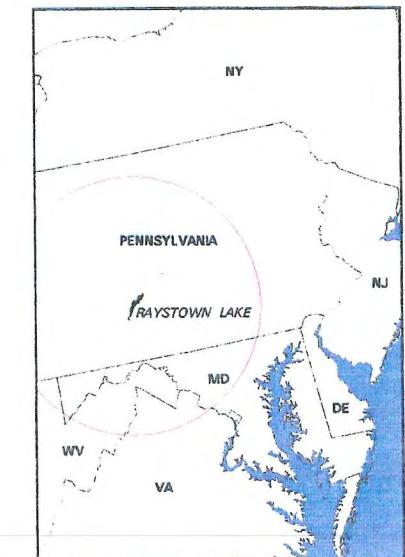
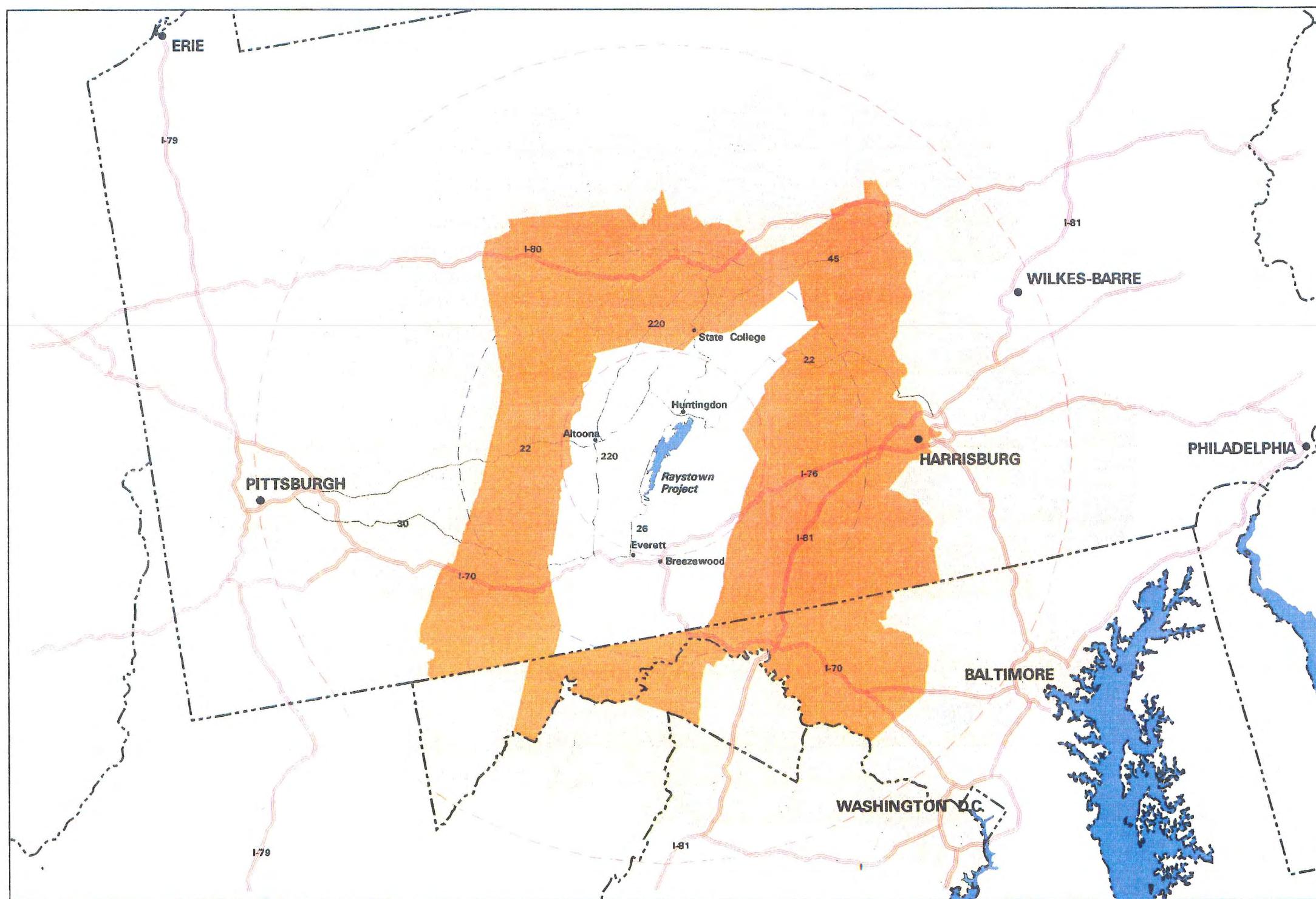
3.5.3.c Market Areas

The market area, or region from which Raystown Lake draws approximately 90 percent of its visitation, is the region within approximately four hours driving time. The market areas are defined on the basis of county boundaries. This definition allowed the use of existing county-wide data (i.e., county population forecasts) for the recreation analysis. The boundaries of the one, two, and four hour driving time zones are shown in Plate 3-3.

Primary Market Areas. The primary market area includes the six counties of Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, and Somerset (Region 7). Typical use patterns show that visitors from the primary market would be able to picnic during the day, boat or fish until late evening, and return the same night. The recreation demands of this group include weekday and weekend activities. Overnight facilities are not demanded as much by these users as they are by the visitors from the secondary and tertiary market areas. This market area contains 13 state park lands which have varying levels of facility development and amenities. Raystown Lake is the largest of seven lakes within the visitation area, offers a variety of recreation activities, and has the largest overall visitor capacity.

Secondary Market Areas. Persons living in the secondary market area, live within a two hour driving distance predominantly in the counties of central Pennsylvania and northwest Maryland. Cities within the secondary market area are Johnstown and State College, Pennsylvania and Frederick and Hagerstown, Maryland. Recreationalists from this market area are expected to primarily use the day-use facilities.

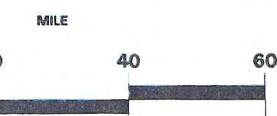
Tertiary Market Areas. The tertiary market area includes the area within a three-four hour driving distance. It includes Washington, DC; Baltimore, Maryland; and Pittsburgh and Harrisburg,



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- 1 HOUR DRIVING TIME FROM RAYSTOWN LAKE
- 2 HOUR DRIVING TIME FROM RAYSTOWN LAKE
- 4 HOUR DRIVING TIME FROM RAYSTOWN LAKE

Map adapted from the
Huntingdon County
Planning Commission



RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN UPDATE TRAVEL TIME

MARCH 1994  U. S. Army Corps
of Engineers Baltimore District PLATE 3-3

Pennsylvania. Sixty percent of the visitors from this area remain overnight while the remaining 40 percent engage in day-use activities.

TABLE 3-2
Market Area Population Projections

AREA	TRAVEL TIME	ACTUAL 1990	2000	2020	2040
Primary	1 hour	480	487	511	516
Secondary	1-2 hours	1001	1029	1082	1129
Tertiary	2-4 hours	7643	11970	12698	13739

Market Area Populations. According to the 1990 census, approximately 479,600 people live in the primary market area. The population projection shown in Table 3-2 indicates a greater growth for the secondary and tertiary market areas than for the primary market area. This difference in growth is the result of more industry and urbanization in these areas. The primary market area is projected to have an increase in population of 1.08 percent by the year 2020. The primary area has a smaller population base of only 47 percent of the secondary area and 36 percent of tertiary area. The population is projected to increase by 1.85 percent by 1995, and remain stable from 1995 to 2000.

3.6 AESTHETIC RESOURCES

3.6.1 Regional Context

The general landscape character of the study area is one of steep mountains and valleys intersected with numerous ravines, creeks, and runs. Elevations in the area of Raystown Lake range from 600 to 2,000 feet NGVD. Most of the area is covered with a deciduous hardwood (oak-hickory) forest, with associated understory. Interspersed into this natural system are man-induced or created landscape elements, including large and small towns, rural farmsteads, commercial development, roads, abandoned railroads, an operating railroad along the Little Juniata River, agricultural fields, the flood control dam, parks, and cemeteries.

The landscape character of the Raystown Lake project is consistent with the primarily natural, but mixed character of the surrounding area. The land surrounding the project continues to remain

rural although the lake acts as a catalyst for development. Much of the land remains in agriculture; however, many small businesses have appeared in association with the lake.

3.6.2 Raystown Lake Project Lands

The high visual quality of Raystown Lake makes it a scenic attraction in the region. The large body of water, the striking topographic changes, the curvilinear character of the lake, and the mixed deciduous and evergreen forests are a testimony to this statement. Visitors often cite the natural beauty of the project as an important part of their recreation experience. Lake Raystown Resort and Seven Points Marina report the busiest season for riverboat cruises occurs during the month of October. The increase of use is due to the change in leaf colors. During the fall season the natural beauty of the lake is accentuated by the dominating, colorful mountain vegetation.

The lake is located between Terrace Mountain and Allegrrippis Ridge, which accounts for many of the steep shorelines. The long, narrow lake follows the valley of the old river bed and encompasses 8,300 acres. The surrounding project lands (20,700 acres) are primarily forested, interspersed with wetlands and fields. Much of the project land is visible by boat because of the steeply sloping hillsides surrounding the lake. There is no single place on land or on water where all the project land or the lake is visible. The sinuous nature and length of the lake create a diversity of visual effects. The lake is not accessible by one main perimeter road, but by many small rural roads.

The mass and man-made appearance of the dam is a strong nonconforming element which is visible from Ridenour Overlook and a road pull-off immediately below the dam. Other man-made elements on project lands include the recreation facilities, roads, and abandoned railroads. The recreation areas and roads located on the project lands were well-designed and blend in with the natural surroundings.

The reservoir shoreline/upland interface is somewhat mixed in character, but mostly forested with many of the recreation areas scattered along the shoreline. The shoreline was cleared during project construction to elevation 789 feet NGVD (3 feet above the normal lake elevation of 786 feet NGVD); above this elevation, the majority of the shorelines are wooded with both gradual and steep inclines.

The cleared area has become revegetated in the past 20 years and does not impact the visual transition from lake to forest. Portions of the shoreline containing shale barrens are steep and lack vegetation, but the natural rock features are visually unique. The abandoned railroad beds, which were located at a few recreation and natural areas are largely free of vegetation and create a visual and physical path adjacent the lake. Natural succession is taking over many of the unused railroad and road beds, and other cleared areas.

Existing reservoir operations can cause periodic changes in the aesthetic conditions of the lake and project lands. Occasional drawdowns during low flow conditions can expose areas of bare shoreline which add several feet of vertical clearance to the demarcation between the reservoir

shoreline and the forested uplands. Although this type of event is temporary, the visual effect of the drawdown can be very noticeable depending on the degree of physical change and the possible several month duration. The changes associated with the drawdowns are most noticeable at the high visitation recreation areas and at shallow coves where the drawdowns create large mudflat areas. The visual effects are less negative where the lake bottom is rocky and where the bank is so steeply sloped that less lake bottom is exposed.

The aesthetics of the project lands immediately adjacent to the lake also change during flood events when reservoir operations increase the height, length, and width of the reservoir. The stored flood control water inundates portions of the recreation and upland areas, primarily in the coves. This temporary rise in lake elevation usually occurs during the winter and spring months and lasts approximately several days to one week. These temporary, small increases in the lake level can occur on a yearly basis; large increases occur only occasionally. The additional water does not necessarily detract from project aesthetics, except for the deposition of mud and debris which is soon cleaned or covered by vegetation.

3.6.3 Downstream Reach

The landscape character of the downstream reach is generally consistent with the natural mixed character of the surrounding region. The Raystown Branch is approximately 5.5 miles long from the dam to the confluence with the Juniata River. It flows in a narrow, steep-sided valley which is primarily forested with some agricultural and residential development. The Juniata River flows through a wider valley with rural, forested areas and occasional development and towns. Many reaches of the Juniata River have a highly scenic quality.

3.6.4 Wild and Scenic Rivers

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was created by Congress in 1968 (Public Law 90-542; 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) to preserve certain rivers with outstanding natural, cultural or recreational features in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations. Rivers are classified as wild, scenic, or recreational. No reach of the Juniata River is under Congressional investigation, nor is being considered for Federal designation in the National Wild and Scenic River System.

The Pennsylvania Scenic Rivers Act 283 (1972), as amended by Act 110 of 1982, authorizes a State Scenic Rivers System, specifies procedures and criteria for designating certain river segments, and mandates PaDER to administer and implement the Act. The purpose of the law is to provide for the protection of designated river segments for the benefit of present and future generations through cooperative and voluntary resource management.

During the initial phase of the program, an inventory of drainage basins was compiled to identify potential components for the Scenic River System and to recommend priorities for river studies. This initial inventory was completed through the combined efforts of the Department of Environmental Resources, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Task Force, Pennsylvania's 10 regional

planning agencies, and many interested groups and individuals. Although no river segments within the study area carries the formal "scenic" designation, the Pennsylvania Scenic Rivers Inventory, 1990, identified the Juniata River from Mount Union to Lewistown as having the highest priority classification (1A: Significant value in urgent need of protection and additional need for study) for consideration as part of the Pennsylvania Scenic Rivers Program. One reach of the Juniata River, Warrior Ridge to Mount Union, carries priority classification 1B (less than immediate concern, but still with a need for protection).

3.7 DESIGN CRITERIA

3.7.1 General

The placement and design of existing recreation facilities for project was accomplished in accordance with the Recreation Planning and Design Criteria, Engineering Manual (EM) 1110-2-400. The steep topography of most of the project lands made slope analysis an important aspect of the design process. General slope analysis guidelines as provided in the EM 1110-2-400 were used to define the relative development capability of project areas; proposed development has been limited to areas with slopes of less than 15% (Plates 3-4A and 3-4B).

Other design objectives include developing new facilities in activity nodes; maintaining an undisturbed buffer along the shoreline to reduce the visual impact of new development, and protect water quality; providing universal access where practicable; considering variable lake levels in site and facility design; and avoiding development in sensitive environmental areas. Additionally, future planning will include stricter conservation, recycling, and pollution prevention opportunities such as those recommended in a letter from EPA. These opportunities may include design, construction, landscaping, and maintenance techniques that reduce energy, material, water, and chemical use.

3.7.2 Policies and Procedures Publications

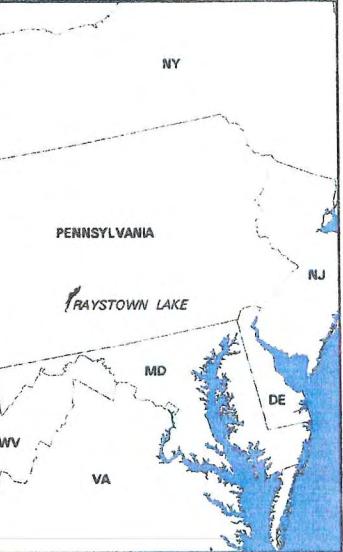
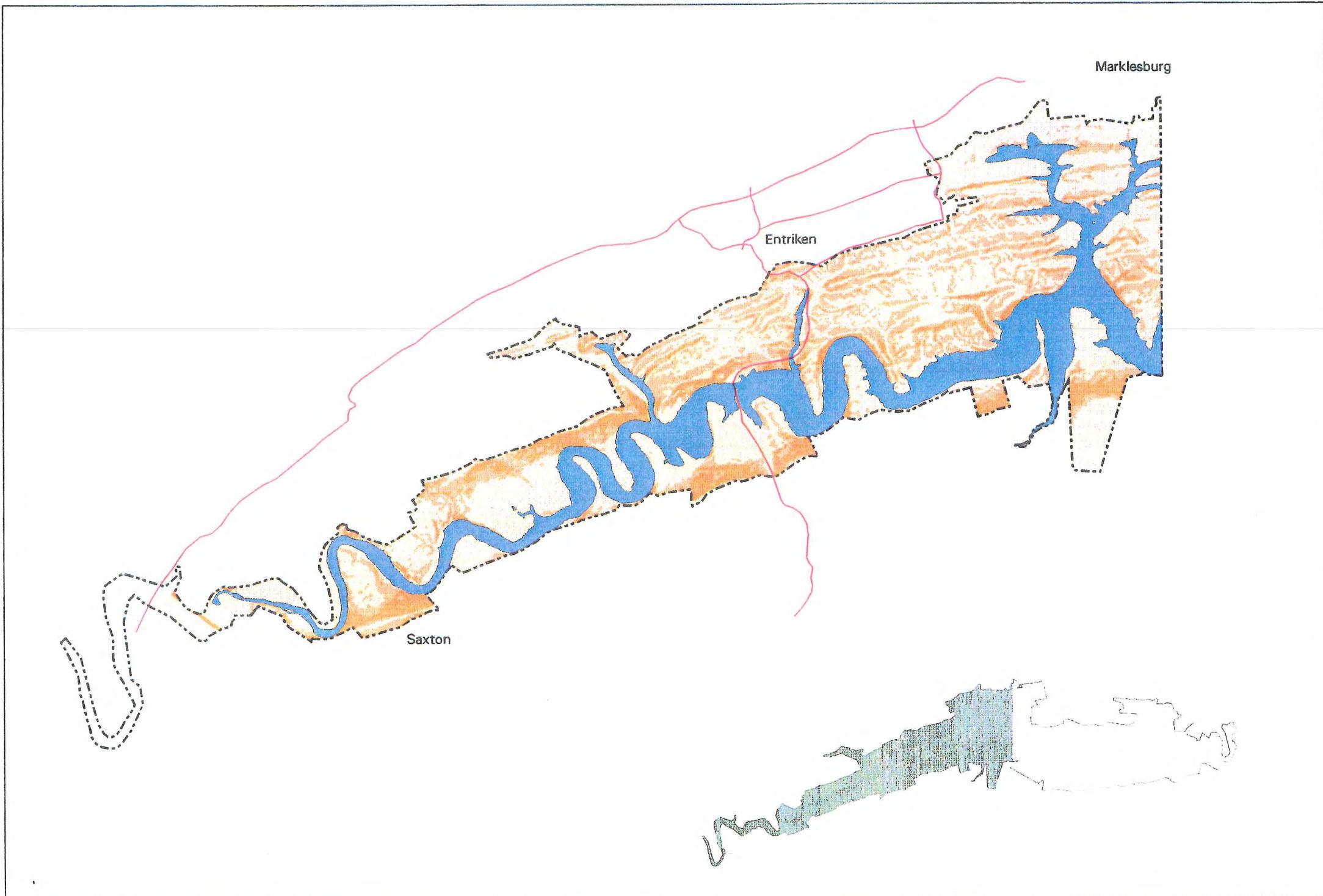
Some of the general policies and procedures for planning, design, operation, and maintenance of Corps recreation facilities are in the engineer manuals (EM), engineer regulations (ER), and engineer pamphlets (EP) listed in this section.

These publications guide the development of recreational facilities to assure that they are of the highest quality while serving the health, safety, and enjoyment of the visiting public.

ER 310-1-6a & 6b US Army Corps of Engineers Sign Standards Manual

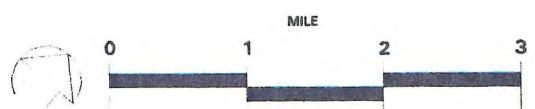
ER 1110-1-400 Recreation Planning and Design Criteria (31 July 1987)

ER 1110-2-400 Design of Recreation Sites, Areas, and Facilities (31 May 1988)



LEGEND

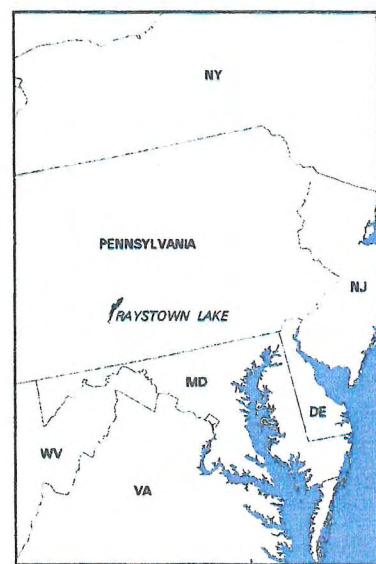
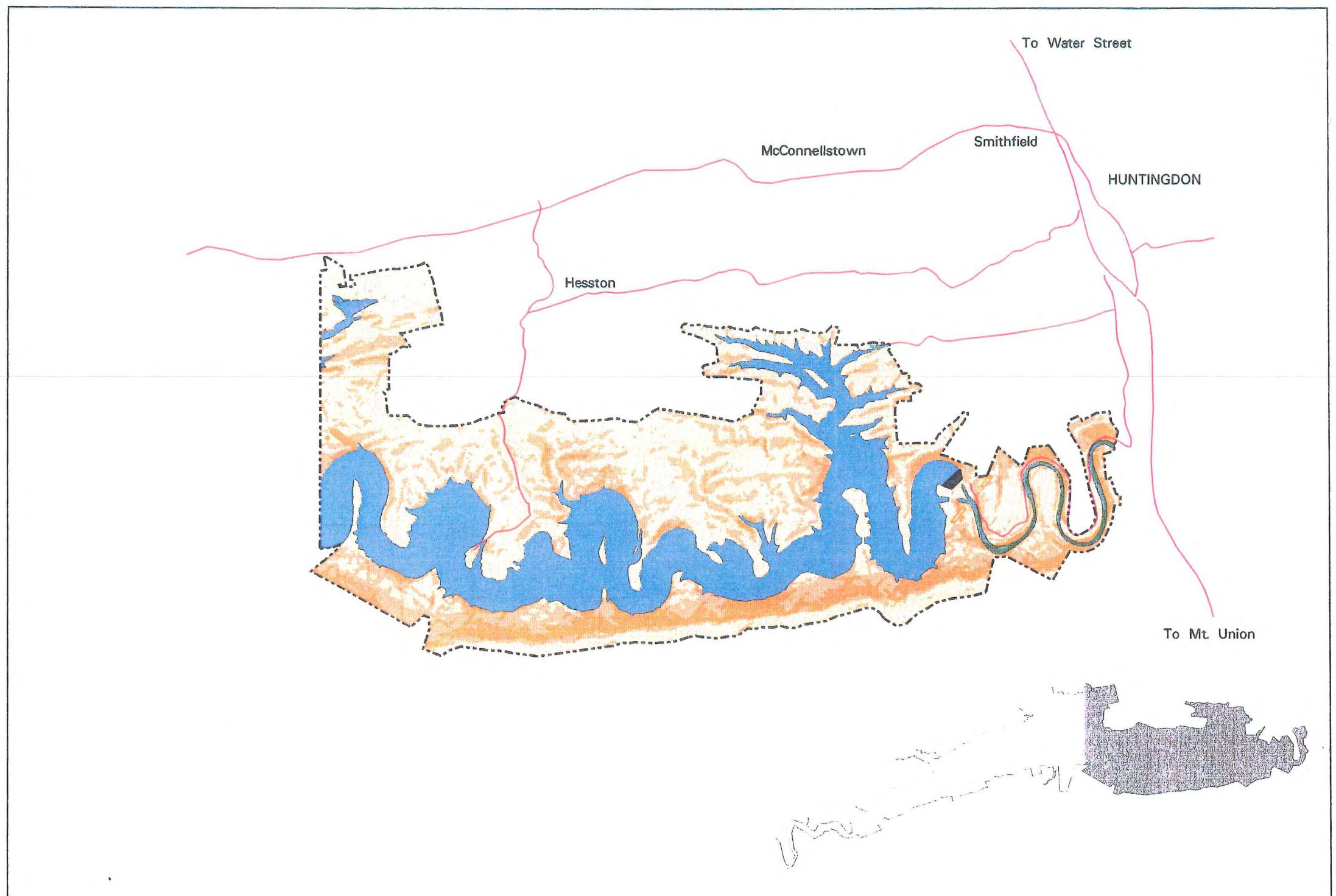
- 0-15%
- 15-25%
- 25%+



RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN UPDATE SLOPE

MARCH 1994  U. S. Army Corps
of Engineers
Baltimore District

PLATE 3-4A



**RAYSTOWN LAKE
MASTER PLAN UPDATE
SLOPE**

MARCH 1994 U. S. Army Corps
of Engineers Baltimore District PLATE 3-7B

ER 1110-2-410	Design of Recreation Areas and Facilities - Access and Circulation (31 December 1982)
ER 1110-2-4401	Clearances for Power and Communication Lines over Reservoirs (5 September 1986)
ER 1130-2-400	Management of Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation (1 June 1986; chapter 1 update 14 June 1987)
ER 1130-2-407	Operating and Testing Potable Water Systems in Compliance with the "Safe Water Drinking Act" (10 June 1977)
ER 1130-2-431	Sign Standards Program for Civil Works Projects (28 February 1989)
ER 1165-2-400	Recreation Planning, Development and Management Policies (9 August 1985, chapter 1 update 9 August 1988)

3.7.3 Landscape Plantings

Plantings will consist of trees, shrubs, and ground covers. Native plant material will be used to enhance, suggest, or maintain the character of the natural landscape. Plantings should emphasize the natural landforms with groupings of trees and shrubs and should also be informal, avoiding street-like linear plantings.

Vegetation will be used to enhance, screen, or frame views, tie buildings to the site, provide shade, and provide windbreaks and control erosion. All plantings schemes will be designed and installed to give a natural appearance to the setting and to avoid geometric patterns and rigid lines.

3.7.4 Visitor Safety and Convenience

The saving and safeguarding of human life, either visitor or employee, shall take precedence over all other activities. The protection of property from fire or vandalism, either visitor or government, shall also have the highest priority.

Visitor safety and convenience will be carefully considered in all public facilities. Areas off limits to the general public will be properly signed and suitably barricaded.

3.7.5 Interpretive Services

Interpretive services are communication services provided to project visitors to support management objectives and goals, tell the Corps story, and/or reveal the meanings of and relationships between man-made, cultural and other project features. A variety of techniques

including personal services, audio-visual devices, and other methods will be used at strategic locations throughout the project to accomplish the above stated objectives.

3.7.6 Facilities for the Elderly and the Handicapped

The Corps adheres to design standards defined in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; design guidance is provided in the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS). Accommodations will include provision of accessible programs as well as accessible facilities. To the extent practical, existing and future public-use facilities will be afforded universal access. Facilities will be designed taking into account the special needs of the elderly and the disabled and will be built according to appropriate accessibility design standards current at the time of project initiation.

3.8 REAL ESTATE

3.8.1 Land Acquisition History

The Raystown Lake Project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-874 87th Congress). The original 28,444 acres of fee title land and the 655 acres of flow easements were acquired in-fee during from 1968 to 1978 through purchase and condemnation. The criteria used for the acquisition provided for fee taking of an entire area to the height which maintains reasonable freeboard over the spillway crest at elevation 812 NGVD. For this purpose, the fee taking guideline was established at elevation 817 NGVD or 300 feet horizontal distance from elevation 812 NGVD, whichever was greater. The taking line generally followed property lines or other boundaries rather than the actual contour line. Additional lands were acquired for flood control purposes, wildlife mitigation, and an overlook area after the initial purchases were made.

3.8.2 Current Land Utilization

As of October 1993, the total project acreage is 30,757.40 acres. The use of project lands is listed in Table 3-3.

3.8.3 Concurrent Jurisdiction

In the acquisition of land at civil works installations, the Corps of Engineers obtains proprietary interests only. Individual states and their political subdivisions retain the statutory authority and inherent responsibility to enforce state and local law. State and local agencies establish, regulate and enforce all state and local laws.

TABLE 3-3
Current Land Utilization

CATEGORY	ACQUIRED IN FEE	EASEMENT
Flood Control	11,018.08 acres	799.66 acres
Dam Site and Downstream Enhancement	1,634.02 acres	
Wildlife Mitigation	3,018.00 acres	
Recreation	1,622.00 acres	
Natural Areas	2,270.00 acres	
Reserve Forest Lands	9,341.34 acres	
Easements		43.17 acres
Previous Disposal	8.89 acres	2.25 acres
PROJECT TOTAL:	28,912.33 acres	845.08 acres

3.8.4 Outgrants

Outgrants are real estate instruments that authorize the use of federal lands by other federal, state, or local agencies, private organizations, and individuals. Outgrants may also be referred to as leases, easements, licenses, consents and permits.

3.8.4.a Lease

A lease is an outgrant that authorizes the use of Government property for any commercial or private use that is consistent with the authorized purposes of the project and Corps policies. Leases are usually issued for maintenance and protection of property to minimize expenses to the Corps, and for services to the public. The duration of the leases is usually 5 years; although concession leases may be for 25 years.

3.8.4.b Easement

An easement is a right-of-way across project property for items such as roads, power lines, or pipelines. The easement duration is generally 50 years, except for roads which may be indefinite.

3.8.4.c License

A license is the authority to do a specific act on project property without the grantee acquiring any estate therein. Licenses are generally issued for construction purposes or fish and wildlife management activities. The duration is typically 5 years.

3.8.4.d Consent

A consent agreement is an easement granted across an existing government owned easement. The duration is generally indefinite.

3.8.4.e Permit

A permit is an outgrant that authorizes a federal agency to use government property controlled by another federal agency. The duration is typically 5 years.

3.8.5 Private Exclusive Use

Water and land areas at Corps projects are maintained for the benefit of the general public. Since the early 1960's, the permanent placement of floating cabins, cottages and non-transient homes and trailers for private exclusive use at project areas has been discouraged. The Corps' policy prohibits the expansion or the development of any new private exclusive use. However, in some regions, or at specific projects private exclusive use may serve as a interim means to optimize utilization of public lands. Such use is considered a low priority and is subject to termination when a higher priority need for the land becomes evident.

A modification to the existing Corps policy on private exclusive of Corps project lands use was issued by Recreation Policy Letter 93-04, dated March 1993. The letter states that...

"Time share development will not be allowed...If a State proposes a recreation development that includes residential development the corps will work with the State to develop legislation that would transfer lands above the operating pool to the State for residential development on that land."

3.9 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SETTINGS

Information for this section and Section 4.0, Recreation Needs Analysis is based on the Commonwealth's Uniform Planning Region 7. As stated in Section 3.4, Recreation Resources, Region 7 includes the six counties of Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, and Somerset.

3.9.1 Land Use

Land use in the area surrounding Raystown Lake project ranges from such things as railroad; highways; and residential, commercial, industrial, and public lands; to open, less developed uses

such as farmlands, woodlands, wetlands, and parkland. Most of the land (approximately 90%) is either woodland or farmland.

3.9.2 Population

Table 3-4 presents historical and projected population data from 1970 to 2040 for the six county region, the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The historic population table shows a relatively slow but stable growth in all but Cambria and Blair Counties. The projections of population indicate a decline in the future population growth of Bedford County and an increase in the other five counties. Bedford County is expected to decline in population by 2% during the period from 1990 to 2040. Huntingdon County is projected to grow modestly for a portion of this period and then is expected to decline in population after the year 2020. The remaining four counties are expected to grow on an average of twelve percent from 1990 to 2040.

The general population trend in the region appears to be shifting slightly: the boroughs are losing residents while the surrounding rural population is increasing. In Huntingdon County, all of the boroughs along the Juniata River showed no growth to substantial population decreases of up to fifteen percent in the 1980 census. Of the townships in the study area, only those dependent on mining have shown an overall population loss since the 1940's. Based on the 1980 census, Fankstown Township has the densest population, 120 or more people per square mile. Following the river corridor east, population levels quickly drop to moderate (40-80 persons/square mile) and sparse levels (0-40 persons/square mile). The exceptions to this trend in Huntingdon County are in the boroughs of Huntingdon and Mount Union and in Smithfield Township, where population is relatively dense (80-120 or more persons/square mile).

The Center for Rural Pennsylvania published a report in October 1994 using a comparative analysis to group the counties according to demographics and other similarities. This analysis was meant to provide structure and to facilitate an understanding of the dynamics facing rural communities. The study was completed for all counties within the Commonwealth; however, only the six counties representative of the study are listed in Table 3-5. This analysis of the information in Table 3-5 divided the counties into four categories. Somerset, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Fulton counties fall into Category 1; and Cambria and Blair counties fall into Category 4.

Category 1 - Rural Prototypes. This category includes counties with small populations (less than 1,000); a high percentage of which are rural. The populations have remained fairly stable, not fluctuating more than eight percent. These areas usually have a higher than average percentage of substandard housing and a significantly higher than average unemployment rate.

Category 2 - Pressurized Counties. These counties are highly rural and are concentrated in the south-central and northeastern portions of the Commonwealth. These areas are experiencing growth pressure from the New York/New Jersey and Baltimore areas.

Table 3-4
Comparative Population Trends

		Historical Population (In 1,000'S)			
Area	1970	1980	1990	% Change 1970-1990	
United States	205,052.0	226,546.0	248,710.0	21.3%	
Pennsylvania	11,794.0	11,865.0	11,882.0	0.7%	
Study Area					
Bedford	42.4	46.8	47.9	13.0%	
Blair	135.4	135.6	132.5	-2.1%	
Cambria	186.8	183.3	163.0	-12.7%	
Fulton	10.8	12.8	13.8	27.8%	
Huntingdon	39.1	42.3	44.2	13.0%	
Somerset	76.0	81.2	78.2	2.9%	
		Projected Population (In 1,000'S)			
Area	2000	2020	2040	% Change 1990-2040	
United States	259,576.0	264,536.0	245,694.0	-1.2%	
Pennsylvania	11,964.0	12,174.0	12,387.0	4.3%	
Study Area					
Bedford	49.0	49.0	47.1	-1.7%	
Blair	133.0	141.0	144.0	8.7%	
Cambria	164.1	172.4	175.6	7.7%	
Fulton	14.7	16.3	16.6	20.3%	
Huntingdon	46.0	47.0	46.3	4.8%	
Somerset	80.3	85.1	86.5	10.6%	

Sources: 1970 data from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing; 1980 and 1990 data from the US Bureau of the Census; Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 - 2080, US Department of Commerce, by Gregory Spencer, January 1989; BEA Economic Area 17 data from Bureau of Economic Analysis Regional Projections to 2040.

Category 3 - Expanding Counties. The counties in this category are generally larger with populations greater than 100,000 people and are experiencing growth due to a metropolitan area in the county. Population increases from 1980 to 1990 ranged from 2 to 16.7 percent.

Category 4 - Distressed Counties. These counties have experienced economic hardship created by the decline in coal, steel, or other industries. Most of the counties are in central and western Pennsylvania; have high unemployment rates; and have had a significant population loss since 1980.

TABLE 3-5
Rural Pennsylvania Housing Study
Categories of Counties Characteristics

	Population Change 1	Median Household Income 2	Percent Rural 3	Unemployment Rate 4
CATEGORY 1 "Rural Prototype"				
BEDFORD	2.4	\$21,600	93.0	9.4
FULTON	7.7	\$23,700	100.0	5.6
HUNTINGDON	4.5	\$23,100	78.0	10.5
SOMERSET	-3.7	\$21,700	81.0	8.5
CATEGORY 4 "Distressed County"				
BLAIR	-4.4	\$23,300	35.0	5.9
CAMBRIA	-11.0	\$21,500	48.0	11.4
STUDY AREA AVERAGE	-0.75	\$22,483	72.5	8.6

SOURCE: Rural Housing Needs in Pennsylvania: Assessment and Impact, 1994

1 Population Change - Percent Change from 1980 to 1990

2 Median Household Income - 1990 Household Income

3 Percent Rural - Percent of 1990 Population in Communities with less than 2,500 Population

4 Unemployment Rate - August 1993 Unemployment Rate

3.9.3 Employment

The total amount of people employed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was 6,057,500 in 1990, with an unemployment rate of 5.4 percent. The unemployment rate in the region is almost double both the state and national rates. Employment in all but Cambria County continues to increase since the 1970's. The majority of those employed within the region are in manufacturing jobs. However, these industries are expected to decline through the year 2020. Services such as

retail trade, finance, and insurance will increase their proportion of employment opportunities in the study area.

3.9.4 Transportation and Utilities

The region's only major road is Interstate 76, the Pennsylvania Turnpike, which crosses the southern portion of the region and provides access to the vicinity of Raystown Lake (Plate 3-5). U.S. Route 22 is the major traffic artery in Huntingdon County and is the most important east-west highway in the county. Route 22 extends from Huntingdon County east to Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and west to Pittsburgh. Sixty percent of the total population of the county resides

within the U.S. Route 22 corridor. In addition, the corridor contains 80 percent of all county businesses and the largest retail districts near Huntingdon and Mount Union.

U.S. Route 26 provides the major traffic connection between Huntingdon and State College (Penn State University and Interstate 80). Route 26 serves as a second link with the Pennsylvania Turnpike and Interstate 70 to Baltimore and Washington, DC. It is also the route which serves most of the tourism traffic destined for the Raystown Lake attractions.

3.9.4.a Railroads

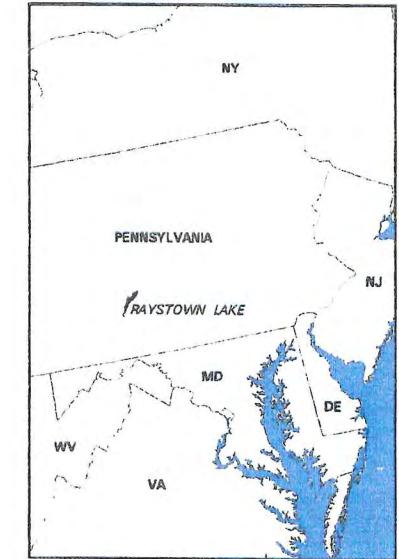
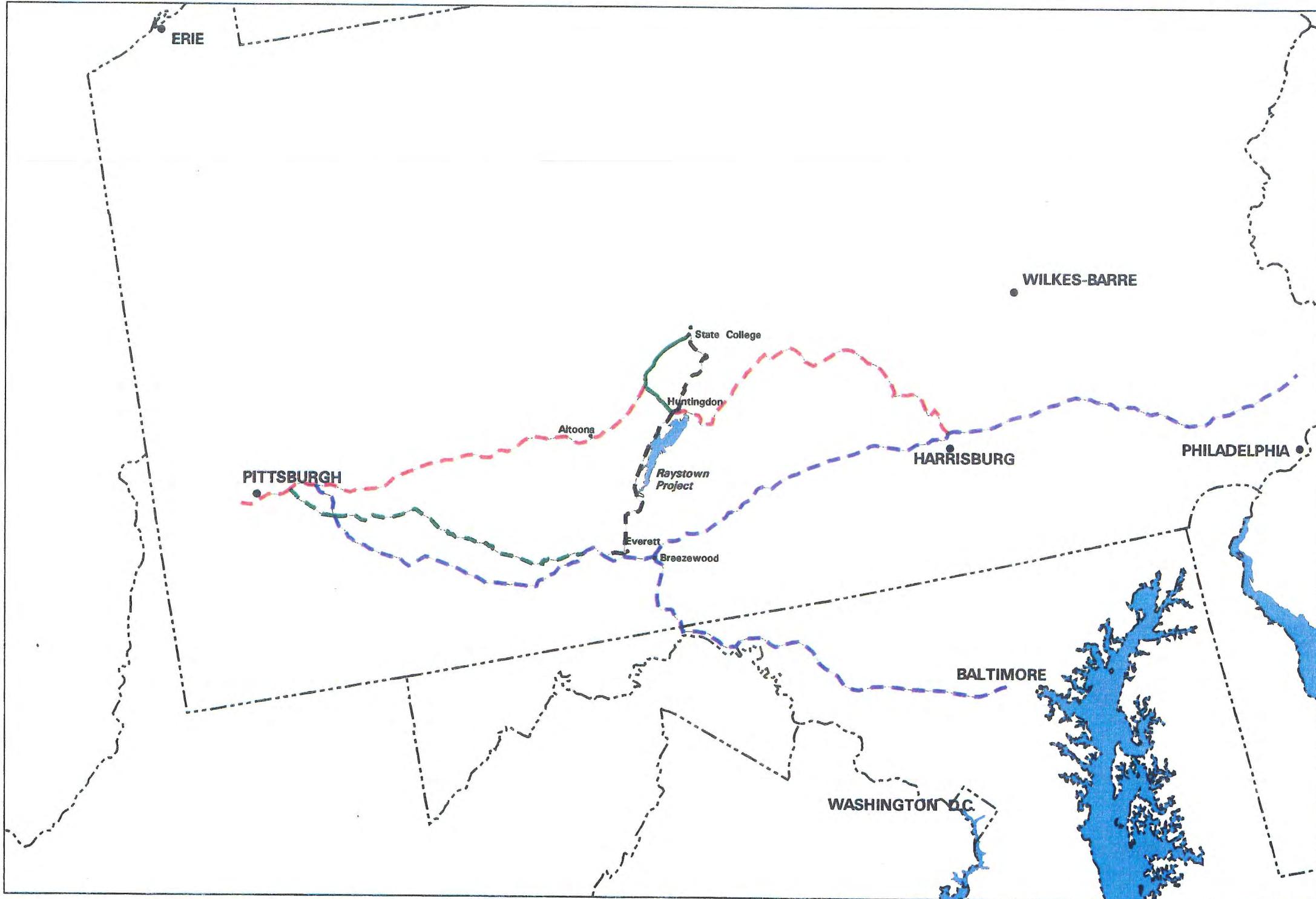
The Consolidated Rail Service (ConRail) main line for Pennsylvania runs east-west through Huntingdon County, along the Juniata River Basin, and is the only true commercial rail line serving Huntingdon County. Passenger service is available in the county at Huntingdon station by Amtrak.

3.9.4.b Airport

There are no commercial airports within Huntingdon County. The only Huntingdon County airport, located between Mount Union and Shirleysburg on Route 522, is a privately owned gravel strip used for small, private craft. Commercial and commuter air traffic is handled by the State College Airport and the Altoona-Blair County Airport in Martinsburg. Both airports are approximately 30 minutes drive time from the center of Huntingdon County.

3.9.4.c Public Transportation

There is currently no public bus system or taxi service in Huntingdon County. Motorcoach services are available on a charter basis in Altoona or State College, but regularly scheduled intercity bus service is not available.



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- | | |
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| | INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS
I-76 (PA) AND I-70 (MD) |
| | State Highway 30 |
| | State Highway 22 |
| | State Road 26 |
| | State Road 45 |

MILE
0 20 40 60

RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN UPDATE ACCESS MAP

3.9.4.d Utilities

There are two electric service providers who serve 31 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties; the Pennsylvania Electric Company (Penelec) and the Valley Rural Electric Cooperative.

The primary market area is within the "814" area code service area and is served by three companies; Bell of Pennsylvania, United Telephone Company, and Alltel Corporation.

There are three major suppliers of propane gas in the county; Suburban Propane, Agway Energy Products, and Penn Fuels Gas Company, and an affiliate of South Penn Gas Company. South Penn Gas is the county's only supplier of in-ground natural gas service.

3.9.5 Schools

The primary market area is served by six school districts, which consist primarily of elementary, junior-senior high schools and two institutions of higher learning. Juniata College, located in Huntingdon County, is a private liberal arts college which is ranked 17th in the nation among private undergraduate liberal arts colleges. Penn State University is located outside the primary market area in State College, Pennsylvania, 30 miles north of Huntingdon on U.S. Route 26. Penn State University is a public, full-service university.

3.9.6 Solid Waste

Huntingdon County has ample and appropriate space for residential and commercial waste. The Bedford, Fulton, Huntingdon Solid Waste Authority operates a state-of the art double lined landfill near Hopewell township in Bedford County. Current tipping fees are \$49.50 per ton, and the landfill has a life expectancy of twenty-nine years from 1993.

3.9.7 Water Treatment

PaDER has primary enforcement responsibility for the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act through the Safe Drinking Water regulations. The department regulates 10,802 public water systems in the Commonwealth, more than 3,000 of which had not previously been regulated. The department carries out its responsibility for assuring safe drinking water through a surveillance strategy, an enforcement strategy, and emergency response planning.

The total population of the 6-county area is approximately 275,800 people. There are over 100 community water systems in the 6-county region which serve approximately 140,600 year-round residents. Community water systems are defined as serving at least 15 or more service connections or serving more than 25 people on a year-round basis. This leaves approximately 135,200 residents to obtain their water via other sources, such as wells, bottled water, and private water systems. Seventy percent of the total public water systems are "small systems" which serve a minimum of 1,000 year-round residents.

3.9.8 Wastewater Treatment

According to the Bureau of Water Quality Management, PaDER, there are approximately 40 wastewater treatment plants providing services within the study area. 1990 Census figures indicate that these wastewater treatment facilities are treating wastewater generated by approximately 129,300 year-round residents. The remaining 146,500 residents rely solely upon on-lot disposal methods including septic tanks and cesspools. All systems in Pennsylvania were required to provide primary and secondary treatment by end of 1988; none of the county systems provide tertiary treatment of waste.

Section 4

RECREATION ANALYSES

The analyses in this section were conducted specifically for the 1994 update. The first analysis summarizes the carrying capacities for existing recreation facilities and the boating area of the lake. The carrying capacity is then followed by a summary of the recreation needs of the region. The two analyses document project facilities that support picnicking, hiking, camping, boating, and swimming. Additionally an economic impact analysis was conducted for the project and the proposed plan. This analysis is contained in Section 7.0, Proposed Project Plan.

4.1 CARRYING CAPACITY

The purpose of this analysis is to determine the carrying capacity for existing recreational facilities at the project and the boating capacity of Raystown lake. The carrying capacity estimates are based on the physical space required to effectively and safely conduct an activity. Each section contains a summary of the detailed information presented in Appendix A, Recreation Resource Analyses.

4.1.1 Existing Recreation Facilities

The first step in estimating the carrying capacity for the recreation facilities is to determine the number of recreation units, the facility standard, the turnover rate, and the design days for the recreation activity. The number of recreation units is defined as the amount of recreation facilities at each recreation area and the entire project (i.e. number of picnic tables). The facility standard is the number of people that can be accommodated at one recreation unit (e.g. one picnic table) at one time. It can also be defined as one recreation unit's carrying capacity for a single use. The turn over rate is the average number of times a group or person can use a particular recreation unit (e.g. one picnic table) in one day (24 hours).

Each activity (e.g. picnicking, camping, hiking, etc.) has a design day which is defined as the number of days per year on which the greatest recreation activity occurs. The design day is the determining factor in a recreation facility's carrying capacity. As stated, this is when the facility receives the greatest use. The design days are primarily based on seasons and climatic conditions; therefore, each recreation activity may have a different design day. The information for each of the recreation areas is listed in Table 4-1. Details on the calculations and the process used to determine the carrying capacity is in Appendix A.

TABLE 4-1
Raystown Lake Existing Facilities

AREA/ACTIVITY	TOTAL UNITS (TU)	FACILITY STANDARD (FS)	TURNOVER RATE (TR)	DESIGN DAYS (N)
AITCH Boating Parking Picnicking	1 24 65 31	4/lane 4/car space 4/trailer space 5/table	40 4 2 2	26 26 26 26
BRANCH CAMP Camping	27	4/site	1	35
CORBINS ISLAND Parking Picnicking	8 27 14	4/car space 4/trailer space 5/table	4 2 2	26 26 26
JAMES CREEK Boating Parking	3 151	4/lane 4/trailer space	40 2	26 26
LAKE RAYSTOWN RESORT Boating Camping Hiking Parking Picnicking Swimming	6 292 1 1,027 80 0.9	4/lane 4/site 32/mile 4/trailer space 5/table 218/acre	40 1 4 2 2 3	26 35 26 26 26 26
NANCY'S CAMP Camping	50	4/site	1	35
SEVEN POINTS Boating Camping Hiking Parking Picnicking Swimming	3 170 6 1,171 145 403 3.67	4/lane 4/site 32/mile 4/car space 4/trailer space 5/table 218/acre	40 1 4 4 2 2 3	26 35 26 26 26 26 26
SEVEN POINTS MARINA Boating Parking	2 493 61	4/lane 4/car space 4/trailer space	40 4 2	26 26 26
SHY BEAVER Boating Parking	3 151	4/lane 4/car space	40 2	26 26
SNYDERS RUN Boating Parking	3 65	4/lane 4/car space	40 2	26 26
SUSQUEHANNOCK Camping Parking	61 38	4/site 4/trailer space	1 2	35 26
TATMAN RUN Boating Hiking Parking Picnicking Swimming	1 1 129 44 39 0.086	4/lane 32/mile 4/car space 4/trailer space 5/table 218/acre	40 4 2 2 2 3	26 26 26 26 26 26
WEAVERS FALLS Boating Parking Picnicking	1 4 38 11	4/lane 4/car space 4/trailer space 5/table	40 4 2 2	26 26 26 26

TABLE 4-2
Peak Season Capacity for Existing Facilities *

RECREATION AREA	PICNIC TABLES	CAMP SITES	TRAIL MILES	SWIMMING ACRES	BOATING ACRES	PARKING SPACES**
Aitch	8,060	0	0	0	4,160	23,504
Branch Camp	0	3,780	0	0	0	0
Corbins Island	3,640	0	0	0	0	8,944
James Creek	0	0	0	0	12,480	31,408
L. Raystown Resort	20,800	40,880	3,328	15,314	24,960	213,616
Nancy's Camp	0	7,000	0	0	0	0
Seven Points	104,780	23,800	19,968	62,400	12,480	517,296
Seven Points Marina	0	0	0	0	8,320	217,776
Susquehannock	0	8,540	0	0	0	7,904
Snyders Run	0	0	0	0	12,480	13,520
Tatman Run	10,140	0	3,328	1,456	4,160	62,816
Weavers Falls	2,860	0	4,096	0	4,160	9,568
Shy Beaver	0	0	0	0	12,480	31,408
TOTALS	150,280	84,000	30,720	79,170	95,680	1,137,760

* NOTE: Capacity numbers are expressed as number of people/unit/peak season

** Carrying Capacity for parking spaces is the combination of car spaces and trailer spaces

Total Carrying Capacity for car only spaces 760,864 cars/peak season

Total Carrying Capacity for trailer spaces is 376,896 trailers/peak season

Table 4-2 lists the Peak Season carrying capacity for the existing facilities that support picnicking, camping, hiking, swimming, boating, and parking. In summary of this table,

- ▶ the 578 picnic tables at the project can support a total of 150,280 people/peak season;
- ▶ the 600 camping sites can support a total of 84,000 people/peak season;
- ▶ the 23 miles of trail can support 30,720 people/peak season;
- ▶ the 4.70 acres of swimming area can support 79,170 people/peak season;

- ▶ the 23 launch lanes can support 95,680 people/peak season; and
- ▶ the 3,641 total parking spaces (car + trailer) can support 1,137,760 cars or trailers/peak season.

4.1.2 Boating Area Capacity

The boating capacity of Raystown Lake is dependent upon two major factors, lake acres and available access to the lake. Raystown Lake has a water surface area of 8,300 acres. With an average density of 5.9 acres/boat, the lake could accommodate approximately 1,407 boats at one time or 2,812 boats per peak day. These boats can gain access to the lake either by using one of the 23 launch lanes, one of the two marinas, or the mooring facilities. Of the 2,812 boats which could use the lake, an estimated 522 boats currently use marina access, 800 boats use existing launch lanes, and 45 use mooring access. This leaves 1,345 boats unable to gain access to the lake; a deficit of 34 launch lanes. It should be noted that, for any added boat access capacity, either launch lanes or slips, additional car/trailer parking spaces must be provided to serve the increased number of access facilities.

4.2 REGIONAL RECREATION TRENDS AND DEMANDS

The 1991-1997 Pennsylvania Recreation Plan places the Raystown Lake project in the Commonwealth's Uniform Planning Region 7. As stated in Section 3.0 the six counties in this region are Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, and Somerset. According to the State Recreation Plan, Region 7 and some of the other rural regions of the state have experienced some significant population and economic decline in recent years. However, slow population growth in the six counties is projected for the future. Section 3.9, Social and Economic Settings, contains information on the region's historical and future population (Table 3-4). This information was used to determine the regional recreation trends and demands. Recreation demand within the region was calculated based on population, facility units, and other variables which are explained in detail in Appendix A.

The analysis in this section evaluates the need for additional recreation facilities for 10 outdoor recreation activities within the region. A total of 20 outdoor recreation activities were evaluated in the Pennsylvania Recreation Plan. Activities analyzed in this study were selected based on their applicability to the region, potential for development, participation rates, and availability of base data. Ten of the 20 recreation activities were selected; picnicking, camping, nature-walking, fishing, boating, swimming, hiking, bicycling, waterskiing, and sightseeing. These activities were also identified as the ten most popular forms of recreation activities in the region.

Facility need is the amount of unmet or unsatisfied demand for a facility in the region. It is the difference between the demand for a facility and the existing supply of that facility. Table 4-3 summarizes the recreational facility needs in the study area. Facility needs were evaluated by

activity, and are expressed as either a surplus(+) or a deficit(-) when current demand is compared to current supply. In this analysis, Table 4-3 shows that there is a surplus in launching lanes (general boating), hunting acres, camping sites, and picnic tables and a deficit in launching lanes (fishing access), trail miles, and beach acres.

TABLE 4-3
Recreation Facility Needs
In the Market Area

Activity	Visitor Days	People/Unit	Facility Demand	Existing Supply a	Facility Need b	New Facilities Proposed c
Boating	252,229	4,160/mile	61 lanes	87 lanes	26 lanes	5.0 lanes
Camping	199,793	140/site	1,427 sites	2,693 sites	1,266 sites	346.0 sites
Fishing (Boat)	1,153,177	4,560/lane	253 lanes	87 lanes	-166 lanes	5.0 lanes
Hiking	2,306,415	4,096/mile	563 miles	244 miles	-319 miles	13.4 miles
Hunting	267,562	7.6/acre	35,206 ac	282,630 ac	247,424 ac	0.0 ac
Picnicking	1,738,875	260/table	6,688 tables	7,533 tables	845 tables	46.0 tables
Nature Walking	2,327,100	7,280/mile	320 miles	244 miles	-75 miles	13.4 miles
Sightseeing	964,406	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Swimming (Beach)	3,179,436	17,004/acre	187 acres	29.9 acres	-157 acres	0.68 acres
Water Skiing	252,229	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

a Includes all the public park facilities within 50 mile radius of the project

b Difference between the existing supply and demand

c Includes the proposed plan for the 1994 Raystown Lake Master Plan Update

Although there appears to be an enormous number of picnic tables (7,533) in the region, there is a demand for over 1,000 additional picnic tables with a similarly proportionate increase in pavilions and barbecue pits according to the Pennsylvania Recreation Plan. This demand could be evidence of the fact that picnic facilities are principally used during peak sunshine hours and on weekends but are not heavily used during the week. Consequently, the heaviest demand is concentrated during a few hours of the day. It is also important to understand that this analysis compares recreation demand within the region to facilities within the region. Visitors from outside the region also use the recreation facilities, resulting in greater demand than can be measured in

this analysis.

In addition to picnic tables, Table 4-3 shows surpluses in hunting acres and camping sites. Again, the surpluses are based on a comparison of regional demand and regional facilities. Hunting areas draw a tremendous number of people into the region during a short season of an otherwise prohibited activity. Camping sites are more likely to be used by residents of the region than visitors to the region, as are any overnight use facilities. According to the Pennsylvania Recreation Plan, user surveys conducted in Region 7 show that there is a need for additional camp sites in the region. This need could relate to the uniqueness of the water-based recreation at the project. The project is a unique resource in that it provides various recreation activities that cannot be found elsewhere in the region. The lake does not have a limit on the boat horsepower and is a two-story fishery due to the size and depth of the lake. The supply of these activities at Raystown and the lack of adequate public facilities elsewhere in the region would put a greater demand on the resources at Raystown than would be expressed in the regional demand analysis. This translates into a greater demand for camping than is apparent from the regional analysis, especially when considering the current amount of alternative lodging available. Therefore, the excess supply of camping appears overestimated due to the constraints on a regional demand analysis. The current level of use of camping units at Raystown fill to capacity during peak days and seasons.

For boating facilities, there appears to be a good supply of launching lanes within the region. However, there is a need to add additional launching ramps as well as marina slips to the public recreational facilities at Raystown Lake as presented in the previous section on carrying capacity.

Section 5

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

5.1 PURPOSE OF PROGRAM

Public involvement is a process, or processes, by which interested and affected individuals, organizations, agencies, and governmental entities are consulted and included in decision-making. The purpose of the public involvement is both to inform the public and to solicit public response regarding the public's needs, values, and evaluations of proposed solutions. Typically there are a variety of techniques which are used as part of this process, including conducting individual interviews, holding meetings, and mailing newsletters.

A measure of the effectiveness of a public involvement program is not just that the public has been informed, but that public comment has been solicited in such a manner that it has contributed to making decisions which are feasible, which are environmentally sound, and which enjoy the support of a significant portion of the public. The primary goals of public involvement are to establish credibility with the public, to identify their concerns, and if possible, to develop a consensus.

The purpose of the public involvement program for the update of the Raystown Lake Master Plan is twofold:

- ▶ to provide opportunities for the citizens of Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, their elected representatives, and representatives of Raystown Lake user groups to offer ideas, state preferences for alternative plan elements, and comment on the draft proposed plan;
- ▶ to inform interested people on key events, alternative and proposed plans, and decisions made by the Corps during the planning process.

5.2 STRUCTURE OF PROGRAM

There is no single public involvement program that can be prescribed for all circumstances. A program that has been very successful in one situation may be ineffective in another. To achieve its purpose, the public involvement program for this study consisted of publicity, public workshops, meetings, newsletter, news releases, and articles. Public involvement activities were used to inform concerned individuals and agencies about the planning process; to gather information about the values, concerns, and ideas of participants regarding the lake; and to provide information on the project status. Meetings and workshops were scheduled at key points in the update process so that public reaction could be factored into planning decisions. Newsletters were

also scheduled to provide information about future meetings and other projects actions, and to provide additional opportunities for public comment.

5.2.1 Publicity

Publicity for the public involvement program was achieved through well-publicized public workshops, meetings with local committees, news releases, public service announcements, flyers and newsletters. The mailing list for the newsletters was assembled from names provided by Project staff, and local elected officials, and from the sign-in sheets and comment cards at the public workshops.

5.2.2 Public Workshops

Four workshops were held during the planning process. The workshops were announced in area newspapers, radio stations, and in the project newsletters. Corps project personnel also contacted user groups to assure their leadership knew about the workshops. Appendix B, Public Involvement contains copies of the newspapers to which workshop announcements were sent and fliers that were posted to supplement the newspaper and radio announcements.

5.2.3 Meetings with Special Groups

In addition to the public workshops, Corps staff met with three groups for brainstorming sessions early in the planning process - the Huntingdon County Planning Committee, the Broad Top Ambassadors Group, and a focus group comprised of Federal and state agencies. Corps staff also met with representatives from Juniata College to obtain their ideas on the future development and use of the project and comments on plan alternatives.

5.2.4 Newsletters

Three newsletters were sent to interested persons and to Federal, state, and local agencies. The newsletters explained the planning process, presented the results of workshops, and outlined alternative and draft proposed plans as the project unfolded. The newsletters also announced future workshops and provided additional opportunities to comment.

5.3 CHRONOLOGY

The public involvement program was implemented between January 1993 and March, 1994. Table 5-1 presents the dates and key elements of the program.

TABLE 5-1
Key Dates in the Public Involvement Program

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	DATE
Meeting with Hunting County Planning Committee	January 7, 1993
Meeting with Broad Top Ambassadors Group	February 10, 1993
Meeting with Federal and state agencies	February 11, 1993
Workshop 1	April 19, 1993
Newsletter No. 1	May 1993
Workshop 2	July 12 & 13 1993
Meeting with Juniata College representatives	July 13, 1993
Newsletter No. 2	October 1993
Workshop 3	October 25, 1993
Newsletter No. 3	April 1994
Workshop 4	April 11, 1994

5.4 PARTICIPANTS

Many citizens, community leaders, representatives of business, Juniata College, project user groups, and local, State and Federal agencies participated in the planning effort. Participation of the individuals was through attendance at public workshops, and special meetings with Corps staff, and by filling out comment cards and sending letters.

5.5 RELATIONSHIP TO PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process consisted of six steps. Table 5-2 shows how public involvement program activities related to the planning steps.

TABLE 5-2
**Relationship of the Planning Process to the
Public Involvement Program Activities**

PLANNING PROCESS	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	GENERAL SCHEDULE
1. Data Collection	Informal Meetings Public Workshop 1 Newsletter No. 1	Jan - May 1993
2. Formulation of plan alternatives	Results from public involvement in step 1 applied	June 1993
3. Evaluation of plan alternatives	Public Workshop 2 Meeting w/ Juniata College	July 1993
4. Preparation of the proposed master plan	Results from public involvement in step 3 applied	August 1993
5. Public and agency comment	Public Workshop 3 Newsletter No. 2	Sept - Dec 1993
6. Preparation of Draft Master Plan Update	Newsletter No. 3	Jan - March 1994
7. Preparation of Final Master Plan Update	Public Workshop 4	April 11, 1994

Section 6

ALTERNATIVE PROJECT PLANS

Six alternative plans were prepared for the project based on six different themes. The themes reflect the interests and needs of six different user groups. In addition to the alternative plans, a No Action plan and the Proposed Plan are described in the Master Plan and have been evaluated in the EA (Annex A). The No Action Plan is described at the end of this section and the Proposed Plan is described in Section 7.0.

The alternatives were developed based on the preferences, needs and values expressed at public meetings, and through agency comments, general recreation trends, operation considerations, and regional demands. The six alternative plans include Minimal Development, Environmental, Cultural, Economic Development, Hunting and Fishing, and Family Recreation and Water Sports. The facilities included in each plan complement the specific theme of the alternative; i.e., the Hunting and Fishing alternative emphasizes facilities that would improve fishing and hunting access and resources.

Each alternative was defined in terms of its objectives, primary user groups, development focus, and supporting facilities and programs. The development of the facilities was further defined by specifying the physical components and programs associated with each facility. In addition, each alternative plan, and each of the supporting facilities and programs were reviewed to determine whether they helped to satisfy the goals and objectives of the authorized project purposes. The alternative development sites are identified by a number which corresponds to the site numbers on Plates 6-1A and 6-1B. The plates are located at the end of this section.

The existing land use classification, identified in the 1976 Master Plan and updated in the Operation Management Plan, were the major influences in the facilities placement for the alternative plans. Other constraints included public preferences, environmental impacts, infrastructure (water, sewer and roads), aesthetics, and land and lake access requirements. Additionally, the "node" concept was employed in the placement of facilities (e.g. concentrating development in central areas to limit the associated impacts).

6.1 MINIMAL CHANGE ALTERNATIVE

The Minimal Change Alternative was designed to serve the current user groups. The goal of this alternative is to maintain the project as it currently exists. Enhancement or minimal expansion of existing facilities will be completed if necessary to satisfy current user demands; no new facilities would be constructed. Facilities and programs included some improvements to and expansion of existing campsites, boat launch ramps, picnic areas, nature trails, and sanitation facilities. The features included in the Minimal Change Alternative is listed in this section.

<u>SITE</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>	<u>ACTIONS</u>
Site 2 - Weaver Falls	Boat launch ramp Swimming beach Picnic area Traffic circulation	Expand existing New construction Expand Improve exit grade
Site 10 - Lake Raystown Resort	Marina, lodging Boat restriction zone No wake zones Shore and in-water markers Jet ski areas	Expand facilities Buoy placement
Site 13 - Tatman Run	Swimming beach Parking Picnic shelter Boat launch ramp	Expand and improve Expand New construction Expand
Site 16 - Nancy's Camp	Sanitary facilities	Upgrade and expand existing sanitary facilities
Site 19 - Aitch	Boat launch Universal access fishing pier	Expand/improve access New construction
Site 26 - Seven Points	Upgrade marina Sanitary stations Upgrade amphitheater Upgrade Point Camp	Expand existing Improving existing Improve sanitary system
Site 28 - Susquehannock	Infrastructure improvement	Upgrade roads, water, sewer
Site 35 - Snyder's Run	Parking lot	Expansion
Site 36 - Ridenour Overlook	Overlook	Upgrade existing
Site 38 - Corbin's Island	Picnic shelter	New construction
Site 39 - Branch Camp	Drive to camping Nature trail	Upgrade/expand existing Restore/improve
Project Wide Actions	Hiking/nature trails interpretive trail at Seven Points 911 Emergency System	Upgrade/improve Improve communication between jurisdictions

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERNATIVE

The goal of the Environmental Alternative was to develop new facilities that would have low environmental impacts during construction and operation, and increase the environmental awareness through programs, displays, tours, and courses. The facilities included in this alternative promote environmental interpretation and low-impact recreation. The facilities include hike-in and boat-to-shore camping, non-motorized boating zones, and hiking trails with overnight shelters. Additionally, wildlife, fish, and wetland protection/mitigation areas were designated and the Juniata College Field Station facilities were expanded. Most of the facilities included in this alternative are located on the northwest side of the lake to avoid disturbance of Terrace Mountain. The primary user group for the Environmental Alternative included groups and individuals interested in learning about the natural environment. These groups may include students, scientists, educators, farmers, outdoor enthusiasts, and families.

<u>SITE</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>	<u>ACTIONS</u>
Site 3 - Peninsula 1	Hike-in/boat to shore camping Boat dock Trails Parking lot	New construction New construction New construction New construction
Site 7 - Hopewell	Demonstration farm homestead farm-stand/store; Small conference center with meeting and classrooms, row boat/canoe rental, small boat dock, boat launch ramp, lake access Drive-to camping sanitary station connecting trails	New construction New construction New construction
Site 8 - Shy Beaver	Wetland area creation	New construction and vegetation management
Site 10 - Lake Raystown Resort	Trails to Terrace Mountain	New construction
Site 11 - General Area, Marker 20-21	Fish breeding zone Zone for small motorized boats Zone for canoe trails	In-water markers In-water markers In-water markers; shore rest areas; canoe put-in areas
Site 14 - Coffee Run	Hike-in/boat to shore camping Boat dock Connecting trails	New construction
Site 15 - Peninsula Marker 17	Hike-in/boat to shore camping Boat dock Connecting trails	New construction
Site 17 - Peninsula Marker	Hike-in/boat to shore camping Boat dock Connecting trails	New construction
Site 18 - Trough Creek	Trough Creek Dam	Modify Dam to allow smelt spawning run

<u>SITE</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>	<u>ACTIONS</u>
Site 19 - Aitch	Wildlife propagation area	
Site 21 - Juniata College Field Station	Juniata College Field Station headquarters building new dormitory/lab storage sheds entrance signs access road	Renovation New construction
		Improve existing
Site 23 - Peninsula Marker 13	Arboretum office nature store interpretive trails Outdoor environmental market Landscaped areas for booths Environmental interpretive center wellness center. raptor center displays	New construction
Site 26 - Seven Points	Visitor/information center hike/camp gear rental ferry dock Small boat dock small boat rental	New construction
Site 32 - Hawn's Bridge	Environmental interpretation center displays classrooms book store Lodge/cabins/B&B development Restaurant	New construction
Site 37 - Raystown Dam	Visitor information center Hike/camp gear rental store Boat dock Ferry access	New construction
Site 38 - Corbin's Island	Fish hatchery interpretive center signs research labs Wetland creation	New construction
Project-wide Actions	Environmental land trails Trails connections to state forest land, shale barrens and wetlands Terrace Mountain Trail to Juniata River Overnight shelters on Terrace Mt. trail Nature trail signs, wildlife viewing areas, river ecosystem areas, fossil hunting areas Environmental water Trails Water quality monitoring Ferry service Mooring dock Service area	New construction Extend existing New construction Improve Placement of in-water markers

6.3 CULTURAL ALTERNATIVE

The goal of the Cultural Alternative was to interpret the historic and archeological heritage of the Raystown area. The alternative provides opportunities for learning about the environment, agriculture, and cultural history of the area through special exhibits, programs, displays, and trails. One of the main features is an interpretive center which would display the artifacts from the Sheep Rock archeological site. The user group identified for the Cultural Alternative included local citizens, students, history buffs, scholars, and families.

<u>SITE</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>	<u>ACTIONS</u>
Site 7 - Hopewell	Living history farm homestead, gardens, animal barns, display areas, meeting hall, classrooms, amphitheater, wellness center Boat dock Archeological study area	New construction
Site 19 - Aitch	American heritage center meeting hall office classrooms Living history farm Sheep Rock interpretive center Zone for land heritage trails	New construction Displays
Site 21 - Juniata College Field Station	Juniata College Field Station Headquarters building new dormitory/lab storage sheds entrance signs access road	Renovation New construction
Site 22 - Paradise Furnace	American heritage center meeting hall office classroom Crafts school classrooms studios display areas Visitor center Information center Hike/camp gear rental Stores Ferry service	Improve existing New construction
Site 25 - Upper Corners	Sheep Rock interpretive center Cultural interpretive center display area office Crafts school classrooms/studios/display areas Festival area Visitor info. center hike/camp gear rental stores ferry service	New construction

<u>SITE</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>	<u>ACTIONS</u>
Site 31 - Seven Points North	Drive to group camping sanitary station connecting trails	New construction
Project-wide Actions	Visitor information center Hike/camp gear rental Boat dock Ferry access	New construction
	Cultural heritage sites	Placement of signing of significant archeological and historic sites
	Land heritage trails	New construction of trail network connecting State Forest and Terrace Mountain Trail
	Water heritage trails	Placement of signing marking submerged cultural heritage sites
	Mooring area	Ferry service and docks to serve land destinations

6.4 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVE

The goal for the Economic Development Alternative was to attract the maximum economic benefits into the project area. Objectives were to develop an array of pay-for-recreation facilities that would draw visitors from a large market area, to provide development opportunities for the private sector either through concessionaire arrangements or through a third party agreement, and to increase job opportunities for local citizens. The target user group for the Economic Development Alternative was visitors from outside the immediate project area who desire highly developed recreation facilities.

Because large scale development was the focus of the Economic Development Alternative, features and programs in this alternative were less constrained by environmental, cultural, social, aesthetic, and other considerations than those of other alternatives. The features of the economic development alternative are listed below.

<u>SITE</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>	<u>ACTIONS</u>
Site 6 - Peninsula Marker 25	Private Development (condominiums) Marina office, fueling dock, boat rental, store, pump-out station	New construction New construction
Site 7 - Hopewell	Conference center meeting hall spa restaurant swimming pool amphitheater ice skating rink Golf course club house Marina office, fueling dock, boat rental, store, pump-out station Lodge/cabins/B&B development Jet ski course swimming beach boat dock	New construction
Site 22 - Paradise Furnace	Ski slopes Ski lodge restaurant shops ski rental health spa Cable car Drive-to camping playground sanitary station connecting trails Picnic area picnic shelter Swimming beach	New construction

<u>SITE</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
Site 24 - James Bay Inlet	Fishing tournament boat launch ramp bait/gear shop/live well weigh-in station fish cleaning station amphitheater registration/guide offices restaurant boat repair/fuel dock fish market classrooms Marina office/supply store fueling dock boat rental pump-out station	New construction
Site 25 - Upper Corners	Conference center meeting hall restaurant tennis courts swimming pools health spa amphitheater golf course club house Marina bait and gear shop boat rental Pump-out station Lodge/cabins/B&B development Sea plan base dock/mooring structure Floating restaurant dock/mooring structure Visitor info. center hike/camp gear rental	New construction
Site 28 - Susquehannock	Theme Park "Visitor from the past village" Lodge/cabins/B&B development	New construction
Site 32 - Hawn's Bridge	Marina bait and gear shop boat rental fuel dock office pump-out station Lodge/cabins/B&B development Restaurant	New construction
Site 37 - Raystown Dam	Visitor information center Hike/camp gear rental store Boat dock Ferry access	New construction
Project-wide Actions	Scenic parkway overlooks and key destinations along Terrace Mountain ATV/Mountain bike trails Cross country ski trails Ferry service/mooring areas Regional access	New construction Placement of trail markers New construction Improve road to airport at State College

6.5 HUNTING AND FISHING ALTERNATIVE

The primary groups who influenced this alternative were those who hunt and fish. The goal of this alternative was to provide increased opportunities for fishing and hunting at the project. Objectives were to provide special tournament fishing and small boat facilities, increase shore and boat fishing access to the lake, and improve hunting access to project lands. The development focus of the alternative was a small boat and tournament fishing marina. Other facilities include additional boat launch ramps, development of a large hunting preserve, universal access shore fishing and fishing piers, new or expanded picnic areas, boat rentals, and more overnight lodging and camping areas to support fishing and hunting activities. The features of the hunting and fishing alternative are listed in the Master Plan, Section 5.0.

<u>SITE</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>	<u>ACTIONS</u>
Site 1 - Upper Lake	Shore fishing Picnic area Fish cleaning station	New construction
Site 7 - Hopewell	Small boat marina snack shop information center guide office/service fuel dock bait and gear shop Shore fishing area fish cleaning station Picnic area Universal access Lodge/cabins/B&B development	New construction
Site 12 - Entriiken	Hunting preserve entrance points parking lots	New construction
Site 18 - Trough Creek	Boat launch ramp courtesy dock	New construction
Site 19 - Aitch	Universal access fishing pier	New construction
Site 20 - James Creek	Boat launch Small boat fishing marina/fuel dock snack shop information center guide office bait and gear shop Open water aquaculture office/equipment shed	Expand existing New construction
Site 22 - Paradise Furnace	Shore fishing and picnic area fish cleaning Picnic Area Universal access Boat launch ramp Lodge/cabins/B&B development Hike-in/boat to shore camping	New construction

<u>SITE</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>	<u>ACTIONS</u>
	boat dock shore fishing connecting trails Drive to camping sanitary station connecting trail Shore fishing fish cleaning area universal access Boat launch ramp courtesy dock lighting	
Site 24 - James Bay Inlet	Fishing tournament support facilities boat launch ramp bait/gear shop live well weight-in station fish cleaning station fuel dock amphitheater registration/guide offices restaurant boat repair service fish market classrooms Marina office fueling dock supply store boat rental pump-out station	New construction
Site 25 - Upper Corners	Shore fishing and picnic area fish cleaning station Lodge/cabins/B&B development	New construction
Site 33 - Hawn's Bay Inlet	Hike-in/boat to shore camping boat dock camp sites connecting trails Fish habitat enhancement area	New construction
Site 37 - Raystown Dam	Visitor information center Hike/camp gear rental store Ferry dock Boat rental	Placement of shore and in-water New construction
Site 38 - Corbin's Island	Fishing pier universal access Fish hatchery research station	New construction
Project-wide Actions	Hunting Good fishing areas Ferry service ferry mooring docks around the lake for ferry service	Maintain access for hunting and hiking Placement of in-water markers New construction

6.6 FAMILY RECREATION AND WATER SPORTS ALTERNATIVE

The primary user group for this alternative would be families, groups, and individuals interested in a variety of water sports and other outdoor recreation activities. The goal of the alternative was to attract additional users to the project by developing new water-based recreation activities and facilities. The objective of the Family Recreation and Water Sports Alternative was to create a variety of new opportunities for family recreation and water sports. The development focus of the alternative was to increase camping and boating facilities on project lands. This alternative provides many hike-in, boat-to-shore, and drive-to camping areas, marinas for a range of boat sizes, and seaplane, jet ski and scuba diving areas. A community recreation center located near the town of Saxton would serve both local residents and visitors. Features in the Family Recreation and Water Sports Alternative are listed below.

<u>SITE</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>	<u>ACTIONS</u>
Site 1 - Upper Corners	Community recreation center: meeting hall and rooms, gym, sports fields and courts, playground, wellness center, horseback riding stable Zoned canoe trail	New construction Placement of marker buoys
Site 4 - Peninsula Marker 26-27	Hike in camping Connecting trails	New construction
Site 7 - Hopewell	Boat-to-shore Picnic area Swimming beach Children's wading pool Small boat marina snack shop Visitor information center guide office fuel dock bait and gear shop Drive to camping playground sanitary station connecting trails	New construction
Site 9 - Shy Beaver Inlet	Hike in/boat to shore camping boat tie-ups vault toilets connecting trails	New construction
Site 12 - Entriiken	Hike in/boat to shore camping boat dock Connecting trails Drive to camping playground sanitary station connecting trails Hike in camping connecting trails	New construction
Site 14 - Coffee Run	Hike in camping Connecting trails	New construction
Site 16 - Nancy's Camp	Hike in/boat to shore camping	Expand campground

<u>SITE</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>	<u>ACTIONS</u>
Site 17 - Peninsula Marker 15	Hike in/boat to shore camping connecting trails boat dock	New construction
Site 18 - Trough Creek	Boat launch ramp courtesy dock lighting	New construction
Site 22 - Paradise Furnace	Lodge/cabins/B&B development Drive to camping connecting trails Boat to shore picnic area picnic shelter swimming beach swimming pool boat dock Marina bait and gear shop fuel dock office sanitary station Visitor information center hike/camp gear rental/stores ferry dock	New construction
Site 24 - James Bay Inlet	Drive to camping playground sanitary station connecting trails Hike in camping connecting trails	New construction
Site 25 - Upper Corners	Large boat marina office bait and gear shop fuel dock restaurant indoor boat storage boat repair shop sanitary station classrooms Sea plan base fueling dock Floating interpretive center boat dock Boating/water ski school classrooms Boat to shore picnic area dock Jet ski/water ski courses Swimming beach	New construction
Site 27 - Seven Points East	Docking area Open/closed courses near beach	New construction
Site 31 - Seven Points North	Drive to camping playground sanitary station connecting trails	New construction

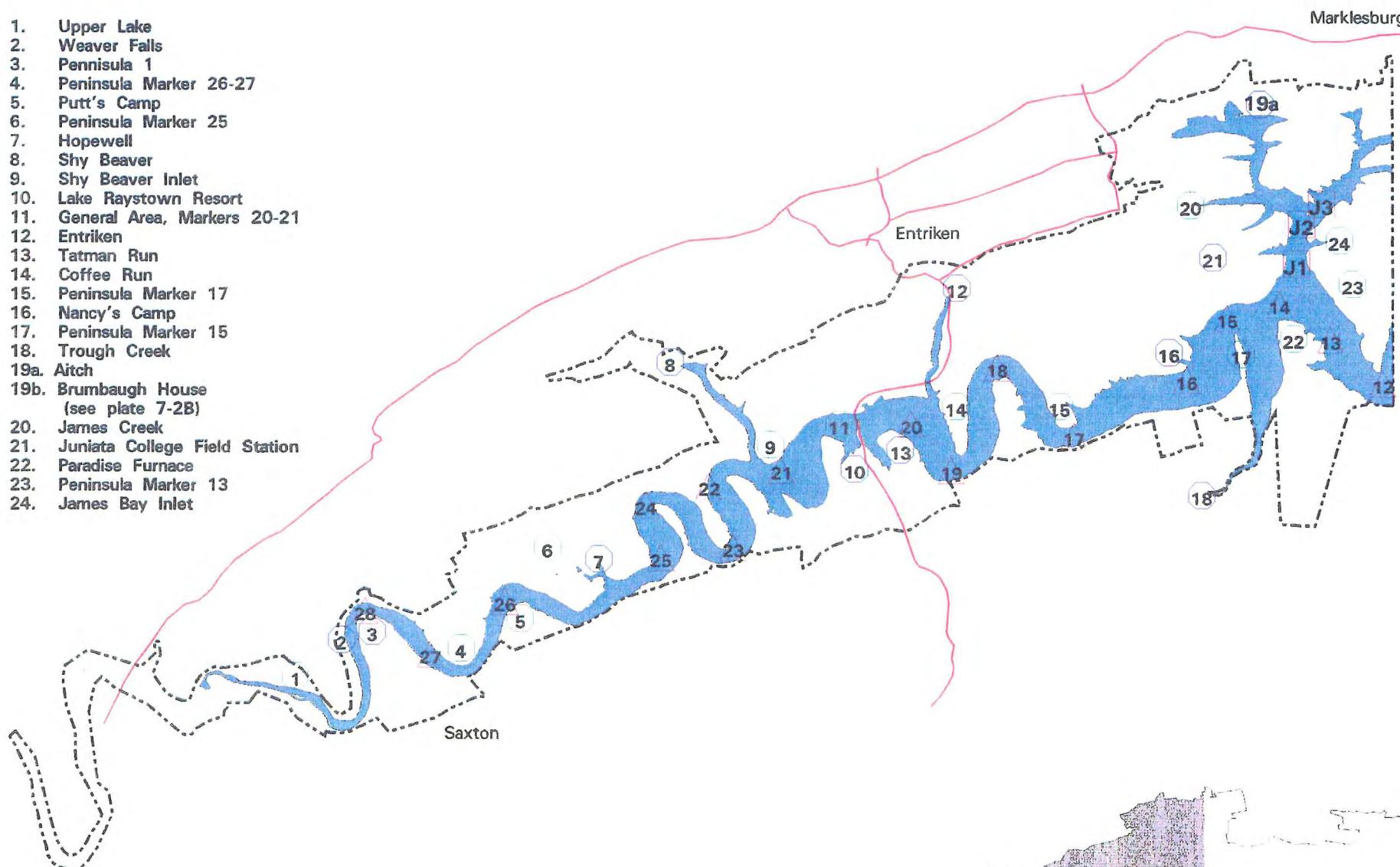
<u>SITE</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>	<u>ACTIONS</u>
Site 29 - Peninsula 2	Drive to camping playground sanitary station connecting trails	New construction
Site 32 - Hawn's Bridge	Large boat marina office bait and gear shop fuel dock restaurant classrooms indoor boat storage boat repair shop sanitary station scuba diving	Placement of surface and underwater markers New construction
Site 34 - Hawn's Bay Inlet North	Scuba Diving platforms restaurant Lodge/cabins/B&B development Scuba diving	Placement of surface and underwater markers New construction
Site 37 - Raystown Dam	Visitor information center Ferry access	New construction
Project-wide Actions	Family hiking trails Ferry service ferry mooring	New construction

6.7 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action Alternative would serve the current user group at Raystown Lake. The objective of this alternative would be to maintain existing facilities for current user groups and numbers. Existing recreation facilities would be replaced or repaired with equivalent items when necessary. The alternative does not include expansion or enhancement of facilities for additional uses or visitors. Maps of the existing recreation areas are located on Plates 3-2A and 3-2B.

SITES

1. Upper Lake
2. Weaver Falls
3. Peninsula 1
4. Peninsula Marker 26-27
5. Putt's Camp
6. Peninsula Marker 25
7. Hopewell
8. Shy Beaver
9. Shy Beaver Inlet
10. Lake Raystown Resort
11. General Area, Markers 20-21
12. Entriiken
13. Tatman Run
14. Coffee Run
15. Peninsula Marker 17
16. Nancy's Camp
17. Peninsula Marker 15
18. Trough Creek
- 19a. Aitch
- 19b. Brumbaugh House
(see plate 7-2B)
20. James Creek
21. Juniata College Field Station
22. Paradise Furnace
23. Peninsula Marker 13
24. James Bay Inlet



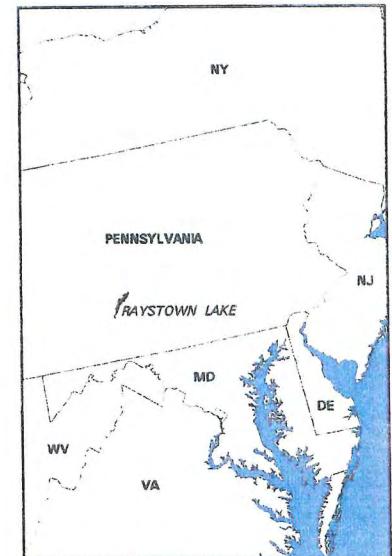
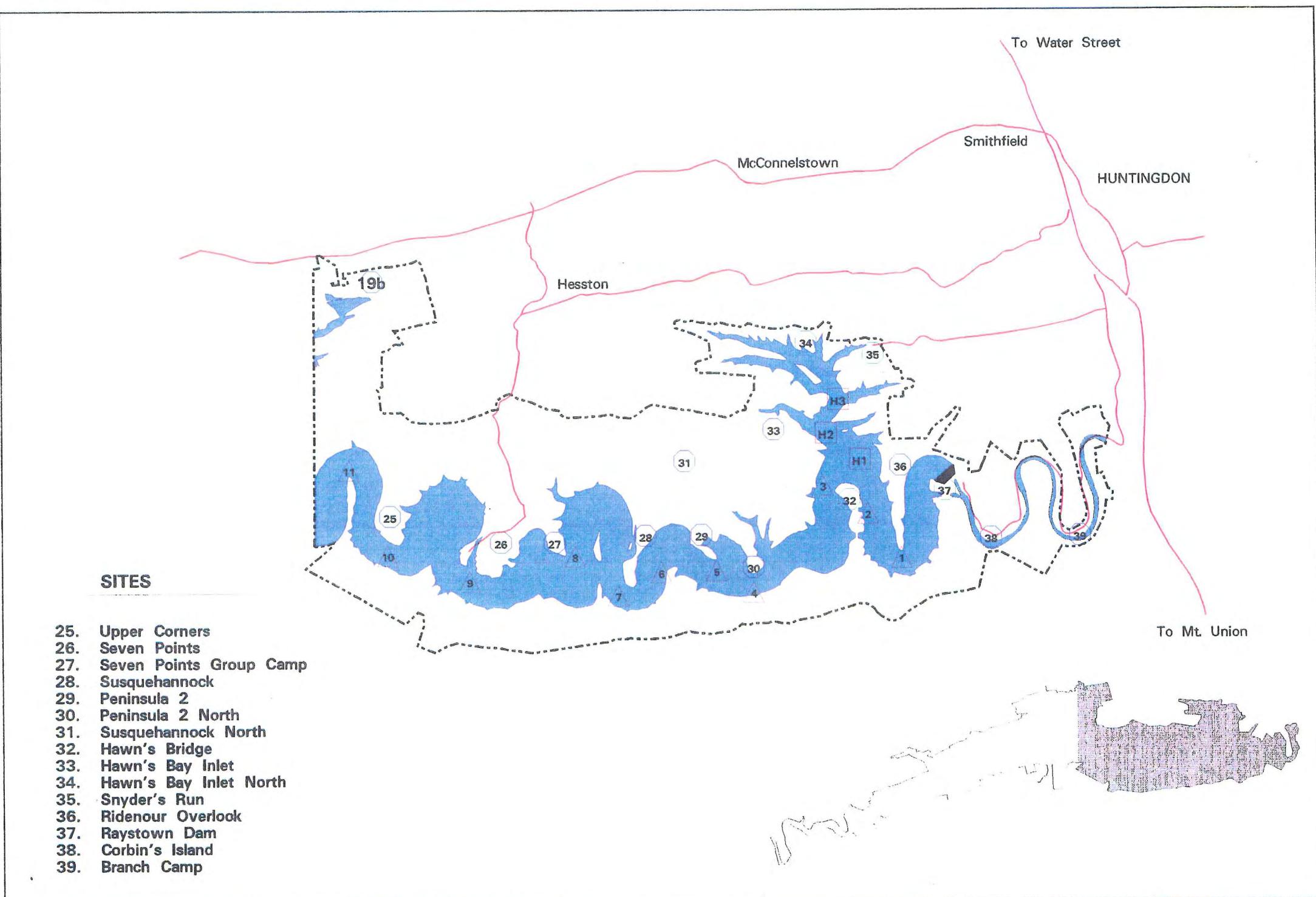
LEGEND

- Bay Navigation Marker
- Lake Navigation Marker
- Site Location
No Proposed Development
- Site Location
Proposed Development



RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN UPDATE SITE LOCATIONS

MARCH 1994  U. S. Army Corps
of Engineers
Baltimore District PLATE 6-1A



Section 7

PROPOSED PROJECT PLAN

The Master Plan is comprised of thirty-two (32) recreation sites. These sites include new facility construction, expansion and improvement of existing facilities, area-wide programs/projects, and improvement of infrastructure. The facilities could be funded through a variety of sources such as operation/maintenance funding, cost sharing partnerships, congressional appropriations, private funding (concessions), federal and state agency funding, or other sources.

Implementation of the proposed plan is expected to occur in phases over a period of approximately 15-20 years. The development sequence for the facilities will be determined by a number of factors which includes the availability of funding; public interest or demand; and the availability, improvement, or construction of supporting infrastructure, including access roads. Traffic increases, generated by the proposed development, will require new construction and improvements to existing roadways. This need and other needs will be considered in programming and initiating the proposed development.

7.1 FORMULATION

The formulation process of the proposed plan consisted of a public involvement program, six alternative plans, and a decision matrix. A series of public meetings produced and evaluated the six alternative plans, which are described in Section 5. Once public comment was received on the alternative plans, the study team designed a decision matrix which included a total of 12 variables; which were weighted based on their relative importance to the goals and objectives of the Master Plan Update. The decision matrix was then used to evaluate each facility in the six alternative plans. Members of the study team rated each facility in each alternative separately, and each facility was given a numerical score based upon the combined scores of all the evaluators. The formulation of the proposed plan was based on the numerical result of the decision matrix process, as well as the professional judgement of the evaluators. The variables are described in the following sub-sections.

7.1.1 Compliance

Compliance with current Corps policy (ER's, DR's, DM's, and Policy Guidance Letters) was the first priority for consideration of a proposed development or facility type in the Master Plan. Other applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations were considered in another variable. Potential facilities or developments that were within current Corps policy guidelines were given a value of 1, and ones in conflict with current Corps policy were given a value of 0.

7.1.2 Local Laws

The proposed facilities must comply with local laws. This factor in the matrix did not judge the activities which could occur at the facilities. If the facilities comply with local laws the value was 1; if it did not comply, the value was 0.

NOTE: If the proposed facilities were given a value of "0" for 7.1.1 or 7.1.2, the proposal was eliminated from further consideration in the proposed plan.

7.1.3 Environmental Impact

This variable received a high value if the proposed facility did not significantly impact the environment, and a low value if it caused severe adverse impacts. Mitigative efforts were included as part of the decision process in order to evaluate realistic costs.

7.1.4 Operational Constraints

The value for the operational constraints variable was high if the proposed facilities caused little or no additional impacts to the current operation, maintenance, and personnel requirements of the Corps. The value was low if there were major impacts.

7.1.5 Cultural Impact

If the site for the proposed facility has previously been disturbed or has low sensitivity, the value was high. Conversely, the value was low if the site has a high sensitivity to cultural resources. A cultural sensitivity map, developed by the Corps, was used to identify cultural sites.

7.1.6 Infrastructure

The values were determined by the number of infrastructure types (sewer, water, roads) necessary to construct the proposed facilities. If the proposed facility needed little or no infrastructure development the value was high; if the facility needed a large amount of infrastructure development the value was low.

7.1.7 Public Support

Public Support is a reflection of the public's reaction to the proposed facility. The Memorandum For Record dated 28 July 1993, for the Public Workshops conducted on 12-13 July 1993, and the public comment cards, provided the ratings for this category. Positive numbers were given a high value and negative numbers were given low value. If a proposed facility received no comments, it was given a neutral value.

7.1.8 Economic Benefit

Economic impacts are a direct result of the money spent by visitors from outside the project area; therefore, facilities that would increase both visitation and spending were rated high. Facilities that only attract a limited amount of visitors from outside the project area were rated low.

7.1.9 Cost of Development

This category reflected the estimated cost for the planning, constructing, and operating a facility. An assumption was made that the amount of the money expended is related to the complexity of the proposed facilities. Furthermore, complex facilities could significantly impact the project's resources, which could require mitigation; escalating the project cost. The value was high if the proposed facility was predicted to have a low cost to establish and operate. If the proposed facility was predicted to have a high cost to construct and operate, the value was low.

7.1.10 Meet Identified Needs in the Pennsylvania Recreation Plan

If the proposed facility or components of the facility were identified as a regional demand in the Pennsylvania Recreation Plan, the value was high. The value was low if the proposed facility had no regional demand. If the Pennsylvania Recreation Plan did not include the proposed facility in the demand analysis, the value was neutral.

7.1.11 Aesthetic Impacts to the Project

This criteria reflected the location and the visual impact of the proposed facilities. The public expressed great concern regarding the development of the unspoiled, southeast shoreline of Raystown Lake. The proposed facilities were evaluated according to the proposed location and size of the development. Development on the southeast shoreline received a low score, while development on the opposite side of the lake received a higher score.

7.1.12 Potential for Sponsors

This ranking reflected the perception or knowledge of potential sponsors capable of successfully constructing and/or operating a proposed facility. The values were based on current Corps budget constraints which do not include the planning, construction, maintenance, or operation of new recreation areas as high funding priorities.

7.2 PROPOSED PLAN

Implementation of the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update, which includes the recreation facilities identified in the Master Plan, constitutes the proposed plan. The facilities presented in the proposed plan are described in sections 7.2.1 through 7.2.33. The site number assignment indicates the site location on the lake and does not reflect the facilities' importance or the proposed

construction schedule. Planning level cost information, including a 30 percent contingency factor, engineering and design, and administration and inspection, provided for some of the facilities in the proposed plan. Site locations are indicated on Plates 7-1A and 7-1B.

7.2.1 Weaver Falls - Site 2

7.2.1.a Site Location and Description

The Weaver Falls Recreation Area is named for Jacob Weaver, who settled in the vicinity in 1791. This area is in Hopewell Township on the left bank, down-lake of Weaver's Bridge near Lake Navigation Marker 28. The existing recreation facilities were constructed in 1976 as part of the original project construction. The lake narrows into the old river channel at the upper end of the lake. The depth of the river in this area is shallow and acts as a sediment trap and nutrient assimilation area.

The lakeshore at this site has slopes ranging from 0 to 15%. The soil is Calvin shaly silt loam. The site is open meadow area and the land use is classified as recreation. The existing facilities include parking for 50 cars with trailers, a 15 foot wide concrete single lane boat ramp, a courtesy dock, a small picnic area, a hand pump well, and a sealed vault comfort station.

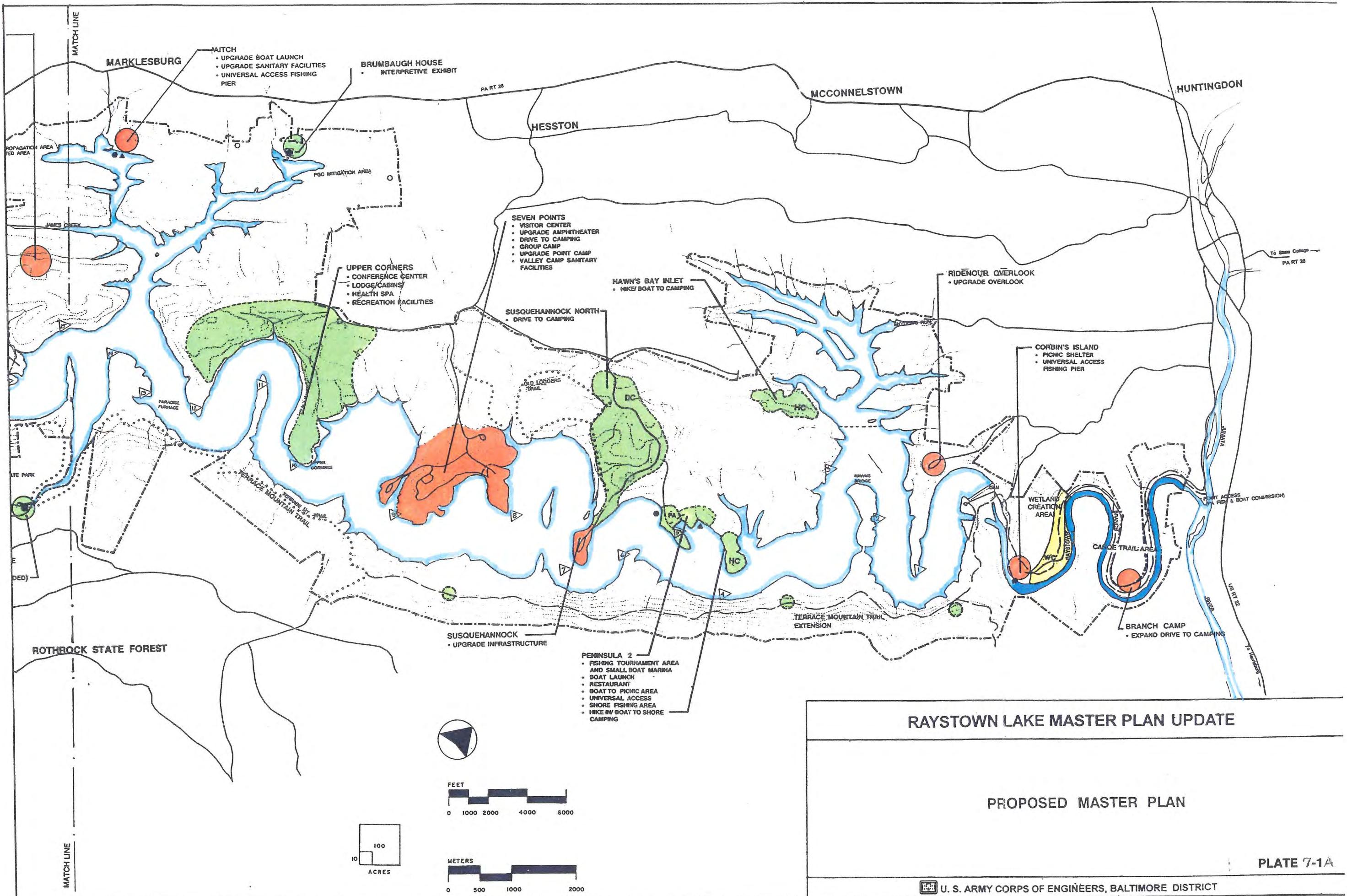
A grass area, a few hundred yards upstream of the boat ramp, is used as an informal beach. The entrance into the area is fairly steep but manageable, for a car with a trailer. However, the exit road is steep and proves difficult for a car with a trailer to manage. The main road is partially blocked from view due to the vegetation and the road alignment, and a difficult and often dangerous situation is created by the combination of the exit gradient, the stop, the vegetation and the road alignment.

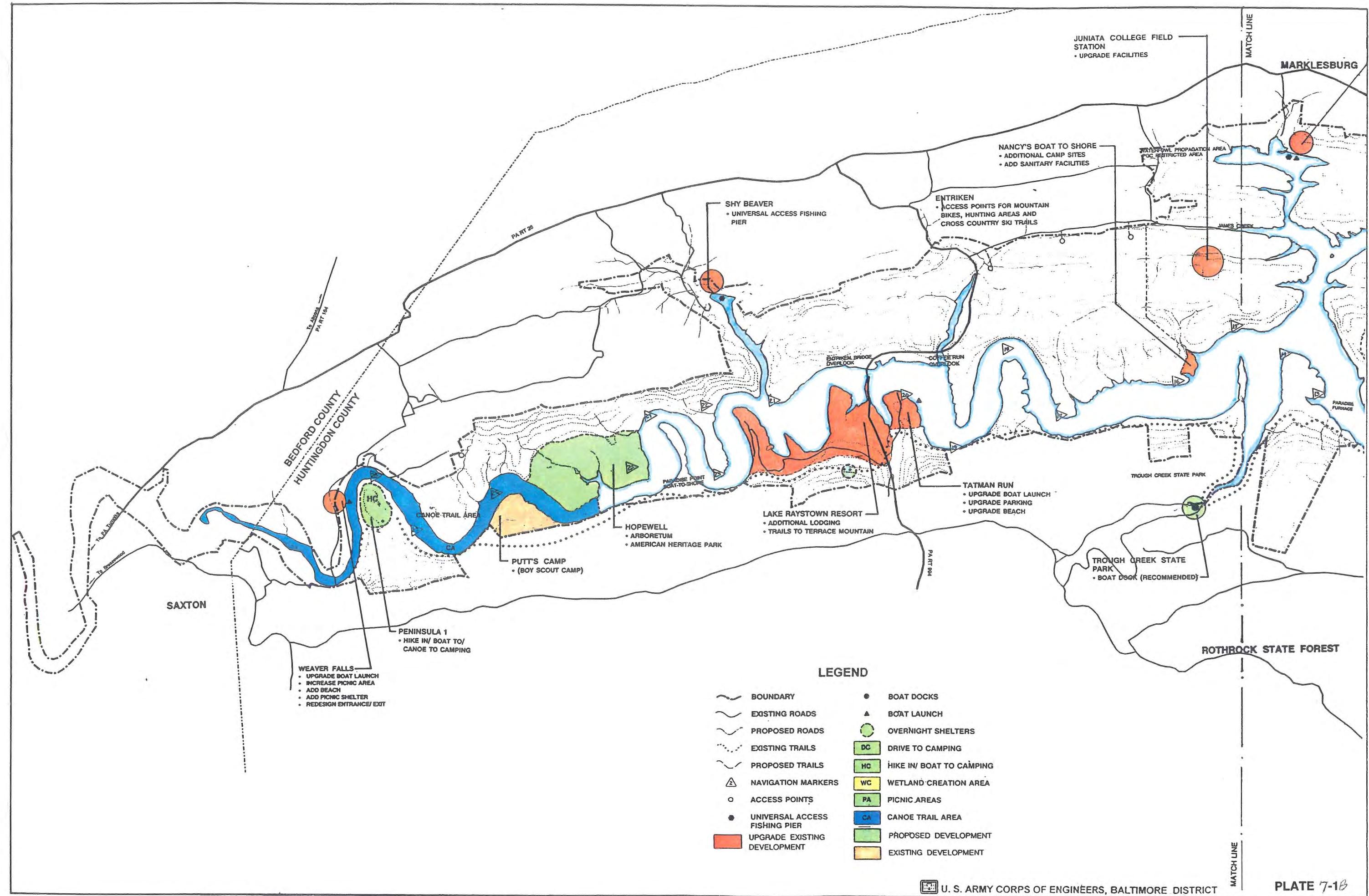
7.2.1.b 1976 Master Plan

Proposed facilities included parking for 50 cars and trailers, a single lane gravel boat launch, a picnic area, a hand well, and vault comfort station.

7.2.1.c Proposed Plan

The old single lane boat ramp would be replaced with a double lane ramp. A beach would be developed upstream from the parking areas by constructing a 200- by 75-foot underwater concrete platform and an upland sandy area adjacent to the platform. Changing rooms for swimmers would be constructed near the beach. A picnic pavilion and picnic tables would be constructed overlooking the swimming beach. Traffic circulation would be improved by reducing the gradient of the exit road.





7.2.1.d Cost Estimate

The total planning level cost for the proposed features is \$500,000.

7.2.2 Peninsula 1 - Site 3

7.2.2.a Site Location and Description

The Peninsula 1 Recreation Area is located near Lake Navigation Marker 28 across the lake from the Weaver Falls boat launch.

The proposed recreation site is divided into two areas: one adjacent to the lake and the second on a plateau approximately 200 yards from the lake. The area adjacent to the lake is a fairly open meadow with scattered hardwood trees and slopes range from 5% to 8%. Soils are Calvin shaly silt loam. The slope leading to the second area ranges from 5% to 10%. The second area, the plateau, has slopes of 5% and the soil is Calvin shaly silt loam. The plateau consists of mixed hardwoods. The existing land use for both areas is multi-resource management.

7.2.2.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan did not propose recreation facilities at this site. The plan did propose a system of trails to connect all the recreation areas and encompass the entire lake. A portion of this trail was located at this site, but was never developed.

7.2.2.c Proposed Plan

A new hike-in, boat- and canoe-to camp ground would be developed on the peninsula across from the Weaver Falls boat launch. Most of the camp sites would be located on the plateau overlooking the upper lake and primarily serve hikers. The rest of the camp sites would be located near two boat docks, at the foot of the slope. The shoreline would be minimally cleared to allow fishing from the shore.

Well water and vault toilets would be provided and trails would connect the camping area to the Terrace Mountain Trail. Development of the plateau camping area would not be visible from the lake and would require only minor selective cutting of vegetation.

7.2.2.d Cost Estimate

The total planning level cost for the proposed features is \$350,000.

7.2.3 Putts Camp - Site 5

Putts Camp is named after Henry Putt, an early settler. In 1842, he built and operated the first grist mill in Hopewell Township.

7.2.3.a Site Location and Description

Putts Camp is on the eastern shore of the lake in Hopewell Township, north of Navigation Marker 26, and across the lake from the Hopewell day-use area.

The flat open grassy field, which is used for camping, is close to the shoreline, with elevations ranging from 800 to 980 feet NGVD. The area around the site is generally covered in hardwood forest with a small area in pine stands, and the soil is Calvin shaly silt loam. Access to the site is over an old logging road. The existing camp has an area for group camping, a vault comfort station, and a hand pump well. The existing land use classification is recreation.

7.2.3.b 1976 Master Plan

When the 1976 Master Plan was completed Putts Camp had twelve tent sites, a hand pump well, sealed vault comfort station, a boat tie-up, and an access road. At that time future plans included an additional 104 tent sites, new comfort stations, hand pump wells, and boat tie-ups, as required.

7.2.3.c Proposed Plan

Future plans would not include any additions by the Corps. Approximately 107 acres are currently leased to the Boy Scouts of America and are used as a group camping area for retreats.

7.2.3.d Cost Estimate

If any development occurs, the cost will be the responsibility of the Boy Scouts of America.

7.2.4 Hopewell - Site 7

7.2.4.a Site Location and Description

The site is located 4.5 miles uplake from the PA 994 bridge and is accessed via LR 31019, from Saxton Borough via Weaver Bridge. The recreation area, in Hopewell Township, is located on the eastern slope of Allegrrippis Ridge.

The recreation area is on an eastern facing slope. The land is gently rolling, consists of open fields and hardwood forest, and includes 110 acres. The southern shore area is steep and varies from elevation 920 feet NGVD to 786 feet NGVD. Soils are Berks and Calvin shaly silt loams with bedrock at 1/2 to 3 1/2 foot depths. Land use restraints are related to depth of bedrock,

slope, naturally occurring coarse fragments, and/or potential sites of cultural interest. The existing land use classification is multi-resource management.

7.2.4.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed the area for day-use activities including a 1,000 foot beach with bathhouse and comfort stations, 1,032 picnic tables, parking lots, free play fields, family camping areas, and group camping areas.

7.2.4.c Proposed Plan

The proposed plan includes an American Heritage Park, with exhibits showing the social, cultural, economic, and natural landscape of the Raystown region. The exhibits would interpret the history of agriculture and living on the land as practiced by Native Americans and early European settlers in the region. An arboretum would include native plants and historic plant varieties, and would host a 19th century-style vegetable and flower garden.

Bed and breakfast style lodging would be developed in the park, with streets or lanes connecting the structured area to the lake, the arboretum, and adjacent fields and meadows. Parking would be located so that it would not interfere visually or functionally with the 19th century atmosphere of the Heritage Park.

Volunteers would staff facilities, provide interpretive narratives, and demonstrate agricultural activities. American Heritage cultural outreach programs and special events on the village green would be directed to project visitors, schools in the region, and area residents. The park is expected to emphasize environmental themes and complement rather than compete with the more urban development at Old Bedford Village and the industrial history interpreted at Broad Top. Construction would be preceded by archeological investigations to protect the cultural resources known or suspected in the area.

7.2.4.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost for the proposed features is \$7,250,000.

7.2.5 Shy Beaver Recreation Area - Site 8

The Shy Beaver Boat Recreation Area is named after Shy Beaver Creek, on which it is located. Early pioneers knew of beavers living on the creek, but never saw them; hence the name "Shy Beaver." Construction of the boat launch was completed in 1974 under the general construction program. The parking lot was expanded in 1975 under the Corps' Title X program.

7.2.5.a Site Location and Description

The launch ramp is located in Shy Beaver Cove, in Hopewell Township. It is at the termination of LR 31025 east of Russellville. This site contains approximately 5 developed acres on a relatively flat bench on the south side of Shy Beaver Creek (elevation 786 NGVD to approximately 812 NGVD). The soil is a Berks shaly silt loam. Portions of the Rough and Ready iron furnace remained on this site until they were destroyed for construction of the parking lot.

There are 0.8 mile of paved road and 0.2 mile of unpaved road at the Shy Beaver Recreation Site. The 87,700 square feet of parking area is divided into two separate graveled parking lots, and provides parking for 151 vehicles with trailers. The three lane boat launch is forty feet wide with a concrete courtesy pier and a floating, wooden courtesy dock. The area is serviced by a sealed vault comfort station and a hand pump well. The existing land use classification is recreation.

7.2.5.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed a three lane boat launch, parking for 144 cars and trailers, a hand-pump well, and a vault comfort station.

7.2.5.c Proposed Plan

The Master Plan Update does not propose any changes to the existing facilities; however, a universal access fishing pier would be constructed at the upper end of the Shy Beaver inlet. Paved walkways would connect the parking lot to the fishing pier.

7.2.5.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost for the proposed features is \$50,000.

7.2.6 Lake Raystown Resort - Site 10

The Lake Raystown Resort was formerly known as the Rothrock Recreation Area. It was renamed in honor of Joseph T. Rothrock, the first Commissioner of Forestry for the State of Pennsylvania. The area was completed in 1978 and operated by the Corps until 1984; when it was leased to the Patt Organization for further development and renamed Lake Raystown Resort.

7.2.6.a Site Location and Description

Lake Raystown Resort is an intensely developed recreation area located in Lincoln Township off PA Route 994, approximately 5 miles east of Entriiken. The facility is operated under a lease which expires in 2014.

The resort area is at elevation 1,000 feet NGVD, and the facilities are located on the east shore of the lake in an area that was an old farm. The terrain is rolling; sloping gently to the lake. An

underground petroleum pipeline bisects the site east to west. The area covers approximately 401 acres; 300 acres are developed. Soils in this area are Calvin shaly silt loam and Albrights silt loam. The existing land use classification is recreation.

Development of the picnic area, boat launch, swimming beach, and camping sites occurred as part of the original construction of the lake. The Patt Organization has proposed and constructed additional camp sites, a 632 boat marina, a restaurant and snack bar, water park, picnic pavilions, three 18 unit lodges, offices and adjacent convenience store, and ferry cruises. The current lease agreement includes development of a conference center.

7.2.6.b 1976 Master Plan

In the 1976 Master Plan the area was called the Rothrock Recreation Area, and was separated into two sites north and south of PA 994. The area to the south of PA 994 is now called Raystown Lake Resort and the area north of PA 994 is called Tatman Run. The 1976 Master Plan proposed a swimming and picnicking area in the southern portion of the day-use area..

7.2.6.c Proposed Plan

The Raystown Lake Resort concessionaire would be encouraged to increase lodging facilities to the limit of the current development plan, which is on file with the Corps. Signs for hikers would be placed at the head of the trail between the resort and the Terrace Mountain trail.

7.2.6.d Cost Estimate

If any development occurs, the cost will be the responsibility of the concessionaire.

7.2.7 Coffee Run and Entriiken Bridge Overlooks - Site 12

7.2.7.a Site Location and Description

The overlooks are located adjacent to PA Route 994 in Lincoln Township. Coffee Run Overlook is on the point of land that forms the southern shore of the mouth of Coffee Run cove (elevation 1020 NGVD). Entriiken Bridge Overlook (elevation 920 NGVD) is just west of the Entriiken Bridge with a view east to Tatman Run and Terrace Mountain.

Both overlooks were developed by the Corps in 1976 under the Title X program. The property was acquired as part of the acquisition for PA Route 994 and is now maintained by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Each has a paved parking area with space for 20 cars, and a stone wall overlook. Both sites are classified as multi-resource management land use.

7.2.7.b 1976 Master Plan

Coffee Run Overlook was proposed for an interpretive display to explain the rock strata which is located on the other side of PA Route 994. The road cut, which revealed the rock strata, was necessary for the relocation of Route 994. Entriiken Bridge Overlook was proposed as an overlook at the bridge of PA Route 994. Views of the parking lot were designed to face the Lake Raystown Resort (Rothrock Recreation Area) and Terrace Mountain.

7.2.7.c Proposed Plan

The Master Plan Update recommended that the areas be maintained as scenic view areas. This would include the location of trash cans, and maintenance of tree cuts to maintain the views. The trees that are removed would be replaced with low growing shrubs and vegetation. Since the areas are maintained by PennDOT it is recommended that the Corps and PennDOT develop an agreement to manage trash and other maintenance activities.

7.2.7.d Cost Estimate

The costs associated with upgrades and maintenance are the responsibility of PennDOT.

7.2.8 Tatman Run - Site 13

The Tatman Run Recreation Area is named for nearby Tatman Run and Tatman Gap, after Joseph Tatman, an early settler. The facility was constructed in 1975 under the Title X program.

7.2.8.a Site Location and Description

The site is on Terrace Mountain in Lincoln Township. It is just east of the northern day use area of the Lake Raystown Resort and east of PA 994; approximately 5 miles east of Entriiken in Lincoln Township.

The site is a flat open area at the base of Terrace Mountain and contains approximately 50 acres, of which 10 are developed. An underground petroleum products pipeline crosses the recreation area but does not interfere with the recreation facilities. The existing land use classification is recreation.

The area contains two miles of paved road and approximately 91,000 sq. ft. of gravel parking area. The parking areas are divided into 3 separate lots; a small lot overlooking the day use area, boat launch parking with spaces for cars and cars with trailers, and each parking for single cars. Parking in this area is inadequate during peak visitation periods.

The area is served by 2 vault comfort stations, a hand pump well, picnic tables, a boat launch and courtesy dock, and a swimming area and beach. The boat ramp and swimming beach are

located along the edge of a peninsula. The 15 foot wide boat launch has a very steep slope but provides easy access to the main lake channel due to a small no-wake zone. A small sandy beach is located at the bottom of a grassy embankment adjacent to a natural bottom buoied swimming area 100'x75'. The Terrace Mountain trail, an 18 mile rugged trail, passes through the Tatman Run Recreation Area.

7.2.8.b 1976 Master Plan

The area where Tatman Run exists was proposed in the 1976 Master Plan as a development area for the Rothrock Recreation Area. The plan proposed a boat ramp, parking, marina and camp sites.

7.2.8.c Proposed Plan

The boat ramp and beach at Tatman Run would be upgraded, and an area for a picnic shelter and picnic tables would be developed. The existing single lane boat ramp would be replaced with a double lane ramp and 40 boat trailer parking spaces would be added. The beach would be expanded by creating a 250- by 100-foot underwater concrete platform and an upland sandy area adjacent to the platform.

7.2.8.d Cost Estimate

The total planning level cost for the proposed features is \$450,000.

7.2.9 Nancy's Boat to Shore Camp - Site 16

Nancy's Camp takes its name from Nancy Plummer, the daughter of an early settler, John Plummer. Captured by Indians during the Revolutionary War, she died on her way to imprisonment in Canada.

7.2.9.a Site Location and Description

Nancy's Camp is on the western shore of the lake in the vicinity of Lake Navigation Marker 16. It is southeast of the Juniata College outgrant area and is located in Lincoln Township.

The site is close to the shore and contains two small coves. Elevations vary from 786 to 1,000 NGVD. The 44 acres of the site, 5 acres which are developed, are covered by hardwood forest (90 percent) and open meadow (10 percent). Soils are an Ernest silt loam that has a water table within 10" to 36" of the soil's surface.

Camping is primitive and operated on a first come, first serve basis. The area is served by two vault comfort stations, a hand pump well, and boat tie-ups. The Corps maintains a five mile unpaved access road into the area for maintenance purposes and ranger patrol. Views from the

site extend downlake 1.5 miles to the Raystown Natural Area and eastward toward Terrace Mountain.

7.2.9.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed 78 additional tent sites, wells, comfort stations, and tie-ups as required. Twelve boat-to-shore campsites were constructed in 1974, during the general construction of the lake. Once the lake was filled the area became very popular and often contained 100-200 tent sites during peak periods. In 1988, 50 additional sites were created to reduce crowding and impact on the environment resulting from intensive weekend and holiday use.

7.2.9.c Proposed Plan

The existing boat-to-shore campground would be expanded by adding 25 camp sites. Additional vault toilets would also be installed.

7.2.9.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost for the proposed features is \$110,000.

7.2.10 Trough Creek - Site 18

7.2.10.a Site Location and Description

The site is part of Trough Creek State Park which is located adjacent to the southeast side of the Raystown Lake project. Access to the state park is via LR 31118 from PA 994, south of the Lake Raystown Resort.

Trough Creek State Park is composed of 600 acres of the Rothrock State Forest. It is on Great Trough Creek which enters Raystown Lake opposite Marklesburg. Recreational activities available at the park are swimming, picnicking, camping, and hiking.

7.2.10.b 1976 Master Plan

This area did not include any development in the 1976 Master Plan.

7.2.10.c Proposed Plan

Construction of a courtesy dock is recommended as a future action by the Bureau of State Parks. The dock would provide limited additional visitor and fishing access to the site.

7.2.10.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost estimate for the proposed features will be determined at a later date.

7.2.11 Juniata College Field station - Site 21

7.2.11.a Site Location and Description

The Corps leases 352 acres of project land to the Board of Trustees of Juniata College. The land is used for on-going research and for studying the biological and ecological effects of Raystown Lake on the surrounding environment. The field station is located in Lincoln Township at an elevation of 900 NGVD. The college currently has a ten year lease with the Corps which will be renegotiated in 1995.

Access into the Juniata Field Station Area is restricted. Controlled access may be gained from SR 3009 (James Creek Road) at Gate 23 or from PA Route 994 at Gate 28. The College maintains two buildings within the study area; the former Grove residence, which has been converted into a dormitory/ laboratory for students, and a sugar shack located adjacent to the dormitory. The College also maintains a small boat dock which occupies the southern shore of the James Creek Cove inlet. The cove is also closed to the public.

7.2.11.b 1976 Master Plan

This area was included in the 1976 Master Plan as a 365 acre lease to the Juniata College for a field laboratory.

7.2.11.c Proposed Plan

Development at the site includes a new dormitory/laboratory, renovation of the farmhouse, a new vehicle storage shed, and a new boating equipment shed. Additional information is included in Appendix E, Raystown Field Station Master Plan Outline. The improvements would enhance the college's abilities to provide environmental research and educational programs for its students. The Master Plan endorses the development concepts proposed by Juniata College. Detailed plans implementing the development concepts would be reviewed by the Corps prior to final approval and construction of facilities.

7.2.11.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost for the proposed features is \$10,000,000.

7.2.12 James Creek - Site 20

The James Creek Recreation Area is named for the nearby James Creek. The facility was completed in 1974 under the general construction program and the parking area was enlarged in 1975 under the Title X program.

7.2.12.a Site Location and Description

The site is located on an unnamed branch to Woodcock Valley Cove, on the western shore of the lake. The launch, at the northeast termination of SR 3009 is 3 miles north of Route 994, in Lincoln Township.

The site contains approximately 5 developed acres and is relatively flat, narrow, and open (elevations 786 to 795 feet NGVD). The ramp was built in a narrow cove with steep side slopes which are covered with a hardwood forest on the east bank and an open meadow on the west. The soil is Ernest silt loam which has a seasonally high water table. An unnamed intermittent stream runs on the east side of the road.

The parking area is divided into two separate gravel lots with parking available for 151 cars with trailers. The area is served by a vault comfort station, a hand pump well, a three lane boat launch, and a concrete courtesy pier with a wooden floating courtesy dock.

7.2.12.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed a three lane boat launch, parking for 148 cars and trailers, a hand-pump well, and a vault comfort station.

7.2.12.c Proposed Plan

The Master Plan does not propose any changes or enhancements to the area, other than continued operation and maintenance. As stated above, the parking area was enlarged in 1975 and because of fairly steep slopes on both sides of the site, there is a limited area for expansion.

7.2.12.d Cost Estimate

No costs.

7.2.13 Aitch - Site 19 - A

7.2.13.a Site Location and Description

This facility is named for the former Village of Aitch, which was abandoned and removed for construction of the lake in the vicinity of this access point. The Aitch boat launch was

constructed under the Title X program. The site is one mile east of PA 26 at Marklesburg, along the western shore of Raystown Lake.

This lake shore has slopes of 0-10 percent, and the soil is Ernest silt loam. The area is open except for a few shade trees and ornamental spruces. The topography lends itself to expansion of parking facilities. Recreational facilities at the site include parking for fifty cars with trailers, boat launch, courtesy dock, vault toilets, water fountains, fishing pier, and a picnic area.

7.2.13.b 1976 Master Plan

The site was developed as proposed in the 1976 Master Plan.

7.2.13.c Proposed Plan

The boat launch would be upgraded by improving access at the launch ramp. A universal access fishing pier would be constructed, with paved paths connecting the pier to the parking lot.

7.2.13.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost for the proposed features is \$150,000.

7.2.14 Brumbaugh House - Site 19 - B

7.2.14.a Site Location and Description

The Brumbaugh House is located in Penn Township at the termination of T 419, just off of Route 26 in the Backbone Ridge Wildlife Mitigation Area. The area is at an approximate elevation of 793 feet NGVD.

The farm, "Timothy Meadows," has been the Brumbaugh family homestead since August 1880. The original stone house was built about 1840. The farm was the homestead of the 1914-18 Governor of Pennsylvania, Dr. Martin C. Brumbaugh, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Stone walls are the only remnants of the original structure which was burned twice by arsonist between 1974 and 1988. The National Historic Society requested that the remains be left to stand as historic ruins, and 1989 the COE fenced the property for security and safety reasons.

The Backbone Ridge Mitigation area is very popular with hunters since it is surrounded by the PGC management fields. The cove, which is secluded from the main lake channel, is frequented by fisherman. The area is also a favorite with bird watchers, nature enthusiasts, photographers, hikers, and swimmers.

7.2.14.b 1976 Master Plan

This area was included in the 1976 Master Plan as a "several acre outlease to the Huntingdon County Historical Society."

7.2.14.c Proposed Plan

The historically important Brumbaugh House north of Aitch would be restored as an interpretation site for the exhibition of significant Raystown artifacts such as Sheep Rock exhibit. Visitor parking would be developed near the house. Operation hours and seasons would be established to avoid use conflicts between sportsmen and visitors to the exhibit.

7.2.14.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost estimate for the proposed features is \$80,000.

7.2.15 Backbone Ridge Game Mitigation Area - Site 23

7.2.15.a Site Location and Description

The Mitigation Area is located adjacent to, and extends north and south of the Aitch and Brumbaugh Embayments.

Approximately 3,000 acres of project lands are leased to the Pennsylvania Game Commission for wildlife mitigation. This area was set aside as mitigation for terrestrial losses associated with the impoundment of the reservoir in 1973. Since that time the PGC has made various habitat improvements in the area. A 75-acre wildlife propagation area has been established to enhance the reproduction of small game species and waterfowl, plus habitat modifications for other types of wildlife. Hunting is permitted during appropriate seasons on the leased lands.

Nesting boxes for waterfowl and wetland plantings have enhanced the shoreline of the lake within the wildlife management area. The PGC and USFWS have constructed several small wetlands close to the lake in the Aitch access area. The PGC has also planted several abandoned farmlands with fruiting trees and shrubs to enhance food for upland wildlife.

7.2.15.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed that the Pennsylvania Game Commission lease 2,470 acres on project land for mitigation of the dam and lake. The area was called the Backbone Ridge Game Mitigation Area.

7.2.15.c Proposed Plan

The Master Plan does not propose any changes or enhancements to the area; only continued management by the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

7.2.15.d Cost Estimate

No costs.

7.2.16 Upper Corners - Site 25

7.2.16.a Site Location and Description

The area is located on the south shore of Anderson Bay in Penn Township, south of the Corps' administrative headquarters and east of LR 31037. Access is by Upper Corner Road, former T 404.

The site consists of 228 acres of rolling terrain. Most of the slopes on the eastern shoreline area are 0 to 15 percent, ridge tops are also gently sloping, the ravines are generally 30 percent and over. Upland areas are Calvin shaly silt loam. The site is approximately one-fourth open meadow area, with the majority of the area in hardwood forest. There is one area of former pine stands and an old orchard. Existing access roads into the site are generally in good condition. The site is adjacent to the Grove Barrens north of the Raystown Natural Area.

7.2.16.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed an extensive resort-type development at Upper Corners, with a multistory lodge, rental cabins, and marina. In addition to the main lodge, development would have included several restaurants, 5 tennis courts, a tennis pro shop, and associated parking facilities. The proposed 170-slip marina included a boat launch, fuel dock, and parking spaces for 65 cars and 20 car/trailers. The proposed 200 room lodge and 325 efficiency rental units would have accommodated approximately 1,000 guests. Recreation facilities also included hiking trails, a swimming pool, and a small beach.

7.2.16.c Proposed Plan

The proposed development includes construction of a conference center, lodges and cabins, health spa, and recreation facilities, which could include tennis courts, swimming pool, ice skating rink, soft ball field, boat dock, and a golf course.

The level of development currently proposed at Upper Corners would be substantially less than the 1976 Plan. In addition, the proposed facilities would be carefully placed to minimize cultural and environmental disturbance, and to protect the views from the lake, and enhance the

lake views from the conference center. Development would avoid disturbance of the shale barrens along the southwest side of the Upper Corners peninsula.

7.2.16.d Cost Estimate

The total planning level estimated cost for the proposed features is \$29,500,000.

7.2.17 Seven Points Marina - Site 26 - A

7.2.17.a Site Location

The marina is located in the Seven Points Recreation Area in Penn Township; north of the public beach at the day-use recreation area. The site is accessed from PA 26 by Hesston, and then Seven Points Road. The site is midway between Anderson and Yocum bays.

Access roads to the site, as well as the water supply and sewage treatment system for the day use recreation area were constructed in 1976. The slopes vary from 0 to 15% with soils of a Calvin shaly silt loam. The area was covered in pine stands which were logged just prior to acquisition. The marina is located on the left bank of the lake, adjacent to a one-half mile wide bay.

The marina consists of 20 acres of land and 13 acres of water area. It has mooring capacity for 513 boats, and there is a conventional boat launch and boat lift. The marina has a fuel dock and sewage pump for marine holding tanks and parking for 400 cars and 60 cars with trailers. Two service facilities in the area include a restaurant and a general store which carries fishing and boating supplies. A dry storage area for 287 boats is located on the southeast side of the marina.

7.2.17.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed a "completely developed marina" with mooring capacity for 400 boats, three types of launches, fuel dock and sewage pump for marine holding tanks, parking for 400 cars and 60 cars with trailers, a restaurant, general store, and a boat sales and service building with dry storage.

7.2.17.c Proposed Plan

The Master Plan does not propose any changes or enhancements to the area, other than continued operation and maintenance by the concessionaire.

7.2.17.d Cost Estimate

No costs.

7.2.18 Seven Points - Day Use Areas - Site 26 -B

The day-use recreation area was the first complete recreation area at Raystown Lake. The 600 foot beach was completed in 1973 and the area was opened for use in 1976.

7.2.18.a Site Location and Description

The recreation area is located 8.3 miles above the dam. Access is provided via Seven Points Road, southeast of the administrative building in Penn Township.

The land slopes toward the lake and has a view of Terrace Mountain on the opposite side of the lake. The lake is between 2,000 feet to one mile wide in this area. The site is covered with second growth, vegetation, and meadows. Four underground petroleum products pipelines cross the site. The soil is Albrights silt loam and Calvin shaly silt loam which have a seasonally high water table. The existing facilities include a beach, sunning area, bathhouse, picnic tables and car parking spaces on approximately 90 acres of land.

7.2.18.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed a beach, sunning area, bathhouse, picnic tables, parking spaces, trail system, and a central water supply and sewage collection and treatment system.

7.2.18.c Proposed Plan

Development planned for the Seven Points day use areas would improve and expand the existing facilities. A two story visitor center would be developed on the hill overlooking the lake, adjacent to an existing comfort station. The upper floor would contain a reception counter, an auditorium, and exhibit space with views of the hills and lake. The lower level would include staff offices, a lounge, storage areas, and maintenance rooms.

The existing amphitheater, east of the visitor center site, would be renovated to improve the stage, the back stage area and sitting area, and access to the structure.

7.2.18.d Cost Estimate

The total planning level cost estimate for the visitor center is \$1,000,000.

7.2.19 Seven Points Camping Areas - Site 26 - C

7.2.19.a Site Location

The camping areas are generally west or northwest of the day use areas, with one area to the north. These camp sites are accessed via Hesston Road from PA 26, and project roads.

Four camping areas are located within Seven Points Recreation Area; Point Camp, Valley Camp, Bay Camp, and Ridge Camp. The sites are located on a series of ridges overlooking Anderson and Yocum Bays, and are predominantly wooded with hardwood forest and one pine stand. All of the camping areas have good views of Raystown Lake; particularly the peninsula of Point Camp, which is almost an island. Soils are a Calvin shaly silt loam. These are shallow to bedrock and contain coarse fragments. All camps except Point Camp have waterborne sewage facilities.

7.2.19.b 1976 Master Plan

Construction of the camping area was in progress when the 1976 Master Plan was written. The four areas named in the above paragraph were to provide 110 camping sites on 22 acres of land. Future construction was to provide 75 additional camp sites on 15 acres of land.

7.2.19.c Proposed Plan

Planned improvements to existing facilities at Seven Points include converting the vault toilets to flush toilets at Point Camp and Valley Camp, increasing the water treatment plant capacity, and improving the access roads.

7.2.19.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost for the proposed features is \$1,350,000.

7.2.20 Seven Points Group Camp - Site 27

7.2.20.a Site Location and Description

The proposed location for the Seven Points group camp is across from the marina and beach on the south shore of Yocum Bay. The site is located on a knob, surrounded on three sides by Raystown Lake.

The underdeveloped site is 20 acres in size; the northern side is an open meadow, and the southern side is located within hardwood forest. The soil on the site is Albrights silt loam which has moderate development constraints with a seasonally high water table of 6" to 36" from the surface. The soil also exhibits some stoniness with gentle slopes on the northern shore and a steeper bank facing the marina and beach area to the south. The elevation of the ridge is 935 feet NGVD.

7.2.20.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed a group camping site for cabins, tents and recreational vehicles. Additionally, a central multi-purpose building, water supply, comfort stations, and parking spaces were proposed.

7.2.20.c Proposed Plan

The Master Plan Update proposes to develop a new drive to camping area on the northeast finger of land at Seven Points. The development would approximately 90 sites for family and group camping. Water supply and sewage treatment would be provided through connections to the existing facilities at Seven Points. A central parking area would have 60 parking spaces.

7.2.20.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost for the proposed features is \$1,500,000.

7.2.21 Susquehannock - Site 28

Susquehannock Camp honors the name of the last tribe of American Indians believed to have camped at the Sheep Rock Shelter. The camp was developed in 1976 under the Title X program.

7.2.21.a Site Location and Description

The site is located on the western shore of the lake in Penn Township. It is located at the southeastern end of Yocum Bay.

The camping area is a true peninsula consisting of 17 acres which is connected to land by a very narrow ridge. Elevations of the site range from 810 to 860 feet NGVD, and the site is covered completely with hardwood forest. The soil is Calvin shaly silt loam which can be expected to contain moderate shale fragments. Views down- and up-lake are good, extending 1.5 miles and 2.5 miles, respectively. The site includes 34 camping sites, a hand pump well, two vault comfort stations, and boat tie-ups on the downstream side of the camp. Former T 430 is used for access and supplemented by a minor Corps constructed access road.

7.2.21.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed the initial development of 34 camping sites, a hand pump well, two vault comfort stations, and boat tie-ups on the downstream side of the camp.

7.2.21.c Proposed Plan

Improvements to the water supply, comfort stations, and roads are planned for the Susquehannock Camping Area.

7.2.21.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost for the proposed features is \$500,000.

7.2.22 Peninsula 2 - Fish Tournament Area & Small Boat Marina- Site 29

7.2.22.a Site Location and Description

This site is located at Lake Navigation Marker 5, adjacent to the boat-in picnic area, and north of the Susquehannock Campground.

The undeveloped area is vegetated with hardwood forest and a few scattered pine stands. The soil is Calvin shaly silt loam.

7.2.22.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed four drive-to camping areas, and boat tie-ups, served by water and sewer connections to the Seven Points system.

7.2.22.c Proposed Plan

The Master Plan Update proposes development of a two lane boat ramp, overflow parking for 200 cars and trailers, a 100 slip small-boat marina, a live well, a weigh-in station, a fish cleaning area, and office space for tournament activities. The facility would be supported by a bait and gear shop, a restaurant, and a watercraft repair center. A small picnic area overlooking the lake and a universal access fishing pier would be located adjacent to the marina.

7.2.22.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost for the proposed features is \$6,100,000.

7.2.23 Peninsula 2/Boat-to Camping Area - Site 30

7.2.23.a Site Location and Description

This recreation area is located on a finger of land downstream from the proposed fishing tournament area, across from Lake Navigation Marker 4.

The undeveloped area is vegetated with hardwood forest and a few scattered pine stands. The soil is Calvin shaly silt loam.

7.2.23.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed four drive-to camping areas, and boat tie-ups, served by water and sewer connections to the Seven Points system.

7.2.23.c Proposed Plan

The Master Plan Update proposes development of a boat dock, camp sites, comfort station, and water supply. The camping area would include approximately 65 camping sites and offer boat mooring on both sides of peninsula. The site would be connected to the tournament area water supply and have vault toilets.

Land at the water's edge would be minimally cleared to allow fishing from the shore. Underbrush near the campsites would be cleared to allow campers a view of the boat docks without disruption the tree lined shore. Trails from the campgrounds would connect to the regional trails passing through the area.

7.2.23.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost for the proposed features is \$350,000.

7.2.24 Seven Points North - Site 31

7.2.24.a Site Location and Description

The Seven Points North camping area is located on Allegrrippis Ridge and minor ridges in Juniata Township. This site is northwest of the Seven Points Recreation Area and Susquehannock camping areas.

The site is vegetated with hardwood forest, a few scattered pine stands, and several open meadows. The site is separated from the rest of the Seven Points Recreation Area by a large valley. Soils on the site are Calvin and/or Klivesville shaly silt loams.

7.2.24.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed development in this general area to include 560 campsites on 105 acres.

7.2.24.c Proposed Plan

The Master Plan Update proposes development of approximately 76 drive to family campsites and 5 group camping areas; each accommodating 10 recreational vehicles. The camping areas would be served by vault toilets, wells, and trails to regional trails. New camping areas could be developed depending on future demand.

7.2.24.d Cost Estimate

The total planning level cost estimate for the proposed features is \$1,500,000.

7.2.25 Hawn's Bay Inlet - Site 33

7.2.25.a Site Location and Description

This would be a hike-in and boat-to-shore camping area north of the Seven Points area, overlooking an inlet opposite Ridenour Overlook. The ramp area is located in Juniata Township on an unnamed cove of the lake. It is located at the terminus of Baker's Hollow Road.

The ramp site is in a steep sided cove. Adjacent hillsides are covered in hardwood forest. The soil in the area is Ernest silt loam. This soil has a moderately slow to slowly permeable fragipan and a shallow high water table 10" to 36" of the surface during wet periods. The condition of the existing access road is not capable of supporting the proposed development.

7.2.25.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan Update includes the development of a thirty foot wide, two lane boat ramp, parking for approximately 50 cars with trailers, a well, and a sealed vault comfort station.

7.2.25.c Proposed Plan

Development at this site will include a boat dock and hike in and boat to shore camping. A fish habitat enhancement area will be developed with the support of the PFBC. Land at the water's edge would be minimally cleared to allow fishing from the shore. Underbrush near the campsites would be cleared to allow campers a view of the boat docks without disruption of the tree lined shore. Trails from the campgrounds would be opened to connect to the regional trails passing through the site.

7.2.25.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost estimate for the proposed features is \$250,000.

7.2.26 Ridenour Overlook - Site 36

7.2.26.a Site Location and Description

Ridenour Overlook is located in the Hawns Bridge Barrens Natural Area, west of the dam. A mile long road was built to provide access to the site from Henderson Hollow Road (T 434) in Juniata Township.

The Overlook is a knob at elevation 1,214 feet NGVD. The main view is to the east which includes the dam, the spillway, the Raystown Branch. There is also a view to the west which

includes Hawns Run Cove. Facilities at this overlook include graveled parking areas, trails and overlooks.

The area includes a path to the Hawns Bridge Overlook. This overlook is southwest of the Ridenour Overlook and uses the same access road and parking area. There is an excellent view of the lake to the south and Hawns Run Cove to the west.

7.2.26.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed the two overlooks as they presently exist.

7.2.26.c Proposed Plan

The Ridenour Overlook would be landscaped to restore the hilltop tree line viewed from the dam and restore the character of the north overlook to that of the adjacent woodlands. The path leading to the Hawns Bridge Overlook would be improved to allow universal access.

7.2.26.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost estimate for the proposed features is \$350,000.

7.2.27 Corbin's Island - Site 38

This area was named for William Corbin who was one of the first settlers of Juniata Township in the 1800's. The fishing access for this area was completed in 1975 and the canoe launch was constructed under the Title X program in 1976.

7.2.27.a Site Location and Description

The site is adjacent to the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River; approximately one mile downstream of the dam. Vehicular access is provided to the site by T 430, the main access road to the dam.

The area is partly open space and partly covered with Sycamore and other trees found in the floodplain. The soil is Barbour fine sandy loam and is well drained. The only limitation on use of the area is that it is subject to minor flooding as discharges from the lake fluctuate for flood control purposes. Existing facilities include parking for 26 cars, a sealed vault comfort station, a handpump well, a canoe launch, and some picnic tables.

7.2.27.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan included all the existing facilities except for the canoe launch.

7.2.27.c Proposed Plan

The area would be upgraded by the addition of a picnic shelter and a universal access fishing pier.

7.2.27.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost estimate for the proposed features is \$60,000.

7.2.28 Branch Camp - Site 39

7.2.28.a Site Location and Description

This site is located on the Raystown Branch approximately four miles downstream of the dam, in Juniata Township, adjacent to T 430.

The site is an abandoned pasture area with only a few trees. Slopes are 0-15 percent and the soil is Barbour fine sandy loam; this soil is sandy and well drained. The area is subject to flooding caused by flood control discharges. The existing site includes 20 camp sites, a sealed vault comfort station, a hand pump well, and boat access to the Raystown Branch.

7.2.28.b 1976 Master Plan

The area was proposed in the 1976 Master Plan as a Fishing Access Area.

7.2.28.c Proposed Plan

The Branch Camp campground would be expanded by approximately adding 20 drive to campsites.

7.2.28.d Cost Estimate

The costs will be the responsibility of the concessionaire.

7.2.29 Terrace Mountain Trail Extension and Overnight Shelters

7.2.29.a Site Location and Description

The Terrace Mountain trail is located along the base of Terrace Mountain on the east shore of the lake. The trail was constructed under the Title X program in 1976.

The trail parallels the upstream part of the lake and provides hiking access to Putts Camp, Peninsula Camp, Lake Raystown Resort, and Tatman Run. It is one trail in the project-wide

trail system. The trail takes advantage of natural benches in the slope, field conditions, and old logging roads.

7.2.29.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan proposed the Terrace Mountain trail (Raystown Trail East) as a portion of the proposed park-wide trail system. The Terrace Mountain trail was to be 7 miles in length, and connect with Putts Camp, Lake Raystown Resort and Tatman Run.

7.2.29.c Proposed Plan

The Terrace Mountain trail would be improved and extended to connect with the Juniata River near the mouth of the Raystown Branch. Overnight shelters and toilet facilities for hikers would be constructed along the trail. Signs would be approximately placed to indicate trails connecting to nearby roads and towns and to recreation facilities such as the hike- to campgrounds, Trough Creek State Park, and Lake Raystown Resort. The proximity of the State Park campground to the trail corridor provides an opportunity for the park to function as a trail-head and overnight stop for campers. Signs would also indicate locations of non-sensitive resources such as champion trees.

7.2.29.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost estimate for the proposed features is \$225,000.

7.2.30 Canoe Trail Areas

7.2.30.a Site Location and Description

Two canoe trail areas would be designated; one in the upper section of the lake above Tatman Run, the other between the dam and Juniata River. No canoe trails exist at the project.

7.2.30.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan did not propose canoe trails.

7.2.30.c Proposed Plan

The canoe trails and shore picnic and camping facilities would be marked with signs both in the water and at canoe launches. The trails would be featured on literature about the project recreation facilities.

7.2.30.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost estimate for the proposed facilities is \$10,000.

7.2.31 Trail and Woodland Access Points

7.2.31.a Site Location

Project-wide.

7.2.31.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan did not propose any designation for trail or access points.

7.2.31.c Proposed Plan

Access points for hiking, mountain biking, and cross country skiing, and hunting would be developed. Roadside parking areas and signs would be placed at traditional trail heads, project gates, and other strategically selected points. Several parking areas would be developed along High Germany Road between Aitch and Entriken for hunting, hiking, and mountain biking. Signs at the trail heads would provide directions and guidelines for trail users including seasonal and area restrictions.

7.2.31.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost estimate for the proposed facilities is \$500,000.

7.2.32 Wetlands Creation Areas

7.2.32.a Site Location

The wetlands are proposed at the Branch Camp area. The area is an old agricultural field, adjacent to Branch Camp.

7.2.32.b 1976 Master Plan

The 1976 Master Plan did not propose any designation for wetland creation areas.

7.2.32.c Proposed Plan

Wetlands to improve the fish and wildlife habitat would be created.

7.2.32.d Cost Estimate

The planning level cost estimate for the proposed facilities is \$50,000.

7.3 OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Corps of Engineers would sponsor an annual workshop to discuss the management of the Raystown Lake Project and implementation of the 1994 Master Plan Update. Local, State, and Federal agencies, user groups, and the general public would be invited to participate in the workshop.

The Corps of Engineers recommends that local jurisdictions enact land use controls along Route 26 to protect the scenic quality of the rural landscape and the villages. The land along Route 26 could be an extension of the American Heritage theme and reflect the 19th century character envisioned for the park. The visual character along Route 26 would be protected against urban sprawl resulting from increased visitation and traffic to the Raystown Lake Project.

The Corps recommends that jurisdictions along the route review their zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and other land use codes to assure protection of the scenic resources. Reviews should include provisions on signs, building facades, historic structure protection, village entrance controls, rural landscape visual controls, lot sizes, setbacks, and development adjacent to roads outside of established villages.

In addition, vehicular access needs for both existing and new development should be identified early in the implementation phase of the Master Plan. Estimated costs and priorities for road improvements should be included as part of future planning efforts.

Additionally, a general review analysis could also benefit the environmental resources of the project and reduce costs and time for future studies. A comprehensive natural heritage survey could be undertaken by Juniata College or other agencies to inventory the rare habitats and plants on project lands.

7.4 REGIONAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS

This section contains a summary of the detailed economic impact analysis prepared for the project and the proposed plan. Appendix A, Recreation Analyses contains a detailed narrative and associated tables for the economic impact analysis. Reference should be made to the appendix if the reader wishes a more detailed review of the investigation and the calculations.

The study area for this analysis consists of Bedford and Huntingdon Counties. These two counties have a combined population of approximately 90,000 and a workforce of 28,000. Four sectors of the economy, manufacturing, service, retail trade, and government, account for approximately 22 percent, 22 percent, 18 percent, and 19 percent of the workforce, respectively. The service sector of the two counties is significantly less than the service sector for Pennsylvania as a whole and accounts for 30 percent of the state's workforce. However, the manufacturing and government sectors within the study area are greater than the statewide percentages of about 18 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

The software package IMPLAN, along with spending and visitation data from Raystown Lake, was used to calculate the value of economic activity in the two county study area, the economic activity contributed by Raystown Lake, and the economic impacts of visitation to Raystown Lake. IMPLAN was developed by the United States Forest Service to estimate impacts of forestry management on local economies. The model contains information about market structure and industry inter-relationships for each county in the U.S.

The University of Minnesota and the United States Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station (WES) in Vicksburg, Mississippi, developed the recreation module for IMPLAN. Spending patterns of visitors to Raystown Lake were developed through interviews completed by WES during the 1991 calendar year. Visitors were grouped into two visitor types: local residents and non-residents. These visitor types were then broken down into three recreation groups: day users, campers, and other overnight users. These recreation groups were broken down further into two subgroups, with boat and without boat. The spending patterns of the interviewed visitors were aggregated and averaged according to these groupings. The spending patterns identified were used to estimate the economic impacts of visitation within the study area.

During the 860,000 visits to Raystown Lake per year, approximately \$18,500,000 are spent. Although \$18,500,000 are spent within the study area, only \$12,179,000 remains within the area. The rest leaks out of the area through the importation of resources. Since the two county study area is relatively small, it does not have the market diversification that would allow a higher percentage of spending to stay in the region. This lack of diversity results in many products being purchased outside of the area.

Various sectors of the regional economy are impacted differently by visitor spending. The largest portion of visitor expenditures is on food, lodging, and amusement, resulting in the greatest impacts to these sectors of the economy.

The proposed plan for Raystown Lake will increase the availability of recreation activities at the project. The plan includes increasing the number of campsites by approximately 350 sites, lodging by approximately 450 rooms, trails by approximately 13.5 miles, and the current number of marina slips by approximately 100 slips. The increase in visitation that corresponds with the proposed plan will equal an estimated 467,000 visitor days or 163,000 party visits.

The estimated increase to visitation expected with the proposed plan is 467,000 visitors. This increase in visitation will result in an economic impact of approximately \$5.2 million. Approximately 142 full-time equivalent jobs will be needed to supply the labor necessary to produce these goods and services. Based on visitor spending patterns, the food, lodging, and amusement sectors would be most affected by the proposed plan, and food and lodging establishments would receive 60 percent of the \$5.2 million in economic impact. The number of visitors and the total economic impacts shown above is at the full ultimate development level of the proposed plan. Development of the proposed plan is expected to occur in phases over a period of approximately 20 years.

Section 8

SUMMARY

Under the authority of Section 318 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District investigated the Raystown Lake Project and prepared the 1994 Master Plan Update. The study area includes the Raystown Lake and associated project lands, which are located in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties in south central Pennsylvania. The project is on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River approximately five miles upstream of the confluence of the Juniata River and the Raystown Branch.

Preparation of the Master Plan Update involved many decisions about future development and management of the project. The update describes and directs a general land and water management plan that reflects regional recreational and environmental needs, resource capabilities, and expressed public interests and desires.

A public involvement plan was developed and implemented to provide opportunities for participation by residents of Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, elected officials, user groups of the project, and the general public. Participants in the process offered ideas for future development and management of project lands, and reviewed and suggested preferences for alternative plans and facilities considered for development. The program for the update began with several informal meetings with citizens groups in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties. The program continued through public workshops, news articles, advertisements and Congressional briefings. The public workshops were working meetings, which allowed participants with differing views to work closely together to define a common vision for the future use of Raystown Lake. The final Master Plan update includes changes that address those comments and other factors such as environmental impacts, recreation needs/analysis, and economic impacts.

The Environmental Assessment (EA) addresses impacts in a way that is consistent with the conceptual level of design. A site specific EAs will be prepared for individual development plans as the master plan is implemented and more detailed designs are initiated.

The Raystown Lake Master Plan Update is a working document that will guide the use and development of the natural and constructed resources on Corps' fee-owned lands at Raystown Lake. The Master Plan Update process has included review and evaluation of the 1976 Project Master Plan, data gathering and analysis of economic and environmental impacts of alternative and proposed plans, formal and informal in-house and agency coordination, preparation of preliminary concepts and alternative plans, design and implementation of a public involvement program, discussion of the issues and special considerations inherent in the project, selection of a proposed plan, review and incorporation of comments into the alternative and proposed plans, and preparation of the proposed plan.

The Master Plan fulfills all requirements identified in Corps regulations and policies. As a planning document, the Master Plan Update presents conceptual plans, rather than details of design or administration.

This Master Plan Update reflects changes in policy and management techniques since the preparation of the 1976 Master Plan. The update incorporates expressed public concerns, current accepted environmental management techniques, and sound engineering practices. In addition, the proposed actions satisfy a project purpose as defined in the original project authorization. The plan provides conceptual guidance for the development and future management of recreation facilities at the project. Development actions outlined in the document are expected to be carried out over approximately a 20-year time span. It should be recognized that the project is dynamic and that continual updating of the Master Plan will be necessary to respond to new and different conditions as changes occur.

The Baltimore District has identified seven new recreation sites to be constructed and several upgrades of existing recreation areas over the next 10 to 20 years, as funding is available. The total cost for all the facilities is approximately \$70 million.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BALTIMORE DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 1715
BALTIMORE, MD 21203-1715

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN UPDATE

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, has prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) which addresses new existing condition information and changes in the level, type, and location of future recreation development proposed in the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update. The environmental effects of recreation development and construction of the dam were previously identified in the 1973 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Two earlier recreation development plans, both the Public Use Plan prepared in 1969 and the 1976 Master Plan, included more extensive recreation development at more locations than the current Master Plan Update. Approximately half of the total development shown in the earlier plans was identified in those plans as the initial development phase, and has been implemented. The expected recreation use levels with full implementation of the proposed development in the Master Plan Update are substantially less than the full visitor use in the earlier plans. Because the proposed use levels, number of facilities, and areas disturbed are less than in earlier plans, the adverse impacts identified in this EA are less than those addressed in earlier plans.

The purpose of the Master Plan Update is to meet the requirements of Corps regulations by providing a guide for the use and development of natural and built resources on Corps fee-owned lands at Raystown Lake. This document is an update of and builds upon the data, conclusions, and land use classifications of the earlier planning documents cited above. The Master Plan Update reflects changes that have occurred to the site, in the region, in recreation trends, and in Corps' policy in the years since 1976. Goals of the Master Plan Update included increasing existing levels of recreation resource opportunities and economic benefits in the region, while limiting the environmental impacts to a level that is equal to or less than those expected with full implementation of the earlier plans.

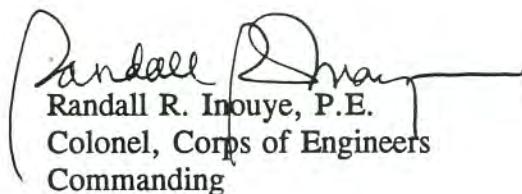
Potential environmental impacts were evaluated with regard to the physical and biological character of the aquatic and terrestrial resources, hazardous, toxic and radioactive waste (HTRW), cultural resources, recreational resources, aesthetics, regional economy, and general needs and welfare of the public. This Environmental Assessment is intended as a programmatic document, addressing impacts in a way that is consistent with the conceptual level of master plan design. As the master plan is implemented and more detailed design is initiated for the proposed development at specific sites, further NEPA compliance actions will be completed to address those actions. The project is popular for its rural setting and natural beauty as well as its boating and hunting, excellent fishery, and other nature-based recreation. Existing development at the project includes thirteen recreation areas managed by the Corps, concessionaires, and other agencies. Facilities include a resort lodge, several restaurants, two marinas, campgrounds,

picnic areas, boat launch ramps, swimming beaches, and hiking trails. Other project lands are managed by the Corps for operational purposes and forest and wildlife management. Ultimate development levels in earlier plans included several additional marinas, lodges, and beaches, and extensive additional camping facilities located around the lake.

The Master Plan Update proposes limited facility development, expansion, or enhancement at twelve existing recreation areas and seven new locations, and eliminates some development and sites proposed in earlier plans. Proposed new facilities at three additional currently undeveloped sites (including a Heritage Park, a conference center with golf course, and a small boat fishing marina, for a total of 10 new development sites) would require infrastructure development. Several project-wide actions are proposed as well, including constructing trails and wetlands, and signing canoe trails and existing trail heads. In addition to the visitor center, the Heritage Park, conference center, and small boat marina with launch ramp, ultimate development of all proposed new facilities at existing and new sites would include nine boat docks or tie-ups, new sanitary stations at eight locations, one new swimming beach, improvements to the Juniata College Biology Field Station, and six new camping areas. The new camping areas would range from small, primitive, hike-in/boat-in facilities to fully developed family and group camping areas.

All elements of the proposed plan will be designed so that development avoids or minimizes adverse effects to significant cultural resources and sensitive environmental areas. Recreation development will also be consolidated in a limited number of locations in order to minimize environmental impacts and maintain large undisturbed natural areas. In addition, new and enhanced or expanded development would be avoided on the southeast shore of the lake, preserving the shoreline viewshed. These actions would accommodate the growth of recreation and economic resources in the area, while preserving cultural, environmental, and aesthetic resources.

Upon reviewing the attached EA, I find that there would be no significant impacts to the human environment associated with the implementation of this Master Plan Update and the proposed development sites, and that no Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement is required. This statement has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.


Randall R. Inouye, P.E.
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Commanding

Date: 15 February 1995

Raystown Lake Project 1994 Master Plan Update

Annex A

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

A.1 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) identifies and assesses the potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update of 1993 as well as changes from the 1976 Master Plan and the 1973 EIS finding. The EA is intended as a programmatic document, as described in Section 1508.28 of the CEQ Regulations for Implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), addressing impacts in a way that is consistent with the conceptual level of Master Plan design and a Master Plan Update. As the proposed actions are implemented and detailed design is initiated for the development of recreation facilities, further site specific National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation may be required. Additional information on the proposed development plans is included in the main report.

The purpose of this EA is to present new information, proposed development changes, and environmental data to determine if any environmental impacts associated with the proposed recreation sites are of a nature to warrant the preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS). Section A.3 of this EA discusses the alternatives evaluated and the reasons for their selection or non-selection.

Because the development and expected use levels with full implementation of the proposed plan are less than the development and use levels of the original plan evaluated by the EIS, this programmatic EA, rather than a SEIS, is appropriate NEPA documentation for the Master Plan Update.

This document was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations 40 CFR 1500-1508, 29 Nov 1978, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulation (ER)200-2-2, 04 Mar 1988, "Procedures for Implementing NEPA". The CEQ regulations require that the environmental significance of a proposed Federal action be documented and assessed prior to taking any action which would limit the choice of reasonable alternatives.

Specific topics to be explored in future NEPA documents and final EA's prepared during the implementation of the proposed actions include: air quality and vehicle traffic impacts, threatened and endangered species, terrestrial habitats, water quality, public safety, and cultural resources.

A.1.1 Purpose of Study

The purpose of the Master Plan Update is to meet the requirements of Corps regulations by providing a guide for the use and development of natural and constructed resources on Corps fee-owned lands at Raystown Lake. The master plan provides general direction for the stewardship of project resources through the promotion of protection, conservation, and enhancement of the resources. As directed by the Corps regulation on Preparation of Master Plans (ER 1130-2-435), the update reflects changes that have occurred to the site, in the region, in recreation trends, and in Corps policy in the years since the original Master Plan was completed in 1976.

A.1.2 Study Authority

The original Raystown Lake Project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-874), in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers as presented in House Document No. 565, 87th Congress, 2nd session.

Project purposes of the Raystown Lake Project are to provide flood control, recreation, fish and wildlife conservation and mitigation, and low-flow augmentation for downstream water quality improvement. While not part of the Federal project, a run-of-the-river hydropower plant owned and operated by a local electrical cooperative is also located at the dam.

The Master Plan Update was authorized by Section 318 of the 1992 Water Resources Development Act (WRDA):

The Secretary shall undertake a revision of the master plan for the Raystown Lake project, Pennsylvania, and submit to Congress for approval any proposed changes that significantly change uses of the Lake, the surrounding land resources, or any facilities located thereon. As part of the revision, the Secretary shall evaluate opportunities for development of portions of the Lake and adjacent lands by private parties. Pending submission to and approval by the Congress of the results of the revision, the Secretary may not make any significant land use changes at the project.

A.1.3 Study Area

The study area is located in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties in south-central Pennsylvania. The project is located on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, approximately 5.5 miles upstream of its confluence with the Juniata River and 92 miles upstream from the confluence of the Juniata and the Susquehanna Rivers. The communities of Saxton, Entriken, Markelsburg, Hesston, McConnellstown and Huntingdon are located close to the project. The largest, Huntingdon, is a county seat and the home of Juniata College.

The Raystown Lake Project is a Corps facility consisting of approximately 30,000 acres, including the dam and reservoir area and the areas immediately downstream along the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River. The reservoir is approximately 30 river miles in length, covering a distance of

approximately 20 miles between the dam, near Huntingdon, and the upstream end of the lake, which is near Saxton. The lake has approximately 8,300 surface acres, at 786 NGVD.

Project lands provide a diversity of habitats, including wetlands, moderate to steeply sloped forests, ravines, rangeland, and shale barrens. The lake and surrounding project lands are popular for boating, fishing, hunting, camping, and other outdoor recreation activities.

An Administration Building housing the project offices is located in the Seven Points area, near the community of Hesston. Total project facilities include the dam and a maintenance shop complex, a number of boat launch ramps and camping and recreation areas, two sewage treatment plants (at Seven Points and Lake Raystown Resort), one water supply plant, several beaches, and several parcels of outgrant property which are leased to Seven Points Marina, Lake Raystown Resort, Allegheny Hydroelectric Plant, and the Boy Scouts of America. See Plate 1-1 (1994 Master Plan) for project location.

A.1.4 Scope of Master Plan/Planning Objectives

The Raystown Lake Master Plan Update is a working document that will guide the use and development of the natural and constructed resources on Corps fee-owned lands at Raystown Lake.

The update process included review and evaluation of the 1976 Project Master Plan, data gathering and analysis of economic and environmental impacts of alternative and final plans, formal and informal in-house and agency coordination, preparation of preliminary concepts and alternative plans, design and implementation of a public involvement program, discussion of the issues and special considerations inherent in the project, selection of a recommended plan, review and incorporation of comments into the alternative and proposed plans, and preparation of the proposed master plan.

The Master Plan Update fulfills all requirements for a project Master Plan Update identified in Corps regulations and policies. As required by ER 1130-2-435, the master plan prescribes "an overall land and water management plan, resource objectives, and associated design and management concepts" which provide the "best possible combination of responses to regional needs, resource capabilities and suitabilities, and expressed public interests and desires consistent with authorized project purposes". As specified in the regulation, the plan also contributes "toward providing a high degree of recreation diversity within the region", emphasizes the "particular qualities, characteristics, and potentials of the project"; and exhibits "consistency and compatibility with national objectives and other state and regional goals and programs".

As a planning document, the update deals in concepts, rather than in details of design or administration. During the planning process several general objectives were developed, including the following:

- ▶ Provide a natural background for recreation on the lake by limiting development and maintaining the pristine condition of the Southeast shore.
- ▶ Maintain an undisturbed natural buffer between the shoreline and all future development to reduce the visual impact from the lake and protect water quality.
- ▶ Use node concept for future development in order to limit environmental impacts and preserve large undisturbed areas.
- ▶ Balance economic benefits and recreation facilities in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties by developing sites at each end of the lake.
- ▶ Encourage development that will increase economic benefits to the region.
- ▶ Provide universal access for the physically challenged at representative areas of the project.
- ▶ Consider variable lake levels in site and facility design
- ▶ Avoid development in environmentally sensitive areas, both species habitat and other special environments.

In recognizing that future development may be by sponsors other than, or in addition to, the Corps, this update may be different from other, more typical, master plans prepared for Corps projects. The update provides a framework with guidance for appropriate development options in suitable areas. Identification of suitable and unsuitable areas and types of development have been made through technical studies, public involvement, economic studies, user trends and demands, and professional judgement.

A.1.5 Public Concerns

Public concerns focus on the amount, type, and placement of future development at Raystown Lake as well as current and future management of recreation facilities and natural resources. In addition, there is a public concern that consistent citizen involvement is necessary for optimum future management and development of the lake.

A.2 BASELINE CONDITIONS AND AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The following section provides descriptive and historical information about the Raystown Lake project. Included in this discussion is information about the physical, natural, recreational and aesthetic features of the lake and project lands.

A.2.1 Raystown Lake Project Description

Raystown Lake is located on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, about 5.5 miles upstream from its confluence with the Juniata River. In this part of its watershed, the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River (hereafter referred to as the Raystown Branch) flows northeastward, draining sections of south-central Pennsylvania. The Raystown dam is located in Huntingdon County, near the borough of Huntingdon; while most of Raystown Lake is situated in Huntingdon County, a small portion of the lake extends into Bedford County. The project is 92 miles above the Juniata River's confluence with the main stem of the Susquehanna River upstream of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The Raystown dam consists of a rolled earth and rockfill embankment with a maximum height of 225 feet and a top elevation of 826 feet NGVD (National Geodetic Vertical Datum). The dam is 1,770 feet long and 24 feet wide at the top.

The project includes a gated spillway (crest elevation of 768.6 feet NGVD) in the right abutment to control normal flows. The gated spillway is controlled by two 45-foot by 45-foot tainter gates and is equipped with a warm water outlet system with a 4.75-foot by 6.75-foot slide gate served by inlet ports at three levels within the lake. In addition, there is a low-level outlet tunnel with two 5.5-foot by 10-foot gates with an invert elevation of 614.0 feet NGVD.

An ungated spillway lies to the east in a spur of Terrace Mountain. This overflow section is 1,630 feet long with an elevation of 812 feet NGVD; at this elevation, the project storage is 762,000 acre-feet. The top 3.5 feet of the ungated spillway is comprised of a fuse plug of erodible backfill material. This plug is designed to start to erode when water flows over the spillway and to be completely eroded by the time the pool reaches elevation 816 NGVD.

Separate from the Corps of Engineers outlet facilities is a run-of-river hydroelectric project with a rated capacity of 21 megawatts. This project, the William F. Matson Generating Station, is operated by the Allegheny Electric Cooperative, Inc., and became operational in 1988. All flows up to 1600 cubic feet per second (cfs) are normally passed through this hydropower facility. Flows in excess of 1600 cfs are directed through the Corps of Engineers outlet works.

A.2.2 Physical and Natural Resources

A.2.2.a Watershed

The watershed above Raystown Lake drains an area of 960 square miles. The watershed is about 57 miles long and 35 miles wide at its widest section; it is bounded by the Allegheny Front on the west, the drainage divide of the Frankstown Branch on the north, the Aughwick Creek divide on the east, and the Potomac River divide on the south. Raystown Lake lies in a long, narrow valley with heavily wooded slopes; the valley is oriented northeast to southwest.

The entire Juniata River basin drains 3,409 square miles from its headwaters to its confluence with the mainstream Susquehanna River upstream of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Thus, the Raystown project controls about 28 percent of the Juniata River drainage area. The streambed slope varies from 5 feet per mile at the damsite to 20 feet per mile in the upper reaches of the watershed.

Principal tributaries are Dunning Creek, Cove Creek, Brush Creek, Yellow Creek, and Great Trough Creek. There are numerous dams in the watershed, but most are very small and control runoff from only a small drainage area. The only large upstream structure is Shawnee Lake dam; in the event of the failure of the Shawnee Drain, the volume of water released would raise Raystown Lake approximately two feet above normal pool. The Shawnee storage is equivalent to about 7 percent of the Raystown flood control storage. All other upstream dams are quite small and their combined effect on Raystown Lake is insignificant. See Plate 3-1 (1994 Master Plan Update) for drainage area.

A.2.2.b Topography

The project is located in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province of the Appalachian Highlands in south-central Pennsylvania. This area is known for parallel narrow ridges and broad valleys which run in a northeast to southwest direction. The surrounding area along Raystown Lake ranges in elevation from 601 feet NGVD at the damsite to 2,940 feet NGVD on the Allegheny Front. The surrounding land area of Raystown Lake ranges well over 1,000 feet for many miles. Access from one valley to another is generally through notches or gaps that have been eroded through the mountains by cross-cutting streams.

Development of the Juniata Basin is limited because of the generally rugged terrain. Its predominantly mountainous terrain limits farming to small valley areas. Most improvements are located in the valleys along the stream banks; only a few farms are located on the upper slopes. Raystown Lake lies in a long, narrow valley with heavily wooded oak-hickory slopes. Most of the watershed consists of wooded areas with only small areas of land under cultivation.

A.2.2.c Geology and Soils

Geologic phenomena, including the evolution of underlying rock strata and past climatic conditions, have created the topography and soils of the region. The Raystown area is underlain by layered sedimentary rocks primarily of Pennsylvanian, Mississippian, Devonian, and Silurian age, including the Pocono, Catskill, Devonian Marine Beds, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville, and other formations. These formations were extensively folded as part of a regional syncline. The upturned ends of these rock outcrop as parallel bands with a southwest to northeast orientation. The harder outcropping layers, composed of such material as sandstones and conglomerate, eroded very slowly while the layers composed of softer, more erodible shales and mudstones were weathered away. Over time, the steep-sloped high ridge and deep valley terrain characteristic of the region formed with a corresponding southwest to northeast orientation. The combination of parent material, orientation, and climate led to the growth and development of existing flora and fauna including the unique geotopographic and ecologic systems known as shale barrens.

The soils of Huntingdon County range from extremely shallow and rocky in the mountains to moderately deep and well-drained in the valley. About 66% of the County is made up of soils that formed in place from the underlying parent bedrock in the uplands; 22% is soil that formed in loose colluvial deposits along the base of the mountains and valley walls formed by gravity and slope wash; and 6.3% is soil that formed on alluvial flood plains and terraces in material transported and deposited by streams. The rest is urban land, strip mines, iron ore pits, rock outcrop and rubble. The basin soils are dominated by the Berks-Weikert-Ernest and Calvin-Klinesville-Albrights Associations, with the latter making up most of the general area. Generally, these soils are relatively deep and well-drained.

Average annual sediment yield on the Raystown Branch at Saxton has been measured as 90 tons per square mile. This yield is approximately 20 percent lower than the average for the Susquehanna River basin. Large-grained sediments tend to deposit in the upper end of the lake, while smaller-grained materials are transported further into the lake, with the finest portion deposited at the dam. A brief hydrographic survey conducted in 1983 concluded that although sediment is accumulating in the upper end of the lake the rate appears to be well below the 500 acre-feet per year that was originally projected.

A.2.2.d Climate

The climate of the Raystown region is considered to be humid continental, with some characteristics of a mountain type of climate. The mountain and valley influence on the air movements causes somewhat greater temperature extremes than are experienced in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania. Consequently, the daily range of temperature is greater under these valley influences. Although fog is not an uncommon climatic condition in the Raystown Lake region, local reports show that it has increased since the inundation of project lands. This phenomenon is most likely caused by general local climate changes resulting from the increased water surface area of the lake and subsequent evaporation and condensation.

The mean annual precipitation for the Raystown watershed is about 37 inches, with a mean average runoff of 16 inches per year since 1912. The minimum and maximum annual recorded precipitation for stations in the region are 23.61 and 53.35 inches, respectively. The months of March through August experience the greatest monthly average precipitation, with the least precipitation occurring in the late fall and winter. The annual snowfall averages 33 inches and the average annual temperature is about 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Prevailing winds are from the northwest during the winter, from points between northwest and southwest during the spring and fall, and from the southwest in summer.

Two types of floods generally are experienced in the Juniata watershed. The first type is a typical springtime flood caused by snowmelt and moderate to heavy coincident rainfall. The second type results from extremely heavy rains connected with tropical storms or hurricanes. The most notable storms of record in the Raystown watershed occurred in May 1889, May 1894, May 1924, March 1936, April 1937, October 1954, and June 1972.

The storm of March 1936 which was caused by snowmelt and prolonged heavy rainfall, produced the greatest recorded flood along the Raystown Branch and the second greatest flood of record on the lower Juniata River. The peak discharges for this event were recorded as 80,500 cfs at Saxton upstream of the project and 190,000 cfs at Newport downstream. The 1889 storm which produced an average rainfall depth of 6.7 inches in the Juniata basin resulted in the second largest flood of record on the Raystown Branch (41,300 cfs at Saxton), and the greatest flood in the lower Juniata basin (209,000 cfs at Newport).

The June 1972 flood was produced by heavy rainfall associated with the remnants of Hurricane Agnes, and resulted in the third largest flood of record for the Raystown watershed and the Juniata River basin. During that event, the partially completed reservoir project was very effective in reducing the flood crests downstream, including reductions of 4.6 feet at Mapleton Depot, 3.3 feet at Newport, and 0.8 feet at Harrisburg. At the dam, the peak inflow was 60,000 cfs while the maximum discharge through the diversion tunnel was only 17,200 cfs. Without the holding capacity of the Raystown Dam, the Agnes event would have been the largest flood of record on the lower Juniata River. At Newport, a maximum flow of 187,000 cfs was recorded; this value would have been 226,000 cfs without the Raystown project construction.

The most severe prolonged period of drought in the Raystown Branch basin occurred from 1930 to 1932. Other significant periods of low flow include droughts in 1914, 1922, 1944, 1953, 1957, 1962-66, 1988, and 1991-92. Generally, low flow periods start during the summer and peak in August through October. Prolonged droughts such as the 1930-32 period continue all the way through the winter months into the next year, with only a brief respite during the spring snowmelt.

A.2.2.e Air Quality

The project area is primarily rural and exhibits good air quality. Presently there are no factors that adversely affect the air quality in the project area.

A.2.2.f Floodplain

Raystown Lake is located in a narrow valley surrounded by steep, heavily wooded slopes. Construction of the reservoir flooded much of the original low-lying floodplain, leaving limited areas of level or gently sloping land adjacent to the lake. Most of these areas are located on the Northwest bank. The majority of the existing recreation facilities have been developed on this bank.

A.2.2.g Surface Water

The Water Control Management Section of the Baltimore District COE maintains the responsibility of regulating the rate of flow of water released from the lake at the appropriate temperature. Water releases are based on information called each morning from damtenders, telemarks, data collection platforms, and weather radar. Communication is generally made directly to the damtender by telephone or through a morning radio network. A great deal of technical advice is

received from the Middle Atlantic River Forecast Center which helps the District develop hydrological forecasts for the Susquehanna River Basin.

During normal non-flood periods, the lake is regulated to maintain a constant elevation of 786 feet NGVD, unless the inflow is less than the minimum required release from the project. The required minimum release is 200 cfs from mid-May to mid-November and 480 cfs from mid-November to mid-May. If the inflow does fall below the minimum required release, then the lake level may drop below elevation 786 until the inflow rate increases again. Releases during non-flood periods are normally made through the hydroelectric plant, up to the plant's capacity of approximately 1600 cfs. Releases above 1600 cfs are made through the Corps of Engineers outlet works. At the normal recreation level (elevation 786 feet NGVD) the lake covers an area of 8,300 acres and contains 514,000 acre feet of water. Full flood control pool (elevation 812 feet NGVD) reaches upstream 34 river miles from the dam. At flood level, the lake covers an additional 2,500 acres, for a total area of 10,800 acres with 762,000 acre feet of water storage.

The 8,300-acre conservation pool is one of the largest lakes in the Commonwealth and the Susquehanna River Basin. Raystown Lake is a highland reservoir that enjoys a two-story fishery providing both cold water and warm water game species. Overall, the lake is oligotrophic in nature, with the embayments and shallower areas being more eutrophic than the rest of the lake.

Because the lake is quite long (30 river miles), water quality varies considerably between the upstream and downstream portions. The dissolved oxygen concentrations, transparency, and lack of significant algae blooms indicate that the deeper, lower portion of the lake is oligotrophic and the central portion is mesotrophic; while the upper portion is eutrophic, acting as a sediment trap and nutrient assimilation area.

The water in Raystown Lake is generally of excellent quality. Nutrient loading in the upper end of the reservoir is moderately high due to upstream municipalities and agricultural runoff. However, the long retention time of the reservoir results in a significant reduction of the nutrients in the main body of the lake. Algae blooms occasionally occur in the upstream portion of the lake, and in some of the coves and bays. The downstream end of the lake, the release water, and the tailwater are consistently nutrient-starved. Raystown Lake is operated to provide temperature control and low flow augmentation to promote the warm water fishery in the Raystown Branch below the dam.

A.2.2.h Stormwater

The Raystown Lake project does not have any storm-drainage system. All water which does not percolate into the ground or which is disposed in other ways (i.e. sanitary sewers) flows directly into the lake. As stated in the previous section, the water quality of the lake is very good and is not affected negatively by direct stormwater runoff.

A.2.2.i Groundwater

The groundwater table in the vicinity of the lake was raised when the lake was filled. This decreased the stability of existing "high and dry" areas; however, it did not have any destructive effects. The COE has contracted with the U.S. Geological Survey to conduct biannual chemical analysis of the groundwater at several sites.

A.2.2.j Aquatic Resources

Raystown Lake provides 8,300 surface acres of aquatic habitat. The PFBC provides management of the lake fishery, including the stocking of several game fish species.

Raystown Lake is the largest Corps of Engineers reservoir wholly within Pennsylvania and now provides both excellent warm water and cold water fisheries. In fact, Raystown Lake is unique among reservoirs, in that it is the only highland reservoir in Pennsylvania. The creation and development of the lake environment, as well as stocking efforts by the PFBC, provide important contributions to the fish and wildlife, and recreation purposes of the project.

In general, the water quality of the lake is very good to excellent, being suitable for water-contact recreation and capable of supporting a diverse and healthy aquatic community. The lake develops a strong stratification by June, with a 10 to 20-foot epilimnion and a 23 to 33-foot metalimnion. The lake is clear, cold, and deep, with a well-oxygenated hypolimnion during the warm months. Lake waters are generally characterized as soft and slightly alkaline, with oxygen levels capable of sustaining fish life to the bottom of the lake. Pollutants entering the lake are currently minimal.

The eutrophic conditions occur during late summer/early fall, being pronounced in the shallow embayments and along the main stem of the lake upstream of Trough Creek. During those months and due to the limiting dissolved oxygen concentrations and temperature preferences, these areas amount to approximately 58% of the lake which is either uninhabitable or marginally inhabitable for cold water fish, including trout, striped bass, and smelt. With a lack of nutrients in this large portion of the lake, low primary production inhibits many fish species from reaching their maximum potential.

The reservoir provides a diverse habitat for a variety of fish and other aquatic animals. However, because of the lake's steep shoreline and low proportion of suitable substrate, aquatic vegetation is not abundant. Non-vegetative cover (e.g., logs, stumps, boulders) in relatively shallow water is scarce. The lack of snags and debris for structure in near-shore shallows limits the area available for fish to spawn, forage, and hide from predators. This lack of physical structures along much of the lake shore is one of the main limiting factors to the quality of the lake fishery.

Raystown Lake originally experienced yearly drawdowns of four to six feet when the Corps maintained a minimum low flow release of 480 cfs. In November 1983, after four years of testing, the release schedule was officially changed to the combination 200/480 cfs. This 200/480 cfs schedule has allowed the maintenance of a nearly constant pool elevation of 786 feet NGVD,

with an expected drawdown of only 1.5 feet in normal flow years. This stabilization has allowed the expansion of the limited wetlands and submerged aquatic beds, with a resulting improvement in the fishery habitat. However, the 200/480 cfs release policy can result in drawdowns during low flow years, which result in the death and stranding of shallow habitat organisms and the stressing of near-shore aquatic vegetation and shoreline wetlands.

Fishery Management. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission assumes responsibility for the fisheries management of Raystown Lake. The PFBC began stocking the lake in 1973 in an effort to establish a "two-story" fishery unique to the Northeast. Generally, a stocking management plan is developed every four years based on the PFBC census of fish population.

The management objectives were to develop a warm water fishery for bass, muskellunge, panfish, and striped bass, and a cold water fishery for trout species, notably brown and lake trout. The existing reservoir supports a recreational cold and warm water fishery. The species sought by anglers include tiger muskellunge, chain pickerel, largemouth bass, black crappie, bluegill, striped bass, yellow perch, channel catfish, and brown bullhead. Pumpkinseed, carp, white sucker, rockbass, and several species of minnows (golden shiner, spotted shiner, common shiner, rosyface shiner, and fallfish) are also present.

Some game fish including smallmouth bass, reproduce naturally on the lake. Northern pike have not become naturally established and will not be stocked in the future. Other warm water species have proven to be better alternatives to northern pike (muskellunge, tiger muskellunge and, in some respects, largemouth bass). Brown trout are limited in numbers but have provided notable trophy catches to area fishermen. Continued stockings by the PFBC are planned. Smallmouth bass reproduction is somewhat of a paradox -- limited in relative numbers and to younger age classes, but having an apparently complementary environment in terms of forage, habitat, and spawning areas. Rainbow smelt have been established, possibly in limited numbers, but their role as a forage fish for trout has yet to be confirmed. Walleye and pike have only provided limited returns from prior stocking. Some conjecture exists on the adequacy of habitat, spawning potential, and the role of yellow perch as a forage source. Alternative stocking strategies are planned for walleye as a means of better establishing the PFBC stocking efforts. In addition, future development of cooperative fish rearing ponds along the shore of the lake would provide valuable opportunities to improve the fisheries.

In conjunction with the PFBC, many sportsmen groups have volunteered hours, time, and money for the construction of fish attractors throughout the reservoir. The artificial habitat establishment efforts have secured some measure of success. However, the degree of success is speculative considering that some fish attractors may experience severe fishing pressure, with more imbalance than balance lent to the overall system. Both terrestrial and aquatic plant species have been established along the shoreline due to the stabilized pool level and the effective zoning of "no wake" areas throughout the lake.

Raystown Branch. Releases from Raystown Dam are regulated to try to achieve target objectives for minimum low flow releases and temperature control in the Raystown Branch. The present temperature objective, established in 1979, is to provide the naturally occurring warm water fishing downstream of the dam with the temperature regime as near as possible to that which existed prior to construction of the dam.

Aquatic habitat in the river downstream from the dam is a function of water quality and the physical structure of the stream, i.e., the extent of pools and riffles. Below the dam, the Raystown Branch makes four meandering loops in flowing the 5.5 miles to its confluence with the Juniata River. This reach of the river varies from 100 to 150 feet wide and one to six feet deep, with broken shale and rock bottoms in shallow areas. The natural gradient in this stretch is gradual, about five feet per mile. Except for some bedrock shelves, much of the river substrate is based upon broken rocks and boulders. Deposits of sand, silt, and gravel have been made along the inside of each river bend; creating small islands and large, shallow gravel bars. Deeper pools have sand, gravel, or rock bottoms, and the river banks are mostly sandy silt. Algae and silt-covered rocks make wading difficult.

Outflow from the dam is usually between 240 and 1,500 cfs. Minimum release is at 200 cfs during the period of 15 May to 15 November. The remainder of the year the minimum release is set at 480 cfs. The outflow from the lake is normally of very good quality, with dissolved oxygen at or above saturation, low to moderate nutrient concentrations, and very low concentrations of suspended sediment. The alkalinity and Ph are usually similar or slightly lower than the inflow.

Downstream temperature targets are set to maintain a warm water fishery for smallmouth bass and rock bass. Both the hydropower plant (releases up to 1600 cfs) and the Corps facilities (releases over 1600 cfs) utilize multiple ports to select intake flows from the different levels of the lake which have the appropriate temperature. The water temperatures of the release is regulated so as to be within + 5 degrees Fahrenheit of the temperature of the Juniata River. It is frequently impossible to meet these objectives, because the lake water at all levels is colder than the minimum temperature required. Generally, the summer temperature targets are met due to the various water temperatures within the lake from which to draw, but the winter temperatures are more difficult to match. This occurs because the lake becomes uniform in nature, with only a few degrees difference from the top of the lake to the bottom.

Fluctuations in water temperature during the spawning and early growth periods can impact the reproductive success of many species. Productivity, species diversity, and abundance of many species can be affected and may decline after each water temperature fluctuation. Recent surveys below the dam have confirmed the presence of the various mussels including the eastern floater, squawfoot, Susquehanna elktoe, and the yellow mussels, which has recently been determined to be threatened throughout its range. Historically, two State rare species, the book floater and the green floater, occurred in the lower Raystown Branch. Although they have not been observed recently, these species can be impacted by fluctuating water temperatures or turbidity.

Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers. The Susquehanna River provides approximately 85 percent of the freshwater inflow to the northern region of the Chesapeake Bay and is the major source of nutrients and pollutants in the upper Bay. The Juniata River is one of the largest sub-basins in the Susquehanna River watershed. While the main stem and other branches of the Susquehanna have problems with water quality and mine drainage, the Juniata drainage generally has no problem with water quality parameters or surface and deep mine drainage.

The Juniata River drains 3,409 square miles, with an average discharge of 4,300 cfs at Newport. The river forms a series of long pools 1 to 15 feet deep, separated by shorter riffle areas along fall lines across the river. Broken shale, gravel, and rock cover the bottom, forming excellent habitat for sport fishes such as smallmouth bass, rock bass, redbreast sunfish, channel catfish, and walleye. The water quality of the river supports 30 species of fish and 13 species of freshwater mussels.

Historically, the Susquehanna River, the Juniata River, and its major tributaries were used by the anadromous American shad for spawning, and by the catadromous American eel for nursery purposes. Stocking efforts and fish passage improvements at Conowingo Dam and three other dams on the lower Susquehanna River may restore these runs to the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers, as well as the Raystown Branch.

A.2.2.k Wetlands

Wetlands play an important role in the ecology of Raystown Lake by serving as nursery and feeding areas for various aquatic animals, filtering sediment and other pollutants from surface runoff, and helping to deter erosion. Wetlands comprise 166 acres, approximately 0.83% of the project lands at Raystown Lake. Generally, wetlands located on project lands are limited by the steep topography are located in relatively flat, low-lying areas along the lake at the mouths of tributary streams. The four types of wetlands that exist on project lands are pocket wetlands, emergent wetlands, shrub/scrub wetlands, and submerged aquatic vegetation.

Despite the periodic drawdown of the lake due to minimum flow releases, the limited amount of wetlands are of fair quality. Soils along the lake exhibit hydric characteristics and are saturated in varying degrees throughout the year. The lake has been operational since 1973; since this time a seed pool of wetland vegetation has developed.

Prior to the early 1980's, irregular periodic drawdowns of the lake (due to the year-round minimum 480 cfs release requirement in effect at that time) hampered the growth of many wetlands. Submerged aquatic vegetation was never permanently established and the vegetative cover along relatively shallow shorelines were scarce. The lack of a permanent water level was the main limiting factor in the establishment of wetland. Since the minimum flow release was reduced from 480 cfs to the current 200/480 cfs in the early 1980's, more wetlands have established.

A.2.2.1 Terrestrial Resources

The valley formed by Tussey and Terrace Mountains is predominantly tree covered. A narrow agricultural zone occupies Woodcock Valley, and some scattered agricultural activities occurred on flat land adjacent to the Raystown Branch. The forests are predominantly an oak-hickory association with scattered stands of Virginia and Jack pine. The vegetal types surrounding the lake are highly divergent, being influenced by soil, exposure, and topography. Some of the lake shore is steep cliffs that support little plant life. The majority of the shoreline has been cleared when the lake was constructed and has grown back with some small trees and scrub vegetation over the past 20 years. Understory for food and cover in most of the forested areas is sparse. Accordingly, the important wildlife in the area consists of game species such as White-tailed deer, wild turkey, Ruffed grouse, and Gray squirrel. An occasional bear may be seen, generally during the early summer when they roam widely in search of food.

A great variety of wildlife habitats exist in the region. The most abundant of these are deciduous, woodland-related species. Hardwood forests cover the majority of the land surface of the project area. The association consists of various oaks, including White, Scarlet, Red, and Black; hickories, including Mockernut, Pignut, and Shagbark; Flowering dogwood; Tulip Poplar; wild red and black cherry; and such shrubs and vines as Shadbush, Bittersweet, Witch hazel, Mountain laurel, Mountain pink, huckleberry and Northern fox grape. These hardwood forests have been heavily logged in the past and are now in second or third growth.

Shale Barrens contain unique communities of plants adapted to extreme soil and climatic conditions. Found on Devonian age outcrops of Chemung shale common to south central Pennsylvania, these cliff areas, and the associated endemic flora, occur when the proper southern exposure, low soil moisture, shallow or nearly nonexistent soil, and steep slope gradient combine to create a "barrens" situation.

The PGC manages approximately 3,000 acres in the wildlife mitigation area through mowing, share-cropping, and plantings of wetland and upland vegetation. The area, known as Backbone Ridge Wildlife Management Area, was set aside as mitigation for terrestrial losses associated with the impoundment of the reservoir in 1973. Since that time, the PGC has made various habitat improvements in the area. The lands are adjacent and extend north and south of the Aitch and Brumbaugh embayments. Hunting is permitted during appropriate seasons on the PGC lands and other project lands where marked. The mitigation area is the most intensively hunted area in Huntingdon County for small game (pheasants and rabbits). White-tailed deer and turkey receive most of the hunting attention; other game species include black bear, ring-necked pheasant, bobwhite quail, several migratory species, and gray squirrel. Trapping is also permitted for raccoon, fox, and other furbearers.

A 75-acre wildlife propagation area has been established in the Aitch area to enhance the reproduction of small game species and waterfowl and habitat modifications for other types of wildlife. For the annual small game hunting season, the PGC releases 1,700 cock pheasants and

300 to 600 hen pheasants each year to provide recreational hunting to sportsmen and establish a resident population of game birds.

Waterfowl nesting boxes and wetland plantings have enhanced the shoreline of the lake within the wildlife management area. The PGC and USFWS have constructed several small wetlands close to the lake for waterfowl in the Aitch access area. The PGC has also planted several abandoned farmlands with fruitbearing trees and shrubs to enhance food for upland wildlife.

The USFWS prepared a Planning Aid Report (PAR) dated January 1992 which identified types of wildlife resources found at the Raystown Lake Project.

Several critical and unique habitats were identified within the project area: (1) wetlands, due to their scarcity, vulnerability, and national importance; (2) shale barrens, due to their limited range, and diversity of State rare and endangered plants and animals (such as Kate's mountain clover, and shale barrens primrose); (3) shrub/scrub wetlands, due to their scarcity and importance to the American woodcock, a species of State concern; (4) the vegetative littoral zone of the lake, which provides most of the limited amount of cover in the lake; (5) the oxygenated hypolimnion of the reservoir, which provides a unique habitat for striped bass and lake trout; and (6) the 5.5 miles of Raystown Branch downstream of the dam, which would be an important spawning and nursery habitat for the return of the anadromous American shad and catadromous American eel.

A.2.2.m Threatened and Endangered Species

The shale barren communities of Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon counties are one of the most unusual, and most endangered, vegetational ecosystems in Pennsylvania. These areas are few in number and small in size, but contain plant species known only in these limited habitats. Thus, the small total acreage and harboring of rare endemic species makes the barrens an important object for natural area preservation.

There are at least 11 Appalachian shale barrens, considered extremely rare in Pennsylvania, located around the shoreline of Raystown Lake. These barrens support two rare plants -- Kate's mountain clover, a State-designated endangered species currently being considered for Federal listing, and the shale barrens evening primrose, a State-designated threatened species. Other uncommon plants to the area may also be found there.

Three wetlands found on project lands during earlier studies support populations of fringed gentian, an uncommon plant to western and central Pennsylvania. Two river bank areas near the upper end of the reservoir support populations of Virginia mallow, a State-designated endangered plant, and wild oats, a plant of special concern to the State. Both of these plants lie within fringe areas that are two vertical feet or less above the normal conservation lake.

Recently, a population of eastern woodrats, a State-designated threatened species, were discovered along the Raystown Branch below the dam. Suitable habitat occurs elsewhere around the lake and other populations may be found in the future.

Least bittern, a State-designated threatened species, was confirmed during recent breeding bird surveys to be nesting in two lakeshore wetlands. Marsh wrens, a species of concern in Pennsylvania, was also observed nesting in cattail wetlands around the lake. Black terns, a State-designated endangered species, use these same wetlands during migration.

Bald eagles, a Federally-listed endangered species, and ospreys, a State endangered species, feed and rest along the shores of Raystown Lake. In addition, the lake may be an important wintering area for bald eagles; January censuses have counted as many as eight individuals of this species. Peregrine falcons, another Federally-listed endangered species, have been observed around the lake and may be nesting in the area. Although there is no documented nesting by either species, the PGC has erected several platforms in the wildlife management area for their use.

Other species having a state designation of threatened or of concern include the small footed bat, great blue heron, barn owl, and Illinois pondweed. In addition, the yellow lampmussel has recently been determined to be threatened throughout its range, which includes the project area. Live individuals have been observed in the Raystown Branch both above and below the dam within the past two years and presently occur within the project.

Except for the occasional transient species and those listed in this section, no other Federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species under jurisdiction are known to exist in the project area.

A.2.2.n Prime and Unique Farmland

In accordance with CEQ memorandum dated 11 August 1980, with regard to compliance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act, the Baltimore District has examined the effects of the Master Plan proposed actions on prime and unique farmlands.

Prime farmland is available land that provides the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing crops. A listing of prime farmlands in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, was provided by the county office of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS). This list was cross-referenced with the Huntingdon County soil survey maps to determine the location of any prime farmlands at Raystown Lake.

The affected prime soils are the Albright, Barbour, and Philo series, specifically Albright silt loam, all Barbour soils, and Philo and Basher silt loams. Albright soils are found mostly on mountain foot slopes, and Barbour and Philo soils are primarily associated with floodplains. All three soil types are defined by the SCS as being limited by frequent flooding and/or a seasonal high water table. Many of the areas of prime soils at Raystown Lake are along tributary streambeds and lake shoreline areas which are presently subjected to temporary flooding due to normal reservoir operations. Some of these soils are sharecropped with a portion of the crop left for wildlife consumption, others are managed for wildlife habitat, and most support natural vegetation.

A.2.3 Social and Economic Setting

A.2.3.a Land Use

Land use in the immediate study area ranges from urban activities such as railroad, highways, residential, commercial, industrial, and public lands, to open, extensive types such as agriculture, woodlands, wetlands, and parkland. The land use sectors with greatest amount of acres are in woodlands and agricultural uses. These two categories account for about 90 percent of the land use in the study area.

A.2.3.b Population

Table A-1 presents historical and projected population data from 1970 to 2040 for the two counties in the project area, the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Population data was obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources Population Projections Report.

**Table A-1
COMPARATIVE POPULATION TRENDS**

Area	Historical Population (In 1,000's)			
	1970	1980	1990	% Change 1970-1990
Bedford	42.4	46.8	47.9	13.0%
Huntingdon	39.1	42.3	44.2	13.0%
Area	Projected Population (In 1,000's)			
	2000	2020	2040	% Change 1990-2040
Bedford	49.0	49.0	47.1	-1.7%
Huntingdon	46.0	47.0	46.3	4.8%

Sources: 1970 data from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing; 1980 and 1990 data from the US Bureau of the Census; Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 - 2080, US Department of Commerce, by Gregory Spencer, January 1989.; BEA Economic Area 17 data from Bureau of Economic Analysis Regional Projections to 2040.

The historic population table shows a relatively slow, but stable growth in the two counties in the project area -- Bedford and Huntingdon Counties. The projections of population, however, indicate a decline in the population growth of these two counties. Bedford County is expected to decline in population by nearly 2 percent in the period from 1990 to 2040. Huntingdon County is projected to grow modestly for a portion of the period and then is expected to decline in population after the year 2020.

While Huntingdon County is projected to experience a population decline early into the twenty-first century, the economic region that includes Huntingdon County (identified as BEA #17 for water resources planning purposes), is projected to grow about 15 percent for the 1995-2040 period. Even with this small growth rate, it exceeds the growth rate projected for the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as shown in the table.

A.2.3.c Primary Market Area Location and Associated Population Forecast

According to the 1990 census, there were 477,709 people living in the Primary Market Area. The population projection shown in Table A-2 indicates a greater growth for the secondary and tertiary market areas than for the primary market area. This is due to more industry and urbanization in these areas. The primary market area is projected to have an increase in population of 1.09 percent by the year 2020. The primary area has a smaller population base of only 24 percent of the secondary area and 35 percent of the tertiary area. Population growth for the state of Pennsylvania from 1980 to 1990 increased by 0.15 percent. The state population is projected to increase by 1.85 percent by 1995, and remain stable from 1995 to 2000.

TABLE A-2
Raystown Lake Population Projections by Market Area

Market Area	Travel Time	Actual 1990	1995 (x1000)	2000 (x1000)	2010 (x1000)	2020 (x1000)
Primary	1 hour	477,709	286	290	298	309
Secondary	1-2 hrs	1,261,274	1,197	1,227	1,283	1,337
Tertiary	2-4 hrs	7,643,153	11,560	11,970	12,698	13,739

The market area for this recreation demand study was formulated on the basis of county boundaries to allow the use of existing county-wide base data (i.e., county population forecasts). The primary market area includes the six counties of Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, and Somerset, all within Pennsylvania.

The market area, or the region from which Raystown is expected to draw no less than 90 percent of its visitors, is considered to be the region within approximately three hours driving time. The boundaries of the one, two, and four hour driving time zones are shown in Appendix A of the 1994 Master Plan Update.

Persons living in the secondary visitation market area, within a two hour travel distance, live in the predominantly rural counties of central Pennsylvania and northwest Maryland. Major cities within the secondary area are Johnstown and State College, PA, and Frederick and Hagerstown, MD. Recreation from the secondary visitation market area are expected to primarily require day use facilities rather than overnight facilities such as campgrounds.

The tertiary market area includes three-four hour drive times. It includes Washington, DC, Baltimore, MD and Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, PA. Sixty percent of visitors from this area remain in the project area overnight while the remaining 40 percent participate in day use activities.

Population projections indicate stability or a very moderate increase over the next 30 years. Visitors from the primary area are able more likely to picnic during the day, boat or fish until late evening, and return the same night. Recreation demands include day use and weekend activities, although overnight camping and other overnight facilities are not in demand by these users as much as by the visitors from the secondary and tertiary areas. The primary area contains 18 state parks with varying levels of facility development and amenities. Raystown Lake, besides being the largest of the six lakes within the visitation area, offers a greater variety of recreation types and the largest overall visitor capacity.

A.2.3.d Employment

In both the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the manufacturing, retail, and services sectors employ nearly three-quarters (71.4 and 66.4 percent, respectively) of the available labor force, based on 1990 statistics from the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. In the two-county project area, there is a heavy reliance on the manufacturing sector. Both Bedford and Huntingdon counties have a higher percentage of their labor force (25 percent) employed in the manufacturing sector than elsewhere in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (21 percent). Pennsylvania, as a whole, employs approximately 8 percent more in the services sector than either Bedford or Huntingdon Counties.

As of 1990, the unemployment rate in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania averaged 5.4 percent. In the project area, unemployment rates are almost double those of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the United States. The unemployment rate in Huntingdon County was at 10 percent and Bedford County was over 9 percent. These rates probably fluctuate frequently by one to three percentage points depending on the economic health of specific, large employers.

A.2.3.e Housing and Income

The 1990 census counted 204,644 total housing units in the Primary Market Area (Table A-3). Of these, 194,924 (or 95 percent) were year-round and 180,614 were occupied housing units (for a vacancy rate of 12 percent). Owner occupants accounted for 65 percent of all units, with renter occupants accounting for 21 percent. Second home housing units, either seasonal or year round units, accounted for 6 percent of total housing units.

TABLE A-3
Primary Market Area Selected Housing Data (1990)

County	Total Population	Total Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Seasonal Housing Units	Occupied	2nd Home Units
Bedford	47,919	21,738	19,578	2,160	18,038	3,700
Blair	130,542	54,349	54,051	298	50,332	3,719
Cambria	163,029	67,374	66,957	417	62,004	166
Fulton	13,837	6,184	5,614	570	5,139	1,045
Huntingdon	44,164	19,286	16,823	2,463	15,527	3,759
Somerset	78,216	35,713	31,901	3,812	29,574	194
Totals	477,707	204,644	194,924	9,720	180,614	12,583

Source: Pennsylvania - General Housing Characteristics, 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census

The median value of all year-round housing units was \$45,000 in 1990. The average median value of houses varies by county from a low of \$41,000 in Blair County to a high of \$50,600 in Fulton County. This is considerably lower than the statewide average of \$69,700. In Huntingdon County, of the 19,086 total housing units, 15,527 were occupied year round. Housing prices in Huntingdon County have been rising faster than the national average and the gap is slowly closing. Housing prices in the county have been generally increasing by 7% - 14% per year over the last two years. According to the census, 2,160 residences were seasonal or part time occupancy, with the majority probably located in the Raystown Lake project area. Blair County has the largest number of total housing units, 54,349 and Fulton County with the lowest number of housing units, 6,184.

Family income characteristics show that all families in the Primary Market Area had a yearly income exceeding \$20,000 in 1990 (Table A-4). This is an average increase of 1.5 percent since 1980 compared to a state wide figure of \$29,000 (Table A-5). The median income for the Primary

Market Area in 1990 was \$9,856 below Pennsylvania's \$34,856 and 1.53 percent below the U.S. median income of \$38,453.

TABLE A-4
Income Characteristics
P.M.A. 1990

Counties	Families	Median Family Income	Per Capita Income	1980-1990 % of Increase in Per Capita Income
Bedford	13,843	\$25,355	\$ 9,954	1.84%
Blair	36,051	\$28,367	\$11,233	1.85%
Fulton	3,931	\$26,866	\$10,267	1.90%
Huntingdon	11,301	\$27,807	\$10,471	2.00%
Mifflin	12,903	\$27,502	\$10,609	1.82%
State-PA	3,176,451	\$34,856	\$14,068	2.13%

Per capita incomes in the six county area identified as Region 7 in the Pennsylvania Recreation Plan are the lowest in the state. The highest per capita income in the region is in Blower County at \$9,420 followed by Cambria (\$8,988), Somerset (\$8,484), Bedford (\$8,481) and Fulton (\$8,470) counties. The lowest per capita income is Huntingdon County at \$8,094.

Although some industries are expected to either decline or remain stable, others should experience growth. Services oriented industries in the primary market area are forecast to experience growth by the year 2000. Goods producing industries are expected to show signs of a downturn.

A.2.3.f Transportation and Utilities

The region's only major road is Interstate Highway 76, the Pennsylvania Turnpike, which crosses the southern portion of the region and provides access to the vicinity of Raystown Lake. U.S. Route 22 is the major traffic artery in Huntingdon County and is the most important east-west highway in the county, extending from Huntingdon County east to Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and west to Pittsburgh. Within the U.S. Route 22 corridor resides 60 percent of the total population of the county, 80 percent of all the county businesses, and the largest retail districts, near Huntingdon and Mount Union.

U.S. Route 26 provides the major traffic connection between Huntingdon and State College (Penn State University and Interstate 80). Route 26 serves as a second link with the Pennsylvania

Turnpike and Interstate 70 to Baltimore and Washington. It is also the route which serves most of the tourism traffic destined for Raystown Lake attractions.

TABLE A-5
Income Characteristics
P.M.A - 1980

Counties	Families	Median Family Income	Per Capita Income
Bedford	13,007	\$15,372	\$5,403
Blair	36,950	\$17,533	\$6,052
Fulton	3,561	\$15,372	\$5,402
Huntingdon	10,954	\$15,744	\$5,233
Mifflin	12,915	\$17,012	\$5,812
State - PA	993,106	\$19,522	\$6,606

A.2.3.g Railroads

The Consolidated Rail Service (ConRail) main line for Pennsylvania runs east-west through Huntingdon County, along the Juniata River Basin (Mount Union through Huntingdon and through Petersburg) and is the only true commercial rail line serving Huntingdon County. Amtrak passenger service is available in the county at Huntingdon station. Freight service is also available in Huntingdon County through contract only, with ConRail.

A.2.3.h Airports

There are no commercial airports within Huntingdon County. The only Huntingdon County airport, located between Mount Union and Shirleysburg on Route 522, is a privately owned gravel strip used for small, private craft of local residents. However, commercial and commuter air traffic uses either State College Airport or the Altoona-Blair County Airport in Martinsburg. Both are approximately 30 minutes drive time from the center of Huntingdon County.

A.2.3.i Public Transportation

There is currently no public bus system or taxi service in Huntingdon County. Motorcoach services are available on a charter basis in Altoona or State College from a variety of service providers, but regularly scheduled intercity bus service is not available.

A.2.3.j Utilities

There are two electric service providers who serve 31 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties, the Pennsylvania Electric Company (Penelec) and the Valley Rural Electric Cooperative.

All of the primary market area is within the "814" area code service area and is served by three line companies - Bell of Pennsylvania, United Telephone Company, and Alltel Corporation.

There are also three major suppliers of propane gas in the county: Suburban Propane, Agway Energy Products, and Penn Fuels Gas Company. Penn Fuels is an affiliated company of the county's only supplier of in-ground natural gas service, South Penn Gas Company.

A.2.3.k Schools

The primary market area is serviced by six school districts, which consist primarily of elementary, junior-senior high schools, one college and one university. Juniata College, located in Huntingdon County, is a private liberal arts college which is ranked 17th in the nation among private undergraduate liberal arts colleges. Penn State University is located in State College, Pennsylvania, which is 30 miles north of Huntingdon on U.S. Route 26. Penn State University is a public, full-service university.

A.2.3.l Solid Waste

Huntingdon County has ample and appropriate space for residential and commercial waste. The Bedford, Fulton, Huntingdon Solid Waste Authority operates a state-of the art double lined landfill near Hopewell in Bedford County. Current tipping fees are \$49.50 per ton, and the landfill has a life expectancy of another twenty-nine years.

A.2.3.m Water Supply

Huntingdon County has a relatively high amount of fresh, pure, clean water streams in the county. However, according to Huntingdon County Community Water System, it is not safe to assume that every area in the county has immediate access to a plentiful supply of treated water and adequate in-ground distribution.

There are 18 municipal or private water systems in Huntingdon County. The largest capacity water system in the county is Huntingdon Borough's followed by Mount Union Borough, and there are a number of very small water systems.

All systems are planning improvements and expansions of distribution systems and those systems currently serving industrial/commercial clients have a sliding scale payment system based on usage. All systems are also mandated by law to upgrade the filtration plants of the systems in order to comply with current clean water legislation.

A.2.3.n Sewage Treatment Systems

At present there are only seven sewage treatment systems in Huntingdon County. Huntingdon and Mount Union have the oldest and most extensive systems. All systems in Pennsylvania were required to provide primary and secondary treatment by end of 1988, but none of the county systems provide tertiary treatment of waste. Although substantial capacity exists at most county facilities, pre-treatment of many industrial-type wastes is likely to be required.

The daily design capacity (Gallons) for Huntingdon County is 3,750,000 and the average daily flow (Gallons) 2,000,000 and the percent use is 53 percent.

A.2.4 Recreational Resources

A.2.4.a Regional Context

Raystown Lake is in Region 7 of the State Recreation Plan, which includes Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, and Somerset Counties. Located in west-central Pennsylvania, Region 7 is made up of two sections divided along the northeast-southwest line of the Allegheny Plateau. The area west of Altoona is rural coal country. East of the Allegheny Plateau is the ridge and valley system which contains forested ridges and cleared valleys. There are large amounts of State forest and State game lands surrounding and adjacent to the lake.

Four percent of Pennsylvania's population resides in the region. The region's only major road is Interstate 76, the Pennsylvania Turnpike, which crosses the southern portion of the region and provides access to the vicinity of Raystown Lake. Raystown Lake is one of the largest water bodies within Pennsylvania's state borders and is a major recreation destination within Region 7.

Recreation facilities in the region are mostly nature-based: picnicking, boating, camping, hiking, and natural areas. Nature-based recreation has become an important and growing segment of the regional economy because of Raystown Lake and other public lands. Public lands in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties include Raystown Lake, Rothrock State Forest, Trough Creek State Park, Warriors Path State Park, and various State game lands. Raystown Lake is one of the few unlimited horsepower lakes in the region, and it has well-developed resorts, marinas, camping areas, and day-use facilities.

The results of a needs survey and public workshops conducted by the Commonwealth in Region 7 for Pennsylvania's Recreation Plan (1991-1997) identified play- grounds, fishing areas, picnic areas, historical areas, and campgrounds as being among the top ten facilities in need of development or rehabilitation.

A.2.4.b Raystown Lake Project Lands

Overview. The Raystown Lake project boundary encompasses a total of 29,314 land and water acres acquired in fee. The existing normal pool elevation is 786 feet NGVD, which creates a recreation lake of 8,300 acres with a shoreline approximately 110 miles long. In normal flow years, the lake is generally maintained within one to two feet of this level year-round. The surrounding upland areas of the project are primarily steep, forested slopes with several gently-sloped peninsulas and a few low-lying coves in all reaches of the lake.

Recreation resources are available throughout the project land, and consist of opportunities for active and passive recreation. Raystown Lake is a locally important economic and recreation resource. Well-developed facilities, unlimited horsepower boating, good fishing, a variety of nature-based resources, and good scenic quality contribute to the importance of the resource. The lake attracts visitors from within Pennsylvania and from the surrounding states.

Water-related recreation facilities at the project include eleven boat launches, three beaches, and two marinas. A boat launch operated by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission is located off Corps Project property near the confluence of the Juniata River and the Raystown Branch. This launch ramp serves as an access point for shallow draft boats and canoes using the portion of the river below the dam. The locations of the recreation areas are shown in the Master Plan. Nine boat launches are available for public use and they are located in the following recreation areas: Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission's site and Corbin's Island which are located downstream of the dam; Snyder's Run, Seven Points, Aitch, James Creek, Tatman Run, Shy Beaver, and Weaver Falls which are located along the reservoir. Seven Points Marina and Lake Raystown Resort are supported by a total of three boat launches. Beaches located at Seven Points and Tatman Run are open to the public, and the beach at Lake Raystown Resort is for users of the resort. The two concessioned marinas on the lake are located at Seven Points and Lake Raystown Resort.

Recreation was one of the original project purposes, contributing 60% of the original project's expected annual benefits of \$1.8 million (June 1960 dollars, excluding hydropower which was not constructed by the Federal government). The importance of recreation, as well as fish and wildlife resources, has been reflected in actions taken by the Corps since authorization of the original project. Federal, State and private investment in the project has been substantial since the construction and opening of the recreation facilities in 1976. Additional recreation sites were developed through the Title X Program in the mid-1970's. Management of the project lands, fishery, and facilities has sought to improve the natural and man-made recreational opportunities. An example of this is the reevaluation of the minimum low flow release.

The minimum low flow release from the reservoir was initially set at 480 cfs year-round, which resulted in yearly drawdowns of four to six feet. While the original Corps facilities were designed and constructed to be operable at these drawdowns during the recreation season, the boat ramps, marinas, and beaches constructed by the concessionaires and the Title X Program were not. In 1983, the District evaluated and approved a change in the release to a minimum of 200 cfs during

the summer. The decrease reduced the amount of drawdown and associated disruption to the recreation facilities during the peak recreation season, and provided a more stable pool for the development of aquatic resources as described in Section A.2.2, under the heading Aquatic Resources.

Raystown Lake Recreation Areas. The existing recreation facilities are located along both sides of the lake and downstream of the dam. The majority of the recreation facilities were constructed by the Corps during general construction; however, some facilities and additions to existing facilities were constructed under the Title X Program. Most facilities at Lake Raystown Resort and all facilities at Seven Points Marina were constructed by private concessionaires. Eight recreation areas adjacent to the lake are operated by the Corps of Engineers. Two recreation areas, Seven Points Marina and Lake Raystown Resort, are operated by concessionaires. The Corps operates one day-use recreation area downstream of the dam. Two other recreation areas located downstream of the dam are operated by a concessionaire and the PFBC. Potential for enhancement and expansion of the existing recreation sites and the development of new sites exists at the project.

Nature-Based Resources. The Raystown Lake area provides a variety of nature-based recreation resources. These resources include the lake and adjacent upland areas associated with the project. Recreation activities which are accommodated in the undeveloped portions of the project lands include power boating, non-power boating, fishing, water skiing, ice fishing, hunting, and hiking. The lake includes both deep and shallow areas, with approximately 500 acres of the lake in "no wake" zones. Numerous coves provide a variety of water conditions and experience for boating and fishing. The lake is well used and crowded on summer weekends and summer holidays.

The lake is unusual in that it supports both a warm and cold water fishery. The lake is managed and stocked by the PFBC. While panfish and some game fish reproduce naturally in the lake, most of the popular game fish (striped bass, trout, northern pike, muskellunge) are stocked. Much of the shoreline is steeply-sloped and does not contain a suitable substrate for aquatic vegetation and access to the lake shore. Large areas of shallow water are concentrated in the larger coves where Shy Beaver and Aitch recreation areas are located, and at the upstream end of the reservoir where the lake is narrower and shallower. Fishing could be improved by the placement of more fish habitat structures. The PFBC in conjunction with local fishery groups have recently mapped existing habitat structures and are presently determining locations for new sites.

Approximately 3,000 acres of land are leased by the Pennsylvania Game Commission for wildlife management. The name of the area is Backbone Ridge Wildlife Management Area. The lands are adjacent to and extend north and south of the Aitch and Brumbaugh embayments. Hunting is permitted during appropriate seasons on the PGC lands and other marked project lands. White-tailed deer and turkey receive most of the hunting attention; other game species include black bear, ring-necked pheasant, bobwhite quail, several migratory species, and gray squirrel. Trapping is also permitted for raccoon, fox, and other furbearers.

Abandoned roads and railbeds, as well as informal trails, are used by hikers, hunters, and fishermen. Nature-based resources also support winter recreation activities when snow conditions and accessibility permit. Open areas and unplowed roads have received limited use for snowmobiling and cross-country skiing.

A.2.4.c Downstream Recreation Resources

The Raystown Branch of the Juniata River is a high quality warm water fishery. All fishing and recreational activities are restricted for 300 yards downstream of Raystown Dam, from that point on anglers may choose any accessible public spot along the river for bank fishing. One-quarter mile below the dam, a small pull-off was developed under the general construction program. The area is used year-round by fishermen and sightseers. Corbin's Island, Branch Camp, and the PFBC boat launch are also located between the dam and the confluence of the Raystown Branch and the Juniata River. The sites are accessed by TR 430 and offer picnic areas, boat access, and fishing opportunities.

The Juniata River and the Susquehanna River downstream of the Raystown Branch are accessible to boating and fishing. Since both rivers are fairly shallow in most areas, boating is limited to canoes and small outboard motor boats. The rivers are a good fishing resource and both are adjacent to State game lands. The Juniata River flows past the Box Huckleberry Natural Area and the Susquehanna River passes through the Susquehanna Water Gap, which is a National Natural Landmark.

A.2.5 Cultural Setting

A.2.5.a Prehistoric Background

The Raystown Lake lies within the Allegheny Mountain region in the Susquehanna River valley. As with other areas in the Mid-Atlantic region, the prehistory of this region can be divided into the PaleoIndian (13,000-7,000 B.C.), Archaic (7,000-1,000 B.C.) and Woodland (1,000 B.C.-1,500 A.D.) chronological periods.

The PaleoIndian occupation of the Susquehanna River valley is primarily marked by the occurrence of isolated finds of fluted points. Both PaleoIndian and Early Archaic (8,000-6,000 B.C.) sites are known primarily through surface finds or uncertain contexts.

Middle Archaic sites are defined by projectile points, especially the bifurcate point style, on Holocene terraces and upland surfaces in the Susquehanna River valley. The Late Archaic period in this region of the Susquehanna falls within a timeframe from about 3,500-1,000 B.C. and can be divided into various traditions which are almost as numerous as the number of point styles recognized for this time period. The Fishtail Phase marks the end of the Archaic period and the beginning of the Early Woodland period around 1,000 B.C. The Orient Fishtail point is the most common diagnostic artifact for this period. The Early Woodland period (1,000-300 B.C.) in this area of the Susquehanna is marked by the introduction of ceramics and an intensification of burial

ceremonialism. The majority of evidence from this period is chiefly limited to surface finds of trade items along the major streams. For the Middle Woodland period (500 B.C.-A.D. 900) in the Susquehanna region, a Bushkill Complex, Fox Creek, and Kipp Island Phase are represented. Clemson Island occupations (A.D. 700-1200) in the Middle and Upper Susquehanna had maize as a firmly established crop and many fortified villages. Changes from previous periods show the settlement focus to have been on highly productive agricultural soils in bottomland areas. Shenks Ferry settlement types are typically small sites although some may be nucleated villages. Evidence of subsistence pursuits on Shenks Ferry sites includes corn, beans, and squash from the Lower Susquehanna valley. In the Middle and Upper Susquehanna region, maize agriculture was also present. The Susquehannock occupation of the Middle and Upper Susquehanna regions is marked by a very rapid occupation soon followed by desertion of the area.

A.2.5.b Historic Background

Settlers came to Huntingdon County in the late eighteenth century which brought about the end of the Native American occupation in this region. Between 1750 and 1800, settlers from Maryland and eastern Pennsylvania came to establish the region between the Raystown Branch and Juniata River valleys. Robert Ray, a trader, settled in the Raystown area in 1750. In the following year, the British built Fort Bedford on the southern shore of the Raystown Branch. This fort was used as a supply post for the British campaign against Fort Duquesne in 1758 during the French and Indian War.

Forests were cleared for farming in the Woodcock valley and in the fertile bottomlands along the Raystown Branch. Sawmills were built on many of the streams and large quantities of oak bark were shipped for use in tanning hides in the making of leather. The first grist mill, known as "Tub Mill," was built in Penn Township near "Station Farm." Another grist mill was built in 1844 on Shy Beaver Creek at its confluence with the river. There were also three flouring mills whose locations are unknown. A tannery was built in Puttstown in 1857, with a 25-horsepower steam engine being installed in 1882. There were three other tanneries.

Iron ore was dug between Mulberry and Warrior's Ridge and at the base of Tussey Mountain in Hopewell and Penn Townships for shipment to Johnstown and Danville. There were several iron furnaces in the area.

In 1854, the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad was built at the base of Terrace Mountain along the Indian trail known as Warrior's Path. The trains hauled coal from the Broad Top coal fields to Huntingdon. They also carried iron ore, lumber, and other local products. The railroad was removed in 1954. By 1820, post offices were established in Coffee Run, McConnellstown, Aitch, Cove Station, Shy Beaver, Grafton, and Markelsburg.

Local communities were established as the need for trade arose in the area. Most of the settlements were either along State Route 26, at the base of Tussey Mountain west of the Raystown Branch, or were built to the east of Terrace Mountain, adjacent to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad after its construction in 1854. One of the earliest communities was

Marklesburg, founded in 1844. Puttstown was founded by Jacob Putt in 1840; Coffee Run was first settled by James Entriken, Sr. at the mouth of Coffee Run between 1790 and 1800.

Each township had several widely scattered schools, usually with one in each village. However, most were built after the Civil War. Churches were numerous throughout the valley.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, timber was being cleared as part of the major lumber industry in the northeast of the United States. The region was largely based on a subsistence farm economy, with most farms producing for themselves, selling their surplus, and buying those few items which could not be made at home.

In 1907, the Pennsylvania Electric Company built a dam and a 2,100-kilowatt hydroelectric plant at Hawn's Bridge, Juniata Township, on the Raystown Branch. Residences, commercial establishments, and marinas were built for recreational purposes near the stream. The upper slopes were almost entirely undeveloped except for a few farms and township roads.

As machinery progressed and production agriculture of the twentieth century developed, the earlier farms on the steep fields and ridges were no longer economical units. Fields and in many cases, farms, were abandoned and returned to scrub growth. Although farming has continued in the limestone soils along State Route 26, the less fertile ridges of the original project area contained many non-operating farms.

A.2.5.c Original Project Construction

As a result of the development of the original project, a number of changes were made to project lands. Part of the construction of the existing project included removing structures below elevation 812 feet NGVD and vegetation between elevation 765 and 789 feet NGVD. Land between elevation 640 and 786 feet NGVD was inundated by the impoundment of the reservoir.

One-hundred farm families and 200 non-farm families were relocated. Additionally, summer cottages, farmsteads (including dwellings, barns, sheds, cribs, pens, silos, spring houses, and milk houses), trailers, an abandoned grist mill, and commercial properties were razed in preparation for the construction of the lake. All of the existing churches located within the original project area were cleared. Thirteen cemeteries, a total of containing 408 graves, were reinterred outside of the project boundaries.

Only one road, Legislative Route (LR) 994 in Lincoln Township, was relocated within the original project area. Several State and township roads were cut off in certain areas due to the construction of the reservoir. The new road was constructed south of the project lands. Additionally, five bridges within the existing project area were razed.

A.2.5.d Previous Investigations

In the late 1960's, the original project area up to and beyond the proposed maximum flood control pool elevation of 812 feet NGVD, was extensively studied in regard to cultural resources in advance of the construction of the existing reservoir project. Most of the investigations were conducted by Pennsylvania State University under contract with the National Park Service. Investigations of the entire project area were detailed in a 1966 report by Ira F. Smith, III, titled Raystown Reservoir Archeological Salvage and Survey Program. The report listed all of the identified sites, and included site-specific discussions, artifacts found, a time period determination, and any recommendations for future study. The archeological resources identified by Smith were evaluated in order to determine their importance. After preliminary identification and evaluation of valuable information from specific sites that were determined to be of special significance. Data recovery was conducted and published on the Sheep Rock Shelter (Michels and Smith, 1967; Michels and Dutt, 1968) and the Workman Site (Michels and Huner, 1968).

For the most part, the archeological investigations concentrated on the prehistoric resources; however, historic structures were also identified, and as a result the Brumbaugh House is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Site 36Hu11, although it has a prehistoric phase as well, is primarily important for its nineteenth century context.

A.2.5.e Project Cultural Resources

The terrain is extremely steep in this region, and therefore, most project lands have a low potential for containing prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Most prehistoric resources that were discovered were located near the river. Most of the sites were seasonal hunting camps which were not considered significant enough for further investigation. Almost all of the sites identified on project lands were inundated as part of the original project. Only a few identified sites (36Hu14; 36Hu15; Quarry Site - 36Hu16; Shy Beaver - 36Hu27; H8795; E8231; E8232; and E8274) were located above the current water level.

The Sheep Rock Shelter (36Hu1) was subject to extensive data recovery investigations. It was discovered that the earliest occupation of the Sheep Rock shelter dates from about the seventh millennium B.C., within the Early Archaic period, and was continuously occupied until the middle of the sixteenth century A.D. Various types of pottery, projectile points, a French rifle flint from the late 1700's, two rifle balls and two worn fragments of "Kentucky cloth" were found in the Sheep Rock shelter. The site location is now inundated. Other significant prehistoric sites include the Workman Site (36Bd36) located outside of the project lands and the Mussel Rock Shelter (36Hu6) which is now inundated. Early Woodland pottery found at the Workman Site is characteristically different than that found at the Sheep Rock Shelter (ca. 30 miles away). The period of occupation for this site extends from Archaic through the historic era, with a gap in the late nineteenth century/early twentieth century chronology. This site provided valuable data on the occupation of the area. Mussel Rock had a habitation period covering the Woodland period. Assorted pottery types were found as well as projectile points from different stages of the Woodland period. There were other prehistoric sites intensively investigated that did not yield

significant or numerous finds. These include the Quarry Site - 36Hu16; 36Hu19; the Entriiken Bridge Site - 36Hu24; and Baker Sites Nos. 1 and 2 - 36Hu25 and 36Hu26, respectively.

The Brumbaugh House and the Cloyd Rhodes House are two important structures from the historic period. The Brumbaugh House, a stone and frame structure built in 1804, is located on the former Brumbaugh homestead that was once called "Timothy Meadows." After being placed on the National Register of Historic Places, the house has been the victim of vandals and arson. The remaining walls of the house are currently enclosed by a fence, and is still listed on the National Register by request of the Historical Society. The Rhodes house is also constructed of stone. It is located in the Lake Raystown Resort and serves now as a food store and concession at the campground and beach.

A.2.5.f Current Lake Operations

Currently, the lake experiences a drawdown of 13 feet at a 100-year frequency; the yearly range fluctuates around 1.5 feet. As a result, the locations of some of the known archeological sites are periodically exposed above water level. However, the significant sites were previously salvaged as discussed above. Periodic rises in the lake level for flood control purposes, lasting from one to seven days, can cause temporary inundation of project lands from 786 to 812 feet NGVD. Lands between 786 and 790 are flooded at a five-year frequency.

The Raystown Master Plan is a conceptual document, and will be utilized to direct future planning actions. It is recognized that although some of these future actions could affect cultural resources within Raystown Lake, to the extent practicable, future actions will utilize the existing land use criteria. All project actions in new locations will take into account potential affects on cultural resources, so that project sites will be selected that will not adversely affect cultural resources. All new Federal actions will be evaluated for potential effects, including the conducting of identification and evaluation surveys, and coordinated fully with the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer, as specified under the National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR 800, Section 106, and its implementing regulations. Known sites will be avoided, and all work will cease in an area upon discovery of unknown cultural resources. As funding permits, the Baltimore District will develop and implement a Cultural Resource Management Plan, as directed by Section 110 of NHPA.

A.2.6 Aesthetic Resources

A.2.6.a Regional Context

The general landscape character of the study area is one of steep mountains and valleys intersected with numerous ravines, creeks, and runs. Elevations in the area of Raystown Lake range from 600 to 2000 feet NGVD. Most of the area is covered with a deciduous hardwood (oak-hickory) forest, with associated understory. Interspersed into this natural system are man-induced or created landscape elements, including large and small towns, rural farmsteads, commercial

development, roads, abandoned railroads, an operating railroad along the Little Juniata River, agricultural fields, the flood control dam, parks, and cemeteries.

The landscape character of the Raystown Lake project is consistent with the primarily natural, but mixed character of the surrounding area. The land surrounding the project continues to remain rural although the lake acts as a catalyst for development. Much of the land remains in agriculture; however, many small businesses have appeared in association with the lake.

A.2.6.b Raystown Lake Project Lands

Raystown Lake is a scenic attraction in the region with high visual quality. The large body of water, the striking topographic changes, and the mixed deciduous and evergreen forests are a testimony to this statement. Visitors often cite the natural beauty of the project as an important part of their recreation experience. Lake Raystown Resort and Seven Points Marina report the busiest season for riverboat cruises occurs during the month of October. The increase of use is due to the change in leaf colors. During the fall season the natural beauty of the lake is accentuated by the dominating, colorful mountains.

The lake is located between Terrace Mountain and Allegrrippis Ridge, which account for many of the steep shorelines. The long, narrow lake follows the valley of the old river bed and encompasses 8,300 acres. The surrounding project lands (20,700 acres) are primarily forested, interspersed with wetlands and fields. Much of the project land is visible by boat because of the steep topography of the land. There is no single place on land or on water where all the project land or the lake is visible. The sinuous nature and length of the lake create a diversity of visual effects. The lake is not accessible by one main road, but by many small rural roads.

The mass and man-made appearance of the dam is a strong nonconforming element which is visible from Ridenour Overlook and a road pull-off immediately below the dam. Other man-made elements on project lands include roads to and in the recreation areas and abandoned railroads. The recreation areas and roads located on the project lands were well-designed and blend in with the natural surroundings.

The reservoir shoreline/upland interface is somewhat mixed in character, but mostly forested with many of the recreation areas scattered along the shoreline. The shoreline was cleared during project construction to elevation 789 feet NGVD (3 feet above the normal lake elevation of 786 feet NGVD); above this elevation, the majority of the shorelines are wooded with both gradual and steep inclines. The cleared area has become revegetated in the past 20 years and does not impact the visual transition from lake to forest. Portions of the shoreline containing shale barrens are steep and lack vegetation, but the natural rock feature are visually unique. An abandoned railroad bed located at a few recreation and natural sites is largely free of vegetation and creates a visual and physical path adjacent to portions of the lake. Natural succession is taking over many of the unused railroad and road beds, and other cleared areas.

Existing reservoir operations can cause periodic changes in the aesthetic conditions of the lake and project lands. Occasional drawdowns during low flow conditions can expose areas of bare shoreline which add several feet of vertical clearance to the demarcation between the reservoir shoreline and the forested uplands. Although this type of event is temporary, the visual effect of the drawdown can be very noticeable depending on the degree of physical change and the possible several month duration. The changes associated with the drawdowns are most noticeable at the high visitation recreation areas and at shallow coves where drawdowns create large mudflat areas. The visual effects are less negative where the lake bottom is rocky and along the majority of the shoreline where the bank is so steeply-sloped that less lake bottom is exposed.

The aesthetics of the project lands immediately adjacent to the lake also change during flood events when reservoir operations increase the height, length, and width of the reservoir. The stored flood control water inundates portions of the recreation and upland areas, primarily in the coves. This temporary rise in lake elevation usually occurs during the winter and spring months and lasts approximately several days to one week. These temporary, small increases in the lake level can occur on a yearly basis, and large increases occur only occasionally. The additional water does not necessarily detract from project aesthetics, except for the deposition of mud and debris which is soon cleaned or covered by vegetation.

A.2.6.c Downstream Reach

The landscape character of the downstream reach is generally consistent with the natural mixed character of the surrounding region. The Raystown Branch is approximately 5.5 miles long from the dam to the confluence with the Juniata River. It flows in a narrow, steep-sided valley which is primarily forested with some agricultural and residential development. The Juniata River flows through a wider valley with rural, forested areas and occasional development and towns. Many reaches of the Juniata River have a highly scenic quality.

A.2.6.d Wild and Scenic Rivers

According to the Pennsylvania Scenic Rivers Inventory, 1990, the Juniata River from Mount Union to Lewistown carries the highest priority classification (1A: Significant value in urgent need of protection and additional need for study) for consideration as part of the Pennsylvania Scenic Rivers Program. Two reaches of the Juniata River, Warrior Ridge to Mount Union and Lewistown to the Susquehanna River, carry priority classification (1B: less than immediate concern, but still have a need for protection). No reach of the Juniata River is designated, under Congressional investigation, or being considered for Federal designation in the National Wild and Scenic River System (established by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Public Law 90-542, as amended).

A.2.7 Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW)

In accordance with the "Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Guidance for Civil Works Projects", dated 26 June 1992, a preliminary HTRW assessment was conducted for project

lands at Raystown Lake. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) was consulted to determine the presence of current HTRW sites within Bedford County and Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. A total of 26 sites were identified in the two counties. None of these sites are on project lands.

Six sites were identified in Huntingdon, which is on the Juniata River, two miles upstream of the confluence with the Raystown Branch. Four sites were identified in Mount Union, which is nine miles downstream of the confluence.

Along the Raystown Branch, approximately 1600 feet upstream of the end of the Raystown Lake normal pool and located outside of Saxton, in Bedford County, there exists a partially dismantled nuclear power plant that is now used strictly as a relay station. This plant is adjacent to the Raystown Branch at approximate elevation 825 NGVD, and portions of the grounds are within the current maximum flood control pool of 812 NGVD. The Corps owns flow easements on parts of the property. There is no nuclear fuel on site, and neither the EPA nor the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PaDER) list this site as a hazard.

Along the Raystown Branch approximately 12 miles upstream of project lands, in Hopewell, there exists a site listed with both the EPA and PaDER. The site is a creosote storage/overflow lagoon located near the river bank. Cleanup and removal activities have been undertaken and completed, and hazardous substances are now subject to proper storage. Further upstream beyond Hopewell are several sites in Bedford and Everett.

There are six pipelines which cross project lands. A total of approximately 23.25 miles of pipeline are located on project lands. These lines transport natural gas and petroleum products. All lines crossing the project are buried in at least three feet of soil or, where buried in rock, are at least one foot deep. At water crossings, all lines are under at least 60 feet of water, are also buried under the lake bottom, and some are encased in concrete. Pipeline companies have ongoing monitoring systems for these lines, and there have been no incidences of spills or leaks since reservoir operations began in 1974.

There are numerous aboveground and underground storage tanks on project lands. These tanks store various substances, from potable water to diesel fuel, propane, and heating oil. All underground storage tanks are registered with the Federal and State governments and are periodically checked for leaks. An Action Plan (Action Plan: Hazard Substance Spills, Raystown Lake) exists to deal with any spills. Aboveground storage tanks are not regulated, but are covered under the Action Plan. There are two marinas with floating fueling docks on Raystown Lake: the Lake Raystown Resort and Seven Points Marina. These floating facilities are adaptable to drawdowns and lake level rises. One spill on project lands has been recorded. The spill was noticed in September 1992 and by May 1993 all contaminants were removed and the spill area was clean.

Sewage treatment is provided for all recreation facilities at Raystown Lake. An extensive collection system exists, including numerous pumping stations because many facilities are located on low ground. All pumping stations and sewer lines below elevation 812 feet NGVD are floodproof. Power facilities for both treatment plants and pumping stations are located above maximum flood level. The marinas are equipped with floating pumping stations which receive sewage from boats and pump it to the treatment facilities. These systems are designed and constructed to be adaptable to rises and drawdowns of the lake level.

Current and historical aerial photos (1986 and 1962, respectively), were studied and compared. No land uses which might have had potential for the presence of HTRW were identified in this investigation. Real estate tract maps with land acquisition information from the original project were also reviewed to assess the likelihood of discovering HTRW from past uses. These investigations indicate there is low potential for the presence of HTRW on project lands beyond the pipelines, tanks, and fuel docks as mentioned above.

In addition, an Environmental Compliance Assessment of Raystown Lake was completed in August 1992 as part of the ERGO program. The purpose of the evaluation was to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal, state, local, Department of Defense, and U.S. Army environmental requirements. Fourteen protocol areas were assessed for compliance or non-compliance (significant, major, or minor) and for negative or positive management practices. Protocol areas assessed include hazardous and solid waste; underground storage tanks, and petroleum, oil, and lubricants management; toxic substances; insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides; NHPA and cultural resources; endangered species; asbestos; noise; and radon. The final evaluation reported some deficiencies in compliance and management procedures and these are being corrected. There were no Significant Deficiencies at the project and no further testing is required.

A.3 ALTERNATIVES - INCLUDING PROPOSED ACTION AND NO ACTION

A.3.1 Alternative Plans Considered for Overall Project

Six alternative plans for the overall project were prepared based on different themes. The themes reflect the interests and needs of six different user groups. In addition to the alternative plans based on the 6 themes, a No Action plan and the Proposed Plan have been evaluated in this EA, making a total of 8 alternatives considered for the overall project master plan.

The themes were developed from the preferences, needs, and values expressed at informal and formal public meetings, as well as agency comments, general recreation trends, regional demands, as identified in the Pennsylvania Recreation Plan, and operational considerations. The alternative plan thesis included: Minimal Development, Environmental, Cultural, Economic Development, Fishing and Hunting, and Family Recreation and Water Sports. Facilities selected for each alternative theme complemented the specific theme, for example, the Fishing and Hunting

alternative emphasized facilities that would improve fishing and hunting access and resources, and featured a marina designed for small boats and fishing tournament activities.

Each alternative theme was defined in terms of its objective, primary user group, development focus, and supporting facilities and programs. Facility development was further defined by specifying the physical components and programs associated with each facility. In addition, each alternative plan and each of the supporting facilities and programs was reviewed to determine whether it helped to satisfy the goals and objectives of the authorized project purposes.

Existing land use classification identified in the 1976 master plan and updated in ER 1130-2-435, were the major influence in siting facilities in the alternative plan. Other siting constraints included expressed public preferences; environmental impacts; the requirements for and availability of existing infrastructure (water, sewer, roads); project aesthetics; land area and lake access requirements of the potential development; and the "node" concept - concentrating development in order to limit the impacts of noise and other disturbances.

Each alternative proposes different facilities, different combinations of facilities, or no action at 39 existing and currently undeveloped sites. In addition, 4 project-wide actions were proposed. Following is a description of the 8 alternatives evaluated:

A.3.1.a Alternative 1 - Minimal Change

This alternative is primarily designed to serve recreationists who currently use the project. The goal of the Minimum Change Alternative is to maintain the project in a condition and configuration similar to what exists while allowing modest enhancement or expansion of existing facilities where necessary to satisfy current users and demands. No new facilities would be constructed. Objectives were to provide current user groups and numbers with facilities for camping, fishing, boating, picnicking, and hiking. Existing concession activities were also included in this alternative. The focus of this alternative was maintenance and modest enhancement rather than new development. Facilities and programs included some improvements to and expansion of existing campsites, boat launch ramps, picnic areas, nature trails, and sanitation facilities. A list of features included in the Minimum Change Alternative is shown in the Master Plan, Section 6.0.

A.3.1.b Alternative 2 - Environmental

The primary user group for the Environmental Alternative was expected to include a wide range of groups and individuals interested in learning about the natural environment: students, scientists, educators, farmers, outdoor enthusiasts, and families.

The goal of the Environmental Alternative was to develop new facilities that would have low environmental impacts during construction and operation and increase environmental awareness through environmental programs, displays, tours, and courses. Objectives of the alternative were to emphasize environmental education and non-motorized outdoor activities. The development focus of this alternative would be on environmental interpretation and low-impact recreation, such

as hike-in and boat to shore camping, non-motorized boat zones, and hiking trails with overnight shelters. Wildlife, fish, and wetland protection/mitigation areas were designated and the Juniata College Field Station facilities expanded. Most facilities included in this alternative are located on the northwest side of the lake to avoid disturbance of Terrace Mountain. A list of the features included in the Environmental Alternative is in the Master Plan, Section 6.0.

A.3.1.c Alternative 3 - Cultural

The potential user group identified for the Cultural Alternative included local citizens, students, history buffs, scholars, and families. The goal of the cultural alternative was to interpret the historic and archeological heritage of the Raystown area. The alternative plan objective was to provide opportunities to learn about our shared environmental, agricultural, and cultural past through special exhibits, programs and displays, and through Heritage Trails connecting cultural interpretive sites. The focus of this alternative was to provide interpretive centers displaying the area's native American and post-European settlement heritage. The Cultural Alternative recommended that the artifacts excavated from the Sheep Rock archeological site be returned to Raystown Lake and displayed in a special interpretive center. The features of the cultural alternative are listed in the Master Plan, Section 6.0.

A.3.1.d Alternative 4 - Economic Development

The target user group for the Economic Development Alternative was visitors from outside the immediate project area who desire highly developed recreation facilities. The goal for the alternative was to attract the maximum economic benefits into the project area. Objectives were to develop an array of pay-for recreation facilities that would draw visitors from a large market area, to provide development opportunities for the private sector either through concessionaire arrangements or through a third party agreement, and to increase job opportunities for local citizens.

Because large scale development was the focus of the Economic Development Alternative, features and programs in this alternative were less constrained by environmental, cultural, social, aesthetic, and other considerations than those of other alternatives. The features of the economic development alternative are shown in the Master Plan, Section 6.0.

A.3.1.e Alternative 5 - Hunting and Fishing

The primary user group for this alternative was the hunting and fishing recreationist who uses the lake and project lands. The goal of this alternative was to provide increased opportunities for fishing in the lake and hunting on project lands surrounding the lake. Objectives were to provide special tournament fishing and small boat facilities, increase shore and boat fishing access to the lake, and improve hunting access to project lands. The development focus of the alternative was a small boat and tournament fishing marina. Other facilities include additional boat launch ramps, development of a large hunting preserve, universal access shore fishing and fishing piers, new or expanded picnic areas, boat rentals, and more overnight lodging and camping areas to support

fishing and hunting activities. The features of the hunting and fishing alternative are listed in the Master Plan, Section 6.0.

A.3.1.f Alternative 6 - Family Recreation and Water Sports

The primary user group for this alternative would be families, groups, and individuals interested in a variety of water sports and other outdoor recreation activities. The goal of the alternative was to attract additional users to the project by developing new water-based recreation activities and facilities. The objective of the Family Recreation and Water Sports Alternative was to create a variety of new opportunities for family recreation and water sports. The development focus of the alternative was to increase camping and boating facilities on project lands. This alternative provides many hike-in, boat-to-shore, and drive-to camping areas, marinas for a range of boat sizes, and seaplane, jet ski and scuba diving areas. A community recreation center located near the town of Saxton would serve both local residents and visitors. Features included in the Family Recreation and Water Sports Alternative are listed in the Master Plan, Section 6.0.

A.3.1.g Alternative 7 - No Action

The No Action Alternative would serve the current user group at Raystown Lake. The goal of this alternative would be to maintain existing facilities for current user groups and numbers. The objective of the alternative would be to replace or repair existing recreation facilities when necessary with equivalent items. No additional expansion or enhancement of facilities is included in the No Action alternative. No additional uses or visitors would be accommodated. A map of the existing project facilities is located in the 1994 Master Plan, Plate 3-2A & 3-2B.

A.3.1.h Alternative 8 - Proposed Multi-Objective Plan

The primary users for the proposed plan are expected to be the current user groups and potential users who may reasonably be expected to use the project. The goal of the proposed plan is to provide a master plan which is engineeringly sound, environmentally sensitive, operationally acceptable, provides economic benefits, and is supported by the public. Objectives of the alternative are to upgrade existing facilities, increase the numbers and types of recreation facilities, improve universal access throughout the site, and protect the environmental and aesthetic resources at the project. The development focus for the proposed plan is to attract additional visitors to the area by providing a regional recreation resource that balances environmental, economic, and operational considerations. Features are described in the EA, Section A.4 and the 1994 Master Plan Update, Section 7.0.

A.3.2 Alternative Development Concepts Considered for Specific Sites

A number of development concepts were explored for each of 39 specific sites considered for development at the project. The considered sites include existing recreation areas as well as currently undeveloped sites. Site locations are shown on Plates 6-1A and 6-1B (1994 Master Plan), General Site Location Map. In addition to development at specific sites, a number of

project-wide actions were also considered. A brief discussion comparing all of the concepts considered for each site follows. The discussion identifies the concepts considered, which of these concepts are proposed actions, reasons for the inclusion or exclusion of a concept in the proposed plan, and a brief summary of the impacts. Although not listed separately, the No Action alternative was considered for each potential development site and is discussed where appropriate.

The following lists include concepts considered for each of the 39 sites and 4 project-wide actions. Sites are listed from the upstream end of the lake, near Saxton, downstream to the Juniata River, below the dam. Each site is identified by the closest Navigation Marker and by the site number and name. The number of the Alternative Plans which included the development concepts identified for the site are also listed. For example, the 5 Alternative Plans cited under Site 7 - Hopewell, included concepts for development at that site.

A short paragraph following each site describes potential impacts from the alternatives considered and from the proposed development. Further information on the impacts from the Proposed Plan are described in the EA, Section A.4. As discussed in Section A.3.1 above, the Alternative Plan numbers and themes are as follows:

- 1 - Minimal Change
- 2 - Environmental
- 3 - Cultural
- 4 - Economic Development
- 5 - Fishing and Hunting
- 6 - Family Recreation and Water Sports
- 7 - No Action
- 8 - Proposed Multi-objective Plan

ABOVE LAKE NAVIGATION MARKERS

Site 1 - Upper Lake

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 5	shore fishing picnic area fish cleaning station	New construction
Plan 6	community recreation center: meeting hall and rooms, gym, sports fields and courts, playground, wellness center, horseback riding stable zoned canoe trail	New construction for all facilities Placement of marker buoys

No Action is proposed at Site 1 in the Multi-Objective Proposed Plan. Development of a community center was eliminated from the proposed plan because of the lack of a precedent for such action in Corps policy. Shore fishing and picnic facilities will be available nearby at Site 2 and Site 8, which are existing recreation areas and which are preferable for operations and facility management reasons.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 28

Site 2 - Weaver Falls

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Proposed Plan	boat launch ramp swimming beach	Expand existing New construction
	beach changing rooms picnic shelter	New construction New construction
	traffic circulation	Improve exit grade

Upgrading the Weaver Falls recreation area is part of the proposed plan. The action was part of the Minimal Change alternative and is supported by project management. Actions include expanding the existing single boat launch ramp to a double ramp; constructing a new beach, changing rooms, and picnic shelter; and improving the grade of the exit road from the site.

Weaver Falls is popular with area residents for boating, fishing, picnicking, and swimming. The existing facilities are well used and the upgrade has strong public support. In addition, the action would increase the recreation facilities and resulting economic benefits at the upper end of the lake. Construction of a beach will also increase the safety of an established activity at the site. New development will be field sited in order to avoid impacts to potential cultural and other resources. Construction will result in direct, localized impacts to air quality and noise levels, as well as minor and temporary disruptions to aquatic and terrestrial habitats. The short term adverse impacts of construction will be offset by long term recreational, safety, and aesthetic benefits. There will be no significant impacts.

Site 3 - Peninsula 1

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 2	drive to/hike-in/boat to shore camping boat dock trails parking lot	New construction New construction New construction New construction

Proposed Plan	hike-in/boat to shore camping boat dock shore fishing	New construction New construction Minor clearing
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Development of limited new facilities at this location is part of the proposed plan. New campsites at this location will satisfy an expressed public need for additional recreation facilities at the upper end of the lake. Proposed development includes campsites, boat mooring, and a shore fishing area. Recreation use will be limited to hike in/boat to camping in order to avoid adverse environmental impacts. No parking facilities will be developed. New development will be field sited in order to minimize short and long term impacts to aquatic, terrestrial, and cultural resources. Construction of the facilities will result in direct, short-term, localized impacts to air quality and noise levels, as well as cause minor and temporary disturbance to aquatic and terrestrial habitats. There will be no significant impacts.

MARKERS 26 AND 27

Site 4 - Peninsula Marker 26 - 27

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 6	hike in camping connecting trails	New construction

The No Action alternative is proposed for this site. Development of hike-in camping is not included in the proposed plan because of steep topography, limited demand for sites offering only hike-in camping, and because the site is located close to similar but more suitable existing and future camping sites at (Site 3).

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 26

Site 5 - Putt's Camp

The No Action alternative is proposed for this site. Putt's Camp is leased to and managed by the Boy Scouts of America organization. The proposed development of hike in/boat in campsites at Site 3 is expected to satisfy public demand for camping at this end of the lake.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 25

Site 6 - Peninsula Marker 25

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 4	private development (condominiums) marina office, fueling dock, boat rental, store, pump-out station	New construction
		New construction of all facilities

The No Action alternative is proposed at this site. The private development concept is not included in the proposed plan because of strong negative public reaction and because it is against Corps policy. In addition, the site lacks the existing infrastructure to support intensive development. Adverse environmental impacts would be of a fairly large magnitude (covering approximately 50 acres), both direct and indirect, short term, long term, and cumulative.

Site 7 - Hopewell

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 2	demonstration farm homestead farmstead/ store; small conference center with meeting and classrooms, row boat/canoe rental, small boat dock, boat launch ramp, lake access drive-to camping sanitary station connecting trails	New construction of all facilities
		New construction of all facilities
		New construction of all facilities
Plan 4	Conference Center meeting hall, spa, restaurant, swimming pool, amphitheater, ice skating rink Golf course club house	New construction for all facilities
	Marina office, fueling dock, boat rental, store, pump -out station Lodge/cabins	

	B&B development Jet ski course swimming beach boat dock	
Plan 5	Small boat marina snack shop, information center, guide office/ service, fuel dock, bait and gear shop Shore fishing area fish cleaning station Picnic area Universal access Lodge/cabins B&B development	New construction for all facilities
Plan 6	Boat-to-shore Picnic area Swimming beach Children's wading pool Small boat marina snack shop Visitor information center guide office fuel dock bait and gear shop Drive to camping playground sanitary station connecting trails	New construction for all facilities
Proposed Plan	American Heritage Park homestead, gardens, animal barns, display areas, meeting hall, classrooms, amphitheater, Drive-to camping sanitary station connecting trails Arboretum Bed & Breakfast lodging	New construction for all facilities

The Proposed Plan includes development of an American Heritage Park for the Hopewell site that is a combination of some of the concepts in Alternative Plans 2 and 3. The park would interpret the history of agriculture and living on the land as practiced by Native Americans and early European settlers in the region. The facility would include a complement of farm structures typical of the early European settlement period in the area. An interpretive exhibit of the Native

American life and culture typical of the time and locale would also be displayed. A small arboretum would include varieties of native and cultivated plants common to the area and time. Bed and breakfast lodging would be developed, with streets or lanes connecting the structured area to the lake, arboretum, and adjacent fields and meadows. Parking would be located so that it would not interfere visually or functionally with the old-fashioned atmosphere of the park. The concept has public support and would provide opportunities for economic development at the upper end of the lake. The park would follow the precedent for Corps projects set at the Corps' Lake Table Rock Project, in the Little Rock District.

Volunteers would staff facilities, provide interpretive narratives, and demonstrate agricultural activities. The Heritage Park is expected to emphasize environmental themes and complement rather than compete with the more urban development at Old Bedford Village and the industrial history interpreted at Broad Top.

The park would be a low-impact development and be consistent with the current land use classification at the site. New development would be field sited in order to avoid impacts to aquatic, terrestrial, and cultural resources. Direct, short term, localized impacts would occur during construction. Long term impacts would be controlled through sensitive facility design and careful management. There would be no significant impacts.

Development of condominiums, conference center, golf course, and marina are not included in the proposed plan because of the extensive development required. The infrastructure required for development of this magnitude would have significant short and long term, direct, indirect, and cumulative adverse environmental impacts to the site.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 21

Site 8 - Shy Beaver

<u>Alternative PLAN</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Proposed Plan	Wetland area creation Universal access fishing pier	New construction

The creation of a new wetland area and construction of a universal access fishing pier at this site is included in the Proposed Plan. Temporary disturbance of the new wetland area during installation will be offset by long term benefits to wildlife habitat. Construction of the fishing pier will result in minor and temporary disturbance to aquatic and terrestrial habitats. Direct, short term, localized environmental impacts will be minimized by careful field siting of the new pier. Adverse impacts resulting from construction will be offset by long term benefits to recreation and compliance with federal guidance. There will be no significant impacts.

Site 9 - Shy Beaver Inlet

<u>Alternative PLAN</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 6	Hike in/boat to Shore camping boat tie-ups vault toilets connecting trails	New construction for all facilities

The addition of camping facilities at this site is not included in the Proposed Plan. Campground development at this site was eliminated to avoid competing with existing facilities at Lake Raystown Resort, located across the lake.

Site 10 - Lake Raystown Resort

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 2	Trails to Terrace Mountain	New construction
Proposed Plan	Additional lodging Trails to Terrace Mt.	New construction New construction

Development of trail connections between the resort and the existing Terrace Mountain Trail is included in the Proposed Plan. The new trails will help to satisfy the regional need for trails identified in the Pennsylvania Recreation Plan, as well as provide an amenity for resort guests. The proposed plan also allows further expansion of resort lodging facilities to the level currently authorized by the concession lease. Construction of new lodging and trail connections would result in direct, short term, localized environmental impacts. No significant adverse impacts will result from the proposed actions.

Alternative concepts to expand the marina and change established boating zones are not included in the Proposed Plan. A larger marina capacity would add to boat traffic congestion on the lake and expansion of the no wake zones would unnecessarily restrict boat traffic on the main river channel. In addition, the resort lease agreement includes the development of a conference center. Although the conference center has not been developed, the resort does have that option.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 20 - 21

Site 11 - General Area, Markers 20 - 21

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 2	Fish breeding zone Zone for small motorized boats Zone for canoe trails	In-water markers In-water markers In-water markers; Shore rest areas; Canoe put-in areas
Proposed Plan	Project-wide canoe trails	In-water markers; Shore rest areas; Canoe put-in areas

The establishment of canoe trails is included in the proposed plan as an area-wide concept. However, the establishment of "zones" for canoes, fish breeding, and small motorized boats is not part of the proposed plan. Zones are not proposed because of an implied enforcement capability that is not available at the project. In addition, the management of fish breeding is within the purview of the PFBC and is not part of that agency's current management guidance for the lake.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 20

Site 12 - Entriken

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 5	Hunting preserve entrance points parking lots	New construction
Plan 6	Hike in/boat to shore camping boat dock Connecting Trails Drive to camping playground sanitary station connecting trails Hike in camping connecting trails	New construction for all facilities in alternative

The No Action alternative for this site is included in the Proposed Plan. The concept of establishing a hunting preserve on project lands was eliminated because it is not within Corps policy. Campsite development at this site was also eliminated because of a lack of infrastructure

for drive-to camping and because the nearby Sites 9 and 16 are more suitable locations for hike-in camping. (Project wide action Site 42 describes the limited development proposed in the Entriiken area.)

Site 13 - Tatman Run

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 1	Swimming beach Parking Picnic shelter Boat launch ramp	Expand and improve Expand New construction Expand
Proposed Plan	Boat launch ramp Parking Swimming beach Picnic Shelter	Expand existing Expand capacity Expand existing New construction

Expansion and improvement of existing recreation facilities at Tatman Run is included in the Proposed Plan. The proposed development includes expanding and improving the existing beach, boat launch ramp, and parking area, and construction of a picnic shelter. The existing site is well used because of its central location and good vehicular access. Expansion of the existing facilities is needed to accommodate current use levels and has public support. In addition, the proposed actions are low cost items and expansion of the existing facilities is desirable from an operations management perspective. Adverse environmental impacts of the proposed actions would be controlled by field siting all new development. Direct, short term, and localized environmental impacts would result from construction activities. These would be off-set by the long term benefits of providing expanded recreation resources at a well used existing recreation node. There would be no significant adverse environmental impacts.

Site 14 - Coffee Run

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 2	Hike-in/boat to shore camping Boat Dock Connecting trails	New construction for all facilities
Plan 6	Hike in camping Connecting trails	New construction

The No Action alternative for Coffee Run is included in the Proposed Plan. The site is not conducive to the development of boat-in camping because of steep topography. Other sites, such as Sites 9 and 16 are more suitable for development of camping facilities.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 17

Site 15 - Peninsula Marker 17

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 2	Hike-in/boat to shore camping boat dock connecting trails	New construction

The No Action alternative for this site is included in the Proposed Plan. The site is not conducive to the development of hike-in camping because of the lack of an existing road or other access and its location close to existing similar development at Nancy's Camp, located one mile downstream.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 16

Site 16 - Nancy's Camp

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 6	Hike in/boat to shore camping	Expand campground
Proposed Plan	Hike in/boat to shore camping Vault toilets	Expand existing New construction

Expansion of the existing development at Nancy's Camp is part of the Proposed Plan. New vault toilets and approximately 25 additional campsites will be installed at the site. There is a high demand for boat to shore camp sites and Nancy's Camp is an established recreation area that is consistently used to capacity. Impacts of new development will be minimized by expanding an existing recreation node and by field siting all new facilities. There will be direct, short term, and localized impacts to terrestrial resources during construction. There will be no significant adverse environmental impacts.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 15

Site 17 - Peninsula Marker 15

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 2	Hike in/boat to shore camping boat dock connecting trails	New construction
Plan 6	Hike in/boat to shore camping boat dock connecting trails	New construction

The No Action alternative for this site is included in the Proposed Plan. The site is not suitable for development because of its location near, and the possibility of adverse impacts to, a shale barrens natural area. In addition, the location is close to Nancy's Camp and new development at this site would compete with the established recreation activities at Site 16.

Site 18 - Trough Creek

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 2	Trough Creek Dam	Modify dam to allow smelt spawning run
Plan 5	Boat launch ramp courtesy dock	New construction
Plan 6	Boat launch ramp courtesy dock lighting	New construction
Proposed Plan	Courtesy dock	New construction by PaDER

Construction of a courtesy dock at Trough Creek is included in the Proposed Plan. The site is not on Corps lands, therefore construction of the dock is recommended as a future action by State Parks, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PaDER). The dock would provide limited additional visitor and fishing access to the site. There would be minor and temporary disturbance to aquatic and terrestrial habitat during dock construction. However, these direct, short term, localized impacts would be offset by long term benefits to recreation. There would be no significant impacts.

Construction of a boat launch ramp, installation of lighting, and modification of the dam are not included in the proposed plan. The Trough Creek Dam is managed by the PaDER and neither the

dam modifications or boat launch ramp construction are supported by the agency or included in that agency's current management plan. In addition, construction of a boat launch ramp would require costly improvements to the existing access road and bring increased boating and vehicular traffic to the site, resulting in long-term cumulative adverse environmental impacts.

BAY NAVIGATION MARKER J2

Site 19A - Aitch

Site 19B - Brumbaugh House

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 2	Wildlife propagation area	
Plan 5	Universal access fishing pier	New construction
Proposed Plan		
19A	Boat launch Universal access fishing pier	Upgrade New construction
19B	Brumbaugh House Exhibit area (i.e. Sheep Rock) Sewer infrastructure	Restoration Installation in Brumbaugh House Improvements

A combination of concepts selected from several of the alternative plans is included in the Proposed Plan. The proposed development includes interpretive restoration of the Brumbaugh House, installation of an interpretive display for items such as artifacts recovered from the inundated Sheep Rock archeological site, construction of a universal access fishing pier, and improving the existing boat launch ramp and sewer infrastructure. The location close to Highway 26 and the existing historical feature make this site an excellent candidate for development. In addition, there is strong public support for interpretive restoration of the Brumbaugh House and for the return of the Sheep Rock artifacts to the Raystown area, as well as for providing universal access at recreation facilities on the lake. Impacts of the proposed actions will be minimized by field siting all new facilities. Direct, short term, and localized environmental impacts will result from construction activities. Adverse impacts will be offset by the benefits to the recreational and cultural resources. There will be no significant environmental impacts.

Site 20 - James Creek

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 5	Boat launch Small boat fishing marina, snack shop, fuel dock, information center, guide office, bait and gear shop Open water aquaculture office/equip. shed	Expand existing New construction for all facilities New construction for all facilities

The No Action plan is proposed for the James Creek site. Expansion of the existing James Creek boat launch ramp and construction of a small boat marina at this site are not part of the Proposed Plan because of site constraints.

Specifically, adjacent wetlands and slopes limit room for such development near the existing boat launch ramp. Aquaculture activities included in Alternative Plan 2 for James Creek are not supported by the PFBC.

Site 21 - Juniata College Field Station

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plans 2 and 3	Juniata College Field Station headquarters building, new dormitory/lab, storage shed, entrance signs, access road	Renovation New construction Improve existing
Proposed Plan	Headquarters building Dormitory/lab	Renovation New construction

The Proposed Plan includes renovation of the existing Field Station Headquarters Building and construction of new dormitory, laboratory, and storage facilities, as well as site enhancements such as access road and sign improvements. Improvements to the Juniata College Field Station have the strong support of the College, the public, and government representatives. The College program also complements the Corps' environmental education program. Detailed plans will be developed by the College and reviewed by the Corps prior to final approval and construction.

Construction activities would result in direct, short term, and localized environmental impacts. Impacts caused by the increased traffic resulting from new development at the site would be minor and infrequent. Sensitive design and field siting of new facilities would further minimize impacts.

Adverse environmental impacts would be offset by long term benefits to environmental education resources. There will be no significant impacts.

Site 22 - Paradise Furnace

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 3	American heritage center meeting hall, office, classroom Crafts school classrooms, studios, display areas Visitor center Information center Hike/camp gear rental Stores Ferry Service	New construction for all facilities in alternative
Plan 4	Ski slope Ski lodge restaurant, shops, ski rental Cable car Drive-to camping playground, sanitary station, connecting trails Picnic area picnic shelter Swimming beach	New construction for all facilities in alternative
Plan 5	Shore fishing and picnic area fish cleaning Picnic area Universal access Boat launch ramp Lodge/cabins/ B&B development Hike-in/boat to shore camping boat dock, shore fishing, connecting trails Drive to camping sanitary station connecting trails Shore fishing fish cleaning areas universal access	New construction for all facilities in alternative

	Boat launch ramp courtesy dock lighting	
Plan 6	Lodge/cabins/ B&B development Drive to camping connecting trails Boat to shore picnic area picnic shelter swimming beach swimming pool boat dock Marina bait and gear shop fuel dock office sanitary station Visitor information center hike/camp gear rental stores ferry dock	New construction for all facilities in alternative

The No Action alternative for this site is included in the Proposed Plan. None of the alternative plan concepts for the Paradise Furnace site are included in the Proposed Plan because of the lack of public support, the location on the southeast (undeveloped) shore, and the lack of an existing development node or infrastructure in the area. In addition, the local climate and site microclimate are not conducive to high cost ski lodge development.

Site 23 - Peninsula Marker 13

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 2	Arboretum office nature store interpretive nature trails	New construction for all facilities in alternative

Outdoor environmental
market
Landscaped areas for
booths
Environmental
interpretive center
wellness center, raptor
center, displays

The No Action Alternative for this site is included in the Proposed Plan. Development at the site would be limited by steep topography. A modified version of the arboretum concept was incorporated into the Proposed Plan for Site 7 - Hopewell.

BAY NAVIGATION MARKER J1

Site 24 - James Bay Inlet

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 4 and 5	Fishing tournament support facilities, boat launch ramp, bait/gear shop, live well, weigh-in station, fish cleaning station, fuel dock, amphitheater, registration/guide, offices, restaurant, boat repair service, fish market, classrooms Marina office fueling dock supply store boat rental pump-out station	New construction for all facilities in alternative
Plan 6	Drive to camping playground sanitary station connecting trails Hike in camping connecting trails	New construction for all facilities in alternative

The Proposed Plan does not include development of a small boat and fishing tournament marina at this site. The concept of a marina of this type has strong support from lake users and this site was one of several considered. The location of this site on James Bay is near the center of development and activity on the lake. It is also close to a productive fishing area, and near existing infrastructure which could be expanded to serve the new facilities. However, considerations of heavy existing boat traffic in the area, potential disturbances to the nearby mitigation area, and large fetch (strong winds) in the area, resulted in selection of Site 29 for the small boat and tournament marina.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 10

Site 25 - Upper Corners

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 3	Sheep Rock interpretive center Cultural interp. center display area office Crafts school classrooms studios display areas Festival area Visitor info. center hike/camp gear rental stores ferry service	New construction for all facilities in alternative
Plan 4	Conference center meeting hall restaurant tennis courts swimming pools health spa amphitheater golf course club house Marina bait and gear shop boat rental pump-out station supply store Lodge/cabins B&B development Sea plane base dock/mooring structure Floating restaurant dock/mooring structure Visitor info. center hike/camp gear rental stores	New construction for all facilities in alternative
Plan 5	Shore fishing and picnic area fish cleaning station Lodge/cabins/ B&B development	New construction for all facilities in alternative

Plan 6	Large boat marina office bait and gear shop fuel dock restaurant indoor boat storage boat repair shop sanitary station classrooms Sea plane base fueling dock Floating interpretive center boat dock
	Boating/water ski school classrooms Boat to shore picnic area dock Jet ski/water ski courses Swimming beach Docking area Open/closed courses near beach
Proposed Plan	Conference center Lodges and cabins Health spa Recreation facilities tennis, pool, ice skating, softball field, boat dock, golf course

New construction for all facilities in alternative

Development of a conference center at the Upper Corners site is included in the Proposed Plan. The proposed development includes construction of a conference center, lodges and cabins, health spa, and recreation facilities, which could include tennis courts, swimming pool, ice skating rink, soft ball field, boat dock, and a golf course.

A conference center at the site would help to satisfy a regional demand for lodging, would expand an existing recreation development node, and could be connected with the existing infrastructure at Seven Points. There is a good existing access road into the site and the location on the central part of the lake makes it a prime development site. In addition, the proposed development would have regional economic benefits and has strong public support.

Site development and facility construction would result in direct, short term, localized environmental impacts. Long term, indirect impacts caused by facility development and increased vehicular traffic to the area would be minimized by sensitive site design and traffic control during peak use.

The 1976 Master Plan included a resort-type development at Upper Corners, with a multistory lodge, rental cabins, marina, and extensive recreation facilities accommodating approximately 1000 people. The development proposed in the 1994 Plan would accommodate approximately 500 people and have substantially less impact than the development proposed in the earlier plan. In addition, the proposed facilities would be carefully sited to minimize environmental disturbance and designed to protect views from the lake while allowing filtered views of the lake from selected vantage points at the conference center. Development would totally avoid disturbance of the shale barrens along the southwest side of the Upper Corners peninsula. Because the current plan would have less impacts than those covered in the EIS prepared for the overall project, there would be no significant additional impacts.

A number of development concepts were considered for the site during the alternative planning phase, including an interpretive center, a shore fishing and picnic area, a large marina, a sea plane base, and a floating restaurant. An interpretive center was not included at this site because a location in an established high use area such as Seven Points was considered more suitable for that activity. Steep topography at the site makes it inappropriate for shore fishing and picnic facilities or marina development. In addition, a marina at the site would compete with the Seven Points Marina at Marker 9 and increase the existing boat traffic congestion in the area.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 8 - 9

Site 26 - Seven Points

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 2	Visitor/info. center hike/camp gear rental ferry service Small boat dock Small boat rental	New construction for all facilities in alternative
Proposed Plan	Visitor center Amphitheater Drive-to camping Comfort station and sewer	New construction Renovations New construction Improvements

Construction of a visitor center at Seven Points is included in the Proposed Plan. The proposed development includes construction of drive-to camping, renovations to the existing amphitheater, and improvements to the existing sanitary and sewer infrastructure. The site is an existing centrally located recreation node which has a large visitor population. The proposed development has strong public support and fits the objectives of the master plan.

New development will have direct, short term, and localized impacts. Impacts of the proposed development will be minimized because new facilities will be an expansion of an existing

recreation node. The long term impacts of increased vehicular traffic will be minimized by sensitive design and effective facility management. There will be no significant impacts.

Expansion of the marina at Seven Points is not included in the proposed plan. Any expansion of marina facilities would be expected to increase boat traffic in the Seven Points area and add to the existing congestion. Evaluations of boat traffic congestion are based on boating studies, documenting video records, and public comments. It is also expected that demand for additional marina facilities on the lake will be satisfied by the fishing tournament and small boat marina proposed at Site 29.

Site 27 - Seven Points Group Camp

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 6	Drive to camping playground sanitary station connecting trails	New construction for all facilities in alternative
Proposed Plan	Drive to/boat to group campsites Sanitary station Connecting trails	New construction for all facilities in alternative

Development of additional drive-to group camping and campsites on the lakeshore at Seven Points is part of the Proposed Plan. The new facilities will satisfy existing demand for group and shore camping. The proposed development includes converting existing vault toilets to flush facilities at Point Camp and Valley Camp, increasing the water treatment plant capacity, and improving roads.

Impacts will be minimized because the proposed development is an expansion of the existing water, sewer, and road infrastructure at Seven Points. Campsites and other facilities will be field sited to further reduce environmental impacts. There will be direct, short term, localized impacts to aquatic and terrestrial resources during construction. There will be no significant impacts.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 7

Site 28 - Susquehannock

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 4	Theme Park "visitor from the past village" Lodge/cabins B&B development	New construction for all facilities in alternative
Proposed Plan	Infrastructure	Improvement to existing

Improvements to the existing infrastructure at Susquehannock is the only alternative concept included in the Proposed Plan. The proposed actions include improving the existing water supply, upgrading the comfort stations, and paving existing roads. Current use of the area is limited to camping by small campers and tent units. There will be no expansion of the existing campground or infrastructure. Construction activities will result in direct, short term, and localized impacts to aquatic and terrestrial resources. There will be no significant impacts.

Other alternative concepts for the Susquehannock area included construction of a theme park and lodge, cabins, and bed and breakfast facilities. The addition of the theme park or overnight lodging structures is not compatible with the current land use at the site. Both of these alternative concepts are included in the Proposed Plan at more suitable locations.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 5

Site 29 - Peninsula 2

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Proposed Plan	Fishing Tournament and small boat marina Boat launch ramp Boat repair shop Restaurant Bait and gear shop Office Picnic facilities Universal Access Fishing Pier	New construction for all facilities in alternative

Development of a small boat and fishing tournament marina is included in the Proposed Plan. The concept of a marina of this type has strong support from lake users. Several sites were considered during the conceptual planning phase and this location was selected for development.

Location of the marina on Peninsula 5 would be in a central location, but would help to disperse activity toward the downstream end of the lake. The location is close to a productive fishing area, and near existing infrastructure which could be expanded to serve new development.

Construction of marina facilities at the site would result in direct, short term, localized impacts. All facilities would be field sited to minimize short and long term environmental impacts. The possible long term impacts of tournament noise and activity would be indirect and infrequent and would be minimized by sensitive site design and facility management. There would be no significant impacts.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 4

Site 30 - Peninsula 2 North

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Proposed Plan	Hike in/boat to shore primitive camping mooring facilities sanitary facilities water	New construction for all facilities in alternative

Development of a mooring facility and hike in and boat to shore campsites at Site 30 is included in the Proposed Plan. The proposed development of campsites on the water would support the small boat and fishing tournament marina proposed at Site 29. Facilities would be field sited to reduce impacts. Construction would result in direct, short term, and localized impacts to aquatic and terrestrial resources. There would be no significant impacts.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKERS 3 - 7

Site 31 - Susquehannock North

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 6	Drive to camping playground sanitary station connecting trails Drive to group camping playground	New construction for all facilities in alternative

	sanitary station connecting trails	
Plan 3	Drive to group camping sanitary station connecting trails	New construction for all facilities in alternative
Proposed Plan	Drive to group camping sanitary station connecting trails playground	New construction for all facilities in alternative

Development of drive to campsites and group campsites at the Susquehannock North location is included in the Proposed Plan. The proposed development includes sanitary facilities, a playground, and connecting trails between the camping areas. The actions are compatible with existing land use in the area and would expand an existing recreation development node. The new facilities would also satisfy existing demand and the development has public support. New development would be located adjacent to existing developed areas and roads in order to avoid nearby hunting lands. In addition, all facilities would be field sited to reduce environmental impacts. Construction would result in direct, short term, localized impacts to aquatic and terrestrial resources. There would be no significant impacts.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 2

Site 32 - Hawn's Bridge

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 2	Environmental interpretation center displays classrooms book store Lodge/cabins B&B development Restaurant	New construction for all facilities in alternative
Plan 4	Marina bait and gear shop boat rental fuel dock office pump-out station Lodge/cabins B&B development Restaurant	New construction for all facilities in alternative

Plan 6	Large boat marina office bait and gear shop fuel dock restaurant classrooms indoor boat storage boat repair shop sanitary station Scuba diving	Placement of surface and underwater markers
	Diving platforms Lodge/cabins B&B development	New construction New construction

Development in the Hawn's Bridge area is not included in the Proposed Plan. Development on the Southeast side of the lake does not meet objectives of the master plan which emphasizes protection of the southeast shore. In addition, the development is not supported by the public. In addition, lack of an existing recreation development node and infrastructure would make development costly.

BAY NAVIGATION MARKER H2

Site 33 - Hawn's Bay Inlet

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 5 and Proposed Plan	Hike-in/boat to shore camping boat dock camp sites connecting trails Fish habitat enhancement area	New construction Placement of shore and in-water markers

Development of a boat dock, hike in and boat to shore camping, and enhancement of fish habitat at Site 33 is included in the Proposed Plan. The condition of the existing access road is not adequate for vehicular traffic and the site lacks suitable land for parking, however, the site is capable of supporting the limited development proposed. Fish habitat enhancement at the site is supported by the PFBC. Direct, short term, and localized impacts to aquatic and terrestrial resources will result from construction of the campsites and dock, however, there will be no significant impacts at the site.

BAY NAVIGATION MARKER H3

Site 34 - Hawn's Bay Inlet North

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 6	Scuba diving	Placement of surface and underwater markers
	Diving platforms	New construction
	Hike in/boat to Shore camping	New construction
	Boat dock	New construction
	Connecting trails	New construction
	Boat to picnic area	
	swimming beach	
	picnic shelter	

The No Action alternative for this site is included in the Proposed Plan. Development of camping, picnicking, and scuba diving areas are not proposed at the site because of steep topography and the lack of existing infrastructure. Other sites on the lake are more suitable for these activities.

BAY NAVIGATION MARKER H3

Site 35 - Snyder's Run

The No Action alternative is proposed for Snyder's Run. Parking and other facilities have been expanded to the capacity of the site.

LAKE NAVIGATION MARKER 1

Site 36 - Ridenour Overlook

Upgrading Ridenour Overlook is included in the Proposed Plan. Improving the area and providing universal access has public support and would satisfy existing recreation demand. The upgrade would be accomplished with sensitivity to existing site resources. Direct, short term, and localized impacts to terrestrial resources would result from construction. There would be no significant impacts to the site.

RAYSTOWN LAKE DAM

Site 37 - Raystown Dam

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plans 2, 3, 4, & 6	Visitor information center Hike/camp gear rental store Boat dock Ferry access	New construction
Plan 5	Visitor information center Hike/camp gear rental store Ferry dock Boat rental Restaurant	New construction

No further recreation development is proposed for the dam. There are limited existing recreation facilities at the site, however, the land classification for the site is operations. Operations and security considerations, as well as limited access to the site, make it unsuitable for additional recreation development.

RAYSTOWN BRANCH OF THE JUNIATA RIVER - BELOW RAYSTOWN LAKE DAM

Site 38 - Corbin's Island

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 2	Fish hatchery interpretive center signs research labs Wetland creation	New construction
Plan 5	Fishing pier universal access Fish hatchery research station	New construction
Proposed Plan	Picnic shelter Universal access fishing pier	New construction New construction

Proposed development at Corbin's Island includes construction of a picnic shelter and universal access fishing pier. The site provides the only picnic area downstream of the dam. Direct, short term, localized impacts to aquatic and terrestrial resources will result from the proposed actions. There will be no significant environmental impacts.

The concept of developing a fish hatchery is not supported by the PFBC and is not included in the Proposed Plan.

Site 39 - Branch Camp

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Proposed Plan	Nature trail	Restore/expand existing

Proposed actions for Branch Camp include the addition of approximately 20 drive-to campsites and restoration of a nature trail. Both of these actions are supported by the public and the concessionaire. Direct, short term, localized impacts to terrestrial resources will result from construction activity, however, there will be no significant impacts.

RAYSTOWN LAKE PROJECT-WIDE ACTIONS

<u>Alternative Plan</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Plan 2	Environmental land trails connections to state forest land, shale barrens, and wetlands Terrace Mountain Trail to Juniata River Overnight shelters on Terrace Mt. trail Nature trail signs Watchable wildlife areas, river ecosystem areas, fossil hunting areas Environmental water trails Water quality monitoring Ferry service Mooring dock Service area	New construction Extend existing New construction Improve Placement of in-water markers
Plan 3	Cultural heritage trails Land heritage sites	Placement of signing of significant archaeological and historic sites New construction of trail network connecting state

		forest and Terrace Mt. trail
	Water heritage trails	Placement of signing marking submerged cultural heritage sites
	Mooring area	Ferry service and docks to serve land destinations
Plan 4		New Construction
	Scenic parkway overlooks and key destinations along Terrace Mountain ATV trails	Placement of trail markers
	Mountain bike trails Cross country ski trails Ferry service mooring area Regional access	Trail markers Trails markers New construction Improve road to airport at State College
Plan 5	Hunting	Maintain access for hunting and hiking
	Good fishing areas Ferry service ferry mooring docks around the lake for ferry service	Placement of in-water markers New construction
Plan 6	Family hiking trails	Construction of connection between trails
	Ferry service ferry mooring docks to serve ferry stops	
Proposed Plan		
Action 40	Terrace Mt. trail overnight shelters	New construction
Action 41	Canoe trail signed rest areas and campsites	New construction
Action 42	Trail and hunting access points signed trailheads parking areas	New construction
Action 43	Wetland creation Branch Camp	Develop wetlands

Four project-wide actions are included in the Proposed Plan. The proposed actions include upgrading existing project trails and constructing shelters along the Terrace Mountain Trail (Site/Action 40), marking canoe trails and constructing canoe trail rest areas (Site/Action 41), constructing or maintaining existing hunting and trail access points (Site/Action 42), and

developing wetlands (Site/Action 43). All new facilities will be field sited in order to minimize environmental impacts. Construction of new wetlands will be coordinated with the PGC. Construction activities for all project-wide actions will result in direct, short term, localized impacts, however, there will be no significant impacts to the environment.

Alternative concepts which are not in the proposed plan include: providing a ferry service and ferry moorings around the lake, signing cultural heritage sites, marking in-water environmental or heritage trails, developing ATV trails and marking mountain bike trails, placing in-water markers for good fishing areas, constructing a scenic parkway along the Terrace Mountain ridgeline, and improving regional access through improvements to the road between the project and the airport at State College. These concepts were eliminated because of potential adverse environmental impacts, lack of public support, because the actions were not within the purview of the Corps, or because it was not expected that the action had a reasonable chance of success.

A.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

A.4.1 Proposed Plan

The Master Plan is composed of one proposed plan which includes thirty-two (32) recreation sites. These recreation sites include new facility construction, expansion and improvement of existing facilities, and improvement of infrastructure. The future development facilities could be funded through three sources: operation/maintenance money, congressional appropriations and private funds. The Master Plan, Section 6.0 describes the recreation sites in greater detail.

The proposed plan was formulated through a series of public meetings, which produced 6 alternative plans. Once public comment was received on the alternatives, the study team formulated a decision matrix which addressed public input, environmental and cultural considerations, costs, operation and maintenance, regional need, compliance with COE policy and local laws, infrastructure, economic benefit, aesthetic impacts and potential for sponsors. The process consisted of the public involvement program, formulation of alternatives, and the decision matrix which was developed to guide the decision making process in the formulation of the recommended plan. As described in greater detail in the Master Plan, Section 7.0, twelve factors were used to evaluate each facility in each of the six alternative plans. The factors were weighted according to the relative importance to the goals and objectives of the Master Plan Update. Members of the study team rated each facility in each alternative plan separately. Each facility was given a numerical score based upon the combined scores of the evaluators. The formulation of the recommended plan was based on discussions of this decision matrix.

A.4.2 Recommended Recreation Areas

For the purposes of this Environmental Assessment, implementation of the 1994 Raystown Lake Master Plan and development of the recreation sites identified in the EA and the Master Plan constitutes the Proposed Plan. The described features are conceptual in nature and were used for

planning purposes. It is recognized that further NEPA documentation may be required prior to construction of these facilities.

This section lists and describes the features of the Recommended Master Plan. The features are presented in order from upstream at Weaver Falls to downstream below the dam. The number assignment in no way reflects the facilities importance or the proposed construction schedule.

A.4.2.a Weaver Falls (Site 2)

The existing single lane boat ramp would be upgraded to a double lane ramp. A beach would be developed upstream from the parking areas by constructing a 200- by 75-foot sloped underwater concrete platform and establishing sandy area adjacent to the platform. Changing rooms for swimmers would be constructed nearby. The existing picnic area would expanded and a picnic shelter constructed overlooking the swimming beach and Traffic circulation would be improved by reducing the grade of the exit road.

A.4.2.b Peninsula 1 (Site 3)

A new hike in, boat and canoe to campground would be developed on the peninsula across from the Weaver Falls boat launch. The majority of the camp sites would be on the plateau overlooking the upper lake and primarily serve hikers; the rest of the camp sites would be located near two boat docks at the foot of the slope for use by campers arriving by boat. The foot of the slope at the water's edge would be minimally cleared to allow fishing from the shore.

Well water and vault toilets would be provided at both camping areas and trails would connect the camping areas to the Terrace Mountain Trail. Development of the plateau camping area would not be visible from the lake and require minor selective cutting of vegetation.

A.4.2.c Putts Camp (Site 5)

Future plans would not include any additions by the Corps. Approximately 107 acres are currently leased to the Boy Scouts of America and are used as a group camping area for Scout retreats.

A.4.2.d Hopewell (Site 7)

An American Heritage Park, based on the social, cultural, economic, and natural resources of the Raystown region, would be developed near the lake in the Hopewell area. The park would interpret the history of agriculture and living on the land as practiced by Native Americans and early European settlers in the region. An arboretum of native plant and historic plant varieties would be included.

Bed and breakfast style lodging would be developed on streets leading away from the village green. These streets would connect the village green to the lake, the arboretum, and adjacent fields and meadows.

The park could host cultural fairs and other events. American heritage cultural outreach programs for artisans and special events on the village green would be directed to project visitors, schools in the region, and area residents.

The arboretum would be planted with native species. Interpretive trails would be developed through fields, woodlands and a 19th century style vegetable garden.

Parking would be located at the edge of the park where it would not interfere visually or functionally with the atmosphere of the Heritage Park.

A.4.2.e Shy Beaver (Site 8)

This Master Plan does not propose any changes to the existing facilities, however, a universal access fishing pier would be added at the upper end of the Shy Beaver inlet, in the proximity of the boat launch. Parking and paved walkways would connect to the fishing pier.

A.4.2.f Entriiken Bridge and Coffee Run overlook (Site 12 and 14)

It is recommended that the areas be maintained as scenic view areas. This would include the placement of trash cans, and trimming/removal of trees to maintain views. Trees removed would be replaced with low growing shrubs and vegetation requiring minimal maintenance. Since the areas are maintained by PennDOT it is recommended that the Corps and PennDOT develop an agreement to dispose of the trash and to keep the areas maintained.

A.4.2.g Lake Raystown Resort (Site 10)

The Lake Raystown Resort concessionaire would be encouraged to increase the lodging facilities to the limit of the current development plan which is on file with the Corps. Signs for hikers would be placed at the heads of the trail between the resort and the Terrace Mountain trail. The concession lease agreement also allows development of a conference center at the resort.

A.4.2.h Tatman Run (Site 13)

The existing single lane boat ramp would be upgraded to a double lane ramp and 40 car/boat trailer parking spaces would be added. The beach would be expanded by constructing a 250-foot by 100-foot underwater concrete platform and establishing a sandy area adjacent to the platform. The existing picnic area would be expanded and a picnic shelter constructed.

A.4.2.i Nancy's Boat to Shore Camp (Site 16)

The existing boat to shore campground at Nancy would be expanded by adding approximately 25 camp sites and additional vault toilets.

A.4.2.j Trough Creek (Site 18)

Future development of a courtesy dock at Trough Creek is recommended as a future action by the Bureau of State Parks.

A.4.2.k Juniata College Field Station (Site 21)

The Master Plan endorses the development concepts proposed by Juniata College for improvements at the field station. The improvements would enhance the college's abilities to provide environmental research and education programs for its students. Detailed plans implementing the development concepts would be reviewed by the Corps prior to final approval and construction of facilities. The Juniata College development plan is in Appendix E of the Master Plan.

A.4.2.l James Creek (Site 20)

The Master Plan does not propose any changes or enhancements to the area, other than continued operation and maintenance.

A.4.2.m Aitch (Site 19A)

The boat launch at Aitch would be upgraded by improving access at the launch. A universal access fishing pier would be constructed at Aitch, with paved paths connecting the pier to the parking lot.

A.4.2.n Brumbaugh House (Site 19B)

The Brumbaugh House at Aitch would be interpretively restored as the site for exhibition of artifacts associated with the Raystown Lake area, such as the Sheep Rock Shelter. The house would be used as a site for educational purposes for school classes and visitors to the project. Visitor parking would be developed within walking distance of the house.

A.4.2.o Backbone Ridge Game Mitigation Area (Site 24)

The Master Plan does not propose any changes or enhancements to the area and supports the continued management by the PA Game Commission.

A.4.2.p Upper Corners (Site 25)

A conference center would be developed on the Upper Corners peninsula. The conference center and associated lodging would accommodate approximately 500 people. Most of the overnight accommodations would be in lodges; cabins make up the remainder.

The meeting hall building would contain an auditorium, several smaller meeting rooms, lobby, shops, a food service area, a health spa, and offices.

Recreation facilities available to conference attendees and others include an ice skating arena, tennis courts, an enclosed swimming pool, golf course, and an outdoor amphitheater. A dock for transient boaters would be constructed at the foot of the hill.

The facilities at Upper Corners would be designed to protect views from the lake while allowing filtered views of the lake from select vantage points. Development would avoid disturbance of the shale barrens along the west side of the Upper Corners peninsula.

A.4.2.q Seven Points Marina (Site 26-A)

The Master Plan does not propose any changes or enhancements to the marina, other than continued operation and maintenance by the concessionaire. Development planned for the Seven Points Marina would improve and extend the facilities already concentrated there.

Day Use Area (Site 26-B). A two story visitor center would be developed on the hill adjacent to the existing vault toilet. The upper floor with views of the hills and lake would contain a reception counter, an auditorium, and exhibit space. The lower level would include staff offices, a lounge, storage areas, and maintenance rooms.

The existing amphitheater, east of the visitor center site, would be renovated to improve the stage, the back stage area, and access to the structure and seating area.

Camping Area (Site 26-C). Other proposed improvements to existing camping facilities at Seven Points includes converting the vault toilets to flush toilets at Point Camp and Valley Camp, increasing the water treatment plant capacity, and improvements to roads.

A.4.2.r Seven Points Group Camp (Site 27)

A new drive to camping area would be developed on the northeast finger of land of Seven Points; the existing location of the Corps boat dock. There would be approximately 90 sites for family and group camping. Water supply and sewage treatment would be provided through connections to the existing facilities at Seven Points.

A.4.2.s Susquehannock (Site 28)

Improvements to water supply, comfort stations, and roads are proposed for the Susquehannock camping area.

A.4.2.t Peninsula 2 - Fish Tournament Area & Small Boat Marina (Site 29)

The facility would be equipped with a two lane boat ramp, parking for 200 cars and trailers, a 100 slip small boat marina, live well, weigh-in station, fish cleaning area, and office space for tournament activities. The facility would be supported by a bait and gear shop, a restaurant, and a watercraft repair and development center. The picnic area would be developed adjacent to the marina. Adjacent to the picnic area, a universal access fishing pier, with paved trail connection to parking would be developed. The picnic area and the fishing pier area would be served by the same comfort station. The area would be served for water supply and sewage treatment by connections to the Seven Points facilities.

A.4.2.u Peninsula 2 - Boat to Camping Area (Site 30)

Facilities include a boat dock, camp sites, comfort station, and water supply. The camping area would have 65 campsites and offers boat mooring on both sides of its peninsula. It would be connected to the tournament area water supply.

Land at the water's edge would be minimally cleared to allow fishing from the shore. Underbrush near the campsites would be cleared to allow campers a view of the boat docks without disturbing the shore tree line.

A.4.2.v Hawn's Bay Inlet (Site 33)

Facilities would include a boat dock, camp sites, comfort station, and water supply. The camping area would have approximately 42 campsites. Land at the water's edge would be minimally cleared to allow fishing from the shore. Underbrush near the campsites would be cleared to allow campers a view of the boat docks without disturbing the shore tree line. Trails from the campgrounds would be opened to connect to the regional trails passing through the area.

A.4.2.w Susquehannock North (Site 31)

An upland area north of Susquehannock would be developed for approximately 76 drive to family campsites and 5 group camping areas, each accommodating 10 campers rigs or recreation vehicles. The camping areas would be served by vault toilets and water from wells drilled in the area. Trails from the camping areas would lead to regional trails. The camping areas would be located in the vicinity of Susquehannock and the access roads into the area.

A.4.2.x Ridenour Overlook (Site 36)

The Ridenour would be relandscaped to restore some of the hilltop tree line seen from the dam and to restore the woodland character of the north overlook. The path leading to Hawn's Bridge Overlook would be improved to allow universal access.

A.4.2.y Corbin's Island (Site 38)

The picnic area and fishing facilities at Corbin's Island would be upgraded by the addition of a picnic shelter and a universal access fishing pier.

A.4.2.z Branch Camp (Site 39)

The Branch Camp campground would be expanded by adding approximately 20 drive to campsites.

A.4.2.aa Terrace Mountain Trail Extension and Overnight Shelters (Site 40)

The Terrace Mountain Trail would be improved and extended so it connects to the Juniata River at the mouth of the Raystown Branch. Overnight shelters and comfort stations for hikers would be constructed along the trail.

Signs would be placed to indicate intersecting trails that connect to recreation facilities on the lake, including the hike to campgrounds, Trough Creek State Park, Lake Raystown Resort, and to nearby roads and towns. Signs would also indicate locations of non-sensitive resources such as champion trees.

A.4.2.ab Canoe Trail Areas (Site 41)

Two canoe trail areas would be designated, one in the upper section of the lake above Tatman Run, the other between the dam and Juniata River. The canoe trails and shore picnic and camping facilities would be marked with signs both in the water and at canoe put-in locations. The trails would be featured on literature about project recreation facilities.

A.4.2.ac Trail and Hunting Access Points (Site 42)

Access points to hiking, mountain bike, and cross country ski trails, and to hunting areas would be developed. Roadside parking areas and signs would be placed at traditional trail heads, project gates, and other strategically selected points. Several parking areas would be developed along High Germany Road between Aitch and Entriken for hunting, hiking, and mountain biking. Signs at trail heads would give directions and guidelines for trail users including seasonal and area restrictions.

A.4.2.ad Wetland Creation Areas (Site 43)

Several areas would be designated for creation of wetlands. One designated location is below the dam, approximately one mile upstream from Branch Camp.

A.4.3 Other Proposed Actions and Recommendations

The Corps of Engineers would sponsor an annual workshop to discuss the management of the Raystown Lake project and the implementation of the Master Plan. Local, state, and Federal agencies, user groups, and the general public would be invited to participate in the workshop.

The Corps of Engineers recommends that local jurisdictions enact land use controls along Route 26 to protect the scenic quality of the rural land and villages prior to development of the American Heritage Park at Hopewell. The American Heritage theme extends to the surrounding region which reflects the character envisioned for the park. The visual character along Route 26 should be protected against urban sprawl resulting from increased traffic to the Raystown Lake project in order to protect public investment in the American Heritage Park and other project improvements.

The Corps recommends that jurisdictions along the route review their zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and other land use codes to assure protection of the scenic resources along Route 26, including provisions on signs, building facades, historic structure protection, village entrance controls, rural landscape visual controls, and lot size, setbacks, and use on road frontage outside of established villages.

A.5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

A.5.1 Impact Evaluation Methods

The analysis of environmental impacts in this assessment is based on the type and degree or significance of the impact. For the purposes of this EA, an explanation of the method of determining the impacts of the proposed actions is provided for decision-makers with a rationale for the results of the impact analysis. The reasons for the determination of "significant" impacts in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) context are being described to enhance the legal sufficiency of the document.

In the analysis of impacts for this EA, the types of impacts of the proposed action will be described as direct, indirect, short-term, long-term, and/or cumulative (Table A-6). More than one type of impact may result from a proposed action. For example, an action may have a direct, short-term impact, such as soil or water disturbance during construction, as well as indirect, long-term impacts, such as bringing increased traffic into an area.

TABLE A-6
Alternative Plan Comparative Impact Chart

NAME OF PARAMETER	NO ACTION	PROPOSED PLAN MULTI-OBJ	ALT 1 MIN CHANGE	ALT 2	ALT 3	ALT 4	ALT 5	ALT 6
				ENVIRONMENTAL	CULTURAL	ECONOMIC	FISH/HUNT	FAMILY
A. SOCIAL EFFECTS								
1. Noise Level	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0
2. Aesthetic Values	0	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Recreational Opportunities	0	+2	+1	+1	+1	+2	+2	+2
4. Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0
5. Public Health and Safety	0	0	+1	0	0	0	0	0
6. Community Cohesion (Sense of Unity)	0	+1	0	+1	+1	-1	0	+2
7. Community Growth & Development	0	+2	0	+1	0	+2	0	+2
8. Business & Home Relocations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Existing / Potential Land Use	0	0	0	+1	0	-2	0	0
10. Controversy	-1	+1	-1	+1	0	-2	0	0
B. ECONOMIC EFFECTS								
1. Property Values	0	+1	0	0	0	+1	0	+1
2. Tax Revenue	0	+1	0	+1	0	+2	+1	0
3. Public Facilities & Services	0	+2	0	0	0	0	0	+1
4. Regional Growth	0	+1	0	0	0	+2	0	0
5. Employment	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+2	+1	+1
6. Business Activity	0	+1	0	0	0	+2	0	+1
7. Farmland/ Food Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Commercial Navigation	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1
9. Flooding Effects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Energy Needs & Resources	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0
C. NATURAL RESOURCES EFFECTS								
1. Terrestrial Habitat	0	-1	0	0	0	-2	0	0
2. Wetlands	0	-1	0	+1	0	-1	+1	0
3. Aquatic Habitat	0	-1	0	+1	0	-2	+1	0
4. Habitat Diversity & Interspersion	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0
5. Biological Productivity	0	0	0	+1	0	-1	+1	0
6. Surface Water Quality	0	-1	0	0	0	-2	-1	-1
7. Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0
8. Groundwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Soils	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0
10. Threatened or Endangered Species	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0
11. Air Quality	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0
12. Hazardous, Toxic & Radioactive Waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. CULTURAL RESOURCES								
1. Historic Architectural Values	0	+2	0	0	+2	0	0	0
2. Pre-Historic Archeological Values	0	+2	0	0	+2	0	0	0

KEY:

- +3 = BENEFICIAL SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS
- +2 = BENEFICIAL MODERATE IMPACTS
- +1 = BENEFICIAL MINOR IMPACTS
- 0 = NO APPRECIABLE IMPACTS
- 1 = ADVERSE MINOR IMPACTS
- 2 = ADVERSE MODERATE IMPACTS
- 3 = ADVERSE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

This is a qualitative impact assessment method. Factors considered in determining the type and significance of impacts are the magnitude, geographic extent, duration and frequency, and likelihood of the occurrence of the impact.

A.5.1.a Impact Areas

The areas to be impacted by the proposed actions will be referenced by the site numbers indicated below (Table A-7).

- Site 2. Weaver Falls
- Site 3. Peninsula 1
- Site 7. Hopewell
- Site 8. Shy Beaver
- Site 10. Lake Raystown Resort
- Site 13. Tatman Run
- Site 16. Nancy's Camp
- Site 18. Trough Creek
- Site 19A. Aitch
- Site 19B. Brumbaugh House
- Site 20. James Creek
- Site 21. Juniata College Field Station
- Site 25. Upper Corners
- Site 26. Seven Points
- Site 27. Seven Points Group Camp
- Site 28. Susquehannock
- Site 29. Peninsula 2 - Fishing Tournament Marina
- Site 30. Peninsula 2 - Camping for Tournament Marina
- Site 31. Susquehannock North - Family/Group Camping
- Site 33. Hawn's Bay Inlet
- Site 36. Ridenour Overlook
- Site 38. Corbin's Island
- Site 39. Branch Camp
- Site 40. Terrace Mountain Trail (project-wide)
- Site 41. Canoe Trail (project-wide)
- Site 42. Trail and Hunting Access (project-wide)
- Site 43. Wetland Creation (project-wide)

A.5.2 Natural Resources Impact Assessment

The following section addresses and states the impacts of the proposed Master Plan actions on the natural resources of the Raystown Lake project.

TABLE A-7
Site Development Proposals

SPECIFIC LOCATION ACTIONS	SANITARY				TRAILS				RAMP				DOCK				BEACH				CAMP				PICNIC				COMMENTS			
	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N		
SITE 2. WEAVER FALLS							X							X																		
SITE 3. PENINSULA 1														X																		
SITE 7. HOPEWELL						X																										
SITE 8. SHY BEAVER													X																			
SITE 10. LAKE RAYSTOWN RESORT			X																													
SITE 13. TATMAN RUN					X									X																		
SITE 16. NANCY'S CAMP					X																											
SITE 18. TROUGH CREEK																																
SITE 18A. ATCH			X											X																		
SITE 18B. BRUMBAUGH HOUSE																																
SITE 21. JUNNATA COLLEGE FIELD STATION																																
SITE 25. UPPER CORNERS			X											X																		
SITE 26. SEVEN POINTS				X																												
SITE 27. SEVEN POINTS GROUP CAMP					X																											
SITE 28. SUSQUEHANNOCK					X									X																		
SITE 29. PENINSULA 2 -SMALL BOAT MARINA						X								X																		
SITE 30. -PENINSULA 2 -CAMPING						X								X																		
SITE 31. SUSQUEHANNOCK NORTH						X																										
SITE 33. HAWNS BAY INLET							X							X																		
SITE 36. RIDENOUR OVERLOOK								X																								
SITE 38. CORBIN'S ISLAND									X																							
SITE 39. BRANCH CAMP										X																						
PROJECT WIDE ACTIONS																																
SITE 40. TERRACE MOUNTAIN TRAIL																																
SITE 41. CANOE TRAIL																																
SITE 42. TRAIL ACCESS POINTS																																
SITE 43. WETLAND CREATION																																
TOTAL PROPOSED FACILITY DEVELOPMENT:	3	6	7	3	3	1	0	9	1	1	2	6	2	1																		

NOTE:

E = EXISTING FACILITIES EXPANSION

N = NEW FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT

A.5.2.a Climate and Air Quality

No significant impacts to climate or air quality are expected to occur. However, initial minor, short-term, localized, direct impacts to air quality would occur as a result of site preparation, facility construction, or renovation activities of all proposed actions. These impacts would occur in the form of dust and exhaust emissions from construction vehicles, trucks, and other heavy equipment. The increase in traffic as a result of new development at Site 25, the conference center at Upper Corners, would also have an indirect, minor long-term impact. Potential impacts would be reduced through sensitive site design and traffic control during peak use and would be localized and of a limited magnitude and duration.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1990 requires Federal actions to conform with any State Implementation Plan (SIP). An SIP provides for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants. The purpose of the Act is to eliminate or reduce the severity and number of violations of NAAQS and to achieve the expeditious attainment of such standards. The final rule for "Determining Conformity of General Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans" was promulgated by EPA on November 30, 1993, (58 FR 63214) and became effective on January 31, 1994. EPA has, for now, limited the applicability to only those areas classified as nonattainment, or classified after 1990 as maintenance areas.

The proposed project site is located in a non-attainment zone for ozone. Coordination with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) has indicated that construction activities at the project will produce emissions that are de minimus and in compliance with the Pennsylvania SIP. If the proposed conference center (or other project facility) installs a boiler with a capacity greater than 10 million British Thermal Units (btu), the COE will comply with the SIP by applying for the required permits.

Coordination with PADER has indicated that the proposed action would be in conformity with the State Implementation Plan (SIP) as required by the Clean Air Act of 1990. The State of Pennsylvania is working to attain national air quality standards set by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. New enforcement sections in the State's air pollution control laws require the DER to conduct compliance review for all plan approval and permit applications. Detailed plans for specific sites will be developed in compliance with state air quality laws and requirements and submitted for review.

A.5.2.b Topography, Geology and Soils

No significant impacts to these resources are expected to occur. Proposed development at the project would avoid difficult terrain and fragile or protected areas, such as shale barrens. The proposed development for Site 25 would be located on the north side of the Upper Corners peninsula in order to avoid disturbing the shale barrens area on the southeast side of the peninsula. Therefore, there would be no impact on the unique geology of the project. There would be only minor short-term, localized, direct impacts which are not considered significant

to the soil as a result of the proposed development. In addition to the use of BMP, vegetative barriers, and field siting, the proposed activities will follow all Federal, State, and local regulations regarding sedimentation and erosion control practices to reduce impacts.

A.5.2.c Surface Water

Impacts at the proposed project are not considered significant. Detailed design of each site would avoid locations in proximity to surface water. In addition to sensitive site design, surface water impacts would be controlled through field siting of facilities, the maintenance of existing vegetation or planting of vegetative buffers to protect surface water, and the use of BMP. Proposed activities will follow all Federal, State, and local regulations regarding sedimentation and erosion control practices. In compliance with the state Clean Streams Act, erosion and sediment control plans will be reviewed by the State Conservation Office and development sites will be inspected prior to moving earth. Sediment escaping from erosion and sediment control measures at construction activities near permanent or intermittent streams may result in short-term, minor, direct, and localized impacts to water quality.

A.5.2.d Stormwater

The potential impacts of the proposed development will be minimized through careful design and compliance with erosion, sediment and stormwater control measures, and are not expected to be significant. Construction of additional parking areas and other hard surfaces would result in a relatively small increase in the impervious areas on the project. However, the amount of increase in hard surface areas and the resulting stormwater runoff would be minimized through design and management techniques for controlling runoff, including stormwater detention ponds, grassed drainage swales, vegetated buffers, field siting of facilities to maintain vegetation, the use of BMP, and the use of permeable paving. In addition, concession contracts will include a requirement to comply with all applicable erosion and sediment control and stormwater management regulations.

Typically, the increase in hard surfaces would be limited to adding or paving trails, existing campground roads, or individual camp pads (Sites 2, 8, 13, 27, 28, 29, 39). Medium density development areas such as the tournament/small boat marina and the Juniata College Field Station (Sites 21 and 29) would limit impervious areas by utilizing permeable driving and parking surfaces where possible. Stormwater detention areas would be designed as part of all proposed actions which would increase the amount of runoff during site preparation or construction activities. Stormwater management systems would be designed as part of all development plans where significant stormwater runoff may be expected, such as at Sites 7 and 25. In addition, concession contracts will include a requirement to comply with all applicable sediment and stormwater management regulations.

A.5.2.e Groundwater

A small decrease in surface water infiltration is expected in areas where the proposed activities result in an increased amount of impervious surface, such as Sites 7 and 25. This minor impact would be direct and long-term, however, it would be mitigated by stormwater management and runoff detention systems designed for all new development. Overall, the proposed plan adds a relatively small amount of impervious surface to the project area and impacts to groundwater would not be significant.

A.5.2.f Wetlands

Impacts to wetlands will not be significant. Proposed development will be designed to avoid wetland areas, maintaining buffers of distance as well as existing or planted vegetation. Small amounts of wetlands may be disturbed by development, such as during beach or boat ramp improvements, however, careful field siting will avoid wetlands wherever practicable and reduce disturbance to a minimum. Proposed activities will follow all Federal, State, and local regulations regarding sedimentation and erosion control practices. In addition to careful design and field siting, best management practices will be implemented to control stormwater runoff both during construction and as part of site development plans. If small amounts of eroded soils reach the wetlands as a result of runoff escaping the soil erosion control measures employed, impacts would be short-term and minor. The Master Plan includes the creation of several wetland areas at Raystown Lake.

A.5.2.g Floodplain

Impacts would not be significant. Raystown Lake is located in a narrow valley surrounded by steep, heavily wooded slopes. Construction of the reservoir flooded much of the original low lying floodplain, leaving limited areas of level or gently sloping land adjacent to the lake. Existing recreation facilities have been developed on many of these areas and the proposed plan includes recreation development at several additional sites (Sites 7, 25, 27, 29, 30). Flood control, maintenance, and water storage actions will be taken into account in all proposed development. Proposed facilities will be designed to withstand flooding when the pool is operated for flood control. Vegetative buffers will be retained where appropriate.

A.5.2.h Vegetation

Impacts will not be significant, however, proposed actions to upgrade existing recreation sites would result in minor direct, short-term, and localized impacts to existing vegetation. The proposed development at most sites would be low density (Sites 3, 8, 18, 19, 21, 30, and 33), with facilities field sited to minimize impacts to vegetation and other natural resources. Existing vegetation at development sites would be preserved where practicable and/or new plantings would be installed in order to improve or protect aesthetics, wildlife corridors and habitat, and water quality. Typically, sanitary facilities, docks, picnic areas, camp pads, and connecting roads and paths will be located to maximize the benefits of, and minimize

the impacts to, existing vegetation. In particular, mature trees will be preserved and protected where possible.

Expansion of recreation sites which are currently highly developed (Sites 10, 26), and proposed facilities (such as the tournament/small boat marina at Site 29) at currently undeveloped sites would have direct, short-term, and long-term impacts on vegetation. The proposed development for these sites would be required to meet criteria for sensitive siting, design, and facility management to protect existing vegetation.

A.5.2.i Wildlife

Impacts will not be significant. Construction activities at low density new or existing sites would result in direct, short-term impacts to wildlife by causing temporary relocation. Vegetative buffers will be retained and facilities will be field sited to minimize impacts to vegetation. After completion of the construction activities, it is expected that wildlife would resume use of many the sites with minor changes to use patterns. New development would be designed to provide vegetative cover and wildlife travel corridors by preserving existing vegetation and establishing additional plantings where necessary. Where more extensive development is proposed, noise and other construction activities and changes to the site would result in long-term, direct and indirect impacts of varying frequency. Impacts to wildlife are expected to be greatest at the sites for the proposed conference center and golf course. Some species will not recolonize these areas. However, the habitat that will change due to this construction is not considered scarce or significant at Raystown.

A.5.2.j Fishery

Impacts are not significant. Construction of proposed fishing piers, boat ramps, and boat docks would result in short-term, direct, localized impacts to the fishery. It is expected that disturbance to the aquatic habitat would be temporary and fish would relocate into the disturbed areas when construction was completed. There may be some increase in pollutants in the area of boat ramps, however, this impact would be controlled by careful management and may be offset by the in-water shelter provided by the facility. Other proposed construction activities would avoid impacts to shore, wetland, and other sensitive areas, in conformance with the existing conditions listed in Section 3 of the Master Plan. Design and development of the sites would include the maintenance of existing and/or installation of new vegetation, field siting of facilities, and sediment control techniques to protect the fishery.

A.5.2.k Special Concern Resources - Threatened and Endangered Species/Fragile and Protected Areas

Impacts are not considered significant. In conformance with the general Master Plan goals and objectives and the existing conditions in Section 3, all proposed actions will avoid threatened and endangered species habitat, spawning areas, and fragile and protected areas.

Techniques such as careful design, field siting of facilities, and the preservation of existing vegetation and/or the installation of new vegetation, will be used to minimize impacts.

A.5.3 Socioeconomic Resources

A.5.3.a Land Use

Impacts are not expected to be significant. Construction of the proposed facilities would not require any land use changes at the Raystown Lake project. No relocations nor acquisition of new lands would be required outside the project area to implement any of the facilities of the proposed plan.

A.5.3.b Population and Employment

Impacts are not expected to be significant. No relocation of citizens would be required to implement any of the facilities in the proposed plan. A majority of the facilities would not increase the number of local employees necessary to support the facilities at the lake. Employment is expected to increase by approximately 140 by the end of the twenty year development period, assuming all of the proposed facilities are constructed.

The proposed recreation areas with more extensive development would expand the need for seasonal employees due to the amount of service oriented facilities and activities. The proposed Conference Center would require employees year-round. The long term impacts from the proposed recreation areas would be beneficial in that it would increase the amount of jobs in the region.

The employees necessary for operation of the proposed plan would come from the existing regional population. The need would not create a significant influx of people from outside the regional area.

A.5.3.c Public Facilities

There will not be a significant impact on schools and libraries in the region as a result of additional development at Raystown Lake. As stated in the previous section, there is not expected to be an increase in the population of the region as a result of any of the facilities of the recommended plan.

A.5.3.d Recreational Facilities

Impacts to recreational facilities are not expected to be significant. At present, recreation facilities at the project are used to capacity on peak recreation days. The proposed plan would alleviate the stress on many boat launches and camping areas during the peak day and season.

The warm and cold-water fisheries at Raystown Lake provide a unique type of recreation in the region. Expansion of the recreation facilities would not significantly impact other areas in the region with similar recreation activities.

A.5.3.e Transportation

Impacts to transportation are not expected to be significant. Construction of the proposed recreation areas would involve minor, direct, short-term impacts to transportation as a result of construction/clearing/worker traffic and related materials deliveries.

Development of access roads leading to and within the project area will be an important element in the implementation of the Master Plan. The Corps will continue to coordinate with PennDOT as the proposed development is initiated in order to identify existing and future access needs and to prioritize actions for timely development of recreation facilities and appropriate access roads.

A.5.4 Recreational Resources

Impacts to recreation resources are not expected to be significant. The proposed plan would increase recreational use of the project to approximately half the level proposed in the 1976 Master Plan. This increase would occur if all proposed facilities were constructed over a time period of twenty years. The conceptual plans proposed in the Master Plan were developed within constraints established to protect project resources and minimize adverse environmental impacts. The design objectives included limiting development in currently undeveloped areas, such as the southeast shore of the lake, maintaining a natural vegetative buffer between the shore and new development, and improving universal access at recreation areas.

Sewage treatment is provided for all existing recreation facilities at Raystown Lake. The extensive collection system includes numerous pumping stations in order to serve sanitary facilities located on low ground. All pumping stations and sewer lines below elevation 812 feet NGVD are flood proof. Power facilities for both treatment plants and pumping stations are located above maximum flood level. The marinas are equipped with floating pumping stations which receive sewage from boats and pump it to the treatment facilities. These systems are designed and constructed to be adaptable to rises and drawdowns of the lake level.

Proposed development in the Master Plan would expand recreation facilities at 12 existing recreation sites, construct new facilities at 10 currently undeveloped sites, and develop 4 project-wide actions. Proposed new development includes 9 boat docks or tie-up areas, 1 boat launch ramp, 8 sanitary stations, 1 swimming beach, and 6 camping areas. New wetland areas would also be created or enhanced at selected areas on project lands.

In addition, new roads, water, and sanitary facilities would be constructed at currently undeveloped sites for the support of 3 larger development areas, including a theme park, a conference center, and a small fishing boat marina.

Existing recreation facilities would be expanded or enhanced at 3 existing sanitary facilities, 7 trails, 3 boat launch ramps, 1 swimming beach, 2 camping areas, and 2 picnic areas. In addition, 4 project-wide actions are proposed, including developing canoe trails, constructing trail shelters along the Terrace Mountain Trail, developing trail access points with signs and parking at existing trailheads, and creating several new wetland areas.

Impacts to the recreational resources at Raystown Lake will be direct, short term, and long term. Direct, short term, and localized adverse impacts to both human users and fish and wildlife species would result from noise and disturbances to aquatic and terrestrial habitat during construction. Temporary relocation of all users would be expected to occur. These impacts would not be significant.

Long term impacts to recreation resources would result in improvements to recreation resources as well as regional economic benefits. Current use levels of the existing 13 recreation areas is at capacity during peak use times. The increased capacity of the proposed development would relieve crowding by expanding both recreation activities and facilities. The increased variety provided by new recreation development would provide moderate long term beneficial impacts for recreation and the economy in the immediate vicinity and the region.

A.5.5 Aesthetic Resources

Impacts to aesthetic resources are not expected to be significant. The high visual quality of Raystown Lake and adjacent project lands provides an important attraction for visitors and contributes to the quality of the visitor's recreation experience. Fall season visitation depends upon the scenic and visual value of the lake combined with the surrounding landscape. Facilities that are built directly on the lake and that do not conform to the Design Standards would be especially detrimental to the recreation experience and the visual quality of the lake's resources. Any interruption in the shoreline would detract from the visual quality of the lake, especially during the fall foliage tours. The tours rely heavily on the changing leaf colors and could be disrupted by obtrusive structures which are not integrated with the natural shoreline and the natural appearance of the lake and project lands.

To avoid losses in visual quality at the project it is essential that all proposed recreation facilities be constructed according to the general objectives identified at the beginning of this Master Plan and Section A.1.4 of the EA, as well as the existing conditions in the 1994 Master Plan Update, Section 3.0.

A.5.5.a Wild and Scenic Rivers

Impacts are not significant. Construction of the proposed recreation areas would not cause any change in the visual quality of downstream reaches which are designated under state status or which have the potential for study and designation under the Federal and state scenic rivers programs.

A.5.6 Cultural Resources

A.5.6.a Architectural/Visual/Aesthetic Resources

Most of the actions in the proposed plan would not have significant impacts on the architectural, visual, or aesthetic resources at the project. Proposed actions at Site 19 include an interpretive restoration of the Brumbaugh House, a historic structure. The house is listed on the National Historic Registry, however, it has been severely fire damaged by vandals in recent years. Although the only remaining part of the house is the stone shell, there is strong public support for restoration or other reuse of the house. If restoration of the structure is possible, the action would be a positive impact to the site. The proposed actions do not involve disturbance to other architectural resources.

Design criteria developed for the proposed plan require sensitive siting and facility design as well as visual buffers to prevent adverse aesthetic impacts. Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources resulting from construction of proposed development would be short-term and localized and there would be no adverse impacts to architectural, visual, and aesthetic resources.

In addition, proposed project activities would be submitted to the appropriate historical and cultural agencies for review prior to development.

A.5.6.b Archeological/Historic Resources

Impacts to these resources are not expected to be significant. Potential impacts to cultural resources were considered throughout the planning process and were included as part of the decision matrix. Sites where impacts appeared to be unavoidable using reasonable care in planning, design, construction, and use were not recommended for development. Further investigations and appropriate compliance will be completed prior to initiating more detailed planning for recreation sites.

The methodology for determining potential impacts of the proposed plan on unidentified cultural resources was to use a sensitivity model for cultural resources on upland (not inundated) project lands. A model was developed to predict the locations of unknown upland prehistoric sites in the Raystown Lake ridge and valley physiographic province. The high, medium, and low predictive model is based on upland landforms and the results of previous cultural resource surveys conducted in upland terrain in the Mid-Atlantic region, as well as previously completed surveys of project lands.

Sensitive areas were defined in terms of upland topography characteristics including such variables as primary and secondary drainage and marshes, isolated upland stream benches, colluvium terraces, stream confluences, stream and spring heads, and level ridge top surfaces, including special purpose site localities such as rock shelters, rock overhangs, and prehistoric lithic quarries.

Areas characterized as having a high potential for upland prehistoric sites include stream benches, colluvium terraces, and relatively level ridge surfaces located within 600 feet from streams, primary or secondary stream confluences, upland marshes, and stream and spring heads on Allegrippis Ridge to the west. Rock shelters and rock overhangs would also be included in this category.

Areas of medium potential for upland prehistoric sites include upland stream benches, terraces, and relatively level ridge surfaces located greater than 600 feet from a primary or secondary water source.

Areas considered to have low potential are slopes greater than 15%, soils having poor drainage, and areas previously disturbed by construction or mining activities. The steep slopes of Terrace Mountain, which forms the southeast bank of the lake, severely limits the hillside cultural potential of that part of the project lands. Disturbed areas are documented by Corps clearing and as-built drawings, and on USGS topographic quadrangle maps.

Rock shelters and rock overhangs are exceptions, and are most frequently found among rock outcrops in steep hillsides/slope zones.

Proposed Recreation Units located in disturbed areas or areas identified as having a low potential for cultural resources include Sites 10 and 26. In addition, proposed activities which are not land based such as canoe trails, proposed trails, and recommendations which are non-structural have been identified as having no significant cultural impacts. The proposed development of a boat dock by PaDER at Trough Creek (Site 18) is located on State-managed lands which have not been evaluated by the Corps, therefore, impacts have not been addressed in this report.

Except for steeply sloped areas on the southeast bank, medium and high potential areas are scattered throughout the project. Proposed recreation development in areas identified as having medium potential for cultural resources include Numbers 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 19. Proposed development actions located in areas with high potential or a combination of medium and high potential include Numbers 1, 3, 4, 8, 11, 16, and 18.

A.5.7 Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Wastes

There are no significant impacts expected. The results of the preliminary assessment identified that there is storage and transport of HTRW on project lands, specifically: underground

storage tanks (UST), aboveground storage tanks (AST), fueling docks, and pipelines. There is no production of HTRW on project lands.

Existing UST's and AST's are inspected regularly and handled with appropriate measures, including an Action Plan which details the clean-up of spills. The pipelines are inspected regularly, and all lines are subject to weekly tests. Any leak or loss of flow would be detected immediately at the pumping stations.

In addition, an Environmental Compliance Assessment of Raystown Lake was completed in August 1992 as part of the ERGO program. The purpose of the evaluation was to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal, state, local, Department of Defense, and U.S. Army Corps environmental requirements. Fourteen protocol areas were assessed for compliance or non-compliance (significant, major, or minor) and for negative or positive management practices. Protocol areas assessed include hazardous and solid waste; underground storage tanks and petroleum, oil, and lubricants management; toxic substances; insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides; NHPA and cultural resources; endangered species; asbestos; noise; and radon. The final evaluation reported some deficiencies in compliance and management procedures, and these are being corrected. There were no Significant Deficiencies at the project and no further testing is required.

Construction of the proposed recreation areas would have no new effect on the existing HTRW on project lands. Appropriate precautions would be taken during construction and operation to minimize exposure or release of any hazardous substances.

A.5.8 Noise

No significant impacts are expected. Construction activities at proposed recreation areas would cause direct, short-term impacts. After completion of the construction activities, it is expected that noise levels would return to the existing levels on a project-wide basis. Operation of some proposed recreation areas would increase the noise levels locally.

A.5.9 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts may result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. They may result from a wide range of activities, including future construction or development in or near a project, additional stormwater runoff due to an increase in impervious surfaces, or an increased demand for schools and public services. Cumulative impacts result from the incremental impacts of the project action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, whether or not the actions are part of the project. Cumulative impacts have been identified for the 30,000 acres of project lands at Raystown Lake as well as for the surrounding area.

Existing recreation development at Raystown Lake includes thirteen recreation areas managed by the Corps, concessionaires, and other agencies. Facilities include a resort lodge,

several restaurants, two marinas, campgrounds, picnic areas, boat launch ramps, two swimming beaches, and hiking trails. Other project lands are managed by the Corps for project operations and forest and wildlife management. The existing development represents the initial phase or approximately half of the total development proposed in two recreation development plans prepared in 1969 and 1973. Ultimate development levels in the earlier plans included several additional marinas, lodges, beaches, and extensive additional camping facilities located around the lake. The complete development in these earlier plans was expected to accommodate approximately four million visitors annually.

The Master Plan Update proposes limited facility development, expansion, or enhancement at twelve existing recreation areas and seven new locations, and eliminates some development and sites proposed in earlier plans. Proposed new facilities at three additional currently undeveloped sites - Heritage Park, conference center, and small boat fishing marina - would require some infrastructure development. Existing roads into or near each of the three sites would be extended and improved; power and telephone service would be extended from existing lines; and water and sewer facilities would be developed at each site. Sensitive design of facilities, field siting of all new development to minimize impacts, adherence with Best Management Practices, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations would minimize potential incremental effects from the new development.

In addition to the three currently undeveloped sites, ultimate development of all proposed new facilities at existing and new sites would include a visitor center, nine boat docks, tie-up areas, or short term docking, new sanitary stations at eight locations, one new swimming beach, improvements to the Juniata College Biology Field Station, and six new camping areas. The new camping areas would range from small, primitive, hike-in/boat-in facilities to fully developed family and group camping areas.

All elements of the proposed plan will be designed to avoid adverse effects to significant cultural resources, sensitive environmental areas, and HTRW sites over the long term. In order to minimize cumulative environmental impacts and maintain large undisturbed areas, new development will be consolidated in a limited number of locations, or nodes. In addition, new development will not be located on the southeast shore of the lake, preserving the shoreline viewshed.

Potential environmental impacts of the proposed actions were evaluated with regard to the physical and biological character of the aquatic and terrestrial resources, HTRW, cultural resources, recreational resources, aesthetics, regional economy, and general needs and welfare of the public. The development proposed in this Master Plan Update will accommodate the growth of recreation and economic resources in the area, while preserving cultural, environmental, and aesthetic resources.

The proposed actions and the impacts to each proposed development site are summarized on Table A. Categories of actions indicated at the top of the chart are: Sanitary facilities, Trails, Ramps, Docks/tie-ups, Beaches, Camping, Picnicking, and comments or other development.

Presently, there are approximately 860,000 visits to Raystown per year. If all development proposed in the Master Plan is completed within the next 20 years, an increase in visitation of approximately 50% is expected. The increase would result in a total of approximately 1.3 million visitors per year. Most of the increase in visitation is expected to be in day visits. It is estimated that the proposed project will increase employment in the area by approximately 140 jobs within twenty years.

The 1.3 million visitors expected with full development of this Master Plan update may be compared with the 4 million visits expected with full development of the 1976 Master Plan and EIS. It can be assumed that the decreased amount of development proposed in the current document, the reduction in expected visitation, the emphasis on more environmentally sensitive design, and compliance with more stringent laws and regulations will result in a considerable decrease in expected environmental impacts as compared to those that would result from the higher levels of development proposed in the 1976 Master Plan.

Ownership of most of the lands within the reservoir watershed by the Federal government simplifies management and control over development in the immediate vicinity of the lake. Additional non-Federal development in the largely rural area surrounding the project lands is expected to be fairly modest.

A.5.9.a Impacts to Project Lands

The impacts of the existing facilities at the project and the cumulative impacts caused by erosion, stormwater, and sewerage at the sites for the proposed Federal project are not expected to be significant. As development of each site is initiated, sediment and erosion control plans will be developed for review by county conservation services, and sediment, erosion, and stormwater controls will be implemented according to Federal, State and local regulations. All necessary permits will be obtained prior to construction. Sewage treatment facilities will be constructed where required and wastewater will be treated according to applicable regulations. All facilities will be field sited to reduce impacts and best management practices (BMP) will be applied. Stormwater management methods such as construction of stormwater detention ponds, grassed drainage swales, and vegetated buffers will be used to control runoff. Wherever practicable, existing vegetation will be preserved and where vegetation must be removed areas will be revegetated. As required in the general objectives of the Master Plan, vegetative buffers will be maintained between proposed new development and the lake.

The proposed project development activities are generally small in scale. It is expected that these can be implemented with only temporary and minor impacts. Examples of small scale activities include boat ramp improvements and trail development. Larger scale activities such as the construction of the conference center and golf course will cause relatively greater disturbance to the project area but are expected to provide proportionally greater benefits to the community. In all cases, design and construction is expected to be performed in an

environmentally sensitive manner in accordance with the general objectives and design criteria of the Master Plan.

A.5.9.b Impacts to the Surrounding Area

Cumulative effects due to future known non-Federal development near the project area is expected to be minor and is expected to complement rather than negate the beneficial impacts of the proposed development at Raystown. The Huntingdon County Planning Office has identified the known non-Federal activities for areas located close to the lake. These areas include the boroughs of Huntingdon and Saxton; the portion of Hwy. 26 which runs parallel to the lake and the communities adjacent to the highway; other traffic corridors in the vicinity, including Hwy. 26, both south of the lake and north of Huntingdon to State College; Rte. 3001 (Little Valley Road); and Rte. 994, which crosses the lake near Entriiken.

There are no known large non-Federal developments planned for the project area. County planning boards are encouraging area communities to develop zoning guidance to avoid uncontrolled strip development. The preference of local planning and management agencies is to maintain the scenic rural character of the countryside, with commercial development concentrated near existing activity nodes at Entriiken and the Seven Points area. Future residential development is expected to occur as infill within the existing communities or in areas immediately adjacent to existing infrastructure/utilities. Following is an evaluation of the potential cumulative impacts to commercial and residential development, schools, and utilities in the area.

A.5.9.c Commercial and Residential Development

Further private development is expected at the intersection of Hwys. 26 and 994. A go-cart track has been completed on approximately 5 acres, and a small motel and some residential and boat storage facilities are planned for the site. A shopping center is planned near the intersection of Hwys. 22 and 26 near Huntingdon. plans for the Hwy. 22 site include a supermarket and possibly a discount store to be constructed within the next 5 years. Slow progress in this development indicates that the project lacks the support of a major developer. Existing utilities will serve this area.

Near Walker Township, a new residential subdivision (Victoria Manor) is being developed, with 45 residential lots and approximately 10 homes being constructed each year. Several new roads have been constructed for the development; existing city utilities (water, sewer, power) are being used.

A.5.9.d Schools

Two new elementary schools are planned for the city of Huntingdon. One school will be located north of the borough and one to the south, near Walker Township. Construction of additional schools is not expected within the next 20 years.

A.5.9.e Water, Power and Phone Service

Service to new development is expected to be supplied by extending existing lines from current facilities. Water will be supplied by existing sources. Most community water supply facilities are fairly new; further major construction is not expected; minor improvements are made with some regularity to existing water supply facilities. Penelec and a rural electric cooperative supply power to communities in the area; phone service is provided by United Telephone.

A.5.9.f Roadways

State and local planning efforts for new road construction and maintenance or improvement of existing roadways within the project boundaries and in the surrounding area include the requirements for access to the proposed development areas in the Master Plan as well as the expected needs of the area surrounding the project.

Planned road construction to be completed within 10 to 15 years is expected to include some upgrade of Hwy. 26 south of Huntingdon. No realignment of this portion of the road is expected, however, improvement of turning lanes and some widening may be completed. In addition, there is popular support to improve the section of Hwy. 26 north of Huntingdon to State College in order to provide better access to the Raystown area. Improvements to the portion of Hwy. 994 leading from Entriiken toward the lake is also expected within 5 - 10 years. In addition, improvements to Hwy. 3001 (Little Valley Road) between Hwys. 994 and 913 may be completed within the same timeframe.

A.5.9.g Sewers

Several area communities are in the process of improving, upgrading, or expanding existing sewer systems, or constructing new systems. Typically, area communities organize a local sewer authority which constructs and manages a small sand recirculating system. After treatment, the systems release effluent into the Raystown Lake drainage basin. Many communities have upgraded their water treatment facilities or are expected to do so in the near future. Cumulative impacts of project development on area sewer systems are not expected to be significant. Recent completed or planned sewer construction is described below:

Hesston - completed construction in the summer of 1994.

Broad Top City - was completed within the last year.

Marklesburg, Robertsdale, and Cassville - each will be completed within one year.

Pittstown - extend Saxton system, within 3 - 5 years.

Entriiken - to be completed within 5 years.

Cherrytown - to be completed within 5 - 10 years.

Coalmont, Dudley, and Carbon Township - completion of a regional system serving all three communities is expected within several years.

A.5.9.h Erosion and Sediment Control and Stormwater Management

Although state-wide stormwater management regulations are not enforced, compliance with good stormwater management practices is becoming common and is expected to increase in the future in the Raystown area. Communities and non-Federal developers are increasingly aware of the value of good management practices for water quality and groundwater recharge and voluntarily follow guidelines provided by State and local agencies. In compliance with the state Clean Stream Law, erosion and sediment control plans for new development are reviewed by county conservation offices and development sites are inspected prior to earth moving. Based on these requirements, cumulative impacts to point and non-point source stormwater management are expected to be minor.

A.5.10 Compliance with Environmental Protection Statutes

A review for compliance with applicable Federal statutes, executive orders, and executive memoranda has been conducted for the proposed project. A summary of this compliance review is shown on Table A-8. Specific NEPA requirements for compliance with the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the 1990 Clean Air Act, and Executive Order 12898, regarding Environmental Justice, are discussed below.

The Corps of Engineers is required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to ensure that any actions "...do not jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat", as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. Wildlife habitat, fragile or protected areas, and other sensitive sites would be protected from adverse impacts by avoiding development activity in proximity to identified resources. Therefore, no adverse or significant impacts to any endangered or threatened species or their critical habitat are expected with the implementation of the proposed action.

Federal agencies are directed to provide leadership in "preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation". The Corps of Engineers is required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and Executive Order 11593, to identify potential and known cultural sites and properties within the area of a project's potential environmental impact. Full compliance is expected with the National Historic Preservation Act because of development guidelines and the coordination that has occurred.

On February 11, 1994, Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations" was published in the Federal Register(59 FR7629), requiring Federal agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse health or environmental effects of programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low income populations.

Environmental justice impacts are not expected from implementation of the proposed action. The construction and operation of the proposed actions would not have

Table A-8

**COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STATUTES
AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS**

<u>FEDERAL STATUTES</u>	<u>LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE 1/</u>
Anadromous Fish Conservation Act	N/A
Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act	FULL
Clean Air Act	FULL
Clean Water Act	FULL
Coastal Zone Management Act	N/A
Endangered Species Act	FULL
Estuarine Protection Act	N/A
Federal Water Project Recreation Act	FULL
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	FULL
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act	N/A
Marine Mammal Protection Act	N/A
National Historic Preservation Act	FULL
National Environmental Policy Act	FULL
Rivers and Harbors Act	N/A
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act	FULL
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	FULL
 <u>EXECUTIVE ORDERS, MEMORANDA, ETC.</u>	
Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Environment (E.O. 11593)	FULL
Floodplain Management (E.O. 11988)	FULL
Protection of Wetlands (E.O. 11990)	FULL
Prime and Unique Farmlands (CEQ Memorandum, 11 Aug 80)	FULL
Clean Air Conformity Analysis IAW the 1993 Clean Air Act Amendment (58 Federal Register, 63214, 30 Nov 93)	FULL
Environmental Justice (E.O. 12989)	FULL

1/

- a. Full Compliance (Full): Having met all requirements of the statute, E.O. or other environmental requirements for the current stage of planning.
- b. Partial Compliance (Partial): Not having met some of the requirements that normally are met in the current stage of planning.
- c. Non-Compliance (NC): Violation of a requirement of the statute, E.O. or other environmental requirement.
- d. Not-Applicable (N/A): No requirements for the statute, E.O. or other environmental requirement for the current stage of planning.

disproportionately high or adverse human health or environmental effects on low-income or minority populations.

An extensive public involvement program was conducted for the Raystown project. Meetings and workshops were held and public participation in the development of alternatives occurred. Public Notices were distributed by mail and notification of scoping activities was publicized in the newspaper and on radio/tv.

Raystown is in an area where the per capita income is lower than the state average. Although the proposed project is not expected to produce a large increase in employment, the project is expected to economically benefit the local population. An examination of county master plans and land use maps for the area surrounding the project site indicates no minority communities immediately adjacent to the project site.

A.6 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

A.6.1 Background

There is a strong public interest in the management and future development of Raystown Lake. Throughout the life of the project, from the planning and construction phases of the reservoir, through several proposals for and construction of the hydropower plant, during the water storage reallocation study in 1992, and in the current Master Plan Update project, the public has made its interest known. In fact, some of the participants at recent master plan public workshops have been interested in the project since their homes and activities were displaced by construction of the reservoir.

At the initiation of the Master Plan Update project and throughout the update process, citizens and groups stepped forward to participate in the public involvement program. Congressional representatives expressed an interest in regional economic growth; local governments and agency representatives were interested in master plan compliance with current philosophy and existing policies; and area citizens, project recreation visitors, and advisory and planning committees spent time and energy in the public involvement process. In addition, current concessionaires and potential development sponsors indicated an ongoing interest in the future of the lake.

Preliminary contacts between the study team, local citizens, and informal groups brought out a number of conflicting values and ideas about the best future uses for the lake. To better meet the challenges presented by these "competing publics" and the tight schedule for completion of the Master Plan Update, the public involvement part of the update project was contracted.

Information on the public involvement program developed by the contractor and study team members is included in this report in Appendix B, Public Involvement, and in Appendix C, Pertinent Coordination. Appendix B contains a description of the contracted public involvement program, and Appendix C includes copies of correspondence, public notices, and mailing lists documenting the public involvement program.

A.6.2 Objectives of the Public Involvement Program

In accordance with Corps policy and guidance, interested and affected individuals, groups, and agencies (collectively termed the public) were provided opportunities to participate throughout the Master Plan Update process. The objectives of the public involvement program were to provide information about the project to the public; to make the public's desires, needs, and concerns known to decision makers; to provide for consultation with the public before decisions were reached; and to take into account the public's views in reaching decisions.

A.6.3 Program Description

A variety of communication tools were used to achieve maximum public involvement with a reasonable expenditure of time and funds. Public Notices, informal and formal public meetings, agency focus group meetings, newsletters, public workshops, news articles and advertisements, and briefings were all used where appropriate. A chronological list of the major public involvement activities follows.

A.6.3.a Official Notification Letter, 5 March 1993

Letters describing the update purpose and process were sent to Federal and State government interests.

A.6.3.b Public Notice, 5 March 1993

A Public Notice announcing the project initiation was sent to Federal and State resource agencies.

A.6.3.c Informal Scoping Meetings

The informal scoping activities listed below were accomplished by the study team prior to the initiation of the public involvement contract.

Study team members met with the Huntingdon County Planning Committee (HCPC) and the Bedford County Ambassadors Club to gather information on the values, concerns, and ideas for the future of the lake. The groups provided a core group of interested individuals and points of contact from both the Saxton (upstream) and Huntingdon (downstream) ends of the lake.

Huntingdon County Planning Committee. Membership in the HCPC is balanced among interest groups, areas of expertise, and perspectives. The committee includes representatives from business and industry, tourism, environmental protection, and regional planning. The group was formed during and was active in the Reallocation Study of 1992. A letter to the Corps early in the project, expressed the HCPC's interest in continuing to participate in the resolution of lake management issues. An initial meeting was held on 1 December 1992 to introduce Corps study team and HCPC members and to explain the master planning process. On 7 January 1993, Corps and HCPC members again met to brainstorm and prioritize basic values, concerns, and ideas of HCPC members regarding the lake.

Bedford County Ambassador's Club. The Bedford County Ambassadors Club is comprised of individuals who are interested in and willing to participate in activities that promote improvement and economic growth in Bedford County. Meetings between the study team and Ambassadors Club were similar to those with the HCPC. An initial introductory meeting was held on 7 January 1993, and a brainstorming meeting on 10 February 1993. The results of meetings with both groups were also similar.

Agency Focus Group Meeting. On 11 February 1993, the study team met with local representatives of Federal and State environmental management agencies to discuss policy issues. The Memorandum for the record is included in Appendix B, Public Involvement.

Juniata College, 1 December 1992. A meeting was held on 1 December 1992 with representatives of the Juniata College administration and faculty and several members of Congressman Shuster's staff. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss lake development and master plan issues, identify points of contact, and to gain information on plans for the project, the college, and the region.

A.6.3.d Contracted Public Involvement Program

The following public involvement activities were performed with the support and coordination of the Contractor, CH2MHILL.

First Public Workshop - 19 April 1993. The first formal public workshop was held at the Smithfield Fire Hall, near Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. The workshop provided an opportunity to explain the master planning process and to solicit ideas, concerns, and suggestions about the lake. The purpose and format of the meeting were similar to the earlier informal meetings with the HCPC and Ambassadors groups, however, the public workshop was open to all citizens. The meeting was publicized in both Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, with newspaper advertisements appearing in several local papers approximately one week prior to the meeting.

After an introduction to explain the master planning process and meeting format, the large group was divided into smaller groups of approximately 10 people. With a facilitator and scribe, each of the smaller groups brainstormed about 3 topics:

What do you like about Raystown lake?

What do you dislike about Raystown lake?
Describe your vision for future improvements to the lake.

Statements produced by each group on the three topics were recorded by scribes on sheets of poster paper and the lists displayed in front of the large group. After a brief discussion, facilitated by the Contractor, attendees voted for the five statements they felt were most important.

Further discussion helped determine which topics and statements the group felt were most important, as well as clarify conflicts. In general, the group expressed support for controlled development on the lake, attracting economic benefits to the region, and maintaining the pristine aesthetics of the lake.

Newsletter #1 - 17 May 1993. The purpose of the first newsletter was to explain the master planning update process and status, to provide information about the importance of the public involvement process, and to provide an opportunity for public comment.

Second Public Workshop - 12 and 13 July 1993. Two workshops were held at the upstream and downstream ends of the lake to insure that citizens from both Bedford and Huntingdon Counties had equal access to the same information and opportunities for involvement. The workshops, held at the Saxton Fire Hall (on 12 July) and at the Smithfield Fire Hall (13 July), were identical in format and information provided.

The objectives of these workshops were to present the 6 alternative plans to the public and to solicit public response. The workshops were designed to provide an opportunity for attendees to be informed about each of the 6 alternatives, to discuss issues and ask questions of Corps staff, to identify their "most preferred" and "least preferred" features from all of the alternatives, and to make any other comments.

The workshop area was arranged with a separate information station for each alternative. Each station included a plan of the alternative and handouts which explained the alternative and the features included. A Corps representative at each station described the alternative concept and features.

A discussion area was equipped with a display of the 6 alternative plans. A Corps staff member was available to discuss issues, concerns, and ideas and to answer questions. The final station in the workshop was the preference table where attendees considered and commented on all of the alternative plans. Each person filled out a preference form identifying the 7 features they most preferred and the 7 features they least preferred.

A.6.3.e Juniata Review Contract

Under contract with the Corps, a team comprised of Juniata faculty and staff reviewed the 6 alternative plans. The team included members with expertise in economics, geology, and

planning. The objective was to provide an independent, non-governmental, local evaluation of the alternatives based on local planning guidance.

A.6.3.f Congressional Briefings

Several briefings were held for Congressman Shuster and his staff to provide information about the Master Plan Update process and status.

A.6.3.g Newsletter #2 - 13 October 1993

The purpose of the second newsletter was to provide information on the project status and to announce the third public workshop. The newsletter also summarized the master planning and public involvement activities to date and provided a description of the proposed plan.

A.6.3.h Third Public Workshop - 25 October 1993

The purpose of the third public workshop was to present the draft proposed master plan and solicit comments. The workshop was held at the Smithfield Fire Hall, near Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. The date of the meeting allowed several weeks of public review time for the draft plan. A question and answer period followed the formal presentation of the draft proposed plan. Attendees were given the opportunity to discuss the plan with Corps representatives and invited to make written comments.

A.6.3.i Newsletter #3 - January 1994

The third and final newsletter was mailed after completion of the public and official review periods and after this document was printed. The purpose of the newsletter was to provide information on public and official reactions to the draft proposed plan. The newsletter also provide information on the remaining project schedule.

A.6.3.j Fourth Public Workshop

The fourth public workshop was held on April 11, 1994. The purpose of the workshop was to provide information on the final approved Raystown Lake Master Plan and an opportunity for concluding comments and discussion.

A.7 COORDINATION

Primary public coordination for NEPA was accomplished during the Master Plan Update process. Coordination meetings held with representatives of natural resource management agencies were summarized in Section A.6 of this EA, Public Involvement. The draft Master Plan, Environmental Assessment (EA), and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) were provided to resource agencies, interested individuals, and local libraries for a thirty day review and

comment period. A list of individuals and agencies provided with either the Notice of Availability (NOA) or the draft EA and FONSI, is attached at the end of this EA, along with a copy of the NOA. Additionally, a copy of the Public Notice, comments received, and additional correspondence are included in the attachment.

A summary of comments received follows:

Public Comments - The master planning update process included an extensive public involvement program. Public comments were incorporated at each stage of the master plan preparation.

A number of questions and comments on the draft Proposed Plan were received at the Public Meeting held on October 25, 1993. A copy of the draft Memorandum for the Record for the meeting and copies of several letters received after the meeting are attached to this EA. The letters include both general and specific comments on the project as a whole and on the proposed actions. Comments on the Master Plan received at the October 25 meeting are included in the Public Involvement Appendix.

Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department - The Huntingdon County Planning Committee (HCPC) played an active role in the Master Plan Update process. The HCPC provided assistance to the District study team in problem identification, alternative concept development, preparation of the proposed plan, and in the design of the public involvement program.

Comments from the Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department included general approval for the Master Plan and the update process; and approval for the proposed visitor center, small boat marina at Peninsula 2, and use of the Brumbaugh site for interpretive activities. Negative comments focused on the concept of an American Heritage theme park at the Hopewell site and the location of Seven Points North camping areas proposed in the draft document. The position of the HCPC is that the Heritage Park would be "fake" history and that the site is better suited to general development, including camping, lodging, and commercial recreation. HCPC objections to the proposed Seven Points North campgrounds reflect the loss of valuable hunting areas.

Response: The Corps concurs with HCPC comments on the location of the small boat marina. The Proposed Plan includes Site 29, on Peninsula 2, as the small boat marina location. The Corps also concurs with HCPC comments on the Seven Points North camping area. The final Proposed Plan includes a relocated camping area adjacent to the existing Susquehannock Campground, in the area of the access road into Susquehannock. The location of this site, designated Susquehannock North in the Proposed Plan, reflects HCPC recommendations. HCPC comments will be considered prior to development of the Hopewell site.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) - PennDOT assisted the study team throughout the master planning process by providing information on that agency's planning and funding programs and expertise in public involvement activities.

PennDOT comments on the draft Master Plan emphasized the need for an implementation plan that identifies and prioritizes both recreation facility development and concurrent improvement and/or construction of area and project access roads.

Response: Baltimore District concurs and will continue to coordinate with PennDOT through the Master Plan approval process and initiation of implementation actions.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources -

Bureau of State Parks - Comments from the Bureau of State Parks included statements on the population and market area considered in the Master Plan; the need to clarify categories of recreation facilities and the participation percentages considered in the recreation needs analysis; and suggested corrections to recreation data and on the number of state parks and location of Penn State within the primary market area. Additional comments referred to the proposed Trough Creek boat dock and the Terrace Mountain Trail extension (both considered positive actions), and the Design Constraints section of the Master Plan, which was apparently lacking in the copy of the document reviewed.

Response: Concur. Comments on the population and market area and on participation percentages have been noted and corrections made where appropriate. The list of categories of recreation facilities in the document was modified to include paths and trails. Information on the number of state parks and the location of Penn State within the market area has been corrected. References to the Pennsylvania Recreation Plan was also corrected to reflect its preparation by the Bureau of State Parks.

Secretary's Office of Policy - Comments provided information on Points of Contact with State agencies responsible for water supply, water management, permitting, and pollution discharge which would be necessary during implementation phases of the project.

Response: Concur Initial contacts were made with the recommended agency representatives. Further coordination will be accomplished prior to the proposed development actions.

Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC) - The PGC was involved in the agency focus group meetings during the master planning process. In addition, the agency had input during regular meetings of a group of environmental agency management representatives in the Raystown area. PGC comments on the draft Master Plan included additional information on threatened and endangered species, shale barrens, and on the locations of the Seven Points North camping area and small boat marina.

Response: Concur. PGC comments and information have been incorporated into the Proposed Plan.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation - Comments from this agency included a request for information as to how the Corps plans "to fulfill its responsibilities" under the National Historic

Preservation Act, and further recommendations that the Corps not take actions that might negatively impact its opportunity to fulfill historic preservation requirements.

Response: The Master Plan provides planning guidance at a conceptual level. The Corps recognizes that some of the proposed actions could affect cultural resources at Raystown Lake, however, the proposed actions have been designed to avoid cultural resources, using existing land use classifications. More specific review of the potential effects to cultural resources will be completed as more detailed designs for recreation facilities are initiated. All new actions will be evaluated for potential effects, including conducting of identification and evaluation surveys, and coordinating fully with the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer, as specified under the National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR 800, Section 106, and its implementing regulations. In addition, as funding permits, the Baltimore District will develop and implement a Cultural Resource Management Plan, as directed by Section 110 of NEPA.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission - The SHPO commented that although "there are numerous potentially eligible archaeological sites in the project area", the SHPO cannot assess the effects on cultural resources at the scope of a planning study. The SHPO commented that project development activities should be submitted "on a case by case basis", so that the effects of the activities on the resources can be assessed.

Response: Concur. The Master Plan states that prior to initiating detailed plans, further NEPA documentation should be prepared.

Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, Department of Environmental Services - Comments provided additional information on fishing use of the lake, clarification on reproduction of some species, and negative comment on the proposed aquacultural activities at the Juniata College Field Station.

Response: Concur. All comments and suggested changes were incorporated into the final draft Proposed Plan. Aquaculture activities have been eliminated from the Proposed Plan.

Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC) - The SRBC commented that design for new recreation facilities at the lake should accommodate water level fluctuations.

Response: Concur. The consideration of variable lake levels was incorporated into the conceptual goals and objectives of the Master Plan as well as the Design Criteria Section.

USDA Soil Conservation Service - Comments noted that proposed actions will have no significant impacts on prime agricultural land.

Response: Concur. This information is included in the EA.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) - FWS comments included a corrected list of threatened and endangered species in the project area and noted the location of a shale barrens on the Upper

Corners peninsula. The FWS also commented on the need to reevaluate the minimum release schedule and modify the minimum flows to protect the reservoir and downstream fisheries.

Response: Concur with corrected threatened and endangered list and the need to protect the shale barrens. FWS comments on these topics have been incorporated into the document. Minimum release flows and other water management issues were not included in the scope of the Master Plan. FWS participation will be sought during future studies on minimum release flows.

In addition to specific comments made during the 30-day public agency review period, the FWS was involved in the project throughout the master planning process.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - The Region III EPA office commented that the Master Plan should explain that purposes of the original project authorization are satisfied by the proposed development. The EPA also commented that rather than concur with the FONSI at this time, future documentation will be required to detail the extent of environmental impacts as development is implemented. The reviewer suggested topics to explore when further assessments are done, including air quality/vehicular traffic impacts, threatened and endangered species, terrestrial habitats, water quality, public safety, and cultural resources. Further suggestions included conservation and pollution prevention opportunities at new development sites.

Response: Concur. Statements were incorporated into the Master Plan explaining that the proposed development satisfied the goals and objectives of the authorized project purposes by providing recreation facilities. Statements were also included, citing Section 1508.28 of the CEQ Regulations on Implementing NEPA, which explain the appropriateness of the programmatic EA at this early stage of the process. Suggested topics for future NEPA documents and conservation and pollution prevention opportunities were also incorporated. Future NEPA documents prepared for the proposed recreation development will be coordinated with EPA.

Western Pennsylvania Conservancy - Conservancy comments focused on the environmentally sensitive shale barrens and on populations of plant and animal species of concern or populations which are threatened, endangered, or rare. The comments included recommendations to survey for currently unidentified sensitive plant populations, to prohibit boat landings, and to limit pesticide spraying near barrens areas. The Conservancy further suggested preparation of a comprehensive natural heritage inventory of the project area using the combined resources of the Conservancy and Juniata College.

Response: Concur. Information on the shale barrens and on specific locations of plant populations was incorporated into the document where appropriate. The proposed development plan for the Upper Corners peninsula identifies the shale barrens as a protected area. Future NEPA documentation to be completed prior to the initiation of development plans will include surveys for sensitive plants. Comments on limits to boat landings and pesticide spraying near shale barrens will be referred to the Raystown Lake management staff for inclusion in future editions of the project Operational Management Plan. The Natural Heritage Inventory will be recommended as a future action to be pursued by the Conservancy and Juniata College.

A.8 CONCLUSIONS

Impacts to the natural resources of the Raystown Lake Project area would include direct, localized, short term, long term, and cumulative. Direct, short term, localized impacts would consist of dust and emissions, limited soil erosion, minor clearing, and limited disturbance of aquatic and terrestrial habitat. The impacts would be generated by use of machinery during site preparation and construction of the proposed new facilities. These impacts would be lessened through careful site design which avoids sensitive areas, field siting new facilities to protect resources, and implementation of best management practices.

Long term impacts would result from an increase in areas covered by impervious surfaces and the resulting increase in stormwater runoff, as well as increased boat and vehicle traffic. These impacts would be lessened by the use of soil erosion control and stormwater detention measures and traffic control during peak use times.

Impacts to socioeconomic resources would consist of direct, short term, and long term impacts to recreation resources and employment opportunities. Direct, short term localized impacts would occur as a result of construction activities. These impacts would be offset by long term recreation and employment benefits. The proposed plan would have a long term beneficial effect on recreation resources by relieving overcrowding at the project during peak use times. The proposed plan would also result in greater seasonal and year-round employment opportunities at the new facilities. There would be no adverse socioeconomic impacts.

The development of new recreation facilities and expansion or enhancement of existing facilities proposed by the Master Plan Update includes actions at thirteen currently developed recreation areas and seven new locations. However, the proposed facility development, and the expected use levels are approximately half those in earlier plans. Because of this, and because the impacts were identified in the EIS, the cumulative impacts of the actions proposed in this Master Plan are not considered significant.

Cultural and aesthetic resources, wildlife habitat, fragile or protected areas, and other sensitive sites would be protected from adverse impacts by avoiding development activity in proximity to identified resources, as well as HTRW sites.

Implementation of the Raystown Lake Master Plan would not significantly impact natural resources, cultural resources, or socioeconomic resources. Therefore an Environmental Impact Statement is not required, and a Finding of No Significant Impact will be published.





US Army Corps
of Engineers
Baltimore District

Public Notice

RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN UPDATE

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, is updating the Raystown Lake Master Plan. The purpose of a master plan is to provide direction for development and use, as well as stewardship of project resources through protection, conservation, and enhancement of natural, cultural, and built facilities.

Raystown Lake is located in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties in south-central Pennsylvania. The project is located on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, approximately 5.5 miles upstream from its confluence with the Juniata River and 92 miles upstream from the confluence of the Juniata and the Susquehanna Rivers. The dam, which is operated by the Corps of Engineers, was built in 1973 and forms a 27-mile-long lake. The project purposes are to provide flood control, recreation, fish and wildlife conservation and mitigation, and low-flow augmentation for water quality improvement. While not part of the Federal project, a run-of-the-river hydropower plant owned by a local electrical cooperative is also located at the dam.

Raystown Lake covers 8,300 acres and is maintained at a constant pool throughout the year. The 21,000 acres of project lands provide a diversity of habitats, including wetlands, moderate to steeply sloped forests, ravines, rangeland, and shale barrens. The lake and surrounding project lands are popular for boating, fishing, hunting, camping, and other outdoor recreation activities. There are a variety of recreational opportunities at 13 public recreation areas located along the lake and downstream of the dam along the Raystown Branch. Facilities include a resort lodge, restaurants, marinas, campgrounds, picnic areas, boat launches, beaches, and hiking trails. Juniata College maintains a biology field station on 400 acres of project lands leased from the Corps. A 2,470-acre area at the Backbone Ridge embayment is designated as mitigation land and is managed for wildlife habitat by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Other project lands are managed by the Corps for project operations and forest and wildlife management.

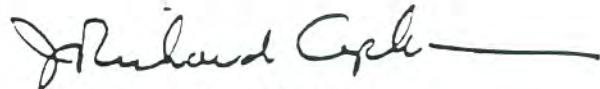
The existing Raystown Lake Master Plan was approved in 1976. To date, 16 of the 30 planned development sites have been completed. The update will review the existing master plan and consider changes in the project, recreation trends, regional economy, environmental laws and regulations, and Corps policy which have occurred since the existing master plan was completed in 1976. We will consider these changes, evaluate current and future conditions, and identify the types and quantities of additional development that the project can support, both environmentally and economically. The master plan update is scheduled to be completed in the spring of 1994.

An extensive public involvement program will be part of the master plan update process. This program will include coordination and meetings with interested individuals and organizations, as well as concerned Federal, state, and local agencies. The Baltimore District invites all agencies and other interested organizations and parties to participate in this study. Agency coordination will include, but will not be limited to the following: Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, Pennsylvania Game Commission, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, and the Planning Departments of Bedford and Huntingdon Counties. In addition, newsletters, public notices, and workshops will be included in the program as needed. The public involvement program will also serve as National Environmental Policy Act

(NEPA) compliance activities, if the Corps determines that a NEPA document is required for the update.

The Baltimore District is currently conducting the scoping process to identify issues and areas of concern, as well as receive suggestions for development and management ideas to be addressed in the updated master plan. Interested parties are requested to provide any comments regarding the master plan update by 17 March 1993. Comments should be addressed to:

Mr. Donald P. Snyder, Study Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District
ATTN: CENAB-OP-PN
P. O. Box 1715
Baltimore, Maryland 21203-1715



J. RICHARD CAPKA, P.E.
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

Date: MAR 05 1993

Enclosure



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Baltimore District

Notice of Availability

MASTER PLAN UPDATE

RAYSTOWN LAKE, PENNSYLVANIA

ALL INTERESTED PARTIES:

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, is conducting public coordination for the enclosed Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared in conjunction with the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update.

The purpose of the master plan is to meet the requirements of Corps regulations by providing a guide for the use and development of natural and built resources on Corps fee-owned lands at Raystown Lake. This master plan is an update of an earlier master plan prepared when the reservoir project was completed in 1976. As directed by Corps regulation, the Master Plan Update reflects changes that have occurred to the site, in the region, in recreation trends, and in Corps policy in the years since 1976.

This Environmental Assessment is intended as a programmatic document, addressing impacts in a way that is consistent with the conceptual level of master plan design. As the master plan is implemented and more detailed design is initiated for the proposed development, site-specific EAs will be prepared.

Raystown Lake is located in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties in south-central Pennsylvania. The project is located on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, approximately 5.5 miles upstream from its confluence with the Juniata River and 92 miles upstream from the confluence of the Juniata and the Susquehanna Rivers. Project lands total about 21,000 acres, with 8,300 additional acres of lake surface water. The project provides a diversity of habitats, including wetlands, moderate to steeply sloped forests, ravines, rangeland, and shale barrens. The lake and surrounding project lands are popular for boating, fishing, hunting, camping, and other outdoor recreation activities.

Thirteen existing recreation areas located along the lake and downstream of the dam provide a variety of recreational opportunities. Facilities include a resort lodge, restaurants, marinas, campgrounds, picnic areas, boat launch ramps, swimming beaches, and hiking trails. Recreation sites and facilities are managed by the Corps, concessionaires, and other agencies. Other project lands are managed by the Corps for project operations and forest and wildlife management. Implementation of actions proposed in the Master Plan Update are expected to occur over a period of years, depending on Corps budget priorities and the participation of other entities. Less costly and complex proposals are expected to be accomplished within the next several years, while more elaborate developments, such as a conference center, may require a longer development timeframe.

The Master Plan Update proposes expansion of recreation facilities at 13 existing recreation areas, new development at 10 currently undeveloped sites, and 4 project-wide actions, such as the establishment of canoe trails. Proposed new facilities include 7 boat docks, 2 boat launch ramps, 6 sanitary stations, 1 swimming beach, and 8 camping areas. In addition, new roads, water, and sanitary facilities would be constructed at 3 currently undeveloped sites for the support of a Heritage Farm theme park, a conference center, and a tournament and small boat fishing marina. At sites that do not require new infrastructure development, existing facilities would be expanded or upgraded to satisfy current and projected needs.

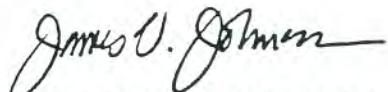
The Raystown Lake Master Plan Update is a working document that will guide the use and development of the natural and built resources on Corps fee-owned lands at Raystown Lake over the next 20 years. The Master Plan Update process included review and evaluation of the 1976 Project Master Plan, data gathering and analysis of economic and environmental impacts of alternative and final plans, formal and informal in-house and agency coordination, preparation of preliminary concepts and alternative plans, an extensive public involvement program, discussion of the issues and special considerations inherent in the project, and review and incorporation of comments into the alternative plans. The Master Plan Update is the product of these activities.

In accordance with NEPA, the Corps of Engineers is soliciting comments from the general public, Federal, state, and local agencies and officials, and other interested parties in order to consider and evaluate the impacts of the proposed plan. Any comments received will be considered by the Corps of Engineers in the decision to implement the proposed actions. Comments are used to assess impacts on endangered species, historic properties, water quality, general environmental effects, wetlands, recreation, fish and wildlife, and other public interest factors, and will be incorporated into the EA pursuant to NEPA.

This notice has been sent to organizations and individuals known to have an interest in the project (shown on the enclosed mailing list). Written comments for the EA must be submitted within 30 days of the date of this notice. Copies of the EA may be obtained through a written request to: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, ATTN: CENAB-PL-EC, P.O. Box 1715, Baltimore, Maryland, 21201-1715.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Enclosure


DR. JAMES F. JOHNSON
Chief, Planning Division

Date: 10.8.93

Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers
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7 Oct 1993

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18576 062 MT UNION MS. ROBERT ZOOK MAYOR MT. UNION 153 WEST WATER STREET MOUNT UNION, PA 17066 (814) 542-1051	H MS. CLAIR B. GROVE CHAIRMAN PEIN TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS RD #1, HUNTINGDON CO. HESSTON, PA 16647 (814) 658-3678	H 18606 062 PEIN MS. KENNETH KIRKLE PEIN TOWNSHIP SUPERVISOR RD #1 HUNTINGDON CO., HESSTON, PA 16647 (814) 658-3678	H 18576 062 PEIN MS. KENNETH KIRKLE PEIN TOWNSHIP SUPERVISOR RD #1 HUNTINGDON CO., HESSTON, PA 16647 (814) 658-3678
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HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT



COURTHOUSE • HUNTINGDON • PENNSYLVANIA • 16652-1486

(814) 643-5091

November 5, 1991

Carol Anderson-Austera
Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CHNAB-OH-PS
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

RE: Comments on draft Raystown Lake Master Plan

Dear Carol:

The Huntingdon County Raystown Lake Planning Committee met on November 4, 1991 to review the draft Raytown Lake Master Plan. We briefly reviewed the contents of the draft plan for those who did not attend the public meeting on October 25, 1991 at the Smithfield Township Fire Hall.

The committee has several comments on the draft plan which we would like the corps to consider:

1. Concerning the American Heritage Park - This idea is poorly conceived and inappropriate. You cannot make "fake" history. There is also no need for an arboretum of native plants since they already exist in the wild. Locally, many are active in the America's Industrial Heritage Project (AIHP) which stresses preservation of authentic cultural resources. This American Heritage Park concept runs counter to the goals of AIHP and seems to be very similar to Bedford Village which is only 40 miles away. See comment #3 for further comments on interpreting cultural resources.

2. Concerning the Hopewell Site - This is an excellent site for development with the exception of poor access. It is suggested that a very general development concept be proposed for this site including camping, lodges, and commercial recreation.

3. Brumbaugh Site - This is an excellent site to do interpretation of the cultural history of this area. Development of this site could be coordinated with nearby private land (at the entrance from PA 26) consisting of a stone farmhouse, barn, and historic church. On federal land are the ruins of the Brumbaugh Homestead, a sandstone quarry, a limestone quarry, a lime kiln, and the former

Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad. This site could qualify for AHP funding.

4. Visitor Center - This is an excellent location for a visitor center. As previously stated, this center should house interpretive facilities as well as provide visitor information.

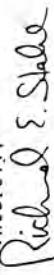
5. Small Boat Marina and Tournament Fishing Complex - The best site for this is Peninsula 2 near Yocum Cemetery. This site is close to existing camping facilities as well as proposed camping.

6. Seven Points North - The committee proposes eliminating the northern two proposed camping areas and concentrating camping near the access road to Susquehannock Campground. This preserves an excellent hunting area.

7. General Comments - The draft plan is excellent. It provides the proper balance between development and conservation. The majority of the beautiful shoreline will remain in its present state due to the clustering of development near existing centers of development. Also the type of development proposed, including the conference center, is appropriate to the area and will provide an economic benefit to the entire region.

It has been a pleasure to work with you and Don Snyder on this project. The planning staff and consultant team functioned very well in listening to local comments and incorporating them in the plan. Please keep me informed as to further progress in moving the plan toward adoption.

Sincerely,



Richard E. Stahl
Planning Director

file:GC/S
pc: Bentl



OS 21-69
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
1670 North Juniata Street
Hollidaysburg, PA 16648
November 4, 1993



AMERICAN
REVIEWED

Dr. James F. Johnson
Chief, Planning Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District
Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21201-1715

Dear Dr. Johnson:

We have reviewed the Draft Master Plan and Environmental Assessment for the Raystown Lake Project attached to your October 8, 1993 Notice of Availability. The following comments are provided as a result of our review.

This document is a wide ranging plan that identifies proposed minor improvements to existing recreational facilities as well as a number of major new facilities like the American Heritage Park and the Upper Corners Conference Center. The Corps is to be commended for the extensive public and agency involvement used in the development of this Master Plan.

While the Department of Transportation and the Corps have made major improvements to several roads in the vicinity of the lake, it should be noted that there are other roads serving the lake that should be considered in the plan for improvement due to high volumes of recreational vehicle traffic. It is also noted that several of the proposals in the plan will generate significant traffic increases on highways leading to the new facilities.

While the Master Plan is a planning document and not a detailed design of proposed facilities at the lake, it is apparent that some of the current highway facilities are not capable of supporting significant increases in traffic because of their narrow and curvilinear nature.

Accordingly, transportation access improvement needs for both the existing facilities and proposed major facilities should be identified. Estimated costs to make these improvements should be developed for use in programming efforts as part of the overall improvement plan for the lake.

In summary, the District supports further improvements to Raystown Lake. In order to assure safe and efficient access to the lake's facilities, transportation needs caused by the lake's existing and proposed facilities should be identified. These needs should be considered in programming and developing specific improvements to the lake. The Department of Transportation is available to work with the Corps in identifying these needs. Simply stated, if adequate access to the Raystown Lake is not addressed, the Master Plan is not complete.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments on this draft plan, since the Raystown Lake Project is a major facility that has a significant economic and traffic impact in the area of the lake. If you wish to discuss these comments further, I am available at 614-696-7100.
Sincerely,

George

John E. Matthews, P.E.
District Engineer
Engineering District 9-0

090/DJS:zwf
B-452-7176

CC:
Bruce Montgomery, 1009 T S Building
J. E. Matthews, P.E., District Engineer 9-0
A. E. Laich, P.E., Assistant District Engineer, Design
J. D. Davis, Environmental Manager
A. W. Lee, Community Relations Coordinator

**Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation**

The Old Post Office Building
1110 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809
Washington, DC 20004

OCT 27 1993

Colonel J. Richard Capka
District Engineer
Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, Maryland 21201-1715

RE: Draft Master Plan
Raystown Lake Project, Huntingdon and Bedford Counties,
Pennsylvania

Dear Colonel Capka:

On October 12, 1993, the Council received a copy of the referenced document.

We have reviewed the draft plan and note that there is no indication of how the Corps intends to fulfill its responsibilities under Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act regarding the continuing operation of the project, and for scheduled activities and construction. There is also no mention of how the Corps intends to maintain the historic structures at the project.

The plan references cultural resource surveys, and data recovery, that was conducted in the 1960s in conjunction with project construction. Has the Corps reevaluated the earlier surveys to determine if they meet current requirements? We remind You that the Council's regulations at 16 CFR § 800.4(c)(1) recommend that due to the passage of time or changing perceptions of significance, there may be justification for reevaluating properties that were previously determined eligible or ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

We also understand that the Corps has determined, presumably based in part on the earlier surveys, that most project lands have a low potential for containing historic properties. Has the Corps consulted with the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) regarding this determination?

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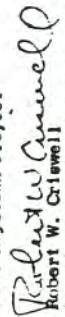
Accordingly, we recommend that the Corps initiate Section 106 consultation with the Pennsylvania SHPO to resolve these outstanding issues. Please inform us of the results of your consultation. We further recommend that the Corps not take any action that might foreclose its opportunity to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 until these issues are resolved. We look forward to your response. If you have any questions, or wish to discuss this matter, please feel free to contact Valerie DeCarlo at (202) 606-0505.

Sincerely,


Valerie DeCarlo
Project Director
Eastern Office of Review

November 2, 1993

SUBJECT: DRAFT MASTER PLAN-RAYSTOWN LAKE PROJECT

To: Dwight Beall, Manager
Lake Raystown Project

Robert W. Criswell
Land Management Group Supervisor
Pa. Game Commission

FROM:

I have reviewed the Draft Master Plan and offer the following comments and recommendations:

- Generally, where further development on project lands is necessary, it should be planned in a manner that will avoid impacting large areas that are presently open for hunting and trapping. When safety zone areas (that zone 150 yards around occupied buildings and associated outbuildings) are factored in to development areas, the impact on these sports is much greater than first realized.
- The Brumbaugh House, slated for development as an exhibit area, is wholly surrounded by public hunting lands. Therefore, hours and season of operation should be considered to avoid conflicts during hunting seasons.
- The proposed campgrounds in the Seven Points to Susquehannock area will have the effect of fragmenting a large forest and public hunting area. The FCC does not support this proposal, but instead, recommends increasing camping opportunities by adding sites to existing areas, or developing new campgrounds adjacent to existing developed areas, similar to the "clusters" concept now being utilized in many more urban areas to maximize available green space. This will also reduce the incidences of user conflicts. Candidate areas would include Seven Points, the Resort area, and the proposed conference center area (if it becomes a reality).
- Although not mapped in the draft plan, a tournament fishing/marina area was mentioned at a meeting, possibly to be sited near Pewee Island in the Aitch-James Creek bottleneck area. As I understand, the road from Upper Corners that is the boundary for the Mitigation Area would be the access route. There is very little level ground near the shore at this site, and heavy traffic on the road (now gated) would greatly increase user conflicts. An alternative site is recommended if this is in fact a serious proposal.
- We concur with the recommendation that the FCC continue to manage the lands presently delineated as the Mitigation Area.
- The least bittern (state-threatened) breeds in the Brumbaugh Bay and Weaver Falls bridge areas. Any proposed projects should consider these occurrences.
- On page 7-11; you may wish to include that the Mitigation Area is the most heavily-hunted small-game (pheasants & rabbits) area in Huntingdon county.
- On pp. 3-6 and 7-10 through 7-12:
 - The yellow lampassail (*Lampetis carlos*) has recently determined to be threatened throughout its range (Cf: Williams, J.D., et al. 1993. Conservation status of freshwater mussels of the United States and Canada. *Fisheries* 18(9):6-22.). The draft states it has not been ob-

I hope these comments are helpful. Thank you for your request for input in this important endeavor.

Shale Barrens: on p. 7-11- the important directional aspect for these areas is "southern"; not "western"; p. 7-12 re USFWS Plan, Ald Rpt.- shale barrens report does not occur on the project; in addition, the "cliff" area just west of LM-3 on map (where development is proposed), is a shale barren, and impacts on this area should be considered before any development occurs.

Bald Eagles: Draft Plan states they feed and rest along shores...; should state: the lake area may be an important wintering area for this species; January censuses have yielded as many as 8 bald eagles.

Virginia mallow (*Sida hermaprodita*): There are two riverbank areas at the upper end of the lake that support this taxon, not one; in addition, there are at least four sites for this species below the dam.



PENNSYLVANIA FISH & BOAT COMMISSION

Division of Environmental Services

450 Robinson Lane

Bellefonte, PA 16823 (916)

(874) 5150 5447

October 27, 1993

Dr. James F. Johnson, Chief
Planning Division
U.S. Department of the Army
Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Re: Raystown Lake Draft Master Plan Update, October 1993

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) internal review of the Raystown Master Plan Update by the Bureaus of Boating and Law Enforcement generated no negative comments on the proposed actions. Strictly environmental concerns of the Division of Environmental Services, such as potential stream or wetland encroachments, are seen as being easily addressed by careful planning to minimize disturbance of sensitive areas. Division of Fisheries Management Chief Richard A. Snyder offers the following specific observations:

3.7 RECREATION ANALYSIS

Information generated from the 1991 angler use, harvest, and opinion survey conducted by the PFBC and as mentioned by WCO Alan Robinson during the February 11, 1993 Agency Focus Meeting might be worthwhile for inclusion in this section. During the 252-day period from March 16 through November 22, 1991, anglers spent some 824,000 hours fishing the lake (99 hours per acre). Of that usage, boat anglers contributed 91 percent. On a trip basis, boat anglers accounted for 82 percent of all angling trips. Boating use was estimated to be 132,000 trips or 16 per acre with 41 percent involving angling.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Commentary on the fishery and overall quality of Raystown Lake was at times confusing and, in some cases, contradictory if not misleading. For example, on page 7.9 "reproduced naturally includes lake trout, brown trout and walleye," yet on 7-22 reference is made to stocking brown trout due to lack of reproduction. 7-9 did not mention striped bass being one of the most sought sportfish in the lake. Commentary on smallmouth bass reproduction is confusing and may be incorrect. (Significant - if any - lake trout, brown trout or walleye reproduction has not been documented; smallmouth, on the other hand seem to reproduce adequately in the lake.)

Raystown Lake Draft Master Plan Update
Page 2
October 27, 1993

The author(s) is to be commended for referring to low fertility and other chemical components, as well as physical and thermal ones in the overall habitat that will challenge efforts to develop the fishery to sustain increased angling pressure. Simply stocking more fish is not necessarily going to result in more and better angling.

Open water aquaculture, page 7-45, proposed for the James Creek area and in particular that land/water leased to Juniata College is of obvious interest to the PFBC. While the Juniata College Field Station and nearby cove are closed to the public for security reasons, the initiation of an open water aquaculture project on public water may have far reaching implications. Setting that precedence on COE water at this time doesn't appear to be worthwhile.

As best I could tell, the document did not do justice to the rationale for open water aquaculture, nor who suggested it. No mention was made of said activity in the Raystown Field Station Master Plan Outline (Appendix C). Nor was any mention made elsewhere in the draft Master Plan. To undertake an aquaculture program under the Field Station umbrella statement "to provide environmental research and education programs for its students" shouldn't justify the activity, especially when the Juniata College team gave open water aquaculture a scorerating of "0" - of little or no benefit, impact or value.

On the other hand, there would appear opportunity to develop a partnership among the COE, the PFBC and a local angling group for intensive pond culture on COE property for fishes for stocking Raystown Lake as part of the fisheries management plan developed by the PFBC.

It's understood that this Update deals mainly with recreational facilities, not operational considerations such as water level manipulations that could also impact Fish and Boat Commission programs.

Please be assured that my contacts with the involved Commission personnel indicate that the brevity of these comments simply reflects the document's thoroughness and general accuracy. Thank you for the opportunity to provide early input, and please continue project coordination with this office.

Sincerely,

Ron Tibolt

Ron Tibolt, Hyd. Eng. Tech.
Division of Environmental Services

c: PFBC - Simmons, Robinson, Schilling, Snyder, Jackson
PGC - Grabowicz
FWS - Kulp



Suite 340
One Credit Union Place
Harrisburg, PA 17110 2993

October 27, 1993

Dr. James F. Johnson
Chief, Planning Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District
Attn: CENAB-PL-EC
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD, 21201-1715

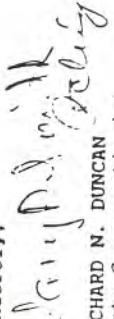
Dear Mr. Johnson,

We have reviewed the Environmental Assessment for the Raystown Lake Project in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania.

Our primary concerns regarding the project are centered around the impacts to prime and state wide important farmlands, erosion and sediment control, wetlands, and farmland assessments under the Federal Farmlands Protection Policy Act of 1991, resulting from project installation. This proposal indicates there will not be any significant impact on prime agricultural land.

We would appreciate the opportunity to review any further documents developed in the implementation of this project.

Sincerely,

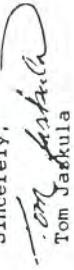

RICHARD N. DUNCAN
State Conservationist

cc:

James R. Gettinger, Area Conservationist, SCS, Somerset, PA
Louis J. Pearce, District Conservationist, SCS, Bedford, PA
James M. Steward, District Conservationist, SCS, Huntington, PA
Karen L. Schafrik, Agricultural Economist, SCS, Harrisburg, PA

To whom it may concern,
Please send me a copy of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plan concerning Raystown Lake. My family and I have frequented Raystown Lake over 100 times since the late 70s. Please don't screw that place up. I believe the lake is already overloaded and stressed without adding additional facilities, especially a theme park. Perhaps the Corp should focus on improving the current facilities before commercializing the lake with a theme park. Although the user fees are not welcome, they are a realistic and smart way of generating funds without destroying the pristine wilderness and general character of the lake. Looking forward to reading the Corp's environmental assessment.

Sincerely,


Tom Jaskula

Tom Jaskula
3090 Shelby St South
Hobart, IN 46342

219 - 962 - 1276

Woodland Camping
RD 1 Box 252A
Hershey, PA 16647

(October 30, 1993)

Don Snyder
Raystown Lake Master Plan
Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CENAB-PO PN
P. O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 212-3-1715

Dear Mr. Snyder

We have been attending the Raystown Lake Master Plan meetings. We feel that 75% of the plan is ridiculous.

You have admitted that you do not have the funds or the manpower to maintain the facilities you already have at Raystown Lake, or to provide ample security, or to provide a recycling program and a sewage and water problem does exist. If this Master Plan becomes a reality, you will be overcrowding the area. You will have more facilities to maintain, you will need additional security and more trash, bringing and sewage will be generated. How can lack of funds and manpower handle all of this?

Not everyone comes to Raystown Lake to fish. Many locals and tourists come to hunt and the conference center and additional camping areas will be taking away valuable hunting territory. Penn Township is not the ideal place to build a conference center. A liquor license could not be obtained, since Penn Township has been voted in as dry and you promised that you would not over power that fact. If you must build a conference center, why not build it in the town of Huntingdon or Smithfield where land is available for this type of establishment and let the conference center visitors come to the lake on their own accord. This way unspoiled land could be preserved and it would allow other municipalities to earn some much needed revenue from tourists.

Your camping fees are too low. Increase the camping fees to the same rates the private campgrounds must charge to survive. This will generate more revenue for you and private campgrounds could stop feeling that they must constantly compete with the Federal Government. Also, the extra camping facilities proposed in the Master Plan are not needed. During the past 3 or 4 years, the only time private campgrounds in this area were filled to capacity was on the 4th of July.

If this Master Plan becomes reality, you will only be putting the established businesses out of business. Maybe this is your goal! We have spoken to many business owners in this area who share the same feelings as we do about this Master Plan. If the business owners who have not attended the meetings knew what kind of impact this plan could have on them, they would turn out in droves for the meetings. Those of us who have taken interest in this project will be reaching out to those who are unaware of what is happening.

User fees will not increase tourism, it will drive them away. We can really sympathize with the local people in this area who have given up their homes and farms for peanuts and were told that the lake was being built for flood control and that the use of the lake would be free. Now the Corps comes along and tells them that along with their tax dollars they must now pay a fee to use the lake and its facilities after all the sacrifices they have already made. It only proves that nothing is fair to the American tax payer anymore and we feel like your taking our dollars and hitting us over the head with it.

We certainly hope that you take into account all comments and suggestions made by the concerned public as you have promised.

Sincerely,

Galen & June Schweitzer
Galen & June Schweitzer - Owners of
Woodland Camping Resort

1944

Subject: Raystown Lake Master Plan
Update Comments

To:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District
Attn: Mr. Don Snyder
CENAB-OP-PN
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD. 21203-1715

From: James A. McCollum
8410 South York Road
Dillsburg, Pa. 17019
J. A. McCollum

Recently I received your request for comments on the Raystown Lake Master Plan update. My comments are from the viewpoint of a user. I have been a user of the lake since the Corps originally built the lake. It has been a great source of recreation for my family and friends. I have maintained a boat dock at the Seven Points Marina and living facilities near there for the last fourteen (14) years. I frequent the lake nearly every weekend spring through fall. I think the Corps has done a really good job with the facility.

In reviewing your letter, I could not help having a negative reaction to the amount of proposed enhancements. I guess my concerns center on several things. The first is that the actual use of the lake, in my estimation, has already reached its peak for weekend boating activity. Providing more access to increase the volume of boats on the lake will increase the likelihood of boating accidents, decrease the quality of the recreational experience, and cost the taxpayers a significant amount of money. Although boat traffic is acceptable during a weekday, it is without a doubt over crowded on the weekends. I do not view the lake as safe on the weekends. Certainly water skiing should be limited to early morning or late evening for safety purposes.

A second issue which is related to the higher traffic level is inadequate enforcement on the lake. There have been increasing numbers of boaters who do not understand boating laws, drive at unsafe speeds near slower traffic and hazardously cut in front of other boaters. It is very routine to experience boats speeding at full throttle in the no wake areas. Although there are boat patrols to enforce infractions, and they are always busy, there are certainly not enough of them to handle the present weekend boat traffic.

The last area that I am concerned about is the commercialization of the area. To date the area within the immediate proximity of the lake has a limited number of commercial establishments. The vendors on the lake have also been limited. As vendors are added to the area the Corps will find itself under the increased pressure of the business establishments. Granted that some form of economic growth should be considered, the questions become where it should be located, who will run it, and how much it cost. Vendors who rely on the Corps approval to maintain a business become locked in after several years and their income can not grow unless the Corps allows them to expand. This situation again places an additional burden on the lake since their income can

not go up unless lake usage goes up. Therefore, it is an endless circle because the economic concerns will outgrow that of the normal family who presently use the lake and expansion will be necessary. Although the lake is there for use by all the public, expanding it to get everybody there will only down grade the current situation. The expansion of the Rothrock and Seven Points area has already put a strain on this pristine lake. Commercializing it further will not improve the situation for anyone other than the business men. I am certainly opposed to the conference center and lodge plan. Each facility whether a National Park or Corps lake has its saturation point. After watching the lake since its inception, I believe that Raystown Lake has already arrived at its saturation point.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to write or call me. You may contact me during the day at 717-787-8372 or in the evenings at 717-432-9562.

APPENDIX A

Recreation Resource Analyses

APPENDIX A

PURPOSE

This appendix contains detailed information regarding the recreation analyses presented in Sections 4.0 and 7.4 of the Main Report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Carrying Capacity - detail for Section 4.1

Recreation Analysis - detail for Section 4.2

Regional Economic Impacts of Raystown Lake - detail for Section 7.4

CARRYING CAPACITY

CARRYING CAPACITY

The purpose of this analysis is to determine the carrying capacity for existing recreational facilities at the project and the boating capacity of Raystown lake. The carrying capacity estimates are based on the physical space required to effectively and safely conduct an activity.

Definitions and Formulas

The first step in estimating the carrying capacity for the recreation facilities is to determine the number of recreation units, the facility standard, the turnover rate, and the design days for the recreation activity. The number of recreation units is defined as the amount of recreation facilities at each recreation area and the entire project (i.e. number of picnic tables). The facility standard is the number of people that can be accommodated at one recreation unit (e.g. one picnic table) at one time. It can also be defined as one recreation unit's carrying capacity for a single use. The turn over rate is the average number of times a group or person can use a particular recreation unit (e.g. one picnic table) in one day (24 hours).

Each activity (e.g. picnicking, camping, hiking, etc.) has a design day which is defined as the number of days per year on which the greatest recreation activity occurs. The design day is the determining factor in a recreation facility's carrying capacity. As stated, this is when the facility receives the greatest use. The design days are primarily based on seasons and climatic conditions; therefore, each recreation activity may have a different design day. The information for each of the recreation areas is listed in Table 1.

A number of data sources were used to determine the formulation of the facility capacity standards. The primary documents reviewed were the Wyoming Valley Inflatable Dam Study, 1991; the Pennsylvania Recreation Plan, 1991-1997; the Kanawha River Study, 1984; and the Boating Capacity Study for Raystown Lake, 1988.

The formula for the peak season carrying capacity is defined as:

- ▶ number of units (TU) x facility standard (FS) x turnover rate (TR) x design days (N)

An example of the peak season carrying capacity for picnicking at Aitch is:

- ▶ 31 picnic tables (TU) x 5 people/table (FS) x 2 uses/day (TR) x 26 design days (N) = 8,060 people/peak season could use the picnic tables at Aitch (reference Table 1)

OR

- ▶ 8,060 equals the peak season carrying capacity for the picnic tables at Aitch

TABLE 1
Raystown Lake Existing Facilities

AREA/ACTIVITY	TOTAL UNITS (TU)	FACILITY STANDARD (FS)	TURNOVER RATE (TR)	DESIGN DAYS (N)
ATCH Boating Parking Picnicking	1 24 65 31	4/lane 4/car space 4/trailer space 5/table	40 4 2 2	26 26 26 26
BRANCH CAMP Camping	27	4/site	1	35
CORBINS ISLAND Parking Picnicking	8 27 14	4/car space 4/trailer space 5/table	4 2 2	26 26 26
JAMES CREEK Boating Parking	3 151	4/lane 4/trailer space	40 2	26 26
LAKE RAYSTOWN RESORT Boating Camping Hiking Parking Picnicking Swimming	6 292 1 1,027 80 0.9	4/lane 4/site 32/mile 4/trailer space 5/table 218/acre	40 1 4 2 2 3	26 35 26 26 26 26
NANCY'S CAMP Camping	50	4/site	1	35
SEVEN POINTS Boating Camping Hiking Parking Picnicking Swimming	3 170 6 1,171 145 403 3.67	4/lane 4/site 32/mile 4/car space 4/trailer space 5/table 218/acre	40 1 4 4 2 2 3	26 35 26 26 26 26 26
SEVEN POINTS MARINA Boating Parking	2 493 61	4/lane 4/car space 4/trailer space	40 4 2	26 26 26
SHY BEAVER Boating Parking	3 151	4/lane 4/car space	40 2	26 26
SNYDERS RUN Boating Parking	3 65	4/lane 4/car space	40 2	26 26
SUSQUEHANNOCK Camping Parking	61 38	4/site 4/trailer space	1 2	35 26
TATMAN RUN Boating Hiking Parking Picnicking Swimming	1 1 129 44 39 0.086	4/lane 32/mile 4/car space 4/trailer space 5/table 218/acre	40 4 2 2 2 3	26 26 26 26 26 26
WEAVERS FALLS Boating Parking Picnicking	1 4 38 11	4/lane 4/car space 4/trailer space 5/table	40 4 2 2	26 26 26 26

Table 2 lists the peak season carrying capacity for the existing facilities that support picnicking, camping, hiking, swimming, boating, and parking. In summary of this table,

- ▶ the 578 picnic tables at the project can support a total of 150,280 people/peak season;
- ▶ the 600 camping sites can support a total of 84,000 people/peak season;
- ▶ the 23 miles of trail can support 30,720 people/peak season;
- ▶ the 4.70 acres of swimming area can support 79,170 people/peak season;
- ▶ the 23 launch lanes can support 95,680 people/peak season; and
- ▶ the 3,641 total parking spaces (car & trailer) can support 1,137,760 cars or trailers/peak season.

TABLE 2
Peak Season Capacity for Existing Facilities *

RECREATION AREA	PICNIC TABLES	CAMP SITES	TRAIL MILES	SWIMMING ACRES	BOATING ACRES	PARKING SPACES**
Aitch	8,060	0	0	0	4,160	23,504
Branch Camp	0	3,780	0	0	0	0
Corbins Island	3,640	0	0	0	0	8,944
James Creek	0	0	0	0	12,480	31,408
L. Raystown Resort	20,800	40,880	3,328	15,314	24,960	213,616
Nancy's Camp	0	7,000	0	0	0	0
Seven Points	104,780	23,800	19,968	62,400	12,480	517,296
Seven Points Marina	0	0	0	0	8,320	217,776
Susquehannock	0	8,540	0	0	0	7,904
Snyders Run	0	0	0	0	12,480	13,520
Tatman Run	10,140	0	3,328	1,456	4,160	62,816
Weavers Falls	2,860	0	4,096	0	4,160	9,568
Shy Beaver	0	0	0	0	12,480	31,408
TOTALS	150,280	84,000	30,720	79,170	95,680	1,137,760

* NOTE: Capacity numbers are expressed as number of people/unit/peak season

** Carrying Capacity for parking spaces is the combination of car spaces and trailer spaces

Total Carrying Capacity for car only spaces 760,864 cars/peak season

Total Carrying Capacity for trailer spaces is 376,896 trailers/peak season

Boating Area Capacity

This section contains an explanation of the formulation of the carrying capacity for boating on the lake. The carrying capacity can be used to estimate boating use on the lake and the facilities required to support such use.

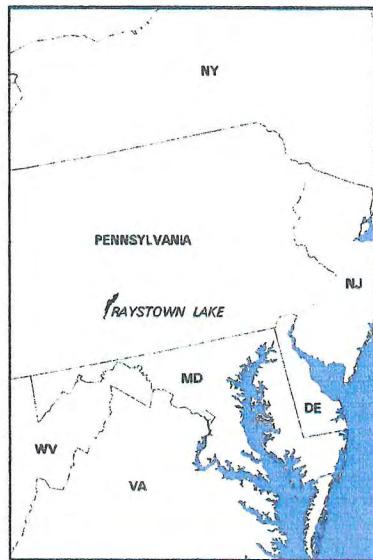
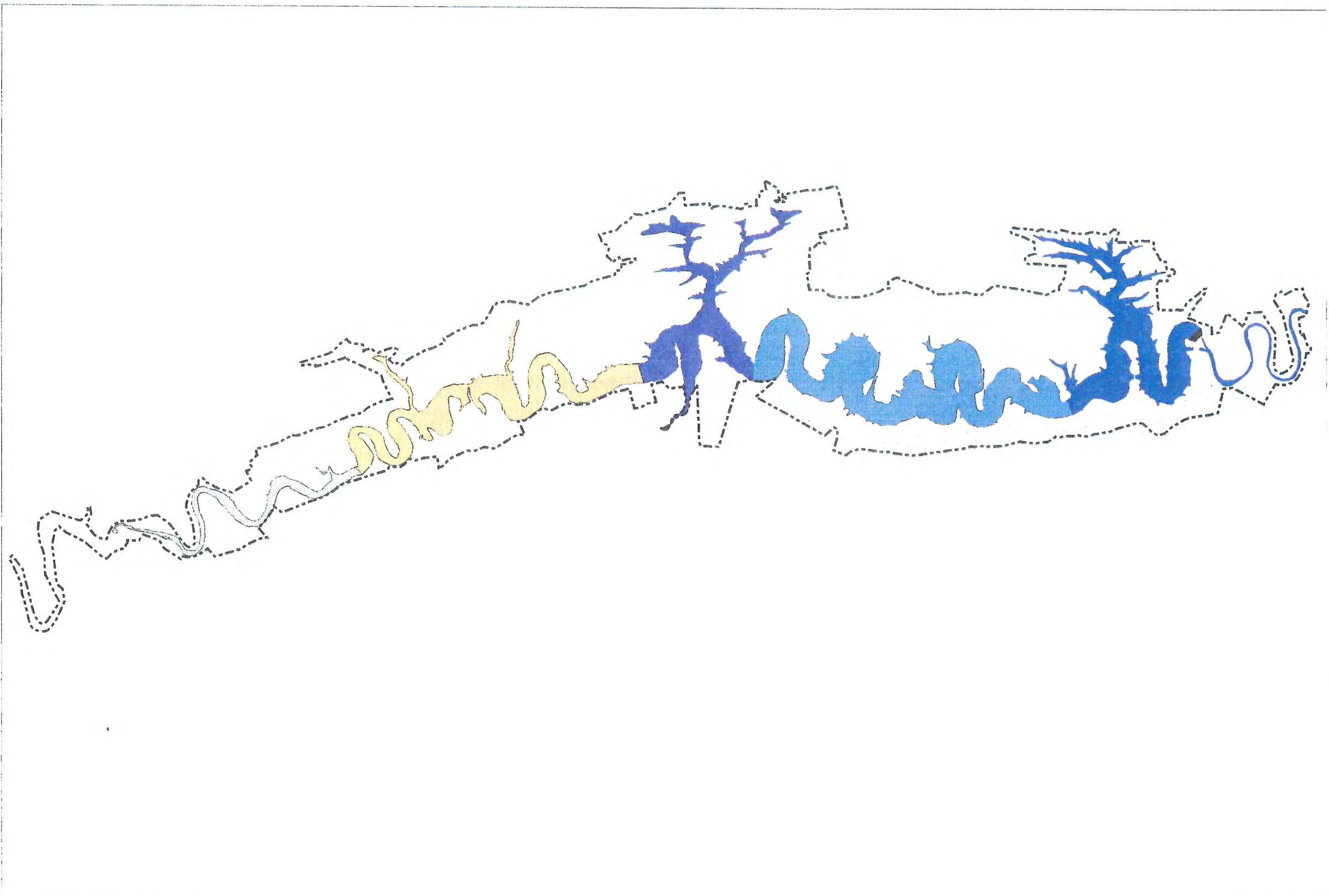
The boating capacity is assumed to reflect a reasonable or maximum number of boats which may use the lake at one time. For evaluation purposes the lake was divided into five zones which were used in summarizing boating area capacity on the lake and boating facilities at the lake (Plate1). Table 3 identifies the lake zones, the recreation areas, and the facilities which support boating.

- ▶ Zone 1, closest to the dam, includes the Snyders Run boat launching facilities
- ▶ Zone 2 includes Seven Points and the Seven Points Marina
- ▶ Zone 3 includes Trough Creek and the backwater areas of James Bay with access provided by boat launch ramps at Aitch and James Creek
- ▶ Zone 4 includes Tatman Run, Shy Beaver and Lake Raystown Resort (the most developed recreation area at the lake)
- ▶ Zone 5 has a single boat ramp located at Weaver Falls

Boating density for this analysis is described for three types of boats; non-power, limited power, and unlimited power. Using information from Guidelines for Understanding and Determining Optimum Recreation Carrying Capacity (Bureau of Outdoor Recreation), it was possible to determine typical area requirements for the three classes of boating. Non-power includes boats without motors such as sailboats and canoes. Limited power includes boats with motors which operate at slower speeds; these boats may be used for fishing. Unlimited power includes boats operating at high speeds and they may be used for water skiing and cruising.

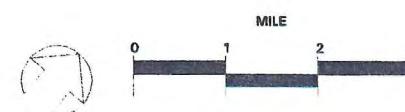
The following list shows the acres required per boat in each power class, and the lake's carrying capacity for each power class. The carrying capacity of the lake is based on the total size of the lake (8,300 acres) divided by the number of acres required by the boat class. The lake's carrying capacity number is the maximum number of crafts, in that class, accommodated by the lake IF only that power class was on the lake.

<u>Boat type (area requirement)</u>	<u>Carrying Capacity</u>
Non-power (0.7 acres/boat)	11,857 boats
Limited power (4 acres/boat)	2,075 boats
Unlimited power (9 acres/boat)	922 boats



LEGEND

- █ Zone 1 (Mile 1-4)
- █ Zone 2 (Mile 4-12)
- █ Zone 3 (Mile 12-16)
- █ Zone 4 (Mile 16-25)
- █ Zone 5 (Mile 25-28)



RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN UPDATE LAKE ZONE MAP

TABLE 3
Boating Facilities by Lake Zone

ZONE	RECREATION AREA	LAUNCH LANES	DRY/WET MARINA SLIPS	BOAT-TO-SHORE MOORING	PARKING SPACES (trailer only)
1	Snyder's Run	3	0	0	65
2	Seven Points (public) Seven Points Marina Susquehannock	3 2 0	0 800 0	0 0 15	145 61 38
3	Aitch James Creek Nancy's Camp	1 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 30	61 151 0
4	Lake Raystown Resort Tatman Run Shy Beaver	6 1 3	650 0 0	0 0 0	1,027 44 151
5	Weavers Falls	1	0	0	38
ALL	TOTALS	23	1,450	45	1,785

However, this is not a true scenario, because more than one power class of boat will be using the lake at the same time. A descriptive profile of types of recreation activities, power class of boat, and their percent use of the lake is listed below.

<u>Limited Power</u>	<u>Percent Use</u>
Fishing	18%
Other	3%
Swimming	<u>21%</u>
Subtotal	42%
<u>Unlimited Power</u>	
Pleasure Cruising	36%
Water Skiing	<u>23%</u>
Subtotal	58%
TOTAL	100%

The boating area carrying capacity may be calculated by multiplying the percentage of use by the number of lake acres and divide this number by the area required for each type of boat.

- ▶ 42% (limited power) x 8,300 acres = 3,486 / 4 acres/boat = 872 boats (limited power)
- ▶ 58% (unlimited power) x 8,300 acres = 4,814 / 9 acres/boat = 535 boats (unlimited power)
- ▶ TOTAL Carrying Capacity of the lake at ONE time (872 + 535) = 1,407 boats (limited and unlimited power) OR 5.9 acres/boat

The daily carrying capacity (or a peak day carrying capacity) is found by multiplying 1,407 (the ONE time carrying capacity) by a turnover rate of 2.0. The resulting number is 2,812 boats that may access the lake on peak days.

- ▶ DAILY Carrying Capacity of the lake = 2,812 boats (limited and unlimited power)

Boating-Related Facilities

Launch Lanes. According to the Corps of Engineers regulation on the design of recreation sites (EM 1110-2-400), one launch lane can accommodate 40 launchings per day. Therefore, 70 launch lanes would be needed to accommodate the 2,812 boats ($2,812/40=70$) identified as the carrying capacity at Raystown Lake. The 23 existing launch lanes at the lake can accommodate 920 boats per day, based on Corps standards.

Marina Capacity. Wet and dry boat storage at the two marinas at Raystown Lake provide boat access in addition to the access provided by Corps operated launch lanes. This additional access makes necessary an adjustment to the number of launch lanes needed at the lake. The marinas provide 1,163 wet slips and 287 dry slips. Forty percent of the boats in wet slips and 20 percent of the boats stored in dry slips will be used on a peak weekend day. Therefore, marina storage will account for 522 boats of the 2,812 boat capacity of the lake and eliminate the need for 13 launch lanes. The remaining lake capacity of 1490 boats could be launched from boat ramps and would require a total of 35 launch lanes.

Mooring Capacity. On peak weekend days 45 boats tie-up at campground moorings. Approximately 30 boats will be moored at Nancy's boat to shore and 15 boats at Susquehannock, based on a 60 percent peak day use of the existing moorings. The 50 moorings at Nancy's and 25 moorings at Susquehannock reduce the lake deficit in launch lanes by one.

Summary

The boating capacity of Raystown Lake is dependent upon two major factors, lake acres and available access to the lake. Raystown Lake has a water surface area of 8,300 acres. With an average density of 5.9 acres/boat, the lake could accommodate approximately 1,407 boats at one time or 2,812 boats per peak day. These boats can gain access to the lake either by using the of

the 23 launch lanes, one of the two marinas, or mooring facilities. Of the 2,812 boats which could use the lake, an estimated 522 boats currently use marina access, 800 boats use existing launch lanes, and 45 use mooring access. This leaves 1,345 boats unable to gain access to the lake; a deficit of 34 launch lanes. Table 4 shows the Peak Day Capacity by persons, boats, acres and zones for the lake. It should be noted that, for any added boat access capacity, either launch lanes or slips, and additional car/trailer parking spaces must be provided to serve any increased number of access facilities.

TABLE 4
Boating Area Capacity

Zone	Peak Day Facilities Capacity (people)	Peak Day Capacity (Boat)	Acres per Zone	Peak Day Area Capacity (Boat)
Zone 1	480	120	730	247
Zone 2	1280	320	1,693	574
Zone 3	640	160	1,735	588
Zone 4	2250	563	2,490	844
Zone 5	160	40	1,652	560
TOTAL	4,810	1,203	8,300	2,813

RECREATION ANALYSIS

RECREATION ANALYSIS

Regional Context. Raystown Lake is in region 7 of the State Recreation Plan. The region includes Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, and Somerset Counties. Located in west-central Pennsylvania, region 7 is made up of two sections divided along the northeast-southwest line of the Allegheny Plateau. The area west of Altoona is rural, coal country. East of the Allegheny Plateau is the ridge and valley system which contains forested ridges and cleared valleys. There are large amounts of State forest and State game lands surrounding and adjacent to the lake.

Four percent of Pennsylvania's population resides in the region. The region's only major road is Interstate 76, the Pennsylvania Turnpike, which crosses the southern portion of the region and provides access to the vicinity of Raystown Lake. Raystown Lake with 8,300 acres is one of the largest water bodies within Pennsylvania's state borders and is a major recreation destination within region 7.

Recreation facilities in the region are mostly nature-based: picnicking, boating, camping, hiking, and natural areas. Nature-based recreation has become an important and growing segment of the regional economy because of Raystown Lake and other public lands. Public lands in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties include Raystown Lake, Rothrock State Forest, Trough Creek State Park, Warriors Path State Park various State game lands. Raystown Lake is one of the few unlimited horsepower lakes in the region, and it has well-developed resorts, marinas, camping areas, and day-use facilities. The results of a need survey and public workshops conducted by the Commonwealth in region 7 for Pennsylvania's Recreation Plan (1991-1997) identified playgrounds, fishing areas, picnic areas, historical areas, and campgrounds as being among the top ten facilities in need of development or rehabilitation.

Raystown Lake Recreation Resources. Recreation resources are available throughout the project land, and consist of opportunities for active and passive recreation. Raystown Lake is a locally important economic and recreation resource. Well-developed facilities, unlimited horsepower boating, good fishing, nature-based resources, and good scenic quality contribute to the importance of the resource. The lake attracts visitors from within Pennsylvania and from the surrounding states.

Water-related recreation facilities at the project include 23 boat launchings ramps, three beaches, and two marinas. The location of the recreation areas are shown in plate 1. Seventeen boat launches are available for public use (six launch ramps at Raystown Resort are for guests at the resort). The public boat launching ramps are located in the following areas: Snyder's Run, Seven Points, Aitch, James Creek, Tatman Run, Shy Beaver, and Weavers Falls. Beaches located at Seven Points and Tatman Run are open to the public, and the beach at Lake Raystown located at Seven Points and Lake Raystown Resort is for users of the resort. The two concessioned marinas on the lake are located at Seven Points and Lake Raystown Resort.

Nature-Based Resources. The Raystown Lake provides a variety of nature-based recreation resources. These resources include the lake and adjacent upland areas associated with the project. Recreation activities which are accommodated in the undeveloped portions of the project lands include power boating, non-power boating, fishing, water skiing, ice fishing, hunting, and hiking. The 30-mile long lake provides 8,300 surface acres for water-based recreation. The lake is a significant attraction to local and regional boaters because it is one of the few in central Pennsylvania which has unlimited horsepower boating. The lake includes both deep and shallow areas, with approximately 500 acres of the lake in "no wake" zones. Numerous coves provide a variety of water conditions for boating and fishing. The lake is well used and crowded on summer weekends and summer holidays.

RAYSTOWN LAKE RECREATION DEMAND:

1. CREATION REGION

a. General. Although Raystown draws visitor from much further away, the Pennsylvania SCORP places Raystown in the six-county recreation region 7. The six counties are Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, and Somerset. According to the Pennsylvania SCORP, region 7, along with some of the other rural regions of the state, has experienced some significant population and economic declines in the past. However, slow population growth is projected for the future.

Table 1 below shows the population forecast for the six counties of region 7. By 2015, total region 7 population is expected to be 507,800 (interpolated between 2010 and 2020 forecasts.)

TABLE 1
REGION 7 AREA POPULATION FORECASTS

COUNTY	2000	2010 (thousands of persons)	2020	2040
Bedford	49.2	50.6	52.6	53.4
Blair	133.9	136.2	141.1	144.0
Cambria	164.1	166.9	172.4	175.6
Fulton	14.7	15.5	16.3	16.6
Huntingdon	45.8	47.4	49.3	50.2
Somerset	<u>80.3</u>	<u>82.2</u>	<u>85.1</u>	<u>86.5</u>
Total	488.0	498.8	516.8	526.3

b. Length of Recreation Season. Normally, the length of the season in the market area runs from March 1 to December 1. Fishing is the primary use in April and May while the peak months of June, July, and August are mostly used for family recreation vacations. September and October show a steady decline in visitation and visitors generally participate in fishing, hunting, and sightseeing activities.

c. Related Recreation Areas. A number of state owned park facilities within the Raystown Lake area offer water oriented resources and other land outdoor recreation activities. The following table has a list of public outdoor recreation areas that have water facilities near Raystown Lake area. Each of these areas along with other public recreation areas are also presented in table 4 of the demand analysis section.

TABLE 2
WATER RELATED PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS
NEAR RAYSTOWN LAKE MARKET AREA

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres of lake</u>	<u>Approximate 1992 Visitation</u>	<u>Road Miles from Raystown Lake *</u>
Bald Eagle	1,730	437,041	50
Black Moshannon	250	248,074	55
Canoe Creek	155	128,890	25
Cowans Gap	42	444,853	50
Poe Valley	25	128,823	35
Wipple Dam	22	184,657	20

* Measurements taken from confluence at Juniata River (upper end of the lake).

2. OVERALL DEMAND WITHIN THE RECREATION REGION

This study evaluates the need for 10 outdoor recreation activities within the Raystown recreation region. Although other outdoor recreation activities exist within region 7, these 10 activities were selected based on their applicability to the market area, their potential for development, participation rates, and availability of base data. According to the Pennsylvania SCORP, picnicking, camping, nature-walking, fishing, boating, swimming, hiking, bicycling, waterskiing, and sightseeing, were identified as activities that ranked highest among respondents who participated in at least one of more of these activities within the past 12 months. The Pennsylvania SCORP also lists the outdoor activities with less participation, which are horseback riding, hunting, snow-skiing and ice skating. By using the 10 most popular forms of recreation activities (bicycling was not considered at Raystown but hunting was) demand was calculated based on population, facility units and other variables which are explained below.

a. Selected Recreation Demand Input Variables: A broad range of existing data sources were analyzed to determined the most appropriate values that were available to calculate the demand and need for the selected recreation facility types. The primary documents that were reviewed included:

- 1991-1997 Pennsylvania's Recreation Plan, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
- Wyoming Valley Inflatable Dam Study, 1991, Baltimore District
- Kanawha River Study, 1984, Huntingdon District
- Previous Corps Master Plans (Raystown Lake, 1976)

The Pennsylvania SCORP included the most accurate and complete list of recreation demand variables, although, the Wyoming Valley Inflatable Dam study was often referred to for the

weekend percent use and the percent of annual activity per peak season month. The resulting data that was used to determine facility capacity, demand and need is summarized in tables 3 through 7. The specific definitions of each variable presented in tables 3 through 7 are provided below, and the computations using this data are described in part c. of this section.

b. Definitions of Variables:

1. Percent Participation (PcP): The percent participation is the portion of the county population that participates in a particular recreation activity. For example, table 3 indicates that 65 percent of the region's population picnics at least one time per year.
2. Per Capita Demand (PCD): The per capita demand is the average number of times that a participant engages in a particular recreation activity during the peak season. For example, table 3 shows that each person that participates in picnicking will do so an average 7.42 times during the season.
3. Percent of Weekend Use (WU%): The percent of weekend use may be defined as the percent of total annual recreation activity occasions that occur on weekend days and holidays during peak season.
4. Facility Standard (FS): The facility standard may be defined as the number of persons that can be accommodated per recreation unit at any one time and does not vary by geographic area as do the PcP and the PCD. For example, it is assumed that a maximum of five persons can picnic at a table at any one time.
5. Turnover Rate (TR): The turnover rate may be defined as the average number of times a person or group can use a particular recreation unit in one day (24 hours). For example, it is estimated that two groups of picnickers use each table during a day, therefore, the turnover rate for picnicking is two. The majority of turnover rates were selected on the basis of Corps design standards.
6. Peak Season Design Days (N): Number of days per year on which the greatest recreation activity participation occurs (i.e., peak season weekend days and holidays). All activities do not have the same season length primarily due to climatic conditions (e.g., picnicking vs. swimming). The design days for each activity were adjusted based on data contained in the Pennsylvania Recreation Plan which contains the most appropriate information for this variable.

c. Calculations of Peak Season Use:

For the purposes of this study, demand is discussed in terms of activity days which may be defined as a standard measure of recreation use representing one individual engaging in one activity for all or any part of a single day. A single user may engage in several activities at a site in one day (e.g., hiking, picnicking, and fishing), thus generating activity days for each use. The steps below describe demand calculations.

Step 1: Determine Total Peak Season Weekend Use (TWU) in activity days.

$$TWU = TP \times PcP \times PCD \times WU\%$$

note: TP = Total Population

e.g., picnicking at Raystown equals:

$$TWU = 477,709 \times .065 \times 7.42 \times .71$$
$$TWU = 1,635,833 \text{ activity days}$$

RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN

Demand for Facility Units : Regional Demand – Existing Regional Supply

Region 7 Population :		Demand Calculation Variables					
Activity	Unit	Facility Standard (FS) (people/unit)	Turnover Rate (TR)	Design Days (N)	Percent Participation (PcP)	Per Capita Demand (PCD)	Weekend Use Capacity (WU)
Boating	Lanes	4 /lane	40	26	22%	3.01	74.0%
Camping	Camp Unit	4 / site	1	35	22%	2.63	68.0%
Fishing	Launch	3 /lane	40	38	35%	9.68	68.0%
Hunting	Acre\$	0.110 /acres	2	38	22%	3.58	66.0%
Hiking	Trail Mile	32 /mile	4	32	45%	15.43	66.0%
Picnicking	Table	5 /table	2	26	65%	7.42	71.0%
Nature Walking	Trail Mile	40 /mile	7	26	45%	15.43	66.0%
Sightseeing	—	c — c	— c	— c	55%	5.6	62.0%
Beach Swimming	Acres	218 /acres	3	26	59%	15.38	69.0%
Water Skiing	—	c — c	— c	— c	22%	3.01	74.0%

a. Kanawha River Study; Unless other noted.

b. Pennsylvania Recreation Plan 1990 unless otherwise noted.

c. No design criteria or load data.

d. np = no power
lp = limited power
up = unlimited power

(See tables 2 and 4 for the data used to determine (TWU).

Step 2: Determine Total Peak Season Weekend Capacity (TWC). This is the total number of persons that can be accommodated by a single recreation facility unit for the total of all peak design days during peak season.

$$TWC = N \times TR \times FS$$

Where:

TWC = Total Peak Season Weekend Facility Capacity

N = Peak Season Design Days

TR = Turnover Rate

FS = Facility Standard

Therefore, for picnicking:

$$TWC = 26 \times 2 \times 5 = 260 \text{ people per table}$$

Step 3: Determine Total Facility Demand (FD) by dividing the Total Peak Season Weekend Use (TWU) by the Total Peak Season Weekend Facility Capacity (TWC). This tells how many facilities are needed to meet the demand.

Where:

$$FD = \frac{TWU}{TWC} \quad \text{Therefore, for picnicking in 1993, FD equals:}$$

$$FD = \frac{1,635,833}{260} = 6,292 \text{ tables}$$

These calculations establish facility use for peak times (TWU), capacity of each unit during those times (TWU) total, and facility demand (FD). The next step is to determine the facility need or surplus by subtracting the existing facility supply from the calculated total facility demand (FD). This facility need information is provided in the following section.

3. RECREATION SUPPLY: EXISTING CONDITIONS

a. Facility Needs

Facility need is the amount of unmet or unsatisfied demand for a facility in the region. It is the difference between the demand for a facility and the existing supply. Existing recreation facilities for the market area along with the existing facilities at Raystown Lake are provided here in table 4. The table provides a list of each facility and the number of facility units (trail miles, picnic tables, camping sites etc.) available for recreation.

Expressed as a formula, Facility need is simply:

$$FN = ES - FD$$

Where

^a
Recreation Facilities Existing Supply (ES) in the Market Area

Existing Facility	Boat Launch Lanes	Camping Sites	Picnic Tables	Swim Acres	Trail (miles)
Allan State Park	0.0	61.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Bald State Park	7.0	35.0	35.0	0.0	0.0
Big Spring State Park	0.0	0.0	96.0	0.0	1.0
Black State Park	4.0	73.0	0.0	1.2	16.0
Blue Knob State Park	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.1	17.0
Caledonia State Park	0.0	196.0	0.0	0.3	9.3
Canoe State Park	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	10.0
Colonel State Park	0.0	64.0	0.0	0.7	2.5
Cowans Gap State Park	2.0	300.0	0.0	1.2	10.0
Curwensville State Park	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.0
Fowlers State Park	0.0	18.0	77.0	0.0	2.0
Greenwood State Park	0.0	51.0	0.0	4.7	2.0
King Gap Park	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	15.0
Linn Run Park	0.0	0.0	77.0	0.0	5.0
Little Buffalo State Park	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.0
Morrison Memorial Park	0.0	200.0	6.0	0.1	0.0
Penn State Park	0.0	15.0	1.0	0.0	5.0
Pine Grove Park	1.0	80.0	30.0	0.0	2.0
Poe Valley Park	1.0	79.0	0.0	1.3	1.0
Poe Paddy State Park	0.0	45.0	14.0	0.0	1.0
Reeds State Park	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
Rails To Trails	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0
Shawnee State Park	2.0	300.0	0.0	1.4	12.0
Stone Valley Creek	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Trough Creek Park	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	16.0
Tuscarora State Park	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	203.0
Warrior State Park	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Wipple State Park	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.5
Prince Gallatin	14.0	437.0	0.0	3.5	
Sub-Total	46.0	2,054.0	366.0	21.1	385.3
b. Raystown Lake	23.0	600.0	578.0	4.7	23.0
Total	69.0	2,654.0	944.0	25.8	408.3

^{a.}
Includes all state and city parks within 50 mi radius of
Raystown Lake

^{b.}
Existing Facilities at Raystown Lake

FN = Facility Need

ES = Existing Supply of a facility

FD = Facility Demand in the market area

b. Existing Supply of Recreation Facilities:

Existing facilities within the Raystown market area were supplied by field staff at Raystown. Surveys were distributed to public and private park facilities that offered water-based and other outdoor activities. Information gathered on the parks included visitation, types of recreation activities, types of development, area land, and area lake. Information pertaining to Lake Raystown were gathered from field staff. For information that could not be provided, secondary source information was taken from the Raystown Lake Master Plan (1976).

4. SUMMARY OF UNMET RECREATION NEEDS

Table 5 summarizes the current demand and supply of recreation in the study area. Recreation needs are evaluated by activity, and expressed as either a surplus(+) or a deficit(-) when current demand is compared to current supply. In this analysis, Table 5 shows that there is a deficit in picnic tables, trails, launching lanes, and beach acres). Although there appears to be an enormous number (6,292) of picnic tables throughout the region, the existing supply listed in table 4 reveals that the supply does not meet the demand. According to the Pennsylvania SCORP, survey responses for recreation areas and facilities that were conducted in region 7 reveal a demand for over 1,000 additional picnic tables with a similarly proportionate increase in pavilions and barbecue pits. This occurrence of demand could be evidence of the fact that picnic facilities are principally used during peak sunshine hours and on weekends but are not used during the week. Consequently, the heaviest demand is concentrated during a few hours of the day.

Although there is a deficit in picnic tables, there is however a surplus in camping units. Table 5 in this case reveals that the existing supply for the region is far greater than the facility demand. However, according to the Pennsylvania SCORP, user surveys conducted in region 7 show that there is a stated need for additional camp sites for the region. This would relate to the uniqueness of the water-based recreation sites at Raystown Lake, for which the Master Plan Update is proposing to add an additional 346 camping site to its facilities. Raystown Lake is a unique resource in that it provides a large water pool that allows various recreation activities that cannot be found elsewhere in the region. Because of the size and depth of the lake, unlimited power boats have access, as well as sailboats. Fishing is diverse and plentiful. The supply of these activities at Raystown and the lack of adequate public facilities elsewhere in the region would put a greater demand on Raystown resources than would be expressed in the regional demand analysis. This translates into a greater demand for camping than is apparent from the regional analysis, especially when considering the current amount of alternative lodging available. Therefore, the excess supply of camping appears overestimated due to the constraints on a regional demand analysis. The current level of use of camping units at Raystown Lake supports a finding of excess demand for camping. Currently, campgroudns at Raystown fill to capacity during peak days and seasons.

For boating facilities, there appears to be a good supply of launching lanes within the region. However, there is a need to add additional launching ramps as well as marina slips to the public recreational facilities within the market area. See the carrying capacity section for details on the facilities needed to support boats at Raystown Lake.

5. ANNUAL VISITOR RATE: NEW RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Annual activity days can be calculated using the information developed in this study. In order to develop the projected annual visitations rates, the facility supply, must be considered. It is

Recreation Facility Needs in Market Area

Activity	Total Peak Season Demand (TWU) visitor days	Total Peak Season Facility Capacity (TWC) (people/unit)	Total Facility Demand (FD) (facility units)	Existing Facility Supply (ES) (facility units)	Facility Need (Surplus + or Deficit -)	^c Proposed New Facility Units at Raystown Lake	
						^a	^b
Picnicking	1,635,833	260 /table	6,292 tables	944 tables	-5,348 tables	46.0	
Nature Walking	2,189,202	7,280 /mi	301 mi	408 mi	107 mi	13.4	
Hiking	2,189,202	4,096 /mi	534 mi	408 mi	-126 mi	13.4	
Boating	234,091	4,160 /mi	56 lanes	69 lanes	13	5.0	
Fishing (Boat)	1,100,565	4,560 /lane	241 lanes	69 lanes	-172	5.0	
Hunting	248,321	8 acres	31,040 acres	408 acres	-30,632 acres	0.0	
Camping	187,954	140 /site	1,343 sites	2,654 sites	1,311 sites	346.0	
Beach Swimming	2,991,031	17,004 /acres	176 ac	25.7 ac	-150 ac	0.68	
Sightseeing	907,257	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Water Skiing	237,283	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Notes:

Formulas: (See Table I for Demand variables)

$$TWU = TP \times PeP \times PCD \times FS$$

$$TWU = N \times TRR \times TWU$$

^a Includes all the public park facilities within 50 mile radius of the project.

^b The facility need is the difference between the existing supply and demand (ES-FD).

^c Includes proposed recreation facilities for Raystown Lake, 1974.

known that different activities may use the same recreation space, for example., boating and boat fishing are limited by launch ramps and the water surface area supplied by the project. Each recreation facility activity has a design load associated with it which provides an estimate of the number of visitors that can be accommodated at one time. Each design feature is unique in that it can probably accommodate more people than the design actually states but the goal in predicting demand assumes an optimal recreation experience for each visitor, which may preclude overcrowding.

The annual attendance considers the number of recreation units (e.g., camping sites, trail miles), the design load (the capacity of each unit times the turnover rate), and the average number of weekend days in a month. This feature is then adjusted by the weekend rate for the activity multiplied by the peak month percentage of the activity, expressed as the percent of the year. Table 6 summarizes the annual activity days for all activities. The formula is explained at the bottom of that table.

$$AD = \frac{FU \times FDL \times AVG. \text{ weekend days per month}}{WU \times \text{Percent of activity in peak month}}$$

Where:

AD = Activity Days

FU = Facility Units

FDL = Facility design Load = standard capacity times the turnover rate

Avg. = 9 (average number of weekend days in a peak summer month)

Percent = 20% (annual portion of an activity that occurs in a summer month)

For example, picnicking on 46 tables at Raystown Lake would have the following activity days:

$$AD = \frac{46 \text{ tables} \times (5 \text{ people/table} \times 2 \text{ turnovers}) \times 9 \text{ days}}{.71\%(\text{weekend use}) \times .20 \text{ (annual portion in July)}}$$

or:

$$\frac{4140}{.142} = 29,155$$

Therefore, the annual activity days for picnicking equals 29,155

6. CONVERSION OF ACTIVITY DAYS TO VISITOR DAYS:

Once activity days are defined it is necessary to estimate the number of activities a person would participate in during a visit, in order to estimate visitor days. There are no individual surveys available to quantify activity participation in the Raystown Lake area therefore, this analysis relied on secondary source information that was provided in similar studies.

The average number of activities participated in during a recreation activity day depends on the activity itself.

For activities such as picnicking, nature walking, hiking, and camping an individual will usually participate in more than one of these activities during a visit. The average rate, (number of activities a person will participate in on an activity day, for a particular activity) used in this analysis was 1.5 for these activities. However, when boating and fishing an individual will usually be there for the purpose of engaging in one activity only. The average rate used for these activities was 1.

Annual Attendance

Activity	Unit	Net Increase In Facility Units F.U.	Facility Design Load (FDL) (people/unit)	Average Weekend Days per Peak Season Month	Percent Weekend Use (WU)	Percent OI Annual Activity per Peak Season Month	Annual Attendance (AA) activity days	
Picnicking	Table	46.0	10	9	71%	20%	29,155	
Nature Walking	Trail Mile	13.4	280	9	66%	20%	255,818	
Hiking	Trail Mile	13.4	120	9	66%	20%	116,945	
Boating	Launch Lanes	5.0	160	9	74%	20%	48,649	
Fishing (Boat)	Launch Lane & b	5.0	120	9	68%	20%	39,706	
Hunting	Trail Mile	13.4	0.2	9	66%	20%	183	
Camping Sites	Camp Unit	346.0	4.0	9	68%	20%	91,588	
Beach Swimming	Acres	0.68	654	9	69%	20%	29,003	
Water Skiling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sightseeing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
								611,048

^a The Facility Design Load is based on standard capacity times the turnover rate.

^b The 20 percent weekend use was based on typical annual portion of an activity that occurs in a summer month.

^c Formula:
 $AA = (F.U \times FDL \times .2)(WU \times 20\%)$

The formula used for visitor days:

AD
Average

AD = Activity days

Average = average number of activities a person will participate in on an activity day, for a particular activity.

(See table 6 for the data used to calculate visitor day).

Table 7 provides the annual visitor days for the new recreation facilities at Raystown Lake. Total annual visitor days are estimated to be 467,346.

Annual Visitor Days

Activity	Annual Attendance (AA) activity days	Average Activity Factor (AAF)	Annual Visitor Days
Picnicking	29,155	1.5	19,437
Nature Walking	255,818	1.5	170,545
Hiking	116,945	1.5	77,964
Boating	48,649	1.0	48,649
Fishing (Boat)	39,706	1.0	39,706
Camping	91,588	1.5	61,059
Beach Swimming	29,003	1.5	19,336
Water Skiing	n/a	1.0	n/a
Sightseeing	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>a.</i> Total Visitor Days			436,695

Formulas:

Total Visitor Days = AA X AAF

a.

Total visitor day estimate for the proposed facilities associated with Raystown lake.

**REGIONAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS
OF RAYSTOWN LAKE**

REGIONAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF RAYSTOWN LAKE

STUDY AREA

The study area consists of the two Pennsylvania counties, Bedford and Huntingdon, which are contiguous to Raystown Lake. These two counties have a combined population of approximately 90,000 and a workforce of 28,000. Four sectors of the economy, manufacturing, service, retail trade, and government, account for approximately 22 percent, 22 percent, 18 percent, and 19 percent of the workforce respectively. The service sector is significantly less than the service sector for Pennsylvania which accounts for 30 percent of the state's workforce. However, the manufacturing and government sectors within the study area are greater than the statewide percentages of about 18 percent for manufacturing and 13 percent for government sectors.

DEFINITIONS

Economic Activity

The market structure of the two county study area determines the economic activity in that area. Economic activity is the total value of goods and services produced in that area. The value of that production is equal to total sales in the area less the purchases from outside the area. If a sandwich is purchased for \$1.00 from a restaurant and that restaurant purchased the ingredients outside the area for \$0.40, then only \$0.60 of the value of the sandwich was produced in the area. The other \$0.40 of value was imported from another area. The economic activity associated with the purchase of that sandwich is \$0.60 although \$1.00 was spent. Therefore the economic activity of the area is determined by both the demand for goods and services purchased in the market and the supply of goods and services that can be produced in the market without imports.

Economic Impacts

Economic impacts are associated with a change in total demand or supply in the study region. Non-resident spending is a source of income that will change the level of demand in the study area. In effect, an increase in non-resident spending transfers demand from another region to the study area. However shifts in demand within the study area will not have any economic impacts.

Changes in demand and supply equate to changes in economic activity of the study area. The value of economic activity is equal to the total sales less purchases from outside the area. Therefore, a change in the amount of sales in the area would equal the change in economic activity in that area. A non-resident visitor who purchases a sandwich from within the study area has a positive economic impact to that region. However, the dollar spent within the study area means that the visitor has a dollar less to spend within the visitor's own area of residence. The net economic impact considering the study area and the visitors residence is zero. If a resident of the study area purchases a sandwich, the positive and negative impacts of the purchase will both

be included within the study boundaries. Therefore, the net economic impact to the study area will be zero.

Recreation Benefits

Participation in recreation provides a benefit to participants. The value of that recreation experience, to those participants, can be estimated using various methods. These methods attempt to estimate how much a participant would be willing to pay for the recreation experience. The travel cost method assumes that the "willingness to pay" is at least equal to the time cost of resources required for the trip to the recreation area. The contingent value method relies on surveys of the general population to determine what fee people would be willing to pay if a fee were required. The unit day value method uses a table of values for various activities to assign a monetary level to a user day.

In 1992 Raystown Lake had 860,000 visits according to the Visitation Estimation and Reporting System (VERS). A visit does not account for the length of the visit only the number of visitors at the lake. If a visitor stays for one hour or one week it counts as one visit. Those 860,000 visits accounted for 1,300,000 recreation days. A recreation day is counted for all or part of a day that each visitor spends at the lake.

The value of the 860,000 visits to Raystown Lake is approximately \$ 4,583,800 based on a unit day value of \$5.33 for general recreation. (The unit day value is estimated using a point evaluation consisting of a five category assessment: recreation experience, availability of opportunity, carrying capacity, accessibility, and environmental. This point value was then converted to dollar values using Economic Guidance Memorandum 93-1.) This value represents the amount of money that recreators would be willing to pay for their recreation experience. However, this value does not have an economic impact to the study area because it measures what they would have paid, not what was paid. The economic impacts from the visitors come from what they actually spent in the area.

METHODOLOGY

The software package IMPLAN along with spending and visitation data from Raystown Lake were used to calculate the value of economic activity in the two county study area, the economic activity contributed by Raystown Lake, and the economic impacts of visitation to Raystown Lake. IMPLAN was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service specifically for estimating impacts of forestry management on the local economies. The model contains information about market structure and industry interrelationships in each county in the U.S. This data was developed by University of Minnesota using data from various sources which included Department of Labor Statistics and the Commerce Department.

The University of Minnesota and the United States Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station (WES) in Vicksburg, Mississippi developed the recreation module for IMPLAN. Spending patterns of visitors of Lake Raystown were developed through interviews completed by WES during the 1991 calendar year. Visitors were grouped into two visitor types, local residents and non-residents. These visitor types were then broken down into 3 recreation groups: day users, campers, and other overnight users. These recreation groups were broken down further into 2 subgroups, with boat and without boat. The spending patterns of the interviewed visitors were aggregated and averaged according to these groupings (see Table 1). These spending patterns were used to estimate economic impacts of visitation within the study area.

BASELINE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Total Economic Activity

Table 2 shows the baseline market structure of the study region. Through these interrelationships, industries demand and supply each other inputs and outputs. An industry that cannot obtain the inputs needed must purchase them from outside the region which acts as a leakage from the local region. Because of these leakages, not all the money spent stays in the region and the multiplier effect of spending becomes less than 1. The multiplier effect is .6 in the study area.

The total economic activity for the study region is \$1.97 billion supporting 28 thousand jobs. Manufacturing is the largest sector of the economy contributing \$644,000 to the regional economy. Government and finance each contribute about \$242,000 and \$191,000 respectively. Sectors of the economy that would generate most of their revenue from recreation are recreation wholesale and retail trade, hotel and lodging, eating and drinking establishments, and amusement and recreation. These sectors account for \$91,700,000 or 5% of total economic activity.

Current Visitation

Of the 860,000 visits to Raystown Lake each year, approximately 88% are day users. The remaining 12% are either campers or other overnight visitors. Visits broken down by segments for residents versus non-residents, day versus overnight, and boating activity, are shown in table 3. Table 3 expresses visitation in the form of party visits. A party visit consists of an average of 2.8 visitors for day users and 3.2 visitors for overnight users per group or party.

Visitor Spending

Spending profiles were developed by Waterways Experiment Station for each of these segments shown in table 3. Lake Raystown users were surveyed to find spending habits on their trip. These numbers were compiled by segment: camping with boat, camping without boat, etc.. Table 3 shows the complete spending profiles by segment.

TABLE 1

SPENDING BY SEGMENT WITHIN 30 MILES OF RAYSTOWN LAKE
1993 PRICE LEVEL

CATEGORY	R/D/B	R/D/NB	R/C/B	R/C/NB	R/O/B	R/O/NB	NR/D/B	NR/D/NB	NR/C/B	NR/C/NB	NR/O/B	NR/O/NB
Hotel/Motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.18	\$0.78	\$55.44	\$45.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.74	\$3.56	\$166.70	\$86.57
Camping fees	0.00	0.00	20.48	15.56	5.80	1.50	0.00	0.00	26.13	18.61	4.90	5.13
Grocery	13.10	6.76	58.63	37.06	53.55	24.67	6.58	6.37	40.82	34.78	50.07	14.98
Restaurant	2.49	2.67	5.10	6.04	46.35	26.67	4.17	11.56	17.48	14.87	46.52	36.65
Auto gas & oil	8.99	4.41	21.31	14.55	17.14	10.33	5.76	4.78	21.67	22.45	25.58	15.67
Auto rental	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	1.47
Auto repair	0.41	0.11	0.41	2.20	0.00	0.25	0.23	0.79	0.98	4.13	0.92	0.00
Tires	1.66	1.34	0.00	9.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Auto parts	0.27	0.00	0.84	1.38	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.94	3.38	0.24
Parking and tolls	0.41	0.23	0.27	1.02	3.65	0.25	0.20	0.17	0.00	0.85	5.94	0.04
Boat gas	10.74	0.00	19.66	0.00	34.09	0.00	6.90	0.00	28.85	0.00	0.68	0.47
Boat rental	0.38	0.00	0.98	0.00	13.23	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.74	0.26
Boat repair	4.47	0.00	3.06	0.00	16.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boat parts	5.37	0.00	2.08	0.00	5.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.19	0.00	11.10
Launch/Slip fees	2.61	0.00	2.06	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.54	0.00	7.62
Boat fares	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fish licenses	0.12	0.80	0.10	0.17	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Charter fees	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fish bait	1.28	0.85	5.12	1.32	3.95	2.58	0.92	0.10	3.38	1.58	5.30	0.91
Hunting licenses	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ammunition	0.36	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equipment rental	0.22	0.87	0.00	0.00	1.14	3.33	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32
Guide fees	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sport adm.	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tourist attractions	0.26	0.34	0.61	0.49	0.38	3.33	0.61	0.33	0.11	0.21	0.15	0.07
Recreation adm.	1.48	0.81	0.24	2.17	1.21	2.62	0.00	0.00	1.17	4.51	2.64	1.07
Film	0.85	0.87	2.70	1.93	2.53	4.42	0.32	0.35	0.00	1.50	1.69	3.15
Film developing	0.56	0.59	2.37	1.57	1.98	3.50	0.06	0.25	0.73	2.66	1.40	2.48
Souvenirs	0.08	0.52	0.42	0.80	2.42	0.00	0.28	0.03	0.03	0.95	0.86	1.50
Footware	1.28	2.82	2.52	1.44	1.39	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.00	2.78	6.61	0.22
Men's clothing	1.79	1.18	2.41	0.48	0.92	0.00	0.17	1.75	2.16	2.66	2.70	0.00
Women's clothing	1.76	1.02	3.65	2.69	3.77	6.25	0.00	1.67	3.58	1.57	2.58	0.85
Other	7.56	3.63	7.59	19.21	33.08	6.25	0.32	1.35	7.91	2.07	4.48	1.43
TOTAL	\$68.82	\$30.16	\$163.79	\$120.34	\$305.69	\$142.28	\$29.62	\$30.64	\$194.50	\$133.43	\$417.10	\$205.09

R: Resident D: Day use
 NR: Non-Resident C: Camping
 O: Other overnight

B: Boat
 NB: No boat

TABLE 2

TOTAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY WITHIN THE STUDY AREA
(\$1,000)
1993 price level

INDUSTRY	FINAL DEMAND	EMPLOYEE INCOME	VALUE ADDED	EMPLOYMENT
Agriculture, forestry	\$146,509	\$10,801	\$71,129	2,246
Mining	31,685	11,379	19,119	329
Construction	119,174	37,451	62,627	1,369
Manufacturing	643,652	193,794	285,949	6,524
Transportation	166,685	54,412	131,256	1,449
Recreational related wholesale	1,179	686	823	15
Other wholesale trade	86,603	37,011	61,991	1,009
Recreational related retail	1,073	650	636	25
Other retail trade	138,580	52,776	85,313	2,707
Finance, Insurance, and real estate	191,477	30,636	183,096	1,316
Hotels and lodging	16,807	8,261	12,394	467
Laundry and cleaning	2,994	768	2,143	96
Other services	55,253	108,320	149,551	4,413
Eating and drinking places	69,258	18,973	33,641	1,514
Auto services	55,253	8,789	30,444	585
Other amusements	1,887	1,038	1,182	63
Amusement and recreation	1,489	471	893	42
Government enterprise	242,613	13,584	232,183	4,128
TOTAL	\$1,972,171	\$589,802	\$1,364,370	28,297.00

TABLE 3
ESTIMATE OF PARTY VISITS BY 12 SEGMENTS

VISITOR TYPE	PARTY VISITS		PARTY VISITS	
	GROUP TOTAL	SUBGROUP	GROUP TOTAL	SUBGROUP
LOCAL RESIDENTS				
DAY USERS	200,135			
No Boat		80,054	65.7%	
Boat		120,081		26.3% 39.4%
CAMPERS	4,767			
No Boat		2,895	1.6%	
Boat		1,872		1.0% 0.6%
OTHER OVERNIGHT	1,404			
No Boat		1,123	0.4%	
Boat		281		0.3% 0.1%
NON-RESIDENTS				
DAY USERS	66,712			
No Boat		46,698	21.9%	
Boat		20,014		15.3% 6.6%
CAMPERS	19,066			
No Boat		15,253	6.3%	
Boat		3,813		5.0% 1.3%
OTHER OVERNIGHT	12,640			
No Boat		10,112	4.1%	
Boat		2,528		3.3% 0.8%
TOTAL PARTY VISITS	304,724	304,724	100.0%	100.0%

*NOTE: A party visit is calculated from the average number of participants in a group visiting the lake.
 2.8 visitors per day use groups.
 3.2 visitors per campers and other overnight groups.*

TABLE 4

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FROM ALL VISITATION

INDUSTRY	FINAL DEMAND	EMPLOYEE INCOME	VALUE ADDED	EMPLOYMENT
Agriculture, forestry	\$597,600	\$53,785	\$318,456	11.6
Mining	0	284	284	0.0
Construction	0	43,141	77,627	1058.0
Manufacturing	1,276,093	403,178	573,758	14.7
Transportation	764,488	321,436	588,377	8.9
Recreational related wholesale	23,700	13,766	16,462	0.3
Other wholesale trade	7,238	3,122	5,108	0.1
Recreational related retail	109,842	66,558	65,139	2.6
Other retail trade	36,330	13,907	22,423	0.71
Finance, Insurance and real estate	1,198,324	138,509	1,263,036	6.1
Hotels and Lodging	1,923,079	781,948	1,173,205	44.2
Laundry and cleaning	6,386	2,980	8,515	0.4
Other services	1,163,696	603,987	865,393	24.0
Eating and drinking places	2,449,723	671,112	1,189,950	53.6
Auto services	551,621	86,426	290,214	5.8
Other amusements	213,298	78,337	106,152	7.6
Amusement and recreation	1,613,280	506,633	959,907	45.2
Government enterprise	244,376	114,383	139,644	4.0
TOTAL	\$12,179,073	\$3,903,491	\$7,663,649	1287.6

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

During the 860,000 visits to Raystown Lake annually, approximately \$18,500,000 are spent. Annual spending is calculated by using the spending profiles in table 1 with the visitation shown in table 3. This spending is responsible for about \$12,179,000 (see table 4) of economic activity to the study area. Spending by residents of the study area account for about 42% of the economic activity. Since resident spending does not contribute to the economic impact to the area, the remaining 58% or \$7,037,000 is the economic impact of visitor spending to the study area as shown in table 5.

Although \$18,500,000 are spent within the study area only \$12,179,000 remains within the area. The rest leaks out of the area through the importation of resources into the region. Since the study area is relatively small, it does not have the market diversification that would allow a higher percentage of spending to stay in the region. This lack of diversification results in products being purchased from outside of the area.

The economic impact of \$7,037,000 is the total value of resources used to supply those goods and services purchased. Therefore economic impacts can also be measured in the quantity of resources used instead of the value of those resources. Part of the \$7,037,000 of value comes from the resource of labor. The amount of labor needed to supply the goods and services demanded is equal to 141 full time equivalent jobs. A full time equivalent job is a measurement of labor equivalent to 2000 hours of labor.

Various sectors of the regional economy are impacted differently from visitor spending. Visitors spend the largest portion of their expenditures on food, lodging, and amusement. Therefore impacts to these sectors will be the greatest. The eating and drinking establishment sector has the greatest impact with a value of approximately \$1,757,000. Hotel and lodging, and amusement and recreation sectors have impacts of \$1,586,000 and \$979,000 respectively.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS - PROPOSED PLAN

Visitation

The proposed plan for Raystown Lake will increase the availability of recreation activities for the lake area. The plan includes increasing camping sights by 346, other lodging by 448 rooms, trail miles by 13.5 miles, and Marina slips by 100 slips. The increase in visitation that corresponds with the proposed plan will approximately equal to 467,000 visitor days or 163,000 party visits.

The proposed plan differs significantly in the percentage of lodging available, excluding camping, at Raystown Lake. It is assumed that the increase of 448 rooms at the lake will impact the "other overnight" users such that the current other overnight use will increase from 5 percent of non-camping users to 10 percent. Since the proposed plan does not impact any other user

TABLE 5

ECONOMIC IMPACTS FROM NON-RESIDENT VISITATION

INDUSTRY	FINAL DEMAND	EMPLOYEE INCOME	VALUE ADDED	EMPLOYMENT
Agriculture, forestry	\$337,897	\$31,930	\$178,812	6.5
Mining	\$0	\$0	\$284	0.0
Construction	\$0	\$23,700	\$42,290	0.9
Manufacturing	\$314,481	\$113,390	\$159,511	4.6
Transportation	\$275,029	\$127,155	\$240,545	3.6
Recreational related wholesale	\$2,412	\$1,419	\$1,703	0.3
Other wholesale trade	\$1,277	\$568	\$851	0.0
Recreational related retail	\$11,353	\$6,812	\$6,671	0.3
Other retail trade	\$15,326	\$5,818	\$9,509	0.3
Finance, Insurance and real estate	\$732,419	\$86,000	\$773,574	3.8
Hotels and lodging	\$1,585,749	\$642,162	\$963,456	36.3
Laundry and cleaning	\$3,973	\$1,987	\$5,676	0.3
Other services	\$643,581	\$341,161	\$479,954	13.3
Eating and drinking places	\$1,757,181	\$481,373	\$853,472	38.4
Auto services	\$231,462	\$36,898	\$124,743	2.5
Other amusements	\$46,832	\$19,158	\$24,977	1.7
Amusement and recreation	\$979,350	\$365,578	\$582,699	27.4
Government enterprise	\$99,198	\$53,360	\$64,287	1.9
TOTAL	\$7,037,524	\$2,338,468	\$4,513,013	141.9

group in a way that would change their percentage of overall visitation, no other changes from the baseline condition will occur (see table 6).

Visitor Spending

Although the other overnight group of visitors are the smallest group by percentage of overall visitors, they spend more money per party group than the other 2 groups. They also have the highest percentage of non-resident recreation types which generate the economic impacts to the area.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS - PROPOSED PLAN

The estimated increase to visitation due to the proposed plan is 467,000 visitors. This increase in visitation will be responsible for an economic impact of approximately \$5,200,000. 142 full-time equivalent jobs will be needed to supply the labor necessary to produce these goods and services (see table 7)

Once again the sectors most effected will be the food, lodging, and amusement sectors. However, the hotel and lodging sector has the greatest economic impact of the proposed plan instead of the eating and drinking establishment sector which has the greatest impact under baseline conditions. Of the \$5,200,000 million in total impacts, the hotel and lodging sector will have impacts of \$1,500,000.

TABLE 6
 INCREASE IN VISITATION FROM PROPOSED PLAN
 ESTIMATE OF PARTY VISITS BY 12 SEGMENTS

VISITOR TYPE	PARTY VISITS		PARTY VISITS	
	GROUP TOTAL	SUBGROUP	GROUP TOTAL	SUBGROUP
LOCAL RESIDENTS				
DAY USERS	101,624		61.6%	
No Boat		40,650		24.7%
Boat		60,974		37.0%
CAMPERS	2,862		1.7%	
No Boat		1,717		1.0%
Boat		1,145		0.7%
OTHER OVERNIGHT	1,505		0.9%	
No Boat		1,204		0.7%
Boat		301		0.2%
NON-RESIDENTS				
DAY USERS	33,874		20.5%	
No Boat		23,712		14.4%
Boat		10,162		6.2%
CAMPERS	11,449		6.9%	
No Boat		9,159		5.6%
Boat		2,290		1.4%
OTHER OVERNIGHT	13,550		8.2%	
No Boat		10,840		6.6%
Boat		2,710		1.6%
TOTAL PARTY VISITS	164,864	164,864	100.0%	100.0%

*NOTE: A party visit is calculated from the average number of participants in a group visiting the lake.
 2.8 visitors per day use groups.
 3.2 visitors per campers and other overnight groups.*

TABLE 7

**ECONOMIC IMPACTS FROM NON-RESIDENT VISITATION
ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED PLAN**
 1993 price level

INDUSTRY	FINAL DEMAND	EMPLOYEE INCOME	VALUE ADDED	EMPLOYMENT
Agriculture, forestry Mining	218,913 0	20,898 0	\$11,739 0	6.5 0.0
Construction	0	17,673	31,992	0.9
Manufacturing	215,430	79,851	111,972	4.6
Transportation	188,082	87,849	168,087	3.6
Recreational related wholesale Other wholesale trade	1,677 774	1,032 387	1,161 516	0.3 0.0
Recreational related retail Other retail trade	7,869 8,901	4,773 3,354	4,644 5,418	0.3 0.3
Finance, Insurance and real estate Hotels and lodging Laundry and cleaning	546,186 1,492,530 2,967	65,274 603,333 1,677	580,758 905,193 4,515	3.8 36.3 0.3
Other services Eating and drinking places Auto services	471,882 1,167,450 150,414	250,776 319,791 24,252	3,527 567,084 82,302	13.3 38.4 2.5
Other amusements Amusement and recreation Government enterprise	34,701 641,130 70,563	13,803 201,369 39,345	18,576 381,582 47,343	1.7 27.4 1.9
TOTAL	\$5,219,469	\$1,735,437	\$2,926,409	141.9

APPENDIX B

Public Involvement

APPENDIX B

Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to document the formal public involvement program implemented to provide the public with opportunities to contribute to and comment on the formulation of the 1994 Master Plan Update.

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Attachment A: Meetings with Special Groups

Attachment B: Public Workshop 1

Attachment C: Public Workshops 2 and 3

Attachment D: Public Workshop 4

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT REPORT

1.0 Introduction

The U.S. Congress authorized the update of the Raystown Lake Master Plan in Section 318 of the 1992 Water Resources Development Act. The Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is the agency authorized to accomplish the plan update. Corps policy encourages the participation of the public in the planning process (ER 1130-2-435).

A public involvement program for the Raystown Lake Master Plan effort was designed and implemented by the Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, and its contractor, CH2M HILL.

This report documents the formal public involvement program that was implemented to provide the public with opportunities to contribute to and comment on the formulation of the master plan throughout the planning process.

1.1 Purpose of Program

The purpose of the public involvement program for the update of the Raystown Lake Master Plan is twofold:

- to provide opportunities for the citizens of Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, their elected representatives, and representatives of Raystown Lake user groups to offer ideas, state preferences for alternative plan elements, and comment on the draft proposed plan;
- to inform interested persons on key events, alternative and proposed plans, and decisions made by the Corps during the planning process.

1.2 Structure of Program

The public involvement program for the RLMP update consisted of publicity, public workshops and meetings, newsletter, news releases, and articles. Public involvement activities were used to inform concerned individuals and agencies about the planning process, to gather information about the values, concerns, and ideas of participants regarding the lake, and to provide information on the project status. Meetings and workshops were scheduled at key points in the update process so that public reaction could be factored into planning decisions. Newsletters were also scheduled to provide information about future meetings and other projects actions, and to provide additional opportunities for public comment.

Publicity. Publicity for the public involvement program was achieved through well-publicized public workshops, meetings with local committees, news releases, public service announcements, flyers and newsletters. The mailing list for the newsletters was assembled from names provided by Project staff, and local elected officials, and from the sign-in sheets and comment cards at the public workshops.

Workshops. Four workshops were held during the planning process. The workshops were announced in area newspapers, radio stations, and in the project newsletters. Corps project personnel also contacted user groups to assure their leadership knew about the workshops. Section 1 of Attachments B, C, and D list the newspapers to which workshop announcements were sent for the workshops. A flyer was also posted before the second and third workshops to supplement the newspaper and radio announcements.

Meetings with Special Groups. In addition to the public workshops, Corps staff met with three groups for brainstorming sessions early in the planning process - the Huntingdon County Planning Committee, the Broad Top Ambassadors Group, and a focus group comprised of Federal and state agencies. Corps staff also met with representatives from Juniata College to obtain their ideas on the future development and use of the entire lake, the Juniata College Field Station and, in particular, college faculty comments on plan alternatives.

Newsletters. A series of three newsletters was sent to interested persons and to federal, state, and local agencies. The newsletters explained the planning process, presented the results of workshops, and outlined alternative and draft proposed plans as the project unfolded. The newsletters also announced future workshops and provided additional opportunities to comment.

1.3 Relationship to Planning Process

The planning process consisted of six steps. Table 1 shows how public involvement program activities related to the planning steps.

Table 1.
Relationship of the Planning Process to the Public Involvement Program Activities

Planning Process	Public Involvement Program Activity	General Schedule
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3. Evaluation of plan alternatives	Second set of public workshops, meetings with Juniata College representatives	July, 1993
4. Preparation of the proposed master plan	Results from public involvement in step 3 applied	August, 1993
5. Public and agency comment	Public Workshop 4, Newsletter No. 2: provide information on plan status at Public Workshop 4	September-December, 1993
6. Preparation of final master plan	Newsletter No. 3: provide information on recommended plan	January-March, 1994

1.4 Participants

Many citizens, community leaders, representatives of business, Juniata College, and project user groups participated in the planning effort through attendance at public workshops, and special meetings with Corps staff, and by filling out comment cards and sending letters.

The Huntingdon County Planning Committee and the Broad Top Ambassadors Group met with Corps staff early in the project to discuss the plan update and to generate ideas for plan alternatives. These two groups are made up of community leaders, county and township agency staff members, and representatives of the media, local business, and user groups. The Corps also met with representatives from state and federal agencies to discuss similar issues. Attachment A contains a list of attendees at these meetings and a summary of the discussions.

Table 2 lists the number of persons attending workshops and meetings sponsored by the Corps of Engineers for the Master Plan update. Section 2 of Attachments B, C, and D contain the attendee lists for these public involvement events.

Table 2.
Number of Attendees at Raystown Lake Master Plan Public Workshops and Meetings

Event	Date	Location	Number of Attendees (1)
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Public Meeting 5: Presentation of Master Plan	March or April 1994 (to be announced)	(to be announced)	

(1) Does not include Corps staff attendance.

2.0 Chronology

The public involvement program was implemented between January 1993 and March, 1994. Table 3 presents the dates when key elements in the program occurred.

Table 3. Key Dates in the Public Involvement Program	
Program Activity	Date
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Meeting with Federal and state agencies	February 11, 1993
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Workshop 3	July 13, 1993
Newsletter No. 2	October, 1993
Workshop 4	October 25, 1993
Newsletter No. 3	March, 1994

3.0 Activities and Results

The workshops were designed to involve the active participation of all attendees.

3.1 Brainstorming Sessions

Two preliminary introduction meetings and two brainstorming sessions were held early in the project, with the Huntingdon County Planning Committee and the Broad Top Ambassadors Group.

The purpose of the introduction meetings was to establish contract with two groups that are actively involved in local issues and promotion. The purpose of brainstorming sessions was to obtain information on values, issues, and ideas that should be considered in the planning process and the plan alternatives. At each of the brainstorming sessions, participants were asked to answer the following questions:

- What is good about the Raystown Lake Project?
- What problems are you aware of at Raystown Lake?
- What would you like to see in the future at Raystown Lake?
- If this were your lake, what would you do?

3.2 Public Workshops

Public Workshop 1.

The purpose of the first public workshop was to introduce the planning process to the public and to solicit issues and ideas from them on management and use of Raystown Lake in brainstorming sessions. Section 1 of Attachment B contains an information sheet about the planning process handed out at the first workshop.

After presenting project background information, Corps staff organized attendees into 5 groups to discuss the same four questions listed in section 3.1. A discussion facilitator encouraged participation by everyone in each group and a scribe listed all answers on large pads.

After each group had brainstormed responses to all questions, the results were posted around the room and a group spokesperson presented the group's answers to all attendees. Then each attendee was given a chance to indicate which seven of all the ideas posted he or she favored. The results of this exercise are listed in Section 3 of Attachment B. The results were summarized in Newsletter No. 1 and helped to shape the alternative plans.

Public Workshops 2 and 3.

The purpose of the second and third workshops was to present six plan alternatives to the public and to obtain their reaction to individual facilities in the various alternatives. The six alternatives were based on "themes" geared to different user groups, such as fishermen and hunters, families, hikers, and campers. The two workshops were conducted in the same way on two days, one in Saxton and the other in Smithfield, near Huntingdon.

Each workshop was set up as an open house so that attendees could explore the six alternatives at their own pace. A project staff person met arriving attendees and gave them an instruction sheet on the workshop. The plan alternatives were set up in information centers, each center containing a large scale map of an alternative, an information sheet about the alternative (given to each attendee), and a detailed listing of the facilities, elements, and programs making up each alternative. A Corps staff

member was at each information center to greet attendees and explain the alternative to them.

After visiting all six information centers, attendees were guided to a discussion center to ask questions and discuss the plan alternatives with project staff. Finally, attendees were asked to complete a preference form on which they indicated the facilities they would most like to see included in the plan and those they would not like to see included.

Instructions, information sheets, preference forms, and the results of the first workshop are presented in Attachment C, sections 3-6.

The preference form also asked attendees at workshops 2 and 3 how they heard about the workshops. Table 4 presents the answers to this question.

Medium	Attendees Listing		
	One Medium	Two Media	Three Media
Newspaper	14	2	3
Corps Newsletter	12	2	3
Friend/Colleague	5	1	-
Interest Group Announcement	4	-	-
First Workshop Announcement	-	2	-
Radio	3	2	-
Poster	1	1	-
No Answer	11	-	-

¹ Responses are from participants in Workshops 2 and 3.

Public Workshop 4.

The purpose of the workshop held October 25 at the Smithfield Fire Hall was to present and discuss with the public the draft proposed plan for the Raystown Lake Project.

Three sets of maps showing the locations of proposed facilities and illustrative site sketches of facilities were displayed at the front and sides of the meeting area. The planning process was reviewed and the process the Corps used in the selection of the

facilities for the draft proposed plan was presented. The audience was informed about the 30 day public review period for comments and where written comments should be sent.

Both the planning objectives and the facilities selected were derived in part from public comment during earlier workshops. The proposed facilities or facility upgrades were presented using the large scale map at the front of the room.

Attendees were asked to write general questions about the proposed draft plan on cards provided by Corps staff. The questions were collected and answered by Corps staff. The questions and comment cards submitted by attendees are reproduced in Attachment D.

The Corps reviewed the status of user fees, a topic that was unrelated to the master plan, but which was in the news.

Public Workshop 5.

The fifth workshop will provide information on the final approved Raystown Lake Master Plan. The workshop will be held after this document is printed.

3.3 Newsletters

The public involvement process used the series of newsletters to keep the interested public and agency personnel informed about the general progress of the master planning effort. Three newsletters were prepared. Sections 1 - 3 of Attachment E present the three newsletters (Newsletter No. 3 will be published after this document is printed).

3.4 News Release and Press Coverage of the Planning Process

One news release was prepared and provided to local press as the basis for news stories about the Raystown Lake master plan update. The news release is provided in Section 4 of Attachment E; articles from local newspapers about the planning process are presented in Section 5 of Attachment E.

4.0 Summary

At the first workshop, attendees provided nearly all the ideas and concepts for the formulation of plan alternatives (see Section 3, Attachment B). In the second and third workshops, participants provided guidance for the Corps on selection of facilities from the six alternatives for inclusion in the draft master plan. Many of the facilities favored by the public in the preference survey at the workshops are included in the draft master plan:

- Weaver Falls: upgrade boat launch
- Hopewell: Heritage Farm
- Shy Beaver: hike-in/boat-to camping
- Batman Run: upgrade facilities
- Seven Points: visitor center
- Seven Points: drive-to camping
- Area 5, Peninsula 2: fishing tournament area with small boat marina
- Area 5, Peninsula 2: shore fishing

Figure 1 shows several of the comment cards and comments written in on the preference forms from citizens who were involved in the public involvement program and attended the workshops. All comment cards received are reproduced in Sections 4, 7, and 5 of Attachments B and C and D, respectively.

Comments: Maximize cultural, environmental type of development with carefully managed economic development so as not to drastically change the natural flavor of the Raystown Lake area. Avoid over commercialization / causeway

OPEN Areas

EASTERN Side

Area be on Funk's Rd. Leave over 100' open in winter for viewing, Promoting! There's hardly anywhere to view birds in wint.

Interested in seeing wildlife conservation, Mgmt & Waterfront pro areas be in the m plan as well as alcohol control.

Comments: Need to improve access area to lake (parking areas) & measures (tolls) to people in area. On both side of lake fishing areas to be allowed.

Comments: I DON'T like the idea of RESTRICTED AREAS FOR CANOES AND SMALL BOATS. THERE IS AN ABUNDANCE OF PLACES TO CANOE IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA BUT RAY-TOWN IS THE ONLY PLACE THAT CAN HANDLE BIG BOATS. THE LAST THING I WANT TO SEE WHEN I'M BOATING ON RAYSTOWN IS A GOLF COURSE. THE WILDERNESS FEEL ALONG THIS LAKE IS WHAT MAKES IT SO UNIQUE.

THERE IS PLENTY OF LAND IN THE SURROUNDING AREA FOR DEVELOPMENT. PLEASE LEAVE THE SHORELINE ALONE. NO EXCLUSIVE USE AGREEMENT FOR SURE. MAYBE ONE MORE BOAT LAUNCH, SAME SPACE FOR JUNIAT COLLEGE ACTIVITY. A REAL ALICE

Comments: We attended the Public Workshop for the R Plan which we found very impressive. However, we were disappointed to find that those in attendance showed no concern about the recycling program, which we hope will be continued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Raystown Lake.

Comments: Need a separate area for tournaments. Approximately 1 or 200 parking area.

Better patrolling needed on the lake along with alecohol is a definite problem.

Figure 1. Sample of Comments Received from the Public on the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update.

Attachments

Attachment A: Meetings with Special Groups

Section:

1. Meeting with Huntingdon County Planning Group
2. Meeting with Broad Top Ambassadors Club
3. Meeting with Federal and state agencies

Attachment B: Public Workshop 1

Section:

1. Public notice and project information sheet
2. Attendee list
3. Ideas from the workshop
4. Comments received (comment cards and letters)

Attachment C: Public Workshops 2 and 3

Section:

1. Public notice and poster
2. Attendee lists
3. Workshop instructions
4. Information sheets on plan alternatives
5. Preference forms
6. Results of the preference survey
7. Comments on alternative plans

Attachment D: Public Workshop 4 (scheduled for October; to be included in final report)

Section:

1. Public notice
2. Attendee list
3. Workshop instructions
4. Information sheet on draft proposed plan
5. Public comment on draft proposed plan

Attachment A: Meetings with Special Groups

Section:

1. Brainstorming meeting with Huntingdon County Planning Group
2. Brainstroming meeting with Broad Top Ambassadors Club
3. Brainstorming meeting with Federal and State Agencies

Section 1. Meeting with Huntingdon County Planning Group

13 January 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Brainstorming Meeting with Huntingdon County Planning Committee

1. On 7 January 1993, part of the Raystown Master Plan update study team met with the Huntingdon County Planning Committee. Twelve members of the committee were present (enclosure 1). The purpose of this meeting was to bring the committee up to date on the master plan project and start identifying issues and concerns that the master plan update should address.

2. Members of the study team opened the meeting by soliciting the Committee's comments on what is good about the project. Committee members were all given an opportunity to list as many ideas as they wished. The purpose of listing the positive items first was to start with a positive perspective and also to get the group comfortable with the brainstorming concept. Enclosure 2 is a complete list of the ideas the Committee thought were good about the project.

3. The Huntingdon committee was then asked to list items that they feel are negative about the Raystown Lake project. Again, each person in the Committee was given the opportunity to list as many items as they wished. There was some discussion and disagreement within the group but every item was listed. Enclosure 3 is a complete list of what the Committee felt was negative about the project.

4. After a short break, the Committee was tasked to identify broad issues, problems, or concerns they had about the Raystown project. The broad issues are identified as any concern that the group or individual might have regarding the plans for management or development at the project. These issues represent the most important items that the updated master plan should address. Enclosure 4 is a complete list of the items the Committee felt were issues, problems or concerns.

5. After identifying the positive, negatives, and broad issues, the group was then asked to brainstorm "Ideas and Ideals." The question was posed to the group: "If you could manage Raystown as an individual and not worry about rules, regulations, or laws, what would you do?" "What would be your vision of the future for the lake?" Once again, every member of the committee had a chance to contribute as many ideas they could think of. After the list was completed, and everyone agreed about the meaning of each item, members were asked to "vote" by placing dots next to the items they considered most important. This action is to help the study team identify high priority ideas that should be examined through the master plan study. Enclosure 5 is a list of the "ideas and ideals" in priority order.

6. The meeting concluded with a short discussion on how the information will be used and an invitation to Committee members to stay active in the public involvement program.



DONALD P. SNYDER
Chief, Natural Resources Management Section

5 Encls
as

BRAINSTORMING MEETING
HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING COMMITTEE
7 JANUARY 1993

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
FRANK BURGGRAF	Bedford County Planning Commission Courthouse 203 South Juiana Street Bedford, PA 15522	814-623-4827
RICHARD STAHL	Huntingdon County Planning Commission County Courthouse Huntingdon, PA 16652	814-643-5091
DAVE OSBOURNE	Lake Raystown Resort	814-658-3500
ANN MOLOSKY	Lincoln Caverns	814-643-0268
LEE R. WILSON	Huntingdon County Commissioner	814-643-3091
DEBORAH HAMANN	Orbisonia Borough Council P.O. Box 44 Orbisonia, PA 17243	814-447-5481
MICHAEL KEATING	Huntingdon County Business & Industry 241 Mifflin Street Huntingdon, PA 16652	814-643-4322
ANDY PATTERSON	Huntingdon County Conservation District RD #1, Box 7C Huntingdon, PA 16652	814-627-1627
NANCY L. EDMUNDSON	Huntingdon County Tourist Promotion Agency 241 Mifflin Street Huntingdon, PA 16652	814-643-4310
NICK LAMBERT	Raystown Striper Club P.O. Box 10 Entriken, PA 16638	814-658-2187
DICK FURRY	Huntingdon County Federation of Sports- mens Clubs 319 Valleyview Road Huntingdon, PA 16652	814-643-1565
VANGIE ROBINSON	305 12th Street Huntingdon, PA 16652	814-643-0523
JUDE HARRINGTON	Raystown Lake, COE	
DWIGHT BEALL	Raystown Lake, COE	
CAROL ANDERSON-AUSTRA	Planning Division, COE	
CORI BROWN	Operations Division, COE	
DON SNYDER	Operations Division, COE	

BRAINSTORMING MEETING

Huntingdon County Planning Committee

7 January 1993

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Frank L. Bunggraf, Bedford, PA.		623-4827
Richard Stahl	H.C.P.C.	643-5091
Dane Osborne	C.R.R.&L.	658-3500
Ann Holosky	Lincoln Caverns	643-0268
Lee R. Wilson Dw. 5th Bn.	Huntingdon Commission - COE	643-3405 447-5771
Richard Hansen	Orbisonia	
Mark Stahl	Huntingdon Co. Business & Industry	643-4326
Cori Brown	COE	412-962-3693
Jude HARRINGTON	COE	658-3405
Anon Patterson	Huntingdon Cons. Dist.	627-1627
Nancy L. Edmundson	Hunt. C. T.P.T.	643-064
Nick Lambert	Raystown Shiner	658-2187
Dick Ferry	Hunt. Co. Rehabilitation of sportsmen's club, 219 Valley View Rd.	643-1363
Yankee Robinson	305-12th Street, Huntingdon, PA 16652 - 814/643-	

POSITIVE ITEMS AT RAYSTOWN LAKE

1. Aesthetic Appeal
2. Draws Tourists - Money
3. Create Jobs
4. Undeveloped
5. Unique Habitat
6. Variety of Attractions
7. Water Quality
8. Quality of Experience
9. Natural Place
10. Promotes Family Values
11. Excellent Hunting
12. Diversity of Wildlife
13. Allows for Increase of Small Business
14. Non-Commercial
15. It's Free
16. Historic Resources
17. Topography
18. It's Used
19. Tranquillity
20. Little User Problems
21. Flood Control
22. Peaceful Retreat
23. Largeness
24. Clean
25. Beautiful
26. Less Restrictions Compared to Others
27. People and Friendships
28. Wildflowers/Photography
29. Good Management
30. Good Anchor for Greenway to connect with Bedford County
31. Cliffs/Jumping/Diving
32. Snorkling
33. Fall Colors
34. Loons
35. Eagles/Birdwatching
36. Wholesome Youth Environment
37. Amphitheater/Cultural Activated
38. Relaxation
39. Potential for Tourism Development
40. Increases in Real Estate Value
41. Sense of Ownership/Stewardship
42. Hiking
43. Swimming
44. Water Skiing
45. Camping
46. Boating
47. Social Spot
48. Volunteers

NEGATIVE ITEMS AT RAYSTOWN LAKE

1. Inaccessible
2. User Irresponsibility
3. Overcrowding on Weekends - Parking
4. Abuse of "No Wake" area
5. Sewage in Lake
6. Lack of Environmental Education performed at Lake
7. Potential to Overcommercialize
8. Not Enough Camping
9. Lack of Disabled Access
10. Lack of Use on Trails
11. Limited Access
12. Beach Front Erosion
13. Lack of Off-Season Activities
14. No Visitor Center to Host Environmental Education Programs
15. Lack of Opportunities for Local Residents
16. Lack of Recreation Diversity
17. Lack of Marked Trails
18. Lack of Public Transportation Access
19. Project Trails don't connect with Regional Trails
20. Lack of Scenic Drive
21. Lack of Shoreline Access for Fishing
22. No Canoe Launches
23. Heavy Wakes
24. No Backcountry Camping
25. Fragmented Marketing Efforts
26. Lack of Facilities for an Aging Population
27. Too Many People
28. Red Tape
29. No Convention Center
30. Lack of Liquor
31. No Golf Course

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

1. Protecting Environmentally Sensitive Areas
2. Lake Level Management
3. Lack of Total Local Control
4. Demands for Water/Conflict
5. Lack of Sewage Treatment
6. Lack of Infrastructure
7. Development vs. Conservation
8. Privatization
9. Living with and Developing within Established Regs
10. Lack of Use of Existing Facilities
11. Partnership/Funding
12. Increasing Population Impacts on Existing Resources
13. No Liquor License
14. Lack of Convention Center
15. Conflicts within User Groups
16. Prohibitive Regulations
17. Limiting Horsepower
18. Lakefront Development vs. Buffer Development
19. Lack of Land Use Planning
20. Recognizing the Value of Tourism
21. Sanitation Facilities on Boats
22. Pollution from Boats

Ideas/Ideals

1.	Conference Center	9 Votes
2.	Controlled Development for Optimum Cost Efficiency	7 Votes
3.	Interpretive Center	6 Votes
4.	Development of Winter Activities	6 Votes
5.	Cabins/More Lodging in Centralized Area (Third Developed Site)	6 Votes
6.	Small Craft Marina Opened 24 Hours	5 Votes
7.	Identify and Redesign Under Used Facilities (7 Points)	4 Votes
8.	Improve Public Relations Efforts/Better Coordination/Cooperation between Public and Private	3 Votes
9.	Create a Citizens Advisory Committee	3 Votes
10.	Off-Site Development Coordination with County Planning Efforts	3 Votes
11.	Ask Cong. Shuster for Promotional Funding	2 Votes
12.	Zoning Lake Areas for Different Activities	2 Votes
13.	Integrated Athletic Facilities (softball, basketball, etc.)	1 Vote
14.	Visitor Centers/Cooperative Associations	1 Vote
15.	Universal Access for Facilities/Areas	1 Vote
16.	Smallcraft Marina with Cabins	1 Vote
17.	Underwater Observation Center	0 Votes
18.	Research and Development Area for Watercraft	0 Votes
19.	Areas Reserved for Divers	0 Votes
20.	Central Reservation Center	0 Votes
21.	DER Partnership (ie. Concession, Lake Access from Trough Creek)	0 Votes
22.	Expanded Trail Network	0 Votes
23.	Creating a Regional Gateway	0 Votes

Section 2. Meeting with Broad Top Ambassadors Club



APPENDIX B

Public Involvement

APPENDIX B

Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to document the formal public involvement program implemented to provide the public with opportunities to contribute to and comment on the formulation of the 1994 Master Plan Update.

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Attachment A: Meetings with Special Groups

Attachment B: Public Workshop 1

Attachment C: Public Workshops 2 and 3

Attachment D: Public Workshop 4

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT REPORT

1.0 Introduction

The U.S. Congress authorized the update of the Raystown Lake Master Plan in Section 318 of the 1992 Water Resources Development Act. The Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is the agency authorized to accomplish the plan update. Corps policy encourages the participation of the public in the planning process (ER 1130-2-435).

A public involvement program for the Raystown Lake Master Plan effort was designed and implemented by the Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, and its contractor, CH2M HILL.

This report documents the formal public involvement program that was implemented to provide the public with opportunities to contribute to and comment on the formulation of the master plan throughout the planning process.

1.1 Purpose of Program

The purpose of the public involvement program for the update of the Raystown Lake Master Plan is twofold:

- to provide opportunities for the citizens of Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, their elected representatives, and representatives of Raystown Lake user groups to offer ideas, state preferences for alternative plan elements, and comment on the draft proposed plan;
- to inform interested persons on key events, alternative and proposed plans, and decisions made by the Corps during the planning process.

1.2 Structure of Program

The public involvement program for the RLMP update consisted of publicity, public workshops and meetings, newsletter, news releases, and articles. Public involvement activities were used to inform concerned individuals and agencies about the planning process, to gather information about the values, concerns, and ideas of participants regarding the lake, and to provide information on the project status. Meetings and workshops were scheduled at key points in the update process so that public reaction could be factored into planning decisions. Newsletters were also scheduled to provide information about future meetings and other projects actions, and to provide additional opportunities for public comment.

Publicity. Publicity for the public involvement program was achieved through well-publicized public workshops, meetings with local committees, news releases, public service announcements, flyers and newsletters. The mailing list for the newsletters was assembled from names provided by Project staff, and local elected officials, and from the sign-in sheets and comment cards at the public workshops.

Workshops. Four workshops were held during the planning process. The workshops were announced in area newspapers, radio stations, and in the project newsletters. Corps project personnel also contacted user groups to assure their leadership knew about the workshops. Section 1 of Attachments B, C, and D list the newspapers to which workshop announcements were sent for the workshops. A flyer was also posted before the second and third workshops to supplement the newspaper and radio announcements.

Meetings with Special Groups. In addition to the public workshops, Corps staff met with three groups for brainstorming sessions early in the planning process - the Huntingdon County Planning Committee, the Broad Top Ambassadors Group, and a focus group comprised of Federal and state agencies. Corps staff also met with representatives from Juniata College to obtain their ideas on the future development and use of the entire lake, the Juniata College Field Station and, in particular, college faculty comments on plan alternatives.

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1.4 Participants

Many citizens, community leaders, representatives of business, Juniata College, and project user groups participated in the planning effort through attendance at public workshops, and special meetings with Corps staff, and by filling out comment cards and sending letters.

The Huntingdon County Planning Committee and the Broad Top Ambassadors Group met with Corps staff early in the project to discuss the plan update and to generate ideas for plan alternatives. These two groups are made up of community leaders, county and township agency staff members, and representatives of the media, local business, and user groups. The Corps also met with representatives from state and federal agencies to discuss similar issues. Attachment A contains a list of attendees at these meetings and a summary of the discussions.

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3.0 Activities and Results

The workshops were designed to involve the active participation of all attendees.

3.1 Brainstorming Sessions

Two preliminary introduction meetings and two brainstorming sessions were held early in the project, with the Huntingdon County Planning Committee and the Broad Top Ambassadors Group.

The purpose of the introduction meetings was to establish contract with two groups that are actively involved in local issues and promotion. The purpose of brainstorming sessions was to obtain information on values, issues, and ideas that should be considered in the planning process and the plan alternatives. At each of the brainstorming sessions, participants were asked to answer the following questions:

- What is good about the Raystown Lake Project?
- What problems are you aware of at Raystown Lake?
- What would you like to see in the future at Raystown Lake?
- If this were your lake, what would you do?

3.2 Public Workshops

Public Workshop 1.

The purpose of the first public workshop was to introduce the planning process to the public and to solicit issues and ideas from them on management and use of Raystown Lake in brainstorming sessions. Section 1 of Attachment B contains an information sheet about the planning process handed out at the first workshop.

After presenting project background information, Corps staff organized attendees into 5 groups to discuss the same four questions listed in section 3.1. A discussion facilitator encouraged participation by everyone in each group and a scribe listed all answers on large pads.

After each group had brainstormed responses to all questions, the results were posted around the room and a group spokesperson presented the group's answers to all attendees. Then each attendee was given a chance to indicate which seven of all the ideas posted he or she favored. The results of this exercise are listed in Section 3 of Attachment B. The results were summarized in Newsletter No. 1 and helped to shape the alternative plans.

Public Workshops 2 and 3.

The purpose of the second and third workshops was to present six plan alternatives to the public and to obtain their reaction to individual facilities in the various alternatives. The six alternatives were based on "themes" geared to different user groups, such as fishermen and hunters, families, hikers, and campers. The two workshops were conducted in the same way on two days, one in Saxton and the other in Smithfield, near Huntingdon.

Each workshop was set up as an open house so that attendees could explore the six alternatives at their own pace. A project staff person met arriving attendees and gave them an instruction sheet on the workshop. The plan alternatives were set up in information centers, each center containing a large scale map of an alternative, an information sheet about the alternative (given to each attendee), and a detailed listing of the facilities, elements, and programs making up each alternative. A Corps staff

member was at each information center to greet attendees and explain the alternative to them.

After visiting all six information centers, attendees were guided to a discussion center to ask questions and discuss the plan alternatives with project staff. Finally, attendees were asked to complete a preference form on which they indicated the facilities they would most like to see included in the plan and those they would not like to see included.

Instructions, information sheets, preference forms, and the results of the first workshop are presented in Attachment C, sections 3-6.

The preference form also asked attendees at workshops 2 and 3 how they heard about the workshops. Table 4 presents the answers to this question.

Table 4. How Attendees Heard about the Workshops¹

Medium	Attendees Listing		
	One Medium	Two Media	Three Media
Newspaper	14	2	3
Corps Newsletter	12	2	3
Friend/Colleague	5	1	-
Interest Group Announcement	4	-	-
First Workshop Announcement	-	2	-
Radio	3	2	-
Poster	1	1	-
No Answer	11	-	-

¹ Responses are from participants in Workshops 2 and 3.

Public Workshop 4.

The purpose of the workshop held October 25 at the Smithfield Fire Hall was to present and discuss with the public the draft proposed plan for the Raystown Lake Project.

Three sets of maps showing the locations of proposed facilities and illustrative site sketches of facilities were displayed at the front and sides of the meeting area. The planning process was reviewed and the process the Corps used in the selection of the

facilities for the draft proposed plan was presented. The audience was informed about the 30 day public review period for comments and where written comments should be sent.

Both the planning objectives and the facilities selected were derived in part from public comment during earlier workshops. The proposed facilities or facility upgrades were presented using the large scale map at the front of the room.

Attendees were asked to write general questions about the proposed draft plan on cards provided by Corps staff. The questions were collected and answered by Corps staff. The questions and comment cards submitted by attendees are reproduced in Attachment D.

The Corps reviewed the status of user fees, a topic that was unrelated to the master plan, but which was in the news.

Public Workshop 5.

The fifth workshop will provide information on the final approved Raystown Lake Master Plan. The workshop will be held after this document is printed.

3.3 Newsletters

The public involvement process used the series of newsletters to keep the interested public and agency personnel informed about the general progress of the master planning effort. Three newsletters were prepared. Sections 1 - 3 of Attachment E present the three newsletters (Newsletter No. 3 will be published after this document is printed).

3.4 News Release and Press Coverage of the Planning Process

One news release was prepared and provided to local press as the basis for news stories about the Raystown Lake master plan update. The news release is provided in Section 4 of Attachment E; articles from local newspapers about the planning process are presented in Section 5 of Attachment E.

4.0 Summary

At the first workshop, attendees provided nearly all the ideas and concepts for the formulation of plan alternatives (see Section 3, Attachment B). In the second and third workshops, participants provided guidance for the Corps on selection of facilities from the six alternatives for inclusion in the draft master plan. Many of the facilities favored by the public in the preference survey at the workshops are included in the draft master plan:

- Weaver Falls: upgrade boat launch
- Hopewell: Heritage Farm
- Shy Beaver: hike-in/boat-to camping
- Tatman Run: upgrade facilities
- Seven Points: visitor center
- Seven Points: drive-to camping
- Area 5, Peninsula 2: fishing tournament area with small boat marina
- Area 5, Peninsula 2: shore fishing

Figure 1 shows several of the comment cards and comments written in on the preference forms from citizens who were involved in the public involvement program and attended the workshops. All comment cards received are reproduced in Sections 4, 7, and 5 of Attachments B and C and D, respectively.

Comments: Maximize cultural, environmental type of development with carefully managed economic development so as not to drastically change the natural flavor of the Raystown Lake area. Avoid over commercialization / causeway

OPEN Areas
EASTERN SIDE

Interested in seeing wildlife conservation, & Mgmt & Waterfront pro areas be in the master plan as well as alcohol control.

Need to improve access area to lake parking

Comments: I need to lake parking areas or less than 100' from people as area on side of the lake fishing from boats be allowed.

Comments: I DON'T LIKE THE IDEA OF RESTRICTED AREAS FOR CANOES AND SMALL BOATS. THERE IS AN ABUNDANCE OF PLACES TO CANOE IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA BUT EPH-TOWN IS THE ONLY PLACE THAT CAN HANDLE BIG BOATS. THE LAST THING I WANT TO SEE WHEN I'M BOATING ON RAYSTOWN IS A GOLF COURSE. THE WILDERNESS FEEL ALONG THE LAKE IS WHAT MAKES IT SO UNIQUE. THERE IS PLENTY OF LAND IN THE SURROUNDING AREA FOR DEVELOPMENT PLEASE LEAVE THE SHORELINE ALONE. NO EXCLUSIVE USE DEVELOPMENT FOR USE. MAYBE ONE MORE BOAT LAUNCH, SOME SPACE FOR JUNIOR SOFTBALL ACTIVITY, A REAL NICE RESTAURANT ON THE PENINSULA SOUTH OF THE DAM, AND IMPROVEMENTS TO POINTS.

Comments: We attended the Public Workshop for the Raystown Lake Master Plan which we found very impressive. However, we were disappointed to find that those in attendance showed no concern about the recycling program, which we hope will be continued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Raystown Lake.

Comments: Need a separate area for tournaments! Approximately 100-200 parking area.

Better patrolling needed on the lake along with alcohol is a definite problem.

Figure 1. Sample of Comments Received from the Public on the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update.

Attachments

Attachment A: Meetings with Special Groups

Section:

1. Meeting with Huntingdon County Planning Group
2. Meeting with Broad Top Ambassadors Club
3. Meeting with Federal and state agencies

Attachment B: Public Workshop 1

Section:

1. Public notice and project information sheet
2. Attendee list
3. Ideas from the workshop
4. Comments received (comment cards and letters)

Attachment C: Public Workshops 2 and 3

Section:

1. Public notice and poster
2. Attendee lists
3. Workshop instructions
4. Information sheets on plan alternatives
5. Preference forms
6. Results of the preference survey
7. Comments on alternative plans

Attachment D: Public Workshop 4 (scheduled for October; to be included in final report)

Section:

1. Public notice
2. Attendee list
3. Workshop instructions
4. Information sheet on draft proposed plan
5. Public comment on draft proposed plan

Attachment A: Meetings with Special Groups

Section:

1. Brainstorming meeting with Huntingdon County Planning Group
2. Brainstroming meeting with Broad Top Ambassadors Club
3. Brainstorming meeting with Federal and State Agencies

Section 1. Meeting with Huntingdon County Planning Group

13 January 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Brainstorming Meeting with Huntingdon County Planning Committee

1. On 7 January 1993, part of the Raystown Master Plan update study team met with the Huntingdon County Planning Committee. Twelve members of the committee were present (enclosure 1). The purpose of this meeting was to bring the committee up to date on the master plan project and start identifying issues and concerns that the master plan update should address.

2. Members of the study team opened the meeting by soliciting the Committee's comments on what is good about the project. Committee members were all given an opportunity to list as many ideas as they wished. The purpose of listing the positive items first was to start with a positive perspective and also to get the group comfortable with the brainstorming concept. Enclosure 2 is a complete list of the ideas the Committee thought were good about the project.

3. The Huntingdon committee was then asked to list items that they feel are negative about the Raystown Lake project. Again, each person in the Committee was given the opportunity to list as many items as they wished. There was some discussion and disagreement within the group but every item was listed. Enclosure 3 is a complete list of what the Committee felt was negative about the project.

4. After a short break, the Committee was tasked to identify broad issues, problems, or concerns they had about the Raystown project. The broad issues are identified as any concern that the group or individual might have regarding the plans for management or development at the project. These issues represent the most important items that the updated master plan should address. Enclosure 4 is a complete list of the items the Committee felt were issues, problems or concerns.

5. After identifying the positive, negatives, and broad issues, the group was then asked to brainstorm "Ideas and Ideals." The question was posed to the group: "If you could manage Raystown as an individual and not worry about rules, regulations, or laws, what would you do?" "What would be your vision of the future for the lake?" Once again, every member of the committee had a chance to contribute as many ideas they could think of. After the list was completed, and everyone agreed about the meaning of each item, members were asked to "vote" by placing dots next to the items they considered most important. This action is to help the study team identify high priority ideas that should be examined through the master plan study. Enclosure 5 is a list of the "ideas and ideals" in priority order.

6. The meeting concluded with a short discussion on how the information will be used and an invitation to Committee members to stay active in the public involvement program.



DONALD P. SNYDER
Chief, Natural Resources Management Section

5 Encls
as

BRAINSTORMING MEETING
HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING COMMITTEE
7 JANUARY 1993

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
FRANK BURGGRAF	Bedford County Planning Commission Courthouse 203 South Juiana Street Bedford, PA 15522	814-623-4827
RICHARD STAHL	Huntingdon County Planning Commission County Courthouse Huntingdon, PA 16652	814-643-5091
DAVE OSBOURNE	Lake Raystown Resort	814-658-3500
ANN MOLOSKY	Lincoln Caverns	814-643-0268
LEE R. WILSON	Huntingdon County Commissioner	814-643-3091
DEBORAH HAMANN	Orbisonia Borough Council P.O. Box 44 Orbisonia, PA 17243	814-447-5481
MICHAEL KEATING	Huntingdon County Business & Industry 241 Mifflin Street Huntingdon, PA 16652	814-643-4322
ANDY PATTERSON	Huntingdon County Conservation District RD #1, Box 7C Huntingdon, PA 16652	814-627-1627
NANCY L. EDMUNDSON	Huntingdon County Tourist Promotion Agency 241 Mifflin Street Huntingdon, PA 16652	814-643-4310
NICK LAMBERT	Raystown Stripper Club P.O. Box 10 Entriiken, PA 16638	814-658-2187
DICK FURRY	Huntingdon County Federation of Sports- mens Clubs 319 Valleyview Road Huntingdon, PA 16652	814-643-1565
VANGIE ROBINSON	305 12th Street Huntingdon, PA 16652	814-643-0523
JUDE HARRINGTON	Raystown Lake, COE	
DWIGHT BEALL	Raystown Lake, COE	
CAROL ANDERSON-AUSTRA	Planning Division, COE	
CORI BROWN	Operations Division, COE	
DON SNYDER	Operations Division, COE	

BRAINSTORMING MEETING

Huntingdon County Planning Committee

7 January 1993

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Frank L. Bungman	Bedford, PA.	623-4827
Richard Stahl	H.C.P.C.	643-5091
Dane Osborne	C.R.R.&L.	658-3500
Ann Holosky	Lincoln Caverns	643-0268
Lee R. Wilson	Huntingdon Commission	643-3
Dwight Baier	COE	658-3405
Richard Hansen	Orvisonia	497-5791
Mark Slat	Huntingdon Co. Business & Industry	643-4321
Cori Braun	COE	410-962-3693
Jude Harrington	COE	658-3405
Aaron Patterson	Huntingdon Co. Cons. Dist.	627-1627
Nancy L. Edmundson	Hunt. Co. T.P.T.	643-064
Nick Lambert	Raystown Super	658-2181
Dick Ferry	Hunt. Co. Publications of Springsteen's Club	643-1578
Yankee Robinson	305-12 th Street, Huntingdon, PA 16652 - 814/643	219 VALLEYVIEW RD

POSITIVE ITEMS AT RAYSTOWN LAKE

1. Aesthetic Appeal
2. Draws Tourists - Money
3. Create Jobs
4. Undeveloped
5. Unique Habitat
6. Variety of Attractions
7. Water Quality
8. Quality of Experience
9. Natural Place
10. Promotes Family Values
11. Excellent Hunting
12. Diversity of Wildlife
13. Allows for Increase of Small Business
14. Non-Commercial
15. It's Free
16. Historic Resources
17. Topography
18. It's Used
19. Tranquillity
20. Little User Problems
21. Flood Control
22. Peaceful Retreat
23. Largeness
24. Clean
25. Beautiful
26. Less Restrictions Compared to Others
27. People and Friendships
28. Wildflowers/Photography
29. Good Management
30. Good Anchor for Greenway to connect with Bedford County
31. Cliffs/Jumping/Diving
32. Snorkling
33. Fall Colors
34. Loons
35. Eagles/Birdwatching
36. Wholesome Youth Environment
37. Amphitheater/Cultural Activated
38. Relaxation
39. Potential for Tourism Development
40. Increases in Real Estate Value
41. Sense of Ownership/Stewardship
42. Hiking
43. Swimming
44. Water Skiing
45. Camping
46. Boating
47. Social Spot
48. Volunteers

NEGATIVE ITEMS AT RAYSTOWN LAKE

1. Inaccessible
2. User Irresponsibility
3. Overcrowding on Weekends - Parking
4. Abuse of "No Wake" area
5. Sewage in Lake
6. Lack of Environmental Education performed at Lake
7. Potential to Overcommercialize
8. Not Enough Camping
9. Lack of Disabled Access
10. Lack of Use on Trails
11. Limited Access
12. Beach Front Erosion
13. Lack of Off-Season Activities
14. No Visitor Center to Host Environmental Education Programs
15. Lack of Opportunities for Local Residents
16. Lack of Recreation Diversity
17. Lack of Marked Trails
18. Lack of Public Transportation Access
19. Project Trails don't connect with Regional Trails
20. Lack of Scenic Drive
21. Lack of Shoreline Access for Fishing
22. No Canoe Launches
23. Heavy Wakes
24. No Backcountry Camping
25. Fragmented Marketing Efforts
26. Lack of Facilities for an Aging Population
27. Too Many People
28. Red Tape
29. No Convention Center
30. Lack of Liquor
31. No Golf Course

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

1. Protecting Environmentally Sensitive Areas
2. Lake Level Management
3. Lack of Total Local Control
4. Demands for Water/Conflict
5. Lack of Sewage Treatment
6. Lack of Infrastructure
7. Development vs. Conservation
8. Privatization
9. Living with and Developing within Established Regs
10. Lack of Use of Existing Facilities
11. Partnership/Funding
12. Increasing Population Impacts on Existing Resources
13. No Liquor License
14. Lack of Convention Center
15. Conflicts within User Groups
16. Prohibitive Regulations
17. Limiting Horsepower
18. Lakefront Development vs. Buffer Development
19. Lack of Land Use Planning
20. Recognizing the Value of Tourism
21. Sanitation Facilities on Boats
22. Pollution from Boats

Ideas/Ideals

1. Conference Center	9 Votes
2. Controlled Development for Optimum Cost Efficiency	7 Votes
3. Interpretive Center	6 Votes
4. Development of Winter Activities	6 Votes
5. Cabins/More Lodging in Centralized Area (Third Developed Site)	6 Votes
6. Small Craft Marina Opened 24 Hours	5 Votes
7. Identify and Redesign Under Used Facilities (7 Points)	4 Votes
8. Improve Public Relations Efforts/Better Coordination/Cooperation between Public and Private	3 Votes
9. Create a Citizens Advisory Committee	3 Votes
10. Off-Site Development Coordination with County Planning Efforts	5 Votes
11. Ask Cong. Shuster for Promotional Funding	2 Votes
12. Zoning Lake Areas for Different Activities	2 Votes
13. Integrated Athletic Facilities (softball, basketball, etc.)	1 Vote
14. Visitor Centers/Cooperative Associations	1 Vote
15. Universal Access for Facilities/Areas	1 Vote
16. Smallcraft Marina with Cabins	0 Votes
17. Underwater Observation Center	0 Votes
18. Research and Development Area for Watercraft	0 Votes
19. Areas Reserved for Divers	0 Votes
20. Central Reservation Center	0 Votes
21. DER Partnership (ie. Concession, Lake Access from Trough Creek)	0 Votes
22. Expanded Trail Network	0 Votes
23. Creating a Regional Gateway —	0 Votes

Section 2. Meeting with Broad Top Ambassadors Club

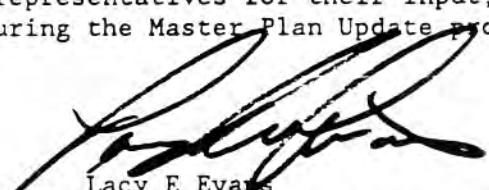
19 February 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: 10 February 1993 Brainstorming Meeting - Corps of Engineers and Broad Top Ambassador's Group

1. On 10 February 1993 the Corps of Engineers (COE) met with the Broad Top Ambassador's Group to identify issues and concerns that the Raystown Master Plan Update should address. Attendees included members of the Ambassador's Group, employees of the COE, local newspapers, community representatives, and interested individuals. The attendance sheet is enclosed as Attachment 1 and a list of Ambassador's Group members is enclosed as Attachment 2.
2. Guy Marcocci, Chairman of the Ambassador's Group, welcomed everyone and introductions were made. The meeting was then turned over to the COE and Carol Anderson-Austra, COE, briefly explained the master planning process and the public involvement program for the Raystown Master Plan Update. Don Snyder, COE, then presented the original 1976 Raystown Master Plan. He explained that many of the sites planned for development in the 1976 Master Plan were not developed due to lack of funding or other factors. Each site will be reviewed to determine if development is still appropriate. If development is appropriate the assessments will be updated due to changes in laws, regulations and visitor trends in the past 16 years. New areas may also be proposed for development.
3. Ms. Anderson-Austra facilitated the remainder of the meeting. Each person was asked to describe in a few words what they like about Raystown Lake project and what they dislike about the project. The statements were recorded on poster paper as the group generated ideas. The lists of statements are enclosed as Attachments 3 and 4, respectively.
4. Next, the individuals were asked to describe their future vision for improving the project. Finally, each person was asked to choose five statements they personally felt would be most important for improving the project and surrounding communities. The optimum uses and the top priorities chosen by the individuals are enclosed in Attachment 5. During a brief wrap-up discussion, attendees agreed that a statement encouraging "sensible, responsible development" accurately summarized their ideas.
5. Ms. Anderson-Austra concluded the COE exercises and appealed to the attendees for their continued participation in the Master Plan Update public involvement process. Mr. Marcocci thanked the COE for meeting with them, and the Ambassador's Group and local representatives for their input, attendance and asked them to keep involved during the Master Plan Update process.

Encls



Lacy E Evans
Environmental Resources Branch
Planning Division

BRAINSTORMING MEETING

BEDFORD COUNTY AMBASSADOR'S GROUP

10 FEBRUARY 1993

NAME	AGENCY/ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Lacy E Evans	Baldwin District COE	(412) 962-4934
Anthony Rapposelli	SAXTON RR -1	814-635-3987
Liz Rapposelli	" "	" "
George Weigle	R D#1 SAXTON	652-3967
Yanice Robinson	Robinson's Hardware Cpyrd P.D. 1 - Box 189 B.1 James Creek, PA 16657	814/658-3663
Thomas Brack	307 12TH ST. SAXTON, PA. 16672	(814) 635-3292
Boise O'Neal Bill Kybler Tim Hodge	P.D. 1 Box 95-A-3 SAXTON Bedford GAZETTE, Penn St. Bedford, PA P.O Box 38 SAXTON, PA	(814) 623-1151
4 Nook Giannesta	SAXTON PA - 655-2844	
Mary K. Gates	Dudley Boro BTA Task Force - 635-4013	
Dick Rice	Bed. Co. Commissioners - 623-4807 230 South Johnson St Bedford Pa 15622	
Ron Morgan	The Huntington Daily News - 635-3230 Frank Brennan - Carbon Lp - Supervisor 635-3140	
Jude Hutchinson Dwight Bell	Cops of Engineers - Raystown Lake / 658-3405 Cops of Engineers - Raystown	
John Baughman	Broad Top Chamber of Commerce & Broad Top Bulletin 635-2851	
Carl Anderson-Austra	COE	
Tom Snyder	COE	
~ ~ ~ ~ ~	Box 208 Dallas, PA 724-777-4747	

The Ambassador's Group
of the Broad Top Area
Box 208
Guy D. Marcocci, Chmn.
Dudley, Penna. 16634 - 0208

CENEB-EC
Atten: Ms. Karen Reed
111 Market Place
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD.

Ms. Reed:

As requested the members names of the Ambassador's Group

Guy D. Marcocci

Guy C. Giornesto

Thomas H. Black

Donald Miller

Dean A. Taylor

Ellsworth O'Neal

Mike Burns

Willard W. Thomas

James Hodge

Vangie Robinson

Donald W. Shehan

George M. Weigle

Arthur Romesburg

Fred Arnold

Thomas Arnold

Frank Brennan

RAYSTOWN MASTER PLAN (Bedford County Ambassadors Group)

WHAT'S GOOD!!

1. Aesthetics
2. Swimming facilities
3. Pristine beauty
4. Boating
5. Fishing
6. Camping
7. Eating
8. Hiking
9. Headwaters
10. Nothing
11. Fishing (if there were fish)
12. Undeveloped shoreline
13. Tour boats
14. Economic benefits
15. Hydroelectric
16. Hunting
17. Resource being used
18. Landforms
19. Fall color
20. Keeps me employed
21. Sunrise
22. Mountains appearing to rise directly from the lake
23. Waterfront camping (cable)
24. Lazy boating
25. Untapped economic potential
26. Accessible to urban area
27. Aerial View
28. View of dam from tailwaters
29. Close to home
30. Nice place to retire
31. Close to major highway
32. Flood control/ water supply
33. Natural Science Studies
34. Wildlife
35. Bald Eagles
36. Department of Defense (Corps of Engineers) (economic) benefits to local area
37. Driving on secondary road system
38. Morning fishing and breakfast at resort
39. Natural walking area
40. Relaxation
41. Sightseeing (Watching the water)
42. Swimming from boat
43. Historical features and background
44. Good nonrecreation tourist attractions
45. Volunteer commitment
46. Potential (for) movie location
47. Attractions in surrounding communities
48. View from Ridenour overlook
49. Potential for economic growth
50. Diversity of wildlife habitat
51. Turkey
52. Bear
53. Deer
54. Rare wildlife
55. Family oriented
56. Potential for natural development
57. Potential for Off-site tourism development
58. Year round beauty
59. Quality of life
60. Potential to develop a skyline drive

NOT SO GOOD (NEGATIVE)

1. Bureaucracy
2. Lack of trails
3. Not accessible
4. Not enough camping
5. Concession not returning \$ to local area .
6. Lack of accomdations at the southern end of the lake
7. Debris
8. Lack of bike trails
9. Two adjoining state parks in poor condition
10. Storm washes in debris and creates potential boating hazards
11. Not enough lease enforcement
12. Too much development
13. Sedimentation
14. No "tax return" to local communities
15. Boats too big (Horsepower)
16. Large drawdowns
17. Lack of boat ramps at the southern end of the lake
18. Lack of local control
19. Universal Access (American Disabilities Act)
20. Not enough underwater for adequate fish habitat
21. Lack of cooperation between Penn DOT and the CoE
22. Lack of historical development and interpretation
23. Lack of canoe areas
24. Traffic hazards (on and off Lake)
25. Littering
26. Weaver Fall area needs more parking spaces
27. Too many boats - lake too congested
(Lack of Control)
28. Attitude of Enforcement - personnel specifically PA Fish & Boat Commission
29. Lack of Enforcement (Supervisors)
30. Lack of debris removal - dredging
31. Lack of boat launch parking
33. Lack of advertising
34. Lack of camping
35. Lack of a visitors center
36. Lack of boaters training/ personal water craft training
37. Lack of jet ski training
38. Lack of sanitary facilities
39. Wages paid by concessions too low
40. Alcohol
41. Monies generated by lake do not remain in the area
42. Lack of beaches at the southern end of the lake
43. Lack of seaplane landing
44. Lack of small, local concessions at beaches & boat launches
45. Gas prices too high
46. Security at boat ramps
47. Lack of community facilities
48. Lack of design for senior citizens
49. Lack of full sewage hook up at campground
50. Lack of control of new developments or business

VISIONS, UNRANKED:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Expand Basic Sites w/amenities | * (1) |
| 2. Blow up dam | (0) |
| 3. Take care of what we have
(No matter what else we do) | *** (3) |
| 4. Coordinated infrastructure (rules) | * (1) |
| 5. Retain resource of lake promote off project development | ***** (5) |
| 6. No change | (0) |
| 7. Monitor water quality | * (1) |
| 8. Golf Course - Tennis court (Hopewell) | * (1) |
| 9. More coordination between counties and agencies | ***** (7) |
| 10. Environmentally sensitive developments | ***** (5) |
| 11. 1200 Campsites | (0) |
| 12. Brenmen's Point Development (Heavy Development) | * (1) |
| 13. Resource Management (Timber sales for revenue) | ** (2) |
| 14. Trail Guides | (0) |
| 15. Utopia - something for everyone | (0) |
| 16. Citizen's Advisory Committee | (0) |
| 17. Project Advisory Board | *** (3) |
| 18. Regional Visitor Center (Tourist Promotion Agency) | ** (2) |
| 19. Maintain natural beauty (pristine) | *** (3) |
| 20. Provide a mass transit system at the lake | * (1) |
| 21. Provide development guidelines to help keep the natural beauty, but
will not inhibit development for progress | ***** (5) |
| 22. Fisherman paradise (provide fishing area for children) | (0) |
| 23. Local Parks on Federal Land | * (1) |
| 24. More sightseeing opportunities | (0) |
| 25. Develop CCC concepts | ** (2) |
| 26. Conference center/ 1st class | **** (4) |
| 27. Comprehensive program for cultural preservation | * (1) |
| 28. Develop based on visitor needs (surveys) | * (1) |
| 29. Project develop in harmony w/ local region development plan | *** (3) |
| 30. Environmental/cultural learning centers at Brumbaugh | * (1) |
| 31. Emergency network for visitor | *** (3) |
| 32. Regional Police Force | (0) |
| 33. Educate locals on how to develop their land & use local resources for
construction | (0) |

(NOTE: * (#) indicates the number of votes each item received)

VISIONS (RANKED in order of most popular to least popular

#1:
More coordination between counties and agencies (7)

#2 (3 way tie):
Retain resource of lake, promote off project development (5)
Environmentally sensitive developments (5)
Natural beauty - Develop for progress (Landuse guidelines) (5)

#3:
Conference center / 1st class (4)

#4 (5 way tie):
Take care of what we have (No matter of what else we do) (3)
Project Advisory Board (3)
Maintain natural beauty (pristine) (3)
Project develop in harmony w/ local region development plan (3)
Emergency network for visitor (3)

#5 (3 way tie):
Resource management (Timber sales for revenue) (2)
Regional Visitors Center (TPA) (2)
Develop CCC concepts (2)

#6 (10 way tie):
Expand basic sites w/ amenities (1)
Coordinated infrastructure (rules) (1)
Monitor water quality (1)
Golf Course - Tennis Court (Hopewell) (1)
Brenmen's Point Development (heavy Development) (1)
Lake Mass Transit (1)
Local Parks on Federal land (1)
Comprehensive program for cultural preservation (1)
Develop based on visitor needs (Surveys) (1)
Environmental / cultural areas (Brumbaugh) (1)

#7 (none of the following 9 inputs received any support):
Blow up dam (0)
No change (0)
1200 Campsites (0)
Trail Guides (0)
Utopia - something for everyone (0)
Citizens Advisory Committee (0)
Fisherman paradise (Children) (0)
More sightseeing opportunities (0)
Regional Police Force (0)

(NOTE: * (#) indicates the number of votes each item received)

Section 3. Meeting with Federal and state agencies

18 March 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Raystown Master Plan Update - Agency Focus Group Meeting.

1. A focus group meeting was held on 11 February 1993 with representatives of natural resources management agencies in the Raystown Lake area. The meeting was held at the Game Commission offices in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Agency representatives included Rick McCoy (USFWS), Terry Wentz (Canoe Creek State Park), Andy Patterson (Huntingdon County Conservation District), Alan Robinson (PA Fish and Boat Commission), Jim Steward (Soil Conservation Service), Robert Furiga (PA Bureau of Forestry), Asbury Lee (PennDOT), and Dain Davis (PennDOT). Corps representatives were Dwight Beall and Jude Harrington of the Raystown Lake project office, and Don Snyder, Lacy Evans, and Carol Anderson-Austra from the District office.

2. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the Raystown Master Plan update project and to discuss concerns, ideas, and comments the agency representatives have regarding the project. After introductions, Mr. Snyder gave a brief overview of master planning, the reasons for the master plan update, and the current status of the project. He explained that the schedule for completing the project is fairly short, with a completion date of 31 March 1994, and that the update must be approved by Congress. Mr. Snyder emphasized the importance of early involvement of the agencies in the update process and encouraged each representative to express any thoughts relevant to the project. A summary of the comments expressed follows:

3. Rick McCoy expressed concern about the water release schedule for Raystown Lake and the environmental effects of drawdowns. He stated that a stable water level is required to avoid stress on shoreline vegetation and to maintain a high quality fishery. Mr. McCoy also commented on the following:

- the benefits of coordinated actions between the Corps and the FWS, especially in developing wetlands and wildlife habitat;
- information he can provide on threatened and endangered plant and animal species and their locations on project lands;
- the potential for increased or improved wildlife management around the lake, especially for waterfowl;
- the problem of anglers disturbing waterfowl in the James Creek area during the Spring crappie season;
- the importance of keeping people away from shale barrens and the use of signs to discourage access to the areas and to protect and interpret the fragile barrens environment.

Mr. McCoy also mentioned several sources of information on Pennsylvania conservancy issues: a GIS system listing rare and endangered species; and several individuals who may be able to provide additional information, Kathy McKennon of the Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory, and Charles Beer of the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy.

4. Terry Wentz explained that the State has completed a "State Parks 2000" study that encourages the development of hiking, biking, and greenway trails. Mr. Wentz also identified future development needs at Paradise Furnace, including a small boat/canoe launch and handicapped access, especially considering the new Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA). He stated that a developing smelt run on the creek will attract more recreationists to the

area in the future and that the existing old road could be rebuilt for improved access to the area. Mr. Wentz explained that the state has plans to electrify all campsites at Trough Creek and the site has water. The site lacks showers and sewage facilities, however, and Mr. Wentz suggested that the Corps and the state could work together to provide those facilities. He also encouraged the Corps to develop trails on project lands that connect with off-project trails. Allen Robinson added that there is a possible future salmon run on Trough Creek, so improvement of the old road or provision of another access to the area may become increasingly important.

5. Dain Davis stated that PennDOT currently coordinates with Richard Stahl and Huntingdon County on road work in developed areas. He explained that PennDOT uses a 12-year funding program for road maintenance and construction, with similar projects competing for funds. Roads can be recommended for upgrading apart from the 12-year cycle in situations where safety is a concern, however. Mr. Davis noted that the township road below the dam needed repair, but PennDOT does not maintain township roads. Mr. Beall added that improvements to the road would encourage development, but developers won't invest in an area unless roads are promised.

6. Asbury Lee provided general information about PennDOT funding processes. He explained that sometimes 100% federal funding is available for a project if the funding provision is written into legislation and earmarked for a particular road. This type of funding is harder to do in times of budget constraints, however, and currently an 80 Federal/20 local or 50/50 split is more common.

Mr. Lee stated that safety issues, such as unsafe intersections, can usually be funded and added that several issues of concern to PennDOT dovetail with Master Plan issues. He mentioned the Entrikan bypass, which is in the process of being completed; the intersection of routes 913 and 26 outside Saxton; improvements to Routes 22 and 994 in the east; and the intersection near Seven Points as examples of highway projects that impacted the project area. Mr. Lee commented that it was important for Penndot and the Corps to keep in tune with each other.

7. There was general agreement that the rural character of area roads should be maintained even though improvements are made for safety. As examples, Mr. Wentz said that Route 522 to Orbisonia needed upgrading for camper traffic, and Dain Davis stated that the old two-span truss bridge near Weavers Falls should be preserved.

8. Robert Furiga explained that the Department of Forestry has several areas adjacent to the project which are managed as wildlands. Forestry intends to continue to maintain their lands as wildlands, using only selective cutting and fire control, and encourages the Corps to manage adjacent project lands similarly. Forestry is willing, however, to consider the extension of hiking trails through wildlands areas.

9. Alan Robinson began his comments with general observations about the lake and expressed concern with the promotion and maintenance of the existing fishery at Raystown. He noted that the Lake is unique in having both a warm water fishery and a cold water fishery. Mr. Robinson commented that the special characteristics and diverse fishing opportunities provided by the lake make water quality an issue. He further commented that development near the lake is a threat to water quality and that any development that occurs will require extensive water treatment facilities.

- Mr. Robinson commented on specific fishing and boating concerns as follows:
- environmental stresses caused by pool level fluctuations could decimate the existing fisheries;
 - lake drawdowns have negative aesthetic effects;
 - the agency is checking Trough Creek and annually stocking it with striped bass, lake trout, salmon, and muskies;
 - a handicapped accessible fishing platform is being developed at Aitch, more accessible facilities should be developed at Raystown;
 - all agencies need to promote safe recreational boating;
 - during good boating weather some parts of the lake are too crowded and are not safe;
 - increasingly larger boats with bigger engines are being used on the lake and some of the boats are too large for an impoundment like Raystown;
 - 50% of the reported boating accidents are alcohol related;
 - local residents are concerned about alcohol use on the lake and feel that visitors to the area are responsible for most alcohol related problems;
 - the Commission has completed a creel survey for the lake in draft form.

Mr. Robinson noted that the lake shoreline is "pristine, natural, and special", and these qualities should be maintained in future development. Mr. McCoy added that shore fishing access is important and should be improved in the tailwater area.

10. Andy Patterson commented on the need for increased handicapped accessibility on the entire lake, but especially at Aitch and at other existing facilities. He also said that access to the lake should be limited in environmentally sensitive areas and that there are Corps-owned areas that would be suitable for wetlands development. He noted that boat size makes a difference in environmental impacts and concerns, with large inboard/outboard motors bringing more danger of pollution because of bilge pump-outs, portapotty dumping, and engine additives such as antifreeze draining into the lake.

11. Jim Steward commented on the need for improved canoe access to the lake and suggested constructing steps or trail accesses in no-wake areas. He mentioned the possibility of a canoe access along Hwy 994, near Coffee Run. Mr. Steward further commented on the desirability of quality over quantity development on the lake, and stated that local residents don't like crowding.

12. Additional comments at the close of the meeting included an observation by Mr. Wentz that de-silting ponds similar to those at Whipple Dam could be constructed to control sedimentation. Mr. Snyder responded that the Corps traditionally accepts the idea of sedimentation, however, there is a possibility of getting help with sediment removal under new Corps policy. On the same topic, Mr. Patterson noted that some erosion and sedimentation is a natural process.

Enclosure

Carol Anderson-Austra
Landscape Architect

Attendees included:

Rick McCoy
US Fish & Wildlife Service
315 S. Allen Street
State College, PA 16801

Robert Furiga
PA Bureau of Forestry
P.O. Box 403
Rothrock Lane
Huntingdon, PA 16652

Andy Patterson
Huntingdon County Conservation District
RR#1 Box 7C
Huntingdon, PA 16652

Jim Steward
Soil Conservation Service
RR#1 Box 7C
Huntingdon PA 16652

Terry Wentz
Trough Creek & Warriors Path State Parks
RR#2 Box 560
Hollidaysburg, PA 16648

Dain Davis
PA Department of Transportation
Engineering District 9-0
1620 N. Juniata Street
Hollidaysburg, PA 16648

Asbury Lee, Public Information Director
PA Department of Transportation
Engineering District 9-0
1620 N. Juniata Street
Hollidaysburg, PA 16648

Alan Robinson
PA Boat & Fish Commission
P.O. Box 601
Huntingdon, PA 16652

Dwight Beall, COE, Raystown Lake

Jude Harrington, COE, Raystown Lake

Don Snyder, COE, Baltimore District

Carol Anderson-Austra, COE, Baltimore District

Lacy Evans, COE, Baltimore District

AGENCY FOCUS MEETING
11 FEBRUARY 1993

NAME	AGENCY/ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
- Alan J. Patterson	PA FISH - BOAT COMMISSIONER	(717) 486-7087
- Amy Patterson	Huntingdon Co. Game Dist.	(814) 627-1627
* Dwight Bell	C of E - Raystown	(814) 658-3405
Jim Stewart	SCS - Huntingdon	(814) 627-1626
Asbury LEE	Penna. Dept. of Transportation Engineering Dist. 9-C 1620 N. Front, 4th fl. Hollidaysburg, PA 16648	814-696-7101
ROBERT HANKE	PA Bureau of Forestry Box 570 Huntingdon	814-696-2346
Terry WENTZ French Creek/ Warriors Path	CANOE CREEK STATE PARK RR 2 Box 560 Hollidaysburg, PA	814-695-6807
JUDGE HARRINGTON	Raystown Lake	COE
Richard McCoy	USFWS 315 S. Allen St State College, PA 16801	814-234-1774
Don Davis	Penn DOT District 9-0 1620 N Front St. Hollidaysburg, PA 16648	814-696-7223

Attachment B: Public Workshop 1

Section:

1. Public notice and project information sheet
2. Attendee List
3. Ideas from the workshop
4. Comments received (comment cards and letters)

Section 1. Public notice and project information sheet

The April 19, 1993, public workshop announcement was printed in the following newspaper:

The Broad Top Bulletin, Saxton
The Bedford Gazette, Bedford
The Altoona Mirror, Altoona
The Daily News, Huntingdon
The Valley Log, Orbisonia

**PUBLIC NOTICE
WORKSHOP ON RAYSTOWN LAKE
MASTER PLAN
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BALTIMORE DISTRICT**

The Baltimore District is updating the Master Plan for Raystown Lake. The first in a series of public workshops to solicit citizen comments to the Plan will be held at:

**Smithfield Fire Hall
#10 Fire House Lane off Route 22
Huntingdon, Pennsylvania**

**Monday, April 19, 1993
7:00 P.M.**

The public is invited to share its views and ideas on the current and future uses of the Raystown Lake project. Written comments may also be provided at the workshop or by mail.

Mr. Don Snyder
Raystown Lake Master Plan
Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CENAB-OP-PN
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715



PUBLIC WORKSHOP

RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN UPDATE

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, is updating the Master Plan for the Raystown Lake Project. Since the existing master plan was completed in 1976, a number of recreation facilities have been developed on the lake. The master plan update will be based on current conditions at the project, both natural and constructed. From this base, the master plan update will map out a strategy for future development of the project. In addition to providing overall direction for development, the update will identify areas where protection, conservation, and enhancement of natural or constructed resources are appropriate.

During development of the master plan update, the Corps of Engineers will focus on regional needs, the capabilities of project lands, the environmental and regional economic impacts of existing and proposed development, and expressed public concerns.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT WORKSHOPS

Public workshops will be a key source of information in the planning process. Local citizens are invited to share thoughts and ideas

on current and future uses of the project at the public workshops and meetings. After nearly two decades of operation, the Corps is soliciting opinions and information on various aspects of the lake and how they work, as well as what people would like to see in the future.

Public meetings or workshops are tentatively planned for April, July, August, and December 1993, and May 1994. The exact dates and locations will be announced as they become available. The earlier workshops are planned to provide an opportunity for public input. Later workshops will be designed to provide information about the progress of the master plan update and content and also to solicit public response.

NEWSLETTERS

Newsletters will be a vehicle for keeping people informed. They will summarize activities in the workshops and on the update. Newsletters are scheduled to be sent in May and October 1993, and in April or May 1994. If you wish to receive the newsletters, complete the address card provided below. Additional address and comment cards will be provided at each workshop.

Cut Along Dotted Line

- Please add my name to the newsletter mailing list.
 Please remove my name from the mailing list.

Name: _____

Title: _____

Company/Organization: _____

Address: _____

Telephone No.: _____

Once on the mailing list, you will receive future newsletters about the Raystown Lake Master Plan. You will not receive any unsolicited information about other Corps projects. This mailing list will not be provided to other organizations.

Please submit any comments you have on the Raystown Lake Master Plan to the address on the back of this card, or drop the card in the comment box at one of the public workshops.

Comments: _____



PUBLIC WORKSHOP

FACTS ABOUT RAYSTOWN LAKE

Construction of Raystown Lake began in 1968 and was completed in 1978. The lake is formed by an earthen dam constructed on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, a tributary to the Susquehanna River. The project is designed to control floods, provide recreation, and enhance down-stream water quality during low-flood periods. Additional benefits include fish and wildlife enhancement and hydropower (a non-Federal project).

The 8,300-acre lake and its adjacent 21,000 acres of project lands have become an important resource in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties. Pennsylvania State Forest and State Park lands adjoin the project, providing additional public recreation resources. Over 1.5 million people visit the lake each year. The variety of recreational activities, natural beauty, and the rural character of the land have made this a popular vacation and sporting destination in Central Pennsylvania.

The lake drains 960 square miles of the Susquehanna River basin. Although it is only 19 straight-line miles from the dam to the head of the lake, boaters have a 30-mile trip along the lake because of its winding shape. This curving form with many side branches and coves creates 118 miles of shoreline, much of it too steep for access from the shore. Road access to the lake is primarily by spur roads off Route 26, which runs parallel to the lake on its northwest side. Although the terrain precludes a continuous shoreline perimeter road, a number of recreational resources are available on or near the lake. These include 16 sites operated by the Corps of Engineers, ranging from simple overlook areas and boat launch ramps to well-developed campgrounds. In addition, concessionaires operate four recreation areas, including a marina and a resort.

----- Cut Along Dotted Line -----

attach stamp
here

Mr. Don Snyder
Raystown Lake Master Plan
Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CENAB-OP-PN
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Section 2. Attendee List

4/19/93

Raystown Lake Project Workshop Sign in

GUNNAR BUCHART

Annette Yocom

JANET HARTMAN

Jim Kaspick

Dick Lannen

Tim Smith

Kathy Marshall

Lacy Malone

Ed Stahl

Deenda McClecken

Miriam

Guy D. Maccioni

Jeff Ruggles

Nick Lambert

Janie Lee

John Mongold - Standing Stone Bassmasters

Ore Certe - The Azora Men

Susan Mayes

John & Natalie

MARY J. Toliver

Shelli D. Major

Tom Pennington

Mary L. Gates Dudley Bus.

Shirley Mawingstar

George Mawingstar

4/19/93

Raystown Lake Project Workshop Sign in

Joe Brumbaugh
Ellen and Judy McEldowney

Dale R. Nather

V.R. Beukenema

Delane Kippes

Bear Haffen

Ronald & Terry

Mack Zimmerman

Jim LAKSO

Margareta Swoope (Reedson)
Tracy L. Edmundson (HCTPA)

DeWayne Norris

Paul A Edwards

Mary E Edwards

Christine Edwards

4/19/93

Raystown Lake Project Workshop Sign in

JAY RHOE

June & Halon Seeger - Woodland Camping Resort
Peggy Seeger

John P. Mullen

William William - Allegheny Economic Council
Sammy Foor. The Valley Log newspaper

John Schumacher Altoona

PHIL KELVIN

4/19/93

Raystown Lake Project Workshop Sign in
~~John D. Ferguson~~
~~Martha D. Ferguson~~
~~Paul Felt~~

9/19/93

Paystow Lake Project Workshop Sign in

SHAWN BERNECKY

Chuck John

ETA n Groe

Joseph Wocum.

Marcy Hale

Don Brumbaugh

Tom Thwaites

Guy Bromley

Esther C. Foster

James H. Foster

Wayne Bromley

Jim Donaldson

Section 3. Ideas from the workshop

Raystown Lake Project Workshop 1, April 19, 1993

RESULTS OF SMALL GROUP SESSIONS

QUESTION KEY:

- 1: What is good about Raystown Lake Project
- 2: What problems are you aware of at Raystown Lake?
- 3: What would you like to see in the future at Raystown Lake?
- 4: If this were your lake, what would you do?

CLASS KEY:

- 1 - Recreation: facilities and programs
- 2 - Infrastructure: roads, sewer, water
- 3 - Resource management
- 4 - Economic development
- 5 - Education/research
- 6 - Emergency management
- 7 - Laws, law enforcement, safety, security

Group	Ques.	Score	Issue	Class
4	1	11	no development - natural	1
5	1	5	unspoiled shoreline	1
4	1	3	environmental work - wetlands, Juniata College Co	5
3	1	3	there are few regulations on swimming	7
1	1	2	camping	1
5	1	2	business for Huntington	4
2	1	2	accessible to all incomes	1
5	1	2	cross-country skiing	1
1	1	2	fishing	1
3	1	2	good educational resources	5
1	1	1	flood control	6
3	1	1	hiking	1
2	1	1	eagles/wildlife	3
<hr/>				
2	2	10	alcohol abuse on boats	7
5	2	9	access at Gate 3? (high water)	6
5	2	9	lack of patrol (alcohol)	7
4	2	8	better patrol on lake - drinking, no wake violations,	7
3	2	7	local laws affecting lake & community	7
2	2	6	boating enforcement at night and day	7
4	2	6	need fish biologist - develop for economic resourc	4
4	2	4	need emergency access - Weaver Falls, James Cr	5
2	2	3	boats are too big	7
3	2	3	access from major urban areas	2
4	2	3	poor lighting at boat launch	2
1	2	3	isolation during high water	6
4	2	2	safety hazard - boat operators (age), need training	7
1	2	2	no lights at Seven Points Launch	2
2	2	2	not enough camping	1
2	2	2	lack of fish stocking	3
2	2	2	jet skiers	7
2	2	2	fishermen disturbed by wakes	3
1	2	2	no limit on horsepower on water crafts	7
2	2	1	required boater safety courses	5
2	2	1	septic problems limiting development	2
1	2	1	floating debris	3
2	2	1	overcrowded on weekends	3
2	2	1	lack of environmental education	5
5	2	1	lack of traffic control (speed)	7
3	2	1	lack of recognition of "no-wake" zone	7
2	2	1	access roads to the lake	2

Raystown Lake Project Workshop 1, April 19, 1993

RESULTS OF SMALL GROUP SESSIONS

QUESTION KEY:

- 1: What is good about Raystown Lake Project
- 2: What problems are you aware of at Raystown Lake?
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Group	Ques.	Score	Issue	Class
5	2	1	out-of-town garbage	3
2	2	1	lack of security at launches at night	7
1	2	1	not enough rangers on weekend	3
2	2	1	camping prices too low	1
4	2	1	resort - review and observe operating procedures	3
5	2	1	lack of strong rules	7
2	2	1	high water	6
<hr/>				
2	3	14	conference center	4
1	3	13	alternate exits during high water for	6
2	3	12	golf courses	1
5	3	6	fishing marina	1
5	3	6	fisherman's launch (tournament)	1
1	3	5	preservation of pristine environment	3
3	3	5	assistance to locals for development on project lan	4
3	3	5	cultural activity center	5
4	3	5	yearly use pass \$	3
2	3	4	development of winter activities	1
1	3	4	improve Rte 26 & access roads & state SR 3003	2
5	3	4	more boat launch (Weaver Falls)	1
4	3	3	separate area for 150-200 vehicles for tournament	2
5	3	3	tighten control on alcohol	7
2	3	3	nature center	5
5	3	3	more playground (anywhere)	1
2	3	3	programming - environmental and cultural educati	1
1	3	3	re-open launches & improve areas the below the d	1
2	3	3	more recreation opportunities	1
1	3	2	better training for boat drivers & haulers	5
1	3	2	we need controlled development	4
5	3	2	more bass stocking	3
5	3	2	trail development (hiking-mountain biking)	1
4	3	2	no additional facilities	3
4	3	2	no more development - preserve natural area	3
4	3	2	spread fees among all users	3
1	3	1	more reflective markers for foggy areas	7
3	3	1	capacity of the lake/facilities increased (parking)	2
5	3	1	need less smelly toilets	2
5	3	1	horsepower limits	7
4	3	1	expanded parking, roads into project	2
3	3	1	speed limits for boats	7
3	3	1	more lodging on project land & or community	4

Raystown Lake Project Workshop 1, April 19, 1993

RESULTS OF SMALL GROUP SESSIONS

QUESTION KEY:

- 1: What is good about Raystown Lake Project
- 2: What problems are you aware of at Raystown Lake?
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Group	Ques.	Score	Issue	Class
5	3	1	extend Terrace Mount Trail (north)	1
5	3	1	access trail from resort to Terrace Mountain Trail	1
1	3	1	need volunteers to clean-up roads by Susquehann	3
3	3	1	environmental education center	5
3	3	1	more law enforcement	7
4	3	1	better access & facilities for local school district's	5
2	3	1	job opportunities for senior citizens	4
5	3	1	better lighting	2
2	3	1	mountain bike paths	1
5	3	1	need fish habitat	3
1	3	1	phone at Nancy Lake	6
5	3	1	more weed trimming at dam	3
4	3	1	more biking and hiking trails	1
<hr/>				
1	4	23	develop Weavers Fall (lights, picnic pav, roads, fi	1
3	4	18	construction of tournament fishing launch	1
2	4	11	small business opportunities for local residents	4
4	4	9	allow local students scientific resource	5
5	4	6	new fishery management plan	3
1	4	6	no more development	3
5	4	5	like it was in 1972	3
1	4	4	economic development w/o Lake Shore privatizati	4
4	4	4	research opportunities for more jobs - year round	4
3	4	4	make it a hydro-power dam (increase generation)	3
3	4	4	1st class lodge/facility year round	4
5	4	4	restrict the number of people	3
4	4	3	better fisheries resource mgmt.	3
2	4	3	improve infrastructure	2
5	4	3	put a limit on costs (concession)	1
1	4	2	universal access (handicapped & elderly)	1
3	4	2	user fees on all activities	3
5	4	2	blow it up	3
4	4	2	extend no wake area around 7 Points marina	7
1	4	2	expand educational opportunities	5
1	4	2	control drawdowns during the winter	3
4	4	2	accept reservations for campsites	3
4	4	2	limit or disallow development that promotes use of	3
5	4	1	more tent only camping	1
5	4	1	deep six the resort	4
3	4	1	increase parking areas & charge fees	3
2	4	1	casino	4

Raystown Lake Project Workshop 1, April 19, 1993

RESULTS OF SMALL GROUP SESSIONS

QUESTION KEY:

- 1: What is good about Raystown Lake Project
- 2: What problems are you aware of at Raystown Lake?
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- 7 - Laws, law enforcement, safety, security

Group	Ques.	Score	Issue	Class
3	4	1	very conservative additional development	3
3	4	1	swimming instructions	5
4	4	1	preserve natural beauty	3
4	4	1	form citizen group to cut down on violations on ent	3
3	4	1	form a "board of directors"	3
2	4	1	stock more fish	3
3	4	1	no private development	3
5	4	1	board of directors	3
3	4	1	closer tie w/ state parks	3
1	4	1	alternate exits during highwater	6
5	4	1	more shoreline fishing	1

Raystown Lake Project Workshop 1, April 19, 1993

RESULTS OF SMALL GROUP SESSIONS

Sorted by Class and number of "Votes"

Group	Ques.	"Votes"	Issue	Class
1	4	23	develop Weavers Fall (lights, picnic pave, roads, fishing)	1
3	4	18	construction of tournament fishing launch	1
2	3	12	golf courses	1
4	1	11	no development - natural	1
5	3	6	fishing marina	1
5	3	6	fisherman's launch (tournament)	1
5	1	5	unspoiled shoreline	1
2	3	4	development of winter activities	1
5	3	4	more boat launch (Weaver Falls)	1
5	3	3	more playground (anywhere)	1
2	3	3	programming - environmental and cultural education	1
1	3	3	re-open launches & improve areas the below the dam	1
2	3	3	more recreation opportunities	1
5	4	3	put a limit on costs (concession)	1
1	1	2	camping	1
2	1	2	accessible to all incomes	1
5	1	2	cross-country skiing	1
1	1	2	fishing	1
2	2	2	not enough camping	1
5	3	2	trail development (hiking-mountain biking)	1
1	4	2	universal access (handicapped & elderly)	1
3	1	1	hiking	1
2	2	1	camping prices too low	1
5	3	1	extend Terrace Mount Trail (north)	1
5	3	1	access trail from resort to Terrace Mountain Trail	1
2	3	1	mountain bike paths	1
4	3	1	more biking and hiking trails	1
5	4	1	more tent only camping	1
5	4	1	more shoreline fishing	1
1	3	4	improve Rt. 26 & access roads & state SR 3003	2
3	2	3	access from major urban areas	2
4	2	3	poor lighting at boat launch	2
4	3	3	separate area for 150-200 vehicles for tournaments	2
2	4	3	improve infrastructure	2
1	2	2	no lights at Seven Points Launch	2
2	2	1	septic problems limiting development	2
2	2	1	access roads to the lake	2
3	3	1	capacity of the lake/facilities increased (parking)	2
5	3	1	need less smelly toilets	2
4	3	1	expanded parking, roads into project	2
5	3	1	better lighting	2
5	4	6	new fishery management plan	3
1	4	6	no more development	3
1	3	5	preservation of pristine environment	3
4	3	5	yearly use pass \$	3
5	4	5	like it was in 1972	3
3	4	4	make it a hydro-power dam (increase generation)	3
5	4	4	restrict the number of people	3
4	4	3	better fisheries resource mgt..	3
2	2	2	lack of fish stocking	3
2	2	2	fishermen disturbed by wakes	3
5	3	2	more bass stocking	3
4	3	2	no additional facilities	3
4	3	2	no more development - preserve natural area	3
4	3	2	spread fees among all users	3
3	4	2	user fees on all activities	3
5	4	2	blow it up	3
1	4	2	control drawdowns during the winter	3
4	4	2	accept reservations for campsites	3
4	4	2	limit or disallow development that promotes use of ?	3
2	1	1	eagles/wildlife	3
1	2	1	floating debris	3
2	2	1	overcrowded on weekends	3
5	2	1	out-of-town garbage	3

Raystown Lake Project Workshop 1, April 19, 1993

RESULTS OF SMALL GROUP SESSIONS

Sorted by Class and number of "Votes"

Group	Ques.	"Votes"	Issue	Class
1	2	1	not enough rangers on weekend	3
4	2	1	resort - review and observe operating procedures	3
1	3	1	need volunteers to clean-up roads by Susquehannock	3
5	3	1	need fish habitat	3
5	3	1	more weed trimming at dam	3
3	4	1	increase parking areas & charge fees	3
3	4	1	very conservative additional development	3
4	4	1	preserve natural beauty	3
4	4	1	form citizen group to cut down on violations on entire project	3
3	4	1	form a "board of directors"	3
2	4	1	stock more fish	3
3	4	1	no private development	3
5	4	1	board of directors	3
3	4	1	closer tie w/ state parks	3
2	3	14	conference center	4
2	4	11	small business opportunities for local residents	4
4	2	6	need fish biologist - develop for economic resources	4
3	3	5	assistance to locals for development on project lands	4
1	4	4	economic development w/o Lake Shore privatization	4
4	4	4	research opportunities for more jobs - year round	4
3	4	4	1st class lodge/facility year round	4
5	1	2	business for Huntington	4
1	3	2	we need controlled development	4
3	3	1	more lodging on project land & or community	4
2	3	1	job opportunities for senior citizens	4
5	4	1	deep six the resort	4
2	4	1	casino	4
4	4	9	allow local students scientific resource	5
3	3	5	cultural activity center	5
4	2	4	need emergency access - Weaver Falls, James Creek	5
4	1	3	environmental work - wetlands, Juniata College Cove	5
2	3	3	nature center	5
3	1	2	good educational resources	5
1	3	2	better training for boat drivers & haulers	5
1	4	2	expand educational opportunities	5
2	2	1	required boater safety courses	5
2	2	1	lack of environmental education	5
3	3	1	environmental education center	5
4	3	1	better access & facilities for local school district's	5
3	4	1	swimming instructions	5
1	3	13	alternate exits during high water for	6
5	2	9	access at Gate 3? (high water)	6
1	2	3	isolation during high water	6
1	1	1	flood control	6
2	2	1	high water	6
1	3	1	phone at Nancy Lake	6
1	4	1	alternate exits during highwater	6
2	2	10	alcohol abuse on boats	7
5	2	9	lack of patrol (alcohol)	7
4	2	8	better patrol on lake - drinking, no wake violations,	7
3	2	7	local laws affecting lake & community	7
2	2	6	boating enforcement at night and day	7
3	1	3	there are few regulations on swimming	7
2	2	3	boats are too big	7
5	3	3	tighten control on alcohol	7
4	2	2	safety hazard - boat operators (age), need training	7
2	2	2	jet skiers	7
1	2	2	no limit on horsepower on water crafts	7
4	4	2	extend no wake area around 7 Points marina	7
5	2	1	lack of traffic control (speed)	7
3	2	1	lack of recognition of "no-wake" zone	7
2	2	1	lack of security at launches at night	7
5	2	1	lack of strong rules	7
1	3	1	more reflective markers for foggy areas	7

Raystown Lake Project Workshop 1, April 19, 1993

RESULTS OF SMALL GROUP SESSIONS

Sorted by Class and number of "Votes"

Group	Ques.	"Votes"	Issue	Class
5	3	1	horsepower limits	7
3	3	1	speed limits for boats	7
3	3	1	more law enforcement	7

QUESTION KEY:

- Question #1: What is good about Raystown Lake Project
- Question #2: What problems are you aware of at Raystown Lake?
- Question #3: What would you like to see in the future at Raystown Lake?
- Question #4: If this were your lake, what would you do?

CLASS KEY:

- 1 - Recreation: facilities and programs
- 2 - Infrastructure: roads, sewer, water
- 3 - Resource management
- 4 - Economic development
- 5 - Education/research
- 6 - Emergency management
- 7 - Laws, law enforcement, safety, security

Section 4. Comments received (comment cards)

**COMMENTS ON MEETING
RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN**

NAME	COMMENTS
Richard C. Shope	Fish Commission needs more service on lake
Tom Pennell	very good
Blair Heffner	enjoyable meeting
W. James Lee III	Very interesting night. I have a Bass Boat Johnson 150HP and am a guide in Bissett, Manitoba Canada for the Boy Scouts.
Paul D. Edwards	Need to improve access area to lake (Weavers Falls). Better parking area so people are not parking on both sides of public road. Fishing from road should not be allowed.
Richard E. Lammem	Very good meeting. Next meeting have coffee please.
Mary K. Gates	I'm also a land owner - and would like to know when excess land is sold; it be sold at buying prices back to owners.
James M. Smith	We need a ramp and parking for 300 boat turn. w/ toilets & lights.
Kathy Marshall	Need a separate area for tournaments. Approximately a 200 parking area.
Paul Post	Better patrol is needed on the lake along with alcohol is a definite problem Could I get a copy of the study done about lake capacity for number of boats. Too crowded on weekends.
Jim Kaspick	Would like to see a ramp for tournament fishing built & am willing to discuss some cost sharing & labor ideas
Guy Giornesto	Open Puits Camp, at gov. expense – not private. Make Weavers Fall more usable and larger.

Attachment C: Public Workshops 2 and 3

Section:

1. Public notice and poster
2. Attendee lists
3. Workshop instructions
4. Information sheets on plan alternatives
5. Preference forms
6. Results of the preference survey
7. Comments on Alternative Plans

Section 1. Public notice and poster

The July 12, and 13, 1993, public workshop announcement was printed in the following newspaper:

The Broad Top Bulletin, Saxton
The Bedford Gazette, Bedford
The Altoona Mirror, Altoona
The Daily News, Huntingdon
The Valley Log, Orbisonia

FAX TRANSMITTAL

Page 2
June 25, 1993

**RAYSTOWN LAKE PROJECT
MASTER PLAN UPDATE
PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE**

Two open houses will be held July 12 and 13. Choose a convenient day and place for your attendance.

Monday, July 12, at the Saxton Fire Hall
4:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Tuesday, July 13, at the Smithfield Fire Hall
4:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Each open house will present the same information about alternative ideas for the Raystown Lake Project. You are invited to participate anytime during the open house hours and to voice your opinion on the future of the lake.

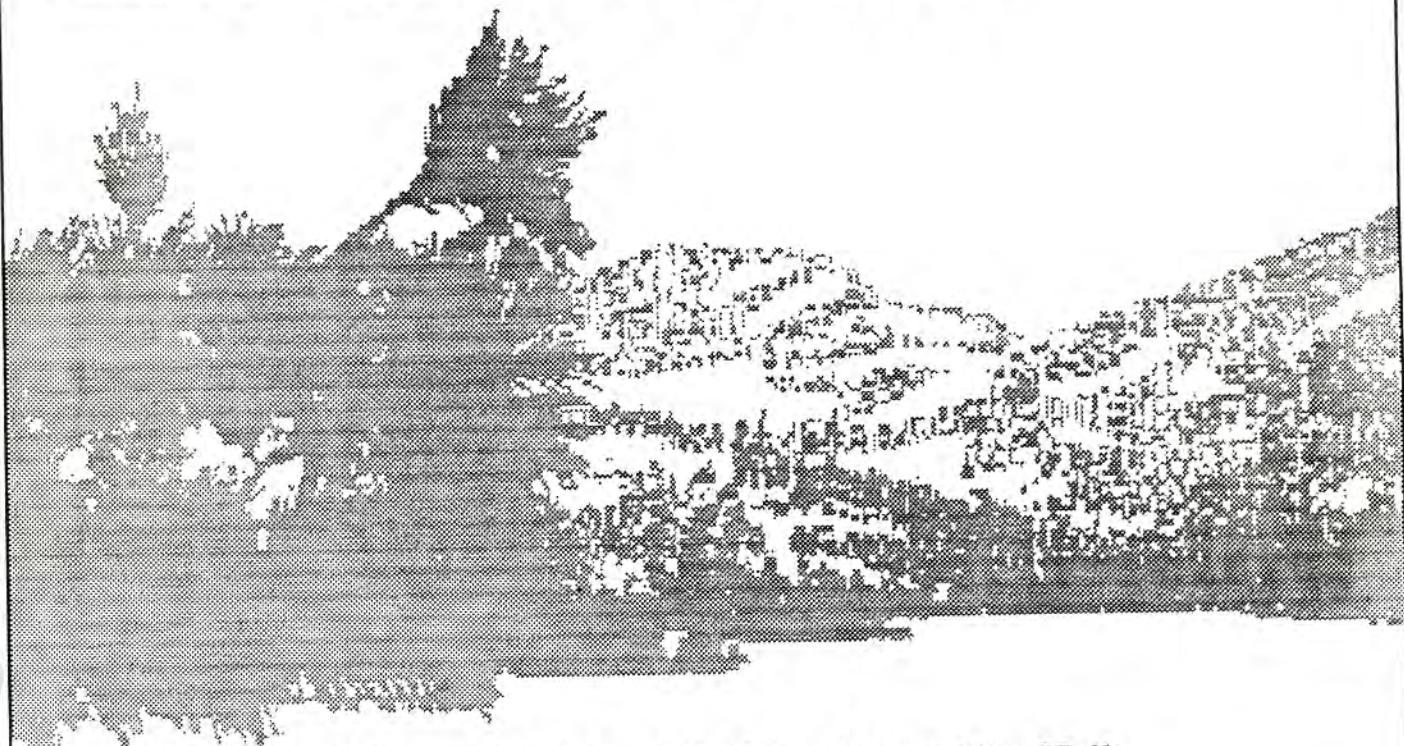
For more information contact the Raystown Lake Project Office (814) 658-3405.

Date Fax Received: _____ Time: _____ AM PM
PHL:p:\WDC31519.RL_005.51



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Baltimore District

What's Happening at the Lake?



When & Where: Monday, July 12 Saxton Fire Hall
 Tuesday, July 13 Smithfield Fire Hall

Time: Open 4:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Purpose: To introduce the public to alternative ideas for
the future of Raystown Lake.

Staff will be available to discuss alternative ideas and
answer your questions. You will have an opportunity
to express your preference for the alternative plan.

Section 2. Attendee lists

A. PLEASE SIGN IN:

Mon, 12 July

	NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
1.	Jim Donaldson	2 Carriage Hill Ln Huntingdon	Juniata College
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

Mon, 12 July

PLEASE SIGN IN:

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
1. John Graham	1721 N. Front St. Harrisburg Pa.	SRBC
2. Jim Smith	Johnstown Pa.	PA. B.A.S.S.
3. Mike Burgess	Johnstown, PA.	PA BASS
4. Ed Baughman	James Creek Pa	
5. Bob Marlett	Duncansville	
6. Dorothy Alderfer	Duncansville, PA.	Hopewell Sen -
7. Douglas Chisholm	Hopewell, PA.	Hopewell Sen. Ctr.
8. MARK TAYLOR	SAXTON, PA.	SAXTON FIRE CO.
9. Floyd & Lois McDowell	RD James Creek	-
10. JoAnn L Clapper	Saxton	SAXTON FIRE CO
11.		
12.		

Mon PGH

A

PLEASE SIGN IN:

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
1. Orbis J. Inchweilder	Rt 1, Box 222 Hoxton Pa 16647	All mortals
2. Ronald Brennan	Saxton, Pa	- Saxton Vol Fire Co
3. Dustin Sosak	Saxton	Saxton Vol Fire Co
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		

Mon. 12 July

A

PLEASE SIGN IN:

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
1. Chuck Yohn	Towanda College	
2. Roger Beckner	SAXTON.	
3. Powell Brumbaugh	SAXTON	Regatta Striper Club
4. Heidi Milbrand	Bureau of Boating P.O. Box 67000 Hbg PA 17106-7000	PA Fish & Boat Comm
5.		
6. Bill Kline	S.U.F.C.	RD BOX 109 SAXTON
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

A

PLEASE SIGN IN:

MON, 12 July

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
1. Ed Park	P.O. Box 232, MARTINSBURG Pa	PERSONAL
2. DEAN A. TAYLOR	RD #1, SAXTON, PA.	
3. THOMAS BLACK	307 12TH ST., SAXTON, PA. -	
4. Jon Baughman	PO Box 188 Saxton Pa 16678	BT Bulletin BT Chamber
5. Guy Giornesto	SAXTON	MAYOR
6. Guy D. MARCOCCI	Dudley	"THE AMBASSADORS"
7. Willard J. Rivers	SAXTON	"The Ambassadors"
8. Josephine G. Kelly	Saxton	Saxton Womans Club
9. Quilla White	Huntingdon	
10. Richard Ulshky	HUNTINGDON	
11. Geo. Justus	RD 1 Box 73 James Creek Pa 16657	SHY BEARER RY-PARK
12. Asbury W. Lee	Eng. Dist 9-0 1620 N. Juniata St. Hollisburg, Pa 16648	Reno, Dept. of Trans

B.

PLEASE SIGN IN:

13 July 93

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTATIVE
1. WAGGONER	Altoona	Congress. Alan
2. BOB HORNBAKER	HUNTINGDON	THE LANDING
3. Paul V. Bryant	Saxton	Raystown Striper
4. Gary Koteski	Hesston	Self
5. DON SNAVELY	PENNSYLVANIA	PEUNDOT
6. KENNY Morder JR.	Huntingdon	Raystown Striper
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

B

PLEASE SIGN IN:

13 July 93

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
1. Terry Wentz	Canoe Creek State Park RR2 Box 560 # 2200 Hollidaysburg PA. 16648	STATE PARKS
2. Betsey Kimmerly		SELF
3. Robert Cross	111 4th Street Burnham, PA. 17009	Raystown Striper Club
4. Donald Brumbaugh	Saxon, PA. 16678	Raystown Striper Club
5. Isamy Lee	Eagr. Dist 9-C Penn. Dep't of Trans. 1620 N. University Street Hollidaysburg PA 16648	PA DOT
6. Kenneth Mueller	1526 Moore St Huntingdon, Pa	
7. Karen Ashman	PO Box 318A Huntingdon	self
8. Russell Burk	R.D. 1 Box 149 Cochitzie Pa 16641	SETC
9. Brandon Say Jost		
10.		
11.		

B.

PLEASE SIGN IN:

13 July 9.

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTATIVE
1. Brian Runk	RD3 Box 88 Huntingdon PA 16652	MYSELF
2. Esther + Dennis Erdman	204 Center St. Slatington PA 18080	*Marklesburg ourselves
3. Bob New	1210 Hamilton Ave Tyro PA	Raystown Striper
4. Ronald Strayer	RR1- Box 14 14007	Raystown Striper
5. James Talbot	Box 67 Sorthello Pa.	Raystown Striper
6. Richard Stake	1706 Washington St Huntingdon, PA	HCPC
7. Keith Mann	Big Oneida Huntingdon PA	
8. Jim Lakso	2339 Miller Huntingdon, Pa. Saxton, Pa.	
9. Terry Brumbaugh		myself.
10. JOHN H. DETWEILER	RR1 Box 239 James Creek PA	RAYSTOWN ECONOMIC COUNCIL
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		

B. PLEASE SIGN IN:

13 July 9-

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
1. Ron Morgan	Robertsdale	The Daily News
2. Bill McKee	AUTOONA	THE EADS GROUP
3. Monte Kempler	Orbisimis	The Valley Log
4. John Mongia (Standing Stone Bassmasters)		
5. Brenda McCracken	Huntingdon	Keystone Bassin' Gal
6. Timothy D. McCracken	Huntingdon	
7. Jay Shuck	Huntingdon	self
8. Greg Mollenkopf	STEWARTSTOWN PA	self
9. Dave Schopp	Tyronne	ASC.
10. Jennifer Stahl	Huntingdon	BFH SWA
11. Nick Lambert	RD Entwistle, Pa.	Roxbury Striper Club
12. Phillip J. McElwain	RD # 2 HUNTINGDON	Roxbury REALTY

13 JULY 1993

B. PLEASE SIGN IN:

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
1. Stan Grove	Williamsburg	
2. Deborah Hamann	Orbisonia	RAYSTOWN COMM.
3. Jim Kaspick	Tyrone	Tyrone Bassmasters
4. John Ashman	Huntingdon	self
5. Sharon Burk	Gallitzin	self
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12		

Section 3. Workshop instructions

Raystown Lake Master Plan Update

Open House Instruction Sheet

Purpose

This open house is sponsored by the Corps of Engineers to allow the public to review plan alternatives and to indicate the plan features desired and those not liked. The results of the preference survey will be considered, among other factors, in the preparation of the proposed plan for Raystown Lake.

Step 1.

Go to the first information station. A staff member will explain the alternative.

- Collect a color coded information sheet from that station,
- study the map and the list of features,
- ask questions about the map or information sheet.

Steps 2-6.

Visit the other five information stations.

Step 7.

Go to the discussion center. Review all the alternatives and maps. Ask questions of the discussion leader.

Step 8.

Go to Preference Station. Fill out the Preference Form and deposit it in the Preference Box. Maps of all alternatives are at the Preference Station for your use in marking your Preference Form.

Thank you for coming to the open house and for your participation.

Section 4. Information sheets on plan alternatives

(The Information Sheets are located in Appendix G)

Section 5. Preference forms

Raystown Lake Master Plan Update

Preference Sheet Side 1

Pick seven (7) specific features you would like to see in the Raystown Lake Plan update. List the features in the blanks below. Add the number of the alternative plan in the alternative number column; write the closest navigation marker number in the navigation marker column; and include additional written comments in the comment column (see Example below).

Example

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Alternative Number</i>	<i>Navigation Marker</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Fishing Tournament Area</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>12</i>	

Your Preferences

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Alternative Number</i>	<i>Navigation Marker</i>	<i>Comments</i>

Overall, which alternative do you prefer?

(See other side)

Raystown Lake Master Plan Update Preference Sheet Side 2

Pick seven (7) specific features you would **NOT** like to see in the Raystown Lake Plan update. List the features in the blanks below. Add the number of the alternative plan in the alternative number column; write the closest navigation marker number in the navigation marker column; and include additional written comments in the comment column.

Feature	Alternative Number	Navigation Marker	Comments

How did you hear about this open house? _____

Other comments? _____

Section 6. Results of the preference survey

Table 2.
Results of Preference Survey, Raystown Lake Plan Alternatives

ALTERNATIVE NO. 1

Saxton		Smithfield		TOTAL		Nav. Marker	Facilities
For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
							Area 1
8		3		11	0		28 WEAVER FALLS <i>upgrade boat launch</i>
				0	0		Area 2
							21 LAKE RAYSTOWN RESORT <i>expand facilities</i>
							20 TATMAN RUN UPGRADE
1		2		3	0		<i>upgrade beach and parking</i>
1		3		4	0		<i>upgrade boat launch</i>
							Area 3
		1		1	0		15 NANCY'S BOAT TO SHORE <i>upgrade sanitary facilities</i>
						near J2	AITCH
1		5		6	0		<i>upgrade boat launch</i>
2		5		7	0		<i>install universal access fishing pier</i>
		1		1			<i>Increase parking</i>
							Area 4
		1	1	2	1	8-9	SEVEN POINTS
		2		2	0		<i>upgrade marina</i>
1		3		4	0		<i>upgrade amphitheater</i>
						7	<i>upgrade Point Camp sanitary facilities</i>
		2		2	0		SUSQUEHANNOCK
							<i>upgrade infrastructure</i>
							Area 5
				0	0	near H3	SNYDER'S RUN
							<i>improve vehicle circulation</i>
				0	0	near 1	RIDENOUR OVERLOOK
							<i>upgrade overlook; no tree cutting</i>
							Area 6
		1		1	0		CORBIN'S ISLAND
							<i>install picnic pavilion</i>
		1		1	0		BRANCH CAMP
		3		3	0		<i>upgrade drive-to camping</i>
							<i>restore and expand nature trail</i>
							Areawide
				0	0		LAND
				0	0		<i>upgrade trails</i>
							<i>upgrade project roads</i>
1				1	0		<i>upgrade access road</i>
2		1		3	0		<i>upgrade water, sewer infrastructure</i>
				0	0		GENERAL
							<i>interjurisdiction integration of 911 system</i>

ALTERNATIVE NO. 1

Saxton		Smithfield		TOTAL		Nav. Marker	Facilities
For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
1		1		1	0		<i>add sanitary stations at Seven points</i> <i>All features in Alternative 1</i> <i>improve access to fishing (shore)</i>
KEY: Shaded area was added by participants							

ALTERNATIVE NO. 2

Saxton		Smithfield		TOTAL		Nav. Marker	Facilities	
For	Against	For	Against	For	Against			
1	3 1 1 4 2	6 3 2 3 2	1 4 7 4 2	1 9 2 4 4	0 1 0 11 5	27 20-21	Area 1 PENINSULA 1 <i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i> HOPEWELL <i>demonstration farm</i> <i>row boat/canoe rental store</i> <i>drive to camping</i> GENERAL <i>fish breeding zone</i> <i>zone for small motorized boats</i> <i>zone for canoe trails</i>	
3	1	4	0	near S2 21	Area 2 SHY BEAVER <i>wetland creation area</i> LAKE RAYSTOWN RESORT <i>trails to Terrace Mountain</i>			
5	1 2 2 1	7 3 2 3	12 1 5 1	1 near J2 near J3 15 13	Area 3 COFFEE RUN <i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i> UNNAMED PENINSULA <i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i> TROUGH CREEK <i>Trough Creek dam</i> JAMES CREEK <i>Juniata College Field Station</i> AITCH <i>wildlife propagation area</i> PENINSULA 1 <i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i> PENINSULA 3 <i>arboretum</i> <i>outdoor environmental market</i> <i>environmental interpretive center</i> <i>visitor center</i>			
1	4 1	5 1	0 0	8-9	Area 4 SEVEN POINTS <i>visitor center</i> <i>environmental center</i> <i>small boat rental</i>			
2	1 1 1	2 1 1	4 1 1	2	Area 5 HAWNS BRIDGE <i>environmental interpretive center</i> <i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i> <i>restaurant</i> RAYSTOWN DAM <i>hiking/camping gear rental</i> <i>ferry access</i>			
2	1	4	6	1	Area 6 CORBIN'S ISLAND (OPPOSITE) <i>fish hatchery</i> <i>wetland creation</i>			

ALTERNATIVE NO. 2

Saxton		Smithfield		TOTAL		Nav. Marker	<i>Facilities</i>
For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
		9		9	0		AREAWIDE
		2		2	0		LAND
		1		1	0		<i>environmental land trails</i>
1				1	0		<i>visitor center (no location specified)</i>
1				1	0		<i>nature trails</i>
							<i>boat-to-shore camping</i>
							<i>more primitive camping</i>
		1	4	2	4	3	
							WATER
							<i>environmental water trails</i>
							<i>water quality monitoring</i>
							<i>ferry service</i>

KEY: Shaded area was added by participants

ALTERNATIVE NO. 3

KEY: Shaded area was added by participants

ALTERNATIVE NO. 4

Saxton		Smithfield		TOTAL		Nav. Marker	Facilities
For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
2	9			12	2	21	Area 1 PENINSULA 3 (OPPOSITE) <i>private development (condominiums)</i> <i>marina (alternate to Hopewell site)</i> HOPEWELL <i>conference center</i> <i>golf course</i> <i>marina</i> <i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i>
8	3			6	8	9	
4	1			4	4	5	
4	1			1	4	2	
4				1	4	1	
1		1		2	0	2	Area 2 LAKE RAYSTOWN RESORT <i>floating restaurant</i> <i>conference center (alternate site)</i> <i>jet ski course area</i>
1				1		1	
1							
6	5	7	12	13	17	14	Area 3 PARADISE FURNACE <i>ski slope</i> <i>cable car</i> <i>ski lodge</i> <i>group camping</i> <i>picnic area</i> PENINSULA 3 <i>fishing tournament area</i> <i>marina</i> UPPER CORNERS <i>conference center (alternate site)</i> <i>golf course (alternate site)</i> <i>marina</i> <i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i> <i>sea plane base</i> <i>floating restaurant</i> <i>visitor center</i>
6	5	7	12	13	17	12	
6	5	7	12	13	17	10	
1		4	1	5	1	1	
3	2	1	6	4	8	1	
1	1	2		3	1	1	
1				0	1	1	
1		1		2	0	1	
6	6		4	0	10	1	
1		1		1	0	1	
1							Area 4 SUSQUEHANNOCK <i>theme park</i> <i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i>
1	5			1	5	7	
		3	12	3	12		Area 5 HAWNS BRIDGE <i>marina</i> <i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i> <i>restaurant</i> RAYSTOWN DAM <i>visitor center</i> <i>ferry access</i> Areawide LAND <i>scenic parkway - south ridge</i> <i>ATV trails</i> <i>mountain bike trails</i> <i>cross country ski trails</i> WATER <i>ferry service</i> GENERAL <i>regional access</i> <i>large boat marina - no location</i> <i>golf courses - no location</i> <i>marinas - no location</i> <i>conference center - no location</i> <i>conference center at Seven Points</i>
		1		0	1		
		3		0	3		
		1		3	0	4	
				1	0	1	
				1	0	1	
				1	0	1	
				1	0	1	
				1	0	0	

KEY: Shaded area was added by participants

ALTERNATIVE NO. 5

Saxton		Smithfield		TOTAL		Nav. Marker	Facilities
For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
							Area 1
1		9		10	0		UPPER LAKE <i>shore fishing and picnic area</i>
1				1	0	25	HOPEWELL <i>small boat marina</i>
2		8		10	0		<i>shore fishing and picnic area</i>
2			1	2	1		<i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i>
1				0			GENERAL
				4	1	4	<i>small boat zone</i>
							Area 3
1	4	6	3	7	7	15-18	ENTRIKEN <i>hunting preserve</i>
						14	TROUGH CREEK <i>boat launch (State Forest)</i>
		1		1	0	near J2	JAMES CREEK <i>boat launch</i>
		1		1	0		<i>small boat fishing marina</i>
		1	5	5	1	J2	<i>aquaculture</i>
							AITCH <i>fishing pier</i>
		2		2	0	14	PENINSULA 2 <i>shore fishing and picnic area</i>
		1		8	0		<i>boat launch</i>
		1		1	2		<i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i>
		2		0	2	12	PENINSULA 3 <i>fishing tournament</i>
3	1	9	5	12	6		<i>marina</i>
		7		7	0	10	PENINSULA 5 <i>shore fishing and picnic area</i>
							<i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i>
							Area 5
		2		2	0	14	PENINSULA 2 <i>hike in/boat to shore camping (2 sites)</i>
		1	1	1	1		<i>drive to camping</i>
		7		7	0		<i>shore fishing</i>
		1		1	0		<i>boat launch</i>
						H3	INLET
		1		1	0		<i>hike in/boat to shore camping (3 sites)</i>
		1		1	0		<i>fish habitat enhancement area</i>
							RAYSTOWN DAM
		1		1	0		<i>visitor center</i>
		1		1	0		<i>boat rental</i>
							<i>restaurant</i>
		1		1	0		<i>ferry access</i>
							Area 6
		1	12	12	1		BELOW DAM
							<i>fishing pier</i>
							CORBIN'S ISLAND
							<i>fish hatchery</i>

ALTERNATIVE NO. 5

Saxton		Smithfield		TOTAL		Nav. Marker	<i>Facilities</i>
For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
							Areawide LAND <i>hunting</i> WATER <i>good fishing areas</i> <i>ferry service</i>
							Write In Comments
		1		1	0	5	<i>Hunting campground</i>
		1		1	0	13	<i>Fishing area</i>
		1		1	0	3-H1	<i>more camping</i>
		1		1	0		<i>hunting parking lots - general</i>
		1		1	0	19-20	<i>hike-in camping near Nancy's boat-to shore</i>
			1	0	1		<i>Boat Marinas (two is enough)</i>
			1	0	1		<i>small boat marina (no location)</i>
1				1	0		<i>shore fishing</i>
		1		1	0		<i>fishing marina (no location)</i>
1				1	0	24+26	<i>boat to shore camping</i>
				1	0		<i>boat rental</i>
?	?	?	?			?	<i>include collage----- at small boat marina</i>
				1	0		<i>hatchery at south end</i>
		2		2	0		<i>parking lots at hunter access points</i>

KEY: Shaded area was added by participants

ALTERNATIVE NO. 6

Saxton		Smithfield		TOTAL		Nav. Marker	Facilities
For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
6	1	1	3	7	3	27	Area 1 UPPER LAKE <i>community recreation center</i>
		3	1	3	1		PENINSULA 1 <i>hike in camping</i>
		3	1	3	1		PENINSULA 2 <i>hike in camping</i>
	1			1	0		HOPEWELL <i>boat-to-shore picnic area</i>
				1	1		<i>marina, small boat</i>
	2	5		7	0		<i>drive to camping</i>
		1		1	0		GENERAL <i>zone for canoe trail</i>
	1						Area 2 near S2 SHY BEAVER <i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i>
		8	3	9	3		<i>hike in camping (4 sites)</i>
		3	1	3	1		20 COFFEE RUN <i>hike in camping</i>
		6	2	6	2		
1	2					16-18	Area 3 ENTRIKEN <i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i>
		5	2	5	2		<i>drive to camping (5 sites)</i>
		4		4	0		<i>hike in camping</i>
		3	1	3	1		15 NANCY'S BOAT-TO-SHORE <i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i>
		5	2	5	2		14 TROUGH CREEK <i>boat launch</i>
	4						15 PENINSULA 1 <i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i>
		4	3	4	3		14 PARADISE FURNACE <i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i>
		2		0	2		<i>drive to camping</i>
	2						4 boat-to-shore picnic area
		4		4	0		<i>marina</i>
	1			1	2		<i>visitor center</i>
		7	1	7	1		12 PENINSULA 3 <i>drive to camping</i>
	2	6	2	6	2		<i>hike in camping (2 sites)</i>
		1		3	0		10 UPPER CORNERS <i>large boat marina</i>
	2			1	1		<i>sea plane base</i>
		1		0	1		<i>floating interpretive center</i>
		4		0	6		<i>boating/water ski school</i>
	2						<i>boat-to-shore picnic area</i>
		3		0	5		GENERAL <i>jet ski, water ski courses</i>
		5		5	0	8	Area 4 SEVEN POINTS <i>drive to camping</i>

ALTERNATIVE NO. 6

Saxton		Smithfield		TOTAL		Nav. Marker	Facilities
For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
		6	1	6	1	3-4	Area 5 PENINSULA 2 <i>drive to camping (2 sites)</i> <i>group camping (2 sites)</i>
	2	6	1	6	3	2	HAWNS BRIDGE <i>large boat marina</i> <i>scuba diving</i> <i>restaurant</i> <i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i>
1	2	2	2	3	4		INLET
1	1	2	5	3	6		<i>scuba diving</i> <i>hike in/boat to shore camping (3 sites)</i> <i>boat to picnic area</i>
1	1			1	1		RAYSTOWN DAM <i>visitor center</i> <i>ferry access</i>
1	1	2	5	3	6		Areawide LAND
		3	2	3	2		<i>family hiking trails</i> <i>more camping - no location</i> <i>more picnic areas - no location</i>
1				1	0		WATER
1				1	0		<i>ferry service</i>

KEY Shaded area was added by participants

Section 7. Comments on Alternative Plans

Table 1.
Preference from Comments on Alternative Plans

Page 1 of 7

Comment	Alt.	Nav.	Loc	Sort
Add senior citizen beach [at] Weaver Falls upgrade	1		Sax	
Need more law enforcement on lake.	1		Smith	
Need bathroom at entrance to Seven Points (Ranger Station)	1	--	Smith	
Let's not substitute small boat areas for the needed enforcement of no wake on Raystown, PFBC needs to do much more enforcement of boating regs including DUI!	1		Smith	
Add mountain bike/horse/ski trails to minimal change	1		Sax	
Law enforcement; [need] more patrol boat	1		Smith	
Add sanitary station are at Seven Points including showers.	1		Smith	
[Make facilities] more convenient for senior citizens, et al.	1		Sax	
None [alternative features] most will bring more people to an already crowded condition	1		Smith	
Like to see more parking at Aitch boat launch.	1		Smith	
Keep it the same as is	1		Smith	
Allow for swimming area at Aitch	1	?	Smith	
Parking and launch area for Nancy's boat to shore camp. At times, precious parking spaces are taken for days at Aitch and James Creek.	1	15-16	Smith	
Tatman Run boat launch: expand & improve; boat launch too steep; more parking needed	1	19	Smith	
Upgrade infrastructure Susquehannock: Provide easier access to boats, to campers not on lake shore-small boat slips.	1	7	Smith	
Amphitheater one of original great features	1	8	Smith	
Upgrade Seven Points, Increase development in a developed area	1	8-9	Smith	
[Provide] 5 year option [for the] demo farm at Hopewell Twp.	2		Sax	
I believe the wetlands & waterfowl propagation areas are very important	2		Smith	
I would like to see an environmental center, showing what Raystown has.	2		Smith	
Trails covered night shelters: facilities for horse backing also	2	-	Smith	
Would like to see this environ. complex (interpretive center, store) near Brumbaugh homestead.	2		Smith	
Overnight shelters Terrace Mt. Trail: Connect Warriors Path with Lake Raystown	2	1 to 28	Smith	
Canoe Trail - small boat area too long an area for small boats	2	21	Sax	
Zones for motorless & small motor boats [is] imperative!!!	2	21-28	Smith	

Table 1.
Comments on Alternative Plans

Page 2 of 7

Comment	Alt.	Nav.	Loc	Sort
Demonstration Farm: Public needs to become more environmentally aware	2	25	Smith	
Blend the 2 features demo/liv. hist. farm into 1 farm	2/3	25/26	Smith	
Farm at Hopewell: Use farm for historic and modern farm comparison	2/3	25	Smith	
Conference Center: Best site is at Raystown Resort	2	26, 10	Smith	
[Put] visitor center in Seven Points	2	9	Smith	
Visitor center to add sheep rock exhibit [Nav. Marker 9]	2	9	Sax	
Overnight shelters: Delete shelter vic. Nav. marker 4	2	VAR	Smith	
Crafts: poor use of money.	3		Smith	
Integrated group camping with new general access camps for all to enjoy	3		Smith	
Drive in a boat access but no boat launch [at the] heritage centers & living farm	3		Smith	
Merge cultural/Sheep Rock Ctr. with visitor center	3	10	Smith	
Visitor Center: to include Sheep Rock and Festival Area here	3	10, 11	Smith	
There is plenty of farmland away from the lake for this [living history farm]	3	24-26	Smith	
Keep it (living history) farm small	3	25	Smith	
Craft School: poor use of money	3	all	Smith	
Visitation at dam too low [for a] visitors center	4		Smith	
[No] snow skiing anywhere: Impractical, (no snow, no height), too visible.	4		Smith	
[No] Golf Course: Too much land used up	4		Smith	
Jules Patt is a disgrace to and embarrassment. When leases are renewed/given more conditions should be structured to ensure a quality facility.	4		Smith	
Theme park: what a waste of pristine beauty	4		Smith	
Conference center: Jules Patt No!!	4		Smith	
Move fishing tourn. center to Seven Points	4		Sax	
[Prefer] any company. If security is maintained.	4		Sax	
Shore line should remain relatively undeveloped.	4		Smith	
I don't like private enterprise on the lake because they only think of the money-not preserving the beauty and environment. I would like to see the lake stay with the Army Corps.	4		Smith	
More conference center close to Huntington with limited boat and water access.	4		Smith	
Ski slopes and golf course: Why destroy good land to make businessmen happy?	4		Smith	

Table 1.
Comments on Alternative Plans

Page 3 of 7

Comment	Alt.	Nav.	Loc	Sort
Put conference center in Upper Corners area, blend into scenery	4	10	Smith	
[Put] visitor center closer to Seven Points	4	10	Smith	
Conference Center: move to Upper Corners	4	10	Smith	
Fishing tournament area: Keep it small, but with adequate launch and parking	4	12	Smith	
Ski slope would hurt Trough Creek	4	13	Smith	
Put money into teenage recreation to help keep kids entertained & out of trouble, not into golf course	4	25/10	Smith	
Theme park [is] out of character	4	8	Smith	
Seven Points area yes!! for Conference Center	4	9	Smith	
Not safe fishing tourn. area	4&5		Smith	
Fishing Tourn. Area: bad location - safety reasons	4&5	Aitch	Smith	
More emphasis on fishing improvements	5		Sax	
Need improved fisheries management on Raystown, probably by U.S. Fish & Wildlife services.	5		Smith	
Marker 21 good place for tournament center	5		Sax	
I would like to see the fish commission and the Raystown fishing clubs and Corps of Engineers get together and restock the lake.	5		Smith	
Two marinas is enough	5		Smith	
PA Fish Comm. is not managing & enforcing Coffee Run tournament fishing center.	5		Smith	
Keep high speed boats clear of area [at] shore fishing & picnic areas Hopewell Twp. & Paradise Furnace	5		Sax	
Need for more areas to hold water fowl-especially river end of the lake	5		Sax	
[Need] better access by vehicle to Shore Fishing Areas	5	-	Smith	
Tournament fishing launch at Upper Corners.	5		Sax	
Fishing tournament area: prefer to place it in Shy Beaver across from current launch area.	5		Smith	
Fish hatchery warm water - need for a fish biologist.	5		Sax	
[Need] marine biologist full time to improve fishing	5		Smith	
Move fish tournament launch to Beer Belly for safety reasons	5	10	Sax	
Prefer fish tournament area at Upper Corners, less congestion	5	10	Sax	

Table 1.
Comments on Alternative Plans

Page 4 of 7

Comment	Alt.	Nav.	Loc	Sort
Fishing tournament area: Tatman Run would also be a good place for this area, would eliminate many problems and open up other launches for general public	5	12	Smith	
Hunting preserve [is] not necessary	5	16-19	Smith	
Fish tournament area: move to Coffee Run	5	19	Smith	
Hike in/drive in camp: private boat dock with #'d boat slips percent site	5	5	Smith	
[Need] Boat slips with boat-to-shore camp site	5	5	Smith	
One only Hunting campground, centered w/in Old Lodge Trail	5	5	Smith	
Fishing pier: Wonderful idea especially if equipped for the handicapped	5	Aitch	Smith	
Fish hatchery: A much needed item especially for raising bass & stripers	5	below dam	Smith	
Include cottages [at] fishing marina	5	J-1	Smith	
Small boat area reduces freedom	5&6		Smith	
How about a cruising restaurant that sells to boaters-fast foods-soda-etc.	6		Sax	
Camping area near Shy Beaver, Coffee Run, Aitch & Snyders Run, [should be equipped] with swimming areas and cross country skiing	6		Smith	
Possible for motor homes & trailer as well as tents [at] camping picnic areas (Hopewell Twp)	6		Sax	
Need to control some prices at marinas ex boat slips cost more than twice as much as they do in the Bay area	6		Sax	
Allow for a stable to be operated near Saxton on east side	6		Smith	
Canoe/small boat areas: It would be nice to paddle away from the circus	6		Smith	
Scuba diving: Visibility is horrible and sport is too dangerous on a busy lake. Fresh air should be sufficient.	6		Smith	
Community recreation center for senior citizen facility	6		Sax	
Would not like to see any new marinas. Boating is crowded. Based on the existing number of boats, it would be nice to expand the existing area of water.	6		Sax	
Senior citizen beach [at] community recreation center	6		Sax	
Senior citizens facilities [at] community rec center	6		Sax	
Control boat speed on lake	6		Sax	
Don't open no wake zone [to] Jet ski course and school, not enough [no wake zone] now.	6	10	Sax	
Marina to do some boat repairs [at Navigation marker 13 (alternative)]	6	13	Sax	

Table 1.
Comments on Alternative Plans

Page 5 of 7

Comment	Alt.	Nav.	Loc	Sort
Large boat marina: Don't promote bigger boats	6	2/10	Smith	
Small boat zone: this forces all recreation vehicle from resort down lake & eliminates fishing from 98% of bass boats in this area.	6	24 south	Smith	
Large boat marinas [and] small boat marinas: additional marinas won't solve congestion on parking and will add to congestion and safety prob. on the water.	6	all	Smith	
Boat to shore camping: adds too much to launch congestion	6	all	Smith	
[No] large boat marinas: lake crowded already	6&4		Smith	
Some development needed to keep everyone happy. Everyone should care about the environment, it (the lake) belongs to the next generations coming. Aitch should be developed, parking, camping, and bath houses.	G		Smith	
[Need] Better law enforcement on the lake	G		Smith	
I prefer minimal expansion to limit attraction of additional people while emphasizing environmental & cultural resources. Improvements are needed to existing access & facilities is needed.	G		Smith	
One thing I would like to see is a couple of restaurants built where boats can come in & dock to eat/dance etc. and also a fish habitat program to continue and get better. How about promoting fish & release.	G		Smith	
You have done a great job in putting all this info together & my friends & I will continue to support your efforts in any way we can.				
No restricted boat areas in #2,#5,#6 plans in the southern end of lake	G		Smith	
I really liked this [open house]! Hopefully a lot of good will come out of this. Very informative! I'm anxious to see what happens!!!	G		Sax	
The southern end of the lake has been greatly neglected needs improvement	G		Sax	
Well organized and presented	G		Smith	
The pristine nature of Raystown makes it unique in the east, the less human activity along the shores the better. However, away from the shores I do not object to some commercialization. Upgrade facilities, already in place, leave most everything else alone!	G		Smith	
Do not overdevelop this lake. Visitors come to enjoy the natural beauty. Overdevelopment will destroy the purpose many use this lake for. It is nice to know, with today's world, that there is some place you can still go to enjoy yourself. It is even more enjoyable knowing it is being enjoyed without destroying the natural features of this lake.	G		Smith	
Any development should provide additional land based nature recreation for current lake users (boaters). Any increase in users should be encouraged by hike in and drive in activities where water access is limited (i.e., Marina's).	G		Smith	

Table 1.
Comments on Alternative Plans

Page 6 of 7

Comment	Alt.	Nav.	Loc	Sort
No development in flood plane such as Seven Points stack storage!!!	G		Smith	
Why is development allowed in a known flood plane, and why is further construction being considered at Seven Points?	G		Smith	
Adopt a system for user fees which would force boaters to take a Coast Guard course in order to obtain daily or yearly passes to the lake. This would allow for capital to pay for lake biologists, more range's and more Fish Comm. patrols. There is no one on the water enforcing PA Fish Commission laws!!!	G		Smith	
Small boat areas is the beginning of ruining the wild and free feeling of Raystown. Let people have big boats, but if you must, slow them down in certain areas.	G		Smith	
[Need] Boat launch for boat to shore campers and night fishermen: would not congest boat launches for Rec. boaters	G	--	Smith	
No additional marinas: Lake already used too hard.	G		Smith	
Increase educational opportunities for all. Lake a definite asset to our area.	G		Sax	
Keep up the good work for improving the Raystown Lake	G		Sax	
Too many more boat launch areas = congestion	G		Smith	
Because we find peace and beauty when we come to Raystown, we reject any ideas that would take those things away. The stresses of life flow away when we get here. We certainly do not want more congestion and busloads of people to spoil this paradise. Although there are some good ideas presented in these plans, most would ruin the pristine, peaceful, beautiful and untouched atmosphere we now enjoy.	G		Smith	
Build an educational/tourist educational cluster (Similar concept in plan 3) which would include: Demonstration farm Outdoor market Environmental interpretive center Sheep Rock Interpretive Center American Heritage center Craft school Tourist info center A cluster of small buildings, simulating a historical town (pre-dam) each building could house one center. Tourist kiosks could have info in areas away from the educational center.	G		Smith	
Keep Aitch area as it is now beautiful. Please do not ruin our only escape from life's stresses and problems!!	G		Smith	
PA Fish Commission not enforcing laws & managing Coffee Run for tournament fishing center - fish cleaning at stairs at docks - warm water hatching. More educational based lands for college programs in biology, land management, water study etc., etc.	G		Smith	
Enforce regulations on boating.	G		Smith	

Table 1.
Comments on Alternative Plans

Page 7 of 7

Comment	Alt.	Nav.	Loc	Sort
Keep lake as recreation lake for working people. Don't turn lake in to Ind. Lake for Big money people.	G		Smith	
The lake is crowded. The campgrounds are crowded. Don't add too much - it will just become more crowded. The center of the lake on a Saturday or Sunday afternoon is a catastrophe waiting to happen. Theme parks abound. Let's keep Raystown virgin, pristine, and accessible to those who really care about such virtues. Send the crowds to Seven Springs, Seven Flags over Africa, or wherever!!.	G		Smith	
Horsepower limit! Expand no-wake zones.	G		Smith	
We drive 3 1/2 hrs. to the beautiful Raystown Lake area, which, we feel is very close to "mother nature" as can be <u>for now!</u> We do not use the lakes in our area due to these so called developments. Please don't turn Raystown Lake into first another highly developed "beer party" we need to train people better to "RESPECT" in order to maintain the "clear" atmosphere we so desperately seek when we visit our Raystown lake and other areas as such!	G		Smith	
Weavers Falls, area needs a complete revamp or change. This is the only thing we have going for us in this area.	G		Sax	
My pleasure to be part of the new concept of interaction development for the master plan '94.	G		Sax	
Very good maps, but was not talked about enough. Needs to narrow down some of the plans. Will be back to next work shop.	G		Sax	
Combine the visitors center, cultural interpretive center and environmental center near Seven Points.	G		Smith	
I don't want any new development	G		Smith	
General Rules: No sales of Corps land. Keep sylvan appearance of shoreland-that's Raystown's selling point Cluster developments together to improve visitation, lessen land use. Site some development away shore. Stay away from Trough creek State Park. It's the most beautiful area in the county. Do nothing with Jules Patt in charge!!	G		Smith	
Focus development near present development	G		Smith	
I did not have enough time to review all plans. My fault not yours; the personnel did a fine job of explaining.	G		Smith	
Many good ideas, the worst in my opinion would be the installation of anything at mile marker 2 on the mountain side - road access much to difficult - maybe boat to shore camping.				

- Please add my name to the newsletter mailing list.
 Please remove my name from the mailing list.

Name: Ashley L. Lee

Title: Director of Public Relations and Communications

Company/Organization: Penn. Dist. of Transportation

Address: Engineering District 9-a

1620 N. JUNIATA STREET
HARRISBURG, PA 16648

Telephone No.: 314-696-7151

Once on the mailing list, you will receive future newsletters about the Raystown Lake Master Plan. You will not receive any unsolicited information about other Corps projects. This mailing list will not be provided to other organizations.

Please submit any questions or comments you have on the Raystown Lake Master Plan to the address on the back of this card, or drop the card in the comment box at one of the public workshops.

Comments: Maximize cultural
environmental future of development
with carefully managed economic
development so as not to
jeopardize the natural
features of the Raystown Lake
bait. Avoid over commercializat-

- Please add my name to the newsletter mailing list.
 Please remove my name from the mailing list.

Name: Ron Morgan

Title: President

Company/Organization: Broad Top Area
Coal Miners HISTORICAL Society

Address: Main St

Ridder's Lake, PA 16674

Telephone No.: 414-635-3220

Once on the mailing list, you will receive future newsletters about the Raystown Lake Master Plan. You will not receive any unsolicited information about other Corps projects. This mailing list will not be provided to other organizations.

Please submit any questions or comments you have on the Raystown Lake Master Plan to the address on the back of this card, or drop the card in the comment box at one of the public workshops.

Comments: need more
emphasis on historical
attractions of lake
and nearby communities
promotion of area
as a whilid

Attachment D: Public Workshop 4

Section:

1. Public notice
2. Attendee list
3. Workshop instructions
4. Information sheet on draft proposed plan
5. Public comment on draft proposed plan

Section 1. Public notice

The October 25, 1993, public workshop announcement was printed in the following newspapers:

The Broad Top Bulletin, Saxton
The Bedford Gazette, Bedford
The Altoona Mirror, Altoona
The Daily News, Huntingdon
The Valley Log, Orbisonia

FAX TRANSMITTAL

Page 2

June 25, 1993

PUBLIC NOTICE

**RAYSTOWN LAKE PROJECT
MASTER PLAN UPDATE**

The U.S. Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, is updating the Master Plan for Raystown Lake. The fourth in a series of public workshops to solicit citizen comments to the Plan will be held at:

Smithfield Fire Hall
Monday, October 25, 1993
7:00 p.m.

The public is invited to review and discuss the draft proposed plan for the Raystown Lake project with Corps staff.

Written comments may be provided by mail to: Mr. Don Snyder,
Raystown Lake Master Plan, Army Corps of Engineers, Attn: CENAB-
OP-PN, P.O. Box 1517, Baltimore, MD 21203-1715



**FAX TRANSMITTAL REQUEST FORM
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY**

DATE: October 12, 1993

PROJECT NUMBER: WDC31519.RL

FAX OPERATOR: _____

TIME SENT: _____ AM PM

TO: The Daily News

OFFICE: Advertising Department

FIRM NAME: Attn: ADA

CITY: Huntingdon

STATE: PA **COUNTRY:** 16652

Fax Phone Number: 814-643-0376

Verification Phone Number: 814-643-4040

Total number of pages, including this page: 2 **Return original?:** YES NO

From: Mary Morrison

Office: PHL **Employee No.:** 7844

**IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL OF THE PAGES OR THE TRANSMISSION IS
UNCLEAR, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR FAX OPERATOR.**

REMARKS:

Please run the attached Public Notice in your paper on Saturday, October 16, or Wednesday, Wednesday, October 20, which ever receives widest circulation. The ad should be approximately 2 inches square.

Send 1) Copy of Published Advertisement and 2) invoice to:

Mary Morrison
CH2M HILL
1216 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107-2830

If you have questions, my telephone number is 215-563-4220, ext. 400. My fax number is 215-563-3828.

Date Fax Received: _____ **Time:** _____ AM PM

Section 2. Attendee list

MASTER PLAN MEETING

OCT 25, 1993

NAME	ADDRESS/AFFILIATION	PHONE
1. Tom Golden	RD 1, Box 502 Postage PA.	814-736-9471
2. F.E. Riley	379 Mt Pleasant Rd. Fayetteville PA	717-352-7391
3. Jack Detwiler	RR 1 Box 239 James Creek PA	814-658-3457
4. Dick Lannen	Box 264 Tipton Pa	814-684-228
5. Sleepy Gubl	RD 4 Box 24	814-643-4801
6. John Risler	Box 1 McConnellton	814-643-604
7. Paul P. Shadec	RD #4 Box 367C Huntingdon	814-693-4413
8. Joe Biddle	Box 401 H-dan	643-1711
9. MARLENE SAMPLE	DAILY NEWS	643-9090
10. Julie Pass	Lat Raph Rat	695-5089
11. Robert Moyen	RD 1 4393 N.W. Pa	643-0485
12. Jim Kaspick	113 First Tyrone PA 16886 Tyrone Bass masters	684-0508
13.		
14.		✓, 17
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		

MASTER PLAN MEETING

OCT 25, 1993

NAME	ADDRESS / AFFILIATION	PHONE
1. Nick Lambert	Raystown Stiper Club	658-2181
2. Mr & Mrs Eugene Gressley		412-837-6740
3. Charles Norris	James Creek K	658-3896
4. Steven C Metzger	Huntingdon	643-5661
5. Russell F Miller	Mt. Union	442-7-34-
6. Yangie Robison	Robison's Hideaway Campground R.R. Box 266 Alexandria, PA 16611 RD#3, Box 87-H, Hunt.	643-0523
7. Metz Weko		669-9531
8. EUGENE NORRIS		658-3206
9. AMO Boyle	RD3, Box 168, ACTON, PA	944-6745
10. Judy O'Boyle	" "	" "
11. Ed Vaughan & Kathy	RD#1, Box 740 JAMESCREEK MH	658-3702
12. Mary Davidson	Lake Raystown Rent	695-5689
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		

MASTER PLAN MEETING

OCT 25, 1993

NAME	ADDRESS/AFFILIATION	PHONE
1. Mark W. Euerhart	James Creek Pk Ind. Bassmaster	658-3551
2. Jim & BUNNIE REGAN	James Creek	658-3855
3. Timothy Grace	Huntingdon, Raystown Stripper	643-2238
4. Brenda McCracken	Huntingdon Keystone Bass'n Gals	643-1875
5. Mark Chukay	Hesston	658-2392
6. Douglas Comedi	Hunt	643 3377
7. Woodland Camping Resort	Seven Points Huntingdon, PA	658-3817
8. Harry E Brown	Mifflintown, PA	436-6206
9. Doug Kauffman	Lakemont Pa.	942-9874
10. Allen Beaver	Hunt Pa.	643-2417
11. Ellen R. Melchior	USCG Aux	696 1070
12. Tim G. bb	Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	944 4258
13. Mr. & Mrs. John W. Soper	Hunt. PA.	643-2341
14. Richard Stahl	1706 Washington St Hunt	643-6393
15. Jim McLean	1126 8TH AV& ALTOONA	944-5035
16.		
18.		

MASTER PLAN MEETING OCT 25, 1993

NAME	ADDRESS/AFFILIATION	PHONE
1. JAN A. Golden	Poage, PA. Vice Pres RAYSTOWN Striper	814 736 897
2. Paul V. Bryant	Saxton Pa. Raystown Striper Club	814 635 3072
3. Don GRAHAM	HESSTON Pa.	814-658378
4. FRANK BRENDAL	SAXTON PA	AMBASSADOR CLUB Supervisor (Cabot) 814-635-311
5. Bonnie Regan	Modjesky	814/658-389
6. PETER T. KEEP	Hunt. PA	814 627 5451
7. Andrew Hood	Hunt. PA	U.L.
8. William SHEARIN	Huntingdon PA RAYSTOWN HYDRO	814 643 4931
9. STAN Groce	Williamsburg	832-2836
10. Nancy Cox	Mapleton Depot	448-3442
11. Richard Cox	Mapleton Depot	448-3442
12. Chuck Yohn	Petersburg PA Trinity College	643 4310
13. Elizabeth Willis	Huntingdon-Warrior Ridge Retreat	658-3303
14. Rodney & Ruth Angle	R.D. 1, Hunt., PA.	627-0928
15. Carolyn Shope	R.D. 1. Hesston, PA	458-3980
	Pleasant Hills Resort.	or 443-3233
16. Carolyn Brunfield	Balt COE	410-962-4895
17. Alice Brause	PO Box Mifflintown	717-436-6206
18. Nancy L. Edmundson	, 241 M. Affin St. Hunt	814-643-3577
	H.C.T.P.A.	

MASTER PLAN MEETING OCT 25, 1993

NAME	ADDRESS / AFFILIATION	PHONE
1. Joe Centi	H-don - Altoona Mirror	
2. Daniel C. Morningstar	R.D. 1 Herston, Pa. 16641	
3. Bill King	Bufford Gazette	
4. Duane Dyson	RD 4 Hunt. Pa.	
5. Ken Brupp	RD 1 New Enterprise Pa.	
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
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14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		

Section 3. Flyer



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Baltimore District

What's Happening at the Lake?

When: Monday, October 25

Where: Smithfield Fire Hall

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Purpose: To present the Draft Raystown Lake
Master Plan Update for
public review and comment.

Staff will be available to discuss
draft proposed plan and
answer your questions.

Section 4. Information sheet on draft proposed plan

Handout: Summary of Facilities in Draft Proposed Plan for Raystown Lake and Map of Recommended Facilities

DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN FOR RAYSTOWN LAKE

Tonight, Corps staff will present the draft proposed master plan for Raystown Lake. You will have an opportunity to review, ask questions about, and comment on the draft proposed plan. All comments will be considered in formulating the final proposed plan.

The draft proposed plan was released in early October for a 30-day public review and comment period. Copies of the plan were provided to user groups, government agencies, and other interested groups. Additional copies are available in local libraries. Written comments on the draft proposed plan should reach the Corps by November 8, 1993. Comments should be addressed to:

Mr. Don Snyder, Planning Division
Baltimore Corps of Engineers
City Crescent Building
10 South Howard Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

The draft proposed plan was prepared by Corps of Engineers staff based on regional economic and recreational trends and needs as well as ideas expressed by the public, users groups, government agencies, Juniata College, and Raystown Lake project staff. These ideas were captured in the six alternative plans presented at the July 12 and 13 public workshops. The selection of facilities drawn from the alternative plans and included in the draft proposed plan was guided by criteria including: consistency with Corps policy, public reaction, effects on the environment, potential for economic benefits, development costs, operational considerations, recreation needs, visual impact, and proximity to existing roads, sewerage, and water supply.

This information sheet includes 13 existing sites where development is recommended in the draft proposed plan, 8 new sites where development is proposed, 5 existing sites where no further development is proposed, and 11 undeveloped sites that were considered for development but where no development is planned. In addition, four project-wide proposed actions and three other plan recommendations are summarized. See the attached map for the locations of numbered sites.

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES IN THE DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN

1. Upper Lake. No development proposed.
2. Weaver Falls: Boat Launch and Picnic Facilities Upgrade and Beach. Facilities at Weaver Falls will be upgraded. The existing single lane boat ramp will be replaced with a

double lane ramp. A beach will be developed upstream from the parking areas. Changing rooms for swimmers will be constructed nearby. An area for a picnic pavilion and picnic tables will be developed overlooking the swimming beach. Traffic circulation will be improved.

- 3. Peninsula 1: Hike in/Boat to/Canoe to Camping.** A new hike in, boat and canoe to camping ground will be developed on the peninsula across from the Weaver Falls boat launch. Camp sites will be on the plateau overlooking the upper lake for hikers and near two boat docks for use by campers arriving by boat. Shore fishing areas complete the area. Development of the plateau camping area will not be visible from the lake.
- 4. Navigation Marker 26-27.** No development proposed.
- 5. Putt's Camp.** Leased to the Boy Scouts; no further development by the Corps.
- 6. Navigation Marker 25 (west of Site 7).** No development proposed.
- 7. Hopewell: American Heritage Farm.** A Living History Farm will be developed on the Hopewell site. The farm would interpret the history of agriculture and living on the land as practiced by Native Americans and early European settlers in the region. A small arboretum of native plants and plant varieties common to the period would be included.
- 8. Shy Beaver: Fishing Pier.** A universal access fishing pier will be added to existing development at the upper end of the Shy Beaver inlet.
- 9. Shy Beaver Inlet: Camping and Fishing.** Hike in/boat to shore camping sites will be developed on the downstream side of the mouth of Shy Beaver Creek. A boat dock will be provided for campers arriving by boat.
- 10. Raystown Resort: Additional Lodging.** Trail connections between the resort and Terrace Mountain Trail will be developed. The proposed plan recommends that the Raystown Lake Resort concessionaire increase lodging facilities to the limit of the current development plan.
- 11. General Area, Navigation Markers 20-21.** No development proposed.
- 12. Entriken.** No development proposed.
- 13. Tatman Run: Beach and Boat Launch Upgrade.** Facilities at Tatman Run will be upgraded. The existing single lane boat ramp will be replaced with a double lane ramp; approximately 40 boat trailer parking spaces will be added. The beach will be expanded. An area for a picnic pavilion and picnic tables will be developed.
- 14. Coffee Run.** Existing development; no new development proposed.
- 15. Navigation Marker 17.** No development proposed.
- 16. Nancy's Boat to Shore Camp Upgrade.** The existing boat to shore campground at Nancy will be expanded by adding approximately 25 camp sites. Additional vault toilets will be installed.
- 17. Navigation Marker 15.** No development proposed.
- 18. Trough Creek.** Outside project area; future development by State is recommended.
- 19. Aitch: Facilities Upgrade, Fishing Pier.** The boat launch at Aitch will be upgraded by improving access at the launch. A universal access fishing pier will be constructed at Aitch.
- The Brumbaugh House, north of Aitch, will be restored as the site for the permanent exhibit of artifacts recovered from the inundated Sheep Rock archaeological site. Visitor parking will be developed near the house.
- 20. James Creek.** Existing development; no additional development proposed.
- 21. Juniata College Field Station Upgrade.** The Master Plan endorses the development concepts proposed by Juniata College for improvements at the field station, including renovation of the Field Station Headquarters Building and construction of a new dormitory. The improvements will enhance the college's abilities to provide environmental research and education programs for its students.
- 22. Paradise Furnace.** No development proposed.

23. **Navigation Marker 13.** No development proposed.
24. **James Bay Inlet: Fishing Tournament Area and Small Boat Marina - Candidate Site.** See No. 29 for description.
25. **Upper Corners: Conference Center.** A conference center will be developed on the Upper Corners peninsula. Overnight accommodations will be in lodges and cabins. The proposed development will include a conference center, lodges and cabins, a health spa, and recreation facilities, including an ice skating arena, tennis courts, an enclosed swimming pool, and a softball field. A boat dock will be constructed at the foot of the hill.
26. **Seven Points: Visitor Center; Facilities Upgrade.** A visitor center will be constructed at Seven Points. The existing amphitheater will be upgraded and water supply and sanitary sewer infrastructure will be improved.
27. **Seven Points East: Drive to Camping.** A new drive to camping area will be developed on the northeast finger of land of Seven Points. There will be approximately 90 sites for family and group camping.
28. **Susquehannock: Facilities Upgrade.** Improvements to water supply, comfort stations, and roads are planned for the Susquehannock camping area.
29. **Peninsula 2: Fishing Tournament Area and Small Boat Marina; Fishing and Picnic Areas.** A small boat and fishing tournament marina will be developed. Several sites were considered during the conceptual planning phase and this location, immediately downstream from Navigation Marker 5 is one of two candidate sites in the draft proposed plan. The other candidate location is at site 24. Only one site will be selected for the final proposed plan.
- The finger of land at Navigation Marker 5 will be developed as a boat to picnic area with a small boat dock and picnic tables overlooking the lake. Adjacent to the picnic area, a universal access fishing pier, with paved trail connection to parking, will be developed.
30. **Peninsula 2 North: Hike in/Boat to Camping.** A hike in/boat to shore camping area will be developed on the peninsula at Navigation Marker 4. Facilities include mooring facilities, camp sites, shore fishing areas, comfort stations, and water supply.
31. **Seven Points North: Drive to Camping.** An upland area north of Seven Points will be developed for drive to family campsites and group camping areas.
32. **Hawn's Bridge.** No development proposed.
33. **Hawn's Bay Inlet.** A hike in/boat to shore camping area will be developed overlooking an inlet of Hawn's Bay. Facilities include boat docks, camp sites, shore fishing, comfort stations, and water supply.
- Enhancement of fish habitat at site 33 is included in the proposed plan.
34. **Hawn's Bay Inlet North.** No development proposed.
35. **Snyder's Run.** Existing development; no additional development proposed.
36. **Ridenour Overlook: Facility Upgrade.** The overlook will be improved and universal access to it provided.
37. **Raystown Dam.** Existing development; no further development proposed.
38. **Corbin's Island.** Corbin's Island will be upgraded by the addition of a picnic pavilion and a universal access fishing pier.
39. **Branch Camp: Drive to Camping Upgrade.** The Branch Camp campground will be expanded by adding drive to campsites. A nearby nature trail will be restored.

Project-wide Proposed Actions

40. Terrace Mountain Trail Extension and Overnight Shelters. The Terrace Mountain Trail will be improved and extended so it connects to the Juniata River at the mouth of the Raystown Branch. Overnight shelters for hikers will be constructed along the trail. Signs for the trail will be improved.

41. Canoe Trail Areas. Two canoe trail areas will be designated, one in the upper section of the lake above Tatman Run, the other between the dam and Juniata River. The canoe trails and shore picnic and camping facilities will be marked with signs both in the water and at canoe putin locations.

42. Trail and Woodland Access Points. Access points to hiking, mountain bike, and cross country ski trails, and to hunting areas will be developed. Roadside parking areas and signs will be placed at traditional trail heads, project gates, and other strategically selected points.

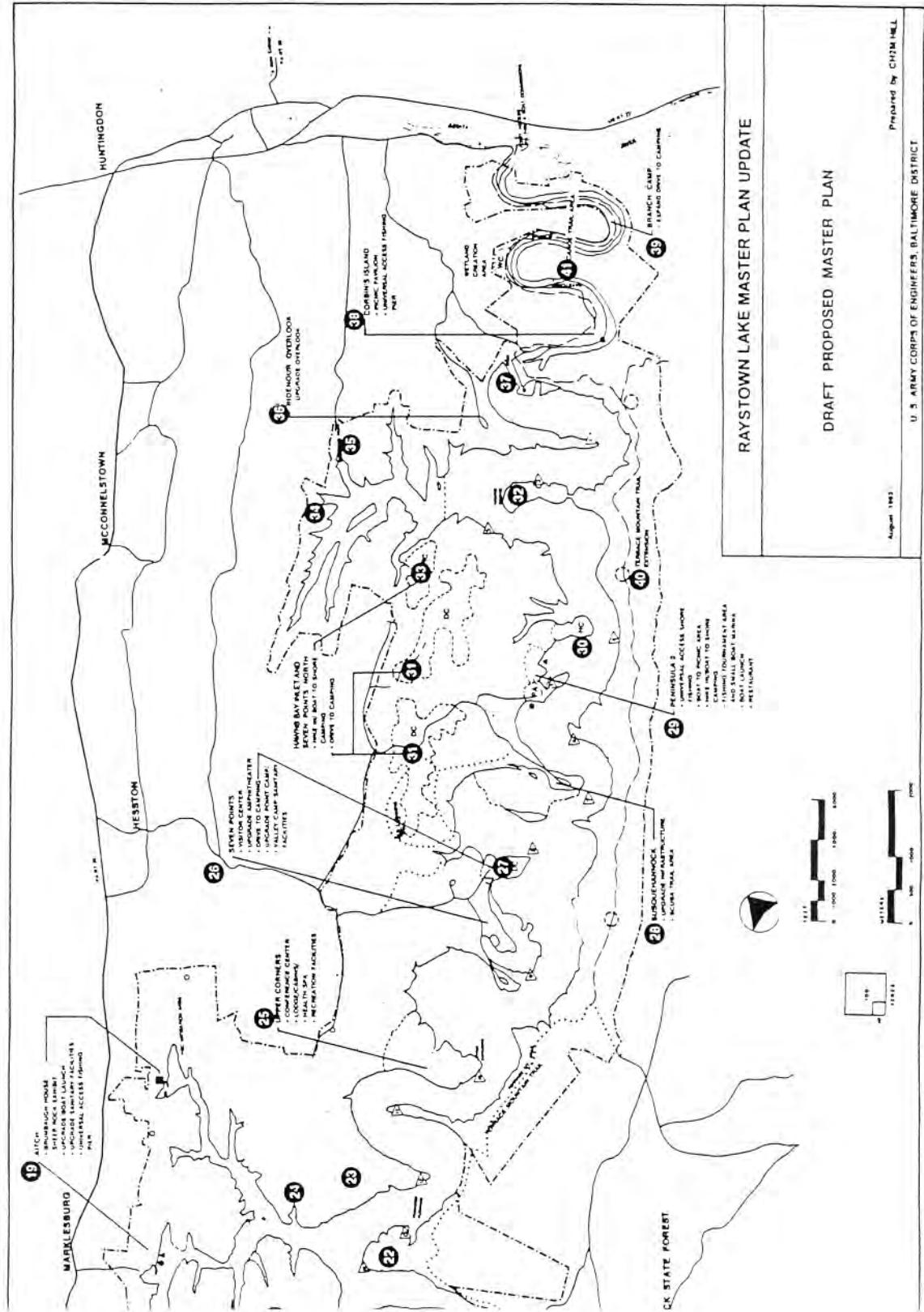
43. Wetland Creation Areas. Two areas will be designated for creation of wetlands. One is at the top of the Shy Beaver inlet and the other below the dam about a mile upstream from Branch Camp.

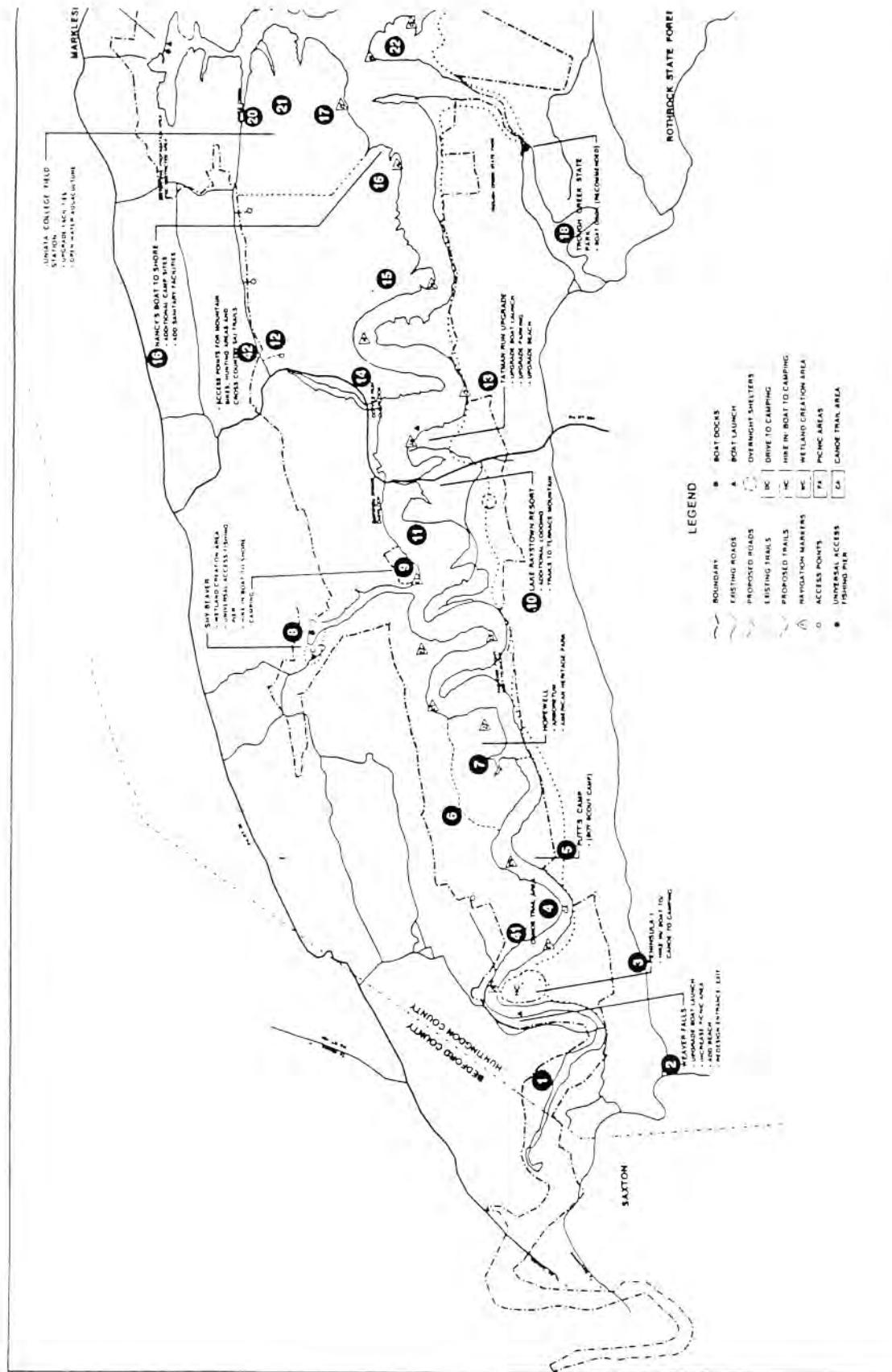
Other Proposed Actions and Recommendations

The Corps of Engineers recommends to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources that it develop a boat dock and tie-up facility in Trough Creek State Park at the top of the Trough Creek inlet.

The Corps of Engineers will continue to coordinate public, local government, and agency input to the management of the Raystown Lake project.

The Corps of Engineers recommends that local jurisdictions enact land use controls along Route 26 to protect the scenic quality of the rural land and villages prior to development of the American Heritage Farm at Hopewell.





Section 5. Public comment on draft proposed plan

FRANK BRENNAN) Phone 814(635-3190)
SAXTON RD

Supervisor - CARBON TW P
AMBASSADOR CLUB MEMBER

Reimond No 1

I would like it called Brennan's Point
~~instead~~ of Brennan's interest in area over
years (Lake or Camp Sites) owned this land
Constitution before Don took
Boat Docks over about 5 years.

(SEWAGE)

Sewage from Carbon Twp entering Hegins
~~through Camp Ray~~
Stream House Creek - Located in Little Valley
Need \$750,000 to fully complete the project
of cleaning up the environment for Carbon Island
and Dunley-Barnettown,

Govt. A and Engineers don't see like
Supervisor of Carbon who want a complete
job on environment

COMMENT

Attachment 5. Questions and Comment Cards
Handed in by Attendees

15 / Tpts. North

What about cultural aspect of
Development - @ Conference Cards
The Arts need to be addressed!
good use of land?
This is one of the
most scenic backdrops
on the lake and very
interesting

Explain the Tumtak College
Open Water Agaculture
area

Describe more specifically
how close to the water
the conference center, tennis courts
etc. will be.

Why can't the lake
stay the way it is?

Define
wood sat access
fishing pier

31 really a
good use of land?
This is one of the
most scenic backdrops
on the lake and very
interesting

why not a fishing/boat to camping
area at Lemoore 1(?) when Potts
camp is already there?

Master Plan?
Why?

~~Improve Roads to~~ Roads of
Dam Pav Roads that are now
dirt from Branch Camp to
Dam and up H.I to look out
When will this be
done

would tournaments there
have Reserved parking
for tournaments & would
that parking be available
for the general public
when not reserved?

How are they going
to restrict Boat H.P.
and Boat length?

With all these new
changes to bring in more
people, do you plan to
start putting a limit on
horsepower.

#29 what is definition of "small boat"?
What parking area open at all times?

What about Access Road?

Various spots to be developed
wagons - such as Sheep Rock Site,
Confidence Site, + Hopewell Annex
Waiting Room?

Comment: Growth is tremendous
So where have been
So where have been

"Sign the right thing
right away
Truckin by & T. Select
comment"

comment

WHERE YOU CAN GET
A LICENSE

Please release for us
The two yellow dots by
number so we can make
or leave out map.
Refers to travel locations
(BORG DOME ^{size})

1. No mention of roads or
automobile access to these
various proposed sites. Why?

only Hopewell New road
Dow

Comment: Growth is tremendous
So where have been
So where have been

Why is most of the improved
at the Huntingdon end of the
lakes for up dates

NOT HEARD IN THIS MEET
THAT IT DOES NOT PAY
TO HAVE A CONVENTION
CENTER IN A DAY TRIPPING
WHERE YOU CAN GET

comment

comment

comment

12/13 add 140 boat loads, 70 cars
Does barge have any anchor? What a safe # of boats on the
lake is?

CREVASS CAPACITY

With the additional
facilities, can the lake area
handle the additional visitors?

At what percent is the lake
being used?
CAPACITY

WHY HAS NO MENTION
EVER BEEN MADE ABOUT
THE LACK OF A RECYCLIC
PROGRAM? ESPECIALLY SINCE
THE FEDERAL GOV. STARTED
THE WHOLE TRADE
OPERATIONS

The amount of traffic on Piney Ridge will the road be improved to a full 2 lane highway or be left the way it presently is? Bonito Management is going to pay its money. Is it going to improve the property tax base or just raise the amount taxes we will be paying. In 1970 Ann Twp. lost approximately 60% of its Tax Base due to the land the government consumed.

To appears that you are taking away a lot of present hunting area. Am I correct?

This type of management would limit wild life habitat and ravages economic effects. Will this be necessary in the matter plan

COP Employee

Are there any plans for wildlife enhancement?

Wildlife enhancement in mitigation only.

① Do you have an estimate as to the total number of proposed campsites you will be building?
don't have exact numbers

What are the demographics of the various audiences (users) of the lake?

Average age ECON. SOC. PROGRAM

How is the Boundary Line to be restored? Since like this is more a little late, after most of it had been destroyed. You will time when the Boundary Side 2 finally begin to have this all

done restore. We are very interested unlike the original line was still standing.

① Will the camping fees be increased to put your price range more in line with the private sector?

② Will the new facilities be leased out to the private sector as the "Resort" was?

The master plan contains a reference to a boating use study done a couple of years ago. Anyone who needs this study and is familiar with the LKE can understand that it is highly biased and inaccurate.

On these new facets why wasn't a more accurate and valid study done? The current study states that the lake can hold a lot more water in storage!

Working at
islands - are
not adequate
for New Pk.

Why develop more of Pt.
Lake, when you can't afford to
maintain what is there now?

OPERATION
OPTIONS

Why develop any more of
Pt. Lake, when we can't afford
to maintain

(Side 2)

Banking operation
to Tamm's system

Dreams Pt.
Part I

(Side 2)

Correct trails

AHP -
Range of the
floodplain
Greenbush
line below

only has the moving
of hills been drastically
reduced, some not moved
for about 3 years.



Opposite: Content regarding
Greenbush's Space around
ATV's destroying
wood near the
lake

After living here

opposite people
litter down trees to
create paths (Side 2)

DOA is directly buying houses.
We have to buy houses
about. Under pressurized
from Bedford to the lake at
Waukesha. Tales
What about boat parking & launch
area parking & improvement of roads
to those areas.

When is the floor of the beach area
bathroom going to be painted? The
two coats of paint have disappeared
and the bare concrete shows.
Dwight

When are the access roads from Rt.
829 going to be opened for access
by cars? Now one has to park
walk to the lake.
When are you going to have a boat
launch access from Rt. 829?
Nancy Cox

1. What can be done to improve the
toilet facilities at Snyder's Run? The
odor is overwhelming. How often are the
toilet pits emptied? What can be done
about the people who go outside the toilet
(behind the building) because the odor
inside the building is so bad?
Dwight

1. What can be done to improve the
boat launching facilities
at the boat launch
why come to the lake
side to see a farm and
some corn. The state looks
fine the way it is!
Nancy Cox

If you need user fees to
offset the cost of present
facilities, why in the world
would you want to create
additional facilities...
will hikers in usgs fees
be needed to maintain those
JAN Golden
USER FEE
(Side 2)

When are signs at Snyder's Run
(about the tie down area) going to be
enlarged? Most people tie down
on the boat ramp area and don't pull
up to the tie down area. This means
people can not launch their boat
because the ramp area is not vacant.
Nancy Cox

Maintenance is poor now
due to lack of funds where
will affect the revenue came
from for all this up dating?
Dwight

OPERATION,
~~OPERATION~~

<input type="checkbox"/> Please add my name to the newsletter mailing list. <input type="checkbox"/> Please remove my name from the mailing list. Name: _____ Title: _____ Company/Organization: _____ Address: _____ Telephone No.: _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Please add my name to the newsletter mailing list. <input type="checkbox"/> Please remove my name from the mailing list. Name: <u>Larry Shultz</u> to <u>to</u> Title: <u>Sgt Kasaplik</u> Company/Organization: _____ Address: _____ Telephone No.: _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Please add my name to the newsletter mailing list. <input type="checkbox"/> Please remove my name from the mailing list. Name: <u>Mark Bruckman</u> Title: <u>Sanitiziac, Corp</u> Company/Organization: <u>Babka</u> Address: <u>204 W. 8th St.</u> Telephone No.: <u>314-724-2404</u>	
Comments: <u>None</u>		Comments: <u>None</u>		Comments: <u>None</u>	
<p>Please submit any questions or comments you have on the Raytown Lake Master Plan to the address on the back of this card, or drop the card in the comment box at one of the public workshops.</p>		<p>Please submit any questions or comments you have on the Raytown Lake Master Plan to the address on the back of this card, or drop the card in the comment box at one of the public workshops.</p>		<p>Please add my name to the Raytown Lake Master Plan to the address on the back of this card, or drop the card in the comment box at one of the public workshops.</p>	
Comments: <u>None</u>		Comments: <u>None</u>		Comments: <u>None</u>	
<p>Once on the mailing list, you will receive future newsletters about the Raytown Lake Master Plan. You will not receive any unsolicited information about other Corps projects. This mailing list will not be provided to other organizations.</p>		<p>Once on the mailing list, you will receive future newsletters about the Raytown Lake Master Plan. You will not receive any unsolicited information about other Corps projects. This mailing list will not be provided to other organizations.</p>		<p>When are you going to have more tie down area at 7 pt beach area for boats?</p> <p>Are you ever going to have another dock at 7 pt beach area?</p> <p>The one that's there now is inadequate. Another dock is needed to facilitate the beach area.</p>	

<p><input type="checkbox"/> Please add my name to the newsletter mailing list. <input type="checkbox"/> Please remove my name from the mailing list.</p> <p>Name: <u>Russell H. Miller</u></p> <p>Title: <u>Co-S-A-1 Seascout</u> Company/Organization: <u>US Navy Corps</u> Address: <u>P.O. Box 1125 Mt. Union, PA 17466</u> Telephone No.: <u>(814) 447-3446</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please add my name to the newsletter mailing list. <input type="checkbox"/> Please remove my name from the mailing list.</p> <p>Name: <u>Jefferson T. Feltke</u> Title: <u>Civil Service</u> Company/Organization: <u>Mr. Feltke's Gift Co</u> Address: <u>P.O. Box 568A Feltkys PA 15946</u> Telephone No.: <u>(814) 236-4226</u></p>	<p>Please submit any questions or comments you have on the Raytown Lake Master Plan to the address on the back of this card, or drop the card in the comment box at one of the public workshops.</p> <hr/> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please add my name to the newsletter mailing list. <input type="checkbox"/> Please remove my name from the mailing list.</p> <p>Name: <u>Mark S. Lutz</u> Title: <u>Civil Service</u> Company/Organization: <u>City of Lancaster</u> Address: <u>P.O. Box 568A Feltkys PA 15946</u> Telephone No.: <u>(814) 236-4226</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please add my name to the newsletter mailing list. <input type="checkbox"/> Please remove my name from the mailing list.</p> <p>Name: <u>Jefferson T. Feltke</u> Title: <u>Civil Service</u> Company/Organization: <u>The Feltke Family Trust</u> Address: <u>Feltkys PA 15946</u> Telephone No.: <u>(814) 236-4226</u></p>	<p>Please submit any questions or comments you have on the Raytown Lake Master Plan to the address on the back of this card, or drop the card in the comment box at one of the public workshops.</p> <hr/> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please add my name to the newsletter mailing list. <input type="checkbox"/> Please remove my name from the mailing list.</p> <p>Name: <u>Jefferson T. Feltke</u> Title: <u>Civil Service</u> Company/Organization: <u>The Feltke Family Trust</u> Address: <u>Feltkys PA 15946</u> Telephone No.: <u>(814) 236-4226</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please add my name to the newsletter mailing list. <input type="checkbox"/> Please remove my name from the mailing list.</p> <p>Name: <u>Jefferson T. Feltke</u> Title: <u>Civil Service</u> Company/Organization: <u>The Feltke Family Trust</u> Address: <u>Feltkys PA 15946</u> Telephone No.: <u>(814) 236-4226</u></p>
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Attachment E: Newsletters, news release

Section:

1. Newsletter No. 1: Raystown Lake Master Plan Update
2. Newsletter No. 2: Raystown Lake Plan Alternatives Reviewed; Draft Plan Prepared (tentative title)
3. Newsletter No. 3: Raystown Lake Final Plan Released (tentative title)
4. News release

Section 1. Newsletter No. 1: Raystown Lake Master Plan Update



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Baltimore District

Raystown Lake Master Plan Update

Newsletter No. 1

May 1993

FACTS ABOUT RAYSTOWN LAKE

Construction of Raystown Lake began in 1968 and was completed in 1978. The lake is formed by an earthen dam constructed on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, a tributary to the Susquehanna River. The project is designed to control floods, provide recreation, and enhance down-stream water quality during low-flood periods. Additional benefits include fish and wildlife enhancement and hydropower (a non-Federal project).

The 8,300-acre lake and its adjacent 21,000 acres of project lands have become an important resource in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties. Pennsylvania State Forest and State Park lands adjoin the project, providing additional public recreation resources. Over 1.5 million people visit the lake each year. The variety of recreational activities, natural beauty, and the rural character of the land have made this a popular vacation and sporting destination in Central Pennsylvania.

The lake drains 960 square miles of the Susquehanna River basin. Although it is only 19 straight-line miles from the dam to the head of the lake, boaters have a 30-mile trip along the lake because of its winding shape. This curving form with many side branches and coves creates 118 miles of shoreline, much of it too steep for access from the shore. Road access to the lake is primarily by spur roads off Route 26, which runs parallel to the lake on its northwest side. Although the terrain precludes a continuous shoreline perimeter road, a number of recreational resources are available on or near the lake. These include 16 sites operated by the Corps of Engineers, ranging from simple overlook areas and boat launch ramps to well-developed campgrounds. In addition, concessionaires operate four recreation areas, including a marina and a resort.

RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN UPDATE

During 1993 and early 1994, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, will update the Master Plan for the Raystown Lake Project. The master plan currently in effect was completed in 1976. An update is needed to take into account changes in land use, visitor trends, the regional economy, and environmental regulations. Updating the master plan will require choices to be made among conflicting goals to protect and develop the lake's resources. When the updated plan has been adopted, it will guide preservation and development of the lake for the next decade and beyond.

The master plan update will be based on current conditions at the project, both natural and constructed. The update will identify areas where protection, conservation, and enhancement of natural or constructed resources are appropriate.

It is very important that the general public, representatives of conservation and recreation groups, and local business interests become involved in the planning process. Local citizens often know the most about the lake and can provide valuable ideas on how the lake should be managed in the future so that there is a good balance between preservation, recre-

ational opportunities, and a healthy local economy. Public meetings and workshops will be a key source of information in the planning process.

THE MASTER PLAN

During development of the master plan update, the Corps of Engineers will focus on regional needs, the capabilities of project lands, the environmental and regional economic impacts of existing and proposed development, and expressed public concerns. Plan alternatives will be developed, each capturing a range of uses and preservation actions proposed by various interest groups and the Corps. The effect that each alternative is expected to have on the environment and the local economy will be evaluated. The public will have an opportunity to comment on the alternatives at the next two public workshops. From (*continued on page 3*)



Public Workshop

Public Workshops Results Summary: Important Issues for Consideration in Raystown Lake Master Plan Update

1. What is good about the Raystown Lake Project?

- no development - natural setting
- has aesthetic appeal
- unspoiled shoreline
- draws tourists, brings money into local area
- variety of attractions
- good water quality
- swimming is not over-regulated
- environmental projects: wetlands, Juniata College Cove
- educational and economic resource for Huntingdon area
- close, accessible
- recreational opportunities: hiking, fishing, cross-country skiing, camping

2. What problems can you think of?

- alcohol abuse on boats
- user irresponsibility
- lack of parking on weekends
- inaccessible
- access at gate 35 during high water
- ineffective enforcement of wake and drinking rules
- ineffective enforcement of local laws affecting lake and community
- lack of fish biologist to develop lake as economic resource
- ineffective enforcement of boat rules, day and night
- no visitor center

3. What is needed at the Raystown Lake project?

- preservation of pristine environment; protecting environmentally sensitive areas
- conference center, golf course
- alternate exits during high water for Shy Beaver, Weavers Falls
- fishing marina
- dedicated boat launch for fishing tournaments
- interpretive center
- controlled development for optimum cost efficiency
- winter activities
- need more coordination between counties and agencies

4. If this were your lake, what would you do differently?

- develop Weavers Falls for picnicking and fishing
- construct a boat launch for fishing tournament
- implement new fisheries management plan
- create opportunities for resident-run small businesses
- allow students to use lake as science class resource
- prohibit development
- implement emergency communications network
- construct cabins/more lodging in centralized area

elements of the alternatives, a proposed plan will be created for agency and public review. At the same time, more detailed site plans will be prepared and planning level cost estimates made for implementation of the plan. The proposed plan will be reviewed, revised, and approved by Congress by the spring of 1994.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The Corps has held several "brainstorming" sessions to gather information about public values, public interest in future development at Raystown Lake, and potential conflicts. In January and February, two informal sessions were held with the Broad Top Ambassador's Group and with the Huntingdon County Planning Committee. On April 19th, there was a public workshop at the Smithfield Fire House. During each of the brainstorming sessions, attendees were asked to respond to several questions concerning current and future management of the lake:

- What is good about the Raystown Lake project?
- What problems are you aware of at Raystown Lake?
- What would you like to see in the future at Raystown Lake?
- If this were your lake, what would you do?

The table on page 2 shows the issues that were most important to people attending the three brainstorming workshops. People saw the same issue differently, for example, access to the lake was considered good by some, others thought the project was inaccessible; some people wanted a convention center, others want to prohibit development.

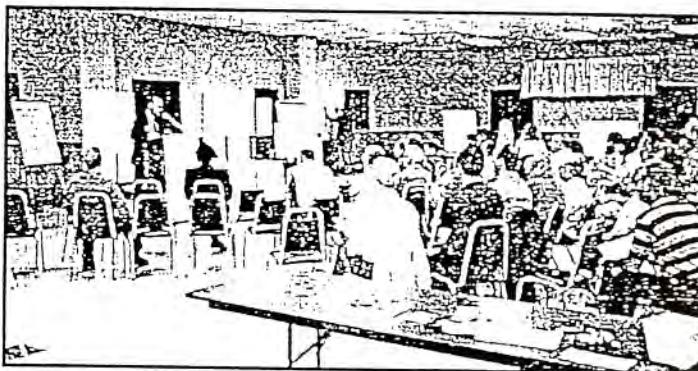
The workshop results show that many of the citizens:

- like the natural setting of the lake
- like the recreational, educational, and economic opportunities it provides
- are concerned about the abuse to the lake, visitors, and community by those who ignore local laws and regulations

- want environmentally sensitive development
- would like to see a conference center, golf course, fishing marina, and tournament fishing boat launch
- would like to preserve the lake's pristine environment
- would like to see picnic and fishing facilities at Weavers Falls, and
- want better business opportunities for local residents.

The issues and ideas developed at the brainstorming workshops will be considered by the Corps in the preparation of the updated master plan alternatives.

See page 4 for meeting announcement.



Public Workshop

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Mr. Don Snyder
Raystown Lake Master Plan
Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CENAB-OP-PN
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

NEXT MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR JULY 12TH AND 13TH, 1993

Plan alternatives will be presented for discussion at the next public meetings; results of the first workshops will be available. Two dates have been set for the next workshops:

Monday, July 12, 7 pm, Saxton Fire Hall

Tuesday, July 13, 7 pm, Smithfield Fire Hall

These workshops will provide the public with an opportunity to review, ask questions about, and make recommendations on the alternative plans for the Master Plan Update. Criteria for evaluating alternatives will be discussed. The meetings in Saxton and Smithfield will present the same information. Everyone is welcome to review the alternatives and comment on the ideas presented.



US Army Corps
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Baltimore District

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Please submit any comments you have on the Raystown Lake Master Plan to the address on the back of this card, or drop the card in the comment box at one of the public workshops.

Comments: _____

Section 2. Newsletter No. 2: Raystown Lake Plan Alternatives Reviewed; Draft Plan Prepared



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Baltimore District

Raystown Lake Master Plan Update

Newsletter No. 2

October 1993

Juniata College Helps Corps to Evaluate Plan

Juniata College made a significant contribution to the draft master plan for Raystown Lake. The college administration appointed an evaluation committee made up of faculty and local specialists. The evaluation committee, comprised of a biologist, geologist, planner, and several economists, reviewed the alternative plans. The Corps staff met with the committee in July to discuss specific issues raised by the alternative plans. Recommendations by the college evaluation team included maintaining an unspoiled shoreline, prohibiting private development at the project, concentrating project development in nodes, limiting additional boat traffic, and developing facilities for year-round recreation activities. The committee's recommendations were a valuable ingredient in the draft plan formulation. The Corps planning staff is grateful for the participation of the College in this planning effort and for the committee's service to the community.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

This is the second in a series of newsletters reporting on the Raystown Lake Master Plan update. This newsletter summarizes public reaction to plan alternatives and describes how alternatives were evaluated and how facilities were selected for inclusion in the recently completed draft proposed plan.

An announcement for the next public workshop to present and review the draft proposed plan is on page 4 of this newsletter.

PUBLIC ROLE IN THE MASTER PLANNING PROCESS

There is a strong public interest in the management and future development of Raystown Lake. At the initiation of the master plan update project and throughout the update process, citizens and groups stepped forward to participate in the public involvement program. Preliminary contacts between the study team, local citizens, and informal groups brought out differences in values and ideas about the best future for the lake. In accordance with Corps policy and guidance, interested and affected individuals, groups and agencies were provided opportunities to participate throughout the master plan update process. The objectives of the public

involvement program were to provide information about the project to the public; to make the public's desires, needs, and concerns known to decision makers; to provide for consultation with the public before decisions are reached; and to take into account the public's views in reaching decisions.

For the past year, the Corps planning staff has been gathering ideas from the public about Raystown Lake. On July 12 and 13, Corps staff conducted two public workshops at Saxton and Huntingdon. The purpose of the July workshops was to get public reaction to six alternative plans which were based on "themes". The themes include environmental, cultural, fishing and hunting, economic development, family recreation and water sports, and upgrading existing facilities.

Participants in the July workshops were asked to give their opinions on the six alternative plans and on ideas for individual facilities suggested for specific locations at Raystown Lake. After looking at the plans, participants had an opportunity to talk about them with Corps staff. Later, participants provided information to the Corps by filling out a preference form about all the ideas presented. The information provided by the public at the July meetings and through other public involvement activities have been important parts of the formulation of the proposed master plan for Raystown Lake.

FORMULATION OF THE DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN

Many factors were considered in selecting general ideas and specific facilities from the alternative plans to include in the draft proposed plan. For the Raystown Lake Master Plan update, each of the ideas in the alternative plans was evaluated by using a decision matrix which considered the following:

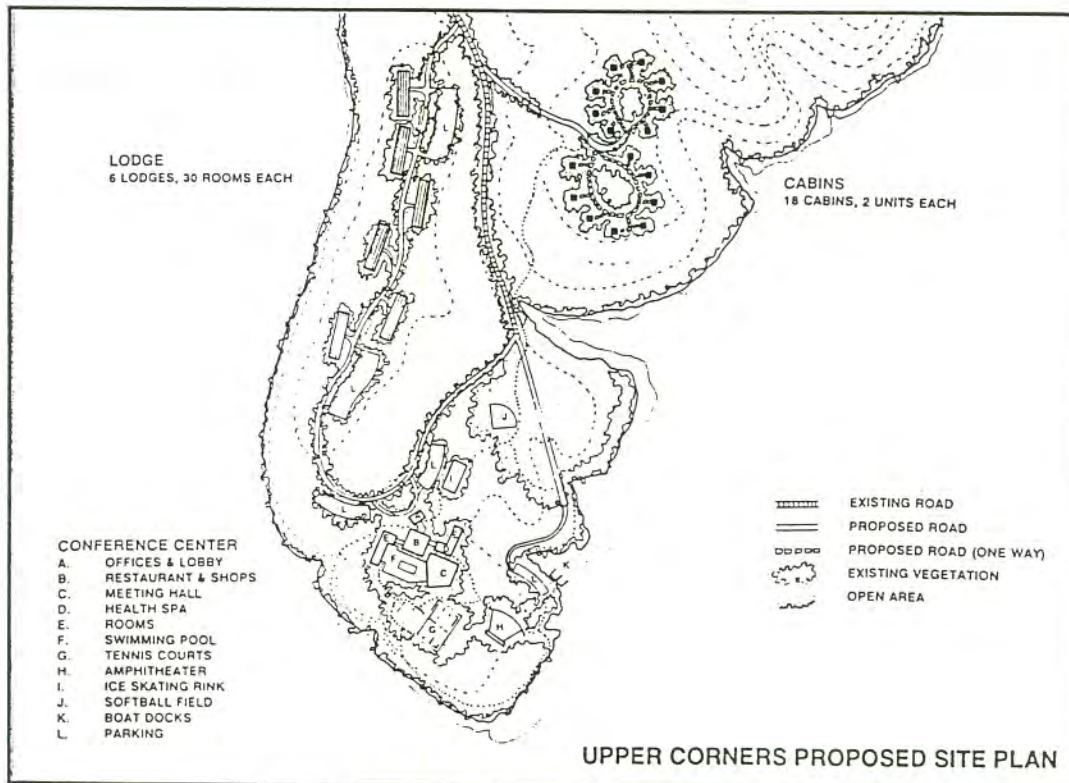
- Consistency with Corps policy
- Public reaction, including analysis by the Juniata College team

- Effects on the natural environment and cultural resources
- Potential for economic benefits
- Relative development costs
- Operational considerations
- Public recreation needs
- Visual impact, especially views from the lake
- Proximity to existing roads, sewerage, and water supply

sign or administration. The draft proposed plan balances facilities needed by various user groups, each with a different outdoor philosophy. Many of the plan elements are upgrades to existing facilities. Several objectives were brought out in public workshops that guided location of facilities in the draft proposed plan. One of the most important objectives is the protection of the forested shore along the southeastern bank of the lake. Other objectives applied during the planning process included the following:

- Maintain an undisturbed natural buffer between the shoreline and all future non-water dependent development

Planning Objectives. As a planning document, the update deals in concepts, rather than in details of de-



Example of conceptual site plan in the draft proposed plan

to reduce the visual impact from the Lake and protect water quality.

- Concentrate development at specific locations to limit environmental disturbance; favor areas already developed.
- Balance economic benefits and recreation facilities in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties by developing sites at each end of the Lake.
- Encourage development that will increase economic benefits to the region.
- Provide universal access for the physically challenged.
- Consider variable lake levels in site and facility design.
- Avoid development in sensitive areas, both species habitat and special environments.

Public Support for Plan Facilities. Facilities selected for inclusion in the draft proposed plan were rated highly in the plan evaluation. Many of the facilities which received strong support at the public workshops were

included in the draft proposed plan. Some are listed below:

- Weaver Falls: upgrade boat launch
- Hopewell: American Heritage Farm
- Shy Beaver: hike-in and boat-to camping
- Tatman Run: upgrade facilities
- Seven Points: visitor center
- Seven Points: drive-to camping
- Navigation Marker 5: fishing tournament area with small boat marina
- Shore fishing

Major Facilities in the Draft Proposed Plan. A marina designed for small boats and fishing tournament activities was a popular concept at the July workshops. The proposed plan includes two candidate sites for the marina - one in James Bay and one in a small inlet northeast of Seven Points. Only one of the candidate sites will be selected for the final proposed plan.

Other facilities that appear in the proposed plan include a conference center at Upper Corners and an American Heritage Farm at Hopewell. These facilities were included in the plan because they provide opportunities for economic development in the Huntingdon-Bedford County area and are consistent with the recreational purpose of the Raystown Lake Project.

The proposed conference center includes a meeting hall, overnight accommodations in lodges and cabins, tennis courts, a swimming pool, and an ice skating rink. The proposed American Heritage Farm at Hopewell combines a number of alternative plan concepts supported at the public workshops, including a demonstration farm, living history farm, arboretum, and cultural festival area.

Plan Review. The public will have an opportunity to review the facilities in the draft proposed plan at the October 25 workshop. The draft proposed plan and report are also available for public review at the Raystown project office and at local libraries.

See page 4 for meeting announcement

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Mr. Don Snyder
Raystown Lake Master Plan
Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CENAB-OP-PN
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

NEXT MEETING SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER 25, 1993

The facilities proposed for inclusion in the Raystown Lake Master Plan update will be presented and discussed at the public meeting. The proposed facilities will be displayed on a map of the Raystown Project. Conceptual site plans for selected project areas will also be shown.

Monday, October 25, 1993, 7 pm, Smithfield Fire Hall

This workshop will provide the public with an opportunity to review, ask questions about, and comment on the draft proposed plan for the Raystown Lake Project. The Corps appreciates your active involvement and welcomes your participation at the October 25 workshop. You are invited to attend.



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of Engineers
Baltimore District

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Please submit any comments you have on the Raystown Lake Master Plan to the address on the back of this card, or drop the card in the comment box at one of the public workshops.

Comments: _____

Section 3. Newsletter No. 3: Raystown Lake Final Plan Released



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Baltimore District

Raystown Lake Master Plan Update

Newsletter No. 3

April 1994

Public Involvement and the Raystown Lake Master Plan

Preparation of the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update involved many decisions about future development and management of Raystown Lake. The Master Plan Update describes and directs a general land and water management plan which reflects regional recreational and environmental needs, resource capabilities, and expressed public interests and desires.

A public involvement plan was developed and implemented to provide opportunities for participation by residents of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, their elected officials, representatives of Raystown Lake user groups, and the general public. Participants in the public involvement process offered ideas for future development and management of project lands and reviewed and indicated preferences for alternative plans and facilities considered.

Many Interests Included

The public involvement program for the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update began with several informal meetings with citizens groups in Huntingdon and Bedford counties. The program continued through the use of informal and formal public meetings, agency focus group meetings, newsletters, public workshops, news articles, advertisements and Congressional briefings. All of these efforts were designed to involve people in the development of the plan: members of the general public, groups interested in economic development, environmental resource preservation, and historic preservation; and appropriate state and local government agencies. The public workshops were working meetings, which allowed participants with differing views to work closely together to define a common vision for the future use of Raystown Lake.

Summary of Activities

This is the last of a series of newsletters reporting on the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update. This newsletter will summarize the public involvement program, and highlight some of the recreation development proposed in the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update.

An announcement for the next public workshop is on page 4 of this newsletter. The purpose of this final workshop will be to present the proposed plan for recreation development at Raystown Lake, and to provide an opportunity for final public review and comment.

Public Workshops Help Develop the Plan

During the informal brainstorming meetings and first workshop, participants worked in small groups. They identified what they liked and disliked about Raystown lake and described their vision for future lake improvements. The participants voted on the five statements about the lake they felt were most important.

The second public workshop was held in two locations at each end of the lake in July 1993. At these workshops six alternative plans for the lake were arranged at separate information stations. The alternatives were developed based on the information gathered during the first public workshop. The participants visited each station and discussed each plan with a Corps representative. Participants then visited a preference table where they considered and commented on all of the plans. Participants were asked to review all of the plans presented and to identify the seven features they most preferred and the seven features they least preferred.

All of the public input from the first two workshops was used to develop the draft master plan, which was presented at a third workshop in October 1993. Participants at the workshop had the opportunity to

Events That Were Part of the Public Involvement Process for the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update

- November 1992 Introductory meeting with Huntingdon County Planning Committee*
- December 1992 Introductory meeting with Juniata College*
- January 1993 Introductory meeting with Bedford County Ambassadors Club*
- Brainstorming session with Huntingdon County Raystown Master Plan Committee*
- February 1993 Brainstorming session with Bedford County Ambassadors Club*
- Introductory meeting with Agency Focus Group*
- March 1993 Formal Public Notice sent to the public, public agencies, and congressional interests*
- April 1993 First public workshop (introduction to the project and brainstorming session)*
- June 1993 Presentation of Plan Alternatives to Juniata College*
- July 1993 Newsletter sent (described results of the first workshop and announced next public workshop)*
- Second public workshop, held at two locations (presentation of and opportunity to comment on plan alternatives)*
- Evaluation of plan alternatives received from Juniata College*
- October 1993 Newsletter sent (described proposed plan and announced next public workshop)*
- Third public workshop (presentation of and comment on proposed plan)*
- Agency Focus Group meeting (presentation of and comment on proposed plan)*
- March 1994 Newsletter sent (described final plan and announced next public workshop)*
- April 1994 Fourth public workshop (presentation of the final Raystown Lake Master Plan Update)*

(Continued from page 1)

discuss the draft plan with the Corps representatives and to make comments on the plan.

The final Master Plan includes changes that address those comments as well as other factors such as environmental impacts, recreation needs, and economic impacts. The final Master Plan will be presented at a public workshop to be held on Monday April 11, 1994, at 7:00 pm, at the Smithfield Fire Hall. This will be the last workshop held as part of this process.

Thank You From the Corps of Engineers

The US Army Corps of Engineers wishes to thank all of those people who shared their views in brainstorming sessions, workshop discussions, and mailed-in comments. Your input was a key to the success of the planning process. Thanks again, we could not have done it without you!

Questions/ Comments?

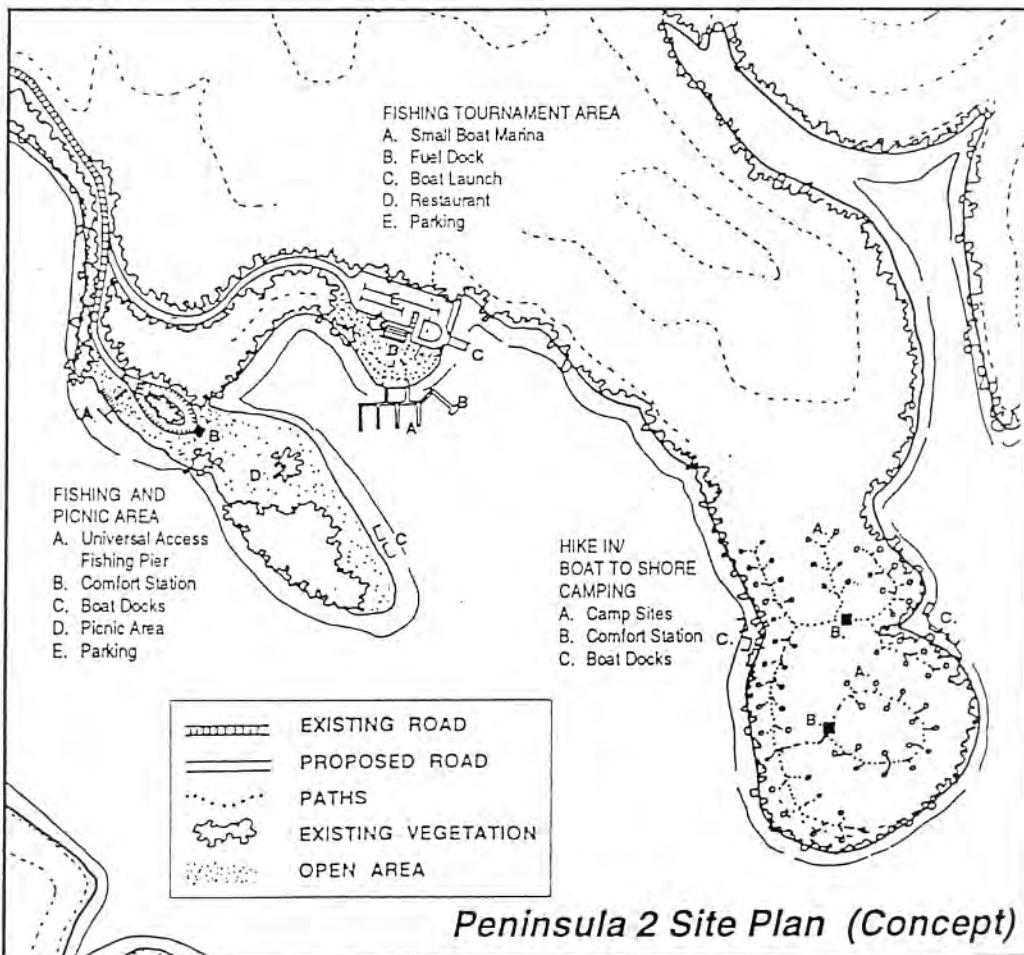
The Corps welcomes your questions and comments on the Raystown Lake project. Please address your questions and comments to:

Don Snyder
Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CENAB-OP-PN
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Highlights of the Updated Master Plan

The final plan differs only slightly from the draft plan that was presented at a workshop last October. Some of the facilities included in the final plan are:

- Weaver Falls: upgrade boat launch and picnic facilities, add beach
- Hopewell: American Heritage Park
- Shy Beaver: add universal access fishing pier
- Tatman Run: upgrade facilities
- Seven Points: add visitor center and group camping area
- Brumbaugh House: interpretive restoration and exhibit
- Susquehannock North: drive-to camping
- Hawn's Bay Inlet: hike-in and boat-to camping
- Peninsula Two: fishing tournament area with small boat marina
- Upper Corners: conference center



NEXT MEETING SCHEDULED FOR APRIL 11, 1994

The final Raystown Lake Master Plan Update will be presented and discussed at a public meeting. The full plan, and conceptual site plans for selected areas, will be displayed.

Monday, April 11, 1994, 7 pm
Smithfield Fire Hall

This workshop will provide the public with an opportunity to review and ask questions about the final plan update. The Corps appreciates your active involvement and welcomes your participation at the April 11 workshop. You are invited to attend.



**US Army Corps
of Engineers
Baltimore District**

Section 4. News release

NEWS RELEASE

The Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is updating the Master Plan for the Raystown Lake Project. The current Raystown Lake Master Plan was completed in 1976.

The Corps is conducting a series of workshops to provide opportunities for the public to participate in the planning process. These workshops will be open discussions about what people want to see happen at Raystown Lake. Likes, dislikes, concerns, and ideas are being actively sought. The first workshop is scheduled for Monday, April 19, 1993, at 7:00 p.m. at the Smithfield Fire Hall on Route 22, south of Huntingdon.

Corps staff from the Baltimore District office, as well as from the Raystown Lake Project, will be present to discuss the master planning process and to listen to citizen comments. Additional workshops are planned for later in the year-long update process. Dates and locations of future workshops will be announced. Written comments may also be provided at the workshops or by mail.

The master plan is a document designed to map out the future development of the lake in a sound and sensitive manner. Besides providing direction for project development, the plan identifies areas where protection, conservation, and enhancement of natural or constructed resources are appropriate.

As the master plan update is developed, the Corps of Engineers will focus on regional needs, the capabilities of the lake and project lands for development, expressed public interests, and the environmental and regional economic impacts of both existing and any proposed development.

Raystown Lake is designed to control floods, provide recreation, and enhance downstream fisheries during low-flow periods. Since opening to recreation in 1975, the Raystown Lake project has become an important resource in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties. Over 1.5 million visitors use the lake each year. The variety of outdoor activities and excellent fishing at the lake, coupled with the rural character and natural beauty of the land, have made this a popular vacation and sport destination in Central Pennsylvania.

APPENDIX C

Pertinent Correspondence

APPENDIX C

PURPOSE

The purpose of this appendix is to provide an overview of study related correspondence. All letters written by the Corps or received by the Corps have not been included in the appendix. The appendix concentrates on providing an overview of the more pertinent correspondence relating to study activities.

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10 December 1993	Letter to James A. Filson replying to 24 October 1993
December 1993	Letter to Captain Jack Ross and Associates, Inc replying to 18 October 1993 letter
12 November 1993	Letter from Susquehanna River Basin Commission providing comments on the update
12 November 1993	Letter from Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PaDER), Office of Policy commenting on the update
11 November 1993	Letter from PaDER, Bureau of State Parks commenting on the update
8 November 1993	Letter from Western Pennsylvania Conservancy commenting on the update
24 October 1993	Letter from The Anchorage Enterprises, Inc commenting on the update
21 October 1993	Corps letter to various state and local agencies advising them of the draft master plan review and meetings
18 October 1993	Letter from Captain Jack Ross and Associates, Inc commenting on the update
24 August 1993	Letter from Huntington County Commissioners office commenting on the update
August 1993	Letter from Pennsylvania BASS Chapter Federation, Inc commenting on workshops

- 30 July 1993 Letter from Captain Jack Ross and Associates, Inc identifying additions to Seven Points Marina
- 21 July 1993 Letter from Michael Schreiner commenting on the workshop and alternatives
- 10 May 1993 Letter from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission commenting on historic and archaeological resources at the project
- 4 May 1993 Letter from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Allegheny National Forest identifying a point of contact (POC) the study
- 3 May 1993 Letter from the Lake Raystown Resort and Lodge identifying development at the resort
- 29 April 1993 Letter from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission identifying a POC
- 27 April 1993 Letter from the PaDER, Deputy Secretary identifying a POC
- 27 April 1993 Letter from the Susquehanna River Basin Commission identifying a POC
- 18 April 1993 Letter from Barry and Cheryl Waren commenting on the project
- 15 April 1993 Letter from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation identifying a POC
- 15 April 1993 Letter from the PaDER, Southcentral Region identifying a POC
- 15 April 1993 Letter from the Penn Township Board of Supervisors
- 15 April 1993 Letter from Associates, Inc concerning the April workshops
- 14 April 1993 Letter from PaDER, Canoe Creek State Park identifying a POC
- 14 April 1993 Letter from Captain Jack Ross concerning the Update.
- 13 April 1993 Letter from Broad Top Chamber of Commerce identifying a POC
- 12 April 1993 Letter from Pennsylvania Department of Transportation identifying a POC
- 12 April 1993 Letter from PaDER identifying POCs for specific issues

- 8 April 1993 Letter from Huntingdon County Business and Industry, Inc identifying a POC
- 7 April 1993 Letter from Federal Emergency Management Agency identifying a POC
- 6 April 1993 Letter from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration identifying a POC and supplying information
- 2 April 1993 Letter from Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture identifying a POC
- 1 April 1993 Letter from Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission identifying a POC
- 30 March 1993 Letter from the Pennsylvania Forestry Association identifying a POC
- 18 March 1993 Corps letter to various Federal, state and local agencies initiating the Master Plan Update
- 9 February 1993 Letter from Gwen Keating concerning the update
- 24 October 1992 Letter from Polly Prough concerning the lake
- 20 May 1992 Corps letter to Richard Stahl, Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department replying to 15 April 1992 letter
- 15 April 1992 Letter from Huntingdon County Planing and Development Department recommending development of an update

Operations Division

Captain Jack Ross and Associates, Inc.
2239 Haymaker Road
Monroeville, Pennsylvania 15146

Dear Captain Ross:

I am replying to your letter dated October 18, 1993 concerning the update of the Raystown Lake Project Master Plan.

One of the most important goals that our District established in updating the master plan was to assure that user groups, concessionaires, governmental agencies and the general public had an opportunity to express their ideas, suggestions and concerns regarding Raystown Lake. To accomplish this goal, our first step was to conduct a series of informal meetings in the local area with Juniata College, Bedford County Ambassadors Club and the Huntingdon County Raystown Master Plan Committee, of which AEI is a member. The purpose of these informal meetings was to solicit public issues concerning Raystown Lake. The update study team also met with an agency focus group and held a formal public workshop to assure that everyone had a chance to express their ideas.

The second step in the process was to develop alternative development plans based on the comments received at the earlier meetings. These plans were based on inventories of existing conditions and identification of recreational needs. The study team, together with an outside contractor, developed a set of six different alternatives. One of the alternative concepts was a minimal change plan which provided for the modest expansion or enhancement in certain areas and maintaining existing facilities. Based on your April 14, 1993 letter, expansion of the marina at Seven Points was included in this alternative.

The six alternative plans were presented in the Raystown area at two public meetings held in Saxton on July 12, 1993 and in Huntingdon on July 13, 1993. These meetings provided the public the opportunity to learn about each of the six alternatives, ask questions, and comment on specific items. The results of the meetings gave the study team a good sense of the public's vision on the future management philosophy concerning this project. The public strongly supported concepts that were environmentally compatible to the lake. They insisted that the lake and the surrounding landscape be kept in an aesthetically pleasing and pristine state and expressed concern about the existing boating congestion in several areas of the lake including Seven Points. They also desired controlled economic growth proposals.

Of the many items listed in the alternatives, certain proposals received very strong support, while others did not receive any support or very little.

Using information gathered at this public workshop, the study team formulated a proposed plan based on several factors, including public input. The study team concluded that, based on the lack of public support and due to the existing boating congestion in the Seven Points Area, no expansion of the marina facilities was warranted in the Seven Points Area. The study team, however, concluded that a new small boat marina, located away from the congested boating areas of the lake, would be the best proposal to satisfy the public comments and demand. This new marina would be able to spread the boating use around the lake and meet the expressed desires of the public by providing a fish tournament area.

To further the public involvement process, the proposed plan and the draft report were released for a thirty day public comment period starting on October 8, 1993. A public meeting was also held on October 25, 1993 to explain the proposed plan. This public meeting, once again, provided the public an opportunity to provide comments to the study team on the proposed plan. These comments will be considered by the study team in the formulation of the final plan. The final plan will be completed before March 31, 1994. At that time another public meeting will be held to explain the final plan.

I believe that our goal to keep the public involved throughout the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update has been successful. Your correspondence expressing your desires and opinions has been fully considered and evaluated. Your letters together with other letters received throughout the update process will be included in the final document in the public involvement appendices.

The Corps is proud of its long-term partnership with AEI. Such partnerships allow the Government to offer broad recreational experiences to the public, produce a viable business enterprise for local entrepreneurs, and give the public unsurpassed access to our project lands and waters. We are most interested in continuing and expanding partnerships such as the Corps enjoys with AEI and we would certainly welcome AEI's interest in future concession activities at Raystown.

If you have any further questions or comments, please feel free to call me or contact my action officer, Mr. John P. O'Hagan at (410) 962-4646.

Sincerely,

|S|

J. Richard Capka, P.E.
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

CF:
Chief, Real Estate Div.
Chief, Planning Div.

December 10, 1993

Operations Division

Mr. James A. Filson
Seven Points Marina
R.D. 1, Raystown Lake
Hesston, Pennsylvania 16647

Dear Mr. Filson:

I am replying to your letter dated October 24, 1993 concerning the update of the Raystown Lake Project Master Plan. Our District has also answered a similar letter concerning the same issues from your spokesman, Mr. Jack Ross.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of our response to Mr. Ross. As stated therein, one of the most important goals that our District set in order to update this master plan was to insure that user groups, concessionaires, governmental agencies and the general public had a chance to express their ideas, suggestions and concerns regarding Raystown Lake.

Our District accomplished this goal through an extensive public involvement process. Each phase of the master plan update was formally presented to the public and interested business and governmental agencies as outlined in the our letter to Mr. Ross. Our study team considered each comment and suggestion that was raised throughout the update process and, based on the information gathered, developed a very balanced and realistic plan. It is also important to note that your letters of April 14 and July 30 were a part of the public input that was considered by the study team in the formulation of the proposed plan.

The Raystown Lake Master Plan update will serve as a guide in the development and management of Raystown Lake. We thank you for the opportunity to clarify how the update process was developed and implemented. We also look forward to your continued interest in the new facilities that are proposed in the updated plan.

If you have any further questions or comments, please feel free to contact me at (410) 962-6016.

Sincerely,

(S) DPS 12/15/93

Donald P. Snyder
Chief, Natural Resources Management Section

CF:
Chief, Real Estate Div.
Chief, Planning Div.



SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

1721 North Front Street

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17102

From the Office of the
Executive Director

November 12, 1993

Dr. James F. Johnson
Chief, Planning Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear Dr. Johnson:

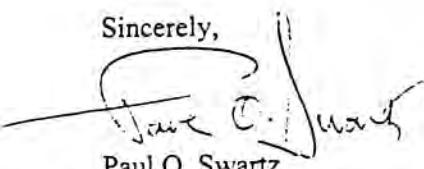
On behalf of the Commission I would like to thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update.

The Commission notes that the recommended plan would significantly increase recreational opportunities at the project. We were pleased to see the emphasis on integrating these additional facilities into the lakeside environment in order to preserve the aesthetic qualities of the shoreline view. We fully support this concept of locating development in clusters to minimize impacts and retain visual balance as much as possible.

The one item of concern to us is preserving the multipurpose nature of the lake and maintaining its potential for water supply use. With continuing increases in consumptive water use in the basin, we see the need to use storage in Raystown and other reservoirs in the basin to provide make-up water during drought periods. Accordingly, any new recreation facilities along the lake's edge should be designed for some water level fluctuations.

Again, thank you for the opportunity for the Commission to be involved in the development of this plan.

Sincerely,


Paul O. Swartz
Executive Director



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Secretary's Office of Policy
P. O. Box 2063
Harrisburg, PA 17105-2063

November 12, 1993

Dr. James F. Johnson
Chief, Planning Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear Dr. Johnson:

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (DER) has reviewed the project notice involving the Raystown Lake Master Plan update in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania. We have the following comments:

1. Please see enclosed letter from Roger Fickes, Director, Bureau of State Parks, DER, which contains technical comments which he had noted in his review of the subject master plan.
2. The project manager should assure that adequate disposal capacity is available for the septage to be generated by this project. Please contact Mr. Francis Fair of DER's Waste Management Program at One Ararat Boulevard, Harrisburg, PA 17110 or telephone (717) 657-4588 for additional information.
3. The Water Supply and Community Health Program would require permits on the addition of campground facilities, dump stations, beaches and drinking water plans. Please contact Mr. Tom Shaul of DER's Water Supply and Community Health Program at One Ararat Boulevard, Harrisburg, PA 17110 or telephone (717) 657-4692 for additional information.
4. The potential exists for several master plan recommendations to require Act 537 sewage facilities planning. Please contact Mr. Joe Rouzer of DER's Water Management Program, Altoona District Office, 615 Howard Avenue, Altoona, PA 16601 or telephone (814) 946-7290 to determine the specific planning requirements and procedures.

Dr. James F. Johnson

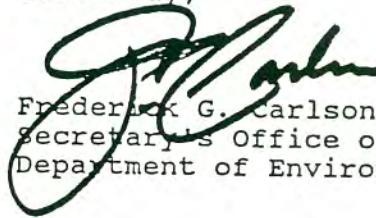
- 2 -

November 12, 1993

5. Any work conducted in the flood plain of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River or in wetland areas may require Chapter 105 permits. Please contact Mr. Dennis Hosler of DER's Water Management Program, One Ararat Boulevard, Harrisburg, PA 17110 or telephone (717) 541-7901 for additional information.
6. If any work involves the disturbance of more than 25 acres of earth, an individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit for construction activity will be required. Contact the Huntingdon County Conservation District Office for more information.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this proposal.

Sincerely,



Frederick G. Carlson, Director
Secretary's Office of Policy
Department of Environmental Resources

cc: Don Snyder



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

P.O. Box 8551
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105-8551
November 11, 1993

Bureau of State Parks

Mr. Don Snyder
Raystown Lake Master Plan
Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CENAB-OP-PN
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear Mr. Snyder:

The Pennsylvania Bureau of State Parks appreciates the opportunity to comment on the October 1993 draft of the Master Plan for the Raystown Lake project. Our comments will be in addition to those presented by Terry Wentz, Park Manager, Canoe Creek State Park, the Bureau's point of contact at the October 25 review session. They will generally pertain to the recommended plan proposals and data that involve state park units, and certain material from the 1991-1997 state recreation plan.

1. The October master plan draft uses the population of state uniform planning Region 7 as a factor in assessing recreation demand when applied to an area within a 50-mile radius of the project. However, the population residing outside Region 7, but within the 50-mile radius, was apparently excluded from the calculations used to indicate seasonal demand. Since the Raystown Lake project is eccentrically located in Region 7, its market area or populations for day-use and overnight use activities within that 50-mile radius will not necessarily be congruent with Region 7's statistical base.
2. Section 2.4 which lists some Region 7 recreational needs presented in the 1991-1997 state plan requires clarification. The top five of ten categories of facilities that were judged to need rehabilitation or improvement were identified. However, only one of the top five categories of facilities that need to be provided or expanded was identified (picnic areas). Omitted areas or facilities were swimming pools, hiking trails, outdoor theaters/concert band shells/amphitheaters, and bicycle paths.



November 11, 1993

3. The draft plan's use of Region 7 activity participation percentages requires clarification. The state recreation plan did not isolate figures for percentage of population boating or for water skiing. One single percentage figure was applied to a category which lumped boating, canoeing, and waterskiing together. The same situation exists for hiking and nature walks; also both lumped together. The participation percentage for a single activity isolated from a group should not be the same for the group in which it is included.
4. Section 3.43 states there are 18 state parks located in the primary area or primary market area represented by the six counties in Region 7. This figure should be corrected, there are 12 state parks which are partly or wholly within Region 7.
5. Item 3.4.6 indicates Penn State is located within the primary market area. This is incorrect if it is in reference to the six-county Region 7 area.
6. Table 3-8, "Recreation Facilities (ES) in the Market Area," should be reworked to correct the informational base that identifies state parks and their facilities within a 50-mile radius of the Raystown Lake project. We have attached an informational sheet that lists the involved state parks and their respective facility counts.

Please contact Franklin Haas, Bureau of State Parks, at 717-783-3302, should you wish to verify data on state park facility inventories and visitation figures.

7. Section 3.7.3b identifies the 1991-1997 Pennsylvania Recreation Plan as being prepared by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. This is incorrect. The plan was prepared by the Bureau of State Parks. The program component that prepares the plan has since been relocated to the Office of State Parks and Forestry, Program Planning and Development. Inquiries about the State Recreation Plan should be directed to Vanyla Tierney at 717-783-2654.
8. Chapter 5, Proposed Project Plan and Other Proposed Actions and Recommendations.

The Bureau of State Parks recognizes the Corps of Engineers' recommendation (Section 5.2.3) that the Department of Environmental Resources develop a boat dock and tie-up facility at Trough Creek State Park in

Mr. Don Snyder

- 3 -

November 11, 1993

the inlet area below the Trough Creek Dam. The facility would provide means for boaters to disembark and access the picnic area and campground located near the inlet mouth. The natural appearance of the shoreline should be maintained in any development to respect the planning objectives outlined in the updated master plan. We will consider this facility in future planning and budgeting cycles.

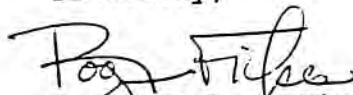
Reference was made to design constraints to guide recreational development as being located in Section 3.10. Our copy of the draft did not contain this information.

Section 5.2.1ae Terrace Mountain Trail Extension. The Terrace Mountain Trail corridor passes through Trough Creek State Park, crossing Trough Creek at the day-use area above the creek dam. The proximity of the state park campground to the trail corridor provides opportunities for it to function as a trail access point and overnight stop for hikers. Extension of the trail as proposed will greatly enhance the hiking program at Raystown Lake.

9. The direction the updated master plan is taking appears to mirror public wishes and concerns for the tremendous resource that Raystown Lake represents. The Bureau of State Parks will be pleased to cooperate with the Corps of Engineers in projects and activities that mutually benefit our respective recreation facilities and programs, and are within our fiscal capabilities.

Should you wish to contact the Bureau of State Parks about planning matters, please call Edwin L. Deaton, Chief, Park Planning Section, at 717-787-6674.

Sincerely,



Roger Fickes, Director
Bureau of State Parks
Department of Environmental Resources

Enclosure

November 11, 1993

BUREAU OF STATE PARKS UNITS WITHIN 50-MILE RADIUS OF RAYSTOWN LAKE

STATE PARK UNITS	FACILITY INVENTORIES				
	LAUNCH LANES	CAMP SITES	PICNIC SITES	SWIM ACRES	TRAIL MILES
Bald Eagle State Park	20	170	753	3.34	14.05
Big Spring State Park	--	--	53	----	.50
Black Moshannon State Park	4	80	355	.61	16.50
Blue Knob State Park	--	42	287	.12	17.00
Caledonia State Park	--	185	656	.33	10.00
Canoe Creek State Park	3	--	438	1.58	12.80
Colonel Denning State Park	--	52	191	.62	3.50
Cowans Gap State Park	2	259	578	1.38	10.50
Fowlers Hollow State Park	--	18	60	----	2.00
Greenwood Furnace State Park	--	50	334	1.44	6.24
Kings Gap Environmental Education & Training Center	--	--	4	----	12.25
Linn Run State Park	--	--	138	----	5.75
Little Buffalo State Park	4	--	417	.62	8.00
Penn-Roosevelt State Park	--	15	35	----	.72
Pine Grove Furnace State Park	1	74	451	3.27	8.10
Poe Paddy State Park	1	45	74	----	1.00
Poe Valley State Park	3	79	226	1.32	4.73
Prince Gallitzin State Park	18	437	940	5.17	15.70
Reeds Gap State Park	--	14	245	.09	5.10
Twnee State Park	3	300	770	2.07	12.00
Yough Creek State Park	--	32	295	----	16.00
Warriors Path State Park	1	--	116	----	2.70
Whipple Dam State Park	2	--	111	3.27	.85

Comments on Existing Facility Units listed on table 3-8, Recreation Facilities Existing Supply (ES) in the Market Area.

- a. Allan State Park: There is no Allan State park in Pennsylvania. The listing may refer to Allan Seeger State Forest Picnic Area. There are other forest picnic areas within the Market Area but this is the only one listed in the table.
- b. Curwensville State Park: This park is no longer part of the state park system in Pennsylvania. It was returned to the C.O.E. several years ago.
- c. Linn Run State Park is at the periphery of the area within 50 miles of Raystown Lake. It is part of a complex of state parks along Laurel Ridge.
- d. Tuscarora State Park is not located in the Raystown Lake Area. It is in eastern Pennsylvania. The reference intended should be the Tuscarora State Forest.
- e. Rails-to-Trails: The program developing a Rails-to-Trails inventory is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of State Parks. Please contact George Burns at 717-783-3341 for information on Rails-to-Trails initiatives in the Raystown Lake Area.

Western Pennsylvania Conservancy
316 Fourth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
412 288 2777
We conserve the land

November 8, 1993

Mr. Don Snyder
Raystown Lake Master Plan
Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CENAB-OP-PN
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear Mr. Snyder:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update, on behalf of the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy. The Conservancy and its nearly 20,000 members is interested in the protection of significant natural resources throughout western Pennsylvania. In that regard I have watched with some interest the update of the Raystown Lake Master Plan. When the first plan was prepared in the mid 1970's I had the opportunity to work closely with the consultant in charge of the project which led to the recognition of a number of critical ecological sites within the project area.

The most significant of these were the shale barrens which are found on steep slopes adjacent to the lake (and once adjacent to the pre-impoundment river). These are unusual communities for Pennsylvania, and indeed rare throughout their complete range which is limited to the central Appalachian mountains.

Several special concern plants are known to exist within, and dependent on, these xeric communities. Although these plants are found in other portions of their range, they are found in a very limited number of sites in central Pennsylvania and are at their most northern limit of range at those places. Because of the rarity of the shale barren habitat and the rarity of the endemic plants harbored in that community we recommended, and continue to do so, that the utmost attention be given to the barrens in the original Master Plan and in this update.

I strongly agree with the general concept enunciated in the opening portions of the document which is to "Avoid development in sensitive areas, both species habitat and fragile or protected environments." I trust that this will be retained in the final document.

Please accept the following specific comments:

- * At all sites which are to be developed or expanded and are adjacent to the water, and especially in floodplains, care must be taken that the special concern species *Sida hermaphrodita* (PA Endangered, globally rare) is not disturbed. There are a number of locations where our Heritage scientists have located this plant in the project area but there are many more locations which have not been inventoried. After review of the recommendations I am particularly concerned with the developments at Weaver Falls and Peninsula #1. Before these projects are undertaken a field survey for the plant should be undertaken by qualified botanists. (Ms. Kathy McKenna, State Botanist, PA DER, Bureau of Forestry can supply a list of qualified individuals who could assist in this field review).
- * The development planned for the Upper Corners area should be sensitive to the presence of a shale barren to the southwest which harbors an extant population of *Oenothera argillicola* (PA Threatened, globally rare), .
- * Nearby the Susquehannock development is an area known as the Sheep Rock Shale Barrens which is known to include another population of , *Oenothera argillicola* (PA Threatened, globally rare), and also has a colony of *Trifolium virginicum* (PA Endangered, globally rare).

There are several concerns surrounding the shale barrens; excessive foot travel, accelerated erosion, and pesticide spraying.

The barrens are steep slopes covered with a layer of loose shale fragments. They are south or southwest facing slopes which means that the sun is shining directly on the dark surface for much of the day. This leads to extreme heating of the surface, as high as 140° F, and creation of a very inhospitable environment for plants. Several species have adapted to this environment and now grow only on these barren surfaces. These are species known as shale barren endemics. The surface of the barren is very fragile and any foot travel disturbs the loose shale and ultimately the plants growing there. For this reason I recommend that the barrens should be designated as such and any access limited as much as possible. I realize that it is difficult to control the access to these remote tracts, but through judicious placement of trails and educational signs the threat to the barrens can be limited.

All of the barrens in the Raystown Project once extended to the base of the slope and the then free flowing Juniata River. The lake has inundated the lower half of the remaining barrens and through wave action may be accelerating erosion at the base of the existing slopes. This produces a cascade effect up the barren as the loose shale slides into the water. Although all wave action can't be controlled, there should be no wake zones established at the bases of these slopes to reduce erosion. In addition the bases of the shale barrens should be marked as NO LANDING zones for boats.

Along with the special concern plants which can be found on the shale barrens there is an equally rare invertebrate fauna. To protect this group of animals we have been regularly suggesting that no pesticide sprays be used on the shale barrens. The most common threat here is spraying for gypsy moths since adjacent areas of quality forests are treated and the treatment is simply continued onto the vegetated barrens and up to the edge of the lake. There is no need to treat the barrens since there are no campgrounds and the forest has no commercial value. On the contrary, the spray usually is a broad spectrum insecticide which kills all lepidopteran larva feeding at the time and thus eliminate the rare species along with the gypsy moth. More likely the rare species are eliminated and a small portion of the more abundant gypsy moths remain to recolonize. Our suggestion have been to make sure that if and when spraying is taking place that it is clear to the project manager and the pilot that the spray not be applied to the shale barrens.

* The same cautions specified above concerning the shale barrens apply to the work which is suggested for Ridenour overlook. This is adjacent to Hawns Bridge Barren, the premier barren within the Raystown Project.

* I supplied the consultant preparing the original Master Plan with locations of special concern species. Our staff and others have done additional survey work in the area and have additional information. If you want this additional information, please me know.

In closing, I have feel that there is a need to take this work a step further. Since this area contains some of the rarest habitats and plants in the Appalachian mountain portion of Pennsylvania, a comprehensive natural heritage inventory of the Raystown Project should be undertaken. This could be done using the methods presently being used by the Conservancy in its County Natural Heritage Inventories and seeking the assistance of the Juniata College staff and students through there existing field station.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



Paul G. Wiegman
Director, Natural Science & Stewardship
Western Pennsylvania Conservancy

PC: Kathy McKenna, PA DER, Bureau of Forestry
Chuck Yohn, Biology Dept., Juniata College
Cary Nicholas, PA Chapter, The Nature Conservancy

The Anchorage Enterprises, Inc.

Seven Points Marina
R. D. #1 Raystown Lake
Hesston, PA 16647



Seven Points Cruises
814-658-3074

October 24, 1993

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Attn: Mr. Don Snyder
Study Manager

Dear Don:

I have lived on the old and new Raystown Lake for the past 47 years. I started with nothing, and today we have one of the finest marina facilities to be found anywhere. We grew and expanded by meeting the needs and demands of the public as we moved along.

Captain Ross and I have reviewed and developed what we see as future needs for the marina. According to the preliminary report for the master plan, we have been completely ignored or bypassed for any future expansion. This is hard to understand.

I have enclosed our letters to you of April 14, July 30 and to Colonel Capka of October 18. Our letters have not been acknowledged, and the only response has been NO EXPANSION at Seven Points Marina according to the latest newspaper reports. We hope you will reconsider and allow us to meet the needs of the people using the marina.

We thank you for any consideration in this matter, and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

James A. Filson, President
Seven Points Marina & AEI

JAF/kae

Enclosures

October 21, 1993

Operations Division

Mr. Rick McCoy
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
315 S. Allen Street
State College, PA 16801

Dear Mr. McCoy:

On February 11, 1993, the Baltimore District Corps of Engineers hosted a meeting with representatives of various agencies that were interested in the updating of the Master Plan for the Raystown Lake Project. Since that time a "DRAFT" update of the master plan has been completed. Commencing on October 8, 1993, a thirty day public comment period began with the mailing of copies of the draft to various agencies and interested groups.

The Corps is going to host two meetings on October 25, 1993 in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. The first meeting will be an agency focus group meeting to be held at the Game Commission Offices in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. from 1:00 p.m. until 3:00 p.m. The purpose of this meeting is to provide agency representatives an opportunity to make comments on the draft. You or a representative of your agency are invited to participate in this meeting. If you or a representative can not attend this meeting please notify Mr. Jerry Alexander, at (410) 962-6018.

The second meeting will be a formal public meeting to be held at the Smithfield Fire Hall from 7:30 p.m. until 10:00 p.m..

Your participation in this process has been most appreciated and I look forward to your continued assistance in this project.

Sincerely,

Donald P. Snyder
Study Manager - Raystown Master Plan

CF:
Park Manager, Raystown Lake

SEE ATTACHED.

A COPY OF THIS LETTER WAS SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

Robert Furiga (814-643-2346)
PA Bureau of Forestry
P.O. Box 403
Rothrock Lane
Huntingdon, PA 16652

Andy Patterson (814-627-1627)
Huntingdon County Conservation District
RR#1 Box 7C
Huntingdon, PA 16652

Jim Steward (814-627-1626)
Soil Conservation Service
RR#1 Box 7C
Huntingdon, PA 16652

Terry Wentz (814-695-6807)
Trough Creek & Warriors Path State Parks
RR#2 Box 560
Hollidaysburg, PA 16648

Dain Davis (814-696-7223)
PA Department of Transportation
Engineering District 9-0
1620 N. Juniata Street
Hollidaysburg, Pa 16648

Asbury Lee, Public Information Director (814-696-7101)
PA Department of Transportation
Engineering District 9-0
1620 N. Juniata Street
Hollidaysburg, PA 16648

Alan Robinson (717-486-7087)
PA Boat & Fish Commission
P.O. Box 601
Huntingdon, PA 16652

Mr. Robert Crisswell (814-642-1831)
Biologist
Pennsylvania Game Commission
R.D. Box 537
Huntingdon, PA 16652

Raystown Lake

CAPTAIN JACK ROSS

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

2239 Haymaker Road
Monroeville, Pa. 15146
Telephone (412) 373-0684

18 October 1993

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Attn: Colonel J. Richard Capka
District Engineer

Ref: Anchorage Enterprises, Inc.
Seven Points Marina

Dear Colonel Capka:

We have learned from published reports that a draft of the updated Master Plan for Raystown Lake has been issued, and that it does not include any provision for expansion by Seven Points Marina.

In response to your agency's invitation for input from interested parties, we wrote to Mr. Don Snyder, the study manager, on 14 April and again on 30 July to request consideration of more property for our client, Anchorage Enterprises, Inc.

As you know, Anchorage is the Corps' concessionaire for the Seven Points Marina, and has been seeking additional land for expansion for a number of years. Your staff's response has always been that this would be addressed in the update of the Master Plan.

The Baltimore District obviously did not consider the need of Anchorage for additional real estate on which to place new docks to satisfy the demand. The desires of the public as well as your concessionaire were simply ignored.

In passing, we also note that we were not even afforded the courtesy of an acknowledgement of our letters.

We do not believe that it is generally the policy of the Corps of Engineers to discourage and prevent expansion by its successful concessionaires. It has been our experience that other districts with more experience in marina operations make every effort to accommodate lessees who can demonstrate the ability, demand, and fiscal resources for expansion. Your refusal to cooperate in this manner is, in our view, contrary to the explicit policies of the Corps in its resource management programs.

CAPTAIN JACK ROSS

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

2239 Haymaker Road

Monroeville, Pa. 15146

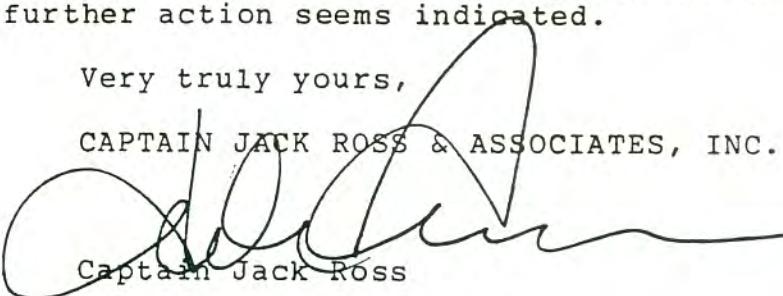
COE/Capka - 18 Oct 93 - Page 2

In these times of tight federal budgets, it would seem that the government should do everything possible to encourage a private firm that is willing to invest its capital in new facilities to serve the public on a Corps reservoir. We fail to understand why the new Master Plan trumpets a \$20 million scheme for a visitors center that is pure pie in the sky, while it spurns Anchorage's offer to invest hard dollars in facilities for which a real demand exists.

Please advise us whether you will reconsider your refusal to accomodate Anchorage's reasonable desire to expand, so that we can take whatever further action seems indicated.

Very truly yours,

CAPTAIN JACK ROSS & ASSOCIATES, INC.


Captain Jack Ross

cc: Hon. E. G. Bud Shuster
Gen. Paul Y. Chinen

HAROLD L. LOCKHOFF
LEE R. WILSON
ALEXA R. FULTZ }
County Commissioners

EYDIE S. MILLER
Chief Clerk



SCOT GILL
Solicitor

MEETING DAY
TUESDAY—9:30 A.M.

Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania

OFFICE OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA 16652-1486

PHONE 814-643-3091
FAX: 814-643-8152

August 24, 1993

Congressman E. G. Bud Shuster
2188 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Re: Raystown Lake Master Plan

Dear Congressman Shuster:

The Huntingdon County Board of Commissioners, by means of this letter, would like to convey their thoughts regarding the future of Raystown Lake.

First of all, we would like to express our gratitude to you for securing the funds to update the 1975 Master Plan. The Corps of Engineers staff is handling the planning and citizen involvement in a very professional manner. They have been helpful to our planning staff and the Raystown Lake Planning Committee, which we appointed to advise us on this matter.

We are forwarding the comments of the Raystown Lake Planning Committee dated August 24, 1993 (see attached). The primary focus of our position concerning Raystown Lake is "controlled development". Local residents prefer the Lake and surrounding federal land as it is, particularly the miles of undeveloped shoreline and large natural wooded areas. The previous Master Plan, if followed, would have over-developed the Lake. We are urging a more conservative approach during the plan revision.

We see some new facilities, such as a family resort and conference center, visitor center, campground and fishing tournament center, as desirable, along with measures to maintain and improve existing facilities. This development should focus on existing activity centers such as Seven Points and Lake Raystown Resort whenever possible.

Huntingdon County Commissioners
August 24, 1993
Page 2.

We would like to point out, that in order to take maximum advantage of the economic opportunities created by the Lake, a number of improvements are needed to areas that are located away from federal property. These include upgraded access roads, better rail and air access, and development of complementary visitor activities.

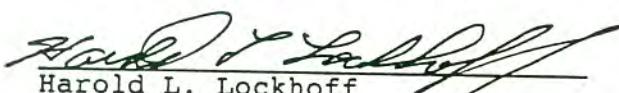
The implementation of the Master Plan and development of activities proposed by the America's Industrial Heritage Project, would allow this area to be marketed as a tourist destination and not just a weekend getaway for the residents of Central Pennsylvania.

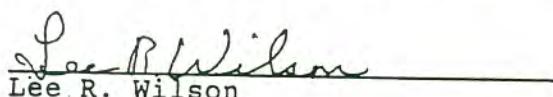
The Huntingdon County Commissioners urge you to support the planning concepts expressed in the attached report. It is our understanding that the revised Raystown Lake Master Plan will require Congressional approval. We look forward to reviewing the draft of the Master Plan in October.

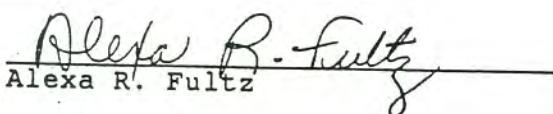
As always, we are very appreciative of all you do for our County in general and our residents in particular.

Very truly yours,

HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS


Harold L. Lockhoff


Lee R. Wilson


Alexa R. Fultz

REVIEW AND COMMENT ON
RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN
ALTERNATIVES
Raystown Lake Planning Committee
August 24, 1993

Background

The revision of the Raystown Lake Master Plan by the Army Corps of Engineers, and its approval by Congress, presents an opportunity for local citizens and their representatives to reevaluate the problems and opportunities presented by the Raystown Lake Project. The Huntingdon County Commissioners are vitally interested in the lake and its future. They have appointed a fourteen member committee representing a wide diversity of interests to review the draft master plan and to provide public input (see attached list of committee members). The committee has met numerous times to review and discuss the revision of the master plan.

Guiding Principles

The committee believes that the key attraction of Raystown Lake is its size and natural beauty. The planning committee recommends that any further development at the lake be carefully planned and controlled to follow several principles:

1. The present predominance of an undeveloped and unspoiled shoreline should be maintained.
2. No land presently owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers should be sold for private development. The present policy of leasing land to concessionaires should be continued with possible modifications to encourage private investment.
3. The development of corps property should follow the concept of creating activity centers. Seven Points and Lake Raystown Resort at Rothrock are good examples of this. The concentration of development in these activity centers will keep large areas of the property open and unspoiled.
4. Major new development activities which create significant additional weekend boat traffic should not be encouraged.
5. Plan major new land development activities such as conference centers near present activity centers or away from highly visible areas near the shoreline.

6. Major private commercial recreation areas and housing should be developed off of Raystown Lake property. This will both protect federal land from private development and return maximum economic benefit to local governments through property tax revenues.
7. Private development activities such as first class motels, time shared housing, game rooms, miniture golf, go cart tracks, and batting cages are needed to compliment the major water oriented recreation of the lake and to provide evening and rainy day activities but should be located off of federal land.
8. Development surrounding Corps land should be governed by the county comprehensive plan and local land use regulations to conserve agricultural and scenic areas and to direct development into appropriate areas.
9. A major visitors center is needed near the lake to properly inform the visiting public of the many attractions. This visitors center should include interpretive exhibits.

Recommended Development Activities

Long-range development of the lake and surrounding corps of engineers land should include the following:

- Minimal changes at existing facilities designed to improve their condition.
- Dedicated fishing marina and/or tournament center
 - covered docks
 - 24 hr. gas & security
 - hot showers
 - food
 - bait & tackle shop
 - multiple ramps
 - extra tournament parking
 - restricted length (24' maximum)
- Family Resort and Conference Center
 - Tennis courts
 - Swimming pool
 - GOLF course - PGA, championship quality
 - Lodging (up to 150 rooms)
 - Restaurant with meeting facilities
 - Family rental cabins
 - Rustic hunting & fishing cabins (rental)
 - Environmental education center (in conjunction with the visitors center or at Juniata Environmental Study Center)
- Preserve fragile eco-systems & areas
 - shale barrens
 - wetlands
- Preserve large areas between activity centers for hiking, hunting, and conservation

Incorporate water safety and conservation education into the visitor center
Develop an update of the Huntingdon County Comprehensive Plan to guide development decisions in the Raystown Lake Area as well as the entire county.

The Raystown Lake Planning Committee met on August 5, 1993 to review the results of recent public participation meetings held by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and to approve comments on the draft development alternatives. These comments are being forwarded to the Huntingdon County Commissioners and others in the hope that they will be added to the public record of comments on the Raystown Lake Master Plan. Questions concerning these comments can be addressed to Richard E. Stahl, Planning Director, (814)643-5091.



Pennsylvania B.A.S.S. Chapter Federation, Inc.
District IV

Mike Burgess
Chmn. Dist. IV
PA. BASS
344 Kennard St.
Johnstown, Pa. 15906-3231

Attention Mr. Don Snyder,

We, as an organization of fisherman, wish to thank you for allowing us to participate in the Master Plan Workshops. We feel that it is extremely important for those of us who have a vested interest in Raystown Lake to be a party to the planning for its future.

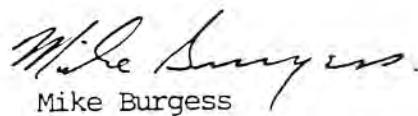
Of all the items presented at the last workshop, the idea for a separate tournament boat launch is of the most interest to us. We realize that we share this lake with others and that their interests are as important as ours, and based upon this fact we feel that a tournament only launch is an excellent idea.

A separate launch would allow large tournaments or several smaller tournaments to be held without taking up parking places at any of the other public ramps. In addition, it would make the permitting process easier since only one launch site could be requested.

Since we feel that a tournament launch should be an important part of the Master Plan, we are willing to help the Corps in any way that we can. This help can include, but not necessarily be limited to, site selection, idea promotion, possible funding for tournament specific items such as a stage, fish holding facilities, and lighting. We are extremely good at fund raising for worthwhile causes. And while we realize that the funding of the ramp may be beyond our means, the above mentioned items are probably within our grasp.

Again, we wish to thank you for letting us participate in your workshops and hope that you will consider our proposal for a tournament only launch. If we can be of any help or if you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at the above listed address or telephone number. We, District IV of the Pennsylvania BASS Federation, thank you for your time, efforts, and kind consideration.

Sincerely,


Mike Burgess

CAPTAIN JACK ROSS
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

2239 Haymaker Road
Monroeville, Pa. 15146
Telephone (412) 373-0684

30 July 1993

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Attn: Mr. Don Snyder, Study Manager

Ref: Master Plan Update
Raystown Lake

Gentlemen:

In connection with the Master Plan update, we wish to provide additional details regarding the proposed expansion desired by Anchorage Enterprises, Inc.

Seven Points has been a very successful and well-run marina, and has received commendations from the Chief of Engineers as well as several of the past District Engineers.

There is a demand for additional dock slips at the marina, but because this concession was sited between two public facilities, it cannot expand on contiguous land. Anchorage has identified a tract on the northeast side of Peninsula 8 as the most desireable location for additional docks. The terrain, water depths, access and other considerations make this the best site for expansion.

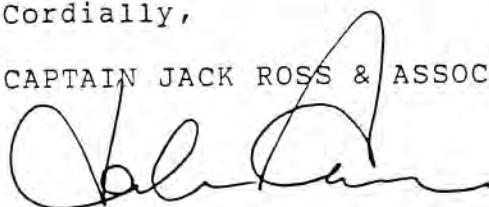
We attach a proposal and drawing originally submitted to the Baltimore District in 1991, which explains the proposal in some detail.

We have also reviewed the various alternative plans you have under consideration, and we would point out that another large marina development may be more than the lake can support, while a small marina is never financially viable. We would suggest that while additional houseboat docks will not significantly add to the boating pressure and related problems, any development that puts a large number of high-speed boats on the reservoir may degrade the quality of the recreational resource.

Please let us know if we can provide any additional data.

Cordially,

CAPTAIN JACK ROSS & ASSOCIATES, INC.



Captain Jack Ross
GENERAL MARINE CONSULTANTS
Encls.

128 Fairland Rd
Lititz, Pa 17543

July 21, 1993

Mr. Don Snyder
Army Corps of Engineers
P.O.Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear Mr. Snyder,

I recently received my copy of the Newsletter No. 1 on the Raystown Lake Update. I appreciate the opportunity to provide input regarding this facility, as we are property owners in the Hesston area.

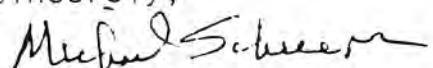
The 4 areas from the workshop summary seem to be representative of concerns for area residents. I agree with all the comments under number one of the summary. I must say I personally have never experienced any of the concerns reflected in number two of the summary (It certainly is not reasonable to provide parking for the maximum number expected on rare occasions during the year; parking is available, it just may not be convenient).

As far as what I feel is needed at Raystown, certainly more winter activities such as a ski area would help. If a ski area, conference center, or golf course is to be developed it should be done mainly as a private endeavor. Having the food services open at Seven Points this summer is appreciated. If possible, some beach with life guards would be a benefit.

I would also like to say that all of the staff I have encountered within the park have been most pleasant and helpful. Rules and regulations are enforced with a quiet manner which seems to enhance the likelihood of compliance.

Thank-you for reviewing this letter, and for the Services provided at Raystown Lake.

Sincerely,


Michael Schreiner
(717) 665-5488



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Post Office Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108-1026

May 10, 1993

Don Snyder
Department of the Army
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

TO EXPEDITE REVIEW USE
BHP REFERENCE NUMBER

Re: ER# 86-1576-042-D
Raystown Lake Master Plan
Update, Bedford and Juniata
Counties

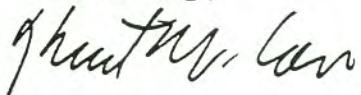
Dear Mr. Snyder:

The above named project has been reviewed by the Bureau for Historic Preservation (the State Historic Preservation Office) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, and the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. These requirements include consideration of the project's potential effect upon both historic and archaeological resources.

Because this project is a planning study, this office cannot assess the effect on specific historic and archaeological properties at this time. Numerous cultural resources potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are located within the Raystown Lake area. Although some previous archaeological work has been completed on some of these resources, additional archaeological survey may be necessary to mitigate the effects of project activities on National Register eligible resources. If you need any assistance in planning these investigations, please contact the Bureau for Historic Preservation.

Please contact our office as project plans are developed so that we can assess the effect of project activities on cultural resources. Any questions regarding archaeological resources should be directed to Dorothy Humpf at (717) 783-9900. Inquiries regarding standing structures should be directed to Caroline Henry at (717) 783-8946.

Sincerely,



Kurt W. Carr, Chief
Division of Archaeology &
Protection

KWC/DAH

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

TTY (814) 726-2710

Allegheny National Forest
P. O. Box 847
Warren, Pennsylvania 16365
(814) 723-5150 COM
(814) 726-1465 FAX

Reply to: 2300

Date: May 4, 1993

Mr. Donald P. Snyder, Study Manager
ATTN: CENAB-OP-PN
US Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear Mr. Snyder:

In reference to your letter requesting comments and a single point of contact (POC) from the Allegheny National Forest, for the master plan update of Raystown Lake, I have asked Mary Hosmer to serve as your POC. Mary can be reached at the above address and phone number.

We have no comments on the master plan update as of right now.

Sincerely,



JOHN PALMER
Forest Supervisor



P.O. Box 36 Entriiken, PA 166

(800) 628-4262 • (814) 658-35

May 3, 1993

Fax: (814) 658-35

John P. O'Hagan
Chief, Operations Division
Department of the Army
Planning Division
Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear Mr. O'Hagan:

Thank you for your letter of March 18, 1993. As we have been in the middle of fighting floods at Raystown over the last several weeks, I hope you will excuse the lateness of this letter. Of course, I am extremely interested in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' plan to update Raystown's Master Plan.

For my own "two cents' worth," I see the Corps Master Plan of Raystown Lake as part of what should be a considerably larger plan of the region which should address the same queries you pose: How to use the "existing resources and opportunities for resource management and facilities development..." for the entire south center Alleghenies region. I suggest the Raystown Lake Master Plan should be part of a much larger plan in order to capitalize on the resources, energies and dynamics of the larger community. The area has never come close to realizing the full potential of the symbiotic opportunities available among the various entertainment, cultural, educational and natural resources of the region.

At the appropriate time, I would like to meet with you to discuss the opportunities. In the meantime, I want you to be aware of our immediate plans for Lake Raystown Resort. Those include:

1. Build a permanent concrete tent deck at the Marina for all weather use for banquets, special events, meetings, etc.
2. Expand the children's play area at the Waterpark ("Water Works").
3. Add "Bankshot Basketball" to Waterpark.
4. Recarpet golf course and repair waterfalls.

John P. O'Hagan
May 3, 1993
Page Two

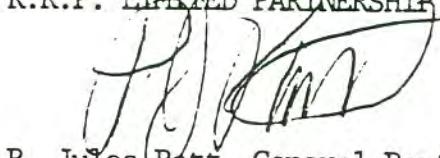
5. Construct 2 sand volley ball courts at Waterpark.
6. Increase by approximately 12 the number of full-service "Luxury Slips" at the Marina.

Longer range plans for the lake and region should include:

1. P.G.A. Golf Course coordinated, perhaps, with the Penn State University P.G.A. Golf Management Program.
2. To the public, there is no line between the Corp's property and the property belonging to the state gamelands, forest and state park. All that needs to be seen is one coordinated and master developed plan where the best that each area has to offer benefits and supports and feeds off other areas. For example, the East Broad Top Railroad should support the operations on the lake which should support the parks which should support the appropriate development of state game and forest lands which should support other private concessions all to attract public recreation.
3. Obtain from the Department of Defense with the assistance of Congressman Shuster a suitable World War II military craft to be anchored at the Resort for historical tours within. (Perhaps similar to the USS Shark submarine in the Inner Harbor in Baltimore.)
4. With support from the Americas Industrial Heritage Fund, Southern Alleghenies and the various political communities involved, construct a scenic gondola tram from the top of the Fredricksburg mountain south of Martinsburg to the lake. This is one of the most scenic views in the mid-Atlantic states and would attract thousands and thousands of visitors each year and would be an economic boon to the region.
5. It is imperative that liquor sales be permitted on the lake.

Sincerely,

R.R.P. LIMITED PARTNERSHIP



P. Jules Patt, General Partner

PJP:mks

cc: Richard Stahl, Planning Director
Representative Bud Shuster
Representative John Murtha
Huntingdon County Tour and Travel

APR 29 1993

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

Project No. 2769-Pennsylvania
Raystown Hydroelectric Project
Allegheny Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Mr. John P. O'Hagan
Chief, Operations Division
Baltimore District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

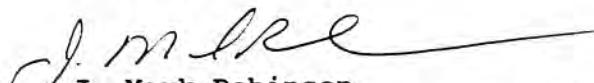
Dear Mr. O'Hagan:

This letter regards your letter to Mr. Anton Sidoti, Director of the Commission's New York Regional Office, regarding your planned revision to the Corps of Engineers' master plan for Raystown Lake. The Allegheny Electric Cooperative, Inc. (licensee) received a license in 1982 from the Commission to operate a run-of-river hydroelectric facility.¹ As part of the requirements of the license, the Commission included Article 35, which required the licensee to construct specified recreation facilities. In addition, Article 17 of the project license reserves authority to the Commission to require additional recreation facilities, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, to the licensee.

On March 20, 1989, the licensee filed drawings of the project recreation facilities as required by license Article 35. The drawings were approved by letter dated August 31, 1990. In addition, the licensee is required to submit periodic reports on the availability of recreation and the adequacy of recreation measures (FERC Form 80). The most recent of these reports (1990) is enclosed for your information.

We would be happy to comment on any part of your proposed plan or changes in the recreational development scheme for the project that may arise in conjunction with your planning process. If you have any questions, or we can be of any further assistance, please contact Mr. Dan Hayes at (202) 219-2660.

Sincerely,


J. Mark Robinson
Director, Division of Project
Compliance and Administration

Enclosure

¹ See Order Issuing License (Major), 21 FERC ¶ 62,239 (1982).

cc: Mr. A. C. Adonizio, Jr. (w/o enclosures)
Allegheny Electric Cooperative, Inc.
P.O. Box 1266
Harrisburg, PA 17108

This mandatory, failure to report may result in criminal fines, civil penalties and other sanctions as provided by law. This form must be submitted by licensees of all projects except those exempt under 18 CFR 8.11 (See Glossary Definition Number 2, Exempted). Submit this form on or before April 1, every 4th year thereafter (for example, submit in 1991, 1995, 2001, etc.). Submit subsequent filings of this form on or before April 1, every 4th year thereafter (for example, submit in 1991, 1995, 2001, etc.). Submit the Commission's Regional Office (specified in the cover letter to this form) or the Commission's Regional Office (specified in the cover letter to this form), or 3 copies of this form and any attachments for each development within each project. For further information, or an explanation of the instructions in this form, or for additional copies of this form, contact the Commission's Regional Office specified in the cover letter to this form. The public burden for this form is estimated to average 3 hours per response, including the time of reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Please send your comments about this burden estimate, among other aspects of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to the Energy Information Administration, Office of Statistical Standards, 8123, Mail Station 1W-022, P.O. Box 20543, Washington, DC 20585, and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20585.

Schedule 1. Public Use Information: Please read the instructions and glossary before completing this form.

.. Instructions:

- 1.1 All data reported on this form must represent recreational facilities and services located within the development boundary.
- 1.2 To insure a common understanding of terms, please refer to the Glossary on page 3.
- 1.3 Report actual data for each item. If actual data are unavailable, then please estimate.

2.1 Licensee Name: <u>Allegheny Electric Connecticut Bank & Cooperative</u>	3.2 Name of Stream: <u>Raystown Branch Inc. Juniata River</u>	
2.11 Licensee No (FERC Use Only): <u>Trust</u>	3.21 Name of Drainage Basin: <u>Juniata River</u>	
2.12 Type of Project License: (Enter "1" for major projects and "2" for minor projects licensed by the Commission): <u>1</u>	3.3 Reservoir Surface Acres: <u>8300 Acres</u>	
2.13 Type of Project Operation: (Enter a "1" for projects operating in run-of-river mode, and a "2" for those projects operating in peaking mode): <u>1</u>	3.4 Shoreline Miles at Normal Pool Elevation: <u>118 mi</u>	
2.2 Project Name: <u>Raystown Hydroelectric Project, William F. Matson Gen.</u>	3.5 Name of Nearest City with a Population of 40,000 or More: <u>State College, PA/Altoona, PA</u>	
2.21 Project Number: <u>D 2 7 6 9</u> Station	3.51 Distance: From Nearest City to the Dam: <u>40 mi</u>	
2.3 Development Name: <u>(none)</u>	3.52 Population of this Nearest City: <u>40K+</u>	
2.31 Dev No (FERC Use Only): <u>-----</u>	3.6 Estimated Population within 100 mile Radius from the Dam: <u>1,200,000</u>	
3.1 States Project Traverses (abbreviated):	3.7 Pct of Shoreline Safely Accessible to the General Public by Land Travel without Trespassing: <u>8.0%</u>	
3.11 State #1: <u>P A</u> (List State(s) with largest	17 recreation areas - access points	
3.12 State #2: <u>-----</u> to smallest area within	3.8 Length of Recreation Season:	
3.13 State #3: <u>-----</u> the Development boundary)	3.81 Summer: From (MM/DD): <u>05/15</u> To <u>11/15</u>	
Enter the number of visits to all recreational areas (in Recreation Days) as specified in 4.1/4.2 below (in 1000's).		
Period (a)	Number of Recreation Days	
	Annual Total (1000's) (b)	Peak Weekend Average (1000's) (c)
4.1 Daytime	15.392	0.368
4.2 Nighttime	Data recorded on a daily basis	

For the previous calendar year, enter only the licensee's annual recreational operation and maintenance costs for the development (project). Also enter the corresponding annual revenues in whole dollars.

Item (a)	Licensee's Annual Recreation Costs and Revenues (In Whole Dollars)	
	Operation and Maintenance Costs (b)	Revenues For Calendar Year (c)
5. Dollar Values:	\$7,400.00	0

6. Respondent Certification: The undersigned certifies that he/she has examined the accompanying data; and that to the best of his/her knowledge, information and belief, all historical & estimated data provided herein and appended hereto are true, complete, and accurate.

Mary Ann Hosko
 6.1 Legal Name / Mary Ann Hosko Principal Engineer / Principal Engineer
 6.2 Title / Manager / March 25 1991 (717) 233-5704
 6.3 Area Code/Phone No.
 6.4 Signature / Mary Ann Hosko / March 15, 1991
 6.5 Date Signed / March 15, 1991 / 6.6 Reporting Year Ending

Title 18 U.S.C. 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or misrepresentation as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

1631-0800

Schedule 2. - Inventory of Recreational Resources

7. Enter data for each Recreational Resource Type (a). For Facility Capacity (e), compare the amount of week-end use for this season reported on Schedule 1, Item 3.8, with the facility's capacity to handle such use and enter a percentage that indicates overuse, underuse, or ideal use. Do not consider peak weekend use (see Glossary). For example, if Boat Ramps (Code = 11) are used to half capacity during a non-peak weekend day, enter 50%. For Boat Ramps that are used beyond their capacity, enter the appropriate percentage above 100.

Code = Recreational Resource Type (a)	No. Rec. Resources		Facility Capacity (Percent) (e)
	User Free (b)	User Fee (c)	
10 = Access Areas. (No Facilities). Unimproved but well known/popular areas which can be used to reach development waters (including waters below a dam) without trespassing on other property. Such waters are used for launching boats, fishing, swimming, or other water recreational purposes.			N/A
11 = Boat Ramps. Improved areas having one or more boat launching lanes, and which (a) are usually marked with signs, (b) have compacted gravel or concrete surfaces, and (c) usually have adjacent parking lots.			N/A
12 = Boat Launching Lanes. The area of the boat ramp from which boats may be launched into the development water. The number of lanes at a boat ramp are determined by the number of boats that can be launched safely at the boat ramp at one time.			N/A
13 = Fishing Piers. Structures extending or extending into development waters which are constructed and maintained specifically for fishing. (This code excludes Code 17 = Tailwater fishing.)	1	0	20%
14 = Swimming Areas. Areas providing access to development waters where swimming facilities (bath houses, designated swimming areas, parking, and toilet/bath facilities) are located.			N/A
15 = Marinas. Facilities provided on or adjacent to development waters for the docking, fueling, repair, and storage of boats, and which may rent boats and equipment, or sell fuel or food.			Acres
16 = Canoe Portages. Sites located above or below a dam, diversion or other obstruction where persons can launch canoes, and the improved, designated, and maintained trails connecting such sites.			Acres
17 = Tailwater Fishing Facilities. Ramps, walkways, or similar structures to facilitate tailwater fishing.	1	0	Miles
18 = White Water Boating. Access areas below a dam that can be used for rafting/boating.			N/A
20 = Trails. Improved pathways used for non-motorized recreational travel which (a) can be located on a reference map, and (b) are distinguished according to type of use (fishing, birding, trailblazing, nonmotorables, cross-country skiing). The category includes Code 18 = Canoe Portages.			N/A
21 = Playground Areas. Have playground equipment, game courses/balls, jogging tracks, etc.			Miles
40 = Picnic Areas. Areas designated and maintained for picnicking and which contain one or more picnic sites, each of which includes a picnic table and in some cases a cooking grill, trash receptacles, and a parking area.			Acres
50 = Camping Areas. (Campgrounds). Areas containing two or more campsites, tent sites, or interlocking vehicle (RV) sites which accommodate overnight camping equipment.			Acres
= Tent/Trailer/RV Sites. The total number of sites within Camping Areas (Code = 50) not have been specifically developed for tent/trailer, or RV use. Such sites do not include Group Camps (Code = 87).			Acres
56 = Organizational Camps. Camping areas that are maintained and operated by a specific entity but which may be used by other persons or groups (scout camps, military base recruitment camps, church camps, non-camped children's camps).			Acres
57 = Group Camps. Camping areas which are equipped with facilities to accommodate use by the general public. Such areas usually require registration or advance reservation.			Acres
60 = Visitor Centers. Facilities located in a booth, pavilion or similar structure from which persons may obtain information about the development, its operation, recreational facilities, and related items of interest.			Acres
61 = Parks. Designated areas which usually contain multiple use facilities (picnic areas, playgrounds, swimming beaches, boat ramps). Individual facilities within each park shall be reported using the appropriate code numbers (e.g., Code 21 = Playground Areas).			Acres
62 = Wildlife Areas. Natural areas and reserves specifically created and managed for the protection and propagation of wildlife and the viewing of wildlife in their habitat.			Acres
64 = Food Services. Restaurants, grocery, and other facilities supplying food & related services.			Acres
65 = Golf Courses. All types of golf areas, except miniature golf.			Acres
66 = Hunting Areas. Public or private areas open to the general public for hunting purposes.			Acres
67 = Interpretive Displays. Historic or prehistoric objects, structures, sites and areas, including associated facilities (advans and museums) which describe or preserve archaeological, historic or prehistoric activities, artifacts and materials.			Acres
80 = Cottage/Cabin Sites. Recreational dwellings which are seasonally rented by the public for recreational purposes.			Acres
82 = Overlooks. Public areas to see natural areas/project features (e.g., overlooks, visitors, etc.)	2	0	N/A
84 = Winter Sports. Any facility providing sports like skiing, sledding, ice skating or ice fishing			3.7 Acres 20%
99 = Other (Specify):			N/A A/A

183P-0000

Glossary of FERC Form 80 Terms

1. Development. The portion of a project which includes: (a) a reservoir, or (b) a generating station and specifically related waterways.
 2. Exemption. Exemption from the filing of this form granted upon Commission approval of an application by a licensee pursuant to the provisions of 18 CFR 8.11(c).
 3. General Public. Those persons who do not have special privileges to use the shoreline for recreational purposes, such as waterfront property ownership, water-privileged community rights, or renters with such privileges.
 4. Land Travel. Travel on land by conventional means, such as by automobile or other non-off-road vehicle, or within easy walking distance from an automobile.
 5. Licensee. Any person, state, or municipality licensed under the provisions of Section 4 of the Federal Power Act, and any assignee or successor in interest. For the purposes of this form, the terms licensee, owner, and respondent are interchangeable except where: (a) the owner or licensee is a subsidiary of a parent company which has been or is required to file this form; or (b) there is more than one owner or licensee, of whom only one is responsible for filing this form. Enter the name of the entity that is responsible for filing this report in Schedule 1, Item 2.1.
- b. Peak Use Weekend. Weekends when recreational use is at its peak for the season (July 4th weekend and other holiday weekends). On these weekends, recreational use may exceed the capacity of the area to handle such use.
7. Major License. A license for a project of more than 2,000 horsepower (1.5 megawatts) installed capacity.
 8. Minor License. A license for a project of 2,000 horsepower (1.5 megawatts) or less installed capacity.
 9. No. Rec. Resources. Quantify the supply of natural or man-made property or facilities that are available for a given recreational resource type.
 10. Recreation Day. Each visit by a person to a development for recreational purposes during any portion of a 24-hour period.

1633-0000



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

P.O. Box 2063
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105-2063
April 27, 1993

Mr. John P. O'Hagan
Chief, Operations Division
Baltimore District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Department of the Army
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear John,

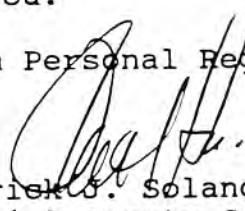
Please refer to your March 18, 1993, letter relative to your update of the Raystown Lake Master Plan.

I would appreciate your including me on any and all correspondence as I plan to stay involved in this matter.

If you have not received a point of contact for the Department from Secretary Arthur Davis or anyone else, please call me at (717) 783-6387, and I will handle it.

I hope everything is well with you.

Warm Personal Regards,


Patrick J. Solano
Special Deputy Secretary



SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

1721 North Front Street

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17102

From the Office of the
Executive Director

April 27, 1993

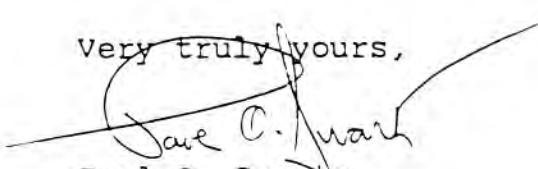
Mr. John P. O'Hagan
Chief, Operations Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear Mr. O'Hagan:

Thank you very much for your letter requesting our participation in the Corps' plan to update the Raystown Lake Master Plan. We are very interested in this study because Raystown Lake plays such a major role in the basin in terms of flood control, recreation, hydroelectric power, and has great potential for water supply.

Our point of contact on this study will be Mr. John Graham, Project Engineer, in our Planning and Operations Division. He is very knowledgeable of Corps' programs as well as the Commission's. We look forward to working with you on this important development.

Very truly yours,


Paul O. Swartz

Executive Director

April 18, 1993

Mr. Donald P. Snyder, Study Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineer
Baltimore District
Attn: CENAB-OP-PN
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, Maryland 21203-1715

We appreciate receiving a copy of the Public Notice concerning the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update. We only received this a few days ago so we could not make any suggestions by March 17, 1993. However we would like to make a few suggestion that the committee can consider either this year or next.

First and foremost we think a trailer only parking rule should be installed at the James Creek Launch. As I'm sure you know this launch is used by many boaters because of its ease of loading and unloading of boats. However when cars are allowed to park on the first lot, this prolongs access to your vehicle and the loading of a boat and also cause a traffic jam just beyond the docks. Our entire family uses the lake every weekend and we are amazed at the number of cars parked - sometimes taking up two spaces. I understand that this is the easiest launch for access to Nancy's Boat to Shore. However if they have a boat they have a trailer. Most of the cars are from guest of boaters staying at Nancy's, and continue to tie up good parking spaces. I have often sat out by the 1st buoy for more than 25 minutes while my husband must walk up to the upper lot to retrieve our vehicle. Another problem at James Creek is the boats siting at the docks. It is virtually impossible to use the ramp closest to the docks when boats are there, this adds to the delay of loading and unloading once again. We strongly suggest you spend a warm sunny weekend at this launch to see the problems first hand. Finally, we feel the jet ski's at Tatman are a true hazard. We no longer drive our boat down there for fun. Everytime we pass in front of Tatman a jet skier tries to jump our wake, comes to close to our boat or just cuts in front of us. We're never sure if this is done out of pure stupidity or just lack of boater manners. However as I said we rarely go pass Tatman.

Sincerely,

Barry E. Waren
Cheryll A. Waren

Barry E. Waren
Cheryll A. Waren

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION1620 North Juniata Street
Hollidaysburg, PA 16648
April 15, 1993

IN REPLY REFER TO

Raystown Lake Master Plan

Mr. John P. O'Hagan, Chief, Operations Division
Department of the Army, Baltimore District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PO Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

ATTN: Planning Division

Dear Mr. O'Hagan:

This responds to your March 18, 1993 letter to Dain Davis of my staff concerning participation by this office in the update of the Raystown Lake Master Plan.

I have appointed Donald J. Snavely, P.E., District Design Services Engineer, as the point of contact for this engineering district office. Don is available at (814) 696-7176. He will work with your office to provide information that we might have that will be helpful in the update.

A major concern that should be addressed in the update is the need for improvements to public roads that provide access to the various park facilities. The Department of Transportation has made a number of improvements to state highways in the area of the dam. However, additional improvements by the Corps should be considered as part of the master plan for the lake.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the update of the master plan.

Very truly yours,

John E. Matthews, P.E.
District Engineer
Engineering District 9-0



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
SOUTHCENTRAL REGION - FIELD OPERATIONS
One Ararat Boulevard
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110
(717) 540-5012

April 15, 1993

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

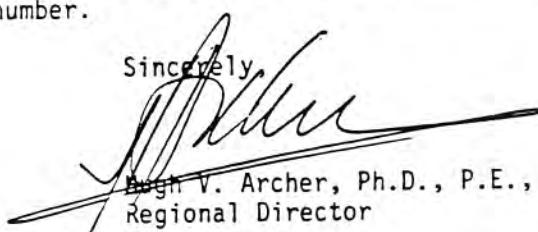
Mr. John P. O'Hagan, Chief
Operations Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear Mr. O'Hagan:

This is in response to your letter of March 18, 1993, relative to the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update.

Mr. Michael R. Steiner, Assistant Director of the Southcentral Regional Office, will be the point of contact for this project. Mr. Steiner can be contacted at the above address and telephone number.

Sincerely,


Hugh V. Archer, Ph.D., P.E., DEE
Regional Director

HVA:t1h

PENN TOWNSHIP
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

R. D. 1
Hesston, PA 16647

April 15, 1993

Mr. Don Snyder, Study Manager
RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN
Dept. of the Army
Baltimore Dist., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear Mr. Snyder,

As requested, Penn Township, Huntingdon County, is submitting the name of H. DeWayne Norris, RD 1 Box 201, Hesston, PA 16647, as the point of contact referencing the Lake Raystown Master Planning process.

Sincerely yours,

Carol Grove

Carol Grove, Secretary
PENN TOWNSHIP BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
814-658-3678

ASSOCIATES, INC.

RICHARD M. NICKLAS, CLU
DENNIS L. LANKFORD, CLU, ChFC

April 15, 1993

Mr. Dwight Beall
Department of the Army
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
Raystown Lake
RR 1, Box 222
Heston, PA 16647-9227

Dear Mr. Beall:

I received your invitation to attend a workshop to be held on Monday, April 19 at 7:00. I regret that I will be unable to attend. However, I would like to make a suggestion concerning the planned clean-up that you have scheduled for the end of August.

Due to the heavy rains and flooding that have occurred, much debris and garbage have polluted the shores of the Raystown area. Rather than wait until the end of the summer to have a clean-up, I do not see why there should not be any effort made right now to clean up this area so that the people that come to the Raystown area do get to use the facilities when they are presentable.

I am very concerned about the Raystown area since I am a homeowner at James Creek and am certainly concerned about preserving the natural resources. At this time, I would encourage you to put all the time and effort required into an extensive clean-up program of the area.

I appreciate your help.

Sincerely,


DENNIS L. LANKFORD, CLU, ChFC

mlc



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Caine Creek State Park Complex

RR 2 Box 560

Hollidaysburg PA 16648-9752

Phone: (814) 695-6807

April 14, 1993

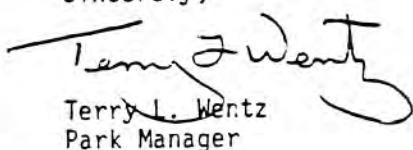
Mr. Don Snyder
Planning Division
Raystown Lake Master Plan
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PO Box 1715
Baltimore MD 21203-1715

Dear Don,

The point of contact for Trough Creek State Park concerning information and review of the Raystown Lake Master Plan is Terry Wentz. I attended the interagency meeting on February 11th at Huntingdon and will continue to provide input for Trough Creek.

Please address correspondence to me at the above address.

Sincerely,


Terry L. Wentz
Park Manager

cc: Trough Creek State Park

CAPTAIN JACK ROSS

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

2239 Haymaker Road
Monroeville, Pa. 15146
Telephone (412) 373-0684

14 April 1993

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Attn: Mr. Don Snyder
Study Manager

Ref: Master Plan Update
Raystown Lake

Gentlemen:

We are consultants to Anchorage Enterprises, Inc., the concessionaire which operates the Seven Points Marina.

This letter is in response to the inquiry from Mr. O'Hagan dated 18 March 1993, inviting input on the forthcoming update of the master plan for the reservation. We believe the following points merit attention:

1. The government should provide additional land for expansion of the marina, preferably on the downstream side of Peninsula 8. Most of the problems involving the marina are the result of the chronic shortage of dock slips, and consequent complaints by those who have been unable to obtain spaces for their boats. As long as the demand exceeds the supply, there will be complaints.

2. In order to provide for rational planning, Anchorage needs to know whether the government will permit expansion of the marina. A definite expression of the Corps' policy is needed.

3. Additionally, Anchorage needs some indication from the government whether the lease will be renewed at the end of the current term. Rational planning is only possible if there is a reasonable expectation for continuity of operations.

4. Traffic from the public launching ramp at Seven Points conflicts with the marina; this facility should be moved to another site. Anchorage would consider leasing the ground and possibly compensating the government for some of the existing improvements.

CAPTAIN JACK ROSS

& ASSOCIATES.

2239 Haymaker Road
Monroeville, Pa. 15146

Mr. Snyder - 12 Apr 93 - Page 2

5. Anchorage needs its own small food operation. This would not compete with the government's concessionaire, but only serve the marina customers with a modest lunch room menu, and cater the tour boat groups. The building at the marina will no longer be made available for another concessionaire, because of past bad experience.

6. Better cooperation from the government is needed. The Corps personnel with whom Anchorage must deal have no background or expertise in marina operation, but continually attempt to dictate business policy decisions.

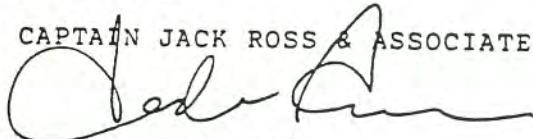
7. The wake problem at Seven Points must be addressed by the government. The Corps' refusal to enlarge and enforce the "no-wake" zone at the marina is aggravating a very serious situation, and contributing to injuries and property damage.

8. With proper management, Raystown can serve larger numbers of boating enthusiasts. Maintaining control over negligent operation of high-powered boats is very important, and the government has been remiss in ignoring this problem. It was clear from the 1987 study conducted by Penn State that many of the boaters interviewed felt that near-misses were the most serious problem at Raystown. Obviously, they were speaking of fast, high-horsepower boats, since a close passage by a fishing boat with a ten-horse outboard could not bother anyone. There is room for more boats on Raystown, but effective enforcement to control reckless and negligent operators is essential.

Please contact this office with any inquiries or comments, as we will be handling this matter for our client. We will be glad to help the Corps in any way possible to develop realistic and workable decisions regarding the boating aspects of the master plan update. We would also appreciate an opportunity to review any preliminary drafts of those portions of the plan which affect Anchorage and/or boating generally.

Cordially,

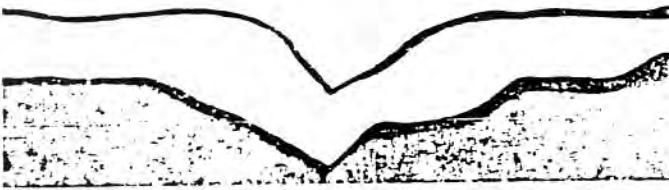
CAPTAIN JACK ROSS & ASSOCIATES, INC.



Captain Jack Ross

cc: Anchorage Enterprises, Inc.
Hon. E. G. Bud Shuster

BROAD TOP



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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WOOD

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
SAXTON, PENNSYLVANIA 16678
TELEPHONE 814-635-2193

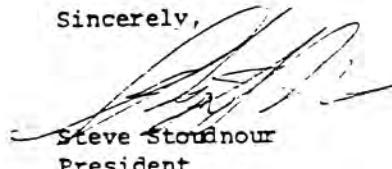
April 13, 1993

Mr. John P. O'Hagan
Chief, Operations Division
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear Mr. O'Hagan,

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Jon D. Baughman will be the contact person for the Broad Top Chamber of Commerce. He can be reached at 814-635-2193 or 814-635-2851. Any mail should be addressed to : Jon D. Baughman P.O. Box 188 Saxton, PA 16678-0188.

Sincerely,



Steve Stoudnour
President

SRS/ch

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

April 12, 1993

IN REPLY REFER TO

Mr. John P. O'Hagan, Chief
Department of the Army
Baltimore District, USACOE
Operations Division
P. O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear Mr. O'Hagan:

In response to your March 18 letter to Howard Yerusalim, I am pleased to identify Mr. Donald J. Snavely, P.E., District 9-0 as the single point of contact (POC) for your update effort of the Raystown Lake Master Plan.

Mr. Snavely, is the Design Services Engineer for Design, at our District 9-0 office, PennDOT District 9-0, 1620 North Juniata Street, Hollidaysburg, PA 16648.

Please feel welcome to contact Mr. Snavely at (814) 696-7176, for any information we can provide.

Sincerely,

Wayne W. Kober, Director
Bureau of Environmental Quality



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Post Office Box 2063
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105-2063

(717) 787-2814

Office of the Secretary

April 12, 1993

John P. O'Hagan
Chief, Operations Division
Baltimore Dist., US Army Corps of Engineers
PO Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear Mr. O'Hagan:

This is in response to your letter regarding appropriate contact persons in Pennsylvania to review and comment on the Corps' update of the Raystown Lake Master Plan. Because of the wide variety of resource issues to be covered in your plan, there are several persons you will have to deal with in the State.

Unfortunately, our copy of your letter did not include a mailing list, so I'm not sure who else you contacted.

Within DER, there are three deputy secretaries who should receive your mailings.

They are:

- (1) For wetlands and other water issues:
Caren E. Glotfelter
Deputy Secretary
for Water Management
(717) 787-4686
- (2) For air quality and hazardous and toxic materials:
Catherine W. Cowan
Deputy Secretary
for Air and Waste Management
(717) 772-2724
- (3) For public use, recreation and threatened and endangered species:
James R. Grace
Deputy Secretary
of Parks and Forestry
(717) 787-2869

Market Street State Office Bldg, 16th Floor, PO Box 2063,
Harrisburg, PA 17105-2063

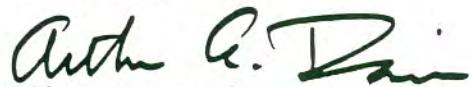
John P. O'Hagan

-2-

April 12, 1993

Other issues mentioned in your letter (such as fish, wildlife and cultural resources) are the responsibility of other independent state agencies -- the Fish & Boat Commission, the Game Commission and the Historical and Museum Commission. You should communicate directly with them.

Sincerely,



Arthur A. Davis
Secretary
Department of Environmental Resources

Huntingdon County Business & Industry, Inc.



241 Mifflin Street • Huntingdon, Pennsylvania 16652 • Phone (814) 643-4322

April 8, 1993

Mr. John P. O'Hagan
Chief, Operations Division
Baltimore District
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203

Dear Mr. O'Hagan:

With your approval and in response to your March 18 correspondence, I'd personally like to be involved in the "Point of Contact" for the local master planning "update" process for Raystown Lake.

In addition, HCB&I will make all of our data and resources available to the Corps' Planning Division for its processes on the master plan update. Unfortunately, that offer does come with one serious deficiency; HCB&I does not have reliable data showing the relationship between Raystown Lake and the local economic structure such as tangible numbers of Raystown related housing or commercial developments.

Nonetheless, we will gladly attempt to quantify and qualify all of the data that we have and make it available to the specific requests of your planning staff.

As always, thanks for your continuing involvement in Huntingdon County through the Raystown project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael S. Keating".

Michael S. Keating
Executive Director

MSK:djmc



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Region III

Liberty Square Building (Second Floor)
105 South Seventh Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

APR 7 1993

John P. O'Hagan
Chief
Operations Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, Maryland 21203-1715

Dear Mr. O'Hagan:

In response to your letter of March 18, 1993, I would like to inform you as to who the point of contact for the Federal Emergency Management Agency Region III is. The person you can correspond with is:

Martin J. Frengs, P.E.
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Natural Hazards Branch
Liberty Square Building (Second Floor)
105 South Seventh Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215-931-5758

If you have any questions, feel free to call at any time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Martin J. Frengs".

Martin J. Frengs, P.E.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Habitat And Protected
Resources Division
Oxford, Maryland 21654

April 6, 1993

John P. O'Hagan
Chief, Operations Division
Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Attn: Don Snyder, Study Manager

Dear Mr. O'Hagan:

We have reviewed the Public Notice and supplemental cover letter, dated March 18, 1993, pertaining to updating of the Raystown Lake Master Plan, Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, Pennsylvania.

While Raystown Lake contains no resources of concern to our agency, the Juniata River system (including Raystown Branch lying downstream of the lake) is a priority watershed for the Susquehanna River American shad (Alosa sapidissima) restoration program. Conservation of shad spawning habitat and water quality within this watershed through maintenance of suitable instream flow regimes is critical to the overall success of the restoration program. Therefore, should any changes in water release patterns from the lake be proposed during reevaluation of the Master Plan, we would wish to have an opportunity to provide comments regarding potential impacts to downstream resources and habitats.

If there are any questions concerning these comments, you may contact John S. Nichols (410) 226-5771.

Sincerely,

Timothy E. Goodger
Timothy E. Goodger
Assistant Coordinator

cc: EPA-Envir. Services Div.
US FWS
PA Fish Comm.



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

BOYD E. WOLFF

April 2, 1993

Mr. John P. O'Hagen
Chief, Operations Division
Department of the Army
Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 2203-1715

Dear Mr. O'Hagen:

Thank you for your letter of March 18, 1993, concerning the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' plans to update the Raystown Lake Master Plan.

The Department of Agriculture is available to provide assistance to you in this effort to the extent that we have expertise available on the subject area. However, most of the areas on which you will focus attention are not within the jurisdiction of this department.

Since our involvement may involve several organizational units, I would suggest that our single point of contact in the agency be our Policy Analyst, Ms. Beth McFadden. Her address and telephone number are as follows:

Ms. Beth McFadden
Policy Analyst
Department of Agriculture
2301 North Cameron Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110-9408
717/783-2058

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that appears to read "BOYD E. WOLFF".



SOUTHERN ALLEGHENIES
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

ROBELLANT AVENUE AND 5TH STREET
5415 5TH STREET ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA 16601

SERVING THE COUNTIES OF: BEDFORD, BLAIR, CAMBRIA, FULTON, HUNTINGDON, SOMERSET

April 1, 1993

Mr. John Hagan
Chief, Operations Division
Department of the Army
Baltimore District, US Army
Corps of Engineers
PO Box 1715
Baltimore, PA 21203-1715

Dear Mr. Hagan:

Thank you for including our agency in your plans to update your master plan for Raystown Lake. We will be very happy to participate because Raystown Lake is very important to both the economy and quality of life of the Southern Alleghenies Region.

The single point of contact for the agency will be Mrs. Deborah Prosser; Director of the Marketing Division. Please direct any correspondence or requests to her.

Again thank you for asking us to participate.

Sincerely,

Kim T. Coon

Kim T. Coon
President

cc: Commissioner Harold Lockoff

THE PENNSYLVANIA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

56 EAST MAIN STREET

• MECHANICSBURG, PA 17055

• PHONE (717) 766-5371

March 30, 1993

Mr. John P. O'Hagan
Planning Division
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

Dear Mr. O'Hagan:

Thank you for your letter of March 18 inviting us for input in the Raystown Lake Master Plan update. The Pennsylvania Forestry Association is very much interested in that project, particularly in the forested areas of the watershed. At this time we would urge the Corps of Engineers to proceed without further delay with the implementation of the forest management section of the master plan, especially with the recommended timber harvests. Timber harvesting is an important tool in maintaining the health and regeneration of the forest.

I have asked Mr. Ralph Heilig, District Forester for the Rothrock State Forest to represent me and act as a single point of contact on this project for the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. I am sure he will be a valuable resource to the study team in preparing and participating in various meetings involved in the master planning process. His address is: Bureau of Forestry, Box 403, Rothrock Lane, Smithfield, Huntingdon, PA 16652. His telephone number is: (814) 643-2340.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the planning process.

Sincerely,



Norman L. Lacasse
President

cc: Mr. Ralph Heilig, District Forester
Mr. Don Snyder, Study Manager



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BALTIMORE DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 1715
BALTIMORE, MD 21203-1715

March 18, 1993

Planning Division

Mr. Sidney M. Heaster
Chairman
Union Township Supervisors
P.O. Box 261
Mapleton Depot, Pennsylvania 17052

Dear Mr. Heaster:

This letter is to inform you that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, has initiated an update of the Raystown Lake Master Plan. The master plan update is scheduled for completion in March 1994.

Raystown Lake is a Corps dam and reservoir project located on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties in south-central Pennsylvania. The master plan update will evaluate current conditions, estimate future needs, and identify the types and quantities of additional development or resource management actions that the project can support, both environmentally and economically. It will consider changes in project resources, recreation trends, the regional economy, environmental laws and regulations, and Corps policy which have occurred since the existing master plan was completed in 1976. Based on this information and on public input, a recommended plan will be developed that provides general direction for the future development and use of project lands. The enclosed public notice has additional information about Raystown Lake and the study.

We expect to rely on resource information developed during previous project studies, such as the 1992 Reallocation Study; however, we will be gathering new information, particularly on recreation and the regional economy. The purpose of this correspondence is to request the assistance of your organization in providing information regarding existing resources and opportunities for resource management and facilities development at the project, which could be useful in our development of the master plan update. Resource considerations will focus on, but will not be limited to, public use and recreation, fish and wildlife resources (including threatened and endangered species), wetlands, air and water quality, hazardous and toxic materials, aesthetic resources, and cultural resources (including archeological sites, historic architecture, and structures).

- 2 See last sheet -

Additionally, we would appreciate it if you could identify a single point of contact (POC) in your organization to aid the Baltimore District study team through participation in public meetings, focus group meetings, development of plan alternatives, and agency review during the master planning process. Please provide the name of the POC and any information or suggestions you may have within 30 days of the date of this letter.

Identical letters have been sent to agencies on the enclosed mailing list. Your assistance will be greatly appreciated. We will keep you informed throughout the study. Questions or information regarding this matter should be directed to the study Manager, Mr. Don Snyder, at (410) 962-3693.

Sincerely,


John P. O'Hagan
Chief, Operations Division

Enclosures

Union Township Supervisors
c/o Robert E. Fisher, Sr
P.O. Box 3
Mapleton Depot, Pa 17052

P. O. Box 34
James Creek, PA 16657
February 9, 1993

Ms. Carol Anderson-Austra
U. S. Army Corp of Engineers
Baltimore, MD

Dear Carol:

Thank you for your interest in the Raystown Lake Community. My husband and I are strong supporters for planned development around the lake. I like your thoughts and notice that you have a genuine "feel" for the lake communities that have evolved along with the creation of Raystown Dam.

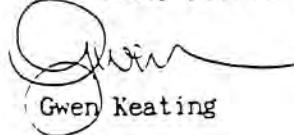
I am going to list the pro's and con's addressed at a recent planning meeting of Marklesburg Borough. These are some of the views of residents, which may shed some light on the direction we are taking as a community. We will be meeting again on Feb. 15 (and every 3d Monday) to continue with our comprehensive plan. Any suggestions or observations on your part would be appreciated.

Good	Bad
Small Rural Community	No Sewage
Quiet Community	No Zoning/Planning
Historic Buildings	Heavy Seasonal Traffic
Fire Company & Ambulance	Speeding on Rt. 26
Recreation (outdoor)	Poor condition of some old
Near Raystown Lake	homes
Services (P.O., Bank, Churches)	No playground
Community Activities	
Good Streets	

As we discussed, my community would like to keep the cultural attributes that exist in place while we develop new ideas to enhance our environment. I am aware of several "landmarks" of an historical interest that are on or near Corp property. As a preservationist, I hope to see these areas restored or designated for public enjoyment.

I've included both the Raystown Area Impact Study you requested and the Preliminary Sewage Facilities Plan for Marklesburg. I strongly urge you to work closely with the lake communities. I have suggested to Huntingdon County Planning Director Richard Stahl that all municipalities be added to your mailing list. Realistically, local citizens' desires cannot encompass the total Master Plan; but I know the lake community has a wealth of information to offer concerning local history, individual observations, and potential community development linked to Raystown Lake.

Sincerely yours,



Gwen Keating

R.D. 1, Box 609
Mount Union, Pa. 17066
October 24, 1992

Rep. Bud Shuster
Washington, D.C.

Dear Rep. Shuster:-

In the October 23 issue of the Huntingdon Daily News there was another article about the Master Plan for the Roystown Lake.

I am very puzzled and worried each time I read articles concerning the Lake. Perhaps you can answer my questions.

Wasn't the Dam originally made for flood control? Will any of the proposed changes interfere with that purpose?

We live in the Country Club Area in Mount Union which was severely damaged by the 1972 flood. Most of us have renovated our homes. We seemed to feel a little more secure following the completion of the Dam.

I realize the Lake is an asset to the economy of the area, but believe that flood control should take prior consideration.

I urge you to vote in the interest of flood control for the property owners when any change is considered.

Thank you for any help.

Yours truly,
Polly Trough
(Mrs. Bud)

Operations Division

MAY 20, 1992

Mr. Richard E. Stahl
Planning Director
Huntingdon County Planning
and Development Department
Courthouse
Huntingdon, Pennsylvania 16652-1486

Dear Mr. Stahl:

I am replying to your letter of April 15, 1992, concerning your support for updating the Raystown Lake Master Plan.

The Baltimore District shares your agency's interest in and commitment to the future of Raystown Lake and we agree that a master plan update is necessary and important for successful future management of the project.

The Baltimore District has undertaken and completed several specific actions which will form part of a revised master plan. These include a boating capacity study, visitor use surveys, reopening of the Branch Camp Recreation Area under concession lease, and the establishment of a waterfowl propagation area. Our plans are to continue this piecemeal approach until overall funding is specifically approved for a total master plan update. Please be assured that updating the master plan will include close coordination with the public and local agencies.

Raystown Lake is known for its outstanding scenic beauty in an unspoiled environment. We are mindful of the need to maintain those qualities, yet at the same time we also recognize the increasingly sophisticated needs of the recreating public. Current regulations regarding private exclusive use, shoreline management, environmental compliance, and partnerships will present a challenge in updating the master plan. But, we are confident that we can strike a balance that will enhance the use of the lake while at the same time permitting wise management of the invaluable natural resources that this area offers.

If you have any further questions concerning this matter, please feel free to contact me or my action officer, Mr. John P. O'Hagan, at (410) 962-4646.

Sincerely,

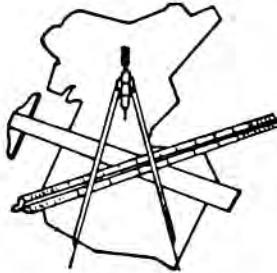


Frank R. Finch, P.E.
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

CF:
CENAB-EX

SNYDER/CENAB-OP-PN/sd/23693
SNARSKI/CENAB-OP-P 5/15
SUCINA/CENAB-OP
O'HAGAN/CENAB-OP
WALKER/CENAB-EX Cenw 5-19
ETNDOT AV/CENAR-DD

HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT



COURTHOUSE * HUNTINGDON * PENNSYLVANIA * 16652-1486

(814) 643-5091

April 15, 1992

Colonel Frank Finch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203

Dear Colonel Finch:

For almost two years a committee of concerned Huntingdon County citizens has met to review and discuss the future of Raystown Lake in connection with the Raystown Lake Reallocation Study. Huntingdon County appreciates the working relationship which your staff (both the Baltimore planning staff and the local operations staff) established with this committee. While there is considerable relief that the study has been suspended, the committee has developed a renewed awareness of the importance of Raystown Lake to Huntingdon County and to central Pennsylvania.

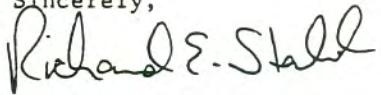
The Huntingdon County Raystown Lake Reallocation Committee would like to go on record recommending the development of a new Raystown Lake Master Plan. In addition to a belief that the 1974 version of the master plan is completely out of date, the committee believes that the working relationship established between us and the Corps should be continued in the development of the master plan. We urge you to support the inclusion of funding for such an effort in the Corps budget.

The committee represents all areas of the county including recreation related businesses, government, environmental groups, tourism and economic development organizations, and sports-related organizations (see attached mailing list). At this time the committee is not for either more or less development at Raystown Lake. We simply believe that a more realistic plan is needed to guide decision makers. We also believe that the time is right to pursue this issue.

Colonel Frank Finch
April 15, 1992
Page 2

As chairman of the committee, I would appreciate hearing from you on this matter. Please feel free to call or write.

Sincerely,



Richard E. Stahl
Planning Director

RES/tad
File: GC, S
pc: Commissioners
Shuster
Spector
Wofford
Committee
Beall

APPENDIX D

News Articles

APPENDIX D

PURPOSE

This appendix contains the newspaper articles written during the Master Plan Update. The articles span a time period from 1990 through 1995, and are from local newspapers in the Raystown Lake area.

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Nov 1993	Where Do We Go from Here?	Broad Top Bulletin
17 Nov 1993	Columnist Gives His Perception of Broad Top's Exclusion from Plans	The Daily News
17 Nov 1993	As I See it: Planning Group Vetoes Major Development at this End of Raystown Lake	The Daily News
31 Oct 1993	Lake Raystown Will Charge Fees	Patriot News
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24 Oct 1993	Plan to Change Raystown Lake Area Gains Support from Many Quarters	The Tribune-Democrat
25 Aug 1993	Commissioners Make Lake Recommendations	The Daily News
25 Aug 1993	Ambassadors Object to Raystown Plan Adoption	Broad Top Bulletin
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6 Aug 1993	Planning Committee Wants Little Major Development at Raystown	The Daily News
14 July 1993	Residents Comment on New Lake Raystown Master Plan	Broad Top Bulletin
July 1993	Public Gets Two Chances to Voice Opinions of Raystown Master Plan	The Daily News
July 1993	Raystown Plan Alternatives: Minimal to Cultural	The Daily News
19 May 1993	Raystown Lake Sets Public Meetings	Broad Top Bulletin
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27 Feb 1993	Priorities for Raystown, Aitch fishing pier listed	The Daily News
17 Feb 1993	As I See it: No Excuse for Incident at Weaver's Falls Boat Ramp	Broad Top Bulletin
17 Feb 1993	Corps of Engineers, Area Citizens Discuss Raystown	Broad Top Bulletin
17 Feb 1993	Two Raystown Recreation Areas Still Feasible in Area	Broad Top Bulletin
11 Feb 1993	Raystown Lake's Future Discussed	Bedford Gazette
11 Feb 1993	Ambassadors, Lake Guardians Redo Master Plan for Raystown	The Daily News
Jan 1993	More Raystown Comments Presented	Broad Top Bulletin
13 Jan 1993	Corps Seeks Public Input on Raystown Lake Master Plan	Broad Top Bulletin

9 Jan 1993	Group Brainstorms "Lake" Wish List	The Daily News
24 Oct 1992	Raystown Lake Master Plan Underway	The Daily News
11 Sept 1991	Shuster: Raystown "Master Plan" Past Due for Revision	The Daily News
Dec-Jan 89-90	Series of Articles Written by Shuck and Bower	The Daily News



CONGRESSMAN

Bud Shuster

PRESS RELEASE



For Immediate Release
March 21, 1995
Contact: Darrell Wilson

SHUSTER ANNOUNCES FUNDING FOR LAKE RAYSTOWN IMPROVEMENTS

Washington -- Congressman Shuster (R-9th), Chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, today announced \$2.5 million in federal funds from the Army Corps of Engineers for upgrades to recreational facilities at Lake Raystown.

Congressman Shuster included the funding as part of the implementation of the 1992 Lake Raystown Master Plan. "I am delighted to bring these projects to Lake Raystown. By providing this funding I am able to insure that the user fees paid at Lake Raystown, are returned to improve the facilities at our lake. In addition, these improvements will help increase tourism use of the facilities meaning jobs for Huntingdon County."

Details of the \$2.5 million dollar investment package are:

RECREATION AREA	PROPOSED UPGRADE
WEAVER FALLS RECREATION AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-convert existing single lane boat ramp to a double lane boat ramp.-construct a new picnic shelter-install new playground equipment
AITCH RECREATION AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-construct a handicapped accessible fishing pier with access path
SEVEN POINTS RECREATION AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-convert existing vault comfort station at Valley Camp to waterborne facility-construct new shower building in Point Camp-upgrade existing water and sewer line with addition of lift stations.
TATHAN RUN RECREATION AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-convert existing single lane boat ramp to a double lane boat ramp.-construct additional parking areas-expand existing beach-construct picnic shelter-upgrade existing comfort station.

Concluded Shuster, "This funding serves as a down payment on what I hope will be a long term commitment to improving the recreational facilities at the lake." The \$2.5 million dollars in improvements is on top of the roughly \$2.5 million provided annually for operation and maintenance of the lake.

XXXXXXXXXXXX



Bud Shuster

2183 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2431

Point and counterpoint

This Broad Top editor would be grossly negligent if he did not respond to such absurd remarks. Here is my reply, point by point:

Do you create "fake" history? I don't believe the Heritage Farm would create fake history; rather, it would recreate Pioneer lifestyles and heritage. Very little of Colonial Williamsburg is original; nearly all the buildings were reconstructed. Does our all-knowing historians from Huntingdon condemn Colonial Williamsburg as "fake"? Any museum is a collection of artifacts and relics that are not original to the site. Is the Smithsonian guilty of creating "fake" history? I personally think this argument is a bunch of bull.

The committee also criticized the arboretum idea. They said there was no need for an arboretum of native plants since they already exist in the wild. But in the wild, they are not identified and labeled for city visitors, who wouldn't know a

trillium from a trefoil. Not only would an arboretum be an asset for visitors to the lake, it would be an invaluable teaching resource.

The committee said the Hopewell site has "poor access." Well, so did Seven Points in 1973, but this didn't stop the Corps from developing it.

The committee said this end of the lake isn't ignored. Oh, really? Even the Resort is in the Huntingdon School District. Recent proposals to levy real estate taxes against the buildings at the Resort would generate no revenue for Tussey Mountain. The facilities at this end consist of two boat ramps, period. There is a perception problem alright, but it lies with the people on the planning committee who never went out to see for themselves what exists at this end.

If our area is booming from the lake, where are the fast food restaurants, lodges, motels, gift shops, etc., that follow the tourist trade? They are in Huntingdon, not Broad Top.

Where do we go from here?

Several things come to mind in writing this column. My first question is, what would be the committee's response if the Heritage Farm were proposed for Seven Points. Would they welcome it with open arms? Is there a Broad Top bias in this group that opposes development at the Southern end of the lake? Are there any Broad Top area residents serving on this committee? I think not.

The recommendations made by the committee must now be reviewed by the County Commissioners and accepted by them before being forwarded to the Corps of Engineers. I do not believe that the Commissioners should unconditionally endorse this report because it does not meet the needs of the Broad Top, thus, it is not representative of the county as a whole. The County should consider a "minority" viewpoint, that reflects the needs at this end of the lake, and this also should be sent to the Corps. Last week I talked with Commissioner Lee C. Wilson, and he asked if there were any historical sites at this end of the lake that could be used. Well, the obvious answer is that there are, but they lie along the lake because all the historic buildings ordered torn down by the Corps when the lake was built. Many fine, old historic homes, barns and related structures were simply bulldozed into oblivion. This also included the historic Rough and Ready iron furnace at Shy Beaver. Where were the county's historians then? No objections were raised.

Sure, the Broad Top has numerous historic sites that could be developed, but that is not the issue here. At issue is the development of a major attraction, ON THE LAKE, by the Corps of Engineers, at the southern end. What is wrong with our end getting one major project?

Now the Raystown planning committee said the Hopewell Twp. site is better suited for a more conventional development, such as camping, lodging and a marina. Well, this is fine. It is what we have wanted for the past 20 years. But the Corps never followed that part of the 1973 Master Plan. They said they didn't have the money. Will they have the money in the future? After all, any such development will require construction of a central sewer and water system. Getting Congress to appropriate money for this development may be very difficult, and it is unlikely that a private developer will have sufficient funds for construction of utilities. So we are back to square one.

When the Raystown Master Plan revision first started, it was stated that Congressman Shuster insisted that a fair share of the new developments take place at the southern end of the lake. When will the planning committee and the county commissioners recognize this?

I do not know what the solution is to this conflict. But I do know one thing: If the leaders of the Broad Top sit still and do not loudly object to the recommendations of this so-called planning committee, then we will never get anything. Period.

Columnist gives his perception of Broad Top's exclusion from plans

Top's exclusion from plans

"The Broad Top" by any other name would not be the same.

Recent news accounts of the finalization of the new Raystown Master Plan certainly did not come as "good news" for the Broad Top. Likewise, the Broad Top has been attracting little "good news" from America's Industrial Heritage Project (AIHP) in recent times.

Try as I have to believe that the Broad Top has been getting a fair shake, growing evidence is suggesting the contrary.

The recent insistence by some that the Broad Top has a "perception problem" regarding its concern that the Broad Top is being overlooked in future planning for Raystown Lake strikes me as being very unfair. I suppose it's all a matter of whose ox is being gored!

So this week I would like to make a few observations of my own about the topic of "perception" as they relate to the Broad Top. I'll let the chips fall where they may.

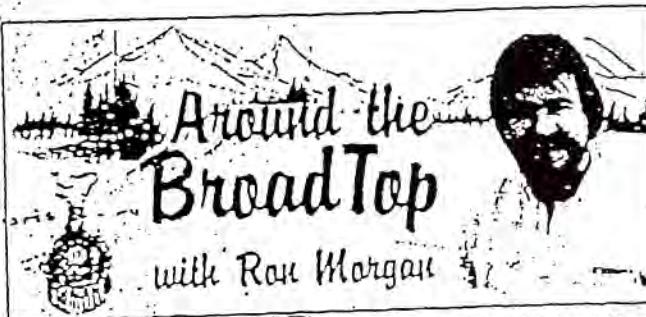
Regarding the "southern end of the lake": I strongly feel that some form of development is needed and very necessary if the visitor is to appreciate the lake as a whole.

Even though the lake's recreation pool narrows considerably as it approaches Sexton, considerable potential exist in the Hopewell Township portion of Raystown Lake.

Regarding the creation of "fake history" at the southern end of the lake: There are several locations along the lake which would make ideal spots for development of some type of a museum complex which would reflect the cultural/historic assets of Woodcock Valley and the Broad Top.

The Brumbaugh property is certainly one of them. But there is also an old stone house located at Lake Raystown. Report that should be considered. And surely, there are other old structures situated on the southern end of Woodcock Valley which should lend themselves to historic preservation activities.

As for the construction of a new museum, etc. in Hopewell Township, why not?



In my opinion Old Bedford Village does not reflect "fake history." And I think many would agree with me including a host of school children. In my opinion, that comparison with the idea of creation of a cultural/history museum in Hopewell Township is unwarranted.

Perhaps the location of Old Bedford Village in itself is not authentic, but most of the structures (and themes) are real. I have visited Old Bedford Village many times and have always been impressed with the attraction.

Also, the idea of developing a museum on the lake (which would reflect the history of the Raystown and surrounding area) MUST include the H&BT railroad history, the Captain Phillips Rangers massacre and history of the early Warriors Path which once passed through the valley. The Raystown's connection with Bedford and early American history must not be overlooked!

Regarding future Raystown Lake development on the southern end of the lake: There needs to be more attention directed to the Sexton area.

For starters: a new Weaver's Bridge; additions and improvements to the Weaver's Falls Boat Launch/Recreation area; meaningful development at the original Hopewell Township Recreation area on Raystown Lake.

Also long overdue are badly-needed additions and improvements to Warriors Path State Park in the Sexton area and the Trough Creek State Park near Entriken.

I realize that the state parks are not

the property of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, but some form of cooperative effort is vital between the state and federal governments regarding these areas. Both state parks qualify as Pennsylvania's best kept secrets.

I salute the Liberty Township Township Supervisors and others interested in improving the Captain Phillips Rangers Memorial. Certainly, more attention (and support) is needed for this project.

Regarding the Raystown Lake Master Plan Committee: I have no doubt that the members of this committee did a lot of hard work on the plan and have only the best interest of the Raystown in mind; but I feel that that committee should include representatives from the southern end of the lake including Bedford County.

It is my understanding that only Huntingdon Countians can serve on the committee. If that is so, then some changes are in order. I also feel that the committee should not be dissolved, but should remain active as an advisory group.

I am fully aware of the fact that the Corps conducted public input sessions in preparation for the new master plan, including at least one public meeting in the Sexton area. From these sessions information was compiled for the Raystown Master Plan. But, in my opinion, unless representatives from the southern end of the lake — particularly from the

Saxton area — serve on that committee, local input would mean very little.

Regarding the AIHP: I have been fully involved in the AIHP since its birth and have done everything in my power to call the AIHP/National Park Service and local AIHP Heritage Committee(s) (Huntingdon and Bedford counties) attention to the needs of the Broad Top.

I appreciate the fact that many have looked favorably on the plight of the Broad Top as it fights for its fair share of the AIHP pie. But more times than not, the powers-that-be have used one excuse after another in dismissing historic preservation requests from the Broad Top.

Yes, we're a depressed area and, yes, we lack some of the local volunteer effort and financial base that many of the other communities in the nine-county AIHP region possess.

But we still point with pride to the large collection of natural and historical resources around the Broad Top as well as an abundance of determination. All we need now, is a fair shake.

And that is no "perception problem." That's a fact!

When the AIHP was initiated, I joined a host of other organizations, government officials, historical and civic organizations and agencies and individuals, in providing testimony about the importance of the Broad Top and the role it should play in the future development of the AIHP."

I am pleased that so many recognize the importance of the preservation and restoration of the EBT. But what about the Broad Top?

Already, considerable money has been spent on studies which point to the potential for development of the Broad Top and other locations along the railroad line. Obviously, the place to start, is Rockhill Furnace; but we need to begin incorporating the southern end of the line as well.

I am pleased that the EBT engine house at Mount Union has been stabilized and AIHP funds have been

used for the restoration of the old PRR freight station as a senior citizens center. It is also gratifying to see the use of National Park Service Rangers at the EBT in Rockhill Furnace and the commencement of work on fire protection for the railroad shops.

But what about another, equally important and historical building at Robertsdale (the "company store") which has been allowed to fall into a state of ruins.

Why wasn't a fair share of AIHP/NPS monies been used to stabilize the Robertsdale "Company Store?" Why can't there be more attention directed toward the saving of this building before it is too late?

I have been told in no uncertain terms that the AIHP plans to concentrate most of its efforts on telling "the story of King Coal" at Windber and Cambria County. Why shouldn't as much attention be directed toward "King Coal on the Broad Top?"

Why is it that the Broad Top had to fight to get the Bedford County Heritage Committee to INCLUDE the Broad Top on that county's portion of the upcoming AIHP Heritage Tour Route? The heritage committee knew that the Broad Top was actively involved in restoration activities at Hopewell, Riddlesburg and the Warriors Path State Park, yet we had to raise the roof to get on the map.

That was hot a "perception." That was a fact!

Do I sound biased? You betcha! It's time that folks in Huntingdon and Bedford realize that the Broad Top is a part of those counties even though we overlap. Suggesting that our problem is a matter of "perception" just doesn't cut it.

But there is a solution.

A movement calling for both counties to work together as a partner in planning and development on the Broad Top has surfaced in recent years. We've got to bury this "county line" problem and work more closely if the Broad Top is to benefit from its full potential. And after all, isn't that

what the AIHP, the Raystown, etc. is all about?

Why not continue that effort?

When Huntingdon County celebrated its bicentennial sometime back, the theme, "Sharing our Pride," was chosen. As a result of that endeavor several positive things took place which included the inclusion of the Broad Top.

Unfortunately, much of that groundwork has eroded since the bicentennial and it's time to again join hands, heal old wounds and work together for the betterment of our area — including the Broad Top!

To put it bluntly, the Broad Top wants to be a part of the action, but it also wants "a piece of the action." And this time around we're going to insist on it.

A "perception problem?" I think not. Our eyes are open...we know where we've been...and we know where we're going!



As I See It

by Jon Baughman

Planning group vetoes major development at this end of Raystown Lake

Last week the only major development proposed for the Broad Top end of Raystown Lake was "vetoed" by a Huntingdon County planning group. And, not only did the group "nix" the proposed project, they implied that Broad Top leaders were a bunch of "whiners" who have nothing to complain about.

At issue was the recently completed Raystown Lake Master Plan draft copy, which recommended that a Heritage Farm theme park be developed in Hopewell Twp., just north of Saxton, on the lake. The park would provide a nature center, arboretum, bed and breakfast style lodging, and a center for artisans and crafts persons. It would also feature a collection of native plants, as well as small plots of plants grown by the pioneer settlers of the region.

This was the only major development eyed in the draft plan for our end of the lake. There were plenty of major developments, however, eyed for the Huntingdon end, you can be sure. I must admit that my initial reaction to the Heritage Farm proposal was mixed; but the more I thought about it, the more I liked about the idea. It had the basics of Old Bedford Village, or perhaps Colonial Williamsburg, two excellent examples of how our heritage has been re-created.

"Not so," said the planning group, which operates under the auspices of the county Planning Commission. The conversation at the meeting went pretty much like this:

'One woman on the committee said, "You don't build a heritage site. You don't create fake history."

Raystown Lake manager Beall said the master plan hoped to create some economic stimulus to the southern end of the lake and the Heritage Farm evolved from that. "One of the complaints I hear is from the people of the Saxton area who say that their nice is largely ignored. They need something that will serve as an economic stimulus to them."

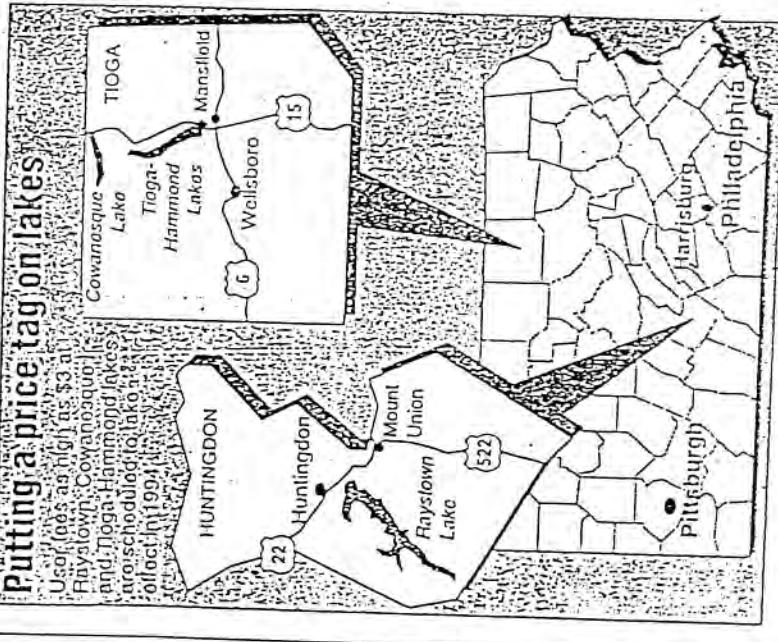
To which some of the committee members replied that they do not believe that the lower end of the lake is ignored, rather that it is a perception problem. And added the previously quoted lady on the committee, "And it's not a problem you solve by creating fake history."

And there you have it. The committee, in its final report, strongly recommended that the Hopewell proposal be dropped. Instead, they feel that any type of heritage center be located around the Brumbaugh Homestead, which is, of course, closer to Huntingdon.

The recommendation now moves to the County Commissioners. The Corps of Engineers does not have to follow the committee's recommendations. But you can be sure that the comments will be carefully considered.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

Putting a price tag on lakes



Lake Raystown will charge fees

By Garry Lenton
Patriot-News

Taking a swim or launching a boat at Lake Raystown will come with a price tag attached next summer.

The Army Corps of Engineers, which maintains Raystown Lake in Huntingdon County, and Cowanesque and Tioga-Hammond lakes in Tioga-Hammond lakes in Tioga County, will charge user fees of up to \$3 per car starting in 1994. The fees, which will cover swimming, boating and picnicking, are part of President Clinton's plan to reduce the federal deficit.

In the case of Raystown, a major midstate recreation site heavily used by Harrisburg-area residents, fees may not be the only changes in sight.

The corps is updating its master plan for the 30,000-acre reservoir and resort area. Proposals, under consideration

would vastly increase recreational facilities at 13 to 23 developed sites.

Proposals include:

- A \$20.6 million convention center capable of accommodating 500 guests. The center could feature a meeting hall and auditorium, small meeting rooms, a lobby, shops, a spa, offices, tennis courts, ice skating, and a swimming pool.

- A theme park that would demonstrate farming techniques from the 18th and 19th centuries. The park could include exhibits by Native Americans and an arboretum with native plants. Cost estimates were not available.

- A \$567,000 marina that would cater to tournament and small-boat fishing. Preliminary descriptions include a boat

See FEES — Page D5

SUNDAY
B October 31, 1993
Sunday Patriot-News
Harrisburg, Pa.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

Lake Raystown levy of user fees to start

FEES — From Page B1

Launch, gas station, and a restaurant.

- Eight new camping areas.
- A new swimming beach.
- Seven boat docks.

"There is nothing solid ... just general guidelines," said Jerry Alexander, a recreation planner for the agency.

The master plan has not been updated since 1976, he said. Since then, there have been changes in the recreation needs in the area.

The corps is circulating an environmental assessment of the project among state and federal agencies and interest groups. It's also holding public hearings and accepting written comments through Nov. 9. A final proposal will be submitted to Congress for its approval in March, officials said.

"We've tried to have an environmentally sound package; yet have some economic development proposals in there," Alexander said. "We've put in specific ideas, but nothing's set in stone...."

Most of the development will be paid for by third parties, who would then lease the development land from the corps, Alexander said.

Jim Filson, president of Anchorage Enterprises, which owns the 800-slip Seven Points Marina, is disappointed that the corps is not considering his request to enlarge Seven Points. He has complained to the corps and written letters to U.S. Rep. Bud Shuster, R-Everett.

There are only two marinas at Raystown, Filson said. The waiting list for a permanent berth at Seven Points is about two years, he said.

Filson, however, said it is the user fees, not the proposals in the master plan, that has his clients talking.

When the corps held public hearings on the master plan in Huntingdon County last week, residents, concessionaires and fishing boat captains questioned how the fee would be collected and who would be responsible for it.

"Most of the people I talk to are very upset," Filson said. However, he added he does not believe the fees will have a significant impact on the resort's popularity.

The fees were authorized in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act signed into law this year by President Clinton to help reduce the federal deficit.

The act "reflects an evolving national 'user pay' philosophy in the provision of government service," a statement issued by the corps said. "This is an outgrowth of increasing awareness of the federal deficit and its impact on the national economy."

The legislation authorizes fees of up to \$3 a day for private cars or vans carrying no more than eight people. The bill also drops a requirement that the corps offer free camping areas at the reservoirs.

The amount of the fee has not been determined, but will be set at either \$1, \$2 or \$3, said Doug

Garnan, a spokesman for the corps' Baltimore District. The corps expects to net about \$18 million a year from the fee, which could be collected at any of its more than 400 facilities nationwide.

The figure matches the amount that was cut from the corps' Operations and Maintenance Budget by the Office of Management and Budget. If the fee fails to bring in enough money to cover the shortfall, the agency's budget will be reduced by the difference, officials said.

The corps already charges an \$8-a-night fee for camping and fees for picnic pavilions. Those fees bring in about \$19 million a year.

Money collected from visitors will be used solely to maintain and operate the sites.

Visitors who hold Golden Eagle or Golden Age passports will get a 50 percent discount on the fees, officials said.

The corps will have to spend about \$11-million on modifications, such as toll booths, to collect the fees.

Garnan said the corps will probably allow individual districts to set the fee, based on their operating costs. A decision is expected in January or February.

Public focuses on fees rather than lake plan

By MARLENE SAMPLE

Daily News Staff Writer

It was a public meeting for input on the updated Raystown Lake Master Plan, but the public — nearly 100 of them — were more interested in the impending user fees recently announced by the U.S Army Corps of Engineers. Held last evening at the Smithfield Fire Hall, the meeting, staffed by Corps' personnel and plan consultants, got off track initially when right off the bat an individual asked about the user fees.

"The user fees will be coming this spring. They will be coming this recreation season," Don Snyder of the Planning Division of the Baltimore Corps of Engineers, told the crowd. "We don't know the specifics. That will come from a higher authority in Washington, D.C."

Snyder told the group that the fees will be imposed to offset the costs of operation and management at the recreation facilities.

How will they be imposed? Snyder did not know.

The Corps announced nearly two weeks ago that beginning in the 1994 recreational season there would be fees charged for such activities as use of beaches, picnic areas, and boat launching ramps.

Will this be true for Raystown Lake and how will it be enforced?

Snyder did not know.

"The latest scuttlebutt is that they are looking at season passes," Snyder reported. "I'll be glad to answer your questions but we really want to focus on the Master Plan tonight."

Some area fishermen questioned the feasibility of enforcing the collection of fees in the early morning hours before the sun comes up.

"Are you going to have people out there at those hours collecting fees," one fisherman asked.

Snyder said that he understood all of the concerns, but that he really wasn't in a position to address their questions last evening and that he expected the Corps to keep the public updated via news releases or even public meetings.

Some private campground owners also expressed concerns about the fees, arguing that their customers could be get a double whammy by paying the campground fee and then the user fee.

Following a presentation by Bob Pierson, a planning consultant, and Snyder which focused on the content of the master plan, questions from the audience were addressed.

The public was asked to submit their questions on a blue index card, as opposed to questions taken from the floor.

A Corps' staff person reported that a major focus of the plan is to "protect the pristine shoreline on the southeast bank of the lake."

(Continued on Page 7)

Public

(Con't from Page 1)

Concept sketches were displayed around the room outlining the proposed developments, such as additional campsites, hike in and boat to areas, a convention center, and a small boat marina and fishing tournament area.

Snyder and others made it very clear that the vast majority of the development will be done only if the Corps is able to secure private interests. The Corps will not do this on its own, Snyder noted.

In fact, Raystown Lake Park Manager Dwight Beall said following the meeting that he expected the private development to encompass 90 percent of the plan.

A majority of the questions from the audience centered around existing conditions at the lake — upkeep of comfort facilities; the need for larger signs at particular boat launches, underprocessed sewage at one particular area, not actually in the park.

"Are there any plans to restrict the horsepower and boat size on the lake?" one person asked.

Snyder said that this is not included in the master plan. "We try not to zone the lake at all," he said.

How about the number of boats on the lake? No plans to restrict that, either.

One woman in the audience expressed concern about what she called an overcrowding of boats. She questioned the plans to build an additional marina with parking for 200 cars.

In a "if you build it, they will come" warning, the woman suggested that 200 more boats on the lake could present a problem.

But one Corps' staff person said that "crowded" is a relative term and that many people do not consider the lake to be crowded at all.

The master plan does not involve the taking over of any private land, Snyder said in response to a question from the audience. He also said that the planning committee will consider the concerns already expressed by hunters and the Game Commission regarding the expansion of campsites in the Seven Points North area.

According to Snyder, it has already been noted that the area is rich in turkey hunting and that area may not be appropriate for expansion.

Beall said that he was happy with the turnout at last night's meeting and agreed that the majority of the questions centered on small maintenance items at the park.

"It shouldn't take a meeting like this for people to speak up," Beall said. "I'm as close as the phone and if anyone has any operational concerns, that's what we're there for."

Any concerns at all about the master plan should be addressed to: Don Snyder, Planning Division, Baltimore Corps of Engineers, City Crescent Building, 10 South Howard Street, Baltimore, Md. 21201 by Nov. 8.

Corps' staff people indicated last night that this proposed plan is "more practical, more useable and more doable" than the original 1976 plan. They also said that the draft plan protects the lake area more than the original plan and proposed much less development.

Following public comment and fine tuning, the \$600,000 Master Plan requires congressional approval which is expected in March 1994.

Commissioners make lake recommendations

By GEORGE GERMANI
Daily News Staff Writer

The Huntingdon County Commissioners Tuesday agreed to forward to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Congressman Bud Shuster a package of recommendations to be included in a new Raystown Lake Master Plan. The recommendations were formulated by the Raystown Planning Committee, a group appointed by the commissioners.

The draft of that plan is now being crafted by the Corps and will be released for public comment and revision in October.

Thomas Black, a representative of

the Ambassadors Group of the Broad

Top Area had asked the board not to

endorse any recommendations.

"Let's see how the draft plan com-

es out; then we can ask for changes," Black told the board.

Commissioner Lee Wilson disagreed. "I'm not sure I want them to do a plan without our input."

County planner Richard Stahl, who chaired the planning committee, said the county should make some recommendations concerning the lake plan.

"This is the only shot we are going to get," said Stahl.

As a compromise, the board said it would drop the word "endorse" from the letter accompanying the recommendations.

"But by using our letterhead it still suggests our endorsement," Commissioner Alexa Fultz advised Black.

(Continued on Page 2)

Just," said Beall. "Our job is to essentially plan the land use and make that land available."

Just because a concept is in the

happen," said Richard Smith, director of the Huntingdon County Planning Commission.

The local economic development community is excited about the possibilities, though. Development like the theme park and conference center would encourage more year-round business at the lake.

"Even in the winter, there will be conferences out there and people working in restaurants," said Smith.

Nancy Edmundson, executive director of the Huntingdon County Tourist Promotion Agency, hopes that a conference center would enable her to attract groups that have to look elsewhere for self-contained areas.

"I can't book over 50 people," Edmundson. "This is going to be us's visitor who will stay."

And we all know that conference visitors spend more money.

Fishermen and women appear to like what is offered by the plan's fishing opportunities and small boating facilities. A two-lane ramp, located at the end of a 100-foot marina, station, live-well cleaning station, tackle shop, and boat wash.

"(Fishermen) want their own, even if they have to launch their boat to park a vehicle," said Smith. Webb presented B.A.S.S. (Bass Anglers

the public meeting, where a sense of jealousy between the trout fisherman and the everyday fisherman.

Smith's only worry is that the plan could prove too successful.

overload the lake and strain the fishery there. But Dick Snyder,

the Pennsylvania State Game Commission, isn't worried.

According to Snyder, the lake's topography and chemistry make it a less-fertile lake to begin with.

reputation as a fishery is likely to fluctuate, with each year than with the fishing pressure.

The overall report is very compatible with the Corps' whether it be stocking or not.

Snyder, "The only real concern appears to be environmental impact Raystown Lake has on the lake and what do with the Master Plan Update.

The Corps' Washington headquarters has ordered its facilities

to begin charging user fees

In 1984 as an effort to reduce the federal deficit.

"It's going to be here. We have figured out in what form," said Beall. "The user fee is not connected to the master plan."

A final public meeting on the draft of the Master Plan Update is scheduled for 7 p.m. Monday at the Smithfield Volunteer Fire Company hall outside Huntingdon. The date for public comment on the plan is Nov. 8.

Copies of the plan and environmental assessment are available by writing to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, ATTN: CENAB-PLEC, P.O. Box 1715, Baltimore, MD 21231-1715.

Once the final comments have been analyzed, the draft document will be forwarded to Washington for final Corps approval. The finished report is scheduled for printing by March 9, 1984, when it will be sent to Congress for its review.

Ambassadors object to Raystown Plan adoption

A representative of the Broad Top Area Ambassadors group appeared at a meeting of the Huntingdon County Commissioners Tuesday morning to object to the Commissioners adopting a policy regarding Raystown Lake.

Thomas H. Black, Jr. of Saxon told the Commissioners his group objected to their "endorsement" of the Raystown Lake Planning Committee's recommendations as submitted by County Planner Richard Stahl. The endorsement would then be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for their consideration in updating the Raystown Master Plan.

According to Black, the Ambassadors object to this endorsement. "Our group feels that the Corps' professional staff have committed many

hours of staff time and heard responses and recommendations from people through their public meetings concerning the Master Plan. They should now be given the professional courtesy to make their summations for the "draft plan" without a special endorsement from one special committee," Black said.

"For the Huntingdon County Commissioners to endorse one committee's recommendations over all other input by other people would appear to be very biased and objectionable at this time," he added.

The Ambassadors are also concerned that the recommendations made by the Planning Committee do not reflect the interests of people at the "Broad Top" end of the lake.

Army Corps of Engineers to begin work on new lake plan

By GEORGE GERMANN
Daily News Staff Writer

After two public meetings and a pair of so-called brainstorming sessions to receive local input, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will soon begin writing a new Master Plan for Raystown Lake. A preliminary draft of the plan will be ready by Oct. 8, when a 30-day public review process will begin. The Master Plan must then be approved by Congress. The last Master Plan was completed in 1976.

Raystown Lake Manager Dwight Beall this week received a summary of the raw data from the public meetings, and released that information Thursday night at a session of the Raystown Lake Planning Committee.

"People do not want to see a lot of development," said Beall, "And not many more boats."

That was Beall's assessment of the comments gathered at the public hearings that were held at each end of the lake, Saxton and Smithfield recently.

Beall said he has not had time to fully digest the information from the public meeting that assessed six alternatives for development at the lake, but one point came through loud and clear.

"Don't mess up the aesthetics," said Beall.

The information on the public meetings came in two forms, comments on either present conditions and proposed future development and actual votes for or against parts of the alternatives.

Beall said the Corps does not plan on writing its new plan based on any one of the alternatives, but various parts of each alternative.

"Some of (the proposed develop-

ments) were a little ridiculous," said Beall.

Beall said his only concern about the public comments was that a large number of users of present lake facilities were not able, or did not know about the public meetings, and their opinions are not in the public comments or votes on development.

A number of the comments on development and present operation of the federal property were thoughtful.

Such as: "Some development (is) needed to keep everyone happy. Everyone should care about the environment. It (the lake) belongs to the next generation."

Or, "the pristine nature of Raystown makes it unique in the east, the less human activity the better. However, away from the shores I do not object to some commercialization."

Other comments centered on the need to do something about heavy boat traffic at the lake, to provide more restrooms, parking and eating facilities.

On the actual voting on the various proposals the numbers indicate some plans received much interest, while others did not. Those who attended the Saxton meeting, said Beall, were more interested in development at the southern end of the lake, while those who were at the Smithfield meeting were interested in development in the north.

Heavy majority voting for various pieces of the six proposals included:

—An upgrade of the boat launch at Weaver falls.

—Install a universal access fishing pier at Aitch.

—A demonstration near Hopewell.

—A visitors' center near Seven Points.

—Environmental land trails.

—Shore fishing and picnic sites at several lake areas.

—A fishing tournament marina.

—A fish hatchery at Corbin's Island.

Receiving negative votes in the public survey included:

—A zone for small motorized boating.

—Private development of condominiums.

—A seaplane base.

—Scuba diving at several locations.

Generating some of the most votes at both Saxton and Smithfield was the plan for a ski slope, cable car, and ski lodge at Paradise furnace. Such projects were voted down, but there were some in favor of such major attractions. The vote was 13 for and 17 against.

Beall said all along he has refused to make known his own thoughts on future development at the lake. He said once the Master Plan is completed, and approved by Congress, requests for proposals for development for federal property would be sought.

Planning committee wants little major development at Raystown

By GEORGE GERMAN
Daily News Staff Writer

The committee appointed by the Huntingdon County Commissioners to give the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recommendations on a new Master Plan for the Raystown Lake area does not want many new major developments.

The Raystown Lake Planning Committee met Thursday night to finalize recommendations for the Master Plan that is to be developed by the Corps over the next couple of months. A draft of that new Master Plan is scheduled to be completed by Oct. 8, for a 30-day review period. The new plan then must clear Congress where representative Bud Shuster is expected to have much influence over the final form of the plan. County Planner Richard Stahl said the proposal was generated from a long list of ideas for development at the lake.

"Some crazy and some not so crazy," he said.

Attending the Thursday session were not only members of the planning committee, but representatives of the Juniata College Study group and members of the county planning commission.

The recommendations from the county Lake Planning Committee include a general outline of guiding principles for development at Raystown Lake, a list of recommendations for development on government property and recommendations for improvements on non-federal land that are needed "if the economic potential of Raystown Lake is to be realized."

Guiding principles

The present predominance of an undeveloped and unspoiled shoreline should be maintained.

No land owned by the Corps should be sold for private development. The present policy of leasing land to concessionaires should be continued.

The development of Corps' property should follow the concept of creating activity centers. The concentration of development will keep large areas of the property open and unspoiled.

Major new development activities which create significant additional boat traffic should not be encouraged.

Plan major new land development activities, new present activity centers or away from highly visible areas near the shoreline.

Major private commercial recreation areas should be developed off of Raystown Lake Property. This will both protect federal land from private development and return maximum economic benefit to local governments through property tax revenues.

Private development activities such as motels, housing, and such are needed to compliment water oriented recreation and to provide evening and rainy day activities, but they should be located off of federal land.

Development of surrounding Corps' land should be governed by the county comprehensive plan and local land use regulations to conserve agricultural and scenic areas.

A major visitors' center is needed near the lake to properly inform the visiting public of the many attractions.

Recommended development

Minimal changes at existing facilities should be designed to improve their condition.

The building of a dedicated fishing marina and/or tournament center.

A family resort and conference center should include tennis courts, pool, golf course, restaurant with meeting facilities, and family rental cabins.

The building of rustic hunting and fishing cabins for rentals.

An environmental education center in conjunction with the visitors' center.

Preserve the fragile eco-systems.

Preserve large areas between the activity centers for hiking, hunting and conservation.

Improved access to the Juniata Environmental Study Center.

The building of a trail system to connect areas of the lake.

Develop more public picnic areas.

Move the Sheeprock exhibit from Harrisburg to the proposed visitors' center.

Off-site improvements
Joint promotion of nearby attractions along with Raystown Lake.

Link with Juniata College facilities for cultural and educational activities.

Development activities for four seasons.

Develop rainy day and nighttime recreational activities.

Improve major highway access to Raystown Lake.

Improve highway access to existing and proposed activity centers at the Lake.

Improve air and rail access to the county.

Market longer stay family vacations.

Develop festivals at the lake.

Incorporate water safety and conservation education into the visitors' center.

Develop an update of the county Comprehensive Plan to guide development decisions in the Raystown Lake area as well as the county.

There was little discord in the discussion of the general outline that will be sent to the Corps for inclusion into its new plan. The group did want to make clear that new trails were for non-motorized activities, and some felt that a golf course on federal property would be a vast waste of land.

"Don't they take about 200 acres," argued Millie Rockwell, a member of the County Planning Commission.

The proposal will now be reviewed for input from the county commissioners before the recommendations are sent to the Corps of Engineers.

Residents comment on new Lake Raystown master plan

Residents of the Broad Top area were given the opportunity to comment on the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update Monday evening during a public session held at the Saxton Fire Hall.

The session was sponsored by the Baltimore District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. An identical session was held Tuesday night in Huntingdon.

At the session the Corps presented six "alternative plans" for public examination. The alternatives were developed following a series of public meetings in the Huntingdon and Saxton areas. Specific features of each alternative were shown on large maps and also outlined on information sheets.

Corps personnel were on hand to explain each alternative plan and answer questions.

After reviewing each alternative, participants moved to a "discussion center" where the pros and cons of each plan could be debated, and questions answered.

Finally, each participant was asked to fill out a Preference Sheet. It asked which "alternative plan" the participant preferred; seven features you would like to see in the Raystown Master Plan; and seven features you would not like to see in the Plan. The sheets will be evaluated. All comments will be considered as the planning process continues.

In picking the seven features participants liked and disliked, they could choose features from any/all of the six alternative plans.

The following is a summary of each of the six alternative plans:

Alternative Number 1

The objectives of the minimal change alternative are to maintain existing facilities and allow modest expansion or enhancement in certain areas. No new facilities are included in this alternative.

The minimal change alternative

will continue to serve current user groups with facilities for camping, fishing, boating, picnicking, and hiking. Existing concessions are included in this alternative. Some of the features of the minimal change alternative include:

- Weaver Falls: upgrade the boat launch, increase the picnic area, add a picnic pavilion, and redesign the entrance.
- Taitman Run: expand and improve the boat launch and swimming area.
- Seven Points: expand the marina, add sanitary stations, improve the amphitheater.
- Aitch: add universal access fishing pier.
- Branch Camp (below the dam): restore and extend the nature trail.
- General: upgrade and expand capacity of water supply and sewage treatment systems; recommend improvements to Route 26 and Little Valley Road, access during high water, 911 emergency communications between jurisdictions.

Alternative Number 2

The objectives of the environmental alternative are to allow new facilities that require low environmental impacts during construction and operation and increase environmental awareness through various environmental programs, displays, tours, and courses. Emphasize non-motorized outdoor experiences such as hike-in and boat-to-shore camping, non-motorized zones, and hiking trails with overnight shelters and other environmental displays and courses, and continuing and expanded research activities at the Juniata College Field Station. Wildlife, fish, and wetland protection/mitigation areas are designated. Nearly all the proposed facilities are located on the northwest side of the lake to avoid disturbance of Terrace Mountain.

- demonstration farm at Hopewell for low impact farming and gardening; farmstead; courses and workshops; seasonal harvest festivals
- canoe and rowboat rental and launch at Hopewell
- four hike-in/boat-to-shore camping areas near the southern end of the lake
- Juniata College Field Station: im-

provements to access and facilities, arboretum, nature trails, outdoor environmental marketplace, environmental interpretive center near Aitch

- trails with overnight shelters for hikers along Terrace Mountain
- environmental interpretive center, overnight lodging, restaurant on the peninsula south of the dam
- visitor center, hiking camping gear rental, tour guide service at the dam
- fish hatchery, wetland mitigation area below the dam
- general environmental land and water trails, ferry service to boat-to-shore camping areas.

Alternative Number 3

The objective of the cultural alternative is to emphasize the historic and archeological heritage of the Raystown area through special exhibits, trails connecting cultural sites, and special programs and displays. Interpretive centers will feature displays on the area's agricultural and industrial heritage. The cultural alternative recommends that the artifacts excavated from the Sheep Rock archeological site be returned to Raystown Lake and displayed in a visitor center. Cultural centers and programs will feature local historic and prehistoric sites, including opportunities to participate in archeological field studies. Music and art camps are programs that can be held at group camping facilities.

- living history farm at Hopewell, with homestead and gardens showcasing 18th and 19th century rural living and farming techniques
- Juniata College Field Station for ecological studies and base for archeologic excavations
- cultural interpretive center, visitor center, Sheep Rock exhibit, craft school, festival area near Upper Corners
- restoration of the Brumbaugh House (Aitch) for use as an

American Heritage Center, alternate site for Sheep Rock exhibit and the living history farm

- group camping north of Susquehannock with facilities for music and art camps
- heritage trails connecting historic

(Continued on page 3)

Raystown

structures and prehistoric sites

- * visitor center at dam with displays of the natural and cultural history of the area pre- and post- european settlement.

Alternative Number 4

The objective of the economic alternative is to provide development opportunities for the private sector either through concessionaire arrangements or through third party agreement.

Large scale developments such as a conference center, golf course, condominiums, ski lodge and downhill ski runs, marinas, fishing tournament area, restaurants, theme park, and overnight lodging characterize the economic development alternative.

- * a conference center at Hopewell with a large boat marina, golf course, and overnight lodging facilities
- * private, exclusive use development near Hopewell
- * conference center (alternate location) and jet ski/water ski course at the Raystown Resort
- * ski lodge, ski slope, cable car, drive-to camping with facilities for music camp, picnic area at Paradise Furnace
- * alternate site for conference center with large marina, golf course, floating restaurant, overnight lodging, and sea plane base at Upper Corners
- * fishing tournament and fishing marina facilities near Aitch
- * theme park north of Susquehannock
- * large marina, restaurant, overnight lodging on the Hawns Bridge area
- * visitor center at dam with displays and information about project facilities

Alternative Number 5

The objective of this alternative is to provide increased opportunities for fishing in the lake and hunting on project lands surrounding the lake. Two main features of the fishing and hunting alternative are a tournament fishing area with launching facilities for about 200 boats, and a large hunting preserve. Shore fishing with universal access, picnic areas, small boat marinas, boat rentals, and overnight lodging and camping support fishing activities in this alternative.

- * fish tournament area near Aitch,

with fishing marina, bait and gear shop, tournament facilities, and restaurant

- * small boat marinas with overnight lodging at Hopewell and James Creek

- * hunting preserve northeast of Entriiken

- * parking lots at hunter access points

- * boat launch and overnight lodging at Paradise Furnace

- * hike-in, boat-to-shore, and drive-to camping and a new boat launch north of Susquehannock

- * visitor center with boat rental and restaurant at the dam

- * aquaculture at James Creek

- * fish hatchery south of the dam

- * shore fishing and picnic areas at Hopewell, north of Saxton, and at Paradise Furnace

Alternative Number 6

The objective of this alternative is to create a variety of new recreational opportunities for family recreation and water sports. This alternative provides many hike-in, boat-to-shore, and drive-to camping areas throughout the project, primarily on the northwest side of the lake. Marinas for different size boats and

scuba diving areas are included. Family recreation and water sport visitors are supported by shore fishing and picnic areas, swimming and fishing for children, restaurants, overnight lodging, picnic areas, and visitor centers. A community recreation center will serve visitors and local residents.

- * camping areas near shy Beaver, Coffee Run, Aitch and Snyder's Run

- * camping, picnic areas, and small boat marina at Hopewell

- * overnight shelters on Terrace Mountain Trail

- * community recreation center at the project's southern end with gym, playground, ballfields, horseback riding stable, and wellness center

- * marina, camping, picnic area and overnight lodging at Paradise Furnace

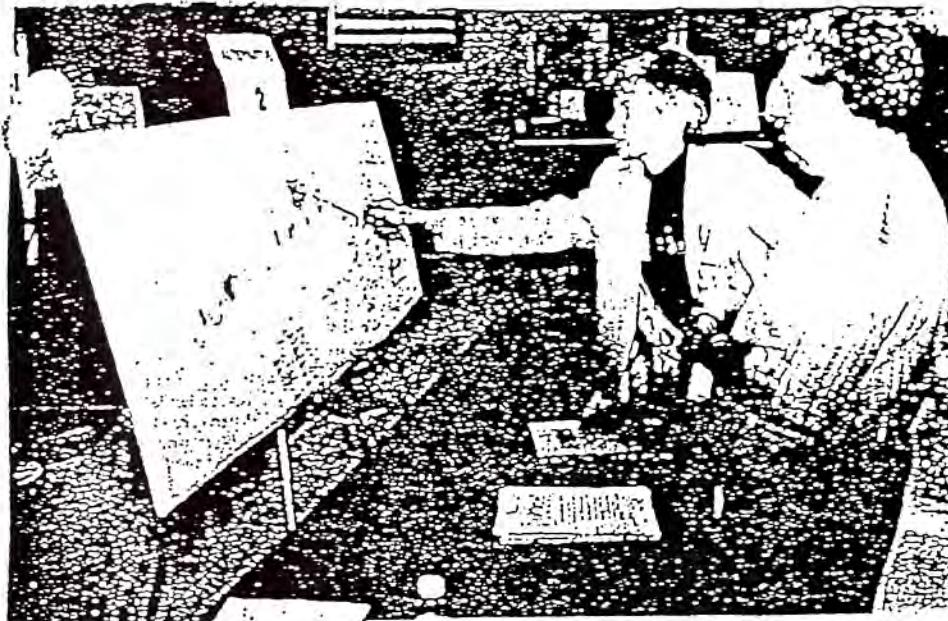
- * boating/water ski school, jet ski area, floating interpretive center, sea plane base in the Upper Corners area

- * three scuba diving areas between Susquehannock and the dam

- * group camping north of Susquehannock

- * large boat marina, restaurant, and overnight lodging on peninsula south of dam

- * group camping at Seven Points,



It could really happen!

Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, operators of Raystown Lake, reviewed a series of alternatives Monday and Tuesday in Saxon and Smithfield for revising the lake's 17-year-old "master plan." The six alternatives included a wide range of ideas for improving facilities and services along the popular recreational facility which stretches between Huntingdon and Saxon. Pictured here Tuesday in Smithfield are Mary Morrison, a public information specialist with the consulting firm of CH2M Hill of Philadelphia, as she points out some ideas for possible future development along the lake near Trough Creek State Park for park superintendent Terry Wentz. (Photo by Ron Morgan)

Public gets two chances to voice opinions of Raystown master plan

By RON MORGAN
Daily News Staff Writer

The general public got an opportunity earlier this week to select general themes and specific features which will be considered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the preparation of a revised "master plan" for the 30-mile long Raystown Lake.

The two open houses were conducted Monday afternoon and evening in the Saxon Fire Hall and Tuesday afternoon and evening in the Smithfield Fire Hall. On hand to review a wide range of proposals for the future development of the popular recreational lake were officials from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Baltimore District office, the Corps' Raystown Lake office and CH2M Hill, an engineering/public relations/consulting firm from Philadelphia which is assisting the Corps in the preparation of the revised Raystown Lake "master plan."

Numerous representatives from special interest groups, businesses, state, county and federal agencies, local government officials, civic and social organizations and the general public were on hand for the informal "open house" at Saxon and Smithfield.

Visitors were instructed to stop at eight information stations set up in the two fire halls. Officials at each station explained the contents of six alternative ideas and plans proposed for the future development of the recreational facility. After careful review of the alternatives and studying specially-prepared maps, each visitor filled out a preference form, listing his/her choice of alternatives he/she felt would best guide future development of Raystown Lake.

Corps officials began work on the update of the lake's "master plan" earlier this year and expect to complete the first phase of the project

"An update is needed to take into account changes in land use, visitor trends, the regional economy and environmental regulations," explained Don Snyder, an operations specialist with the Corps' Baltimore District. "When the updated plan has been adopted, it will guide preservation and development of the lake for the next decade and beyond."

A series of "brain-storming" sessions were conducted at Saxon in January and February and at Smithfield in April during which public input was gathered about public values, public interest in the future development of the lake and potential conflicts.

Questions related to the current and future management of the lake were addressed by the public including:

What is good about the Raystown Lake District? What problems are

you aware of at Raystown Lake? What would you like to see in the future at Raystown Lake? If this were your lake, what would you do?

Public input — along with other information obtained earlier this year — was incorporated into the six alternative ideas and plans being eyed for development of Raystown Lake future. Eventually, these suggestions will be narrowed down and incorporated into a final Raystown Lake updated "master plan."

Observations made earlier this year by the public included:

* The public liked the natural setting of the lake.

* The public liked the recreational educational and economic opportunities the lake provides.

* The public is concerned about the abuse to the lake, visitors and community by those who ignore local laws and regulations.

* The public wants environmentally sensitive development along the lake.

* The public would like to see a conference center, golf course, fishing marina and tournament fishing boat launch.

* The public would like to see picnic and fishing facilities developed at Weaverville Falls just north of Saxon.

* The public would like to preserve the lake's pristine environment.

* The public wants better business opportunities for local residents.

The above ideas were incorporated into the six different alternatives which were reviewed during this week's sessions at Saxon and Smithfield.

According to Snyder the "preferences" expressed by the public will be considered — among other factors — in the preparation of the proposed new master plan for Raystown Lake.

The public was asked to select seven specific features they would like to see included in the master plan update as well as seven specific features they would not like to see included in the revised document.

Snyder went on to explain that all of the comments will be reviewed by the Corps by late August or early September of this year followed by the release of a draft copy of the plan for public input sometime in October or November of this year.

Following the last public comment period the final plan will be released around March 1994, noted Snyder.

The revised document will depend on many factors, noted the Corps official. "Partnership funding will be the key to carrying out future development on the lake," Snyder told The Daily News Tuesday afternoon.

"Important factors such as infrastructure, public input, environmental concerns, cultural resources, input from governments from other state, county, federal and local agencies will help shape the final revised plan."

Alternative 7½ E

Aimed at providing maximum opportunities for fishing in the lake and hunting on project lands surrounding the lake, this alternative is calling for the following main features:

- A fishing tournament area near Aitch with a fishing marina, bait and gear shop, tournament facilities and a restaurant.
- Construction of small boat marina with overnight lodging at the Hopewell Township and James Creek areas.
- Development of a hunting reserve northeast of Entriken.
- Development of parking lots at hunter access points.
- Construction of a boat launch and overnight lodging at Paradise Furnace.
- Development of hike-in, boat-to-shore and drive-to camping and a new boat launch north of Susquehannock.
- Construction of a visitors center with boat rental and restaurant at the dam.
- Development of a fish hatchery south of the dam.
- Development of aquaculture at James Creek.
- Development of shore fishing and picnic areas at the Hopewell Township recreational site north of Saxon and at Paradise Furnace.

Alternative No. 6

This alternative is aimed at creating a variety of new recreational opportunities for family recreation and water sports which would concentrate primarily on the northwest side of the lake.

The main features include:

- Development of camping areas near Shy Beaver, Coffee Run, Aitch and Snyder's Run.
- Development of camping, picnic areas and a small boat marina at the Hopewell Township Recreational site.
- Construction of overnight shelters on the Terrace Mountain Trail.
- Development of a community recreation center near the southern end of the lake to include a gym, playground, ballfields, horseback riding stables and a wellness center.
- Construction of a marina, camping, picnic area and overnight lodging at Paradise Furnace.
- Development of boating/water ski school, jet ski area, floating interpretive center and a sea plane base in the Upper Corners area.
- Development of three scuba diving areas between the dam and Susquehannock.
- Development of a group camping area north of Susquehannock.
- Construction of a large boat marina, restaurant and overnight lodging on a peninsula south of the dam.
- Development of group camping at

Raystown plan alternatives: minimal to cultural

By RON MORGAN
Daily News Staff Writer

During a set of public meetings held earlier this week in Saxon and Smithfield, six alternatives were reviewed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers which may be considered for inclusion in an update of Raystown Lake's "master plan."

Although not all of the objectives in the six proposed alternatives will become reality, many of them will probably be incorporated into the document which will be finalized and released next spring.

The following is a brief review of the objectives and main features of the six alternatives suggested by the public during "brain-storming" sessions held earlier this year:

Alternative No. 1

The first alternative suggests "minimal change" along the lake, opting instead to maintain existing facilities and allowing for "modest expansion." Under this proposal, no new development is projected for the lake.

Under the first alternative, the Corps would continue to focus on such facilities as camping, fishing, boating, picnicking and hiking (existing concessions along the lake would remain operational).

The main features of Alternative No. 1 include:

- Upgrading the boat launch, increase the picnic area and add a picnic pavilion and redesign the entrance to the Weaver Falls access site just north of Saxon in Hopewell Township, Huntingdon County.

- Expand and improve the boat launch and swimming area at the Tatman Run Access Area, situated in Lincoln Township, Huntingdon County.

- Expand the marina, add sanitary stations and improve the amphitheater at the Seven Points Recreation Area in Penn Township, Huntingdon County.

- Add a universal access fishing pier at the Aitch Boat Launching facility in Penn Township, Huntingdon County.

- Restore and extend the natural trail at Branch Camp, located below the dam in Juniata Township, Huntingdon County.

- Other general features include upgrading and expanding the capacity of water supply and sewage treatment systems; recommend improvements to Route 26 and the Little Valley Road, access during high water and 911 emergency communications between jurisdictions.

Alternative No. 2

- Aimed at promoting environmental awareness this alternative will per-

mit new facilities that require low environmental impacts during construction and operation and increase environmental awareness through a variety of educational activities.

Mostly situated on the northwest side of the lake (to avoid disturbance of Terrace Mountain) the Corps would place special emphasis on "non-motorized outdoor experiences" (hiking, boat-to-shore camping, non-motorized boat zones, hiking trails with overnight shelters and other environmental displays and courses and continuing and expanding research activities at the Juniata College Field Station).

The main features include:

- Development of a "demonstration farm" in Hopewell Township which would focus on low impact farming and gardening, farmstead, courses and workshops and seasonal harvest festivals.

- Provide canoe and row boat rental and launch at the Hopewell Township site.

- Development of four hike-in/boat-to-shore camping areas near the southern end of the lake.

- Make improvements to the access and facilities at the Juniata College Field Station.

- Develop arboretum, nature trails, outdoor environmental marketplace and an environmental interpretive center near the Aitch Boat Launching site.

- Develop trails with overnight shelters for hikers along Terrace Mountain.

- Develop an environmental interpretive center, overnight lodging and a restaurant on the peninsula south of Raystown Dam.

- Develop a visitor center, hiking, camping gear rental and tour guide service at the dam.

- Develop a fish hatchery, wetland mitigation area below the dam.

- General improvements also call for development of environmental land and water trails and ferry service to boat-to-shore camping areas.

Alternative No. 3

Referred to as a "cultural alternative," this proposal emphasizes the historic and archeological heritage of the Raystown area through the development of special exhibits, trails connecting cultural sites and special programs and displays.

Among the areas of importance are agricultural and industrial heritage and, the return of excavated artifacts from the Sheep Rock archeological site to Raystown Lake for display in a visitors' center.

Among the main features are:

- Development of a history farm in

Hopewell Township with homestead and gardens showcasing 18th and 19th century rural living and farming techniques.

- Develop the Juniata College Field Station for ecologic studies and as a base for archeologic excavations.

- Development of a cultural interpretive center, visitor center, Sheep Rock exhibit, craft school and a festival area near Upper Corners.

- Restoration of the Brumbaugh House at Aitch for use as an American Heritage Center, alternate site for the Sheep Rock exhibit and the living farm.

- Development of a group camping site north of Susquehannock with facilities for music and art camps.

- Development of heritage trails which would connect historic structures and prehistoric sites.

- Development of a visitors' center at the dam with displays of the natural and cultural history of the area and pre- and post-European settlement.

Alternative No. 4

This alternative concentrates on economic development by providing opportunities for the private sector either through concessionaire arrangements or through a third party agreement.

The main features of this alternative include:

- Construction of a conference center with a large boat marina, golf course and overnight lodging facilities at the Hopewell Recreational Area in Hopewell Township.

- Private, exclusive use development near the Hopewell Recreational site.

- Construction of a conference center (alternative location) and jet ski/water ski course at Lake Raystown Resort.

- Development of a ski lodge, ski slope, cable car, drive-to camping with facilities for music camp, picnic area, all at Paradise Furnace.

- An alternative site for a conference center with large marina, golf course, floating restaurant, overnight lodging and a sea plane base at Upper Corners.

- Development of a fishing tournament and fishing marina facilities near the Aitch boat launching facility.

- Development of a theme park north of Susquehannock.

- Development of a large marina, restaurant, overnight lodging in the Hawns Bridge area.

- Development of a visitors' center at the dam with displays and information about lake project facilities.

Raystown Lake sets public meetings

As part of continuing public participation in the updating of the Raystown Lake Master Plan, the Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will hold two public meetings in July.

The workshops have been scheduled for Monday, July 12 at 7 p.m. in the Saxton Fire Hall, and Tuesday, July 13 at 7 p.m. in the Smithfield Fire Hall.

Plan alternatives for the Updated Plan will be presented for discussion at the meetings. Members of the public will have the opportunity to review, ask questions about, and make recommendations on the alternative plans. Criteria for evaluating alternatives will be explained.

Area residents are welcome to attend either session. The meetings in Saxton and Smithfield will present the same information.

Public involvement began when the Corps held several "Brainstorming sessions" in Saxton and Huntingdon. Two informal sessions were held near Saxton at Happy Hollow Restaurant sponsored by the Corps and the Broad Top Area Ambassadors.

During each session, participants were asked to respond to several questions concerning current and future management of the lake, such as, what is good about Raystown Lake, what problems are you aware of, what would you like to see in the future at Raystown, and if this were your lake, what would you do?

These sessions were followed by a public workshop April 19 at the Smithfield Fire Hall. People saw the same issues differently. For example, access to the lake was considered good by some people, while others

thought the facilities were inaccessible. Some people wanted a convention center; others wanted to restrict development.

The workshop results showed that many of the citizens:

- *like the natural setting of the lake,
- *like the recreational, educational, and economic opportunities it provides,
- *are concerned about the abuse to the lake, visitors, and community by those who ignore local laws and regulations,

- *want environmentally sensitive development,

- *would like to see a conference center, golf course, fishing marina, and tournament fishing boat launch area.

- *would like to preserve the lake's pristine environment,

- *would like to see picnicing and fishing facilities at Weaver's Falls near Saxton,

- *want better business opportunities for area residents,

- *want the development of winter recreation,

- *want alternate exit roads for local residents during high water at Shy Beaver and Weaver's Falls,

- *want more rental cabins and/or lodging in a central area,

- *want an interpretive center.

The issues and ideas developed at the brainstorming workshops will be considered by the Corps in the preparation of the updated Master Plan alternatives.

The Master Plan now in use was completed in 1976. The update will take into consideration changes in land use, visitor trends, the regional economy, and environmental regulations.

THE BROAD TOP BULLETIN, SAXTON, PA., MAR. 10, 1993

From the mail bag

Dear Editor:

Thank you for your February 17, 1993 coverage of the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update "brainstorming" session held with the Ambassadors club. Your article, "Corps of Engineers, area, citizens discuss Raystown" was an excellent synopsis of the meeting and the kind words in your commentary were appreciated. We are puzzled, however, by the same date's article title "Two Raystown recreation areas still feasible in area."

There may be some confusion as to

the intent of the brainstorming meeting. At this point in the master plan update process, the Corps is not recommending any specific development plans. The Corps, after a comprehensive review of the existing master plan, public opinion, and economic and environmental studies, will propose alternative plans. These alternative plans will then be presented for public review and comments. Reports of the Corps recommending specific development or identifying any sponsors for development is premature.

I appreciate the active participation of all the residents of Bedford and Huntingdon Counties in our meeting and urge their continued involvement.

Sincerely,
Donald P. Snyder
Study Manager
Raystown Lake Master Plan Update

No final decisions made in Raystown Lake study

I have received some feedback on my coverage of planning meetings held by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding revisions to the Raystown Lake Master Plan. I did not wish to convey the impression in any of my articles that the Corps is recommending any specific developments at the lake. This is not the case. The Corps plans to go through a very intensive public review process as they develop alternative plans for the lake. Any specific recommendations as to specific projects is several years in the future.

The Corps wants public input and several public meetings are planned later in March, which will be announced in the news media.

The questions were raised after an article in the Feb. 17 edition of the *Bulletin*, titled *Two Raystown recreation areas still feasible in area*. (See letter to the editor, this page). The Corps should not be puzzled by this story, in which we stated that it was still feasible to develop the proposed Hopewell Twp. and Paradise Furnace recreation areas. These were discussed in the original master plan but never developed. I used as my source of information, a sheet handed out by the Corps at the Feb. 17 meeting in Saxton. Under a category called "Development Recommendation" the sheet said these proposed facilities were still feasible.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that the Corps is recommending that these facilities be built. It is certainly too early in the public input and review process to make that statement. As the process continues, I hope that all interested citizens and organizations will make their wishes known so that the final plan reflects the wishes and desires of the local populace as well as those who use the lake.

Priorities for Raystown, Aitch fishing pier listed

By ROBERT MULL
Contributing Writer

The Army Corps of Engineers announced Raystown Lake projects for 1993 at a recent meeting of the Huntingdon Environmental Advisory Board (EAB). Presenting the information was Dwight Beall, manager of the Raystown Lake Administration unit.

Topping the list of projects was a master plan update for the Raystown Lake region. Several citizens' advisory groups have recently made suggestions which could alter the original master plans.

By "prioritizing these suggested goals, the Army Corps of Engineers will use these ideas to help direct the Corps' development activities in the future."

Donald Snyder of the Corps' Maryland office advised that an open meeting for the public is being scheduled for early spring. "What we will do, is compare several priority lists that we have and develop a conceptual plan. If the plan doesn't meet the public's expectations then we have to redefine it."

Other projects cited by Beall included a "resource inventory" which will be developed from a "more active management" perspective. A project currently being designed is a Geological Information System (GIS) which will allow the Corps to use computerize maps of the area so that overlays can be employed in analyzing data.

Beall noted that the resource inventory was important because it would provide a much better data base from which to design other projects. One typical project slated for this year is a sedimentation study of the lake's bottom.

The Corps also has \$35,000 "seed money" which is going to be used to fund an 850-ft. fishing pier near the Aitch Boat Launch. One major

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block to the project is the fact that labor costs can't really be written into the program, which was originally estimated at \$76,800.

Currently the Corps is investigating "volunteer" labor from area Army and National Guard units to help with construction.

Other "volunteers" are needed for a fish habitat project scheduled for three weekends in May. Wooden structures, pyramidal in shape, will be constructed and "sent to the bottom" as fish habitats. Area fishing clubs are invited to contact the Army Corps of Engineers to volunteer their services.

Unfortunately, the recycling program for the Raystown Lake region has been discontinued for the foreseeable future. In other policy changes there will now be a small charge of \$10 for all fishing tournaments held at the lake.

Last year Raystown Lake hosted over 170 tournaments which have become very popular both in the center state region and beyond. The fees will assist in habitat improvement efforts."

Commentary on the News



No excuse for incident at Weaver's Falls boat ramp

Last week I attended a meeting with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers at Happy Hollow Restaurant. The Corps has been giving members of the general public an opportunity to help develop a new Master Plan for the lake. It is a fresh, sincere new approach to the future of Raystown, and the Corps must be commended for it. There have been two meetings to date, and nearly everyone is pleased with the progress made thus far.

But about the same time the planning session was underway, something terrible was taking place at the Weaver's Falls boat launch near Saxton. A group of vandals had driven a vehicle or vehicles through the grass, creating large ruts. They had pulled several picnic tables from their in-ground anchors (this could only be done with a vehicle and cable) and flipped them over. They had tossed beer bottles all over the place. Some bottles were smashed. And as a final insult, they had killed a duck and tossed his body out onto the ice near the dock.

The duck incident may seem minor. But to the hundreds of people who spend the summer at Weaver's Falls, it takes on special significance. The critter, normally wild, had grown accustomed to the visitors, who often fed it, and decided to "winter over" at the lake instead of flying south. The lack of fear of humans apparently led to his downfall.

Here we are, a group of concerned citizens, trying to convince the Corps to build additional facilities at our end of the lake, and a group of idiots goes down there and tries to destroy one of the few facilities we already have.

As I See It

by Jon Baughman

Weaver's Falls is a backwater boat launch. It does not attract the large numbers of clients that other ramps do. But those who use it, love it, whether they are boating, fishing, or picnicking. Being a backwater facility has both advantages and disadvantages. The advantage is the peace and quiet. The disadvantage is the lack of regular patrol by Rangers, which leads to abuse.

There are incidents at Weaver's Falls. People have attempted to steal tires off of parked boat trailers. Sometimes boaters come in to the dock so drunk that they can hardly stand up. There was one incident last summer where a boater dropped his pants at the dock and relieved himself in public. I guess he didn't have time to go to the restroom, which was only a couple hundred feet away. There are also cars racing on the state highway that goes to the "Falls" which creates a danger to the traveling public.

My final complaint is littering. Boaters and landlubbers alike toss their trash into the lake and onto the shore. But the biggest problem is the road leading to the lake. At several locations a few ignorant citizens have started their own dumps. They drive up, take a quick glance around, and heave their trash over the bank. This is particularly bad near the Grandview Cemetery.

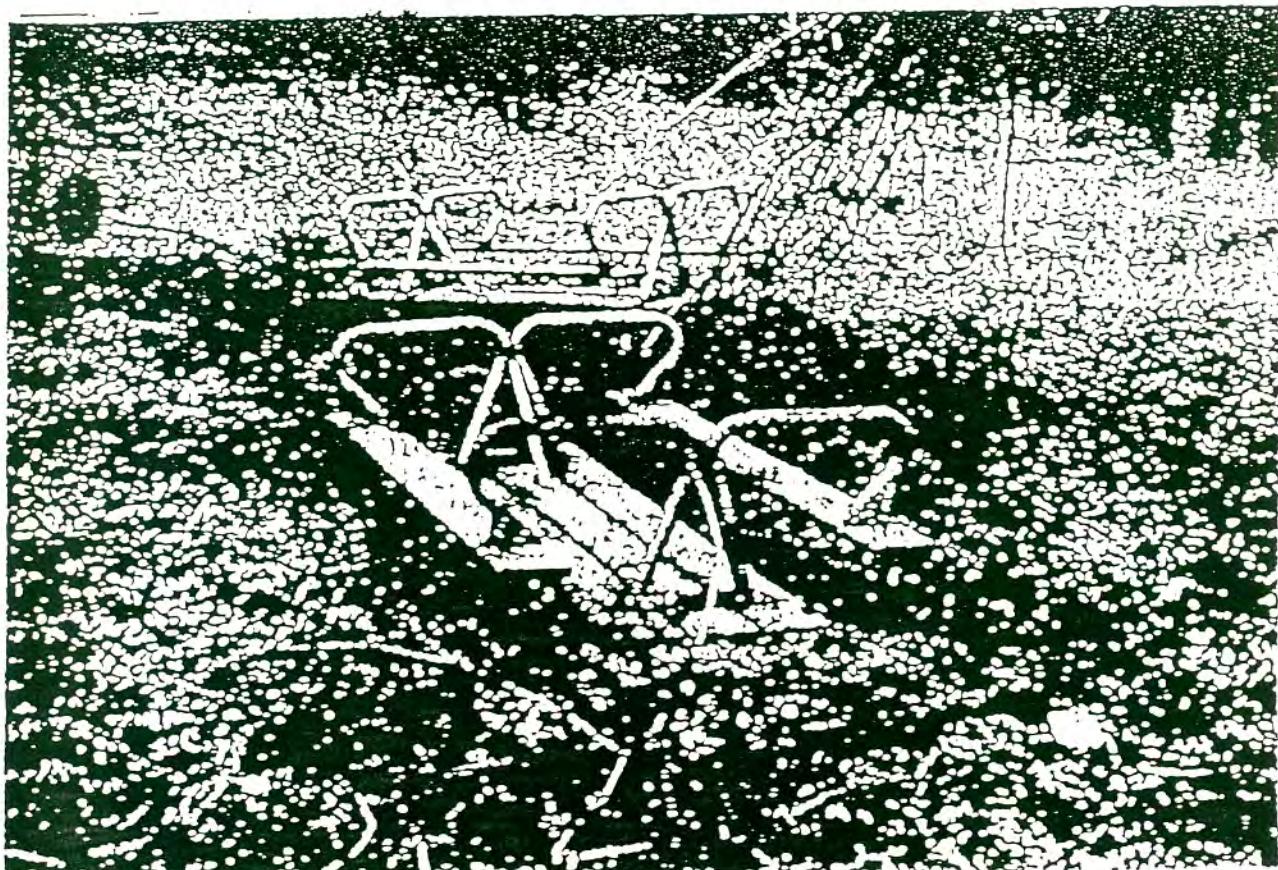
The Corps is now considering a major development in Hopewell Twp. which would be accessible from Weaver's Bridge. It could include such facilities as a public beach, marina, and camping areas and would give an economic boost to the Broad Top area.

But before that happens, some of the above mentioned problems must be addressed. And above all, the acts of a few ignorant people must be stopped. If it takes additional patrols by Park Rangers, Fish Commission personnel, State Police, or whomever, then so be it.



THESE PHOTOS show some of the damage done at Weaver's Falls last week. An unidentified vehicle drove through the grass at several locations, leaving deep ruts. Also, a wild duck was killed and

thrown out onto the ice near the boat ramp, as were a number of beer bottles. *Bulletin photos by Jon Baughman.*



UNKNOWN PERSONS caused some vandalism to the Weaver's Falls State Park on Hwy. Raytown last week. Several pieces of metal

were taken by the vandals, and other damage done to the grounds. The site is in Hopewell Twp., Illinoiis. *Photo by Jon Baughman.*

THE BROAD TOP BULLETIN, SAXTON, PA., FEB. 17, 1991

Corps of Engineers, area citizens discuss Raystown

The second planning session for Raystown Lake facilities was held last Wednesday afternoon at Happy Hollow Restaurant. The three-hour meeting was billed as a "brainstorming session" by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The planning sessions are being held in Saxton and Huntingdon as the Corps prepares to update the Raystown Master Plan. "Public involvement is necessary to come up with a good plan," according to the corps' Donald Snyder.

Noted Snyder, "We plan to build on the old Raystown Master Plan by keeping projects that are still feasible and adding new ideas." He called the planning process "flexible" so that new items can be added "as we go along."

As a result of the lengthy session, the group came up with a list of 31 "visions" it would like to see take place along Raystown. From that list

the group agreed on the following "top priorities":

- *Coordination among the municipalities bordering the 30-mile-long recreational lake and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as well as other agencies affected by the lake's presence.

- *Require "sensible and responsible" development along the lake in the years ahead.

- *Retain the natural beauty of Raystown Lake by requiring some form of land use guidelines for future development along the lake.

- *Development of a public advisory board to provide input on future planning at the lake.

- *Development of a "first class" conference center and regional visitors center somewhere along the lake.

- *Specifically, - The Ambassadors Group of the Broad Top Area would like to see these improvements made

on the southern end of the lake in the near future:

- *Improvements to the Weaver Falls Boat Launch site located in Hopewell Township, Huntingdon County, just a few miles northeast of Saxton. The improvements include developing additional parking space, additional boat launching facilities and the installation of night lighting at Weaver Falls and development of a swimming area in the Weavers Falls area.

- *Reopening and improvements to the former Putts Camp boat-to-shore primitive camping area, located a short distance downstream from Weaver Falls in Hopewell Township.

(NOTE: The Corps plans to lease Putts Camp to Saxton Boy Scout Troop 71 for a Boy Scout Camp.)

- *Removal of sediment (sandbars) off the southern end of the lake in the area of Weavers Bridge in Hopewell

(Continued on Page 2)

Raystown

Township created by sediment being washed into the lake over the years.

*Replacement of the old, one-lane Weavers Bridge which carries Route 3005 across the southern end of the lake as well as development of additional parking space at the entrance to the Terrace Mountain (hiking) trail (the entrance is situated a short distance northeast of the bridge on the eastern side of the lake).

*Investigate the development of a scenic "skyline drive" on the southern end of the lake on the top of Terrace Mountain which would overlook the recreational facility.

The Wednesday afternoon session, held in the Happy Hollow Restaurant near Saxon, was hosted by The Ambassadors Group of the Broad Top Area, a watchdog organization established in the fall of 1988 for the purpose of identifying and helping to solutions to a variety of problems facing the area.

The session was moderated by Guy D. Marococci of Dudley, one of the Ambassadors' organizers and chairman.

Representing the Army Corps at the three-hour planning session were Dwight Beall, Raystown Lake manager; Donald Snyder, chief of the Corps Natural Resources, Baltimore District; Carol Anderson-Austra and Lacy Evans, both landscape architects with the Corps, Baltimore District; and Raystown Assistant Park Manager Jude Harrington.

Also joining the discussion were Dick Rice, chairman of the board of Bedford County Commissioners; Mary K. Gates, president of Dudley Borough Council; Jon Baughman, secretary, Broad Top Chamber of Commerce; Saxon Mayor Guy Glorioso, who is also an Ambassadors activist; Frank Brennan,

Carbon Township Supervisor, and a number of area community leaders and interested citizens.

Wednesday afternoon's planning was the second of several held for the Saxon-Broad Top area, explained Donald Snyder, who is closely involved in the federally-mandated revision of the original 1976 Raystown Lake "master plan." (The Ambassadors Group hosted the first meeting on Jan. 7.)

"Work has been progressing on the revision of the Raystown Lake 'master plan,'" reported Snyder. "We are gathering a lot of public input and we appreciate your concerns for Raystown Lake."

Citing the list of "visions" proposed by the group Wednesday as being "only ideas at this time," Snyder said that the Corps will evaluate what is already in the 1976 "master plan" as well as the proposals now being solicited. "As we proceed with the reviewing process, we need public input," added Snyder.

It was explained that the 20-year-old "master plan" needs to be "updated" because of the various changes in government laws and regulations and changing "trends" of visitors to "Raystown Country." The Corps will be looking at a number of factors as it develops a revised "master plan" including visitor use data, local infrastructure and facilities, local economic, availability of funding, etc.

Expected to be completed by the spring of 1994, the revised "master plan" will require additional public meetings before receiving final approval, Snyder pointed out.

In her remarks, Carol Anderson-Austra, cited the public input sessions as being "good management techniques," which will enable the Corps to develop a revised "master plan" based on the needs of the people who use Raystown Lake and pay the taxes to support it.

The Corps official reviewed the various phases of preparing the "master plan" revisions, beginning with the inventory of existing conditions and facilities on the lake. An analysis will include collecting public input about the advantages and disadvantages of the lake as it now exists as well as suggestions for future development.

It was explained that the public input will then be evaluated by the Corps, including data from the original "master plan." All of the material will then be developed into an alternative plan which will be discussed at a series of public hearings. Once a recommended "master plan" is agreed upon by the Corps, the document will again be reviewed by the public.

During Wednesday's public meeting, the group listed 37 positive aspects of the lake while telling the Corps they had 49 areas of concern ("dislikes") about the lake. In conclusion, the group listed 31 "visions" (improvements and/or changes) they would like to see take place on Raystown Lake.

Among the positive aspects of the

Lake stated at the meeting were: fishing, boating, camping, scenic beauty, the landforms, the aerial view, family atmosphere, economic benefits, hydroelectric power, hiking trails, closeness to home, Eagles and other wildlife, and the development potential.

Among the "dislikes" were: low wages paid by concessionaires, not enough promotional material, too many boats on weekends, traffic hazards, littering, floating debris, too much "red tape" for projects (federal and state), too strict DER regulations, too many large boats, a lack of cooperation between PennDOT and the Corps, lack of enforcement of boating regulations, the "attitude" of enforcement personnel, condition of the area State Parks, no bike trails, not enough camp sites, and sedimentation problems.

In addition to the "wish list" the group said that a "great need" exists for overnight lodging on the southern end of the lake, additional camping sites, less bureaucracy, sharing of "payments in lieu of plaxes" paid to the Corps by concessionaires with those municipalities (and school districts) bordering the lake, improvements to the Warriors Path State Park and Trough Creek State Park, both of which are used by visitors to the lake and located near the lake.

Also discussed were better enforcement of leases with private concessionaires for the operation of lake facilities; better access to the lake (improvements to highways like the narrow "Little Valley Road" in Carbon and Todd Townships); more enforcement of laws regarding boat safety on the lake and misuse of alcohol by boaters and other lake users; control of garbage dumping along the lake; ideas of ways to spur economic development in some of the rural areas along the lake and on the southern end of the lake; expansion of the value of the lake by concentrating on development of its cultural resources (historical attractions) and cooperative agreements with other organizations in the area, etc. who are involved in historic preservation activities.

Two Raystown recreation areas still feasible in area

Two recreation areas on the southern end of Lake Raystown are still being considered by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. It was announced at a meeting last Wednesday near Saxton. The session was sponsored by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Broad Top Ambassadors to solicit public comment on revisions to the Raystown Lake Master Plan (see separate story, this week).

The two recreational complexes, which were proposed in the original Raystown Lake Master Plan, were never built. They were delayed due to a shortage of federal funds for the lake project.

The projects in question -- Hopewell Twp. Recreation Area and Paradise Furnace Recreation Area -- may still be feasible, according to information handed out at last week's session.

Both Hopewell and Paradise Furnace were listed in the Master Plan as Phase II projects, and were scheduled for completion by 1990. However, Congress never appropriated funds for the projects; thus they were not undertaken.

The Corps is now evaluating the Master Plan and is deciding which of the uncompleted projects are still feasible. Both Hopewell and Trough Creek will be recommended for development in the revised Master Plan, according to the Corps.

The Hopewell Twp. site is located downstream from the existing Weaver's Falls Access Area. And,

would be accessible from Weaver's Bridge. The original Master Plan called for 400 campsites and a day use area (beach and picnic areas). The Corps will recommend that areas of light development take place here, such as a family camp, group camp, beach, and marina.

The Paradise Furnace site is located at the lower end of Trough Creek State Park and would be accessible by using the existing park road. The Corps envisions this development as a possible federal, state and private partnership. Items that could be included here are a marina, rental cabins, lodge, restaurant, beach and picnic area.

Since the Corps is not permitted by Congress to spend tax money to build new campsites, much of the proposed development would take place using private investors or concessionaires.

Both Hopewell and Paradise Furnace developments might require the construction of additional access roads and the development of water and sewer facilities.

Both would provide economic benefits to the Broad Top region.

Also being recommended for future development are:

* Visitor's Center (probably near Seven Points).

* Seven Points North (family camp, group camp, boat ramp and cabins), y

* Upper Center, near Seven Points

(lodge, marina, cabins and family camping).

The following items in the original Master Plan were never constructed, and are not being recommended for development because of their remote

locations and poor access:

* Dawn's Bridge Woods (lodge, marina, cabins).

* small campgrounds designated as Corbin's, Sheneck's, Snyder's, Penn's, Forge and Talman's.

The following items that were in the Master Plan are not being recommended for development because of potential overdevelopment and the close proximity with existing facilities:

* Allegrippis Ridge Camp/Aitchi Camp (family camping, group camps, marina).

* Sarah Boat Ramp.

The following items in the original Master Plan have been developed and are open to the public:

Corbin's Island picnic area; main visitor's center, Ridenour Overlook, Snyder Run Boat Ramp, Susquehannock Campground, Seven Points (day use area, campgrounds, marina, restaurant), Aitchi Boat Ramp, James Creek Boat Ramp, Talman Run (boat ramp, beach, picnic area), Rollrock (Lake Raystown Resort - campgrounds, water park, marina, restaurant, lodge), Shy Beaver Boat Ramp, Weaver's Falls (boat ramp and picnic area), and Nancy's Camp (boat-to-shore).

The following facilities have been completed, but were closed in 1983 due to budget limitations: Bull's boat-to-shore camp, Schoolhouse picnic area, and Branch campground. The Corps is now completing an agreement with Section Boy Scout Troop 71 to reopen Bull's Camp as a Boy Scout Camp, listing an access road from Weaver's Bridge.

8 — Thursday, February 11, 1993 — Bedford Gazette, Bedford, Pa.

Raystown Lake's future discussed

Corps told to build more accommodations, but retain beauty

By William Kibler
Staff Writer

SAXTON — Area residents and officials of the Raystown Lake area want more accommodations for lake users, but also want to preserve the lake's beauty. Those were the sentiments made to federal officials at a meeting Wednesday in Liberty Township.

The meeting was called by the Army Corps of Engineers, which

is gathering information for an update of its 1976 master plan for the lake.

"What do you want the lake to look like in 10 years?" asked update manager Carol Anderson, addressing a group including Bedford County Commissioner Dick Rice, Saxton Mayor Guy Giornesto and Broad Top civic group leader Guy Marocci.

"We need a hotel or motels so (visitors) can stay, but off-site, so

"the beauty of the lake won't be disturbed," said Liz Rappaport of Saxton.

"People come out here to commune with nature, so keep it pristine," added Rice.

"Not a second Poconos," said Saxton RD resident James Hodge.

"There were a number of proposals for 'environmentally sensitive' development on the lake property itself, including an additional 1,200 campsites, small-

scale concessions near boat launches, community beaches with playgrounds and a center for visitors, conferences, environmental displays and historical artifacts.

"One major development (on-site), first class," said park manager Dwight Beal.

"There was also talk for cooperation among agencies and all levels of government with dealings at the lake to eliminate red tape and make development projects easier, especially for local people."

"Training for local people interested in becoming entrepreneurs

was also suggested.

Raystown Resort developer Jules Pratt also came under fire for paying low wages, not keeping up the resort property and not paying a fair share of taxes — though no one charged the resort with doing anything illegal.

"The resort gives no return to local governments," said one man, though Marocci emphasized that he is behind the development 1,500 percent.

James Hoddy of Saxton RD went against the current with the tongue-in-cheek suggestion that the corps should "show up the dam and start over. Do it right this time."

His dissatisfaction stems from a perception shared by many area residents that the corps hasn't delivered on beaches and other community facilities planned in the 1970s. And that it took land from residents without much return benefit to the area when the lake was filled in the early 1970s, Marocci said.

Weavers Falls ideas given

The Broad Top Area Ambassadors group has a specific agenda for improvements at Weavers Falls boat launch near Saxton, at the headwaters of Lake Raystown.

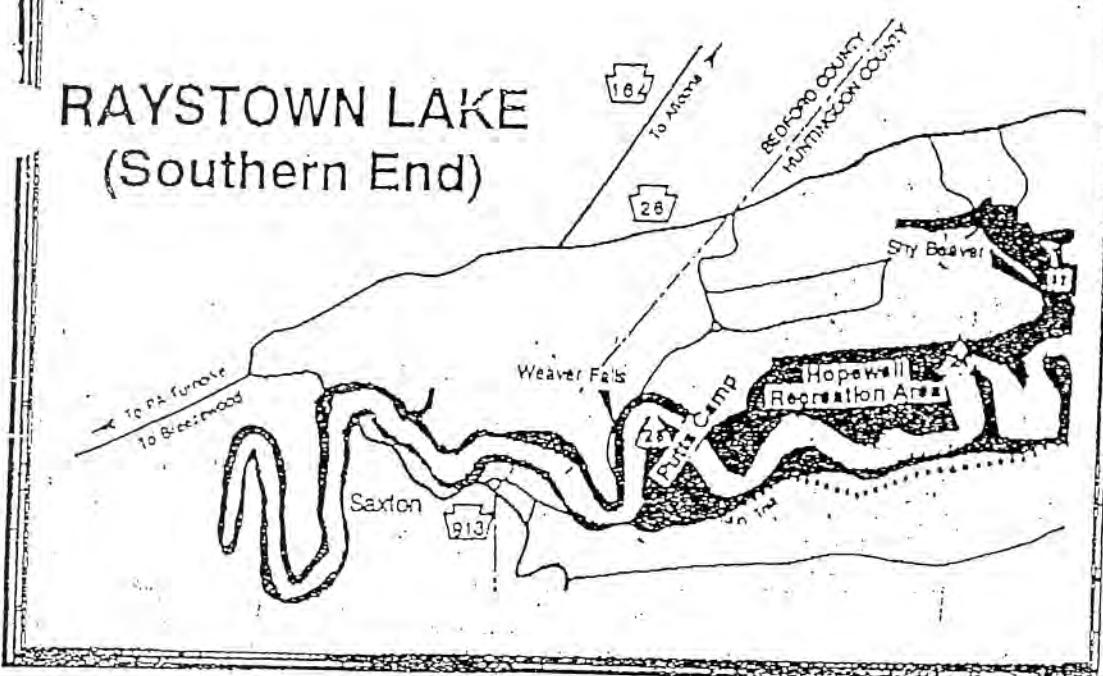
The civic group wants the Army Corps of Engineers to build a camping area at the launch; install a beach between nearly Weaver's Falls bridge and the launch; build a fishing dock for children, the elderly and the

handicapped; dredge up silt near the bridge; soften the grade of the launch ramp and install five area lights.

Revenue generated through the work should pay for half of it, Ambassadors leader Guy Marocci said.

The trees cut down for the campsite could be sold for lumber and the silt sold for topsoil to landscapers and homeowners, he said.

RAYSTOWN LAKE (Southern End)



Ambassadors, lake guardians redo master plan for Raystown

By RON MORGAN

Daily News Staff Writer

Expressing a desire to see more development on the southern end of Raystown Lake, a group of Saxton-Broad Top area citizens and community leaders met with officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wednesday afternoon to provide input for the development of a revised "master plan" for the lake.

As a result of the lengthy session, the group came up with a list of 31 "visions" it would like to see take place along Raystown. From that list the group agreed on the following "top priorities":

* Coordination among the municipalities bounding the 30-mile-long recreational lake and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as well as other agencies affected by the lake's presence.

* Require "sensible and responsible" development along the lake in the years ahead.

* Retain the natural beauty of Raystown Lake by requiring some form of land use guidelines for future development along the lake.

* Development of a public advisory site to provide input on future planning at the lake.

* Development of a "first class" conference center and regional visitors center somewhere along the lake.

Specifically, The Ambassadors Group of the Broad Top Area would

like to see improvements made to the Weaver Falls Boat Launch site located in Hopewell Township, Huntingdon County, just a few miles northeast of Saxton. The improvements include developing additional parking space, additional boat launching facilities and the installation of night lighting at Weaver Falls and development of a swimming area in the Weaver Falls area.

* Reopening and improvements to the former Potts Camp boat-to-shore primitive camping area, located a short distance downstream from Weaver Falls in Hopewell Township.

* Removal of sediment (sand bars) on the southern end of the lake in the area of Weavers Bridge in Hopewell Township created by sediment being washed into the lake over the years.

* Replacement of the old, one-lane Weavers Bridge which carries Route 3005 across the southern end of the lake as well as development of additional parking space at the entrance to the Terrace Mountain (hiking) Trail (the entrance is situated a short distance northeast of the bridge on the eastern side of the lake).

* Investigate the development of a second "skyline drive" on the southern end of the lake on the top of Terrace Mountain which would overlook the recreational facility.

Held by Ambassadors Group of the Broad Top Area, the meeting was held in the Happy Hollow Restaurant near Saxton, was hosted by The Ambassadors Group of the Broad Top Area, a watchdog organization established in the fall of 1988 for the purpose of identifying and helping to seek solutions to a variety of problems facing the area.

The session was moderated by Guy D. Marcocci of Dudley, one of the Ambassadors' organizers and chairman.

Representing the Army Corps at the three-hour planning session were Dwight Beall, Raystown Lake manager; Donald Snyder, chief of the Corps Natural Resources, Baltimore District; Carol Anderson-Austria and Lacy Evans, both landscape architects with the Corps Baltimore District; and Raystown ranger Jude Harrington.

Also joining in the discussion were Dick Rice, chairman of the board of Bedford County Commissioners; Mary K. Gaitz, president of Dudley Borough Council; Jon Baughman, secretary, Broad Top Chamber of Commerce; Saxton Mayor Guy Giornesi, who is also an Ambassadors activist; Frank Brennan, Broad Top Township Supervisor, and a number of area community leaders and interested citizens.

THE DAILY NEWS, Huntingdon, Saxton, Mount Union, Orbisonia, Pa., Thursday, February 11, 1993

(Continued on Page 2)

Ambassadors

(Con't from Page 1)

Wednesday afternoon's planning session was the second of several scheduled for the Saxton-Broad Top area, explained Donald Snyder, who is closely involved in the federally-mandated revision of the original 1976 Raystown Lake "master plan." (The Ambassadors Group hosted the first meeting on Jan. 7.)

A similar meeting was held on the northern end of the lake at Huntingdon in early January and hosted by community leaders from that area, Snyder explained.

"Work has been progressing on the revision of the Raystown Lake 'master plan,'" reported Snyder. "We are gathering a lot of public input and we appreciate your concerns for Raystown Lake."

Citing the list of "visions" proposed by the group Wednesday as being "only ideas at this time," Snyder said that the Corps will evaluate what is already in the 1976 "master plan" as well as the proposals now being solicited. "As we proceed with the reviewing process, we need public input," added Snyder.

It was explained that the 20-year-old "master plan" needs to be "updated" because of the various changes in government laws and regulations and changing "trends" of visitors to "Raystown Country." The Corps will be looking at a number of factors as it develops a revised "master plan" including visitor use data, local infrastructure and facilities, local economic, availability of funding, etc.

Expected to be completed by the spring of 1994, the revised "master plan" will require additional public meetings before receiving final approval, Snyder pointed out.

In her remarks, Carol Anderson-Austra, cited the public input sessions as being "good management techniques," which will enable the Corps to develop a revised "master plan" based on the needs of the people who use Raystown Lake and pay the taxes to support it.

The Corps official reviewed the various phases of preparing the "master plan" revisions, beginning with the inventory of existing conditions and facilities on the lake. An analysis will include collecting public input about the advantages and disadvantages of the lake as it now exists as well as suggestions for future development.

It was explained that the public input will then be evaluated by the Corps, including data from the original "master plan." All of the material will then be developed into an alternative plan which will be discussed at a series of public sessions. Once a recommended "master plan" is agreed upon by the Corps, the document will again be reviewed by the public.

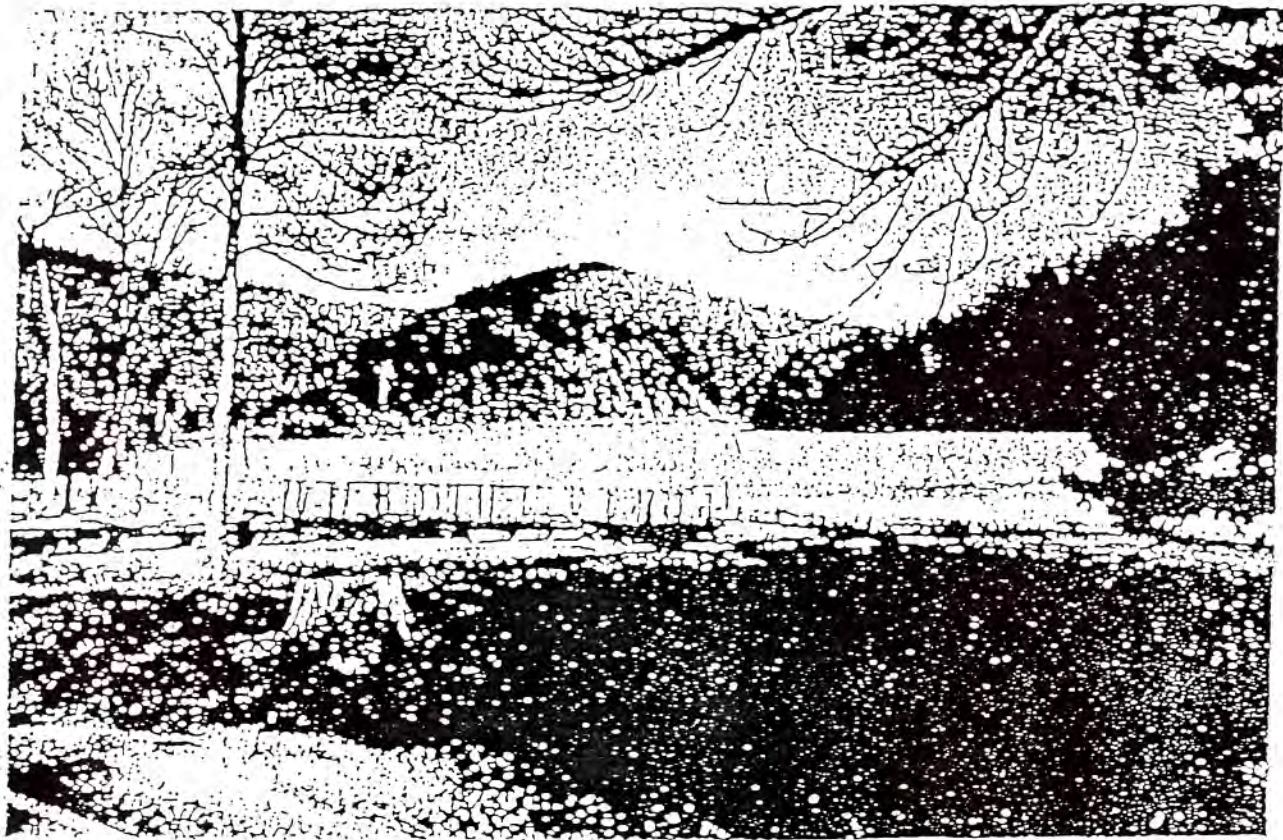
During Wednesday's public meeting, the group listed 57 positive aspects of the lake while telling the Corps they had 49 areas of concern ("dislikes") about the lake. In conclusion, the group listed 31 "visions" (improvements and/or changes) they would like to see take place on Raystown Lake.

In addition to the "wish list" appearing at the beginning of this news story, the group said that a "great need" exists for overnight lodging on the southern end of the lake, additional camping sites, less bureaucracy, a sharing of taxes paid by the Corps with those municipalities (and school districts) bordering the lake, improvements to the Warriors Path State Park and Trough Creek State Park, both of which are used by visitors to the lake and located near the lake.

Also discussed were better enforcement of leases with private concessionaires for the operation of lake facilities; better access to the lake (improvements to highways like the narrow "Little Valley Road" in Carbon and Todd townships); more enforcement of laws regarding boat safety on the lake and misuse of alcohol by boaters and other lake users; control of littering and garbage dumping along the lake; ideas of ways to spur economic development in some of the rural areas along the lake and on the southern end of the lake; expansion of the value of the lake by concentrating on development of its cultural resources (historical attractions and cooperative agreements with other organizations in the area, etc. who are involved in historic preservation activities).

A list of proposed lake developments appearing in the original "master plan" but not completed for various reasons include: Seven Points North (incorporating Jackson Boat Ramp), Hopewell (Township) Recreation area, Paradise Furnace/Mary Ann's Camp, development of a visitor center somewhere along the lake, Upper Corner (near Seven Points area), Hawk's Bridge Woods, Allegrapills Ridge Camp/Aitch Camp, Corbin's Camp, Sheneclift's Camp, Snyder's Camp, Penn's Camp, Forge Camp, Tatum's Camp and Sarah Boat Ramp.

Three previously developed recreational areas on the lake — Pult's Camp, Schoolhouse day-use area and Branch Camp — were closed in 1983 due to budget limitations.



Quiet for now!

The Weaver Falls Boat launching site situated In Hopewell Township, Huntingdon County, a few miles northeast of Saxton, appears quiet on a cold February day. But come Memorial Day when the tourist season opens in "Raystown Country," boaters from near and far will be flocking to the popular recreational facility. Saxton-Broad Top area leaders are encouraging the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to make improvements to the site, including additional parking, night lighting and additional boat launching facilities. (Photo by Ron Morgan)

More Raystown comments presented

Public comment was received by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on Thursday, Jan. 7 regarding a revision of the Raystown Lake Master Plan.

In last week's edition of the *Bulletin*, quite a few of the comments made at the session were published. Unfortunately, a shortage of space prevented us from including all of the testimony. Thus, some additional comments are included in this article.

One resident asked about the sale of unused federal property at Raystown. According to Donald Snyder of the Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers, some parcels of unused property might be sold at some point in the future.

The resident told the Corps that the families who owned the land prior to the development of the lake should be contacted and given the first opportunity to buy any land being sold, before it is offered to the general public.

Several recommendations were made by Gwen Keating, who operates a bed and breakfast facility at Marklesburg. Among her recommendations were:

- *a reduction in the horsepower of boats using the lake as a safety feature, and also as a step in reducing "wake" and shoreline erosion,

- constructing a sidewalk or walking trails from Marklesburg to the Aitch access area to accommodate area residents, particularly the elderly who cannot negotiate primitive trails. She also recommended development of a hiking trail along portions of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad right-of-way adjacent to the lake.

- promoting the development of smaller motels and lodges that compliment the rural setting of the lake area, rather than large scale motel-type developments,

- additional public beaches for swimming at the lake, particularly at the James Creek access area,

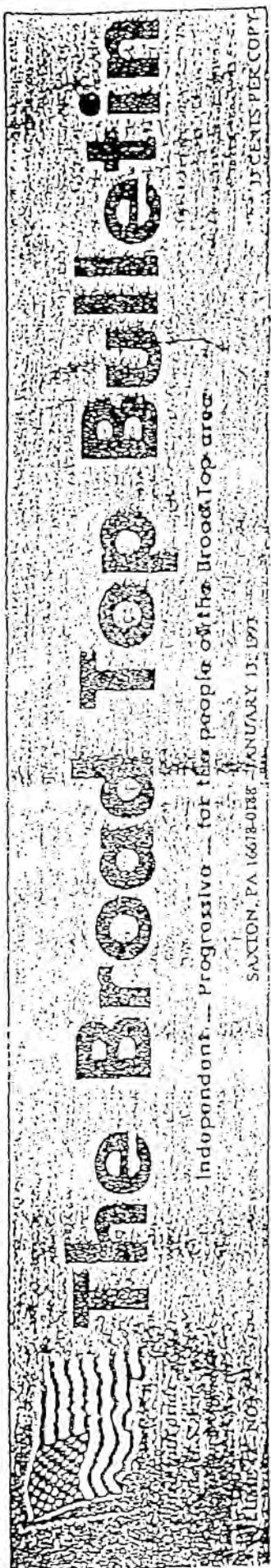
- *a policy discouraging illegal littering and dumping of trash by visitors and boaters in the water and along the shoreline, and

- *the development of additional, seasonal recreational activities, such as ice skating, skiing, cross country skiing, sledding, etc. during the winter months.

Several persons expressed dismay

with the lack of maintenance and development at Trough Creek State Park. They were concerned about the deteriorating buildings, picnic tables, and other facilities. While the Corps has no control over this local park, it was suggested that they encourage the Bureau of State Parks to pay more attention to Trough Creek.

At the conclusion of the session, Snyder thanked the participants for their comments and suggestions. He said additional sessions will be held as the planning process proceeds.



Corps seeks public input on
Raystown Lake master plan

by Jon Baughman

More than 40 business and community leaders and area residents met with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, last Thursday at Happy Hollow Restaurant to discuss revisions to the Raystown Lake Master Plan.

More specifically, the local citizens gathered to tell Corps officials what they would like to see happen at Raystown over the next 20 years.

Under a recent mandate by Congress, the Baltimore District is in the process of revising the Raystown Master Plan, originally drawn up in 1976. While dozens of suggestions were offered at the two-hour session, most people in attendance asked for more development at the southern end of the lake.

The session was sponsored by the Broad Top Ambassadors' Group and was moderated by Guy D. Marocci of Dudley. Representing the Corps were, from Baltimore, Donald Snyder, Cori Brown, and Carol Anderson - Austria; Raystown Lake manager Dwight Beall, and his assistant, Jude Harrington.

In his opening remarks, Beall told the group that the original Raystown master plan was not being abandoned -- "there are still some good ideas in it," -- but it is nearly 20 years out of date. Since 1976 Beall said there have been some major changes in the way

people recreate, as well as changes in government laws and regulations.

For Raystown to continue to develop, some changes are in order.

His sentiments were echoed by Don Snyder, who heads the Raystown study group so the Corps. Noted Snyder, a lot of items proposed in the 1976 master plan were never developed. The Corps will take a look at these items to see what is feasible and what is not.

As the planning process begins, Snyder said his group will seek input and ideas from the public, Corps officials, and Raystown visitors. "We want to look at any and all ideas put forward," he added. "The public involvement process is the first step."

In addition to the Saxon session, a meeting was also held in Huntingdon Thursday afternoon.

Once public comments are received on what residents and visitors would like to see at the lake, the staff will evaluate the ideas, as well as items from the old master plan, and then determine which are feasible. The Corps will look at visitor use, local infrastructure and facilities, local economics, funding, etc. Alternative plans will be developed, then public meetings will be held to discuss them.

A recommended plan will then be formulated, and again, public discussion will take place.

How long will the process take? Snyder said his group hopes to have a

recommended plan by March or April of next year, an "ambitious schedule."

Following the presentation, each person in attendance was given the opportunity to make comments or recommendations; these are highlighted by topic in this article.

New Campgrounds: Several persons in attendance cited the need for expanded campgrounds or new campgrounds, particularly at the southern end of the lake. "We feel neglected at this end of Raystown," noted Saxon mayor Guy Giornesio. Snyder admitted there is a need for more camping areas because Corps facilities are at capacity most of the summer. However, Congress said no funds can be spent to build new campgrounds or expand others. He said future growth will come with the use of "cost-share partners," the lease of potential sites to private developers on a concession basis.

Jon Baughman, representing the Broad Top Chamber of Commerce, suggested that the Corps locate a camping area in Hopewell Twp. near Weaver's Falls, which would bring tourist traffic into the Saxon - Broad Top region. A Hopewell Twp. camping area was proposed in the 1976 plan but never implemented. Puit's Camp - Giornesio asked why Puit's Camp, a former boat-to-shore primitive camping area, could not be

(Continued on Page

Raystown

reopened.

According to Beall, a tentative lease agreement has been reached with Saxton Boy Scout Troop 71 to use Putt's as a boy scout camp.

Retirees - several retired persons in the group said they chose to retire here solely due to the "pristine" quality of the lake. They recommended that more effort be put forth to attract retirees and retirement dollars to the region. One suggested that the Corps sell off "lake view lots." (Sale of property on the lake shore is not permitted by the Corps).

Weavers Falls Boat Launch needs a larger parking area and better lighting at night, according to Mayor Giornesto. Saxton Borough Council president E. Paul Hamman suggested that a swimming area be developed at Weaver's Falls because there are so few public beaches on the lake.

Raystown Drawdown - several persons were concerned about the drawdown of the water level in the lake in 1991. According to Beall, the drought was a "freak of nature" and may not happen again. He said the release of water downstream is not solely determined by the Corps, but by a combination of federal and state agencies. He told the group that the management plan for Raystown will reattempt to address the drawdown issue so that the effects can be minimized in the future.

Noted Snyder, "Beall did everything in his power, including personal contacts with federal officials, to minimize the drawdown, but ultimately the decision came from higher up."

Congressman Shuster has already submitted his recommendations for items he would like to see in the Raystown update.

According to Snyder, the Congressman would like to see economic growth in the area around the lake, additional infrastructure (roads, sewer and water projects, etc.), and the private development of new facilities on the lake. He said Shuster wants the Corps to invest in facilities

in both Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, thus giving added incentive for development on the southern end.

Liquor Licenses - Saxton businessman Dean Taylor stated that no major developer will spend any money at Raystown for facilities such as a convention center, unless they can sell liquor. Referring to the fact that most townships surrounding the lake are "dry," Taylor said a few people are hurting the development potential of the entire region. He said that, since Raystown is a federal project, the Corps could allow the sale of liquor on federal lands even if the township is dry.

Snyder said Taylor was correct, but the Assistant Secretary of the Army has set a policy that the Corps will follow the wishes of local residents. Thus, if a municipality is dry, the Corps will follow that policy.

Several others in attendance expressed reservation over the sale of alcoholic beverages, pointing to the number of boating accidents caused by intoxication.

Removal of sediment (sand bars) at Weaver's Bridge at the southern end of the lake was addressed by Tom Black of Saxton. The sand bars have been building up due to sediment being washed into the lake. Black and others had met with Beall a year ago but were frustrated by a lack of progress on the matter.

Beall stated that it was a slow process, and that base line surveys had been completed in November to compare the current sediment buildup with conditions at Weaver's Bridge in 1976. Following the surveys, it was estimated that it would cost about \$50,000 to remove the sand bars. "We are progressing slowly on the problem," he added.

DER Regulations - several persons were critical of Dept. of Environmental Resources regulations regarding on-lot sewage permits and planning modules that make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to build in the areas around the lake. "Only the largest developers can afford the costs," one person commented. While this is not a Corps of Engineers problem, Marcocci urged the Corps to be in contact with DER to pro-

George Weigle, Todd Twp. resident asked if additional revenues would flow to local municipalities if additional facilities were developed at Raystown. He said approximately \$20,000 a year is paid to Huntingdon County "in lieu of taxes" to compensate them for the taxable real estate lost when the lake was developed. A small fraction of the money is shared with four townships. Weigle suggested that all municipalities bordering the lake, plus school districts, should share in the revenue.

According to Snyder, the Corps pays 75 percent of all rent from concessions to Huntingdon County, "in lieu of taxes." The county determines how it is allocated. If additional concessions are developed, the payments would increase accordingly.

New Infrastructure - Mary Gates of Dudley, a member of the Broad Top Area Planning Task Force, said roads and infrastructure are badly needed along the southern end of the lake. She pointed to Route 994 and the Little Valley Road as examples of narrow roads that are a hazard because of the boat and camper traffic. She added that little growth will take place in this area without the construction of water and sewer lines.

Group brainstorms 'Lake' wish list

By ROBERT MULL
Contributing Writer

A deep-shaft "underwater observational center" for Lake Raystown was probably the most fanciful suggestion. Others included a small-craft marina for fishermen, liquor licensing, a centralized reservation system for campgrounds, a conference center and a permanent citizens' advisory board.

These suggestions, fanciful and otherwise, were elicited by the Raystown Lake Planning Committee in a Thursday afternoon brainstorming session. Attending the meeting were two key staff members of the Baltimore District Office of the Army Corps of Engineers, Donald Snyder and Carol Anderson-Austra. Frank Burgraff, a planner with the Bedford County Planning Commission, joined the out-of-towners and 11 local hosts.

The last full-scale master plan for Lake Raystown was drawn-up in 1976; the purpose of this meeting was to update that plan with either marginal or significant modifications. A completion date of March 1994, has been targeted for final resolution of whatever amendments the Raystown Committee might add.

Carol Anderson-Austra conducted the brainstorming session which began with a listing of the "best" and "worst" attributes of the lake region. Among the positive contributions

was the increase in tourism revenues, the aesthetic appeal of the lake, the fact that much of the recreational area was "free" for local area residents, and the relatively "non-commercial" atmosphere which exists in spite of the small but substantial economy of the region.

On the negative side, the committee listed, in part, the "inaccessibility" of the lake, abuse of "no-wake" regulations, beach erosion, lack of public transportation and too few marked trails.

A constant theme throughout the meeting was the dearth of available governmental money which could be used in conjunction with private-sector funds for developing the region. Mechanisms for bridging these difficulties received high priority.

Following the listing of attributes, the committee was then directed to develop a list of issues, problems, and concerns about the Raystown Lake. The partnership funding question, noted above, was joined to an agenda of other dilemmas: environmental concerns versus land development, private versus public interests, population impact, loss of local control and other pertinent issues.

Finally, towards the end of the nearly three hour session, the committee created a list of significant projects that might be included in the Raystown Lake masterplan. Everything from the "deep tunnel underwa-

ter observation center" to the construction of more rental cabins was "prioritized" for later use.

Richard Stahl, in a conversation with The Daily News, noted that the real value of this kind of meeting was this: "We can say what kinds of things might be happening so that we can regulate the things that we don't want to happen."

'master plan' past due for revision

By JAY SHUCK

Daily News Staff Writer

Congressman E.G. Bud Shuster was in Huntingdon yesterday to give a luncheon address before a group of area business leaders. As he marveled aloud about the "absolutely extraordinary" changes in the world, his audience waited for news of local interest.

When he turned his remarks to the homefront, Shuster predicted that there was no greater than a 30 percent chance that the new five-year federal surface transportation act, which he had helped draft, would become law this year. "That's not the end of the world," said the House member. He predicted that despite its poor reception by Congress and the Administration this year, the act stood a very good chance of being adopted in 1992.

The federal highway plan, said Shuster, would designate Route 22 as part of the National Highway System, and it contained money for a Water Street bypass and a new bridge in Todd Township.

(Con't from Page 1)

Shuster noted that regardless of the outcome of the water reallocation study now underway at Raystown, any plan to sell water stored at the lake to downstream users cannot take effect without Congressional approval, thanks to watchdog legislation that he had authored.

Jobs, please

During a question-and-answer period, the first member of the audience to speak said that according to the most recent figures (for July), Huntingdon County had the highest unemployment rate in the state. "You could maybe get us an employer up here or something?" asked the businessman.

Shuster responded that the best way to boost employment was to keep taxes low and regulations unburdensome at

both the federal and state levels. Another way to improve business was to "build assets" such as highways.

He said that local businesses would be helped by the completion of the construction of Route 522, where much of the work done to date has been paid for with federal monies. He mentioned that the two sections of the highway remaining to be reconstructed had dropped in ranking on the state's 12-year highway and bridge construction program. "We've got to try to reason with (state transportation) Secretary Yerusalim and others in Harrisburg to move them up," said Shuster.

He said another way to improve the local economy was to take advantage of Raystown Lake, an "extraordinary asset" he thought was being underused. "We've only scratched the tip of the opportunities there; so I would hope with very carefully controlled development, that we can see more development out there to encourage more recreational dollars to flow into Huntingdon County and northern Bedford County as well."

Wetlands

Asked his opinion on wetlands regulations, Shuster said he strongly supports the elimination of "bizarre" regulations that allow an agency to restrict the use of "mudholes" and land "we only 15 days a year" because they qualify as "wetlands."

Shuster said he also believed it unconstitutional to restrict usage of private land without paying compensation in return.

The congressman added that some areas, particularly coastal regions, deserved protection from development.

EBT

After Shuster referred to Raystown Lake as a "jewel" in the region, Commissioner Lee Wilson said that "another jewel" was the East Broad Top Railroad, and he asked what the congressman thought of the EBT.

Shuster said, "Absolutely, I agree with that and I support it. And the whole Broad Top area, I think, needs to be supported." Evidently he didn't understand that Wilson was referring to the railroad. Some people, including mem-

bers of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, which manages the America's Industrial Heritage Project, have proposed that the railroad be made a national park.

Shuster noted that he was scheduled to meet earlier in the day at Raystown Lake with Col. Frank Finch, chief of the Baltimore District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, but the meeting was canceled after the colonial's helicopter got "socked in" at Baltimore.

One of the issues he wanted to discuss with Finch was the revision of the long-range "master plan" for Raystown Lake. The congressman said plans needed to be developed to increase the number of recreational facilities at the lake without jeopardizing the "beautiful, pristine" environment.

Shuster said that he would try to secure funding this year for revision of the plan and that he would reschedule his appointment with Col. Finch so that the two could meet in Washington, D.C.

(Con't on Page 2)

THE DAILY NEWS, Huntingdon, Saxton, Mount Union, Orbisonia, Pa., Wednesday, September 11, 1991

World still dangerous

Shuster began his remarks by recapping world events of recent years and declaring that the United States could take credit for prompting many of the changes by supporting dissident groups advocating democracy and by maintaining a strong military.

But, warned Shuster, "It's still a very dangerous world in which we live." He said the U.S. had to be on guard against Third World nations promoting terrorism and seeking to acquire weapons of mass destruction.

He lauded the president and the conservatives in Congress for taking a hard-line stance against Iraq ("Hussein could have brought us to our knees economically...") and credited the "Catholic Church and the CIA" for bracing Solidarity while the group pushed for Poland's independence.

Shuster, a member of the House intelligence committee, said that for six months prior to the coup in the Soviet Union the intelligence community "knew something drastic was going to happen." What they didn't predict, said Shuster, was that the coup would fail due to confused loyalties in the armed forces and in the KGB.

Shuster said now it was time to turn the country's attention "homeward" to domestic problems, especially the nation's deteriorating "infrastructure": highways, transportation systems, water sources, and sewer and water systems.

Shuster also made visits to Bedford and Mifflin counties on Tuesday.

Raystown Lake Master Plan underway

By MARLENE SAMPLE

Daily News Staff Writer

It will be a two-year process, but the first steps for a new Raystown Lake Master Plan were taken Thursday.

Raystown Lake project manager Dwight Beal told members of the Raystown Lake Planning Committee that the appropriations for the study were approved. Beal reported that \$600,000 has been allocated for the new plan — the first since the original master plan in 1975.

The Army Corps of Engineers will be developing the plan with input from the planning committee, as well as from the public as a whole.

"We will go through a series of reviews before it is approved," Beal said, explaining that the plan will be scrutinized by several agencies, including the Game Commission and the Fish and Wildlife Commission. "We are going to find a good balance between development and resources."

And Congressman Bud Shuster (9th district) has taken additional steps to ensure that any major changes at the lake are studied carefully before they're implemented.

According to a spokesperson from his office, Shuster had a provision included in the Water Resource Development Act which requires Congressional approval for any major changes at Raystown Lake, prior to implementation.

The act has already been approved in the House and the Senate and the Shuster spokesman said he expected President Bush to sign it.

"As he did with the allocation study, it is important to him (Shuster) that there is local input and that they are listened to," the spokesperson explained. Calling the provision a catch-all, Shuster's office said it was the congressman's way of letting the public be heard.

When told of the provision, Planning Committee Chairman Richard Stahl said he was not surprised.

"It sounds similar to the reallocation study," Stahl said. "It's really no different from what he has said in the past. It does add another legal hurdle."

Stahl explained that during the reallocation study (to determine if

water from Raystown Lake should be reallocated to supply the Chesapeake Bay area), Shuster had argued that with Congressional approval no one bureaucrat would be making the decision.

The new master plan is expected to include a computerized map, called Geographic Information System (GIS). The GIS cost is estimated at 16 percent of the total plan. Studies on regional demand for recreation and economic impact is also expected to absorb 16 percent of the cost, in addition to concept plans and cost estimates.

"We want a master plan this time that is achievable and realistic rather than one that is nice to have but we know it will never happen," Beal told the committee.

In the old master plan there were a lot of smaller sites which have since been found to be unsuitable (such as some of the proposed camping sites lining Terrace Mountain).

Beal explained that the committee should survey what exists today and determine what should stay and what should be changed.

"As a general rule we want to keep the natural areas of the lake natural and have development in other areas," committee member Michael Keating said. "We have a pretty good idea from the public what we don't want. I would like to know what John Q. Public would like to see."

Stahl expressed concern in keeping the lines of communication open with the public. The makeup of the committee includes resource agencies, individuals with scientific background, economic development, local government and citizens from the community.

Third time's a charm

Hydroelectric proponents were not deterred. In the spring of the following year, the Allegheny Rural Electric Cooperative and the Pennsylvania Electric Company jointly filed applications with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to build a run-of-the-river hydro-power station just below the breast of the dam.

Unlike the previously proposed stations, the turbines in this project would be spun only by water that would otherwise exit over the dam's spillways, eliminating the threat of significant water fluctuations.

Allegheny Electric Cooperative, the wholesale power supplier for 14 rural electric cooperatives in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, had been an advocate since the beginning for hydropower at Raystown Lake. Penelec, formerly a foe of hydroelectric at Raystown, apparently changed its opinion in light of dramatically increased demands for power and the discovery that nuclear power was both controversial and costly. Also, the utilities would now own the power station when previously the Corps would have controlled it.

Although some concern was expressed about the effect of the station on recreation below the dam, local opposition was minimal. Pennsylvania Fish Commission studies gave no indication that the lake's fish population would be harmed by the plant. No lands

would be taken; no more tax base would be lost. Water levels would be the same as if the station weren't there. Local organizations such as Huntingdon Business and Industry and the Huntingdon County Tourist Promotion Agency had no objections to the project.

The companies filed their application in March of 1980 and got their go-ahead in November of 1982.

When ground was broken for the project on Aug. 26, 1985, Allegheny Electric was alone in the spotlight. Penelec and its parent, General Public Utilities (GPU), had stepped aside to tend their wounds following the nuclear near-disaster at Three Mile Island.

Getting to work

Construction of the plant involved drilling and blasting an approximately 900-ft. long, 12-ft. wide tunnel beneath the dam's visitors' pavilion to carry lake water to the lower side of the dam. That tunnel, lined with concrete, then

connected to a 550-ft. "penstock," a 12-ft. wide metal pipe buried underground to carry the water the rest of the way to the power station.

The regret of all long-time supporters of hydro at Raystown was that penstocks and a water intake tower were not included in the original construction of the dam. However, no one could be sure at that time that the penstocks or tower would ever be needed.

One of the objections to the previously proposed design, the pumped-storage plant, was that the water level in the lake would have been dropped about 40 feet for several months during construction. No comparable inconvenience was required by the run-of-the-river plant. To erect the water intake tower, the contractor constructed a huge, water-tight cofferdam or "box" in about 30-ft. deep water, pumped the water out and then built the tower inside.

The 80-ft. high powerhouse was constructed so that only about half of it shows above ground. It houses two turbines with a maximum generating capacity of 21 megawatts and can produce enough electricity to service about 8,500 homes.

The entire facility was built without notable incident. Testing of the facility began in April of 1988, and commercial production of electricity started two months later.

In honor of Matson

At an invitation-only ceremony on Aug. 31, 1988, the \$41-million facility was dedicated as the William F. Matson Generating Station. It was named for the former president of Allegheny Rural Electric Cooperative and the Pennsylvania Rural Electric Association who had refused to drop the torch for hydropower at the lake. Matson died not long before ground was broken for the station.

Hindsight suggests that the electric utilities probably did us all an economic favor by opposing the original hydro design. Local people were too awed by the whole project to consider what effect water drawdowns from a massive station would have on recreation at the lake. By the time pumped-storage was suggested, everyone knew the recreational benefits at risk.

In the end, the project came full circle: back to the run-of-the-river

design that had worked reliably on the branch for decades before.

Hydro reconsidered

The question of adding a hydro-electric generating station at Raystown resurfaced during the fuel-hungry days of the early 1970s, after the Arab oil-producing countries cut off supplies to

United States. A hydro-electric feasibility study of Raystown was ordered by the Committee on Public Works of the United States House of Representatives in April of 1974.

The Corps of Engineers, assigned to do the study, focused its attention on a "pumped storage" rather than conventional design.

The pumped storage operation required building a second dam and reservoir in Little Trough Creek Valley, separated from Raystown Lake by Terrace Mountain.

This dam, fed by the Little Trough Creek, was to be 115 feet high and 5,000 feet long. The reservoir in the valley would cover about 1,690 acres, and another 1,100 acres would be used as a buffer zone.

Lost during construction would be 23 homes and an historic schoolhouse.

The Corps envisioned water being pumped daily from Raystown Lake to the higher reservoir, and then, when electricity demand was highest, the water would be released through tunnels back into the lake, passing through power-generating turbines beneath Terrace Mountain. The water

would reenter the lake in the vicinity of marker No. 4, not far from the "liffs."

Operating an average seven hours a day, the power station, with a capacity of 500 megawatts, would produce \$40 million kilowatt hours (kwh) of electricity per year. Oddly enough, it would require more power yearly — 1,112 million kwh — to pump water into the upper reservoir.

The financial benefit of the project was to come from its being able to produce electricity during the time of day that power was most expensive and most in demand, while the pumping would be done when power was cheapest and least in demand (nights and weekends).

The total cost of the project was estimated to be \$203 million.

It won't hurt

According to the Corps, the effect on wildlife and recreation at Raystown Lake would be minimal. (No recreation

would be allowed on the smaller reservoir.) It estimated that pumping might cause the water level at Raystown to vary between one-half and one foot per day, changing no more than a foot to a foot and one-half per week.

As part of the feasibility study, the Corps sponsored three public meetings: in 1975, in 1976 and the last in January of 1978. By the date of the final meeting, local opinion had turned decidedly against the project.

Among those speaking in opposition at the last hearing were the mayor of Altoona, the Huntingdon County Planning Commission, Huntingdon Business and Industry, the Bedford and Huntingdon tourist promotion agencies, the president of Juniata College, the publisher of The Daily News, the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Huntingdon County Environmental Advisory Board, the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, and the Gladfelter Pulp and Paper Company.

Among those speaking in favor were rural electric cooperatives, the Pennsylvania State Grange and the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. These groups stressed that the soaring demand for power required new sources of electricity. It would be irresponsible, they argued, to waste the generating potential of the lake.

Risking a good thing

Those against the project were skeptical of assurances that the proven benefits of the lake — recreation (including fishing) and tourism — wouldn't be jeopardized. Others questioned the Corps' assertion that the project would pay for itself.

Although the power station wouldn't affect flood control, some believed that the station would interfere with one of Raystown Lake's other original purposes: to augment water flow in the Raystown Branch and in the Juniata. Water being pumped to the upper reservoir couldn't be used to raise water levels downstream during dry spells.

Congressman Bud Shuster, who withdrew his support for the project shortly after the last public meeting, best summarized the conclusion of many: "...I would rather err, on the side of preserving what we have, rather than run the risk of destroying an existing asset in exchange for hoped-for future

benefits."

The General Public Utilities Corporation (GPU) and its Pennsylvania operating companies, Penelec and Met-Ed, sent letters to the Corps suggesting that Raystown Dam would best serve the public by storing water until those times when it was needed much further downstream, such as in the Baltimore area, for power generation and municipal water supplies.

In August of 1979, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, an independent review agency within the Corps of Engineers, put the issue of pumped-storage hydro-electric generation to rest by announcing that it couldn't recommend federal participation in such a project due to a lack of local support.

(Next page.)

Raystown: A History of Hydroelectric

BY JAY SHUCK

Daily News Staff Writer

This is the second of a series of articles about Raystown Lake, 15 years after its dedication.

In 1960, when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers unveiled its tentative plans

a new Raystown Dam, one of the stated purposes of the reservoir was to generate hydroelectric power. The "old" dam was producing power at the time; so no one should have been surprised that the larger dam would incorporate hydropower. The new plant, however, would be publicly owned.

The first power dam on the Raystown Branch was the product of private enterprise. It was conceived in 1906 when ten area men formed the Raystown Water Power Company. The corporation financed the construction of the dam, which took from 1907 to 1912 to build. Men (mostly Italian immigrants) and horses provided the muscle to hold back the waters of the Raystown Branch.

The dam underwent two purchases and one merger before it became the property of the Pennsylvania Electric Company in 1946. The plant remained active until work began on the new lake. In April of 1971, after Penelec crews had salvaged what they wanted from the power station, the concrete

dam was punctured by a blast of

mite.

The blasting was done to lower water by several feet upstream, not to demolish the dam. Most of the structure still stands. Professional divers can still walk its length about 126 feet below the surface of the lake and see the three abandoned turbines in the submerged power house.

Much bigger

As proposed by the Corps of Engineers, the plant to be incorporated into the construction of the new dam was to have three turbines fed from water coming through three penstocks, or tunnels. The maximum capacity of the station would have been 270 megawatts, compared to 2.1 megawatts for the old dam.

The tunnels would have been located in the rocky abutment on the south side of the earthen dam, in the area where the penstocks are now, underneath the visitors' pavilion.

Water would have fed the turbines in relatively brief bursts, lasting approximately one and one-quarter hours per day during "peak" periods of demand.

Because of the sporadic releases of water, a smaller dam would have been built downstream in order to hold and then release the water more smoothly into the Juniata.

Penelec against

The Pennsylvania Electric Company (Penelec) was steadfastly against the plan. According to statements made by the company before members of Congress and to the public, it was the company's opinion that taxpayers shouldn't be burdened by a project the company claimed to be uneconomical. The electric company said it could itself build more productive stations much more cheaply.

In addition, claimed the utility, the inclusion of a station at the dam would impair other aspects of the project: a reservoir storing water for power generation would have less capacity to store flood waters, and daily drawdowns of water to spin the turbines would degrade recreational use of the lake.

The prime motivation for the company's outspokenness was fear of the government's producing power in the domain of private utilities, even though the Corps indicated it would sell its power to the private companies.

Flexes muscle

The electric company made it clear to proponents of the dam that it would use its ample political clout to oppose the entire project unless the power station was eliminated. Local and state officials were more interested in flood control and recreation, so rather than risk losing the entire project, they decided not to challenge the company. Even the pro-hydro rural electric cooperatives kept quiet rather than risk the entire project.

The abandoned Corps had to advocate hydropower by itself. The Corps, however, couldn't say with certainty to Congressional members that there weren't or wouldn't soon be cheaper means for producing electricity. At the time, nuclear power offered the promise of bargain-rate electricity.

In 1962, the estimated cost of the Raystown project with hydropower was approximately \$77 million. Without hydro, the cost dropped to \$32 million. If the water intake tower and

penstocks were included, in expectation that someday a hydro-electric station would be added, the cost would have been approximately \$45 million.

Cost vs. benefit

The Corps was able to tell Congressional members that the project would pay for itself within 50 years if either the hydro station were completely built or if none of it were constructed — one or the other. The project would not, however, recover its costs within 50 years if the intake tower and penstocks alone were constructed in anticipation of future hydropower.

The Corps wanted Congress to authorize the entire project, including the power plant, even though the Corps admitted it wasn't sure itself it would build the plant. The Corps said it would study the feasibility of power station some more and make a decision before construction of the dam began.

Pressure from the electric utilities and the Corps' own wishy-washyness resulted in the project's being approved in 1962 minus all aspects of hydropower. The Corps was given the option of asking later for separate authorization of the hydro-electric facilities — whenever the Corps could unwaveringly justify the expense.

(Next page.)

subcommittee decided to start questioning the value of the Raystown project. Senator Allen Ellender, who had politically supported the project for the previous six years, said he was outraged that recreational benefits were being cited as the prime justification for the project. Some suspected that the senator was being stubborn in order to wrangle future favors from colleagues that wanted the project. For whatever reason, his dissent eventually, quietly disappeared.

Put to the test

After that crisis, funding for the project continued without notable incident. Had others loudly opposed the project, they would have been silenced by irrefutable proof of lake's value: the amount of damage it prevented during the Flood of 1972.

In June of '72, three months before the dam was "topped off," it was put to the test by the rains of Tropical Storm Agnes. At the time it was estimated that the dam withheld enough water to prevent damage along the Juniata and lower Susquehanna rivers totaling \$60 million dollars. (A later estimate was approximately \$48 million.)

An American tale

One of the project's biggest backers was the American Viscose Corporation, located along the Juniata River at Lewistown. It was for fear of a flood such as the one in 1972 that American Viscose, a rayon and polyester manufacturer, that the company ardently supported the Raystown project. Officials of the company served prominently on the Mifflin County flood control committee, and the company even provided the services of its professional lobbyists in Washington to assist the proponents speaking before the Congressional subcommittees.

American Viscose had been badly hurt by previous floods, and it wanted to prevent further losses. Once the Raystown project seemed assured, the company built an expansive addition, which at its peak employed about 3,000 people.

Ironically, the Flood of '72 practically wiped out the plant again. The company shut down part of its Lewistown operation, and now its industrial descendant, Avtex Fibers, employs around 500.

Quick dividend

Even though American Viscose fared poorly from the flood, the dam prevented enough damage elsewhere to justify its cost of construction. According to current Corps figures, the dam has to date prevented \$80,318,000 in damage downstream.

The cost of constructing the dam and its initial group of recreational facilities was only — if you can say *only* while talking about millions — \$76,000,000.

There's little doubt that the part the dam played in the Flood of '72 allowed backers of the project to feel more assured of their cause, especially in light of the number of people who lost their properties. Without the trial by tropical storm, area residents would have had to rely only on the promise of economic prosperity to justify a project that divided many in the county.

The proponents could finally take their bow on June 6, 1974, when (then) Vice-President Gerald Ford came to Huntingdon County to dedicate the project. The vice-president, who was to become president two months later, paid tribute to all those who worked to complete the majestic project.

Standing atop the breast of the dam, he also remembered those who, without choice, lost their homes, cottages and farms to the lake: "Our thanks go to these people who made the real sacrifice so that this project could be built."

Next Saturday: a history of hydroelectric power generation at Raystown Lake.

numerous tough questions about dam design and safety, anticipated water level fluctuations, compensation for property, loss of local tax bases and the practicality of hydroelectric generation.

Sides form

For those people both for and against new dam, the public meeting was their to start rallying support.

The following month, HB&I board members voted to back the project, but even before the vote took place, some members began circulating a petition in support of the dam. Area leaders in government and industry, service organizations, social organizations, business associations and HB&I's sister organizations around the county were asked to gather names and submit letters to state and federal bodies in favor of the lake.

On a smaller scale, those opposed, many standing to lose cherished property, also petitioned the higher powers to support their cause.

Opposition was not reserved to property owners alone. For example, someone wrote Thomas Grier at the Grier School, asking for his name and those of his students on a supportive petition. Grier wrote back saying he regretted that he couldn't accommodate the request because he was against the project. He believed that the Corps was wrong to weigh information from the 1936 flood so heavily in its studies; that taxpayers around the country shouldn't be expected to pay for a localized project; and that private enterprise had a quite successful at developing the existing dam.

Raise your voice

Lobbying was an important factor in the fate of the project because no governmental body, including the Corps of Engineers, could support building a reservoir without significant public backing. The Baltimore District of the Corps had yet to finish its feasibility studies, following which all levels of the Corps had to sanction the project. After that it had to overcome several Congressional challenges before being "authorized" by the House and Senate.

Proponents were able to present Congress with a list of over 10,000 signatures of supporters. On the other hand, an opposing group placed before Congressional members a pile of petitions they said contained names of

7,500 against.

Huntingdon County proponents found they had forceful allies in neighboring Mifflin County. Having formed a flood control committee shortly after the 1936 flood, Mifflin County was anxious to back the Raystown project. Representatives of Mifflin and Huntingdon counties jointly formed the Juniata Mountains Development Association in January of 1961 in order to promote the creation of the reservoir and improvements to Route 22.

Eventually supporters of the project included the state legislature and the governor. A U.S. senator from Pennsylvania, Joseph Clark, has been credited as being the prime political force behind the project. Pennsylvania Congressman Irving Whalley, whose support was at first lukewarm, eventually became an active promoter of the new dam.

First hurdle cleared

To make a long lobbying story short, the project was authorized for construction — minus the hydro-electric station — under the general provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1962. Authorization meant the project could be built, not that it would be. Congress would have to appropriate funds for the project each year that money was needed for design and construction.

To get that money, the Corps of Engineers, state officials, members of Congress and representatives of central Pennsylvania counties had to testify before or submit written statements to the Senate and House public works subcommittees, which advised the Senate and House appropriations committees.

Arthur Neary Sr. of Huntingdon, who spoke several times before those committees on behalf of Huntingdon Business and Industry, said that making a case for the reservoir before the subcommittees was no easy task.

Making a case

According to Neary, the advocates stressed the need for flood control in the Juniata River Basin and the financial benefits the dam would have for an economically depressed area. The legislators had to be convinced that Raystown wasn't a "pork barrel" project.

Neary recalls that questioning by the legislators was sometimes tough. He remembers getting a tongue-lashing

from one subcommittee member — a member he respected — who couldn't understand why Neary and others in the area had once supported a congressman who had been dead set against the Raystown project. "I felt about this big," recalls Neary, holding his thumb and index finger close together.

He remembers another time when testimony before a panel was made painful by the sudden death a few hours earlier of Ray Isenburg, then HB&I executive director, who was with Neary and the rest of the delegation in Washington.

The money comes

Despite an initial lack of unity among Pennsylvania congressmen, the backers were successful in getting a modest appropriation for design for fiscal year 1963-64. After that, the proponents became better organized, and the project continued to get money for design. The amount appropriated the first three years for the project was, each year, less than \$1 million. After that, when the purchase of property and initial construction began, the amounts jumped significantly:

1966-67	\$ 1.5	million;
1967-68	\$ 2.7	million;
1968-69	\$ 4.37	million;
1969-70	\$ 8.4	million;
1970-71	\$13.7	million;
1971-72	\$14	million;
1972-73	\$15.8	million;
1973-74	\$4.9	million;
1974-75	\$2.4	million;
1975-76	\$6.4	million.

A matter of time

According to former Forests and Waters (DER) Secretary Goddard, once construction began on the lake, there was little doubt that the project would be completed. What remained unknown was how fast money would be forthcoming. The substantial figures listed above don't hint of the yearly competitions before the appropriations committees for funds.

During the 1960s, much of the federal government's money was being diverted to fight the Vietnam War, to finance the "war on poverty," and to find a way to land a man on the moon. In addition, the country was suffering a bout of inflation.

To make matters worse, in early 1968, a year before the official groundbreaking was held, the chairman of the Senate public works appropriation

Raystown: A General History

BY JAY SHUCK

Daily News Staff Writer

If asked to draw a map of Pennsylvania, you could probably come up with a recognizable sketch: a shoebox lying on its side, with a chimney in the upper left and a bunch of zig-zags along the edge. The outline would be recognizable, but the scale would be off and the shape would lack detail.

For the next several Saturdays, The Daily News is going to draw a "map" of a lake — Raystown Lake. Our interest was sparked by the realization that it was 15 years ago that the lake was dedicated (June 16) and 15 years ago that the reservoir reached the minimum recreational pool level (December 29).

It doesn't seem like a long time to us, but many of our readers never knew the "old" Raystown Dam or of the controversial campaign to build the biggest manmade lake situated within the state's boundaries.

Our sketch is rough. And, as with most maps, it was drawn from the viewpoint of the "victors." Those of you familiar with some of the "map's" boundaries are welcome to send us details as you remember them. In the end, maybe we'll have some ideas about the shape we'd like the lake to have in the future.

After the Great Flood,

According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the flood control possibilities of the Raystown Branch were first studied in earnest by the Corps during the devastating flood of June, 1936. After the flood, Congress ordered a study of the entire Susquehanna River Basin, and two subsequent studies, ordered in 1944 and 1954, instructed the Corps to investigate flood and other water resource problems along the Juniata River, including the possibility of building a Raystown Branch reservoir.

According to the Corps, the branch was an attractive site for a reservoir because the area was relatively undeveloped; no railroads or major highways followed the stream; the surrounding land was steeply sloped and, most importantly, the Raystown Branch had a drainage area of 963 square miles, almost one-third that of the entire Juniata River Basin (the area from which all drains into the Juniata River).

Some residents of the county knew that these studies had been done, but the

results apparently hadn't been publicized.

Enter HB&I

One of those aware of the ongoing studies was John C. Horn of Alexandria. Horn was a member of Huntingdon Business and Industry (HB&I), which had been formed in 1959 as a successor to the inactive Huntingdon Chamber of Commerce. Although most of HB&I's attention was directed toward retail promotion and the birth of the Huntingdon Industrial Park, the organization's area development committee, headed by Horn, decided to track down the Raystown reservoir reports.

Upon questioning the Baltimore District of the Corps about its investigations, the committee learned that the Corps' studies indicated that a multi-purpose dam could be built along the branch and would benefit the area in several ways, in addition to flood control.

But, the Corps told the HB&I inquisitors that the project was idle for lack of a champion.

Horn recalls that his committee then questioned Pennsylvania's secretary of the Department of Forests and Waters (now Department of Environmental Resources) about his opinion regarding a Raystown reservoir. They found the secretary, Dr. Maurice Goddard, gungho for the project. His department had been considering a series of smaller flood control measures for the Juniata basin, but he favored the larger federal project.

It's hard to determine which organization played the most prominent roll in getting the Raystown project moving — the Corps, the Department of Forests and Waters, or Huntingdon Business and Industry — but unquestionably by the end of 1960 all three organizations were working together to get the reservoir off the drawing board.

Public Introduction

The project's debut was held Nov. 30, 1960, at Juniata College. Approximately 900 people filled Oller Hall for the first public presentation of the Corps' findings and suggestions.

Representatives of the Corps and the state Department of Forest and Waters had been asked by HB&I to make the presentation so that the three organizations could gauge the community's interest in the project.

At this point, the Corps' plans were sketchy, and Col. Warren Johnson, Baltimore District engineer, said he was "not trying to sell the project; I am just presenting the facts."

The public learned that the Corps was interested in building a multi-purpose dam, one used for flood control, water quality control, recreation and hydroelectric power generation.

Johnson said that in the event of rains equal to those that caused the Flood of 1936, a new dam would lower the level of the Juniata River six feet in Mount Union (preventing 93 percent of the 1936 damage) and seven feet in Lewisburg (preventing 77 percent of the previous damage).

The hydroelectric plant would be capable of producing 109 million kilowatt hours of electricity per year. Electricity from the plant would be sold to utilities for resale to the public. The inclusion of hydroelectric in the project would require the construction of a second, smaller dam farther down the Raystown Branch to regulate the amount and condition of the branch's water before it entered the Juniata River.

Goodbye, cottages

Department of Forests and Waters Secretary Goddard told the audience that private dwellings would not be permitted along the shoreline because of the reservoir's fluctuating water level (caused by power generation and flood control) and because the state wanted the public to have access to most of the lake.

Goddard added that the state was willing to manage the lands along the shoreline.

Other proposed benefits of the project were low-flow augmentation of the Juniata River (pouring more water into it during dry spells) and the creation, in the words of Col. Johnson, of "one of the best recreational areas in the state."

Goddard, Johnson and their assistants weren't the only ones to speak. Apparently enough information about the project had reached the public in advance of the meeting to spark the creation of an opposing organization, the Associated Action Committee for the Preservation of the Old Raystown Dam.

The committee asked the speakers

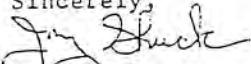
820 Fifth Street
Huntingdon, PA 16652
December 3, 1992

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Don Snyder
CENAB-OP-PN
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21012

Dear Mr. Snyder:

Enclosed is a series of seven article about Raystown Lake written in December and January of 1989-90. Topics covered by the articles are its history, affect on the local economy, future development, recreational opportunities and lingering resentment by former property owners.

The articles are flawed both in form and content, but, nevertheless, they serve as a good beginner's guide to Raystown Lake. Of the hundreds of articles I've written, I'm most proud of this series. I hope you find it beneficial.

Sincerely,

Jay Shack
Raystown Committee Member

Fishing at Raystown

BY WES BOWER
Daily News Columnist

This is the third of a series of articles about Raystown Lake, 15 years after its dedication.

The Raystown Lake project is no longer in its infancy. A decade and a half have passed by, and Huntingdon County anglers have had ample opportunity to explore and enjoy this 8,300-acre impoundment.

Few sportsmen would deny that fishing at the lake has undergone numerous changes. Some of these transitions have been welcome, while other "happenings" have disappointed various outdoor constituents.

Has Raystown Lake, like wholesome milk, gone sour with age? Or, perhaps, is this impoundment, like vintage wine, improving with time?

The old adage "beauty is in the eye of the beholder" is particularly appropriate in reference to a fisherman's "view" of the aging of Huntingdon County's biggest body of water. Some enthusiasts would like to return to the days of yesteryear, while others welcome the ongoing changes and challenges of this Corps of Engineers' project.

Days of yore

It has often been said that anticipation is half the fun of any activity. That was true of the formative years of Raystown Lake. As the reservoir was being constructed, inundated with timber, and finally revealed to the angling public, there were numerous unanswered, speculative questions.

Would Raystown be basically a warm water lake with cold water species not available? Would largemouth or smallmouth bass be the predominant species? What species would serve as a forage base for the bigger game fish? Could we expect walleye angling prospects similar to Kinzua Lake and other large impoundments? Would the striped bass then being stocked meet with any success, and what size would they attain? Whenever Huntingdon County sportsmen got together, these and numerous other questions were cause for debate.

The Raystown Lake enthusiasts didn't have to wait long for answers. Almost immediately after filling, this big impoundment started to take on its own characteristics and angling "flavor."

For the first couple years, spring crappie fishing was the name of the game. Not only were they fun to catch, they were also a culinary delight. From late April through early June, panfish specialists plied the waters of Raystown Lake. As the water warmed, the enthusiastic anglers worked their way slowly down the lake from the 25-28 mile-marker area. For local anglers, it was a time of plenty.

Time moved on, and as the underwater cover along the shoreline slowly deteriorated and then finally disappeared, the bountiful days of crappie fishing became a thing of the past. In recent years, panfish anglers have eagerly sought shallow water cover, and when they find it, they generally will boat some slab-sided crappies. However, unless an extensive habitat program takes place on Raystown Lake, it's doubtful if the magical words, "The crappies are biting," will ever again echo around Raystown.

Bass

The problem that applies to crappies also holds true with bass. Initially when abundant cover was along the lake's shores, at certain times of the year bass fishing was considered to be excellent at Raystown Lake. Plentiful catches and trophy-size fish were regular happenings, and this Southcentral Pennsylvania impoundment became a favorite site for B.A.S.S.-sponsored tournaments. This big pond gained enough recognition that some of the major tournaments conducted on the East Coast found their way to Huntingdon County.

An approved year-round bass season was a big incentive for angling enthusiasts. Late May and early June became a favorite time to fish the reservoir. During this period, the bass were on their spawning beds, and they behaved aggressively. Taking a limit of fish became a relatively easy process.

Time passed, and with the decline of the underwater cover, bass became more difficult to locate. They moved to deeper sanctuaries and had to be fished with worms and jig/cel combinations. The best fishing areas became less evident. The bass were still there, but finding them was a problem.

Another obstacle to successful bass fishing was the discontinuation of the year-round season. Most local anglers were in favor of this Fish Commission

decision. They could still catch bass during the pre-spawning period, they just weren't allowed to add the fish to their creel. Many knowledgeable anglers believe that this regulation change is helping the bass to hold their own at the lake.

There are fewer bass tournaments currently being held on Raystown Lake, but the knowledgeable angler can still find bass. Taking advantage of all available cover, using fish locators, and fishing deeper are some of the present day techniques for largemouth and smallmouth regulars.

Stripers

For the past 13 years, striped bass have been the "Cinderella" fish of this impoundment. More has been written about stripers than about any other of Raystown's species.

While the success of striped bass fishing has been moderately constant, the angling tactics have changed. Initially surface lures, gizzard shad imitators, and jigs dressed with plastic worms were the common stripper-getting recipe. Most fish were taken on or near the surface. Gizzard shad was the main diet of these salt water transplants.

With the proliferation of smelt in Raystown Lake, fishing for stripers became a brand new ball game. Trophy striped bass no longer rose from the deep to the surface to feed on schools of gizzard shad. Rather, these trophies, some likely approaching the 50-pound mark, finned slowly in the cold water depths, feeding on schools of smelt.

Devoted stripper anglers now troll or continue to fish various live bait, including shiners, bluegills, fallfish, sunfish and, particularly, trout. As long as the game fish species are taken with rod and reel in legal numbers and in season, or as long as they're purchased from a licensed dealer, they may be used as bait.

The future

I believe the future of Raystown fishing is secure. For the enthusiastic angler, this impoundment is a four-season mecca. There's something to fish for throughout the year.

Initially the walleye population did not come up to many Raystown regulars' expectations. Fish Commission biologists decided to stock fingerlings rather than the smaller, younger fry. The result appears to be an increasing

population of these milky-eyed members of the perch family.

Lake trout are known to be in Raystown Lake, and while they don't attract much attention, this angling potential exists. Salmon have also been stocked in small numbers. Although the

hopes for salmon hasn't to date

been promising, who knows what

the future will hold.

In recent years the spring smelt run has attracted an increasing number of netters. Netting smelt can require an evening of vigorous exercise, but the payoff is a couple meals of the excellent tasting, miniature, silvery fish.

No doubt many of you concentrate intently upon the sport when fishing at Raystown Lake. But I suggest that when the action's slow, take some time to look around and enjoy the surroundings. Few can argue that this impoundment is one of the most beautiful spots that God, nature and man have created.

(The next story of the Raystown series will examine how future development will take place on Corps of Engineers' property.)

Future Development at the Lake

By JAY SHUCK

Daily News Staff Writer

Fourth in a series on Raystown Lake. It was 15 years ago Dec. 29 that the lake reached its minimum recreational pool level, enabling boaters to motors on their vessels.

A skyline drive along Terrace Mountain? A marina near Hopewell? They're both part of the plan, the Master Plan, for Raystown Lake.

Dwight Beall, park manager for Raystown, has a thick book in his office containing early visions for development at the lake. The book contains some "pie in the sky" projects, says Beall. If needs updated, he suggests, to incorporate lessons learned during the childhood of the lake and to reflect the current drought of money for many federal projects.

According to the park manager, laws passed after the Raystown project was authorized in 1962 prohibit the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from paying the full cost of any additional recreational facilities at the lake. In fact, in these financially lean times, any new recreational projects at Raystown will have to be 100 percent bought with private (business, state or local) dollars.

Not only have scarce funds prevented further development by the Corps, it has even caused a few recreational sites to be lost: Putts Camp at the lower end of the lake, and the Solhouse Picnic Grounds and the Branch Campground, both along the Raystown Branch below the dam.

Even less would be at the lake if the federal government hadn't provided an enormous amount of money to put about 125 unemployed people to work at Raystown in the mid-1970s. Those workers completed numerous projects, among them the construction or improvement of the Weaver Falls, Tatman Run, Seven Points, James Creek, Shy Beaver and Aitch boat launches; the Peninsula (now part of Lake Raystown Resort) and Susquehannock campgrounds; and several hiking trails.

More, please

There is still a need, says Beall, for more facilities: specifically, boat launches, camping sites and year-round lodging. Also "nice," he says, would be a visitors center at Seven

Points. (A construction project currently underway at Lake Raystown Resort will diminish part of the need for four-season lodging.)

Asked why more launches are needed when it seems the lake is already jammed with boats, Beall refers to a study done about two years ago, which indicated there are at least eight acres of water surface for every boat on the lake. He qualifies that statistic by saying that most boaters crowd around Seven Points and Lake Raystown Resort, a fact suggesting that any new launches (or a marina) should be located in less-used areas of the reservoir.

No secrecy

Privately-funded development at Raystown will not take place secretly, says Beall. Before any new facility is added, even if first suggested by a private entrepreneur, the public at large will be notified of the planned addition. There will also be a competitive process to choose the developer.

Whether there are formal hearings on future projects will, Beall guesses, depend on the size of the project. Deciding whether to schedule a hearing is the responsibility of the district office in Baltimore. The park manager adds that any project already listed in the master plan underway (or was available for) public scrutiny at the time the Raystown project was authorized by Congress.

Beall says the chance of private, exclusive development ever taking hold around the lake's shores is almost impossible. Current law, he explains, forbids residential development on the federal lands surrounding the lake. Other development must meet the letter or spirit of the master plan, drafted with the general public's welfare in mind.

The Corps of Engineers is not immune to political pressures, admits Beall. But he adds, local residents can trust that those working at Raystown Lake are advocates for preservation of the lake's natural assets and for the public's right to enjoy those resources.

Flood control first

Best serving the public's welfare requires the Corps to give attention to flood control and low-flow augmentation before recreation. (Low-flow augmentation means the Corps ensures that a minimum of 200 cubic feet of water per second is continually

released downstream from the lake.) However, these two obligations have rarely hampered recreation.

In the future, as water becomes more in demand downstream (such as for the proposed hydroelectric dam at Harrisburg), Raystown Lake's water might be wanted elsewhere. If so, says Beall, recreation at the lake still won't be adversely affected.

According to the park manager, any organization wanting additional water from the lake would be required to pay for the modification of any Raystown facilities adversely affected by higher water levels. No such requests have been made.

Beall strongly doubts that there will be any other "major" developments at the lake of the magnitude of Seven Points or Lake Raystown Resort. It would take "very large bucks" for an enterprise of that size to be worth the expense to a private developer. Beall can't think of any service not already at the lake that could produce such income.

As for existing services, although the Corps believes some competition among concessionaires is healthy, it would be hesitant to allow any development that might undermine an existing enterprise.

More not always better

Neither does the Corps want to undermine the enjoyment of those using the lake. Should demand exceed current capacity for some facilities, additional facilities won't be approved if they would lead to overpopulation and the erosion of visitors' "recreational experience." The Corps wants everyone on its grounds to have a great time, even if that means occasionally hanging out the "No Vacancy" sign.

Unfortunately, says Beall, he doesn't have the money to do the market studies — much less revise the entire master plan — needed to define the line between improving or ruining a good thing.

Even if no new facilities are added, says Beall, Raystown Lake is not lacking for attractions. He points out that not only has the dam saved millions in flood damage, the lake generates for the local economy about 20 times the amount of money that it costs the Corps to operate the project.

Nevertheless, the lake, and thus the county, would benefit from a new master plan. A marina near Hopewell would probably be in it. But a skyline drive on Terrace Mountain? Don't hold your breath.

Next Saturday: Raystown's influence on tourism.

Raystown and Tourism

BY JAY SHUCK

Daily News Staff Writer
Fifth in a series on Raystown Lake.

"If I have any message for you this big, it's Huntingdon, look out: a stampede coming!" Such was the prediction of a top U. S. Army Corp of Engineers official in December of 1968 - 21 years ago.

Col. William J. Love, Baltimore District Engineer, made the statement to county officials at a meeting in Huntingdon. His comment was based upon estimates by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior, that within three years of the lake's completion, 1,400,000 people would be visiting the project. Eventually, he said, attendance would peak at 2,400,000 visitors annually.

As you can see from graph (page 2) accompanying this article, the yearly visitation at lake since its dedication in 1974 has never topped 1.5 million. Nevertheless, the million-plus counts during the past decade have been vital to the local economy.

Consider that every visitor to Raystown Lake must drive or be driven here and, once in the area, probably eats a meal or snack. Although the average expenditure per person for these basics might be only a couple dollars, the sums are impressive when multiplied by thousands of people.

Consider also that most people buy more than gasoline and a 'burger. Visitors are handing over money for boats, bags of groceries, sporting equipment, camping equipment, souvenirs, laundry service, lodging and numerous amusements. Some people even buy a summer home.

Travel expenditures

John York, director of the Huntingdon County Tourist Promotion Agency, says that according to the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, more than \$3 million in travel-related expenditures was made in Huntingdon County in 1988. The figure was based on a formula devised by the U.S. Travel via Center.

Although York has some doubts about the accuracy and year-to-year consistency of the formula used to calculate travel expenditures, the figure indicates that a substantial amount of money is being collected from tourists, businessmen and other travelers

through the county.

Other revealing statistics about the county's economy are the sales tax receipts and employment figures recorded during the past two decades — before and after the lake was dedicated.

Following are the totals for sales tax receipts, provided by the state Department of Revenue. The tax receipts should be directly proportional to the amount of sales on which the taxes were levied.

1972	\$1.22 million
1974	\$1.68 million
1976	\$1.96 million
1978	\$2.43 million
1980	\$2.73 million
1982	\$2.58 million
1984	\$2.73 million
1986	\$2.99 million
1988	\$3.78 million

It appears from these figures that sales tax receipts — thus, the sales on which they were based — more than tripled since 1972. However, the figures listed above have not been adjusted for inflation; a dollar in 1988 didn't buy as much as it did in '72. So the increase hasn't been as sizeable as it appears.

One also shouldn't assume that increases in retail sales were tied only to the opening of Raystown Lake. At the very least, the figures suggest that the amount of retail sales in the county has been growing.

Possibly a more useful statistic is a comparison of the number of people working in wholesale and retail businesses in Huntingdon County between 1970 and 1988. Included in this category of businesses are general stores, grocery stores, clothing stores, restaurants and gas stations. Following are employee totals provided by the state Department of Labor and Industry:

1970	1,500
1975	1,600
1980	1,800
1988	2,300

Something prompted increase of workers in the wholesale and retail trades, but it's your guess as to how many of these jobs were in some way dependent upon Raystown Lake. (In the summer of 1987, approximately 283 people were employed by the Corps, concessionaires and service contractors at the lake itself.)

A firm believer

Ann Molosky, manager of Lincoln Caverns, doesn't need state statistics to know whether her ticket sales are tied to Raystown. Each customer at the caverns is asked to fill out a survey that asks, among other things, the primary destination of the visitor.

According to Molosky, approximately 50 percent of her customers list Raystown Lake as their main destination.

Business at the caverns has improved dramatically since the lake opened. Business records show that in 1976, Lincoln Caverns had approximately 7,500 customers. More than 24,000 people have visited the attraction during 1989.

Part of the improvement has undoubtedly been due to the business's aggressive marketing and to the construction of a larger, more accessible headquarters. Also drawing a lot of people (7,000 last October) is Lincoln Caverns' popular Halloween tour.

The manager said she is fortunate because her business actually benefits from bad weather. Her busiest day in 1989 was a soggy Sunday in July.

Summer increase

Another business owner sure of the sales benefit of Raystown is John Eastman, proprietor of McDonald's near Huntingdon. Eastman says that his annual 20 to 25 percent sales increase during June, July and August is "definitely tied to the lake."

Although the McDonald's opened in November of 1975, a year after the lake's dedication, the establishment of the restaurant in Huntingdon had nothing to do with the Corps of Engineers' project.

"Really and truthfully," says the restaurant's first owner, Ron Ruble, "I had no idea of the magnitude of the lake." According to Ruble, McDonald's regional office asked him to open a business in Huntingdon because it looked like the area had enough population and traffic for a solid yet low-volume franchise.

Ruble, a resident of Indiana, Pa., offers the observation that during the lake's first few years, local residents were so captivated by the project that they continually took most of the camping and launch sites, frustrating first-time visitors to the area.

Another business profiting from Raystown Lake is the Raystown Coun-

Inn, located along Route 22 at Huntingdon.

Barbara Blair, manager of the motel, says that Raystown Lake is probably "the best thing that ever happened to Huntingdon." Her motel, as well as

others in the area, seldom have vacant

as during summer weekends.

Blair says she seldom hears complaints about the lake from guests. Visitors comment upon the beauty of the area and occasionally ask for information about buying property in the county.

Seeking business

Peg Filson, director of marketing for Anchorage Enterprises, has something in common with Blair, Molosky and others involved in the tourist industry in the area: they don't wait for customers to come to them.

Even though Raystown Lake has great drawing power, Filson says that marketing Lake Raystown Cruises and the Seven Points Marina is a year-round job. Filson spends many hours on the road at sports and bus association shows, trying to attract more people to the area.

As an enticement for tourists, Filson and other business managers jointly develop tour "packages" that take people from one area attraction to another.

Tourist promotion agency director York says that continuous marketing of Raystown Lake and other local attractions is necessary because businesses rely on previous visitors to show up year after year. According to York, even if people liked their previous visits, they get tired of going to the same places and doing the same things. To counter attendance loss due to "boredom," York says businesses must find new markets and initiate innovative products and services to recapture the interest of former visitors.

For example, says York, Atlantic salmon were recently introduced to the lake. If the species flourishes, York says he will be able to lure more anglers to the area with the promise of a new sport. Businesses providing bait and equipment for salmon fishing will benefit, as will those providing lodging, gas and food.

Room for improvement

Several of those involved in the tourist trade were asked if anything could be done to attract more people to the area.

Filson says she favors allowing people to reserve camping sites at the Seven Points Recreational Complex. She suspects that some people are unwilling to travel to the lake for extended stays for fear that at the end of their drive they won't find a camping site. She also sees a need for additional lodging on or near the lake.

Part of the perceived demand for lodging will be relieved by Lake Raystown Resort, which has started construction on three buildings, each to contain 18 lodging rooms. According to Deborah Machamer, manager at the resort, the long-range plan for the complex is to have 300 rooms and a banquet site.

Some people have apparently been creating "lodging" of their own along the shores and docks of the lake. Machamer reports that the resort has a waiting list for people wanting dock space for large boats, and Filson notes that houseboat rentals at the Seven Points Marina have become popular.

Evidently more people are using large boats as cottages of sorts. Encouraging the trend is a new Corps of Engineers' policy that allows houseboats with bunk and toilet facilities to tie up along the lake's shores overnight.

Need for more?

Asked why more motels aren't being built in the area, Blair from Raystown Country Inn responds that expansion could easily be justified if every day were a Friday or Saturday in the months of May through August. In other words, except for warm-weather weekends, the motels generally don't have enough business to warrant more rooms.

The executive director of Huntingdon County Business and Industry, Michael Kessing, reports that several lodging chains have shown an interest in building near Huntingdon, but suitable land hasn't been available along Route 22 near the county seat.

Elaine Salvino, owner-operator of Salvino's Guest House in Orbisonia, has noted a sporadic need for additional lodging at her end of the county, and John Wyles, owner of the busy Warriors Trail Sports Shop along Route 26 near Saxton, says someone would be wise to build a new motel in the Broad Top area. Says Wyles, "If I were younger, I'd consider investing in it. A lot of people are looking for somewhere to stay."

Other suggestions

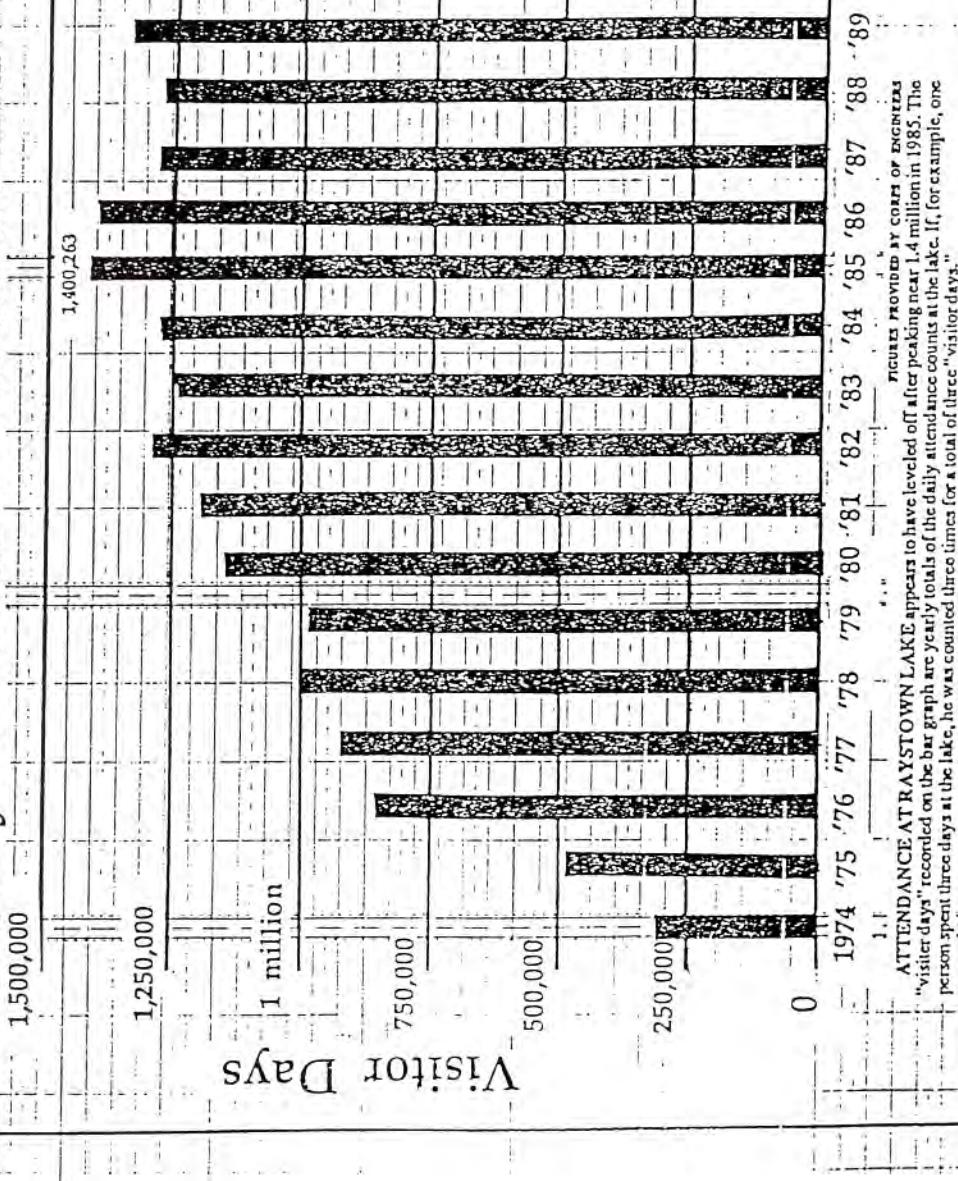
Some of Wyles' customers who are fishermen have been bothered by boaters and skiers. Wyles says he and others would like more of the lake to be off limits to fast boating.

Some other suggestions from those in the tourist trade: upgrade Route 26 and finish reconstruction of Route 522; encourage more people to visit the area on weekdays; and offer more nighttime, rainy day and winter attractions.

Although the visitation counts at the lake haven't reached the levels predicted years ago, the local economy has benefited without a sacrifice of the area's rural atmosphere. However, maintaining the current number of visitors will require continued promotion and, occasionally, something "new and different."

Next Saturday: Those who lost while others gained.

Raystown Lake Visitation



ATTENDANCE AT RAYSTOWN LAKE appears to have leveled off after peaking near 1.4 million in 1985. The "visitor days" recorded on the bar graph are yearly totals of the daily attendance counts at the lake. If, for example, one person spent three days at the lake, he was counted three times for a total of three "visitor days."

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Conflicts of Interest at Raystown

BY WES BOWER

Daily News Columnist

Part six in a series on Raystown Lake. The seventh and final article next Saturday will be about the acquisition of property to build the lake.

Raystown Lake has many masters to serve.

Not only must it provide flood control and augment downstream water levels, it must also please a crowd of recreational users having varied interests and demands.

Boaters, fishermen and campers form the most populous segments of visitors, but many others favor such activities as swimming, water skiing, scuba diving, photography, hiking and picnicking. Some visitors like to hunt, watch birds, study wild flowers, pick mushrooms and berries, and ski cross country.

Is there enough space at this outdoor mecca for all recreational users to "do their own thing?"

Conflicts of interest at Raystown are most apparent during the summer, when parking lots are full, picnic tables are at a premium and swimming beaches are a mass of humanity. When the boats are out in force, their combined wakes can push around unwelcome two-foot high waves.

It takes a special kind of person to have a quality outdoor experience at the lake on some of the busier summer days.

Life at Raystown isn't always so idyllic; the lake can be a private paradise during the off seasons.

Are those who visit the lake during the summer destined to be miserable? Are special interest groups causing conflict? With visitation increasing each year, will more restrictions become necessary? Will we someday have to pay admission to visit our favorite impoundment? In the not-necessarily distant future, answers will have to be found for these questions and others.

The administration at Raystown Lake has already had to make some unpopular decisions in order to provide guests with quality recreation.

Tournaments moved

For example, in the formative years of Raystown Lake, obtaining a permit to hold a fishing tournament was relatively easy.

As visitation counts increased,

conflicts arose. Tournament anglers would arrive before dawn, filling up most of the parking spaces at a boat launch before the pleasure boaters arrived. Or anglers fishing for pleasure would compete with tournament participants for a popular fishing hole. Recreational boaters were given the "evil eye" when competition fishermen found the former moored along the shorelines where the competitors wanted to cast.

Some of the weekend pleasure boaters well deserved the angry scowls cast upon them. With little regard for the low-slung bass boats, some pleasure boaters would steer their crafts needlessly close to the anglers, sending a heavy wake over the fishing vessels' sterns. No doubt numerous volleys of insults have been fired between fishing and "speed" boats.

To alleviate this problem, the lake's administrators wisely curtailed many of the summer weekend tournaments. Local tournament directors acknowledged there was a conflict, and many competitions are now scheduled for other than summer months.

Sorry, can't help.

As lake usage increased, other procedural changes were necessary. More boats on the lake meant an increase in the number of disabled crafts. Often times boaters with vessels out of fuel or suffering mechanical problems would hail a passing Fish Commission boat and ask to be towed to a launch site, sometimes many miles distant.

A need to stay on patrol and to be able to respond quickly to serious emergencies forced waterways conservation officers to begin denying requests for assistance. Some boaters resented this perceived lack of consideration.

Working in cooperation with the lake rangers and the local Coast Guard auxiliary, the Fish Commission officers helped to develop a solution to the problem. The auxiliary was encouraged to increase its patrols, particularly on the weekends. Educational programs for local boaters now stress each person's duty to assist fellow boaters in trouble. In recent years, "boaters helping boaters" has become a way of life on our local impoundment.

Litter patrol

Fortunately, Raystown Lake users are more litter conscious than visitors at

most big recreational areas. Unfortunately, with the visitor count at the lake hovering around 1.5 million, littering happens, intentionally or not. As each summer season progresses, the amount of carelessly discarded plastic, paper, bottles, cans and other unsightly garbage builds, and the project takes on a heavily-used appearance.

"We put it there; we should clean it up," is the battle cry of some organized groups that use the lake. A massive clean-up day was sponsored last fall by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and many groups sent representatives to pick up trash. The corps intends to make the wide-scale cleaning an annual event.

Additionally, several bass clubs, as well as other local organizations, have club functions that involve gathering debris from various areas of the lake. Other groups have planted flowers and assisted with other beautification projects.

While Raystown will never be litter free, public awareness of the problem is such that visitors often police themselves. A thoughtless act at the lake is sometimes met with a not-so-gentle reprimand from a witness.

Fishing regulations

Raystown Lake has been a constantly changing fishery. During the lake's formative years, many people found crappie fishing an enjoyable spring pastime. In recent years the loss of underwater vegetation has resulted in a decrease in the population of this pan fish.

In the everchanging aquatic environment of this deep-water impoundment, some species have prospered while others have shown signs of needing help.

Well-meaning anglers are sometimes critical of the Fish Commission's management plans. Fortunately, the state agency's managers have undertaken the responsibility of meeting with groups and explaining the basis for those plans. Although the groups might not agree with the commission's assumptions or conclusions, at least they know and likely appreciate that their comments aren't going unheard.

Ducks not cooperative

Also requiring constant review are game management plans.

When Raystown Lake was still on the drawing board, this future impound-

ment was being touted by some sportsmen as a potential bonanza for waterfowl hunters. The proposed lake was in close proximity to a major flyway, and with all the water area available as a resting site for migrating ducks and geese, waterfowlers were confident of successful hunts in the future.

Just hasn't happened. This lake is some migrating ducks and geese in the spring and fall, but large local populations have never developed. In the mid-1970s, duck stocking was attempted; however, with all the summer boaters and other recreational users around, the young waterfowl immediately became semi-tame.

A small but enthusiastic number of waterfowlers continue to pursue their sport on the lake, and occasionally they are rewarded for their persistent hunting.

Fortunately, turkey and deer still abound on the project. Furthermore, the mitigation area in the vicinity of Hesson, Mechanicsburg and Entriken receives a substantial stocking of ring-necked pheasants prior to and during the fall hunting season. Grouse, squirrels, woodcock, doves and rabbits can also be found in varying numbers on the Raystown Lake project.

Power of "one"

While recreational groups often "lobby" with Raystown's management for preferential consideration of their special interests, rarely do these groups organize and make their voices heard as

one notable exception to this duality occurred during the period when a plan was being considered to build a pumped-storage hydroelectric plant at the lake.

The Huntingdon County Federation of Sportsmen and various other groups rallied behind the Fish Commission and environmental organizations opposed to the project. After the plan was discarded, the protesters for the most part went their own ways.

Looking ahead

What the future holds in store for the recreational users of Raystown Lake is uncertain. The favored activities of some groups will continue in a holding pattern. For a lucky few, things will get better, perhaps surpassing their wildest dreams. For others, the quality of their favorite sport will suffer.

Future problems could possibly

include excessive usage in the summer months; further budget cuts by the federal government, necessitating a reduction of services; a degradation of water quality due to natural changes or manmade pollution; and dwindling fish and game populations caused by loss of habitat or excessive hunting and fishing.

Raystown Lake users need to be cognizant of what we presently enjoy, and we shouldn't take it for granted. Natural happenings or bureaucratic decisions can lead to the improvement or deterioration of our favorite activity at the lake.

Fortunately, the special-interest outdoor recreation groups using Raystown will continue to ask — as they should — tough questions regarding its management. The continued supervision of the project by state and federal agencies — answerable to their constituents — is best for all concerned.

Although recreational users will not always be happy with the answers provided by the lake's caretakers, they'll have the satisfaction of knowing that the managers have researched all avenues for solving a problem.

Relocation of "Old" dam property owners

BY JAY SHUCK
Daily News Staff Writer
Last in a series on Raystown Lake.

In late September of 1973, a reporter for United Press International wrote a story for the nation about Raystown Lake, then still under construction.

During his wanderings, the reporter paid a visit to the Penn Township village of Aitch (pronounced "H," he told his readers) and spoke to a man named Charles J.A. Hess, owner of the hamlet's general store. Only eight families remained in the "doomed village." Hess was one of only two people in the community who hadn't yet settled the sale of their property to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Hess told the journalist: "They sent me a notice to be out by Sept. 1, but they forgot to send a check with it. I'm a Lancaster County Dutchman originally, and I'll need the check first. But I plan to have a sale Oct. 20; business is down."

29,300 acres

The Corps of Engineers needed around 29,300 acres of land to build Raystown Lake, all but about 1,300 acres coming from Huntingdon County. Hess was one of approximately 1,800 property owners who sold their deeds or easements to the federal government.

Those owners first heard in detail about the Corps' land acquisition program at a public meeting held in June of 1971 at the seven-year-old Huntingdon High School. The auditorium was packed.

Corps officials explained that owners would be paid the appraised "fair market value" for their buildings and land. Owners were advised to tell the federal assessors "every factor of the property" that might increase its market value. Owners would be allowed to purchase salvage rights to their properties. The Corps would pay for moving families and personal possessions.

If an owner and "negotiator" could not see eye to eye, the property would be condemned, and, as a last resort, the differences would be worked out in court.

Money first, please

Hess, now 71, was one of those who didn't care for the Corps' first offer. His home in Aitch was condemned, but

he refused to leave — and didn't — until the government's check was in his hand. With the help of an attorney, Hess settled out of court, even though he was less than satisfied with the final offer. He was the last to leave Aitch.

Hess and his wife, Hazel, now live in Cherrytown, Hopewell Township, in a house that his wife had owned before the Corps' takeover.

Asked if his Aitch neighbors fared better than he from their sales, Hess says, "Some did and some didn't; some made out fairly well and some took a beating."

Hess says it wasn't as tough on him to leave Aitch as it might have been on others because he hadn't moved to the area from Lancaster until 1956.

He estimates that there were about 35 to 40 homes in the village. "Some people had lived there all their lives; they still miss it." According to Hess, many of the villagers eased the pain of moving by creating "Little Aitch," a cluster of homes on the side of Tussey Mountain outside Mechanicsburg.

Of the Raystown project, Hess says, "It was probably good for the community, I suppose." He was angered that recreation was held forth so prominently as a justification for the project, but he believes the project has better proved its worth since the addition of a hydroelectric station.

Hess offers this observation based on the sale of his property: "When you're dealing with the Corps of Engineers, you're dealing with a pretty big outfit, brother. And when they make up their mind to do something, it's going to be done."

Family retreats
The majority of the properties lost at Raystown were seasonal homes, many located along the shores of the old dam.

The Jack Grove family of Huntingdon used the cottage owned by Jack's father, Paul, as a four-season retreat. The Groves' cottage was a two-story frame structure with log siding, located a stone's throw from the water. The family had a right-of-way down to their own dock.

Grove says the sale to the Corps required some dickering, but, overall, he believes the sale was settled fairly. He doesn't know whether his general satisfaction with the process was the rule or the exception.

The Grove family still visits the lake,

making use of their pontoon boat docked at Seven Points, but the family never replaced their cottage with one elsewhere. Actually, says Grove, their old cottage still stands; it was hauled to a housing development on Piney Ridge near Hesston.

Asked if he minded losing the property, Jack says, "Sure, there was a lot of sentimental value there, when the kids were young...we didn't want to lose it. Yet, I was for the new dam and the impact that it would have on the economy of the Huntingdon area. I accepted the fact that we were going to lose it."

The Stanley Cipar family of Huntingdon also spent a lot of time at the "old" dam at two properties owned by Ruth Stewart, who is the mother of Stan's wife, Susan.

Sue describes one property as a beautiful log ranch-style home located on 140 acres of ground below the old dam, where mile marker No. 1 is located now on the lake. The other property was a cottage on a small water-side lot near Yocom's Boathouse. Sue says her family and her sister's (Mimi Leek) family were at the lake "all of the time" during the summers.

When the purchase of real estate for the new dam began, says Sue, "We didn't fight it, but we didn't want to lose the properties." She recalls that the Corps purchased the large tract below the old dam "for practically nothing." The family bought the salvage rights to the property, and some of the doors, windows and paneling from the ranch home were grafted onto a cottage the Cipar's own near Donegal.

Corps in control

Stan remembers that the Corps was courteous in its dealings with his mother-in-law, but the "negotiations" were decidedly one-sided. He explains that land values at that time were extremely low; so the most one could do to talk price up was to point to a comparative sale and say that you were owed at least as much. To that argument, Stan says, the Corps would reply, "Do you think we offered you too little — or paid them too much?"

When the Corps purchased property, it started at the site of the new dam and worked its way upstream. Stan guesses that if anyone were to make a study of prices paid for properties, they would find that prices for similar properties

increased "the further upstream one went, possibly because upstream owners had knowledge of more sales on which to base negotiations.

"They wanted everything for the cheapest price they could get," says Stan. "No one knew any better. No one knew how to defend themselves; it was just like taking sheep to the slaughter."

Stan was in an awkward position at the time because he belonged to Huntingdon County Business and Industry, an organization that was gung-ho for the project, but his relatives were against it.

"Economically, I think it was our salvation," he says, "but I really have tremendous compassion for the people who lost their properties."

The homestead

Gary Snare was raised near Aitch on a farm comprised of fields, pastures and woods. The property was owned by his parents, Mae Snare of Huntingdon and the late Glenn Snare.

According to Snare, his father's health was poor at the time the sale was being negotiated. He believes that his father's death in March of 1973 was speeded by worry of the impending loss of the family's homestead, the place of his birth. Glenn died just two months before he and his wife were to vacate the property.

"No way" was the Corps' offer for the property fair, says Snare. He says that the amount of money the family got for their attractive home, two-bay garage, outbuildings and 100 acres of ground probably wouldn't buy a mid-sized car today.

The States had not accepted the Corps' offer, so the property was condemned and the matter was decided in federal court. Although the hearing resulted in a slightly higher settlement price, the net result after legal fees were subtracted was the same as the original offer.

Snare says it was hard on his parents to lose the property regardless of the amount received; however, the low payment made the situation worse. He says land prices were soaring at the time, and his parents could never have afforded another farm, much less a house, comparable to the one they lost.

After his father's death, Gary's mother moved to Huntingdon, where she still lives.

In a change of tone, Gary says, "Time heals wounds," adding that he was one of the first people to be boating on the new lake. "I might be selfish, but on the business end, it's really helped our

community. The tourists, the second homes — we get the business from it. And there're new businesses that have sprung up because of it."

Over time the Snares have not forgotten their old home or neighbors. Gary and his immediate family, his mother, and the families of his three brothers (Robert, Richard and Gerald) have each managed to attend at least one of the two reunions of Aitch residents held the past two years. The first reunion was held at the Aitch boat launch. From there you can see part of the former Snare property.

Of the land

Maybe it was toughest on the farmers.

Clair Grove lost a 210-acre parcel of farmland and woodland located about two miles east of Aitch on the road to Paradise Furnace. The farm supported three business: a dairy herd, a sawmill and a "sugar" (maple syrup) camp.

Grove didn't care much for the Corps' real estate agent, who operated out of an office at the Blair Building in Huntingdon. "You had no one person you could pin down to anything," says Grove. He recalls that as soon as he and one assessor would come to a common understanding of a situation, that person would be transferred and someone else would be brought in.

The Corps' first offer, says Grove, was about half of what he thought his property was worth. He wouldn't sell, and the property was condemned. He

stayed put — despite a notice to vacate.

According to Grove, the Corps was of little assistance in finding a comparable property. The farm he eventually bought, two miles south of McCandlessburg, had about 80 fewer acres of ground, but the asking price was about twice what he was originally offered for his farm.

It was a seller's market, says Grove.

The Corps was buying land at "pre-

lake" prices, but the relocated property

owners had to pay figures inflated by

lake hysteria. Because the market was

flooded with buyers, demand exceeded supply.

To make matters worse for Grove, he

had to find a property to which he could

quickly move and continue his dairy

operation. ("You can't give a cow the

week off.")

Grove says the Corps tried to intimidate him off his land. At times, he says, he was forced to be less than courteous himself. "A man ought not be forced to act like that; it's not right. That is not the way people in a free country should be treated."

Grove sought the help of his legislators and President Nixon. Complaints from Grove and others prompted U.S. Senator Hugh Scott in 1972 to call for an investigation of the Corps' acquisition procedures. During the same year, Congressional candidate Bud Shuster proposed that a new town be created for about 100 displaced families. The town was to be built — but never was — with money each family received from the sale of their property combined with a maximum \$15,000 relocation allowance available to each family.

With the help of an attorney, Grove finally settled with the Corps shortly before a scheduled hearing in federal court. After getting an increased payment, he purchased the farm he wanted, but with it came a big mortgage.

Don't sit back

Says Grove, who is a Penn Township supervisor, "If there's anything I've learned from this whole process, it's not to take anything for granted. I've become politically active — active in a lot of things — just over this thing. I've learned that you shouldn't sit back and say somebody ought to do something; get in there and do it!"

The semi-retired farmer says that until the hydroelectric station was added to the project, he didn't think the new dam was doing much good. Yes, he admits, the lake has created jobs, but those jobs aren't the kind with which you can support a family.

Asked if he stands to gain financially from the steadily increasing value of his farmland, Grove replies, "Farmers are a unique lot. They can't show you much money because it's tied up in their property. They have a love for their land that I just can't explain. That's the reason I'm staying on that farm, and I'll probably never sell it except for something related to agriculture. If a hotel chain offered me \$5 million tomorrow, I'd tell them to check over at the next farm. That sounds stupid, but there's some things more important than money."

The loss of his property left a bitter taste in Grove's mouth and no doubt in the mouths of many others. "I think my generation is going to have to die before the bitterness goes away."

APPENDIX E

Juniata College
Raystown Field Station Master Plan

APPENDIX E

Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to describe the proposed development for the Raystown Field Station. The Juniata College currently uses the field station as an outdoor laboratory to support ecology, environmental science, and natural history courses.

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I. Introduction

The Juniata College Raystown Field Station was established in 1974 to provide an outdoor laboratory for environmental learning to serve the Juniata College community and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Recently, due to increased college attention to the facility and increased funding opportunities, the Raystown Field Station has entered a period of rapid growth and expansion. Early results of the college's development initiative include the appointment of the Field Station's first full time director in January of 1993 and the procurement of substantial grant money in order to fund Field Station programming. Juniata College is pleased to work in partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to guide and develop further environmental education programming and facilities at the Raystown Field Station.

A. Raystown Field Station Mission Statement

The Raystown Field Station is dedicated to supporting Juniata College's mission of providing the highest quality liberal education, and nurturing qualities of mind and spirit that enable the members of the Juniata community to realize their full potential for individual achievement.

The Raystown Field Station will actively support Juniata's mission by working to develop skills, appreciations and values within the college community, regarding the interdependence of all life and the limitations of humankind in relationship to our natural world. The Raystown Field Station will promote growth in understanding humanity's perception of, and relationship to the natural world by providing opportunities for members of the Juniata community to become involved in academic inquiry, creative expression, experiencing cultural heritage, and addressing intellectual, aesthetic and moral values.

B. Raystown Field Station Program Priorities

1. To provide support for ongoing Juniata College student and faculty academic endeavors.
 - classroom support
 - student research initiatives
 - faculty research initiatives

2. To provide instructional programs and learning opportunities in environmental science for educational institutions in the region.
 - regional schools through an education outreach program
 - other institutions by special arrangement
3. To provide environmental education and to conduct environmental research and monitoring for the campus, local and scientific community.
 - provide facilities and educational programming for campus groups and community organizations
 - support natural history interpretation for Raystown lake users.
 - conduct environmental research and monitoring
 - provide summer curriculum offerings

II. Program Development

A. Juniata College Academic Program

Juniata College currently uses the Raystown Field Station to provide an outdoor laboratory to support ecology, environmental science and natural history courses. Juniata College proposes to expand its environmental science course offerings and to use the Raystown field station to support the laboratory portions of those courses. Moreover, the Field Station seeks to expand its role in supporting student and faculty Environmental Science research at the facility. Furthermore, Juniata College proposes to offer short term natural history workshops at the Raystown Field Station for both the campus and the local community.

B. Outreach Program in Environmental Science Education

Juniata College proposes to implement an Environmental Science Outreach Program to improve Environmental Science curriculum and instruction in Pennsylvania. The goals are to provide hands-on, investigative field experiences for high school students in environmental science, and to develop and support curriculum initiatives for high school teachers.

Teachers with their classes will travel to Juniata's Field Station on Raystown Lake and conduct investigative field labs. Both teachers and students will augment their knowledge of environmental science, develop skills and insights in the use of modern scientific equipment, and enhance their analytical skills as they approach science as a serious problem-solving exercise. Activities and services include: 1) holding field workshops at our Raystown facility; 2) consulting with teachers and

students to develop environmental science curriculum and research projects, 3) providing modern scientific equipment for in-school use. We anticipate expanding the program to middle and elementary schools.

C. Environmental Education Program

Juniata College proposes a three part environmental education program series for Raystown Lake visitors. Each program in the series will be centered around a central theme. Themes will vary from week to week but might include such topics as endangered species of central Pennsylvania, cultural history of the Raystown region, native Americans of the Raystown region, etc. The three part program would include:

1. A special topic speaker at the amphitheater for lake visitors as well as members of the Huntingdon community (estimated attendance 200 - 400 persons). Such a speaker would generate interest for individuals to participate in the follow-up activities.

2. A workshop or "campfire" experience which would focus on interactive learning and possible skill development for participants. Such workshops would be for limited enrollment.

3. A volunteer opportunity to participate in a project related to the weekend theme. Projects might include:

- a. Biological inventory and monitoring for the Army Corps, the Raystown Field Station or the Nature Conservancy.
- b. Water quality monitoring.
- c. An archaeological dig.
- d. Construction of fish habitat structures.
- e. Construction of Wildlife management structures (bird houses, bat boxes, etc.)

The volunteer project would tie directly into the weekend theme. Such projects would not only serve to get some needed work done for a lot of deserving causes, but also foster a greater sense of ownership of the Raystown project by the community. Volunteer projects would serve as an outlet for those folks who are already motivated about an issue but do not know of activities in which to channel their energies.

D. Environmental Research and Monitoring

1. Hydrogeology Research Station - Juniata College proposes to establish a hydrogeology research and education station at the Raystown Field Station. The station will consist of two ground water monitoring wells, a weather station, a stream flow recorder gauge and flow weirs in the field station stream. The station will be for both teaching and research functions.

2. MAPS bird banding station - As a part of the Field Station's research and education programs, Juniata College proposes to establish a bird-banding station in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The station will collect productivity data songbirds at the Field Station as part of the Monitoring Avian Productivity Sites international network (MAPS). The banding station will serve to provide bird population information to Fish and Wildlife Researchers, as well as local biodiversity data to the Raystown Project administration. The banding station requires only a few temporary mist net trails to be established and no other modifications to the facility.

III. Facilities Development

A. Headquarters Renovation

Juniata College proposes further renovations to the 18th century farmhouse which serves as the Field Station's headquarters. The renovations serve to meet the following goals:

1. Improve facility safety and reliability
2. Improve accommodations quality
3. Improve energy efficiency
4. Improve versatility of facility for providing programming
5. Maintain rustic character of the facility.

B. Construction of a new dormitory/laboratory

The current field station headquarters is equipped for only 14 overnight persons. Most overnight groups find the facility to be quite crowded. Expansion of the current facility would seriously compromise the historic character of the building. Juniata college proposes the construction of a new 40 bed dormitory/laboratory facility at the field station (See figure 1). Such a facility would be located so that it would not

be visible from the lake, be relatively unobtrusive in the landscape and be exteriorly styled to match the the rustic quality of the current facility buildings.

C. Vehicle Storage Shed

The field station is very limited in its equipment storage capacity. Juniata college proposes the construction of a 4 bay vehicle/equipment storage shed. The shed will provide tractor and boat storage and, indoor workshop space and equipment storage area. Such a facility would be located so that it would not be visible from the lake, be relatively unobtrusive in the landscape and be exteriorly styled to match the the rustic quality of the current facility buildings. (See Figure 1)

E. Boating Equipment Shed

All boating supplies are currently stored at the Field station headquarters which is located more than 600 yards from the docks. Juniata College proposes the construction of a small shed near the docks for storage of boating supplies and maple sugaring equipment. The shed will be located 20 yards into the woods so as not to be readily visible to lake visitors (See Figure 1).

IV. Grounds Development

A. Forestry Management in Maple Grove

Juniata College proposes to implement a forestry management plan of Timber Stand Improvement in half of its sugar maple grove in cooperation with the Project Forester at Raystown Lake. The other half of the sugar maple stand will remain unmanaged to serve as an educational comparison to the managed portion. Juniata College will continue to produce Maple Syrup at the Raystown Field Station as a public environmental education activity.

B. Wetlands Construction

Juniata College proposes to construct two wetlands at the Raystown Field Station for the following purposes (See figure 1):

1. Improvement of Wildlife Habitat

2. Demonstration of wetland properties and values for educational programs.
3. Reduce siltation from erosion into Raystown Lake.

C. Wildlife Plantings

Juniata College proposes to enhance the wildlife habitat value, and thus the educational value, of the Raystown Field Station by planting vegetation that provides food and shelter for wildlife species. Selection of plantings will be done in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Game Commission and the Huntingdon County Conservation District.

D. Field Management

Juniata College proposes to implement a management plan for the abandoned farm fields at the Raystown Field station. The plan will be based on a 10 year cutting and burning rotation with a maximum field regeneration time of 30 years. Such a management plan will maintain a variety of habitats at the Field Station and provide natural treatments for secondary plant and animal community research (See figure 2)..

E. Entrance Signs

Juniata College proposes to establish entrance signs for the field station at road and harbor accesses. Such signs will serve to guide visitors to the facility as well as make the general public aware of the facilities existence(See Figure 1).

V. Access Improvement

A. New access road from James Creek

The current access to the Raystown is in poor condition and logically unfavorable for public programming. Juniata College proposes to improve the township road connecting SR3009 to the Field Station access road (Figure 3). Such an improvement will shorten the access distance by almost two miles and provide the Field Station with an independent access gate. This gate could then be left open during public programs and not compromise security at other Army Corps recreation sites such as Nancy's Camp boat-in campground. The currently necessary policy of keeping gate accesses secure severely limits the Field station ability to provide programming.

B. Re-route and improve access road into the Field Station

The access road into the Field Station is poorly designed and remains completely unimproved. Juniata college proposes to re-route the access road and to improve the foundational bed of the road (See Figure 1). Such improvements will facilitate access to the Field Station for school busses

C. Establishment of Parking Areas

Parking at the Raystown Field Station is severely limited, especially for school busses. Juniata College proposes to establish two parking areas at the Raystown Field Station to alleviate this shortage (See Figure 1).

Figure -

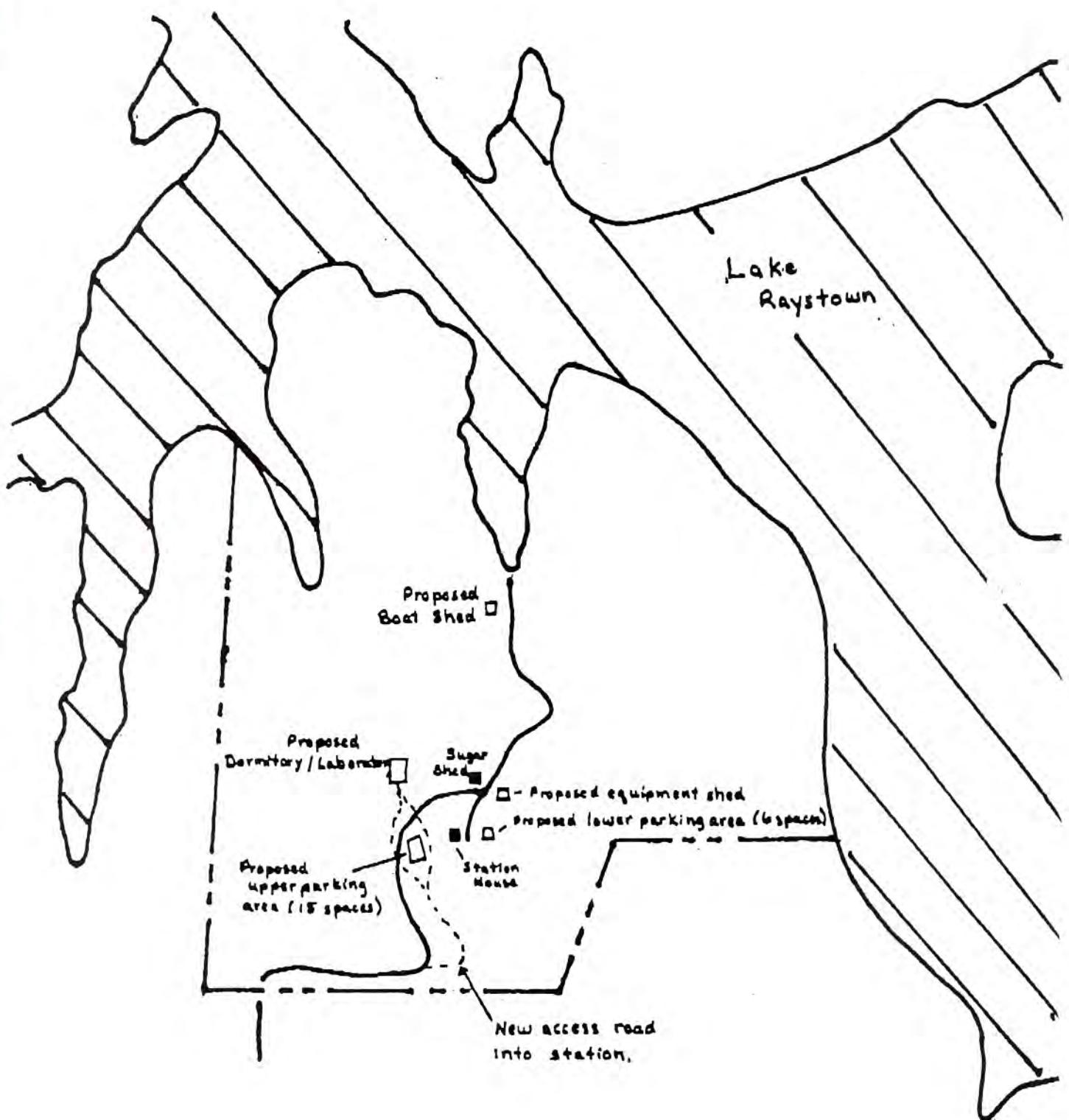


Figure 2

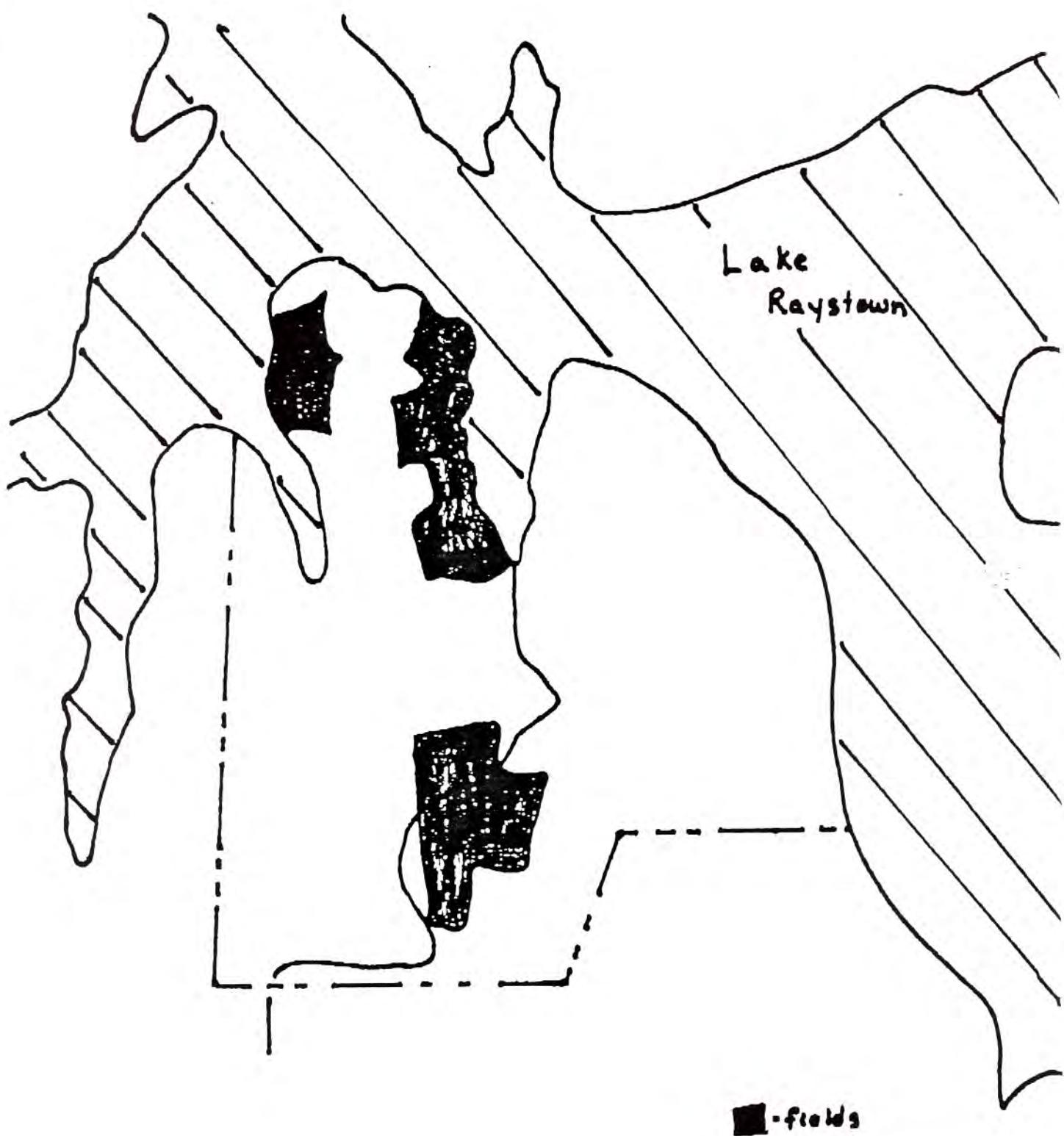
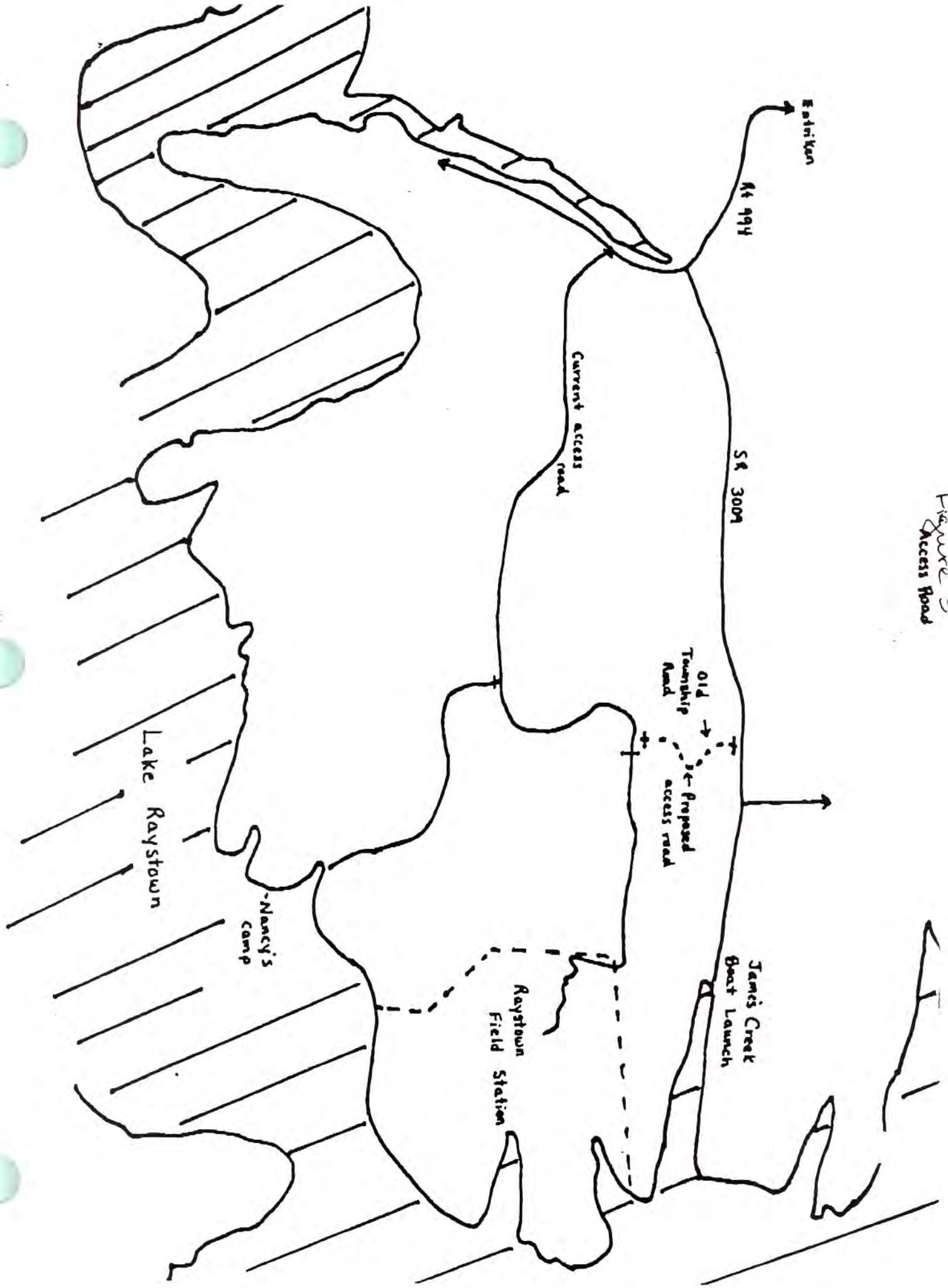


FIGURE -
Access Road



APPENDIX F

Juniata College Team Evaluation

APPENDIX F

Purpose

Prior to the development of the proposed plan for the Raystown Lake project an evaluation team consisting of representatives from Juniata College was asked to review the six alternatives (Section 6 of the Main Report). The purpose of this appendix is to document Juniata College's evaluation of the six Master Plan alternatives.

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Juniata College Raystown Lake Study Group

Report on Raystown Lake Master Plan Alternatives

Presented to U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

July 23, 1993

Study Team Members

James Lakso, Coordinator

James Donaldson

Keith Mann

Richard Stahl

Charles Yohn

I. Introduction

Pursuant to the agreement between Juniata College and the Corps of Engineers, the Juniata College Raystown Lake Study Group has reviewed the six Master Plan alternatives developed by the consultant. This report represents the Study Group's analysis of the various components of those alternatives. An initial draft of the report was presented to Corps personnel on July 13, 1993 at Juniata College in Huntingdon, Pa. An oral presentation was also made to the Corps on July 13. In this report, we will (1) explain the criteria used to evaluate the proposals, and then based on those criteria, we will (2) list a number of specific recommendations we believe ought to be included in the final Master Plan and (3) list a number of specific things we think ought to be excluded from the plan. At the conclusion of this narrative portion of the report, we have attached our specific recommendations and reactions to the specific proposals outlined in the five of the six proposed alternatives. As indicated below, we believe that all parts of Alternative #1, Minimal Change, should be undertaken; therefore, we have not commented on the individual parts of this proposal. The members of the study group are James Donaldson, Professor of Business and Economics; James Lakso, Professor of Economics; Keith Mann, Assistant Professor of Geology; Richard Stahl, Director of Planning for Huntingdon County; and Charles Yohn, Director of the Juniata College Raystown Lake Field Station.

The work done by this Study Group was undertaken to assure that there would be some organized local input in the development of the Master Plan. We believe that some effort should be undertaken to ensure that a dialogue between the Corps and local groups continues. It is sometimes said that the Lake has "no constituency." A suggestion which might remedy this would be to structure a local group, modeled perhaps on the Huntingdon County Raystown Lake Planning Committee, which would serve as the locus for such input. The Huntingdon County Committee was organized by the county commissioners and specifically includes representatives from local government, environmental groups, hunting and fishing organizations, economic development agencies, tourist promotion agencies, major concessionaires and the county planning office. A committee similar to this, with permanent status, would be a useful way to organize local input regarding operations at Raystown Lake. This committee should obviously have representatives from all constituencies served by Raystown Lake, in both Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, and could be the focus for the development of a "lake constituency."

In developing the criteria to be used in evaluating the suggested components of the updated Master Plan, the group sought local input. We did this by attending the two public information sessions held in April, 1993 and by working with the County Raystown Lake Planning Committee chaired by Director of Planning, Richard Stahl. The list of recommended activities developed by the County Raystown Lake Planing Committee is attached to this document. The four criteria used by the Juniata college study group to evaluate the proposals are (1) economic benefit, (2) environmental impact (3) educational value and (4) the off-site impact on county infrastructure and land use. The meaning of each of the criteria is described below.

II. Criteria for Evaluating Proposals

A. Economic Benefit.

We have identified two different kinds of activities which will enhance the economic benefit of Raystown Lake. The first is the likelihood that investment at the Lake will attract new and different visitors. We believe this is most likely to occur if resources are used to develop activities which (1) are not water-recreation based (2) appeal to persons who prefer non-camping accommodations and (3) extend the use of the Lake beyond the Memorial Day to Labor Day season. The second kind of economic benefit is that which enhances the quality of the experience for those persons who currently use the Lake. The accepted procedure for valuing benefits in economic analysis is "willingness to pay." It is difficult to apply that concept to cases where a conscious policy of not charging fees for certain kinds of use has been adopted, such as is the case at Raystown Lake. It remains true, however, that investments at the Lake which enhance the quality of the experience for users represent real economic benefit.

In applying the economic benefit criterion, it is clear that the Master Plan may have to face some potential conflicts in applying these two different kinds of economic benefit. It may be the case that some investments will attract new visitors and others will enhance the quality of the experience for existing users. Without unlimited resources, however, the Master Plan may have to acknowledge decisions which will accomplish one of these objectives at the expense of the other. For example, it is clear that some segments

of the boating population believe that there is inadequate marina space. If this is true, additional marina development is indicated to enhance the boating experience for those who currently use the lake. This investment is likely, however, to intensify the current seasonal problem and does not address the question of non-water based activities. We suggest that in thinking about the economic benefit of any investment decision, we keep clear whether the benefit is likely to (1) attract new visitors or extend the season of the Lake or (2) improve the quality of the experience for existing users. From the economic benefit perspective the best investments will be those which do both. The worst will do neither. Some will do one or the other. The hardest cases, however, might be those which have a positive impact on one kind of benefit but a negative impact on the other.

B. Environmental Impact.

In thinking about the environmental impact of investments at the Raystown Lake, the Study Group applied four principles. The first is the notion that large areas of the lake ought to remain undeveloped. (It is clear that existing users regard this as a truly distinctive feature of the lake. In this sense there is not really a trade-off between economic benefit and environmental impact, as is sometimes the case, since the value of the recreational experience to existing users is enhanced by large undeveloped areas.) Apart from this economic benefit, however, is the environmental "good" which comes from simply leaving large areas in an undeveloped state. The second principle is that areas which are "fragile" environmentally, such as the shale barrens, be protected. The third principle is that water quality be maintained. (This is again both an economic benefit and an environmental good.) The fourth principle is that the shoreline or "sightline" remain relatively unspoiled. This idea of an unspoiled shoreline came across very strongly in the work done by the Huntingdon County Raystown Lake Planning Committee.

These four principles of environmental impact suggest a more general rule; that is, that development at the lake be organized around "nodes." That is, we believe that the smallest environmental impact will occur when development activities tend to be grouped together geographically rather than spread to many different areas of the lake. This nodal concept will keep large areas of the lake in an undeveloped state, will assure that fragile areas are protected, will ease the problem of maintaining water quality by allowing

for the construction of infrastructure which will take advantage of sharing and economies of scale and will produce minimal impact on the shoreline.

While it is certainly easy to develop ideas which will produce economic benefit but have negative environmental impact, we don't believe that this economics/environment impact is severe at Raystown Lake. In simple terms, there will only be continued economic benefit from the lake if the environment is preserved.

C. Educational Value.

We believe that it is appropriate to evaluate the educational impact of various investments proposed in the Master Plan. Three specific kinds of education seem relevant here. The first is environmental education. It is clear that elementary and secondary schools throughout the country have begun to pay increased attention to environmental studies. Environmental studies has emerged as a popular major at many colleges and universities. Raystown Lake can become a very valuable educational asset by becoming a large laboratory for environmental education for elementary/secondary and college students. The second is historical/cultural and natural historical education. Raystown Lake has a history. The region has a history which pre-dates the lake. Few visitors know that history in any meaningful way. Raystown Lake could become an educational resource for telling the history of the region, particularly the history of the indigenous people, in a way which would enhance the level of historical/cultural understanding for both students and visitors to the lake. Similarly, Raystown Lake might be used to further enhance understanding of natural history. The third kind of education is recreational safety and resource use instruction. It became clear at the public meetings that many users believe that other users need more instruction about safety. It is also the case that large numbers of users believe that other users have no understanding of the rules which apply to the use of the facilities. Those investments which will encourage smarter use of the lake will accomplish this kind of educational benefit.

This educational criterion is slightly different than the first two. In the past, users have paid attention to the economic and environmental impact of various activities. In some sense, the educational value of the lake represents a combination of economic and environmental benefit. We believe, however, that a strategic decision to view the lake

as an educational resource as well could usefully guide decision making.

D. Impact on County Infrastructure and Land Use.

Development on Corps property will have economic benefit only if the public can reasonably have access to the new facilities. Water quality can only be maintained if water and sewage facilities are adequate in those watersheds which drain into the lake. In viewing the proposed investments in the six alternatives, we have tried to determine if additional non-lake infrastructure will be a likely by-product. It might be easy to get the cart before the horse here. There will be some who will argue for particular development at the lake only because it will be a way to get additional funding for infrastructure. We have only tried to indicate where we feel additional infrastructure investment will be necessary if particular Corps' property investments are made.

Our conversations with Pennsylvania Department of Transportation officials suggests that some mechanism for including them in the planning process makes a lot of sense. While we have attempted to point out those investments which are likely to put some pressure on highways, PENN DOT personnel have the kind of specialized knowledge which would assure that particular problems are not overlooked or aggravated in this process. We suggest that at some time, prior to the publication of the Master Plan, that PENN DOT input be sought to assure the coordination of the Lake Master Plan with PENN DOT planning. Additionally, some formal conversations with officials of Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, prior to the final publication might help anticipate other kinds of infrastructural problems.

In general, the existing operations at the lake, as well as new developments suggested in these alternatives suggests that attention will have to be paid to the following road or highway problems.

- (1) State route 26, both north of Huntingdon as indicated in Alternative #1, and south of Huntingdon.
- (2) Township road 430 (dam access)
- (3) SR 3043 (Snyder's Run access)

- (4) SR 3010 (Aitch access)
- (5) SR 3009 (James Creek access)
- (6) SR 3002 (Shy Beaver access)
- (7) SR 3003 (Weaver's Falls access)
- (8) SR 3001 (Little Valley Road)
- (9) The bridge to Weaver's Falls (SR 3003)

III. Positive Proposals

A. All Proposals on the Minimum Change Alternative.

We believe that all of these proposals can be justified on grounds of economic benefit. None seems to have any negative environmental or educational impact. Some would result in improved infrastructure related to lake activity.

B. Visitor/Interpretive Center

We believe this proposal is justified on both economic benefit and educational grounds. We believe the "Parks Service" model is appropriate in that the center would provide information about the lake, would orient people to the lake, would give staff people an opportunity to educate with regard to appropriate use and would be an excellent place to tell the environmental/historical/cultural story of the lake. We believe the center should be on Corps' property in the Seven Points area.

C. Conference Center/Family Resort

We believe this idea combines two features which have the potential for significant positive economic benefit. The conference center/resort has the potential to attract a new kind of client to Raystown Lake. It has the potential to extend the season and to attract visitors who prefer not to camp. We believe the upper-corners site or the area proposed for the theme park in Alternative #4 would be most appropriate. An alternative option which might accomplish the same goal would be the continued development of Lake Raystown Resort.

D. Investments in the Juniata College Field Station

We believe this site can become an important asset in environmental education for elementary/secondary and higher education constituencies. The immediate economic benefit is very small, but the environmental and educational benefits seem great.

E. Facilitate Tournament Fishing

There are a number of proposals in the various scenarios which seek to accomplish this. This has the potential for both kinds of economic benefit and has minimal or no negative environmental impact.

F. Some Campground Expansion with Cabins

There is some evidence of excess demand at peak times for campground space, but additionally the availability of cabins would attract non-camping visitors. We believe the Hopewell Township site (Area 1, Peninsula 4) would be a good location for this development.

IV. Negative Proposals.**A. Theme Park, Sea-Plane Base, Ski-Slope, Cable Car, ATV trails.**

Each of these proposals has either negative environmental impact or negative economic impact. The negative impact stems from a perception that the activity would reduce the enjoyment of activities for current users.

B. Development on the East Side of Raystown Lake.

There is some sentiment that inadequate attention has been paid to the east side of the lake. We believe there are good reasons for this such as access and topography; consequently, we feel that development should be organized around the existing nodes.

In the following pages the Study Group has evaluated the individual components of the five alternatives presented by the Corps. As indicated above, we believe all proposals on alternative #1 should be implemented. In evaluating the individual components of the other alternatives we have applied the four criteria; economic benefit, environmental impact, educational value and off-site impact. The following rating scale was used to evaluate each component part of the proposal with regard to each of the criteria.

Rating	Interpretation
++	Very favorable benefit, impact, or value
+	Favorable benefit, impact or value
0	Little or no benefit, impact or value
-	Negative benefit, impact or value
--	Very negative benefit, impact or value

In addition, a summary rating is presented for each proposal as well as brief comments identifying particular issues which might have some impact on the proposal.

ALTERNATIVE #2: ENVIRONMENTAL FOCUS

Many of the investments planned in this alternative are consistent with the idea, expressed in public meetings, that the Master Plan should assure the continued use of Raystown Lake as an environmental resource.

The following proposals received high ratings for environmental effects. The Juniata College Study Group concurs with several of the features of the Environmental Focus Alternative.

- + zoning for small boats
- + fish breeding
- + Juniata Field Station development
- + visitor center at Seven Points
- + fish hatchery and added mitigation area

Table 1—ALTERNATIVE #2: ENVIRONMENTAL FOCUS. Ratings: EC, Economic benefit; EN, Environmental impact; ED, Educational value; OS, Off-site impact; SUM, Summation of rating scores. Rating scale: --, -, 0, +, ++.

Location	Facilities	Ratings				Comments
		EC	EN	ED	OS	
Area 1						
PENINSULA 1 hike in/boat to shore camping	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOPEWELL demonstration farm	0	0	+	0	0	+
row boat/canoe rental store	0	0	0	0	0	access problem
drive to camping	0	0	0	0	0	access problem
GENERAL fish breeding zone	0	+	0	0	0	+
zone for small motorized boats	0	+	0	0	0	+
zone for canoe trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 2						
SHY BEAVER wetland creation area	0	+	0	0	0	+
Area 3						
COFFEE RUN hike in/boat to shore camping	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNNAMED PENINSULA hike in/boat to shore camping	0	0	0	0	0	0
TROUGH CREEK Trough Creek dam	0	+	0	0	0	+
JAMES CREEK Juniata College Field Station	0	+	++	0	0	+++
ATTCH wildlife propagation area	0	+	0	0	0	+
PENINSULA 1 hike in/boat to shore camping	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 1 (cont.)

Location	Facilities	Ratings				Comments		
		EC	EN	ED	OS			
Area 3 (cont.)								
PENINSULA 3								
arboretum	0	0	+	0	0	access problems		
outdoor environmental market	0	0	+	0	0	access problems		
environmental interpretive center	0	0	+	0	0	access problems		
AREA 4								
SEVEN POINTS								
visitor center	+	0	+	0	0	++		
small boat rental	0	0	0	0	0			
AREA 5								
HAWNS BRIDGE								
environmental interpretive center	0	0	+	-	0	access and infrastructural problems		
lodge/cabins/B&B development	+	0	0	-	0	access and infrastructural problems		
restaurant	+	0	0	-	0	access and infrastructural problems		
RAYSTOWN DAM								
visitor center	+	0	+	0	0	++ poor site; access problems		
hiking/camping gear rental	0	0	0	0	0			
AREA 6								
CORBIN'S ISLAND (OPPOSITE)								
fish hatchery	0	0	+	0	0	+		
wetland creation	0	+	0	0	0	+		
AREAWIDE LAND								
environmental land trails	0	0	0	0	0	0		
nature trails	0	0	+	0	0	+		

Table 1 (cont.)

Location	Facilities	Ratings					Comments
		EC	EN	ED	OS	SUM	
AREAWIDE (cont.)							
WATER (cont.)							
environmental water trails		0	0	+	0	+	
water quality monitoring		0	+	+	0	++	
ferry service		0	0	0	0	0	

ALTERNATIVE #3: CULTURAL FOCUS

The Juniata College Study Group concurs with several of the features of the Cultural Focus Alternative.

+ Further developing the Juniata College Field Station

We rated developing the Juniata Field Station highly for the following reasons. First, the plan includes wetlands construction and other wildlife habitat management components; both positive environmental contributions. All wetland creation projects received high ratings. Raystown Lake has very few areas suitable for wetland wildlife despite its size. This is due to the erosion along the shoreline preventing the establishment of most emergent aquatic vegetation which is critical to many fish and wildlife species. We support any program to improve wildlife habitats.

The Juniata Field Station received very favorable ratings for educational value for the following reasons. The Field Station primarily serves as an educational facility and has been active in High School Science education. Requested expansion of the facility is in response to the popularity of the program. The program serves both the local and regional community and the overall science outreach project at Juniata College, which includes the Field Station, recently received a national merit award from the U.S. Secretary of Education. Thus the Juniata College Field Station represents the expansion of a successful educational venture rather than the initiation of a new program.

+ Constructing visitor, interpretive and cultural centers

There are several different kinds of centers proposed in this plan and it is difficult to distinguish between them given the information that we have. It may be best to consider visitor centers in terms of their mission.

Raystown Lake has a story to tell from prehistoric times (sheep rock), through its agricultural and industrial times, up until the time the land was inundated. This story could be taken in parts or combined; but either way, there are rich components for a visitor center. Maximum visitation would occur if the center were located at a current development node such as Seven Points. If a demonstration farm for early agriculture techniques is in the plans, linking it with a "heritage" center would enhance it considerably. Another function of a visitors center is to provide information on area attractions, rules and regulations. This purpose would best be served if the center is at a developmental node such as Seven Points. A third function of visitor centers is to provide information on natural history. This function could be combined with either type of center.

Although Brumbaugh House is a good location for a visitor center complex, any development would best be done with the input of the Game Commission. Adding the natural history component to a center there may enhance that approach as Brumbaugh crossing is one of the best wildlife

observation areas on the lake. The drawbacks to using Brumbaugh Crossing are that boat access would be difficult, there may be disturbance to the wildlife, (some threatened species are known to nest there), there may be hunter conflicts (it is prime pheasant habitat), and it is not associated with any other heavily visited area and would have to draw its own traffic.

The Juniata College Study Group finds several features inappropriate.

- Developing the Hopewell Township site (except for camping and cabins)

This is an unspoiled part of the Lake that has inadequate road access.

- water heritage trails

Such a trail could be confusing; why show people something they can't see? Also could be dangerous if boaters use the markers as racing pylons.

- Building the visitor center at the dam

The dam site suffers from poor road access and its distance from the main activity center (Seven Points).

- Developing on the east side of Raystown Lake

Table 2—ALTERNATIVE #3: CULTURAL FOCUS. Ratings: EC, Economic benefit; EN, Environmental impact; ED, Educational value; OS, Off-site impact; SUM, Sumation of rating scores. Rating scale: --, -, 0, +, ++.

Location	Facilities	Ratings				Comments
		EC	EN	ED	OS	
Area 1						
HOPEWELL		0	0	0	+	+
living history farm		0	0	0	+	+
archeologic study area		0	0	+	+	assume conservation practices and no loss of forest, presentation of information might be better at the visitor center
Area 3						
JAMES CREEK		0	+	++	0	+++
Juniata College Field Station		0	+	++	0	+++
ATTCH	American heritage center (alternate site)	0	0	0	+	+
Living history farm (alternate site)		0	0	0	+	+
Sheep Rock interpretive center (a. site)		+	0	+	0	++
zone for land heritage trails		0	0	0	0	0
PENINSULA 2	American heritage center (alternate site)	0	0	+	-	0
crafts school (alternate site)		0	0	+	-	0
visitor center		+	0	+	-	+
UPPER CORNERS	Sheep Rock interpretive center (a. site)	+	0	+	0	++
cultural interpretive center		0	0	+	0	+
crafts school (alternate site)		0	0	+	0	+
festival area		+	0	0	0	+
	visitor center	+	0	+	0	++
						note proximity to shale barrens assume no disturbance to shale barrens

Table 2 (cont.)

Location	Facilities	Ratings					Comments
		EC	EN	ED	OS	SUM	
Area 5							
PENINSULA 2		0	0	0	0	0	
group camping							
RAYSTOWN DAM		+	0	+	0	++	poor site, difficult access
visitor center		0	0	0	0	0	
ferry access							
Areawide							
LAND	cultural heritage sites	0	0	+	0	+	
	land heritage trails	0	0	+	0	+	
WATER	water heritage trails	0	0	0	0	0	could be confusing and dangerous; improper use of markers
	ferry service	0	0	0	0	0	

ALTERNATIVE 4: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The objective of the Economic Development Alternative is to provide developmental opportunities for the private sector either through concessionaire arrangements or through a third party agreement.

Large scale developments such as a conference center/family resort, golf course, condominiums, ski lodge and downhill ski runs, marinas, fishing tournament area, restaurants, theme park, and overnight lodging characterize the Economic Development Alternative.

The Juniata College Study Group concurs with several of the main features of the Economic Development Alternative.

- + Developing a conference center/family resort (golf course, marina, overnight lodging, and restaurant)
The two locations that seem best suited are (1) the Upper Corners peninsula, or (2) the "Theme Park" location (Area 4, Susquehannock), depending on the requirements of the golf course. An alternative option would be the continued development of Lake Raystown Resort.
- + Placing a visitor center in the Seven Points development
- + Facilitating fishing tournaments

The Juniata College Study Group finds several features inappropriate.

- Developing the Hopewell Township site (except for camping and cabins)
This is an unspoiled part of the lake that has inadequate road access.
- Constructing a ski lodge complex (Area 3, peninsula 2, Paradise Furnace)
This would have a negative environmental impact and access is currently nonexistent. Also access would be awkward through Trough Creek State Park.
- Constructing a theme park (the roller coaster type) north of Susquehannock
This also would have a negative environmental impact, and traffic and access problems.
- Developing the Hawn's Bridge peninsula
Due to access problems and intrusion into an unspoiled part of the lake, this would be unwise.

Table 3—ALTERNATIVE #4: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Ratings: EC, Economic benefit; EN, Environmental impact; ED, Educational value; OS, Off-site impact; SUM, Summation of rating scores. Rating scale: -, -, 0, +, ++.

Location	Facilities	Ratings					Comments
		EC	EN	ED	OS	SUM	
Area 1							
PENINSULA 3 (OPPOSITE)		+	-	0	-	-	if off Corps property, tax base benefit to county
private development (condominiums)		+	-	0	-	-	
marina (alternate to Hopewell site)			-	0	-	-	
HOPEWELL		++	-	0	-	0	poor access, does not comply with nodal concept
conference center			-	0	-	-	poor access, does not comply with nodal concept
golf course		+	-	0	-	-	poor access, does not comply with nodal concept
marina		+	-	0	-	0	poor access, does not comply with nodal concept
lodge/cabins/B&B development		++	-	0	-	0	poor access, does not comply with nodal concept
Area 2							
LAKE RAYSTOWN RESORT		++	0	0	0	++	consistent with nodal concept
conference center (alternate site)		0	0	C	0	0	meets need
jet ski course area							
Area 3							
PARADISE FURNACE		++	--	0	-	-	aesthetically unacceptable, environmental problems,
ski slope			-	0	-	-	and access problems
cable car		+	-	0	-	-	aesthetically unacceptable, environmental problems,
ski lodge		+	-	0	-	-	and access problems
group camping		+	-	0	-	-	access problem
picnic area		0	0	0	0	0	boat access?
PENINSULA 3		+	-	0	0	0	a good idea, but a poor locality because may cause
fishng tournament area							more boat congestion—also borders mitigation area
marina		+	-	0	0	0	

Table 3 (cont.)

Location	Facilities	Ratings					Comments
		EC	EN	ED	OS	SUM	
Area 3 (cont.)							
UPPER CORNERS							
conference center (alternate site)	++	0	0	0	0	++	note proximity to shale barrens
golf course (alternate site)	+	-	0	0	0	0	possible environmental problems from fertilizer and pesticide contamination of the lake
marina	+	0	0	0	0	+	
lodge/cabins/B&B development	++	0	0	0	0	++	
sea plane base	-	0	0	0	0	-	would require a large area: use conflict with boats
floating restaurant	+	0	0	0	0	+	
visitor center	+	0	+	0	0	++	poor location
Area 4							
SUSQUEHANNOCK							
theme park	+	--	0	-	-	--	aesthetically unacceptable, environmental problems, and traffic problems
lodge/cabins/B&B development	+	0	0	0	0	+	
Area 5							
HAWNS BRIDGE							
marina	+	0	0	-	-	0	poor access
lodge/cabins/B&B development	+	0	0	-	-	0	poor access
restaurant	+	0	0	-	-	0	poor access
RAYSTOWN DAM							
visitor center	+	0	+	0	0	++	poor access and location
Areawide LAND							
scenic parkway - south ridge	0	-	0	-	-	--	
ATV trails	0	-	0	0	0	-	would cause environmental problems
mountain bike trails	0	0	0	0	0	0	should be included in Minimal Change Alternative

Table 3 (cont.)

Location	Facilities	Ratings				Comments
		EC	EN	ED	OS	
Areawide (cont.)						
LAND (cont.)						
	cross country ski trails	0	0	0	0	should be included in Minimal Change Alternative
WATER		0	0	0	0	
	ferry service	0	0	0	0	
GENERAL						
	regional access	+	0	+	0	++

ALTERNATIVE #5: FISHING AND HUNTING

The Fishing and Hunting Alternative possesses several attributes that would enhance Raystown Lake. The Juniata College Study Group concurs with several of the features of the Fishing and Hunting Alternative. We have noted the significant points below.

+ Constructing a Fishing Tournament Center

The Fishing Tournament Center is a good idea; however, the site (Area 3, Peninsula 3) could exacerbate boat congestion in that area. Also its proximity to the mitigation area could cause use conflicts.

+ Building fish habitat areas

Although the plan only called for one fish habitat area (Inlet in Area 5) we feel developing more fish habitat areas would significantly contribute to the game fishing at the lake.

+ Constructing a Visitor Center

A Visitor Center would be a valuable addition to the lake; its placement near the dam is not optimum. The dam site suffers from poor road access and its distance from the main activity center (Seven Points).

+ Constructing additional overnight lodging—both camping and cabins

These would add nicely to the lake.

Several proposals in this plan we feel would significantly detract from the public's use of Raystown Lake and the surrounding area. The Juniata College Study Group finds several features inappropriate.

- Building a boat launch in Trough Creek

This would be environmentally unwise and would detract from Trough Creek State Park. The required roads would additionally downgrade the park; besides such a location for a boat launch would be inconvenient for many people.

- Developing Peninsula 2 (east side of the lake) in Area 3.

As mentioned earlier, this would be difficult because of the current county road access and the topography.

Table 4—ALTERNATIVE #5: FISHING AND HUNTING. Ratings: EC, Economic benefit; EN, Environmental impact; ED, Educational value; OS, Off-site impact; SUM, Summation of rating scores. Rating scale: -, -, 0, +, ++.

Location	Facilities	Ratings					Comments
		EC	EN	ED	OS	SUM	
Area 1							
UPPER LAKE		0	0	0	0	0	
shore fishing and picnic area							
HOPEWELL		0	0	0	0	0	meets need
small boat marina		0	0	0	0	0	meets need
shore fishing and picnic area		0	0	0	0	0	meets need
lodge/cabins/B&B development		+	0	0	0	+	meets need
GENERAL		0	+	0	0	+	
small boat zone							
Area 3							
ENTRIKEN		0	0	0	0	0	Corps land already open to hunting, no need to promote more hunting—also proximity to Field Station raises a safety concern.
hunting preserve							
ROUGH CREEK		0	-	0	0	-	environmentally sensitive area, increased traffic through
boat launch (State Forest)							Trough Creek State Park is undesirable—a dock might be a nice alternative.
JAMES CREEK		0	0	0	0	0	
boat launch		+	0	0	0	+	meets need
small boat fishing marina		0	0	0	0	0	
aquaculture							
ATTCHEE		+	0	0	0	+	
fishing pier							
PENINSULA 2		0	0	0	0	0	off-site access difficult
shore fishing and picnic area							
boat launch		0	0	0	-	-	off-site access difficult
lodge/cabins/B&B development		+	0	0	-	0	off-site access difficult

Table 4 (cont.)

Location	Facilities	Ratings				Comments
		EC	EN	ED	OS	
Area 3 (cont.)						
PENINSULA 3	fishing tournament	+	0	0	0	+ a good idea, but probably a poor locality because may cause more boat congestion
marina		+	0	0	0	+
PENINSULA 5	shore fishing and picnic area lodge/cabins/B&B development	0	0	0	0	note proximity to shale barrens
		+	0	0	0	+ note proximity to shale barrens
Area 5						
PENINSULA 2	hike in/boat to shore camping (2 sites)	0	0	0	0	0
	drive to camping	0	0	0	0	0
	shore fishing	0	0	0	0	0
	boat launch	0	0	0	0	0
INLET	hike in/boat to shore camping (3 sites)	0	0	0	0	0
	fish habitat enhancement area	0	0	0	0	0
RAYSTOWN DAM		+	0	+	0	++
visitor center		0	0	0	0	0
boat rental		+	0	0	0	+
restaurant						
Area 6						
BELOW DAM		0	0	0	0	0
fishng pier						
CORBIN'S ISLAND		0	-	0	+	0
fish hatchery						environmentally sensitive area

Table 4 (cont.)

Location	Facilities	Ratings				Comments
		EC	EN	ED	OS	
Areawide						
LAND		0	0	0	0	
	hunting					
WATER		0	0	0	0	
	good fishing areas					
	ferry service	0	0	0	0	

ALTERNATIVE #6: FAMILY RECREATION & WATER SPORTS

The objective of this alternative is to create a variety of new recreational opportunities for family recreation and water sports. This alternative proposes many hike-in, boat-to, and drive-to camping areas throughout the project area. Additional lodging, picnic areas, restaurants, a community recreation center, and visitor center are also proposed. Water oriented projects include marinas, swimming areas, scuba diving areas, and fishing areas.

The Juniata College Study Group concurs with several of the main features of the Family Recreation and Water Sports Alternative.

- + Constructing a family campground (cabins and 100 sites) at the Hopewell Site (Area 1, Peninsula 4)
While access is poor, site characteristics are favorable for a campground.
- + The marketing of week-long family vacations
This is needed to boost mid-week occupancy levels and to decrease the seasonality of Raystown Lake.
- + Building a visitor center (preferably near Seven Points)
- + Building an interpretive center
This center, preferably co-located with the visitor center, would provide another activity for visitors to Raystown Lake.

The Juniata College Study Group finds several features inappropriate.

- Developing a small boat marina at the Hopewell Site
This is a poor site due to poor access and the potential for congestion of boat traffic at this narrow end of the lake.
- Developing a boat launch at Trough Creek
The increase in traffic through Trough Creek State Park would have a negative impact on the park.
- Developing overnight lodging, a marina and camping at Paradise Furnace (Area 3, Peninsula 2)
This is also unwise because of its impact on Trough Creek State Park and its distance from main roads.
- Making a sea-plane base (Area 3, Peninsula 5)
Such an activity would have negative effects on other recreational users.

Table 5—ALTERNATIVE # 6: FAMILY RECREATION & WATER SPORTS. Ratings: EC, Economic benefit; EN, Environmental impact; ED, Educational value; OS, Off-site impact; SUM, Sumation of rating scores. Rating scale: --, -, 0, +, ++.

Location	Facilities	Ratings				Comments
		EC	EN	ED	OS	
Area 1						
UPPER LAKE	community recreation center	0	0	0	0	0
PENINSULA 1	hike in camping	0	0	0	0	0
PENINSULA 2	hike in camping	0	0	0	0	0
HOPEWELL	boat-to-shore picnic area marina, small boat drive to camping	0	0	0	0	0
GENERAL	zone for canoe trail	+	-	0	-	-
		+	0	0	0	+
		0	0	0	0	0
Area 2						
SHY BEAVER	hike in/boat to shore camping	0	0	0	0	0
	hike in camping (4 sites)	0	0	0	0	0
COFFEE RUN	hike in camping	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3						
ENTRIKEN	hike in/boat to shore camping	0	0	0	0	0
	drive to camping (5 sites)	0	0	0	0	0
	hike in camping	0	0	0	0	0
NANCY'S BOAT-TO-SHORE	hike in/boat to shore camping	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5 (cont.)

Location	Facilities	Ratings					Comments
		EC	EN	ED	OS	SUM	
Area 3 (cont.)							
THROUGH CREEK							
boat launch		0	-	0	0	-	environmentally sensitive area, increased traffic through Trough Creek State Park is undesirable—we suggest a dock only to improve access to State Park.
PENINSULA 1	hike in/boat to shore camping	0	0	0	0	0	primary access for Paradise Furnace through Trough Creek Park is definitely undesirable
PARADISE FURNACE							
lodge/cabins/B&B development		+	-	0	-	-	
drive to camping		0	0	0	0	0	
boat-to-shore picnic area		0	0	0	0	0	
marina		+	-	0	-	-	
visitor center		+	-	0	-	-	poor site due to difficult road access (too far from main road)
PENINSULA 3							
drive to camping		0	0	0	0	0	
hike in camping (2 sites)		0	0	0	0	0	
UPPER CORNERS							
large boat marina		+	0	0	0	+	too close to congested Seven Points
sea plane base		-	0	0	0	-	would detract from other visitors experience
floating interpretive center		0	0	+	0	+	should be at Seven Points or located with Visitor Center
boating/water ski school		0	0	0	0	0	
boat-to-shore picnic area		0	0	0	0	0	
GENERAL	jet ski, water ski courses	0	0	0	0	0	
Area 4							
SEVEN POINTS	drive to camping	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 5 (cont.)

Location	Facilities	Ratings					Comments
		EC	EN	ED	OS	SUM	
Area 5							
PENINSULA 2		0	0	0	0	0	
drive to camping (2 sites)		0	0	0	0	0	
group camping (2 sites)							poor access from PA829, recommend no development of this peninsula.
HAWNS BRIDGE		+	0	-	0	0	
large boat marina		0	0	0	0	0	
scuba diving		+	0	-	0	0	
restaurant		+	0	-	0	0	
lodge/cabins/B&B development		+	0	-	0	0	
INLET		0	0	0	0	0	
scuba diving		0	0	0	0	0	
hike in/boat to shore camping (3 sites)		0	0	0	0	0	
boat to picnic area		0	0	0	0	0	
RAYSTOWN DAM		+	0	+	0	+	
visitor center		0	0	0	0	0	poor access on T-430 or other routes from US22
ferry access							
Areawide							
LAND	family hiking trails	0	0	0	0	0	
WATER	ferry service	0	0	0	0	0	
GENERAL	market week-long family vacations	+	0	0	0	+	A key to economic development is the capture of vacation traffic in addition to weekend visitors. Factors that would assist this effort include family rental cabins, visitor/interpretive center, and family resort/lodge and conference center

RECOMMENDED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
FOR RAYSTOWN LAKE
Raystown Lake Planning Committee
July 22, 1993

The key attraction of Raystown Lake is its size and natural beauty. The planning committee recommends that any further development at the lake be carefully planned and controlled to follow several principles.

1. The present predominance of an undeveloped and unspoiled shoreline should be maintained.
2. No land presently owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers should be sold for private development. The present policy of leasing land to concessionaires should be continued with possible modifications to encourage private investment.
3. The development of corps property should follow the concept of creating activity centers. Seven Points and Lake Raystown Resort at Rothrock are good examples of this. The concentration of development in these activity centers will keep large areas of the property open and unspoiled.
4. Major new development activities which create significant additional boat traffic should not be encouraged.
5. Plan major new land development activities such as conference centers near present activity centers or away from highly visible areas near the shoreline.
6. Major private commercial recreation areas and housing should be developed off of Raystown Lake property. This will both protect federal land from private development and return maximum economic benefit to local governments through property tax revenues.
7. Private development activities such as first class motels, time shared housing, game rooms, miniature golf, go cart tracks, and batting cages are needed to compliment the major water oriented recreation of the lake and to provide evening and rainy day activities but should be located off of federal land.
8. Development surrounding Corps land should be governed by the county comprehensive plan and local land use regulations to conserve agricultural and scenic areas and to direct development into appropriate areas.

9. A major visitors center is needed near the lake to properly inform the visiting public of the many attractions. This visitors center should include interpretive exhibits.

10. Long-range development of the lake and surrounding corps of engineers land should include the following:

Dedicated fishing marina
covered docks
24 hr. gas & security
hot showers
food
bait & tackle shop
multiple ramps
extra tournament parking
restricted length (24' maximum)

Family Resort and Conference center
Tennis courts
Swimming pool
GOLF course - PGA, championship quality
Lodging (up to 150 rooms)
Restaurant with meeting facilities
Family rental cabins
Rustic hunting & fishing cabins (rental)
Environmental education center (in conjunction with the visitors center or at Juniata Environmental Study Center)
Preserve fragile eco-systems & areas
shale barrens
wetlands
Preserve large areas between activity centers for hiking, hunting, and conservation
Juniata Environmental Study Center (field station)
improved access
sewer and water facilities
Trail system - develop a complete trail system connecting various areas of the lake
Develop more public picnic shelters
Develop a Visitor's Center to provide public information and to interpret the natural and cultural history of the area (located near Seven Points)
Move the Sheprock exhibit from Harrisburg to Huntingdon County (possibly at visitor's center)

11. Many improvements are needed which do not require the development of federal land. These improvements are also needed if the economic potential of Raystown Lake is to be realized. They are as follows:

- Joint promotion of nearby attractions along with Raystown Lake (regional AIH! & Huntingdon County)
- Link with Juniata College facilities for cultural and educational activities
- Develop activities for 4 seasons, particularly winter
- Develop nighttime and rainy day recreation activities
- Improve major highway access to the Raystown Lake Area including: U.S. 22, U.S. 522, PA 26, PA 994.
- Improve highway access to existing and proposed activity centers at Raystown Lake including: SR 3003 & 3007 to Weavers Falls; SR 3002 to Shy Beaver; SR 3009 to James Creek; SR 3010 to Aitch; T-450 & T-430 near Seven Points; T-430 to Branch Camp and the Dam. SR 3045 to Ridenour Overlook; SR 3043 to Snyers Run.
- Improve air and rail access to the county (AMTRAK, State College Airport, Altoona-Blair County Airport)
- Market week-long family vacations
- Develop a craft festival at the lake
- Improve law enforcement at the lake
- Develop an update of the Huntingdon County Comprehensive Plan to guide development decisions in the Raystown Lake Area as well as the entire county.

APPENDIX G

Alternative Project Plans

Alternative No. 1

Objectives:

The objectives of the minimal change alternative are to maintain existing facilities and allow modest expansion or enhancement in certain areas. No new facilities are included in this alternative.

The minimal change alternative will continue to serve current user groups with facilities for camping, fishing, boating, picnicking, and hiking. Existing concessions are included in this alternative. Some of the features of the minimal change alternative include:

Main Features:

- Weaver Falls: upgrade the boat launch, increase the picnic area, add a picnic pavilion, and redesign the entrance
- Tatman Run: expand and improve the boat launch and swimming area
- Seven Points: expand the marina, add sanitary stations, improve the amphitheater.
- Aitch: add universal access fishing pier
- Branch Camp (below the dam): restore and extend the nature trail
- General: upgrade and expand capacity of water supply and sewage treatment systems; recommend improvements to Route 26 and Little Valley Road, access during high water, 911 emergency communications between jurisdictions.

ALTERNATIVE NO. 1

7-8-93 5pm

ALTERNATIVE NO. 1

ALTERNATIVE NO. 1

7-8-93 5pm

ALTERNATIVE NO. 1		Programs	
		Elements	Facilities
Navigation Marker			
	LAND		
	upgrade trails	<i>improve trails, improve interpretive trail at Seven Points improvements</i>	
	upgrade project roads		
	upgrade access road	<i>improve Route 26 north of Huntingdon; Little Valley Road; network of roads southwest of Route 26; access roads during high water events</i>	
	upgrade water, sewer infrastructure	<i>increase capacity and level of treatment of sewerage treatment systems; increase supply and distribution of potable water</i>	
	GENERAL		<i>improve 911 communications between jurisdictions</i>
		interjurisdiction integration of 911 system	

Alternative No. 2

Objectives:

The objectives of the environmental alternative are to allow new facilities that require low environmental impacts during construction and operation and increase environmental awareness through various environmental programs, displays, tours, and courses. Emphasize non-motorized outdoor experiences such as hike-in and boat-to-shore camping, non-motorized boat zones, and hiking trails with overnight shelters and other environmental displays and courses, and continuing and expanded research activities at the Juniata College Field Station. Wildlife, fish, and wetland protection/mitigation areas are designated. Nearly all the proposed facilities are located on the northwest side of the lake to avoid disturbance of Terrace Mountain.

Main Features:

- demonstration farm at Hopewell for low impact farming and gardening; farmstead; courses and workshops; seasonal harvest festivals
- canoe and rowboat rental and launch at Hopewell
- four hike-in/boat-to-shore camping areas near the southern end of the lake
- Juniata College Field Station: improvements to access and facilities
- arboretum, nature trails, outdoor environmental marketplace, environmental interpretive center near Aitch
- trails with overnight shelters for hikers along Terrace Mountain
- environmental interpretive center, overnight lodging, restaurant on the peninsula south of the dam
- visitor center, hiking camping gear rental, tour guide service at the dam
- fish hatchery, wetland mitigation area below the dam
- general: environmental land and water trails, ferry service to boat-to-shore camping areas

ALTERNATIVE NO. 2

Navigation Marker	Facilities	Elements	Programs
Area 1		Area 2	
27	PENINSULA 1 <i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i>	 <i>boat dock, camp sites, connecting trails, parking at Weaver Falls gate</i>	
20-21	HOPEWELL <i>demonstration farm</i>	 <i>homestead, demonstration produce garden, orchard, field crops, stream protection, livestock management; farmstand/store; small conference center with classrooms and meeting rooms</i>	 <i>workshops, courses, master composter classes, conferences on organic farming and gardening techniques, library; seasonal tours of gardens, cropland, stream protection, livestock mgmt; seasonal harvest festivals</i>
	 <i>row boat/canoe rental store</i>	 <i>small boat dock, boat launch area, lake access area</i>	
	 <i>drive to camping</i>	 <i>camp sites, sanitary station, connecting trails</i>	
	GENERAL <i>fish breeding zone</i>	 <i>in-water markers</i>	 <i>seasonal restrictions on fishing; enforcement</i>
	 <i>zone for small motorized boats</i>	 <i>in-water markers</i>	 <i>enforcement</i>
	 <i>zone for canoe trails</i>	 <i>in-water markers; shore rest areas, canoe put-in areas</i>	
Area 2			
near S2	SHY BEAVER <i>wetland creation area</i>		
21	LAKE RAYSTOWN RESORT		

7-8-93 5pm

ALTERNATIVE NO. 2

ALTERNATIVE NO. 2			
Navigation Marker	Facilities	Elements	Programs
13	PENINSULA 3	<p>arboretum, office, nature store, interpretive nature trails</p> <p>outdoor environmental market</p> <p>landscaped area for booths</p> <p>environmental interpretive center</p>	<p><i>tour guide service</i></p> <p><i>plants from arboretum, produce in season from organic farm, local seed sales, crafts from local materials, herbs, garden and craft tools new and used.</i></p>
	AREA 4		
8-9	SEVEN POINTS	<p>visitor center</p> <p>small boat rental</p>	<p><i>visitor/information center, hike/camp gear rental, stores, ferry dock</i></p> <p><i>small craft dock</i></p>
	AREA 5		
2	HAWNS BRIDGE	<p>environmental interpretive center</p> <p>lodge/cabins/B&B development</p> <p>restaurant</p>	<p><i>courses on lake, river, watershed ecology, Appalachian highlands</i></p>

ALTERNATIVE NO. 2

		Elements		Programs	
Navigation Marker	Facilities				7-8-93 5pm
	RAYSTOWN DAM				
	<i>visitor center</i>	visitor/information center, hike/camp gear rental, stores		<i>tour guide service</i>	
	<i>hiking/camping gear rental</i>				
	<i>ferry access</i>	dock for ferry			
	AREA 6				
	CORBIN'S ISLAND (OPPOSITE)				
	<i>fish hatchery</i>	interpretive center/signs, research labs		<i>fish biologist, research programs</i>	
	<i>wetland creation</i>				
	AREAWIDE				
	LAND				
	environmental land trails	<i>nature trail networks, overnight shelters, signage, connections to State Forest in Areas</i> - , connections to select shale barrens and wetlands, extend Terrace Mountain trail to Juniata River		<i>trail guide service, guide training, champion tree program</i>	
	<i>nature trails</i>	<i>trail signs, watchable wildlife areas, river ecosystem areas, fossil hunting areas</i>		<i>universal access</i>	
	WATER				
	environmental water trails	<i>in-water markers</i>		<i>ecotour guide service, guide training, self guide pamphlets</i>	

ALTERNATIVE NO. 2

Navigation Marker	Facilities	Elements	Programs
	<i>water quality monitoring</i>		<i>cooperative programs between COE, Fish and Game Commission, and Juniata College</i>
	<i>ferry service</i>	<i>ferry mooring, ferry docks to serve land destinations</i>	<i>stops at key destinations and boat to shore camping areas</i>

7-8-93 5pm

Alternative No. 3

Objective:

The objective of the cultural alternative is to emphasize the historic and archeological heritage of the Raystown area through special exhibits, trails connecting cultural sites, and special programs and displays. Interpretive centers will feature displays on the area's agricultural and industrial heritage. The cultural alternative recommends that the artifacts excavated from the Sheep Rock archeological site be returned to Raystown Lake and displayed in a visitor center. Cultural centers and programs will feature local historic and prehistoric sites, including opportunities to participate in archeological field studies. Music and art camps are programs that can be held at group camping facilities.

Main Features:

- living history farm at Hopewell, with homestead and gardens showcasing 18th and 19th century rural living and farming techniques
- Juniata College Field Station for ecologic studies and base for archaeologic excavations
- cultural interpretive center, visitor center, Sheep Rock exhibit, craft school, festival area near Upper Corners
- restoration of the Brumbaugh house (Aitch) for use as an American Heritage Center, alternate site for Sheep Rock exhibit and the living history farm
- group camping north of Susquehannock with facilities for music and art camps
- heritage trails connecting historic structures and prehistoric sites
- visitor center at dam with displays of the natural and cultural history of the area pre- and post- european settlement.

ALTERNATIVE NO. 3

				7/8/93 5pm
Navigation Marker	Facilities	Elements	Programs	
	Area 1			
25	HOPEWELL	<i>Homestead, native flower garden, produce garden, cropland, animal barns; museum and display areas, meeting hall, classrooms, amphitheater, wellness center</i>	<i>horse powered farming, workshops and courses on early American farming and gardening methods, library, season tours of gardens, livestock, seasonal harvest/heritage festivals, craft festivals</i>	
		archeologic study area	dock	
	Area 3			
near J2	JAMES CREEK	<i>Juniata College Field Station</i>	<i>headquarters renovation, new dormitory-laboratory, storage sheds, entrance signs, access road improvements</i>	<i>forestry management (Maple Grove), wetlands construction, wildlife plantings, field management, education programs, environmental research and monitoring (hydrogeology and bird banding), research technique education, archeologic digs</i>
near J2	AITCH	<i>American heritage center (alternate site)</i>	<i>meeting hall, classrooms, office (in restored Brumbaugh house)</i>	<i>cultural outreach programs to project visitor groups, school district; festivals</i>
		<i>Living history farm (alternate site)</i>		
		Sheep Rock interpretive center (alternate site)	<i>display of Sheep Rock artifacts, near Brumbaugh house</i>	
		<i>zone for land heritage trails</i>		
14	PENINSULA 2			
		<i>American heritage center (alternate site)</i>	<i>meeting hall, classrooms, office</i>	<i>cultural outreach programs to project visitor groups and school district; festivals, American industrial history program</i>

ALTERNATIVE NO. 3

		Facilities	Elements	Programs	
Navigation Marker		<i>crafts school (alternate site)</i>	classrooms, studios, display areas		
		<i>visitor center</i>	<i>information center, hike/camp gear rental, stores, ferry dock</i>	<i>guide service</i>	
		UPPER CORNERS			
		<i>Sheep Rock interpretive center (alternate site)</i>	<i>display of Sheep Rock artifacts</i>		
		<i>cultural interpretive center</i>	<i>display areas, office</i>	<i>historical, archeologic exhibits</i>	
		<i>crafts school (alternate site)</i>	<i>classrooms, studios, display areas</i>		
		<i>festival area</i>			
		<i>visitor center</i>	<i>information center, hike/camp gear rental, stores, ferry dock</i>	<i>guide service</i>	
		Area 5			
		PENINSULA 2			
		<i>group camping</i>	<i>drive to camp sites, sanitary station, connecting trails</i>	<i>music and art camp</i>	
		RAYSTOWN DAM			
		<i>visitor center</i>	<i>information center, hike/camp gear rental, stores</i>	<i>guide service</i>	
		<i>ferry access</i>	<i>dock</i>		
		Areawide			
		LAND			

ALTERNATIVE NO. 3

		Elements	Programs	
Navigation Marker		Facilities		
	cultural heritage sites	<i>throughout project and vicinity: significant archeologic and historic sites, signage</i>	<i>brochures/maps for vehicle access</i>	
	land heritage trails	<i>trail networks featuring cultural heritage sites, signage, connections to State Forest on Terrace Mountain</i>	<i>guide training</i>	
	WATER			
	water heritage trails	<i>buoys and signs marking submerged cultural heritage sites</i>	<i>tour guide service, guide training, publicity, self guide pamphlets</i>	
	ferry service	<i>ferry mooring, ferry docks to serve land destinations</i>	<i>heritage tours, stops at key destinations and boat to camping</i>	

7/8/93 5pm

Alternative No. 4

Objective:

The objective of the economic alternative is to provide development opportunities for the private sector either through concessionaire arrangements or through a third party agreement.

Large scale developments such as a conference center, golf course, condominiums, ski lodge and downhill ski runs, marinas, fishing tournament area, restaurants, theme park, and overnight lodging characterize the economic development alternative.

Main Features:

- a conference center at Hopewell with a large boat marina, golf course, and overnight lodging facilities
- private, exclusive use development near Hopewell
- conference center (alternate location) and jet ski/water ski course at the Raystown Resort
- ski lodge, ski slope, cable car, drive-to camping with facilities for music camp, picnic area at Paradise Furnace
- alternate site for conference center with large marina, golf course, floating restaurant, overnight lodging, and sea plane base at Upper Corners
- fishing tournament and fishing marina facilities near Aitch
- theme park north of Susquehannock
- large marina, restaurant, overnight lodging on the Hawns Bridge area
- visitor center at dam with displays and information about project facilities

ALTERNATIVE NO. 4

		Programs	
Navigation Marker	Facilities	Elements	Programs
	Area 1		
	PENINSULA 3 (OPPOSITE)		
	<i>private development (condominiums)</i>		
	<i>marina (alternate to Hopewell site)</i>	<i>office, fueling dock, supply store, boat rental, pump-out station, indoor mall</i>	<i>lake tour boat and guide service</i>
25	HOPEWELL		
	<i>conference center</i>	<i>meeting hall, restaurant, ice skating arena, tennis courts, swimming pool, health spa, amphitheater</i>	
	<i>golf course</i>	<i>club house</i>	
	<i>marina</i>	<i>office, fueling dock, supply store, boat rental, pump-out station, indoor mall</i>	<i>lake tour boat and guide service</i>
	<i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i>		
	Area 2		
21	LAKE RAYSTOWN RESORT		
	<i>conference center (alternate site)</i>	<i>meeting hall, restaurant, ice skating arena, tennis courts, swimming pool, health spa, amphitheater</i>	
	<i>jet ski course area</i>	<i>beach, docking area, open and closed courses near beach</i>	
	Area 3		
14	PARADISE FURNACE		

7-8-93 5pm

ALTERNATIVE NO. 4

		Facilities	Elements	Programs	
Navigation Marker					7-8-93 5pm
	ski slope		stops at ski lodge and foot of ski slope		
	cable car				
	ski lodge		overnight lodging, restaurant, shops, ski rental, health spa	summer music and art programs in association with drive to group camping	
	group camping		drive-to camp sites, playground, sanitary station, connecting trails		
	picnic area		picnic pavilion, beach		
12	PENINSULA 3				
	fishing tournament area		boat launch (200 boat capacity), bait and gear shop, live well, weigh-in station, registration/guide offices, fish cleaning area, fuel dock, amphitheater, restaurant, boat service, classrooms, fresh fish market	local, regional, national fishing tournaments, fishing guide service, fishing guide training, boat and fishing workshops	
	marina		office, fueling dock, supply store, boat rental, pump-out station		
10	UPPER CORNERS				
	conference center (alternate site)		meeting hall, restaurant, ice skating arena, tennis courts, swimming pool, health spa, amphitheater		
	golf course (alternate site)		club house		
	marina		bait and gear shop, boat rental, fuel dock, office, pumpout station	lake tour guide service	
	lodge/cabins/B&B development				

ALTERNATIVE NO. 4

Alternative No. 4			7-8-93 5pm
Navigation Marker	Facilities	Elements	Programs
	<i>sea plane base</i>	<i>docking for transients</i>	<i>taxis and tour service</i>
	<i>floating restaurant</i>	<i>dock</i>	
	<i>visitor center</i>	<i>information center, hike/camp gear rental, stores</i>	<i>tour guide service</i>
Area 4			
7	SUSQUEHANNOCK		
	<i>theme park</i>		
	<i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i>		
Area 5			
2	HAWNS BRIDGE		
	<i>marina</i>	<i>bait and gear shop, boat rental, fuel dock, office, pumpout station</i>	<i>lake tour guide service</i>
	<i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i>		
	<i>restaurant</i>		
RAYSTOWN DAM			
	<i>visitor center</i>	<i>information center, hike/camp gear rental, stores, ferry dock</i>	<i>displays and information about project facilities; tour guide service</i>
	<i>ferry access</i>	<i>dock</i>	
Areawide			
	LAND		

ALTERNATIVE NO. 4

		Programs	
		Elements	
Navigation Marker	Facilities		
	scenic parkway - south ridge	overlooks and key destinations along Terrace Mountain	
	ATV trails	trail markers	
	mountain bike trails	trail markers	
	cross country ski trails	trail markers	
	WATER		
	ferry service	ferry mooring, ferry docks to serve land destinations	tours, stops at key destinations and boat to camping areas
	GENERAL		
	regional access	improve road to airport at State College	

7-8-93 5pm

Alternative No. 5

Objective:

The objective of this alternative is to provide increased opportunities for fishing in the lake and hunting on project lands surrounding the lake. Two main features of the fishing and hunting alternative are a tournament fishing area with launching facilities for about 200 boats, and a large hunting preserve. Shore fishing with universal access, picnic areas, small boat marinas, boat rentals, and overnight lodging and camping support fishing activities in this alternative.

Main Features:

- fish tournament area near Aitch, with fishing marina, bait and gear shop, tournament facilities, and restaurant
- small boat marinas with overnight lodging at Hopewell and James Creek
- hunting preserve northeast of Entriiken
- parking lots at hunter access points
- boat launch and overnight lodging at Paradise Furnace
- hike-in, boat-to-shore, and drive-to camping and a new boat launch north of Susquehannock
- visitor center with boat rental and restaurant at the dam
- aquaculture at James Creek
- fish hatchery south of the dam
- shore fishing and picnic areas at Hopewell, north of Saxton, and at Paradise Furnace

ALTERNATIVE NO. 5

			7-8-93 5pm
Navigation Marker	Facilities	Elements	Programs
	Area 1		
	UPPER LAKE		
		<i>shore fishing and picnic area</i>	
		<i>fish cleaning area, universal access</i>	
25	HOPEWELL		
		<i>small boat marina</i>	<i>snack shop, fishermen's information center, 24 hour service, fishing guide service, boat rentals</i>
		<i>shore fishing and picnic area</i>	
		<i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i>	
	GENERAL		
		<i>small boat zone</i>	<i>in-water and shore zone markers 9 hp limit, enforcement</i>
	Area 3		
15-18	ENTRIKEN		
		<i>hunting preserve</i>	<i>entrance points</i>
14	TROUGH CREEK		
		<i>boat launch (State Forest)</i>	<i>courtesy dock, ramps, lighting</i>
near J2	JAMES CREEK		
		<i>boat launch</i>	<i>expand existing</i>
		<i>small boat fishing marina</i>	<i>snack shop, fishermen's information center, 24 hour service, fishing guide service, boat rentals</i>

ALTERNATIVE NO. 5

Navigation Marker	Facilities	Elements	Programs	
	aquaculture	open water aquaculture, office, equipment shed	develop joint program with Juniata College and Cooperative Extension Service	7-8-93 5pm
J2	AITCH	fishing pier universal access		
14	PENINSULA 2	shore fishing and picnic area boat launch lodge/cabins/B&B development	fish cleaning area, universal access	
12	PENINSULA 3	fishing tournament boat launch (200 boat capacity), bait and gear shop, live well, weigh-in site, registration/guide office, rest rooms, fish cleaning area, fuel dock, amphitheater, restaurant, boat service, classrooms, fresh fish market marina bait and gear shop; fuel dock, office, sanitary station	tournaments, fishing guide service, fish fry events, fishing school-clinic, watercraft development program	
10	PENINSULA 5	shore fishing and picnic area lodge/cabins/B&B development	fish cleaning area, universal access	
	Area 5			
14	PENINSULA 2			

ALTERNATIVE NO. 5

			7-8-93 5pm
Navigation Marker	Facilities	Elements	Programs
	<i>hike in/boat to shore camping (2 sites)</i>	campsites, dock, shore fishing, connecting trails	
	<i>drive to camping</i>	camp sites, sanitary station, connecting trails	
	<i>shore fishing</i>	fish cleaning area, universal access	
	<i>boat launch</i>	courtesy dock, ramps, lighting	
H3	INLET		
	<i>hike in/boat to shore camping (3 sites)</i>	boat dock, camp sites, connecting trails	
	<i>fish habitat enhancement area</i>	shore and in-water markers	enforcement
	RAYSTOWN DAM		
	<i>visitor center</i>	visitor/information center, hike/camp gear rental, stores, ferry dock	fishing guide services, boat rentals
	<i>boat rental</i>		
	<i>restaurant</i>		
	<i>ferry access</i>	dock	
	Area 6		
	BELOW DAM		
	<i>fishing pier</i>		
	CORBIN'S ISLAND		
	<i>fish hatchery</i>	research station	
	Areawide		
	LAND		

ALTERNATIVE NO. 5

Navigation Marker	Facilities	Elements	Programs
	<i>hunting</i>	<i>maintain access for hunting, war games</i>	
	<i>WATER</i>	<i>in-water markers</i>	
	<i>good fishing areas</i>	<i>ferry mooring, ferry docks to serve land destinations</i>	<i>tours, stops at key destinations and boat to shore camping</i>
	<i>ferry service</i>		

7-8-93 5pm

Alternative No. 6

Objective:

The objective of this alternative is to create a variety of new recreational opportunities for family recreation and water sports. This alternative provides many hike-in, boat-to-shore, and drive-to camping areas throughout the project, primarily on the northwest side of the lake. Marinas for different size boats and scuba diving areas are included. Family recreation and water sport visitors are supported by shore fishing and picnic areas, swimming and fishing for children, restaurants, overnight lodging, picnic areas, and visitor centers. A community recreation center will serve visitors and local residents.

Main Features:

- camping areas near Shy Beaver, Coffee Run, Aitch, and Snyder's Run
- camping, picnic areas, and small boat marina at Hopewell
- overnight shelters on Terrace Mountain Trail
- community recreation center at the project's southern end with gym, playground, ballfields, horseback riding stable, and wellness center
- marina, camping, picnic area and overnight lodging at Paradise Furnace
- boating/water ski school, jet ski area, floating interpretive center, sea plane base in the Upper Corners area
- three scuba diving areas between Susquehannock and the dam
- group camping north of Susquehannock
- large boat marina, restaurant, and overnight lodging on peninsula south of dam
- group camping at Seven Points

ALTERNATIVE NO. 6

7-8-93 5pm

ALTERNATIVE NO. 6			
Navigation Marker	Facilities	Elements	Programs
Area 1			
	UPPER LAKE	<i>meeting hall and rooms, gym, sports fields and courts, playground, wellness center, horseback riding stable</i>	<i>promote availability, schedule users, build user constituency</i>
	community recreation center		
27	PENINSULA 1		
	<i>hike in camping</i>	<i>camp sites; connecting trails</i>	
26-27	PENINSULA 2		
	<i>hike in camping</i>	<i>camp sites; connecting trails</i>	
25	HOPEWELL		
	<i>boat-to-shore picnic area</i>	<i>swimming beach, children's wading pools</i>	
	<i>marina, small boat</i>	<i>snack shop, fishermen's information center, fishing guide service, boat rentals</i>	
	<i>drive to camping</i>	<i>guide office, fuel dock, bait and gear shop</i>	
	GENERAL	<i>camp sites, playground, sanitary station, connecting trails</i>	
25-28	zone for canoe trail	<i>marker buoys</i>	<i>restrictions on larger boats, enforcement</i>
Area 2			
near S2	SHY BEAVER	<i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i>	<i>boat dock, camp sites, connecting trails</i>

ALTERNATIVE NO. 6

7-8-93 5pm

ALTERNATIVE NO. 6		Navigation Marker	Facilities	Elements	Programs
			<i>hike in camping (4 sites)</i>	camp sites, connecting trails	
20	COFFEE RUN		<i>hike in camping</i>	camp sites; connecting trails	
Area 3					
16-18	ENTRIKEN		<i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i>	boat dock, camp sites; connecting trails	
			<i>drive to camping (5 sites)</i>	camp sites, playground, sanitary station, connecting trails	
			<i>hike in camping</i>	camp sites; connecting trails	
15	NANCY'S BOAT-TO-SHORE		<i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i>	expand campground	
14	ROUGH CREEK		<i>boat launch</i>	courtesy dock, ramps, lighting	
15	PENINSULA 1		<i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i>	dock, camp sites, connecting trails	
14	PARADISE FURNACE		<i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i>		
			<i>drive to camping</i>	camp sites; connecting trails	
			<i>boat-to-shore picnic area</i>	picnic pavillion, swimming beach, swimming pool, dock	

ALTERNATIVE NO. 6

ALTERNATIVE NO. 6			7-8-93 5pm
Navigation Marker	Facilities	Elements	Programs
	marina	bait and gear shop, fuel dock, office, sanitary station	
	visitor center	information center, hike/camp gear rental, stores, ferry dock	tour guide service
12	PENINSULA 3		
	drive to camping	camp sites; playground; sanitary station; connecting trails	
	hike in camping (2 sites)	camp sites; connecting trails	
10	UPPER CORNERS		
	large boat marina	office, bait and gear shop, fuel dock, restaurant, classrooms, indoor boat storage, boat repair shop, sanitary station	boating/water ski classes
	sea plane base	sea plane fueling dock	
	floating interpretive center	dock	
	boating/water ski school	dock, classrooms	
	boat-to-shore picnic area	dock	
	GENERAL		
	jet ski, water ski courses	beach, docking area, open and closed courses near beach	
	SEVEN POINTS		
	drive to camping	camp sites, playground, sanitary station, connecting trails	
8	Area 4		

ALTERNATIVE NO. 6

Programs			
Navigation Marker	Facilities	Elements	
		Area 5	
3-4	PENINSULA 2	<p>drive to camping (2 sites)</p> <p>group camping (2 sites)</p>	camp sites, playground, sanitary station, connecting trails drive to camp sites, playground, sanitary station, connecting trails
2	HAWNS BRIDGE	<p>large boat marina</p> <p>scuba diving</p> <p>restaurant</p>	office, bait and gear shop, fuel dock, restaurant, classrooms, indoor boat storage, boat repair shop, sanitary station surface and underwater markers, diving platforms lodge/cabins/B&B development
H3	INLET	<p>scuba diving</p> <p>hike in/boat to shore camping (3 sites)</p> <p>boat to picnic area</p>	scuba diving interpretive trail, surface and underwater markers, diving platforms boat dock, camp sites, connecting trails beach, picnic pavillion
	RAYSTOWN DAM		information center, hike/camp gear rental, guide services, boat rentals
	visitor center		stores
	ferry access		dock

ALTERNATIVE NO. 6

		7-8-93 5pm	
Navigation Marker		Facilities	Elements
		Programs	
Areawide			
	LAND	<i>family hiking trails</i>	<i>connections between trails, hiking tours on/off project</i>
	WATER	<i>ferry service</i>	<i>ferry mooring, ferry docks to serve land destinations, stops at key destinations and boat to shore camping</i>
	GENERAL		<i>market week-long family vacations</i>

APPENDIX H

Proposed Plan

APPENDIX H

Purpose

This appendix lists and describes the features of the proposed Master Plan. The features are presented in order from Weaver Falls to below the dam. The planning level cost information has been updated since this appendix was prepared. The updated costs are located in the main report, Section 8, Proposed Plan. Additionally, conceptual designs for some of the recreation areas have been prepared and are included in this appendix.

Narrative on Proposed Facilities for the Raystown Lake Master Plan

This section lists and describes the features of the proposed master plan. The features are presented in order from upstream at Weaver Falls to downstream below the dam. Planning level value information including a 30 percent contingency factor is provided for some of the facilities in the proposed plan.

1. Weaver Falls: Boat Launch and Picnic Facilities Upgrade and Beach

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Actions</i>
Boat launch	expand existing
Beach	new construction
Beach changing rooms	new construction
Picnic pavilion	new construction
Traffic circulation	improve exit grade

Facilities at Weaver Falls will be upgraded. The old single lane boat ramp will be replaced with a double lane ramp. A beach will be developed upstream from the parking areas by constructing a 200- by 75-foot underwater concrete platform and an upland sandy area adjacent to the platform. Changing rooms for swimmers will be constructed nearby. An area for a picnic pavilion and picnic tables will be developed overlooking the swimming beach. Traffic circulation will be improved by reducing the grade of the exit road.

The total planning level cost for the proposed features is \$382,000.

2. Peninsula 1: Hike in/Boat to/Canoe to Camping

<i>Main Features</i>	<i>Actions</i>
Camp sites	new construction
Boat dock	new construction
Shore fishing	minor clearing

A new hike in, boat and canoe to camping ground will be developed on the peninsula across from the Weaver Falls boat launch. Most of the camp sites will be on the plateau overlooking the upper lake and primarily serve hikers; the rest of the camp sites will be located near two boat docks at the foot of the slope for use by campers arriving by boat. The foot of the slope at the water's edge will be minimally cleared to allow fishing from the shore.

Well water and vault toilets will be provided. Trails will connect the camping area to the Terrace Mountain Trail. Development of the plateau camping area will not be visible from the lake and only require minor selective cutting of vegetation.

The total planning level cost for the proposed features is \$225,000.

3. Hopewell: American Heritage Park

Proposed Features

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Actions</i>
Artisan workshops	new construction
Lodging	new construction
Restaurants	new construction
Town hall	new construction
Arboretum	new construction
Village green: facilities for cultural festivals	new construction

An American Heritage Park, based on the social, cultural, economic, and natural landscape of the Raystown region, will be developed near the lake in the Hopewell area. The park will be modelled after a 19th century village, with a village green surrounded by two-story traditional house-workshops. Local artisans with different specialties will work and live in the village. They will sell their crafts and demonstrate their techniques on the premises. Several restaurants, will also be located adjacent to the village green.

Bed and breakfast style lodging will be developed on streets leading away from the village green. These streets will connect the village green to the lake, the arboretum, and adjacent fields and meadows.

The village green, with its bandstand, will host cultural fairs and other events in warmer weather. American heritage cultural outreach programs for the artisans and special events on the village green will be directed to project visitors, schools in the region, and area residents.

The town hall will contain park offices, exhibits of natural and cultural history, and a store selling items on the American Heritage theme.

One view from the village green will feature the lake. The entrance and view into the arboretum will be through an arched walkway passing through the first floor of the town hall.

The arboretum will be planted with native species. It will have interpretive trails

through field and woodland habitat and will host a 19th century vegetable and flower garden.

Parking will be located at the edge of the village where it will not interfere visually or functionally with the 19th century atmosphere of the cultural park.

Construction will be preceded by archeological investigations to protect the cultural resources known or suspected to be in the area.

4. Shy Beaver: Camping and Fishing

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
Hike in/boat to camp sites	new construction
Universal access fishing pier	new construction
Hike in/boat to shore camping	sites will be developed on the downstream site of the mouth of Shy Beaver Creek. The campsites will be served by well water and vault toilets. A boat dock will be provided for campers arriving by boat. Trails from the camping area will be cleared to connect to hiking trails passing on the northeast side of the lake.
A universal access fishing pier will be located at the upper end of the Shy Beaver inlet. Parking and paved walkways will connect to the fishing pier.	

5. Raystown Resort: Additional Lodging

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
Additional lodging	new construction
The Raystown Lake Resort concessionaire will be encouraged to increase lodging facilities to the limit of the current development plan. Signs for hikers will be placed at the heads of the trail between the resort and the Terrace Mountain trail.	

6. Tatman Run: Beach and Boat Launch Upgrade

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
Boat launch	expand existing
Parking	expand capacity
Beach	expand existing
Picnic pavilion	new construction

Facilities at Tatman Run will be upgraded. The old single lane boat ramp will be replaced with a double lane ramp and 40 boat trailer parking spaces will be added. The beach will be expanded by creating a 250- by 100-foot underwater concrete platform and an upland sandy area adjacent to the platform. An area for a picnic pavilion and picnic tables will be developed.

The total planning level cost for the proposed features is \$328,000.

7. Nancy's Boat to Shore Camp Upgrade

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
Campsites	add 25 more
Comfort stations	new construction

The existing boat to shore campground at Nancy will be expanded by adding 25 camp sites. Additional vault toilets will be installed.

8. Juniata College Field Station Upgrade

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
Headquarters building	renovation
Dormitory-laboratory	new construction
Open water aquaculture	new construction

The Master Plan endorses the development concepts proposed by Juniata College for improvements at the field station. The improvements will enhance the college's abilities to provide environmental research and education programs for its students. Detailed plans implementing the development concepts will be reviewed by the Corps prior to final approval and construction of facilities.

9. Aitch: Facilities Upgrade, Fishing Pier

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
Brumbaugh House	restoration
Sheep Rock Exhibit	installation at Brumbaugh House
Boat launch	upgrade
Universal access fishing pier	new construction
Sewer infrastructure	improvements

The historically important Brumbaugh House north of Aitch will be restored as the site for the permanent exhibit of the Sheep Rock artifacts. Visitor parking will be developed near the house.

The boat launch at Aitch will be upgraded by improving access at the launch. A universal access fishing pier will be constructed at Aitch, with paved paths connecting the pier to the parking lot.

The existing comfort station will be upgraded and possibly connected to the proposed Markelsburg Borough sewage treatment plant when it is constructed.

10. Upper Corners: Conference Center

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
Conference center	new construction
Lodges and cabins	new construction
Health spa	new construction
Recreation facilities:	new construction
tennis courts	
swimming pool	
ice skating rink	
soft ball field	
boat dock	

A conference center will be developed on the Upper Corners peninsula. The conference center and associated lodging will accommodate 500 persons. Most of the overnight accommodations will be in lodges; cabins make up the remainder.

The meeting hall building will contain an auditorium, several smaller meeting rooms, lobby, shops, food service area, a health spa and offices.

Recreation facilities available to conference attendees and others when there is not a conference include an ice skating arena, 6 tennis courts, an enclosed swimming pool, and an outdoor amphitheater. A boat dock will be constructed at the foot of the hill.

The facilities at Upper Corners will be designed to protect views from the lake while allowing filtered views of the lake from select vantage points at the conference center. Development will totally avoid disturbance of the shale barrens along the west side of the Upper Corners peninsula.

The total planning level cost for the proposed features is \$20,600,000.

11. Seven Points: Facilities Upgrade, Visitor Center

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
Visitor center	new construction
Amphitheater	renovations
Drive to camping	new construction
Comfort station and sewer	infrastructure improvements

Development planned for the Seven Points area will improve and extend the facilities already concentrated there. A two story visitor center will be developed on the hill above the lake adjacent to the existing comfort station. The upper floor with views of the hills and lake will contain a reception counter, an auditorium, and exhibit space. The lower level includes staff offices, a lounge, storage areas, and maintenance rooms. The total planning level cost for the visitor center is \$803,000.

The existing amphitheater, just east of the visitor center site, will be renovated to improve the stage, the back stage area, and access to the structure and siting area.

A new drive to camping area will be developed on the northeast finger of land of Seven Points. There will be approximately 90 sites for family and group camping. Water supply and sewage treatment will be provided through connections to the existing facilities at Seven Points.

Other planned improvements to existing facilities at Seven Points includes converting the comfort station vault toilets to flush toilets at Point Camp and Valley Camp, increasing the water treatment plant capacity, and improvements to roads.

12. Susquehannock: Facilities Upgrade

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
Roads, water, sewer	infrastructure improvements

Improvements to water supply, comfort stations, and roads are planned for the Susquehannock camping area.

13. Peninsula 2: Fishing and Picnic Areas

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
Universal access fishing pier	new construction
Boat to picnic area	new construction

The finger of land near Navigation Marker 4 will be developed as a boat to picnic area with a small boat dock and picnic tables overlooking the lake.

Adjacent to the picnic area, a universal access fishing pier, with paved trail connection to parking will be developed. The picnic area and the fishing pier area will be served by the same comfort station. The area will be served for water supply and sewage treatment by connections to the Seven Points facilities.

The total planning level cost for the universal access fishing area and boat to picnic area is \$567,000.

14. Peninsula 2: Fishing Tournament Area

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
Fishing tournament facilities	new construction
Small boat marina	new construction
Boat launch	new construction
Boat repair shop	new construction
Restaurant	new construction
Bait and gear shop	new construction
Office	new construction

A major fishing tournament facility to host regional and national fishing tournaments will be developed in the small bay immediately downstream from Navigation Marker 4. The facility will be equipped with a two lane boat ramp, parking for 200 cars and trailers, a 100 slip small boat marina, live well, weigh-in station, fish cleaning area, and office space for tournament activities. The facility will be supported by a bait and gear shop, a restaurant, and a watercraft repair and development center.

15. Seven Points North and Peninsula 2: Hike in/Boat to Camping

<i>Proposed Feature</i>	<i>Action</i>
Hike in/boat to camping	new construction
Boat dock	new construction

There are two hike in/boat to shore camping areas in the Seven Points North-Peninsula 2 area, one on a finger of land downstream from the fishing tournament area and the other overlooking an inlet opposite Ridenour Overlook.

Facilities for both are the same and include a boat dock, camp sites, comfort station, and water supply. The camping area near the fishing tournament area will have 65

campsites and offers a boat dock on both sides of its peninsula. It will be connected to the tournament area water supply and have vault toilets. The other camping area will have 42 campsites, vault toilets, and water supplied from the well serving the drive to camping area at Seven Points North.

Land at the water's edge will be minimally cleared to allow fishing from the shore. Underbrush near the campsites will be cleared to allow campers a view of the boat docks without disruption the shore tree line. Trails from the campgrounds will be opened to connect to the regional trails passing through the area.

The total planning level cost for the proposed features is as follows:

camping area near fishing tournament area: \$281,000

camping area opposite Ridenour Overlook: \$200,000.

16. Seven Points North: Drive to Camping

<i>Proposed Feature</i>	<i>Action</i>
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Family and group camping	new development
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An upland area north of Seven Points will be developed for 76 drive to family campsites and 5 group camping areas, each accommodating 10 campers. The camping areas will be served by vault toilets and water from wells drilled in the area. Trails from the camping areas will lead to regional trails.

The total planning level cost for the proposed features is \$1,332,000.

17. Inlet: Ridenour Overlook Upgrade

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
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North overlook	restoration of tree line
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	restoration of woodland character
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Path to south overlook	improve surface
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The overlook will be relandscaped to restore tree line of hilltop seen from the dam and to restore the woodland character of the north overlook to that of the adjacent land. The path leading to the south overlook will be improved to allow better access.

18. Corbin's Island

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
Picnic pavilion	new construction
Universal access fishing pier	new construction

The picnic area and boat launch facilities at Corbin's Island will be upgraded by the addition of a picnic pavillion and a universal access fishing pier.

19. Branch Camp: Drive to Camping Upgrade

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
Drive to campground	expansion

The Branch Camp campground will be expanded by adding __ drive to campsites.

20. Terrace Mountain Trail Extension and Overnight Shelters

<i>Proposed Features</i>	<i>Action</i>
Terrace Mountain Trail	extension to Juniata River
Overnight shelters	new construction

The Terrace Mountain Trail will be improved and extended so it connects to the Juniata River at the mouth of the Raystown Branch. Overnight shelters for hikers will be constructed along the trail.

Signs will be placed to indicate intersecting trails that connect to recreation facilities on the lake, including the hike to campgrounds, Trough Creek State Park, and Raystown Lake Resort, and to nearby roads and towns. Signs will also indicate locations of non-sensitive resources such as champion trees.

21. Canoe Trail Areas

Two canoe trail areas will be designated, one in the upper section of the lake above Tatman Run, the other between the dam and Juniata River. The canoe trails and shore picnic and camping facilities will be marked with signs both in the water and at canoe putin locations. The trails will be featured on literature about project recreation facilities.

22. Trail and Woodland Access Points

Access points to hiking, mountain bike, and cross country ski trails, and to hunting areas will be developed. Roadside parking areas and signs will be placed at traditional trail heads, project gates, and other strategically selected points. Several parking areas will be developed along High Germany Road between Aitch and Entricken for hunting, hiking, and mountain biking. Signs at trail heads will give directions and guidelines for trail users including seasonal and area restrictions.

23. Scuba Diving Area

A scuba diving area will be designated in the lake immediately west of the Susquehannock peninsula. The area will be marked with in-water signs and underwater markers. Several diving platforms could be anchored in the designated area.

24. Wetland Creation Areas

Two areas will be designated for creation of wetlands. One is at the top of the Shy Beaver inlet and the other below the dam about a mile upstream from Branch Camp.

25. Other Proposed Actions and Recommendations

The Corps of Engineers recommends to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources that it develop a boat dock and tie up facility in Trough Creek State Park at the top of the Trough Creek inlet.

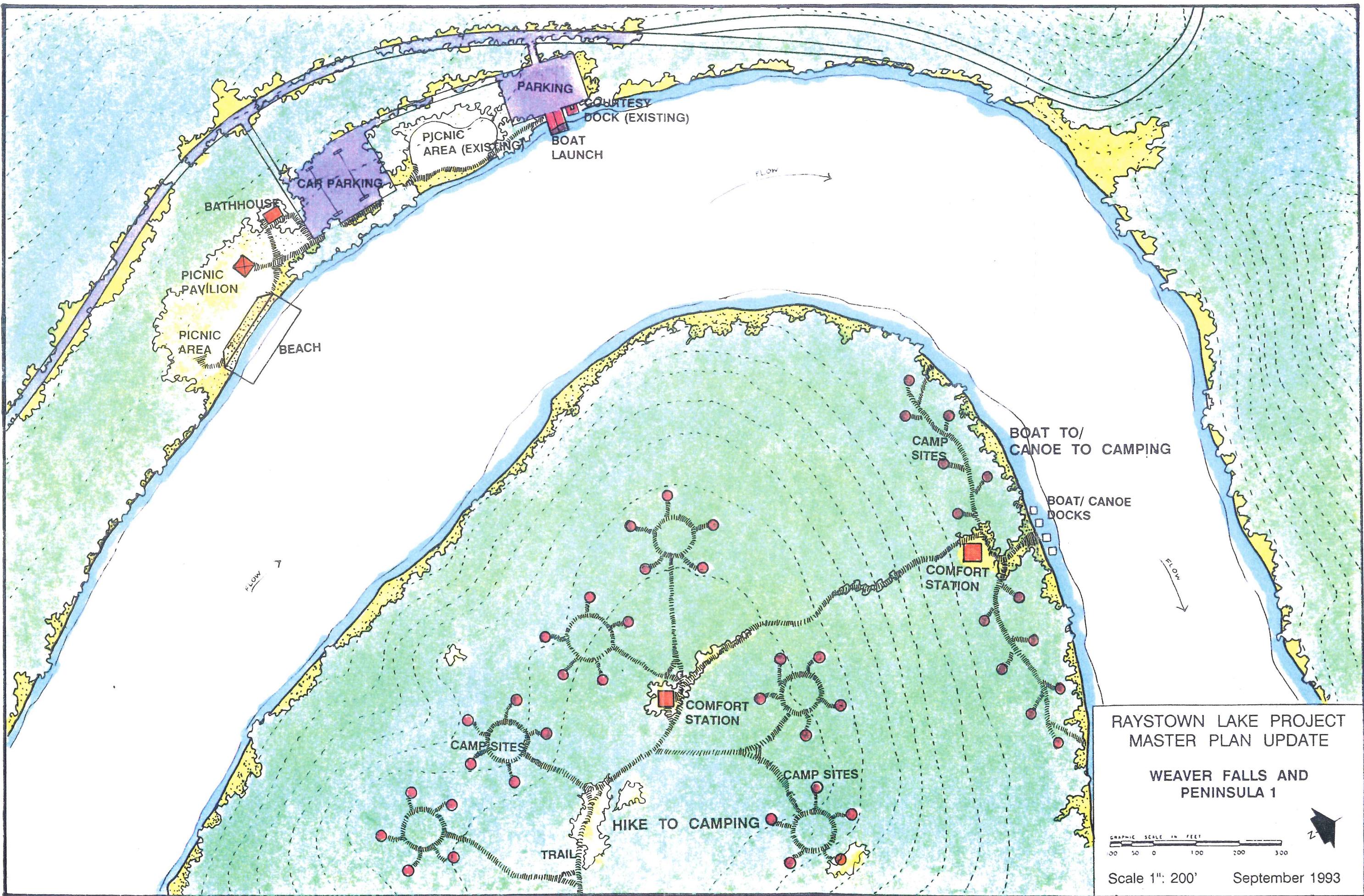
The Corps of Engineers will sponsor an annual workshop to discuss the management of the Raystown Lake project and the implementation of the master plan. Local, state, and federal agencies, user groups, and the general public will be invited to participate in the workshop.

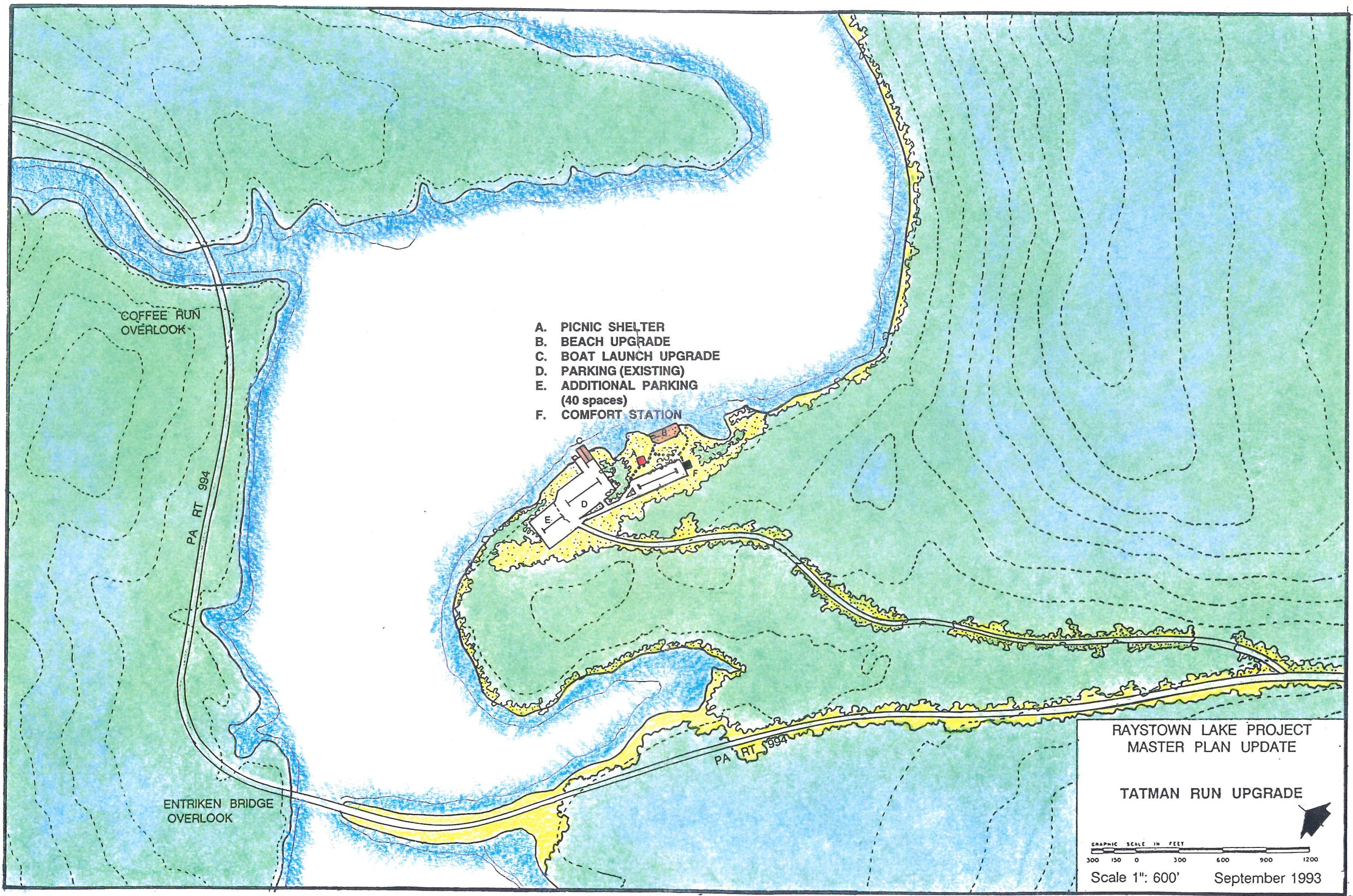
The Corps of Engineers recommends that local jurisdictions enact land use controls along Route 26 to protect the scenic quality of the rural land and villages prior to development of the American Heritage Park at Hopewell. The American Heritage theme extends to the surrounding region which reflects the 19th century character envisioned for the park. The visual character along Route 26 should be protected against urban sprawl resulting from increased traffic to the Raystown Lake project in order to protect public investment in the American Heritage Park and other project improvements.

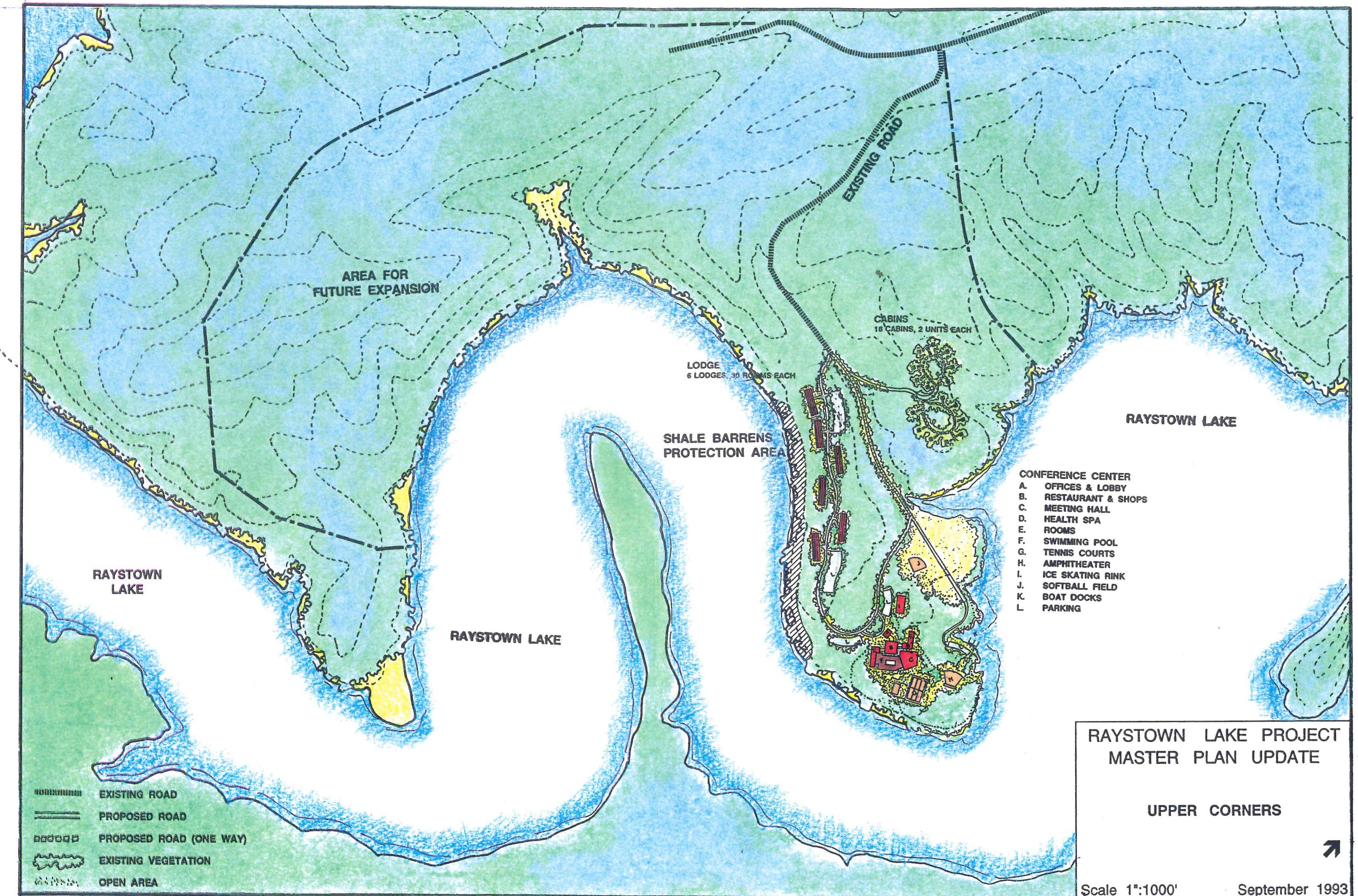
The Corps recommends that jurisdictions along the route review their zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and other land use codes to assure protection of

the scenic resources along Route 26, including provisions on signs, building facades, historic structure protection, village entrance controls, rural landscape visual controls, and lot size, setbacks, and use on road frontage outside of established villages.

CONCEPTUAL DESIGNS







GROUP CAMPING

- A. GROUP CAMPING SITES (50 PEOPLE)
- B. COMFORT STATION
- C. PLAY FIELD
- D. PARKING

future expansion

EXISTING ROAD

future expansion

future expansion

future expansion

DRIVE TO CAMPING

- A. CAMP SITES (76 SITES)
- B. COMFORT STATION
- C. PLAY FIELD

RAYSTOWN LAKE

SUSQUEHANNOCK CAMPGROUND
(EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)

RAYSTOWN LAKE

- EXISTING ROAD
- PROPOSED ROAD (ONE WAY)
- EXISTING VEGETATION
- OPEN AREA

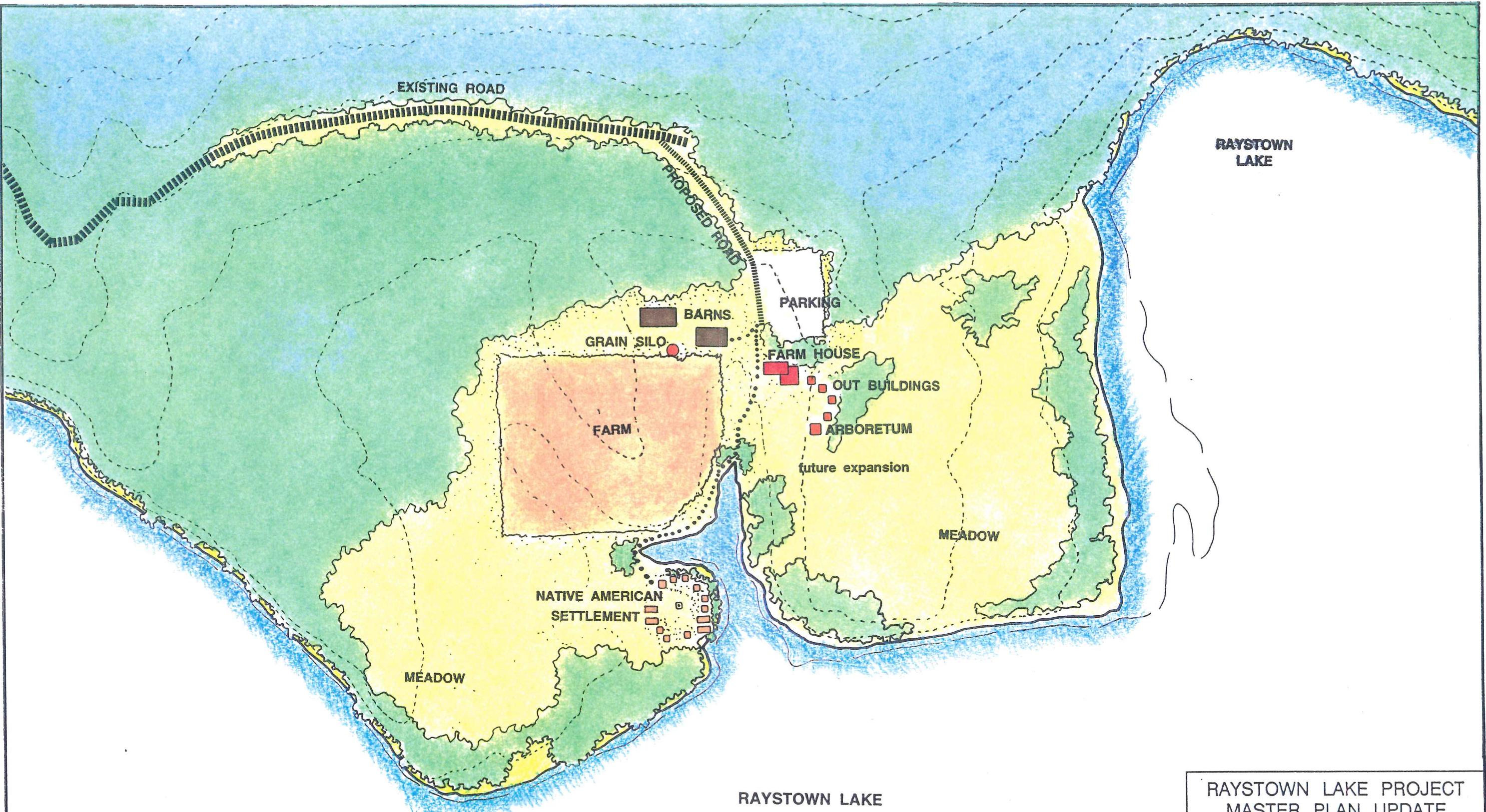
RAYSTOWN LAKE PROJECT
MASTER PLAN UPDATE

SUSQUEHANNOCK NORTH



Scale 1":600'

September 1993

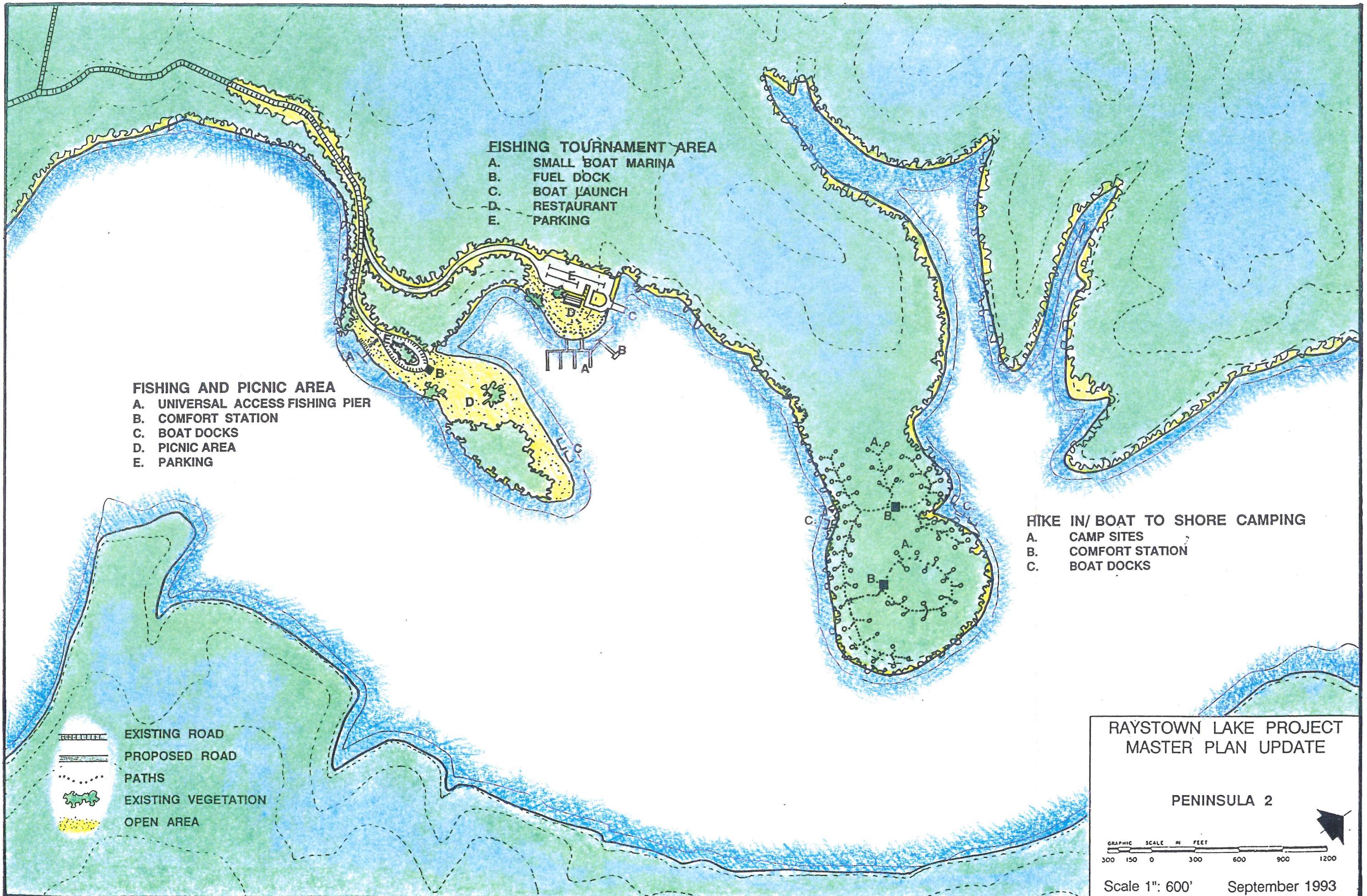


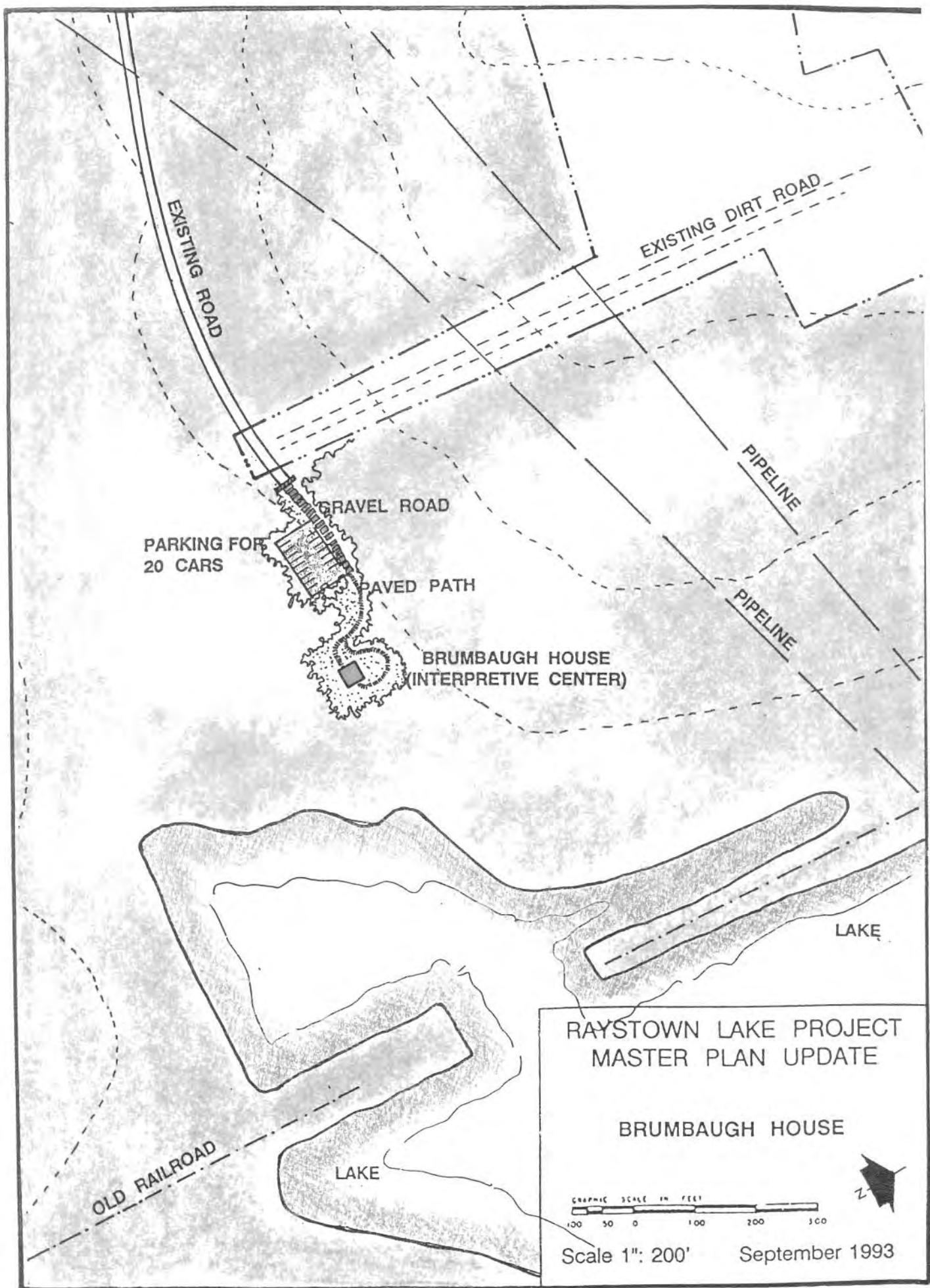
RAYSTOWN LAKE

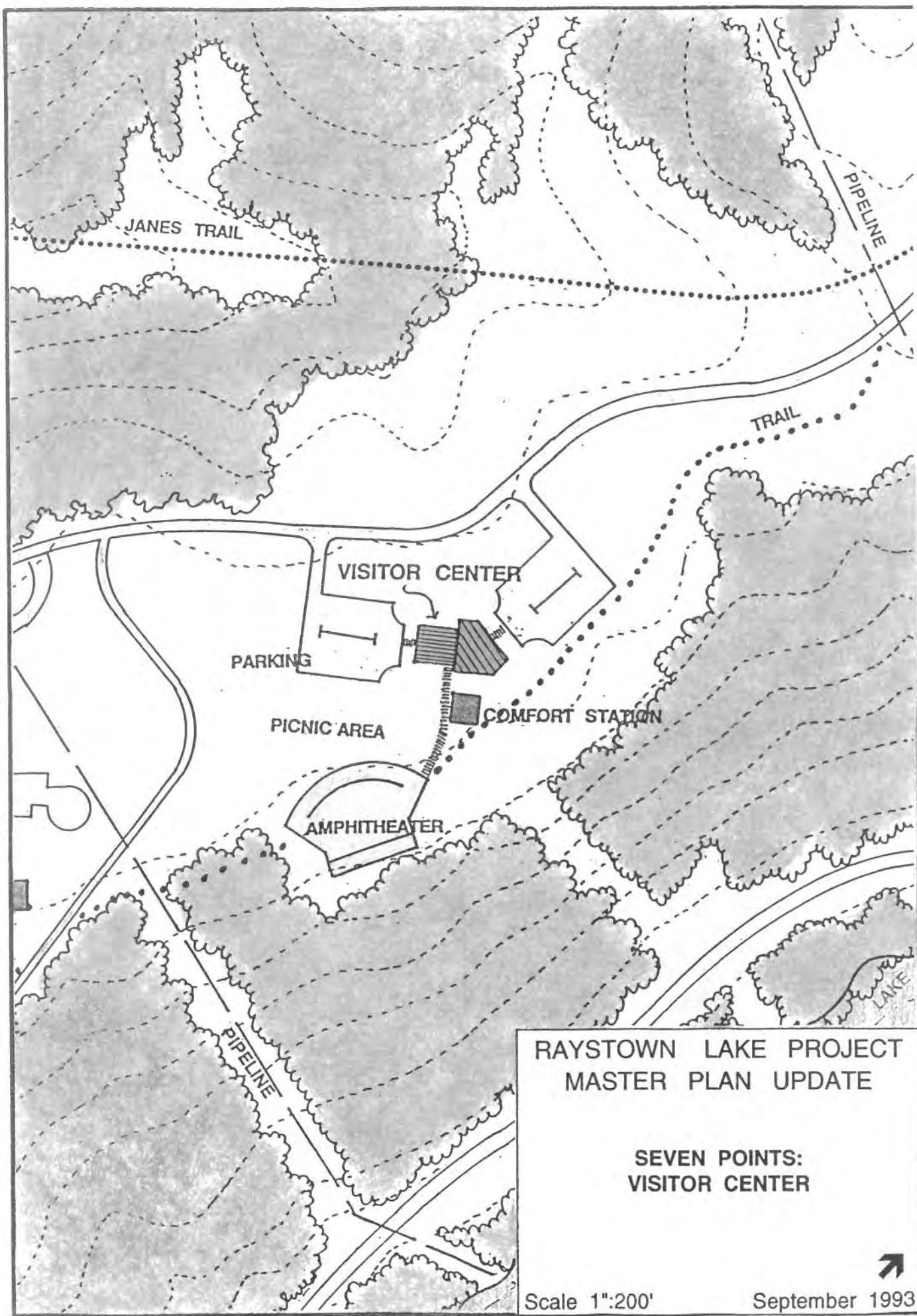
RAYSTOWN LAKE PROJECT
MASTER PLAN UPDATE

HOPEWELL:
AMERICAN HERITAGE PARK

GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET
300 150 0 300 600 900 1200
Scale 1": 600' September 1993







PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION

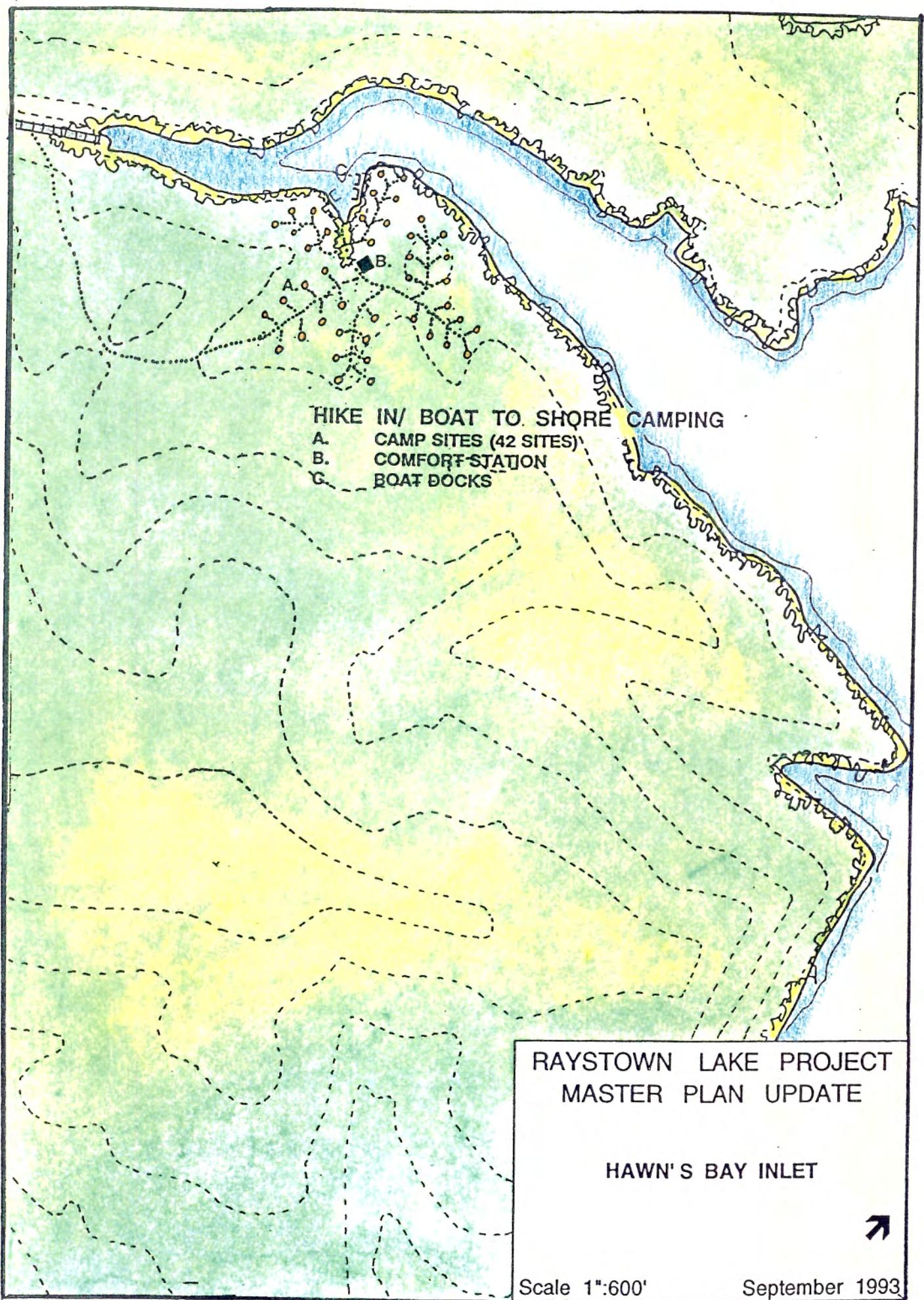


TABLE 1. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION

Nav Mark	Loca-tion	Facilities/Elements	Cost per Unit	Units	Cost	Assumptions and Descriptions
Area 1						
28	WEAVER FALLS					
		<i>upgrade boat launch</i>				
		picnic pavilion	\$18,648.00	1 item	\$18,648	
	beach		\$22.50	185.185 cu yd	\$4,167	100 feet by 50 feet
	changing house		\$32,000.00	1 item	\$32,000	
		boat launch: demolish and remove	\$3.97	600 sq ft	\$2,382	wire reinforced concrete slab, 0.5' thick, 15'x40'
		boat launch: haul and dispose	\$11.00	11.1111 cu yds	\$122	
		boat launch: coffer dam for in-water construction	\$15.20	1160 sq ft	\$17,632	assume 10 feet at deep end, sides taper from 10 to 2; add 10 ft to pad dimensions
		boat launch: dewatering site for in-water construction	\$111.00	10 days	\$1,110	
		boat launch: construct slab	\$4.01	1200 sq ft	\$4,812	24' wide, 50 ft long, 6 in thick reinforced concrete
		beach modifications: coffer dam for in-water construction	\$15.20	3220 sq ft	\$48,944	assume 10 feet at deep end, sides taper from 10 to 2; add 10 ft to pad dimensions
		beach modification: dewatering site for in-water construction	\$111.00	10 days	\$1,110	
		beach modification: construct slab	\$3.32	15000 sq ft	\$49,800	200 x 75 ft x 4" concrete platform
		beach modification: curb at water line	\$6.95	200 lin ft	\$1,390	
		beach modification: excavate area for sand above water line	\$1.97	185.185 cu yd	\$365	volume is 100' x 50' x 1 ft.
		beach modification: place sand above water line	\$3.32	185.185 cu yd	\$615	sand area 100' x 50'
		site preparation: clear vegetation	\$8,775.00	2.3 acres	\$20,183	
		site preparation: grub stumps	\$4,850.00	2.3 acres	\$11,155	
		planting lawn, sloped	\$0.68	100000 sq ft	\$67,500	
		road, improve existing trail	\$24.62	100 lin feet	\$2,462	assume cost of new road for distance of improvements
			\$2.00	1000 lin feet	\$2,000	

TABLE 1. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION

TABLE 1. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION					
Nav Mark	Loca-tion	Facilities/Elements	Cost per Unit	Units	Cost
		picnic tables	\$600.00	10 items	\$6,000
		signs	\$300.00	5 items	\$1,500
		TOTAL			\$293,896
		PLUS 30 PERCENT CONTINGENCY			\$382,065

TABLE 1. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION

Nav Mark	Loca-tion	Facilities/Elements	Cost per Unit	Units	Cost	Assumptions and Descriptions
28	PENINSULA 1					
	<i>hike in/ boat to/ canoe to camping</i>					
	camp sites	\$600.00	43 items		\$25,800	
	boat docks	\$32.00	394 sq ft		\$12,608	two piers, each with a 50' x 5' wide shore pier and 3, 16' x 3' wide finger piers
	comfort station: vault toilets	\$40,000.00	2 items		\$80,000	
	water well	\$5,000.00	1 item		\$5,000	
	water well pump	\$5,875.00	1 item		\$5,875	
	piping, water distribution system	\$13.60	1100 lin ft		\$14,960	
	excavation and backfill for water piping	\$2.70	1100 lin ft		\$2,968	
	site preparation: clear vegetation	\$8,775.00	0.46832 acres		\$4,110	assume 200 sq ft clearing/campsite; 1000 sq ft/comfort station
	site preparation: grub stumps	\$4,850.00	0.46832 acres		\$2,271	assume 200 sq ft grubbing/campsite; 1000 sq ft/comfort station
	trail signs	\$2.00	7650 lin ft		\$15,300	
		\$300.00	15 items		\$4,500	
	TOTAL				\$173,391	
	PLUS 30 PERCENT CONTINGENCY				\$225,409	

TABLE 1. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION

Nav Mark	Loca-tion	Facilities/Elements	Cost per Unit	Units	Cost	Assumptions and Descriptions
Area 2						
		20 TATMAN RUN UPGRADE				
		<i>upgrade beach and parking</i>				
		<i>upgrade boat launch</i>				
		picnic pavilion	\$18,648.00	1 item	\$18,648	
		picnic tables	\$600.00	5 items	\$3,000	
		beach modifications: demolish and remove old	\$3.97	3750 sq ft	\$14,888	demolish, remove, and dispose old concrete beach (50'x75', assume 4" thick)
		beach modifications: haul and dispose	\$11.00	46.25 cu yd	\$509	
		beach modifications: coffer dam for in-water construction	\$15.20	4020 sq ft	\$61,104	assume 10 feet at deep end, sides taper from 10 to 2; add 10 ft to pad dimensions
		beach modifications: dewatering	\$111.00	10 days	\$1,110	
		beach modification: slab construction	\$3.32	25000 sq ft	\$83,000	250 ft x 100 ft x 4" thick with curb at water line
		beach modification: curb at water line	\$6.95	250 lin ft	\$1,738	
		beach modification: excavate area for sand above water line	\$1.97	185.185 cu yd	\$365	sand area 150' x 50'
		beach modification: place sand above water line	\$3.32	277.778 cu yd	\$922	sand area 150' x 50'
		boat launch modifications: demolish and remove old	\$3.97	1125 sq ft	\$4,466	demolish, remove old boat launch: 75' x 15' assume 4" thick
		boat launch modifications: haul and dispose old	\$11.00	13.75 cu yd	\$151	haul, dispose of old boat launch
		boat launch modifications: coffer dam for in-water construction	\$15.20	1760 sq ft	\$26,752	assume 10 feet at deep end, sides taper from 10 to 2; add 10 ft to pad dimensions
		boat launch modifications: dewatering	\$111.00	10 days	\$1,110	
		boat launch modifications: construction	\$4.01	2232 sq ft	\$8,950	93 feet long, 24 feet wide, 6" thick
		parking, car-trailer, unpaved	\$451.00	40 spaces	\$18,040	
		planting lawn, sloped	\$0.68	10000 sq ft	\$6,750	

TABLE 1. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION

Nav Mark	Loca-tion	Facilities/Elements	Cost per Unit	Units	Cost	Assumptions and Descriptions
	signs	\$300.00	2 items	2	\$600	
	trails	\$2.00	200 ft	200	\$400	
	TOTAL				\$252,503	
	PLUS 30 PERCENT CONTINGENCY				\$328,253	

TABLE 1. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION

Nav Mark	Loca-tion	Facilities/Elements	Cost per Unit	Units	Cost	Assumptions and Descriptions
Area 3						
10	UPPER CORNERS					
	<i>conference center</i>					
	<i>lodge/cabins/B&B development</i>					
	conference center: meeting hall	\$56.10	20000 sq ft		\$1,122,000	
	conference center: offices and lobby	\$63.55	1500 sq ft		\$95,325	
	conference center: restaurant	\$2,400.00	40 seat		\$960,000	
	conference center: shops	\$45.55	2000 sq ft		\$91,100	2 shops, 1000 sq ft each
	conference center: health spa	\$65.70	2000 sq ft		\$131,400	
	conference center: rooms	\$29,000.00	150 rooms		\$4,350,000	
	ice skating rink	\$446,832.00	1 item		\$446,832	rink with building, usable 5 mo./yr
	tennis courts	\$8,520.00	6 items		\$51,120	
	swimming pool	\$56,175.00	1 item		\$56,175	outdoor, 20' x 40'
	softball field	\$11,297.59	1 item		\$11,298	includes site preparation and backstop
	boat dock	\$32.00	394 sq ft		\$12,608	50' x 5' wide shore pier with 3, 16' x 3' wide finger piers
	amphitheater	\$160,000.00	1 item		\$160,000	
	lodges	\$29,000.00	180 rooms		\$5,220,000	rooms in 6 lodges, 30 rooms per lodge,
	cabins	\$60,000.00	18 items		\$1,080,000	2 units per cabin
	site preparation: clear vegetation	\$8,775.00	60 acres		\$526,500	
	site preparation: grub stumps	\$4,850.00	60 acres		\$291,000	
	planting lawn, sloped	\$0.68	217800 sq ft		\$147,015	assume 5 acres planted in grass around conference center complex
	road, circulation	\$22.38	7600 lin ft		\$170,113	
	road, one way	\$15.67	2200 lin ft		\$34,470	
	trail	\$2.00	8000 lin ft		\$16,000	
	parking, paved	\$384.00	250 stalls		\$96,000	one stall per 40% of rooms; 50 stalls for staff
	parking, unpaved	\$225.50	300 stalls		\$67,650	overflow parking: one stall for 60% of rooms
	piping, sewer	\$13.60	15000 lin ft		\$204,000	pump sewage to Seven Points STP
	excavation and backfill for sewer piping	\$2.70	15000 lin ft		\$40,467	

TABLE 1. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION

Nav Mark	Loca-tion	Facilities/Elements	Cost per Unit	Units	Cost	Assumptions and Descriptions
	lift station		\$97,500.00	2 items	\$195,000	
	piping, water distribution system		\$13.60	15000 lin ft	\$204,000	water supply by gravity flow from Seven Points
	excavation and backfill for water piping		\$2.70	15000 lin ft	\$40,467	assumes separation of sewer and water supply pipes
	signs		\$300.00	50 items	\$15,000	
	TOTAL				\$15,835,540	
	PLUS 30 PERCENT CONTINGENCY				\$20,586,201	

TABLE 1. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION

Nav Mark	Loca-tion	Facilities/Elements	Cost per Unit	Units	Cost	Assumptions and Descriptions
Area 4 8-9	SEVEN POINTS <i>visitor center</i>					cost based on 1979 design by Eshback Glass Kale and Associates for the Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.
	TOTAL		\$618,027	1	\$618,027	1980 cost estimate of \$398,727 for visitor center adjusted to 1993 cost by application of ENR Building Cost Index (1.55).
	PLUS 30 PERCENT CONTINGENCY		\$803,435		\$803,435	

TABLE 1. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION

Nav Mark	Loca-tion	Facilities/Elements	Cost per Unit	Units	Cost	Assumptions and Descriptions
Area 5						
	4 PENINSULA 2					
		<i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i>				
		camp sites - hike/boat to boat dock	\$600.00	50 units	\$30,000	25 each area
		comfort station: vault	\$32.00	788 sq ft	\$25,216	two 50' x 5' wide shore pier each with 3, 16' x 3' wide finger piers
		site preparation: clear vegetation	\$40,000.00	2 units	\$80,000	
		site preparation: grub stumps	\$8,775.00	0.64 acres	\$5,640	assume 200 sq ft clearing/campsite; 1000 sq ft/comfort station
		trail	\$4,850.00	0.64 acres	\$3,118	assume 200 sq ft grubbing/campsite; 1000 sq ft/comfort station
		piping, water distribution system	\$2.00	10075 lin ft	\$20,150	
		excavation and backfill for water piping	\$13.60	3000 lin ft	\$40,800	assume water supplied from drive to/group camping area
		signs	\$2.70	3000 lin ft	\$8,093	
			\$300.00	10 items	\$3,000	
		TOTAL			\$216,017	
		PLUS 30 PERCENT CONTINGENCY			\$280,823	

TABLE 1. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION

Nav Mark	Loca-tion	Facilities/Elements	Cost per Unit	Units	Cost	Assumptions and Descriptions
4,3	SEVEN POINTS NORTH	<i>drive to and group camping</i>				
		camp sites - drive to group camp sites	\$1,800.00 \$300.00	76 sites 50 sites	\$136,800 \$15,000	
		site preparation: clear vegetation	\$8,775.00	27.5253 acres	\$241,534	clearing: assume 100 sq ft/group campsite; 750 sq ft/family campsite; 1000 sq ft/comfort station; 25 ft wide for roads; open space
		site preparation: grub stumps	\$4,850.00	27.5253 acres	\$133,497	grubbing: assume 400 sq ft/group campsite; 600 sq ft/family campsite; 1000 sq ft/comfort station; 25 ft wide for roads; open space
		road, circulation	\$22.38	4000 lin ft	\$89,533	
		road, one-way	\$20.15	12000 lin ft	\$241,740	
		trail	\$2.00	1200 lin ft	\$2,400	
		comfort station: vault	\$40,000.00	3 items	\$120,000	
		water well	\$5,000.00	2 items	\$10,000	
		water well pump	\$5,875.00	2 items	\$11,750	
		piping, water distribution system	\$13.60	800 lin ft	\$10,880	
		excavation and backfill for water piping signs	\$2.70 \$300.00	800 lin ft 30 items	\$2,158 \$9,000	
		TOTAL			\$1,024,293	
		PLUS 30 PERCENT CONTINGENCY			\$1,331,581	

TABLE 1. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION

Nav Mark	Location	Facilities/Elements	Cost per Unit	Units	Cost	Assumptions and Descriptions
5	PENINSULA 2 <i>universal access shore fishing and picnic area</i>					
	UA shore fishing facility	\$32.00	250 sq ft		\$8,000	running length 50 feet, 5 feet wide
	UA shore fishing facility: access boat dock, floating	\$3,000.00	1 ls		\$3,000	paved parking for 5 cars and walkway
	picnic tables	\$32.00	221 lin ft		\$7,072	25' x 5' wide shore pier with 2, 16' x 3' wide finger piers
	site preparation: clear vegetation	\$600.00	30 items		\$18,000	
	site preparation: grub stumps	\$8,775.00	14 acres		\$122,850	
	planting lawn, sloped	\$4,850.00	1.4 acres		\$67,900	
	comfort station: sewered	\$0.68	87120 sq ft		\$58,806	plant 2 acres in grass, allow other cleared land to grow to meadow
	comfort station: sewered	\$100,000.00	1 item		\$100,000	
	road, circulation	\$22.38	300 lin ft		\$6,715	
	parking, gravel	\$225.50	30 spaces		\$6,765	
	trail	\$2.00	2100 lin ft		\$4,200	
	piping, water distribution system	\$13.60	1000 lin ft		\$13,600	assume water from Seven Points; tie into Fishing Tournament line
	excavation and backfill for water piping	\$2.70	1000 lin ft		\$2,698	
	piping, sewer line	\$13.60	1000 lin ft		\$13,600	assume connection to Seven Points STP; tie into Fishing Tournament line
	excavation and backfill for sewer piping	\$2.70	1000 lin ft		\$2,698	
	TOTAL				\$435,904	
	PLUS 30 PERCENT CONTINGENCY				\$566,675	

TABLE 1. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION

Nav Mark	Loca-tion	Facilities/Elements	Cost per Unit	Units	Cost	Assumptions and Descriptions
H2	SEVEN POINTS NORTH					
H2	<i>hike in/boat to shore camping</i>					
		camp sites - hike/boat to boat dock	\$600.00	42 sites	\$25,200	25 each area
		site preparation: clear vegetation	\$32.00	394 sq ft	\$12,608	50' x 5' wide shore pier with 3, 16' x 3' wide finger piers
		site preparation: grub stumps	\$8,775.00	0.40863 acres	\$3,586	assume 200 sq ft clearing/campsite; 1000 sq ft/comfort station
		trail	\$4,850.00	0.40863 acres	\$1,982	assume 200 sq ft grubbing/campsite; 1000 sq ft/comfort station
		comfort station: vault pipes, water distribution system	\$2.00	7700 lin ft	\$15,400	
		excavation and backfill for water piping signs	\$40,000.00	1 item	\$40,000	
			\$13.60	3200 lin ft	\$43,520	water from Seven Points North-drive to family camping well
		TOTAL			\$153,928	
		PLUS 30 PERCENT CONTINGENCY			\$200,107	

Note: See Table 2 for details on assumptions, descriptions, and sources for value information.

TABLE 2. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION: UNIT COSTS AND BASIS

Elements	Means Ref. No. or Other Source	Unit	Unit Cost (1)	Total Cost (2)	Assumptions and Notes
amphitheater	NPS	each	\$160,000.00		
backfill, compact	022-204-0800, 0900	lin ft	\$2.26		assume ditch is 2 feet wide and 3 feet deep
beach changing house	see assumptions	each	\$32,000.00		assume 2, 20' x 20' uninsulated frame buildings, slab on grade, attached to existing comfort station - low range of building construction costs in Means, 1993
beach modifications, demolish, remove old beach modifications, haul and dispose old	020-754-0280	sq ft	\$2.87		floors, concrete slab on grade, 4" thick, reinforced with wire mesh
beach modifications, haul and dispose old	020-754-4250	cu yd	\$11.00		to five miles, dispose
beach, sand	041-032-0250	cu yd	\$22.50		sand, screened and washed, 10 mile haul, spread
beach slab	A2.1-200-2280	cu yd	\$3.32		slab on grade, 4" thick, light industrial, includes grading, form work, reinforcing, finish
boat launch, demolish, remove old	020-754-0420	sq ft	\$3.97		floors, concrete slab on grade, 6" thick, reinforced with wire mesh
boat launch haul and dispose old	020-754-4250	cu yd	\$11.00		to five miles, dispose
boat launch slab	A2.1-200-4520	sq ft	\$4.01		slab on grade, 6" thick, light industrial, includes grading, form work, reinforcing, finish
cabins	see assumptions	each	\$60,000.00		assume 600 sq ft per unit, 2 units per cabin, \$50/sq ft - low range of building construction costs in Means, 1993
camp sites - drive to	see assumptions	each	\$1,800.00		each site if for one family or group of 2-4 persons, assume 2 times hike in/boat to camp site cost; includes parking
camp sites - group	see assumptions	person	\$300.00		assume each site is for a person, half hike in/boat to camp site cost, does not incl. parking
camp sites - hike to/boat to	NPS	each	\$600.00		
coffer dam for inwater construction	021-704-0010	sq ft	\$15.20		incl. mobilization, temporary sheeting, shore driven
comfort station; seawered	NPS	each	\$100,000.00		
comfort station; vault	COE; Beall	each	\$40,000.00		connected to sewer
curb	025-250-0300	lin ft	\$6.95		conventional or compost
dewatering site for inwater construction	021-404-0550	day	\$111.00		concrete, 6"x18", wooden forms, straight pumping 8 hours attended 2 hrs/day, incl. 20 lf of suction hose, 100 lf discharge hose
dock, floating	024-880-0250	sq ft	\$32.00		recreational, prefabricated aluminum or concrete over polystyrene, no pilings included; shore constructed, bare, 4" decking

TABLE 2. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION: UNIT COSTS AND BASIS

Elements	Means Ref. No. or Other Source	Unit	Unit Cost (1)	Total Cost (2)	Assumptions and Notes
excavate	022-238-0200	lin ft	\$0.44		backhoe; assume trench 2 ft wide, 3 ft deep
health spa	171-590-9000	sq ft	\$65.70		use gymnasium (includes equipment, plumbing, HAC, electric)
ice rink: basic building	R131-210	sq ft	\$6.25	\$106,250	85x200', 16' to eave; using 26 ga. galvanized roof and sides, R20 field insulation (use 20,000 sq ft category)
ice rink: building skin	R131-210	sq ft skin	\$3.23	\$29,412	exterior finish, sandwich wall
ice rink: equipment	131-601-0300	each	\$243,000	\$243,000	equipment incl. refrigeration, plumbing, not including building or slab.
ice rink: slab	A21-200-4520	sq ft	\$4.01	\$68,170	85x200', 55 deg system, 5 mo. 100 tons. slab on grade, 8" thick, incl. textured finish, not incl. forms or reinforcing
ice rink: total				\$446,832	sum of building, skin, equipment, and slab
lift station	027-150-0200	each	\$97.500		sewage pumping station, prefabricated, steel, concrete, or fiberglass, 1000 GPM
lodge	171-590-9000	room	\$29,000.00		use motel
meeting hall	171-040-0010	sq ft	\$56.10		use auditorium
offices, lobby	171-610-0010	sq ft	\$63.55		offices, low rise (1-4 story)
parking, paved	12.5-510-1500	stall	\$384.00		90 degree angle parking, 3" bituminous paving, 6" gravel base
parking, car, unpaved	12.5-510-1500, adjusted	stall	\$226		90 degree angle parking, 6" gravel 2/3 of space; bituminous paving on 1/3 of space for access lane; 1976 Master Plan spec.
parking, car & trailer, unpaved	12.5-510-1500, adjusted	stall	\$451		60 degree angle parking, 6" gravel 2/3 of space; bituminous paving on 1/3 of space for access lane; 1976 Master Plan spec.
parking and access path to UA fishing pier	COE, Raystown	ls	\$3,000.00		
picnic pavilion: above ground structure	COE, Raystown	each	\$14,000.00	\$14,000	1,400 square feet
picnic pavilion: slab on grade	033-130-5001	sq ft	\$3.32	\$4,648	see beach slab
picnic pavillion: total				\$18,648	sum of above ground structure, slab on grade
picnic tables	NPS	each	\$600.00		

TABLE 2. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION: UNIT COSTS AND BASIS

Elements	Means Ref. No. or Other Source	Unit	Unit Cost (1)	Total Cost (2)	Assumptions and Notes
piping, water distribution system	026-686-1410	lin ft	\$13.60		4" pipe laid in trench, excavation and backfill are not included
piping, sewage	026-686-1410	lin ft	\$13.60		4" pipe laid in trench, excavation and backfill are not included
planting: trees	R029-540	each	\$218.00		2"-3" tree, includes materials, equipment and labor
planting: lawn flat	A12.7-411-1000	sq ft	\$0.51		flat area, seeded, turf mix, residential
planting: lawn sloped	A12.7-411-3000	sq ft	\$0.68		sloped area, seeded, turf mix, residential
restaurant	171-700-9000	seat	\$2,400.00		low-range (1/4)
road, major access	A12.5-111-1050, adjusted for width	lin ft	\$24.62		3" gravel/crushed stone subbase, 3.5" pavement of bituminous concrete; 22' wide (1976 Master Plan). Means spec, less curb
road, circulation	A12.5-111-1050, adjusted for width	lin ft	\$22.38		3" gravel/crushed stone subbase, 3.5" pavement of bituminous concrete; 20' wide (1976 Master Plan). Means spec, less curb
road, camp	A12.5-111-1050, adjusted for width	lin ft	\$20.15		3" gravel/crushed stone subbase, 3.5" pavement of bituminous concrete; 18' wide (1976 Master Plan). Means spec, less curb
road, one-way	A12.5-111-1050, adjusted for width	lin ft	\$15.67		3" gravel/crushed stone subbase, 3.5" pavement of bituminous concrete; 14' wide (1976 Master Plan). Means spec, less curb
road, service - gravel	see assumptions	lin ft	\$4.41		based on Means A12.5-111-1050, less paving and curb components, 12' wide, cost corrected for width
road, existing gravel, improve	see assumptions	lin ft	\$2.20		restore gravel, grade on 50% of road. assume this is 50% of new gravel road cost
sidewalk, bituminous	12.7-120-2200	lin ft	\$4.46		4 feet width, bituminous, 2" thick paving, 6" gravel base
sidewalk, concrete	12.7-140-1660	lin ft	\$11.32		4 feet width, concrete, 4" thick, 6" gravel base
signs	NPS	each	\$300.00		
site preparation: clear vegetation	021-104-0300	acre	\$8,775.00		heavy trees to 24" dia., cut and chip
site preparation: grub stumps	021-104-0500	acre	\$4,850.00		grub stumps and remove
softball field	12.7-411-1000	acre	\$22,041.36	\$9,223	0.42 acres planted in lawn
softball, backstop	604-0010	each	\$2,075.00	\$2,075	
softball field and backstop: total				\$11,298	
shops, retail	171-720-0010	sq ft	45.55		

TABLE 2. PLANNING LEVEL VALUE INFORMATION: UNIT COSTS AND BASIS

Elements	Means Ref. No. or Other Source	Unit	Unit Cost (1)	Total Cost (2)	Assumptions and Notes
swim pool	525-1200; 1250	sq ft	\$45.50	\$36,400	municipal; assume 20x40' pool
swim pool: deck equipment	525-1600	sq ft	\$1.30	\$1,040	
swim pool: paint	525-3000	pool	\$2,175.00	\$2,175	
swim pool: stainless steel gutters	525-1360	lin ft	\$138.00	\$16,560	
swim pool: total				\$56,175	sum of swim pool, deck equipment, stainless steel gutters, and paint
tennis courts	025-308-0010	court	\$8,520.00		
trail	NPS	lin ft	\$2.00		\$10.65 per sq yd; 7,200 sq ft each
water well	026-704-0100	well	\$5,000.00		4 to 6 feet wide, 6" diameter; drilled and cased, including casing; assume average 250 feet deep; \$20/vertical foot
water well pump	026-704-3100	each	\$5,875.00		6" submersible 2.5" to 5.00" deep, 30 HP, 100-200 GPM
Sources: Means Building Construction Cost Data, 51st Annual Edition, Means Site Work and Landscape Cost Data, 12th Annual Edition.					
NPS: Greenway Recreation Plan, from Class C Cost Estimates, Denver Service Center, (1992??)					
COE, Raystown Project, Staff, August, 1993					
Notes:					
(1) Costs do not include allowance for subcontractors and have not been adjusted for location.					
(2) Total cost column shows the sum of certain facilities composed of several items.					