APPENDIX A

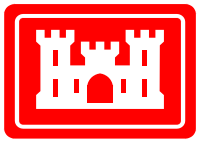
Environmental Assessment

Environmental Assessment for the Raystown Lake Project Master Plan Revision

Raystown Lake, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania

October 2019

US Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District



Prepared by:

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Baltimore District

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October 2019

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
Raystown Lake Project
Master Plan Revision
Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, including guidelines in 33 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 230, the Baltimore District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has assessed the environmental impacts of the revised Raystown Lake Project Master Plan (MP).

The revised MP will provide guidance for stewardship of natural resources and management for long-term public access to, and use of, the natural resources of the Raystown Lake Project (Project). The MP provides a comprehensive description of the Project, a discussion of factors influencing resource management and development, the resource plan which describes how Project lands and waters will be managed, an identification and discussion of special problems, a synopsis of public involvement and input to the planning process, and descriptions of existing development. USACE manages project lands in accordance with the land use classifications that have been determined in the Project's MP. Thus, land use classifications are fundamental to project land management.

Under the No Action alternative, USACE would be taking no action, which means the MP would not be revised. With this alternative, no new resources analysis and land-use classifications would occur at the Project. The operation and management of the Project would continue as outlined in the current MP. Because this alternative does not result in a MP that meets current guidance and regulations, it was eliminated from further consideration.

The proposed action was reviewed, coordinated with the public, updated to comply with current USACE regulations and guidance, and to reflect changes in land management and land uses that have occurred over time. This included refining land use classifications that would meet authorized Project purposes and determining current resource objectives that address a mix of natural resource and recreation management objectives that are compatible with regional goals. Required land use classification changes associated with this action would include multiple classifications to balance resource objectives. This action results in the following:

1994 Land Use Classifications	Acres	Proposed New Land Use Classifications	Acres
Project Operations	4,000	Project Operations	241.71
Recreation	1,740	High Density Recreation	1,067.03
Mitigation	3,000	Mitigation	2,653.77
Environmentally Sensitive	2,300	Environmentally Sensitive Areas	507.82
MRM - Recreation - Low Density	9,200	MRM - Low Density Recreation	2,694.36
MRM - Wildlife Management General		MRM - Wildlife Management	7,012.26

MRM - Vegetation Management		MRM - Vegetative Management	5,466.96
MRM - Inactive and/or Future Recreation Areas		MRM - Future or Inactive Recreation Areas	1,698.85
**		Water Surface: Restricted	236.39
**		Water Surface: Designated No-Wake	1,908.35
**		Water Surface: Fish and Wildlife Sanctuary	43.70
**		Water Surface: Open Recreation	6,144.05

*Land classification acreages were derived using geographic information system technology that was not available during the 1994 classifications. These totals do not reflect the official land acquisition records – no additional acres have been acquired. The total land classification acres listed in the 1994 MP were 20,240. The current land classification acres in the 2020 MP are 21,342.

** Water surface was not classified in the 1994 MP.

This action was chosen because it meets regional goals associated with proper stewardship of land and water resources, meets regional recreation goals, and allows for continued use and development of Project lands without violating national policies or pubic laws.

The Environmental Assessment (EA) and comments received from other agencies have been used to determine whether the proposed action requires the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). All environmental, social, and economic factors that are relevant to the recommended alternative were considered in this assessment. These include, but are not limited to, climate and climate change, environmental justice, cultural resources, air quality, prime farmland, water quality, wild and scenic rivers, wetlands, fish and wildlife, invasive species, migratory birds, recreational fisheries, and threatened and endangered species.

It is my finding, based on the EA that the revision of the 1994 MP for the Raystown Lake Project will have no significant adverse impact to the environment and will not constitute a major Federal action affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an EIS will not be prepared.

_____
Date

_____
John T. Litz

Colonel, U.S. Army

Commander and District Engineer

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Environmental Assessment Organization

Section 1	INTRODUCTION, PURPOSE, NEED, AND SCOPE of the proposed action summarizes the purpose and need for the proposed action, provides relevant background information and describes the scope of the EA.
Section 2	ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING PROPOSED ACTION examines alternatives for implementing the proposed action and describes the recommended action.
Section 3	AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT describes the existing environmental and socioeconomic setting. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES identifies the potential environmental and socioeconomic effects of implementing the proposed action and alternatives, including cumulative effects.
Section 4	Applicable Environmental Laws, Regulations, and Policy provides a listing of environmental protection statutes and other environmental requirements.
Section 5	FEDERAL, STATE, and LOCAL AGENCY COORDINATION provides a listing of individuals and agencies consulted during preparation of the EA.
Section 6	REFERENCES provides bibliographical information for cited sources.
Appendices	A Alternatives Comparison to Key Selection Criteria B National Environmental Policy Act Coordination Documentation

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Section 1 – Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Need for the Action

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District (USACE), is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the implementation of a Master Plan (MP) for the Raystown Lake Project. The MP is being updated by USACE, Baltimore District. NEPA documents prepared concurrently with updating a MP can influence and modify strategic land use decisions. The intention of the revised land use classifications in the MP is to develop land classifications, management goals, and management objectives that will guide the sustainable development of resources within the Raystown Lake Project. It is not feasible to define the exact nature of potential impacts for all potential actions prior to receiving specific project proposals. Therefore, environmental consequences may be less than or may exceed what is described in this EA. To ensure that future environmental consequences are identified and documented as accurately as possible, additional NEPA coordination will be conducted, as appropriate, for future projects that are the result of the implementation of the MP.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Raystown Lake Project, located in central Pennsylvania, is comprised of over 28,000 acres of fee title land and water, of which 18,000 acres are primarily forested. Other land types include grassland communities, agricultural lease, and recreational areas.

The Project's current MP, completed in 1994, was prepared in accordance with the requirements of Engineer Regulation 1130-2-435, dated 30 December, 1987. The MP describes the manner in which all Project lands, waters, forests, and other resources will be conserved, enhanced, developed, managed, and used in the public interest throughout the life of the Project. The MP is a vital tool for responsible stewardship and sustainability of the Project's resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Implementation of the MP must recognize and be compatible with the authorized Project purposes of flood risk management, recreation, hydropower, and fish/wildlife management. The update reflects the changes that have occurred to the site, in the region, in recreation trends, and in USACE policy in the years since the completion of the current MP. Table 1-1 shows the current classification (from ER 1130-2-435) and the proposed changes to land classification (from ER 1130-2-550 and EP 1130-2-550, Change 5, dated 30 January 2013).

Table 1-1 Description of Proposed Land Use Classification Changes

Current Land Classification	Proposed Land Classification	Description of Proposed Land Classification
Project Operations	Project Operations	Lands required for the dam, spillway, offices, and other areas used solely for the operation of the reservoir.
Recreation	Recreation- High Density	Lands acquired and designated for use as parks or other areas for intensive recreational activities by the visiting public.

Current Land Classification	Proposed Land Classification	Description of Proposed Land Classification
Multiple Resource Management	Multiple Resource Management Lands: a. Low Density Recreation, b. Wildlife Management, c. Future/Inactive Recreation, d. Vegetative Management	Multiple Resource Management Lands: This classification allows for the designation of a predominant use with the understanding that other compatible uses may also occur on these lands; these additional uses may include: a. Low Density Recreation: lands classified for use for activities such as hiking trails, primitive camping, limited lake access points, and other similar activities by the visiting public. b. Wildlife Management: lands classified as habitat for fish and wildlife, and are generally open for hunting and fishing. c. Future/Inactive Recreation Areas: Lands intended for recreation, but which were never developed or have been closed. d. Vegetative Management: Lands designated for stewardship of forest, prairie, and other native vegetative cover.
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	Environmentally Sensitive Areas	Lands designated for areas where scientific, ecological, cultural, or aesthetic features have been identified. These areas are managed to protect environmental resources.

1.2 Scope of the Action

This EA was prepared to evaluate existing conditions and potential impacts of proposed alternatives. The alternative considerations were formulated to include all lands and waters acquired for the Project. These lands are comprised of all properties historically acquired to build the Project, including current USACE lands. This EA was prepared pursuant to the NEPA, Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR, 1500-1508), and USACE implementing regulation, Policy and Procedures for Implementing NEPA, Engineer Regulation ER 200-2-2 (1988).

1.3 Project Setting

The Project is located on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, 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 (Figure 1-1). 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 County, Pennsylvania, and home of Juniata College. The Project is a USACE facility consisting of 28,132 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. The surface area of the lake is roughly 8,300 acres.

Figure 1-1 Location of Raystown Lake

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, mountain biking, and other outdoor recreation activities. Abandoned roads and rail beds, as well as informal trails, are used by hikers, hunters, and anglers. Open areas and unplowed roads have received limited use for cross-country skiing when snow conditions and accessibility permit.

The Backbone Ridge Wildlife Management Area (also known as Wildlife Management Area 420 by the Pennsylvania Game Commission - PGC), was acquired specifically for the purpose of offsetting environmental losses associated with development of the Project. Area 420 is adjacent to and extends north and south of the Aitch and Brumbaugh embayments. This area is made up of approximately 3,000 acres of land managed by the PGC under a license agreement for wildlife management. Hunting is permitted during appropriate seasons on the PGC lands and other marked Project lands. Trapping is also permitted for raccoon, fox, and other furbearers.

The existing recreation facilities are located along both sides of the lake and downstream of the dam (Figure 1-2). The majority of the recreation facilities were built during general construction, however, some facilities and additions to existing facilities were constructed in the mid-1970's. The majority of the basic infrastructure was constructed and operated by the USACE. Lake Raystown Resort, formerly known as the Rothrock Campground, was operated by the USACE until 1984 when it was leased to RRP Recreation for further development and renamed Lake Raystown Resort. The Seven Points Marina, a leased facility, was built and operates as the largest marina within the state of Pennsylvania. Additionally, three notable areas are located downstream of the dam: a hydroelectric plant operated under a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission agreement, Corbin's Island operated by USACE, and Branch Camp operated under a lease agreement. In total, there are 15 designated recreation areas at the Project.

An administration building housing the Project office is located adjacent to the Seven Points Recreation Area, near the community of Hesston. Project facilities include the dam and associated infrastructure, a maintenance complex, a number of boat launch ramps, camping, and recreation areas, two sewage treatment plants (at Seven Points and Lake Raystown Resort), two water supply plants (at Seven Points and Lake Raystown Resort), several beaches, and multiple hiking trails. Seven Points Marina and Lake Raystown Resort are leased to private concessioners, as are the Lighthouse, Branch Camp, and Putt's Camp. Other scenic overlooks are maintained through agreements with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

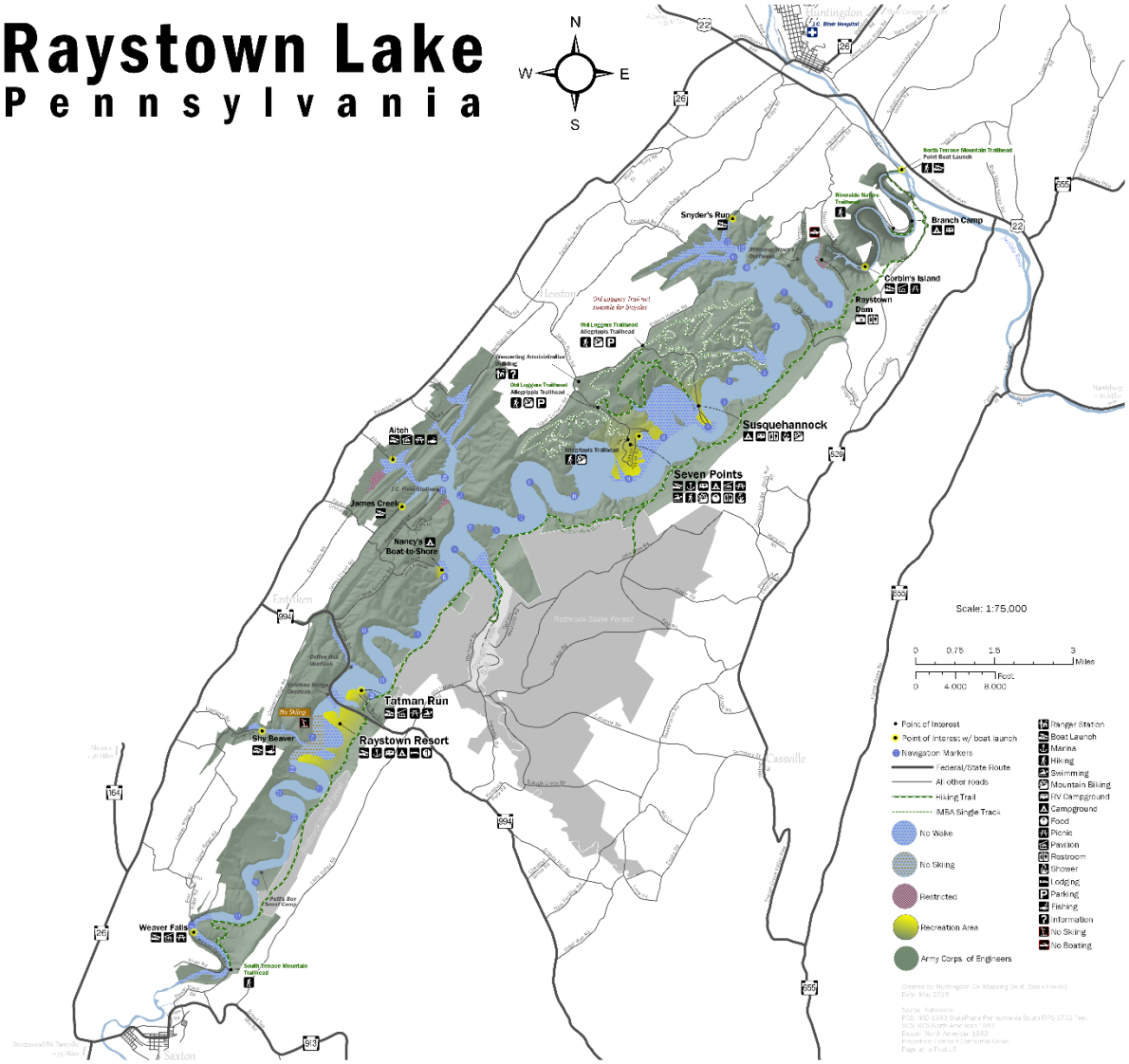

Figure 1-2 Raystown Lake Recreation Facilities

Section 2 – Alternatives

NEPA requires that an EA evaluate all reasonable alternatives to the proposed action, including the no-action alternative.

Alternatives evaluated in this EA are the proposed MP and the no-action alternative. These are compared to one another to identify the preferred alternative. The current Project need is to revise the existing MP so that it is compliant with current USACE regulation and guidance. Additionally, the MP was prepared under the guidance provided to USACE in "The Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (WIIN)" - P.L. 114-322. Alternatives were developed using land use classifications. Land use classifications indicate the primary use for which the Project's lands are managed. The five categories of land use classification are: Project Operations, High Density Recreation, Mitigation, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, and Multiple Resource Managed Lands. Multiple Resource Managed Lands are divided into four subcategories identified as: Low Density Recreation, Wildlife Management, Vegetative Management, and Future/Inactive Recreation Areas. Water surfaces are classified as restricted, designated no-wake, fish and wildlife sanctuary, and open recreation.

USACE guidance EP 1130-2-550 requires the resource objectives set forth measurable and attainable current and future management and development activities that support the stated goals of the MP, Environmental Operating Principles, and applicable national performance measures. They must be consistent with authorized Project purposes, Federal laws and directives, regional and ecosystem needs, resource capabilities, and take public input into consideration. They should also take recreational and natural resources carrying capacity into account, as well as the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). The objectives must maximize Project benefits, meet public needs, and foster environmental sustainability. USACE manages project lands in accordance with land use classifications that have been determined in the Project's MP. Thus, land use and surface water classifications are fundamental to project land management.

During the process of updating the MP the Project team developed land use classification determination criteria (Appendix A). These criteria were used to evaluate each parcel of land on the Project equally. All land was evaluated with criteria that included the classification from the 1994 MP, the current features, any proposed development identified in the 1994 MP, biological inventories and opinions, public comments, and a boat carrying capacity study. As part of alternative development, an initial array of alternatives were considered and discussed. These alternatives were screened out from further consideration due to a multitude of factors including policy, public comment, environmental impacts, etc.

2.1 No-Action Alternative

The no-action alternative is defined as USACE taking no action, which means the MP would not be revised. With this alternative, no new resources analysis and land-use classifications would occur at the Project. The operation and management of the Project would continue as outlined in the current MP. The Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, December 5, 2016 Sec. 1309 stated that the Secretary [of the Army] shall prioritize the updating of the MP for the Juniata River and tributaries project, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. Because the no-action alternative does not result in a MP that meets guidance and regulations, it was eliminated from further consideration.

2.2 Proposed Action

The proposed action is to revise the MP to meet authorized Project purposes and to reflect current land management and uses that are compatible with regional natural resource and recreation goals.

Under this alternative, the MP would be reviewed, coordinated with the public, revised to comply with current USACE regulations and guidance, and to reflect changes in land management and land uses that have occurred over time. This would include refining land use classifications to reflect changes that would meet authorized Project purposes and current resource objectives that address a mix of natural resource and recreation management objectives that would be compatible with regional goals. Required changes associated with this action would include six land reclassifications to balance resource objectives. Table 2-1 shows the proposed reclassifications. Current land classifications are shown in Table 2-2. This alternative represents the optimal plan developed through the master planning process.

Implementation of any future actions that are a result of the update to this MP may require additional NEPA documentation. Implementation of such actions would be addressed in accordance with procedures set forth in 33 CFR Part 230.

Table 2-1 Proposed Land Use and Surface Water Classifications

Classification	Acres/ Classification	Sub classification	Acres
Project Operations	241.71		241.71
High Density Recreation	1,067.03		1,067.03
Mitigation	2,653.77		2,653.77
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	507.82		507.82
Multiple Resource Management Lands	16,872.43	Low Density Recreation	2,694.36
		Wildlife Management	7,012.26
		Vegetative Management	5,466.96
		Future or Inactive Recreation Areas	1,698.85
Total Land Area	21,342.76*		21,342.76
Water Surface	88,332.49	Restricted	236.39
		Designated No-Wake	1,908.35
		Fish and Wildlife Sanctuary	43.70
		Open Recreation	6,144.05
Total Water Area	88,332.49		8,332.49
Total Acres:	29,675.25		

*The total land area classified in the 1994 MP equals 20,240 acres. It is important to recognize that land and water surface classifications were defined at normal pool elevation (786 feet NGVD). Additionally, the land and water classification acreages were derived using geographic information system (GIS) technology that was not available during the 1994 classifications. These totals do not reflect the official land acquisition records, no additional acres have been acquired. Therefore, acreages represented as land use classifications and the resulting totals will differ from official land acquisition and allocation.

Table 2-2 Current Land Classification

1994 Land Use Classifications	Acres
Project Operations	4,000
Recreation	1,740

Mitigation	3,000
Environmentally Sensitive	2,300
MRM - Recreation - Low Density	9,200
MRM - Wildlife Management General	
MRM - Vegetation Management	
MRM - Inactive and/or Future Recreation Areas	
Total	**20,240**

Updating the land use classifications meets regional goals associated with proper stewardship of land and water resources, meets regional recreation goals, and allows for continued use and development of Project lands without violating national policies or pubic laws. Therefore, this alternative will carry forward as the proposed action.

Section 3 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action

This EA focuses on conditions in Raystown Lake Project lands. Where pertinent, this EA also considers conditions outside Project boundaries.

3.1 Climate and Hydrology

Affected Environment

The climate in the Raystown region is considered to be humid continental, with some characteristics of a mountain type 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 38 inches (USGS, 2019), with a mean average runoff of 16 inches per year since 1912. Since 2013, the minimum and maximum annual recorded precipitation for stations in the region are 33.75 and 59.65 inches, respectively (NOAA, 2019). 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 42.6 inches and the average annual temperature is about 51.7 degrees Fahrenheit (NOAA, 2019). 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 coincidental rainfall. The

second type results from extremely heavy rains connected with tropical storms and hurricanes. The most notable storms of record in the Raystown watershed occurred in 1889, 1894, 1924, 1936, 1937, 1954, 1972, 1993, 1996, and 2004 (Huntingdon County, 2008).

The storm of March 1936, which was caused by prolonged heavy rainfall and snowmelt, 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 (normally 200 to 2,200 cfs) at Saxton upstream of the Project and 190,000-cfs (normally 1,200 to 10,000cfs) at Newport downstream (USGS, 2019a). 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 with 41,300-cfs flows at Saxton and the largest flood in the lower Juniata basin with flows of 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 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, located near the dam, was only 17,200-cfs. Without the holding the 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 Lake 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 reach a minimum in August through October. Prolonged drought, such as the 1930-32 period, continue all the way through winter months into the next year with only a brief respite during the spring snowmelt.

Typically, the lake does not experience a complete freeze over often during the winter months, and when it does, ice generally remains thin. Accordingly, it is generally unsafe for recreation in the main channel of the lake. Project staff do not measure ice thickness and advise the recreating public of the risks associated with ice related activities.

Environmental Consequences

There will be no impact on the climate of the Project area from updating the MP.

3.2 Topography, Physiography, Soils and Geology

Affected Environment

The Project is located in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province of the Appalachian Highlands of south-central Pennsylvania (Figure 3-1). 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 National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) at the dam site to 2,940 feet on the Allegheny Front. Visible relief reaches 1,800 feet and ranges well over 1,000 feet for many miles along the ridges that surround the lake.

Access from one valley to another is generally through notches or gaps that have been eroded through the mountains by cross-cutting streams.

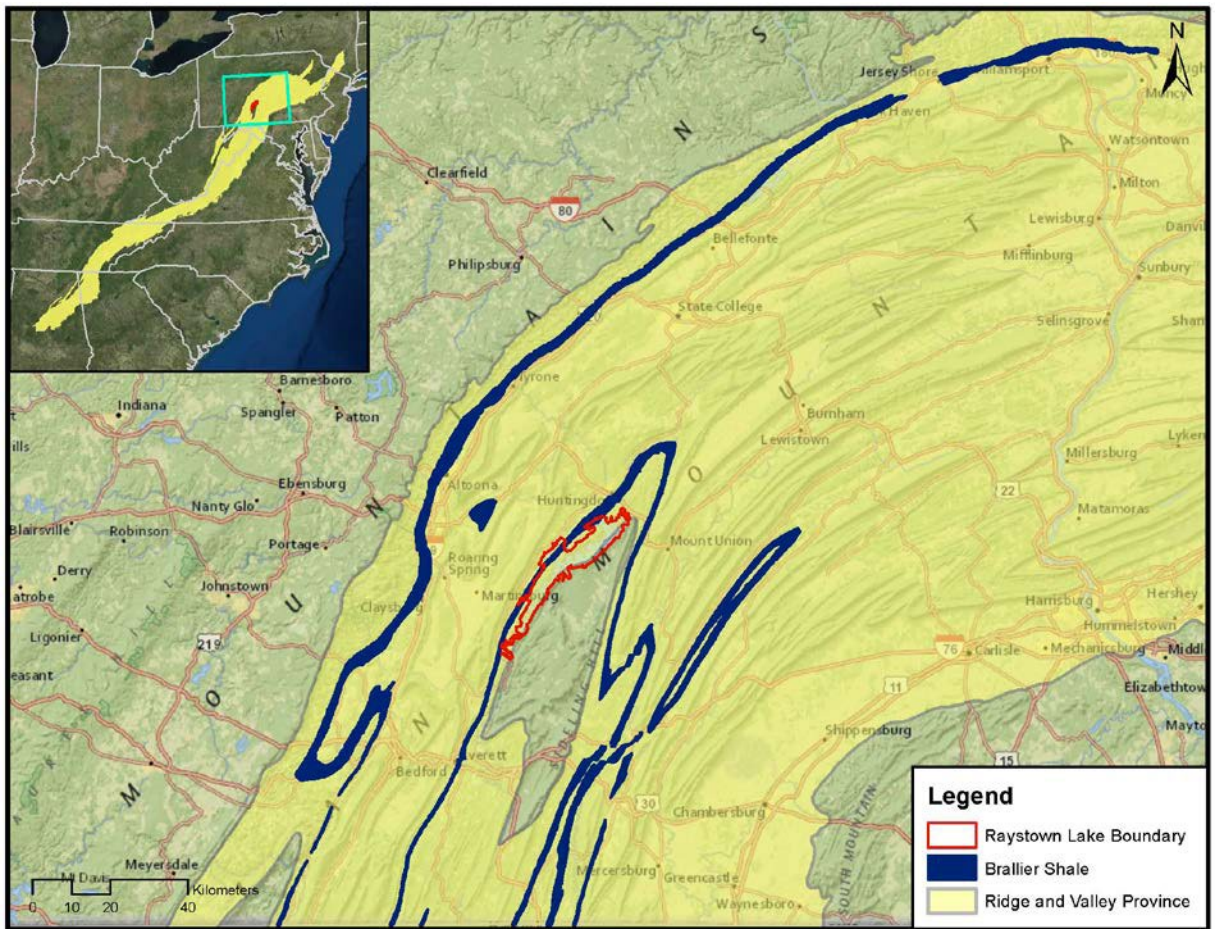

Figure 3-1 Extent of the Ridge and Valley Province (inset map), and the distribution of the Brailler Shale bedrock in PA (Pennsylvania Geological Survey, 2018).

The Project's watershed drains an area of 960 square miles (Figure 3-2). The watershed is bounded by the Allegheny Front on the west, the Frankstown Branch drainage divide on the north, the Aughwick Creek divide on the east, and the Potomac River divide on the south. Raystown Lake controls about 28% of the entire Juniata River drainage areas whose watershed drains 3,409 square miles. Principal tributaries are Dunning Creek, Cove Creek, Brush Creek, Yellow Creek, and Great Trough Creek. The slope of the Raystown Branch between its mouth at Dunning Creek and the dam site averages five feet per mile. The slope of the channel above this point averages 20 feet per mile.

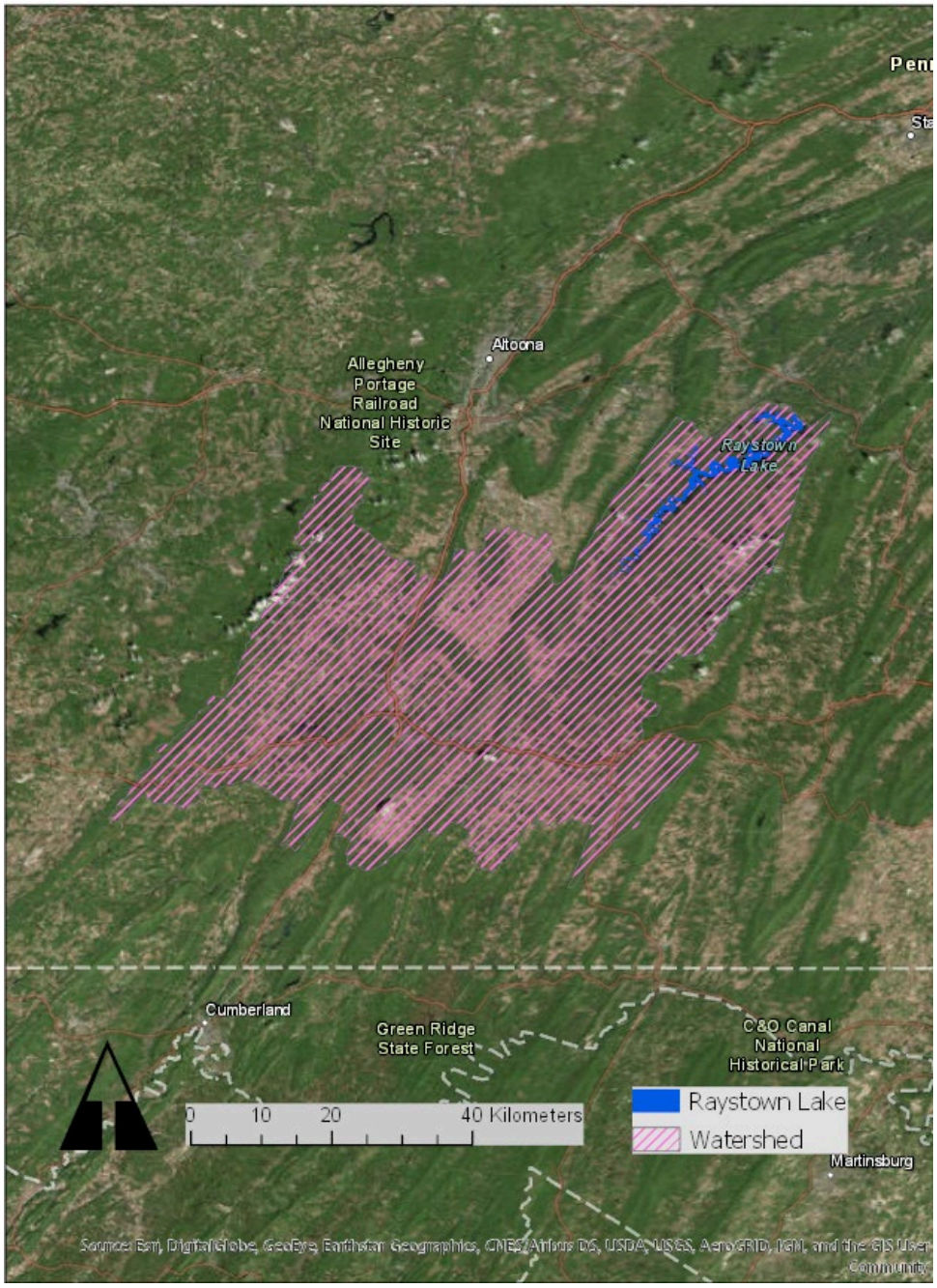

Figure 3-2 Raystown Lake Watershed

There are numerous dams in the watershed. Most are small; controlling the runoff of their smaller drainage areas. Shawnee Lake dam, with a storage equivalent to about 7% of the Raystown flood control storage, is the one large structure that exists upstream of Raystown Lake. In the event of Shawnee Lake dam failing, the volume of water released would raise

Raystown Lake approximately two feet above normal pool. All other upstream dams are small and their combined effect on Raystown Lake is insignificant.

Development of the Juniata Basin is limited because of the generally rugged terrain. It's 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. The Project 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.

The Project 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 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 geo-topographic 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; 6.3% is soil that formed on alluvial flood plains and terraces in material transported and deposited by streams; and 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% 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.

There are no active mines immediately adjacent to the Project. Within the surrounding areas of Pennsylvania there are numerous mines. Fracking has not been done in the area at this time, but some test sites were drilled.

Environmental Consequences

There will be no impact to the topography, physiography, and geology of the Project from updating the MP. No intrusive actions are proposed, and the Project's resource management plans would not be changed as the intent of the proposed action is to establish new resource objectives, and to reclassify Project lands in a way that recognizes historic, current, and

projected uses. Therefore, no significant impacts to topography, physiography, or geology would occur as a result of implementing revisions to the Raystown Lake MP.

3.3 Land Use and Recreation

Affected Environment

Land use within a five mile proximity of the Project ranges from urban activities such as railroads, highways, residential, commercial, industrial, and public lands to open, extensive activities like agriculture, woodlands, wetlands, and parkland. The land use sectors with the greatest amount of acres are in woodlands and agricultural uses. These two categories account for about 90% of the land use in the study area.

The operation of the Project provides for flood risk management, hydroelectric power, recreation, fish and wildlife conservation and mitigation, and downstream low-flow augmentation for water quality improvement. Land use classifications associated with the Project are established to support the overall goal of providing good stewardship of land and water resources while providing safe recreation opportunities and economic uses to the public. In order to implement authorized purposes and support regional management goals for recreation and natural resources, USACE maximizes resources through the use of cooperative agreements and leases with federal, state, local, and private entities. These areas provide recreation opportunities such as camping, hiking, forestry, wildlife viewing, boating, fishing, hunting, and picnicking.

The primary area, having a significant influence on the public use and management of the Project, includes residents of the surrounding counties including Huntingdon, Bedford, Mifflin, Centre, Blair, and Fulton. In addition, significant influence is received from major metropolitan areas such as Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C. The Project receives a diverse group of visitors including campers, boaters, fishermen, hunters, bicyclist, hikers, and day-users for beach, picnic, and scenic facilities.

Peak visitation to USACE and lease operated facilities occurs during the months of June, July, and August. Table 3-1 depicts the average percentage of visitors to each recreation area. Recreational use at the Project continues to evolve and subtle changes have been notable such as the increase in bicyclists due the development of the Allegrippis Trail System, and a general increase in non-motorized boating such as canoeing and kayaking. Boating and camping remain the principal activities pursued by most visitors. Dispersed use includes adjacent landowners walking on to USACE lands, hunters and fishermen parking at undesignated or unmonitored access points, and trail users parking at trailheads that are not monitored. Roads are monitored for maintenance as appropriate, and Project roadways accommodate current traffic.

Table 3-1

Areas Visited by Percent	
Seven Points	36.10%
Dispersed Use	10.00%
Tatman Run	9.07%
Lake Raystown Resort	8.32%
Aitch	7.30%
Snyder's Run	6.21%
James Creek	5.35%
Shy Beaver	3.10%
Bakers Hollow	2.56%
Weaver's Falls	2.53%
Ridenour Overlook	2.35%
Corbin's Island	1.54%
Raystown Dam	1.2%
Branch Camp	1.15%
Susquehannock Campground	0.69%
Nancy's Camp	0.39%

Designated recreation generally falls within two broad categories of land or water-based recreation. The MP identifies 15 high density recreation areas, listed in Table 3-2. Low density recreation focuses on those activities that rely on minimal development or infrastructure such as hunting, trail use, wildlife viewing, etc.

Table 3-2

High Density Recreation Area	Primary Type of Use	Operator
Aitch	Day Use (Boat Launch)	USACE
Branch Camp	Camping	Lessee
Corbin's Island	Day Use (Boat Launch)	USACE
James Creek	Day Use (Boat Launch)	USACE
Lake Raystown Resort	Multi (Day Use/Overnight)	Lessee
Nancy's Camp	Camping	USACE
Putt's Camp	Camping	Lessee
Raystown Dam	Overlook	USACE
Ridenour Overlook	Overlook	USACE
Seven Points	Multi (Day Use/Overnight)	USACE
Shy Beaver	Day Use (Boat Launch)	USACE
Snyder's Run	Day Use (Boat Launch)	USACE
Susquehannock Campground	Camping	USACE
Tatman Run	Multi (Boat Launch, Beach)	USACE
Weaver's Falls	Day Use (Boat Launch)	USACE

Recreational carrying capacity is considered by USACE to ensure that visitors have a high-quality and safe recreational experience and that natural resources are not irreparably damaged. A boating carrying capacity study was conducted at the Project to characterize peak boating use and boaters' perceptions of safety and crowding on the lake. The primary focus of the study was to evaluate existing recreational use and users' perspectives against carrying capacity ranges developed specifically for Raystown Lake.

Environmental Consequences

The primary objective for revising the MP is to capture historic, current, and projected land use as well as management measures needed to serve the public interest in ways compatible with Project authorized purposes and operational requirements. The reclassification changes required for the proposed action were developed to recognize regionally important resources and enhance regional stewardship goals to allow for continued use and development of Project

lands for the planning horizon of 25 years. In addition, the proposed action changes land use classifications to more accurately represent protected areas and land use. The revision brings land classification into compliance with current guidance. It also reclassifies land to better align future management with resource capabilities and expressed public interests. Specifically, changes to the High Density Recreation land classification acreages were the result of improvements in geographical measurements and alignment with current use. While there is a net reduction in measured lands, no High Density Recreation Areas were removed. The relabeling of these lands will have no effect on current or projected public use. Therefore, implementing the proposed revisions to the MP would not result in negative impacts to land uses on the Project.

3.4 Terrestrial Resources

3.4.1 Vegetation and Prime Farmland

Affected Environment

Land surrounding Raystown Lake is primarily forested (roughly 18,000 acres). The primary tree species are oak and pine (USACE 2011). The geology that the Project lies on provides the basis for numerous unique types of vegetation. A portion of the area is comprised of shale barrens which offer a unique subset of plant species. Shale barrens are naturally difficult for plants to establish on due to their lack of stable substrate, potential for high surface temperature, and minimal soil present.

The shale barrens at the Project are typically occupied by trees such as *Juniperus virginiana* (eastern red cedar), *Quercus montana* (chestnut oak), *Pinus virginiana* (Virginia pine), *Carya glabra* (pignut hickory), *Quercus rubra* (red oak), and *Pinus pungens* (table-mountain pine). Shrubs are often absent entirely, patchy, or primarily line the perimeter of the barrens where they transition to other forest types. The herbaceous layer tends to be highly variable and can be extremely sparse or have moderate to high cover (USACE 2019).

The Project maintains approximately 200 acres of field habitat that is actively planted and maintained for wildlife use. The fields contain crops such as corn, alfalfa, soybeans, clover, sorghum, buckwheat, etc. These crops are not harvested, but rather left to serve as forage for wildlife. Additionally, through active timber management, early successional habitat is created to meet the requirements of a variety of small game and bird species that are early-successional specialists. Examples include the American woodcock, ruffed grouse, golden winged warbler, and cerulean warbler. These areas are then allowed to progress through successional phases, and new, early successional areas are created to replace those advancing through succession. In accordance with CEQ memorandum dated 11 August 1980, with regard to compliance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act, the effects of the proposed actions on prime and unique farmlands will be examined.

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 the Project.

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 managed for wildlife habitat, and most support natural vegetation. There is no active farming on the Project.

The Project has a diverse assemblage of vegetation, making it an exemplary area for wildlife habitat. It is ecologically important to allow these habitats to remain as natural as possible, so that they may go through the various phases of succession.

Environmental Consequences

The purpose of the update is to capture historic, current, and projected land use as well as management measures needed to serve the public interest in ways compatible with Project operational requirements. This action does not entail any physical work to be performed within or around the Project. The revision will more accurately classify land so that it may be managed more effectively and efficiently. Furthermore no intrusive work will occur within areas established as Environmentally Sensitive as a result of the revision. Any earthwork occurring in other land use classification will have further project specific NEPA review. There will be no impact to the vegetation, soil, or prime farmland of the area.

3.4.2 Wildlife and Migratory Birds

Affected Environment

The PGC and the PFBC work with USACE to manage wildlife at the Project. The lake and surrounding forest hosts a variety of species throughout the year including the bald eagle, numerous migratory birds, river otters, mink, muskrat, beaver, bats, and other mammals. Raystown Lake offers many types of different foraging and nesting habitat to sustain wildlife populations at the Project as well as the surrounding areas. USACE works with state and federal agencies to ensure that habitat requirements for many of these species are being met. Several no wake areas exist throughout the lake which allow migrating ducks to rest and feed. These no wake areas were not designated specifically for wildlife, but have the added benefit of providing suitable resting areas. The wetland areas surrounding the lake provide habitat for green heron, willow flycatchers, red-winged blackbirds, as well as many waterfowl species in migration (PGC 2019). In addition, there are 43.7 acres of water surface classified as fish and wildlife sanctuary. Hunting is allowed at the Project, with typical species being deer, turkey, squirrel, grouse, bear, and geese.

Environmental Consequences

There will be no negative impacts to wildlife and migratory birds at the Project by updating the MP. The actions proposed will update the current land use classifications, making them more precise and in some cases increasing protected habitat. The 1994 MP did not accurately quantify or classify Project Operations and Environmentally Sensitive Areas, which were all researched extensively for this update. Many of the Operations and Environmentally Sensitive

Areas lands have been reclassified to a classification appropriate for that specific piece of land. The changes proposed to water surface classification slightly increase the currently designated no-wake areas. These changes are in response to notable public input and will additionally serve as increased acreage for potential resting waterfowl areas. Furthermore no intrusive work will occur within areas established as Environmentally Sensitive as a result of this revision. Any earthwork occurring in other land use classification will have further project specific NEPA review. Any wildlife or game will thus be unaffected in the area.

3.5 Aquatic and Water Resources

3.5.1 Fisheries

Affected Environment

Raystown Lake is an 8,300 acre reservoir that provides both warm, cool, and cold water fish habitat. The PFBC manages the lake fishery, which includes stocking several game fish species (lake trout, striped bass, and walleye). 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.

During late summer to early fall, eutrophic conditions in a large area of the lake preclude many species of 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. Over the past 10 years, two invasive aquatic plants, hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata)* and Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) have become dominantly established within suitable portions of the water-body. 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 lakeshore is one of the limiting factors in the quality of the lake fishery.

Benthic invertebrates are small organisms that inhabit the lower levels of the aquatic ecosystem. They can be used to assess general water quality and available habitat. Benthic invertebrate samples were collected upstream and downstream of Raystown Lake in 2003, 2004, and 2005. Samples were collected in riffle complexes, pools, and glides. Fifty-five different Orders, Families, and Genus' were represented in the collected sample. Benthic invertebrates have not been surveyed in Raystown Lake.

Environmental Consequences

There will be no impact to fisheries of Raystown Lake by updating the MP. The actions proposed will accurately classify the aquatic resources, which will aid in effective management. The changes proposed to water surface classification slightly increase the currently designated no-wake areas. These changes are in response to notable public input. Furthermore no intrusive work will occur within aquatic resources as a result of this update. Any fishery will thus

be unaffected in the area. In the event any new work is proposed, it will go through the appropriate NEPA process.

3.5.2 Wetlands, Streams, and Conservation Pool

Affected Environment

Wetlands play an important role in the ecology of the Project 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 26 acres of the lands at the Project. Generally, wetlands are located in the relatively flat, low lying areas along the lake at the mouths of tributary streams. The extent of the wetlands are limited by the steep topography of the region.

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 the time) hampered the growth of many of the area's wetlands. Submerged aquatic vegetation was never permanently established and the vegetative cover along relatively shallow shorelines was scarce. The lack of a permanent water level was the main limiting factor in the establishment of wetlands.

There are roughly 26 acres of wetlands in the area around the Project (USFWS, 2017). Wetland classifications include emergent, forested, and scrub shrub (Table 3-33)

Table 3-3 Wetland Systems

System	Class	Acres
Palustrine	Emergent Wetland	12
Palustrine	Forested Wetland	11
Palustrine	Scrub-shrub Wetland	3

There are a number of small streams that flow within USACE boundaries. Many of them flow into Raystown Lake. These include Tatman Run, Coffee Run, Great Trough Creek, and Shy Beaver Creek.

The 8,300 acre conservation pool at the Project constitutes one of the largest lakes in Pennsylvania. It provides habitat to fish and wildlife, aesthetic values, recreation, and flood risk management. The lake is largely oligotrophic, mainly due to the depth, with shallow eutrophic areas on the perimeter embayments.

Environmental Consequences

There will be no impact to the wetlands and surface waters of the Project by updating the MP. While the 1994 MP was not required to quantify or classify water surface, it did depict designated no wake and restricted areas. The proposed action will classify land and surface

waters according to the reclassification criteria under one of the following classifications: restricted, designated no wake, fish and wildlife sanctuary, or open recreation. The changes proposed to water surface classification slightly increase the currently designated no-wake areas. These changes are in response to notable public input and will additionally serve as increased acreage for potential resting waterfowl areas. Aquatic resources will retain recreational capabilities, environmental benefits, and operational capabilities. Furthermore no intrusive work will occur as a result of this update, hence the wetlands will remain undisturbed. The MP update does not change the operations of the dam at the Project, and no changes are expected in the nature and function of the lake.

3.5.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers (Public Law 90-542)

Affected Environment

Wild River Areas are defined as those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. Scenic river areas are defined as those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads. None of the areas associated with Raystown Lake Project are designated as wild and scenic rivers pursuant to PL 90-542.

Environmental Consequences

There are no areas within the Project designated as wild and scenic rivers. Therefore, there would be no significant adverse impacts to wild or scenic rivers.

3.5.4 Navigable Waters under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act

Affected Environment

Under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, navigable waters of the United States are those waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide and/or are presently being used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce (33 CFR 329.4). Navigable waters include lakes and other on-channel impoundments of navigable rivers. Under Section 10, USACE regulates any work in or affecting navigable waters of the United States.

Environmental Consequences

The Juniata River is navigable, but the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River is not a navigable waterway. Therefore, Section 10 is not applicable for the Project and MP update. No adverse effects to Section 10 waters will occur as a result of the proposed action.

3.5.5 Waters of the U.S. (Section 404)

Affected Environment

USACE regulates, under the authority of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the discharge of dredged and fill material into all waters of the U.S., including wetlands. Non-tidal waters of the

U.S. are generally described as rivers and streams including the smallest of tributaries, any impoundments on those rivers and streams (e.g., ponds and lakes), and any wetlands adjacent to those features. If any Project operations or construction at the Project involves the discharge of dredge or fill material they will be evaluated and authorized under regulations at 33 CFR Parts 335-338 implementing Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Environmental Consequences

If any Project operations or construction at the Project involves the discharge of dredge or fill material they will be evaluated and authorized under regulations at 33 CFR Parts 335-338 implementing Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The revisions to the Project's MP would not change current operations, or result in a discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. Therefore, no effects to waters of the U.S. would occur as a result of the proposed action.

3.5.6 Water Quality

Affected Environment

The greatest sources of pollutants impacting the wadeable waters across the state of Pennsylvania are agriculture and abandoned mine drainage. Wadeable waters are an important part of the overall aquatic ecosystem, providing valuable habitat, drinking water, and downstream commercial and recreational benefits. The largest source of pollution impacting the state's lakes is commonly generated by agriculture. For the state's streams and rivers, this means the largest stressors are siltation and metals. For the lakes, the greatest stressors are nutrients, suspended solids, and dissolved oxygen/organic enrichment (PA DEP, 2016).

In general, the water quality of Raystown Lake is very good to excellent, being suitable for water-contact recreation and capable of supporting a diverse and healthy aquatic community. Motorized boating could potentially be a source for water quality impacts, but there is currently no available data to show this. The lake develops a strong stratification by June, with a 10 to 20-foot epilimnion (upper layer) and a 23 to 33-foot thermocline (middle layer). The lake is clear, cold, and deep, with a well-oxygenated hypolimnion (cool, lower layer) 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 though there has been a long-term trend noted by PA DEP for total ammonia found within Raystown Lake (PA DEP, 2016.).

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.

Environmental Consequences

There will be no impact to the Water Quality by updating the MP.

3.6 Invasive Species

Affected Environment

Invasive species that occur at the Project are typical of those found throughout the region. The Project contains various categories of invasive species to include terrestrial plants, aquatic plants, terrestrial pests, aquatic pests, and diseases that pose serious threats to wildlife, vegetation, aquatic resources, and potentially human health. They have and will continue to impose enormous costs for detection, management, and control efforts. The Project embraces the principle concepts of early detection and rapid response; noting that early detection is a key goal in managing invasive species populations.

Terrestrial plants include, but are not limited to, oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), stringy stonecrop (*Sedum sarmentosum*), German knotweed (*Scleranthus annuus*), crown vetch (*Securigera varia*), spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*), bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), asiatic tearthumb (*Persicaria perfoliata*), yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*), mile-a-minute (*Persicaria perfoliata*) and princess tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*). As funding permits, the Project annually conducts invasive species treatments to minimize the spread of numerous species.

Aquatic plants as discussed above include hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), and brittle naiad (*Najas minor*).

Terrestrial pests have had a notable presence and impact on the landscape of the Project requiring intensive management activities and funding support. Specifically, the gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*), emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*), and hemlock woolly adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*) have had significant impacts on the vegetative resources. The Raystown Lake Project has sought and received funding through the U.S. Forest Service totaling over $1.1 million (1983-2018) to treat both gypsy moth and hemlock woolly adelgid infestations. The effects of the emerald ash borer have been devastating to the ash population within the region. Over 99% of ash trees within developed recreation areas have been removed as hazardous trees due to mortality. Although not yet found at Raystown Lake, heightened awareness has been placed on detecting the presence of spotted lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*) and Asian longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) which could have devastating effects on the ecosystem if the current population cannot be contained and eradicated.

The presence of aquatic pests have not been significantly noted within the waterbody of Raystown Lake. Sampling efforts should be conducted routinely for various pests such as zebra and quagga mussels which have been found in other reservoirs and bodies of water within Pennsylvania and nearby states. Terrestrial diseases include chestnut blight (*Castanea dentata*) and Dutch elm disease (DED). The chestnut blight of the early 1900s dramatically altered the vegetation composition of the northeast. The Project has been heavily involved in a partnership with The American Chestnut Foundation in their efforts to restore the presence of the species across the landscape. DED is caused by pathogens belonging to the genus *Ophiostoma* that are vectored by various species of elm bark beetles. Although not yet found at Raystown Lake, staff are surveying for thousand cankers disease which is caused by the fungus *Geosmithia morbida* and vectored by walnut twig beetles.

Environmental Consequences

There will be no change to the invasive species by updating the MP. USACE will continue to monitor and manage invasive species to the best of their ability.

3.7 Threatened and Endangered Species

Affected Environment

The Project hosts multiple state and federally listed threatened and endangered species. Additionally, a team of scientists from USACE Engineer Research and Development Center performed biological surveys at the Project. The surveys included 4 primary components: (1) survey and map shale barren plant communities; (2) survey shale barrens for the presence of endemic, threatened, and endangered Noctuid moth species. Their findings are summarized in Table 3-4; (3) conduct acoustic bat surveys with a focus on continued documentation of the presence or absence of federally and state listed species; (4) invertebrate surveys of aquatic insects and fresh water mussels in the headwaters, tributaries, and tail water portions of Raystown Lake. The full report can be found in Appendix H of the MP.

Table 3-4 State and Federally Listed Species at Raystown Lake

Species	Common Name	Classification	Important Habitat
Myotis septentrionalis	Northern long-eared bat	Federally Threatened	Forest
Myotis sodalis	Indiana bat	Federally Endangered	Forest
Xestia elimata	Southern variable dart moth	State Imperiled	Forest
Cisthene packardii	Packard's lichen moth	State Critically Imperiled	Barrens and forests
Calopteryx dimidiata	Sparkling jewelwing	State Possibly Extinct	Streams and fields
Boyeria grafiana	Ocellated darner	State Vulnerable	Streams
Cordulegaster erronea	Tiger spiketail dragonfly	State Vulnerable	Streams
Antennaria virginica	Shale barren pussytoes	State Threatened	Shale barrens
Oenothera argillicola	Shale barren evening primrose	State Imperiled	Shale barrens
Solidago argute var. harrisii	Harris' golden-rod	State Critically Imperiled	Shale barrens
Trifolium virginicum	Kate's mountain clover	State Imperiled	Shale barrens

Potamogeton illinoensis	Illinois pondweed	State Rare	Shallow water
Sida hermaphrodita	Virginia mallow	State Imperiled	Stream bank
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald eagle	State Rare	Forest and lake
Neotoma magister	Allegheny woodrat	State Rare	Shale barrens
Calopteryx angustipennis	Appalachian jewelwing	State possibly in peril	Rivers and streams
Caripetra aretaria	Southern pine looper moth	State Critically Imperiled	Shale barrens
Semiothisa promiscuata	Promiscuous angle	State Critically Imperiled	Forest
Properigea sp.	Noctuid moth	State Critically Imperiled	Shale barrens
Pyrgus Wyandot	Southern grizzled skipper	State Critically Imperiled	Shale barrens
Thalictrum coriaceum	ThickThick-leaved meadow rue	State Imperiled	Forest
Solidago curtisii	Curtis's goldenrod	State Critically Imperiled	Forest

Huntingdon County 2004, PNHP 2019, and USACE 2019

Environmental Consequences

There will be no negative impact to the threatened and endangered species of the Project by updating the MP. The Project will continue to implement and operate per the Biological Opinion issued by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, dated 24 February 2016, Effects to the Indiana Bat and Northern Long-eared Bat from activities on the Raystown Lake Project. The actions proposed are will not negatively affect their habitat.

3.8 Archeological and Historic Resources

3.8.1 Prehistoric Background

Affected Environment

The Project 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 Paleo-Indian (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 Paleo-Indian occupation of the Susquehanna River valley is primarily marked by the occurrence of isolated finds of fluted points. Both Paleo-Indian 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.

Environmental Consequences

The primary objective for revising the MP is to capture historic, current, and projected land use as well as management measures needed to serve the public interest in ways compatible with Project operational requirements. The reclassification changes required for the proposed action were developed to recognize regionally important resources and enhance regional stewardship goals to allow for continued use and development of Project lands for the planning horizon of 25 years. The land use classifications will be updated to more accurately reflect the land they represent. This may involve some land areas receiving a different classification than they currently had, which in some cases may appear to be a loss of protected land, or land managed for vegetation or wildlife. In fact, many of these lands were not classified clearly in the 1994 MP, and the update will classify these lands accordingly. This will assist land management, which will be more beneficial to vegetation and wildlife in the future. Any future land disturbing activities would be subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Therefore, implementing the proposed revisions to the MP would not result in impacts to the historic heritage of the Project land.

3.8.2 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 gristmill, known as "Tub Mill," was built in Penn Township near "Station Farm." Another gristmill was built in 1844 on Shy Beaver Creek at its confluence with the river. 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 were built at the base of Terrace Mountain along the Indian trail known as Warrior's Path. The trains hauled coal from the Broad Top coalfields 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 Markelsburg, founded in 1844. Jacob Putt founded Puttstown 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.

3.8.3 Existing Cultural Resources

Most Project lands have a low potential for containing prehistoric and historic cultural resources due to the terrain being extremely steep in this region. 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 investigations. Almost all of the sites identified on the Project lands were inundated as a result of the original Project. Only a few identified sites (36Hu14; 36Hul15; 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. This site location is now inundated. Other significant prehistoric sites include the Workman Site (36Bd36) which is 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 the Archaic through the historic era, with a

gap in the late nineteenth/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 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.

During 2010, an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan was completed for the Raystown Lake Project. Approximately 200 potential historic period site locations, and the location of previously identified prehistoric period sites, were mapped into a Geographic Information System (GIS) layer. One building, the Brumbaugh House, is currently listed in the National Register. 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 Historic Society. The Cloyd Rhodes House is another important structure from the historic period. The Rhodes House is also constructed of stone. It is located in the Lake Raystown Resort and serves as a food store and concession at the campground and beach.

A predictive model and site sensitivity map were developed to identify areas of cultural sensitivity. The integrated cultural resource management plan (ICRMP) is intended to serve as a how-to manual for Raystown Lake personnel to manage, plan, and prioritize the protection of cultural resources on the Project. This ICRMP provides guidance needed to identify and effectively manage cultural resources at Raystown Lake.

3.9 Socioeconomic Resources and Environmental Justice

Social and Economic Setting

Affected Environment

The U.S. Census Bureau reported that Huntingdon County had a population of 45,913 in 2010 (US Census Bureau, 2019). The projections of population indicate a decline in the population growth for both Bedford and Huntingdon Counties. Bedford County is expected to decline in population by nearly two 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 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 of December 2018, the unemployment rate in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania averaged 4.2 percent. In Huntingdon County, unemployment rates averaged around 5.6 percent (US Dept. of Labor, 2019). These rates probably fluctuate frequently by one to three percentage points depending on the economic health of specific, large employers.

Population

The total population for the zone of interest is 94,577, containing both Bedford and Huntingdon counties (Table 3-55). The gender split is relatively equal in both counties, roughly 50%/50%.

Table 3-5 Population total and gender composition

Geographical Area	Total	Male %	Female %
Pennsylvania	12,790,505	48.9	51.1
Huntingdon County, PA	45,686	52.8	47.2
Bedford County, PA	48,891	49.9	50.1

Source American Community Survey 2013-2017

The distribution by age group is similar for both counties in the area of interest (Table 3-66). The largest population age ranges from 25 to 64, which is a similar trend to the state of Pennsylvania.

Table 3-6 Age population range

	Age Group									
Geographical Area	<5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	>85
Pennsylvania	711,647	736,583	763,267	834,335	858,720	3,151,269	3,553,662	1,195,873	659,750	325,399
Huntingdon County, PA	2,179	2,294	2,624	2,949	3,065	11,037	12,810	5,015	2,640	1,073
Bedford County, PA	2,417	2,670	2,902	2,863	2,544	10,393	14,599	5,656	3,413	1,434

	Age Group									
Geographical Area	<5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	>85
Pennsylvania	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	25%	28%	9%	5%	3%
Huntingdon County, PA	5%	5%	6%	6%	7%	24%	28%	11%	6%	2%
Bedford County, PA	5%	5%	6%	6%	5%	21%	30%	12%	7%	3%

Source American Community Survey 2013-2017

The majority of people in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties are white, with other races comprising a much smaller population count (Table 3-77). Huntingdon County has a much higher population of Black or African Americans than Bedford County.

Table 3-7 Population race numbers

	Race Group						
Geographical Area	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaskan	Asian	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific	Other	Two or more races

Pennsylvania	10,378,174	1,417,611	24,995	417,525	3,665	251,215	297,320
Huntingdon County, PA	41,966	2,446	30	235	9	171	829
Bedford County, PA	47,728	217	61	118	0	137	630

	Race Group						
Geographical Area	**White**	**Black or African American**	**American Indian and Alaskan**	**Asian**	**Native Hawaiian and other Pacific**	**Other**	**Two or more races**
Pennsylvania	81%	11%	0%	3%	0%	2%	2%
Huntingdon County, PA	92%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Bedford County, PA	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Source American Community Survey 2013-2017

For most of the population 25 years and older in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, the highest level of education is high school, or equivalent (Table 3-88).

Table 3-8 Population education data

Geographical Area	Highest Level of Educational Attainment							
	Population: 25 years and older	**Less than 9th grade**	**9th to 12th grade, no diploma**	**High school graduate (includes equivalency)**	**Some college, no degree**	**Associate's degree**	**Bachelor's degree**	**Graduate or professional degree**
Pennsylvania	8,885,953	296,463	602,519	3,161,786	1,427,444	724,522	1,621,733	1,051,486
Huntingdon County, PA	32,575	954	2,697	16,391	5,090	2,475	3,395	1,573
Bedford County, PA	35,495	1,351	3,273	18,297	4,864	2,814	2,839	2,057

Geographical Area	**Highest Level of Educational Attainment for Population of 25 years or older**							
	Population: 25 years and older	**Less than 9th grade**	**9th to 12th grade, no diploma**	**High school graduate (includes equivalency)**	**Some college, no degree**	**Associate's degree**	**Bachelor's degree**	**Graduate or professional degree**
Pennsylvania	50%	2%	3%	18%	8%	4%	9%	6%
Huntingdon County, PA	50%	1%	4%	25%	8%	4%	5%	2%

Bedford County, PA	50%	2%	5%	26%	7%	4%	4%	3%

Source American Community Survey 2013-2017

Employment is represented in table 3-99. The largest areas of employment in both counties are educational services, health care, manufacturing, and construction.

Table 3-9 Population industry data

Industry	Geographical Area		
	Pennsylvania	Huntingdon County, PA	Bedford County, PA
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	6,096,977	18,540	22,161
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	85,983	616	968
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	54,504	490	767
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	31,479	126	201
Construction	351,087	1,788	2,079
Manufacturing	726,822	2,475	3,240
Wholesale trade	170,078	324	453
Retail trade	702,198	1,851	2,973
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	327,457	977	1,735
Transportation and warehousing	269,844	813	1,525
Utilities	57,613	164	210
Information	103,432	263	235
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing:	394,251	604	593
Finance and insurance	305,761	476	480
Real estate and rental and leasing	88,490	128	113
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services:	619,991	957	1,423
Professional, scientific, and technical services	389,187	447	690
Management of companies and enterprises	5,747	16	0
Administrative and support and waste management services	225,057	494	733
Educational services, and health care and social assistance:	1,573,451	5,278	4,210
Educational services	570,354	2,239	1,368
Health care and social assistance	1,003,097	3,039	2,842
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services:	514,393	1,286	2,218

Arts, entertainment, and recreation	112,707	173	223
Accommodation and food services	401,686	1,113	1,995
Other services, except public administration	282,945	673	1,113
Public administration	244,889	1,448	921

Industry	Geographical Area		
	Pennsylvania	Huntingdon County, PA	Bedford County, PA
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	39%	40%	40%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	1%	1%	2%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0%	1%	1%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	0%	0%	0%
Construction	2%	4%	4%
Manufacturing	5%	5%	6%
Wholesale trade	1%	1%	1%
Retail trade	4%	4%	5%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	2%	2%	3%
Transportation and warehousing	2%	2%	3%
Utilities	0%	0%	0%
Information	1%	1%	0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing:	3%	1%	1%
Finance and insurance	2%	1%	1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1%	0%	0%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services:	4%	2%	3%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	2%	1%	1%
Management of companies and enterprises	0%	0%	0%
Administrative and support and waste management services	1%	1%	1%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance:	10%	11%	8%
Educational services	4%	5%	2%
Health care and social assistance	6%	6%	5%

Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services:	3%	3%	4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1%	0%	0%
Accommodation and food services	3%	2%	4%
Other services, except public administration	2%	1%	2%
Public administration	2%	3%	2%

Source American Community Survey 2013-2017

Environmental Consequences

There will be no Impact to the social economic settings by updating the MP. The planned revision only seeks to reclassify land uses names to better recognize the regionally important resources and enhance regional stewardship goals. There will be no invasive work done at the Project.

3.9.1 Environmental Justice

Affected Environment

In February, 1994 President Clinton signed Executive Order 12898, entitled "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations." This EO directs Federal agencies "to make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low income populations in the United States." The purpose of this order is to avoid the disproportionate placement of adverse environmental economic, social, or health impacts from Federal actions and policies on minority and low-income populations. In order to prevent the potential for discrimination and disproportionately high and adverse effects on specific populations, a process must identify minority and low-income populations that might be affected by the implementation of a proposed action or alternatives.

As defined by the "Environmental Justice Guidance Under NEPA" (CEQ, 1997), "minority populations" includes persons who identify themselves as Asian or Pacific Islander, Native American or Alaskan Native, black (not of Hispanic origin), or Hispanic. Race refers to Census respondents' self-identification of racial background. Hispanic origin refers to ethnicity and language, not race, and may include persons whose heritage is Puerto Rican, Cuban, Mexican, Central or South American.

A minority population exists where the percentage of minorities in an affected area either exceeds 50% or is meaningfully greater than in the general population. Low-income populations are identified using the Census Bureau's statistical poverty threshold, which is based on income and family size. The Census Bureau defines a "poverty area" as a census tract with 20% or more of its residents below the poverty threshold and an "extreme poverty area" as one with 40% or more below the poverty level.

As of the census of 2010 there were 45,913 people residing in the Huntingdon County. The racial makeup of the county was 92.5% White, 5.2% African American, 0.4% Asian, 0.1%

Native American, 1.6% Hispanic or Latino, and 0.9% from two or more races (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). The median household income reported in 2017 in Huntingdon County $46,765. The per capita income was $22,908. About 14.9% of the population were below the poverty level (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019).

The area is not considered to be one of poverty or of a minority population.

Environmental Consequences

The Project area is not considered to be an area of concentrated poverty. The proposed action would not result in an impact to these populations of concern.

3.10 Air Quality

Affected Environment

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Huntingdon County is in attainment for all of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards: sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, 8-hour ozone, 2.5 micrometer particulate matter, and 10 micrometer particulate matter (USEPA, 2019). 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.

Environmental Consequences

There will be no impact to the air quality by updating the MP.

3.11 Climate Change

Affected Environment

The report titled “Pennsylvania Climate Impacts Assessment Update” indicates that annual mean temperatures in Pennsylvania may increase between 2.5ºF and 6.5ºF by mid-century (2041-2070), depending on the climate scenario and model employed (Shortle et. al. 2015). These increases are not projected to vary significantly by season. The climate models also project increases in average annual precipitation in Pennsylvania on the order of 10% by mid-century. Increases in precipitation are projected to occur throughout the year, with somewhat larger increases in the winter (around 15%) than the summer (around 5%). Thus, by the middle of the century, the climate of Pennsylvania is projected to be significantly different and agricultural production systems will have to adapt to a changing climate.

The primary sources of energy-related greenhouse gas emissions in Pennsylvania continue to be associated with the electric power, transportation and industrial sectors. The burning of fossil fuels for space conditioning in homes or commercial buildings also contributes, but these effects are small by comparison, particularly since the majority of homes in Pennsylvania use natural gas for heating.

The increased use of natural gas for power generation in Pennsylvania, relative to coal and petroleum, has led to a decline in the greenhouse-gas footprint of Pennsylvania’s electric generation sector. It has likely also led to an increase in the greenhouse-gas footprint of Pennsylvania’s natural gas production sector, due to methane leakage across various portions of the production and delivery chain. While these leakages are difficult to quantify with precision,

the Pennsylvania DEP has estimated 10 tons per year for the average drilling site in the Commonwealth in 2013 (PA DEP, 2015). Transportation-related emissions have also exhibited a decline since the 2011 PCIA update, in large part due to lower consumption figures for gasoline and diesel fuel reported by the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Environmental Consequences

Updating the MP will have no impact on climate change. No intrusive work will be performed as a result of this update. Climate change does not currently impact land use classifications, but in the event that it does, future MP revisions will address the issue.

3.12 Health and Safety

Affected Environment

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.

There are seven utility corridors established at the Project: five pipelines which cross Project lands, and two electric transmission lines. These corridors transport natural gas, petroleum products, and electricity.

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.

The use of pesticides on Project lands and waters are limited to specific contractual actions. No pesticides, other than over the counter pre-mixed sprays, are stored on the Project lands. All applications of pesticides follow Commonwealth of Pennsylvania regulations for applications and disposals and must utilize certified applicators.

There will be no impact to human health and safety by updating the MP.

3.13 Cumulative Impacts

Affected Environment

A cumulative effect is defined as the impact on the environment that 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 long period of time (40 CFR Part 1508.7). The following analysis abides by the NEPA, CEQ Considering Cumulative Effects under NEPA (CEQ, 1997), and

Guidance on the Consideration of Past Actions in Cumulative Effects Analysis (CEQ, 2005) (Table 3-1111).

Environmental Consequences

The Project will continue to provide recreation benefits to the region. These benefits may come at the cost of atmospheric and aquatic pollution, infrastructure maintenance, and minor environmental disturbances. USACE land management assists with maintaining the natural environment through wildlife, vegetation, and developmental management.

Huntingdon County has plans to develop important infrastructure in the county, including water treatment, sewers, public buildings, transportation, utilities, telecommunications, and recreation facilities. These improvements could make use of the Project even more enticing, and potentially increase annual visitation. Lack of these improvements would see the Project functioning in the same manner.

The PA DEP has listed two stream systems directly connected to Raystown Lake as category 5. There are multiple other streams within the watershed also listed. Category 5 streams are waters impaired for one or more uses by a pollutant that require the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). If these stream systems receive some type of remedy the cumulative impact could benefit water quality and sediment load in Raystown Lake and downstream.

The MP revision will refine current management of Project lands. The proposed action will continue to protect the environment as well as provide flood risk management, hydroelectric power, and recreational benefits. The Project will continue to be a place where nature is allowed to thrive with limited disturbances from humans. Therefore, no increase in cumulative impacts would occur as a result of this MP revision.

Table 3-1111 Cumulative Impacts

Resource	Proposed Action	No Action
Climate	No Impact	No Impact
Topography, Physiography and Geology	No Impact	No Impact
Land Use	Minor Impact	No Impact
Vegetation, Soils and Prime Farmland	No Impact	No Impact
Wildlife and Migratory Birds	No Impact	No Impact
Fisheries	No Impact	No Impact
Wetlands and Surface Waters	No Impact	No Impact
Wild and Scenic Rivers	No Impact	No Impact
Section 10 Waters	No Impact	No Impact
Waters of the U.S.	No Impact	No Impact
Water Quality	No Impact	No Impact

Invasive Species	No Impact	No Impact
Threatened and Endangered Species	No Impact	No Impact
Archeological and Historic Resources	No Impact	No Impact
Socioeconomic Resources	No Impact	No Impact
Air Quality	No Impact	No Impact
Climate Change	No Impact	No Impact
Health and Safety	No Impact	No Impact
Cumulative Impacts	No Impact	No Impact

Section 4 Applicable Federal Laws

This EA has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of all applicable environmental laws and regulations, and has been prepared in accordance with the CEQ's implementing regulations for NEPA, 40 CFR Parts 1500 – 1508, and USACE Regulation ER 200-2-2, Environmental Quality: Procedures for Implementing NEPA. The revision of the master plan is consistent with the USACE's Environmental Operating Principles. Public and agency coordination was conducted in accordance with NEPA guidance and can be found in Appendix B of this EA. The following is a list of applicable environmental laws, regulations, and applicable amendments that were considered in the planning of this project and the status of compliance with each:

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 – This EA has been prepared in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing NEPA. The environmental and social consequences of master plan revision have been analyzed in accordance with NEPA and presented in the assessment.

Antiquities Act of 1906 - The first Federal law established to protect what are now known as "cultural resources" on public lands. It provides a permit procedure for investigating "antiquities" and consists of two parts: An act for the Preservation of American Antiquities, and Uniform Rules and Regulations.

Historic Sites Act of 1935 - Declares it to be a national policy to preserve for (in contrast to protecting from) the public, historic (including prehistoric) sites, buildings, and objects of national significance. This act provides both authorization and a directive for the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, to assume a position of national leadership in the area of protecting, recovering, and interpreting national archeological historic resources. It also establishes an "Advisory Board on National Parks; Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, a committee of eleven experts appointed by the Secretary to recommend policies to the Department of the Interior".

Flood Control Act of 1938 - This act authorizes the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

Title 16 U.S. Code §§ 668-668a-d, 54 Stat. 250, Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended - This Act prohibits anyone, without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, from taking bald eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs. The Act provides criminal penalties for persons who take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle [or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof. The Act defines "take" as pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb.

Flood Control Act of 1944 - Section 4 of the act as last amended in 1962 by Section 207 of Public Law 87-874 authorizes USACE to construct, maintain, and operate public parks and recreational facilities in reservoir areas and to grant leases and licenses for lands, including facilities, preferably to Federal, State or local governmental agencies. This act also authorized the creation of the Southwestern Power Administration, then within the Department of the Interior and currently within the Department of Energy, as the agency responsible for marketing and delivering the power generated at Federal reservoir projects.

River and Harbor Act of 1946 - This act authorizes the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

Flood Control Act of 1954 - This act authorizes the construction, maintenance, and operation of public park and recreational facilities in reservoir areas under the control of the Department of the Army and authorizes the Secretary of the Army to grant leases of lands in reservoir areas deemed to be in the public interest.

Endangered Species Act 1973 – This act provided for the conservation of ecosystems upon which threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants depend.

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act1934 - This act as amended in 1965 sets down the general policy that fish and wildlife conservation shall receive equal consideration with other project purposes and be coordinated with other features of water resource development programs. Opportunities for improving fish and wildlife resources and adverse effects on these resources shall be examined along with other purposes which might be served by water resources development.

Section 5 Federal, State, and Local Agency Coordination

The EA was coordinated with the following agencies having legislative and administrative responsibilities for environmental protection: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Park Service, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program, Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Pennsylvania Game Commission, Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, Huntingdon County Commissioners, and Bedford County Commissioners. A copy of the correspondence from the agencies that provided comments and planning assistance for preparation of the EA are in the appendices. The mailing list for the 30-day public review periods for this EA is in Appendix C.

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Appendix A Land Classification Determination and Key Selection Criteria

Appendix B National Environmental Policy Act Coordination Documentation

Appendix A

Alternatives Comparison to Key Selection Criteria

Land Classification Determination

To determine land classification for the Raystown Lake Master Plan Revision, the items listed below were evaluated for ***ALL*** zones. The team felt it extremely important to evaluate all acres of both land and water using the same criteria and question process. The team focused on an overarching concept "is there a compelling justification to change from the current classification".

In addition to the items below, for the classification determination of Hawn's Bridge Peninsula, the team utilized a generalized conceptual framework, which focused on four primary components, as follows, with examination and analysis of past, present, and future environmental, recreational and socioeconomic conditions and trends. The Master Plan objectives were individually evaluated to determine benefits and detriments in potential re-classification. Check sheet attached.

- Regional and ecosystem needs,
- Project resource capabilities and suitability,
- Expressed public interests that are compatible with Raystown Lake's authorized purposes, and
- Environmental sustainability elements.

Evaluation Criteria

1. ***Review current land classification (1994 Master Plan).***
    a. Has there been changes since the 1994 plan?
    b. Does this classification meet the current public and resource needs?
    c. Is there a compelling justification to change from the current classification?
2. ***Review current features (recreation/stewardship/operations).***
    a. Has there been changes since the 1994 plan?
    b. Does the currents features meet the current public and resource needs?
    c. Is there a compelling justification to change (reduce/increase/rehabilitate) features?
3. ***Review proposed development identified in the 1994 MP.***
    a. Has there been changes to future development proposed in the 1994 MP?
    b. What has been accomplished?
    c. What is still needed?
    d. What is no longer appropriate or needed?
    e. Does the proposed development meet the current public and resource needs?
    f. Is there a compelling justification to change (reduce/increase/rehabilitate) features?
        - Post classification example: The potential future development of the Hopewell Heritage Center was removed during the revision process. The Upper Corners potential future development was retained during the revision process. Further justification can be provided if needed.
4. ***Review ERDC Biological Inventory (Shale Barren Plants/Shale Barren Moths/SSS Bats/Freshwater Invertebrates-Moths and Damselflies).***
    a. Do the presence/absence of these species require a change in land classification?
    b. Do the presence/absence of these species require specific management?
5. ***Review Draft Boating Study.***
    a. Do the capacity results require safety consideration in land use classification changes and water surface classifications?

b. Do the capacity results require consideration to boating capacity that would influence the development of additional recreation opportunities?
c. Does the public survey results require consideration to land classification, water surface classification, identify a need for additional recreation features, or a limitation on new recreation features?

6. ***Review Public Comments (Evaluate from the position of the 4 Questions asked to the public)***
    a. Did the public identify the need for new recreation opportunities in this zone/land tract?
    b. Did the public identify the need for new environmental stewardship opportunities in this zone/land tract?
    c. Did the public express concerns related to this zone/land tract?
    d. Did the public identify a value in this zone/land tract?
7. ***Review Public Brainstorm Session Comments (4 Questions asked to the public).***
    a. Did the public identify the need for new recreation opportunities in this zone/land tract?
    b. Did the public identify the need for new environmental stewardship opportunities in this zone/land tract?
    c. Did the public express concerns related to this zone/land tract?
    d. Did the public identify a value in this zone/land tract?
8. ***Review RLP Forest Management EA & Forest Management Plan.***
    a. Review current land management practices conducted and planned.
9. ***Review RLP Biological Opinion for Forest Dwelling Bat Species.***
    a. Review BO requirements.
10. ***Review other submitted or existing research.***
    a. Do the results or submitted information in any of these documents indicate special considerations of land classification?
        - Juniata College Field Station Plan
        - Turtles of the Raystown Lake Project
        - Pennsylvania Striped Bass Association – Comments on the Raystown Master Plan Revision, Boat Study, and Boating Safety Considerations
        - Pennsylvania Striped Bass Association – Comments and Concerns
        - Huntingdon County Heritage Inventory
        - Pennsylvania Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)
11. ***Additional References Utilized.***
    a. 1976 Master Plan (Note: The team agreed that the 1994 Master Plan superseded the 1976 Master Plan. The 1994 Master Plan was developed after 20 years of operation of the project – it was felt that it included the practical operation and maintenance that may not have been considered during initial MP development. Additionally, the 1994 MP included extensive public comment, input, and evaluation to incur changes from the original MP. The 1976 Master Plan was not evaluated – simply used as a reference.)
    b. RLP Design Memorandums
    c. WIIN Act
    d. 1988 Boat Capacity Study

Land Classification	Proposed Action Description	Justification
Project Operations	Decrease in Project Operations from 4,000 acres to 241.71 acres.	The decrease in Project Operations is due to a number of different factors, including an error in the 1994 Plan and improvements in geographical measurement technology. These lands are used in support of critical operation and maintenance activities. These include lands around Raystown's Dam, Administration Building, and Maintenance Compound.
High Density Recreation	Lands under the prior classification of Recreation were converted to the new and similar classification of High Density Recreation.	Changes to the High Density Recreation land classification acreages were the result of improvements and alignment with current use. While there is a net reduction in measured lands, no High Density Recreation Areas were removed. The relabeling of these lands will have no effect on current or projected public use.
Mitigation	Mitigation lands are managed by the PA Game Commission and have not changed.	Acreage differences are due to use of GIS technology and do not reflect the official land acquisition records.
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	The decrease in Environmentally Sensitive Areas from 3,000 acres to 507.82 acres resulted from the following actions: • The Juniata College lease area was removed from this classification and was classified as MRM – Wildlife Management. • Historic shale barren habitats were surveyed by the USACE Research and Developmental team (ERDC).	These classification changes were necessary for the following reasons: • The Juniata College Field Station does not meet the definition of Environmentally Sensitive Areas. This land is primarily used for education and research. This resulted in a reduction of about 362 acres. • Historic shale barrens that were surveyed and determined to not be shale barren habitat were removed from this classification. Historic shale barrens that were not surveyed remained within this classification. Historic shale barrens that were identified as shale barren habitat were more accurately identified and their boundaries refined.
MRM – Low Density Recreation	The 1994 Master Plan did not identify specific polygons or acreages for MRM - Low Density Recreation.	Lands that are predominately used for passive public recreation were identified. These lands

		include trail systems, trailheads, islands and overlooks.
MRM – Wildlife Management	The 1994 Master Plan did not identify specific polygons or acreages for MRM – Wildlife Management.	Lands that are designated for stewardship of fish and wildlife resources were identified. These lands include 3 Bat Conservation Areas; as well as the Gate 35, High Germany and Bowsers Orchard Wildlife Management areas.
MRM – Vegetative Management	The 1994 Master Plan did not identify specific polygons or acreages for MRM – Vegetative Management.	Lands that are designated for stewardship of forest and other native vegetative cover were identified. These lands include forest management polygons identified in Raystown's Forest Management EA.
MRM – Future or Inactive Recreation Areas	The 1994 Master Plan did not identify specific polygons or acreages for MRM - Future or Inactive Recreation Areas.	Lands that have site characteristics compatible with potential future recreational development were identified. Seven polygons are within this classification.
Water Surface	The 1994 Master Plan did not classify water surface acreage. The classification of 8,332.49 acres of water surface of the lake at the conservation pool elevation is as follows: • 236.39 acres of Restricted water surface at Raystown Lake include water upstream and downstream of the dam, Juniata College inlet, the existing no-ski area, USACE Boat House and 3 swimming areas. • 1,908.35 acres of Designated No-Wake areas are in place to include water surface near the dam, boat launches, multiple inlets and marinas. • 43.70 acres of Fish and Wildlife Sanctuary are identified in one location to the south of the Aitch recreation area.	Restricted water surface includes areas where recreational boating is prohibited or restricted for project operations, safety and security purposes. Designated No-Wake areas are intended to protect environmentally sensitive shorelines, improve boating safety near key recreational features such as boat ramps and shoreline camp sites, and be responsive to public comments. Open Recreation areas encompass the majority of the lake water surface and are open to general recreational boating. Boaters are advised through maps and brochures, or signs at boat ramps and marinas, that navigational hazards may be present at any time and at any location in these areas. Operation of a boat in these areas is at the owner's risk. Specific navigational hazards may or may not be marked with a buoy.

	• There are 6,144.05 acres of Open Recreation water surface at Raystown Lake.	

Appendix B

National Environmental Policy Act Coordination Documentation

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BALTIMORE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
2 HOPKINS PLAZA
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

Planning Division

Mr. Patrick McDonnell, Secretary
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
Rachel Carson State Office Building
400 Market Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101

Dear Mr. McDonnell:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District (USACE-Baltimore) is in the process of updating the Master Plan for the Raystown Lake Project, which is a USACE facility located on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, in Huntington and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania (Enclosure). The Raystown Lake Project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962, and was constructed, and is managed, by USACE for the purposes of flood control (flood damage reduction), mitigation/augmentation of water quality, hydropower, recreation and fish and wildlife preservation. Raystown Lake Dam is vital to the protection of downstream communities along the Juniata River and is critical to the comprehensive flood control plan of the Susquehanna River basin. The Raystown Lake Project also has an active natural resource program with a goal to maintain and enhance the quality of existing resources. The Raystown Lake Project encompasses 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." Raystown Lake is the largest lake located entirely in Pennsylvania, consists of 8,300 acres of surface waters, and is surrounded by 21,000 acres of forested mountain slopes.

USACE-Baltimore is preparing an environmental assessment (EA) for the Master Plan revisions in accordance the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended. USACE-Baltimore is coordinating this action with federal, state, and local government agencies, as well as the public to acquire information that may affect and assist us with the preparation of the EA associated with the Master Plan revision. The draft EA is expected to be publicly released in fall 2019.

Please provide any information or concerns that your agency may have, that will assist us with proper preparation of the EA, within 30 days of the date of this letter. Also, please include a point of contact with your submittal. A public notice announcing the initiation and preparation of the draft EA is also being posted to the following website:
http://www.nab.usace.army.mil/Home/Public-Notices/Ops-Public-Notices/.

If you have any questions, please contact Major Terrence Harrington by phone at (410) 962-1846 and by e-mail at Terrence.G.Harrington@usace.army.mil, or Ms. Tarrie Ostrofsky by e-mail at tarrie.l.ostrofsky@usace.army.mil. Additionally, questions may be mailed to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Planning Division, Subject: Raystown Project, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, MD 21201.

Sincerely,

Daniel M. Bierly, P.E.
Chief, Civil Project Development Branch

Enclosure

1: Project map

CC:

Mr. Joseph Adams, Regional Director
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
South Central (Harrisburg) Regional Office
909 Elmerton Avenue
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110

CF:
CPD READING FILE

OSTROFSKY/CENAB-PL-P
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BALTIMORE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
2 HOPKINS PLAZA
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

Planning Division

Mr. Greg Podniesinski
Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program
400 Market Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105

Dear Mr. Podniesinski:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District (USACE-Baltimore) is in the process of updating the Master Plan for the Raystown Lake Project, which is a USACE facility located on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, in Huntington and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania (Enclosure). The Raystown Lake Project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962, and was constructed, and is managed, by USACE for the purposes of flood control (flood damage reduction), mitigation/augmentation of water quality, hydropower, recreation and fish and wildlife preservation. Raystown Lake Dam is vital to the protection of downstream communities along the Juniata River and is critical to the comprehensive flood control plan of the Susquehanna River basin. The Raystown Lake Project also has an active natural resource program with a goal to maintain and enhance the quality of existing resources. The Raystown Lake Project encompasses 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." Raystown Lake is the largest lake located entirely in Pennsylvania, consists of 8,300 acres of surface waters, and is surrounded by 21,000 acres of forested mountain slopes.

USACE-Baltimore is preparing an environmental assessment (EA) for the Master Plan revisions in accordance the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended. USACE-Baltimore is coordinating this action with federal, state, and local government agencies, as well as the public to acquire information that may affect and assist us with the preparation of the EA associated with the Master Plan revision. The draft EA is expected to be publicly released in fall 2019.

Please provide any information or concerns that your agency may have, that will assist us with proper preparation of the EA, within 30 days of the date of this letter. Also, please include a point of contact with your submittal. A public notice announcing the initiation and preparation of the draft EA is also being posted to the following website: http://www.nab.usace.army.mil/Home/Public-Notices/Ops-Public-Notices/.

If you have any questions, please contact Major Terrence Harrington by phone at (410) 962-1846 and by e-mail at Terrence.G.Harrington@usace.army.mil, or Ms. Tarrie Ostrofsky by e-mail at tarrie.l.ostrofsky@usace.army.mil. Additionally, questions may be mailed to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Planning Division, Subject: Raystown Project, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, MD 21201.

Sincerely,

Daniel M. Bierly, P.E.
Chief, Civil Project Development Branch

Enclosure

1: Project map

CF:
CPD READING FILE

OSTROFSKY/CENAB-PL-P
KENNEDY/CENAB-OP
BROWN/CENAB-OP
GOMEZ/CENAB-PL-P
BIERLY/CENAB-PL-P

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BALTIMORE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
2 HOPKINS PLAZA
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

Planning Division

Mr. Robert Anderson
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Pennsylvania Field Office
110 Radnor Road, Suite 322
State College, Pennsylvania 16801

Dear Mr. Anderson:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District (USACE-Baltimore) is in the process of updating the Master Plan for the Raystown Lake Project, which is a USACE facility located on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, in Huntington and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania (Enclosure 1). The Raystown Lake Project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962, and was constructed, and is managed, by USACE for the purposes of flood control (flood damage reduction), mitigation/augmentation of water quality, hydropower, recreation and fish and wildlife preservation. Raystown Lake Dam is vital to the protection of downstream communities along the Juniata River and is critical to the comprehensive flood control plan of the Susquehanna River basin. The Raystown Lake Project also has an active natural resource program with a goal to maintain and enhance the quality of existing resources. The Raystown Lake Project encompasses approximately 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." Raystown Lake is the largest lake located entirely in Pennsylvania, consists of 8,300 acres of surface waters, and is surrounded by 21,000 acres of forested mountain slopes.

USACE-Baltimore is preparing an environmental assessment (EA) for the Master Plan revisions in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended. USACE-Baltimore is coordinating this action with federal, state, and local government agencies, as well as the public to acquire information that may affect and assist us with the preparation of the EA associated with the Master Plan revision. The purpose of this letter is to inform your office of the assessment and to solicit U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) input pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) and Endangered Species Act (ESA). The draft EA is expected to be publicly released in fall 2019.

To evaluate potential effects to federally listed species under the jurisdiction of USFWS, USACE-Baltimore utilized the Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) web site (http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/) on July 9, 2018, to generate a draft IPaC resources list (Consultation Code: 05E2PA00-2018-SLI-1280) (Enclosure 2) for the project's boundaries using an uploaded Shape file. The draft IPaC resource list identifies two federally listed endangered species,

one federally listed threatened species, 14 migratory birds, multiple wetland types, riverine systems, and open waters as occurring within the project boundaries. The federally listed species include the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalist*), threatened Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), and endangered Northeastern bulrush (*Scirpus ancistrochaetus*). No critical habitats were identified on the resource list as being within the project boundaries. The migratory birds, protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, include the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), black-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythropthalmus*), black-capped chickadee (*Poecile atricapillus practicus*), bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), Canada warbler (*Cardellina Canadensis*), cerulean warbler (*Dendroica cerulean*), eastern whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferous*), golden-winged warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*), northern saw-whet owl (*Aegolius acadicus acadicus*), prarie warbler (*Dendroica discolor*), red-headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), rusty blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*), wood thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), and yellow-bellied sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*). The wetlands include freshwater palustrine forested, scrub-shrub, and emergent wetlands; freshwater pond, freshwater lake, and freshwater riverine systems.

Additionally, USACE-Baltimore utilized the Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program, Pennsylvania Conservation Explorer website (https://conservationexplorer.dcnr.pa.gov/) to generate a draft Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) Report (Project Search ID: PNDI-661402) (Enclosure 3) for the project's boundaries using an uploaded Shapefile. The results of the Draft PNDI indicate that further review of the project is necessary by the Pennsylvania Game Commission, Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, and USFWS.

USACE-Baltimore is requesting any information your office has on the presence of federally protected species of animals and plants listed by Section 7 of the ESA within the study area of review Please provide this information within 30 days of the date of this letter. Additionally, we would like to discuss the appropriate level of involvement for the USFWS pursuant to the FWCA (i.e., technical services, planning aid letter, or FWCA report). Please provide us with a point of contact for FWCA activities and collaborative planning on this project. A public notice announcing the initiation and preparation of the draft EA is also being posted to the following website: http://www.nab.usace.army.mil/Home/Public-Notices/Ops-Public-Notices/.

If you have any questions, please contact Major Terrence Harrington by phone at (410) 962-1846 and by e-mail at Terrence.G.Harrington@usace.army.mil, or Ms. Tarrie Ostrofsky by e-mail at tarrie.l.ostrofsky@usace.army.mil. Additionally, questions may be mailed to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Planning Division, Subject: Raystown Project, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, MD 21201.

Sincerely,

Daniel M. Bierly, P.E.
Chief, Civil Project Development Branch

Enclosures

1: Study Area Map
2: IPaC Draft Resource List
3. PNDI Draft Report

Copies Furnished:

Pennsylvania Game Commission
Bureau of Wildlife Habitat Management
Attn: Mr. Pete Sussenbach
2001 Elmerton Avenue
Harrisburg, PA 17110

Pennsylvania Game Commission
South Central Office
Attn: Messrs. Robert Einodshofer, Brad Myers, & Chris Skipper
8627 William Penn Highway
Huntingdon, PA 16652

Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Bureau of Forestry, Ecological Services Section
Attn: Rachel Reyna
400 Market Street
Harrisburg, PA 17105

Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission
Bureau of Wildlife Habitat Management
Attn: Mr. Ben Page
450 Robinson Lane
Bellefonte, PA 16823

Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission
Attn: Messrs. Alan Robinson & Anthony Quarricino
1704 Pine Road
Newville, PA 17241

CF:
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US Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District

Planning Division

Public Notice

Raystown Lake Project Master Plan Revision and Environmental Assessment

All Interested Parties: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District (USACE-Baltimore) is in the process of updating the Master Plan for the Raystown Lake Project, a USACE facility located on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, in Huntington and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania. USACE is preparing an environmental assessment in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, to assess the impact of the Master plan Revision to the human environment.

The Raystown Lake Project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962, and was constructed, and is managed, by USACE for the purposes of flood control (flood damage reduction), mitigation/augmentation of water quality, hydropower, recreation and fish and wildlife preservation. Raystown Lake Dam is vital to the protection of downstream communities along the Juniata River and is critical to the comprehensive flood control plan of the Susquehanna River basin. The Raystown Lake Project also has an active natural resource program with a goal to maintain and enhance the quality of existing resources. The Raystown Lake Project encompasses 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." Raystown Lake is the largest lake located entirely in Pennsylvania, consists of 8,300 acres of surface waters, and is surrounded by 21,000 acres of forested mountain slopes.

Public meetings will be held at the Raystown Lake Visitor's Center on August 11 and 12, 2018 for the purpose of providing the public a better opportunity for submitting their ideas, comments, and feedback on the Master Plan revision and process. Updates for the public meetings may be found on the following site: http://www.nab.usace.army.mil/Raystown-Master-Plan-Revision/.

The draft EA is expected to be publicly released in Fall 2019. The purpose of this notice is to inform the public of the initiation of the preparation of an EA the Raystown Lake Project Master Plan. We request that federal and state agencies provide information concerning interests within your organization's area of responsibility or expertise, and the public provide information which may be pertinent to this assessment, to an address listed below, within 30 days from the date of this notice. A timely review of the enclosed map and a written response will be greatly appreciated and will assist us with preparation of the EA.

If you have any questions, please contact Major Terrence Harrington at (410) 962-1846 and by e-mail at Terrence.G.Harrington@usace.army.mil, or Ms. Tarrie Ostrofsky by e-mail at Tarrie.L.Ostrofsky@usace.army.mil. Additionally, questions may be mailed to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Planning Division, Subject: Raystown Project, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, MD 21201.

Daniel M. Bierly, P.E.
Chief, Civil Project Development Branch

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. Army Engineer District, Baltimore
Planning Division
2 Hopkins Plaza
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Official Business

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Cultural/Tribal Historic Preservation Department
2025 S. Gordon Cooper Dr.
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801
Phone: (405) 275-4030 ext. 6243

October 3, 2018

Re: Raystown Lake Project Master Plan Revision and Environmental Assessment

To Whom It May Concern:

My name is Devon Frazier; and I am the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the federally-recognized *Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma*. In this capacity, I am the Tribe's point of contact for all Section 106 and NAGPRA issues. Our office received your letter on August 13, 2018, regarding the above referenced project in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania.

As described in your correspondence, and after research and review through our database and files, the Absentee Shawnee Tribe offers no objection to the proposed project at this time. However—as the site is within aboriginal Shawnee homelands, and has proximity to an existing historically significant site (see citation below)—we request a copy of the SHPO's report and any further archaeological surveys performed as the project moves forward. Please email all documentation to 106NAGPRA@astribe.com. We also strongly advise the use of archaeological and/or tribal monitoring during ground disturbing activities.

Should this project inadvertently discover archaeological evidence, or any human remains and/or cultural items liable under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), we request immediate notification and consultation with the entity of jurisdiction for the location of the discovery. We also ask that all construction and ground disturbing activity stop, and any advertent discovery of human remains and/or cultural items remain in situ, until the interested Tribe(s) and State agencies are consulted. In such case, please contact me by my office phone at 405-275-4030 (ext. 6243) or by email 106NAGPRA@atribe.com.

The Absentee Shawnee Tribe requests to serve as a consulting party to the above-mentioned project. As the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, I am the point of contact for consultation. Thank you for contacting the *Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma*; we appreciate your cooperation.

Best Regards,

Ms. Devon Frazier
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
2025 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, OK 74801
405.275.4030 ext. 6243
(E) 106NAGPRA@astribe.com

Citation—
Tanner, Helen Hornbeck, ed. Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987. Pg. 40.

Penna's History of Indiana County (Newark, Ohio, 1880), 132, 249.

Elkin, Cortlandt WW. "The Early Settlement of Indiana County, Pennsylvania."Western Pennsylvania History: 1918-2013 18, no. 4 (1935): 269.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Pennsylvania Field Office
110 Radnor Road, Suite 101
State College, Pennsylvania 16801-4850

September 21, 2018

Daniel Bierly
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District
Planning Division
2 Hopkins Plaza
Baltimore, MD 21201

RE: USFWS Project #2018-1280
PNDI #661402_FINAL_1

Dear Mr. Bierly:

This responds to your letter of August 7, 2018, requesting information about federally listed and proposed, endangered and threatened species within the area affected by the proposed environmental assessment for the updated master plan for the Raystown Lake project located in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania. The project is within the known range of the federally endangered Indiana bat *(Myotis sodalis),* the northern long-eared bat *(Myotis septentrionalis),* a species federally listed as threatened, and northeastern bulrush (*Scirpus ancistrochaetus*), a federally listed endangered plant. It is also within the range of known bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nests. The following comments are provided pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) to ensure the protection of endangered and threatened species, and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (54 Stat. 250, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 668-668d) to ensure the protection of eagles.

Indiana Bat

Raystown Lake is within the swarming radius of two Indiana bat hibernacula. Studies have found that forested areas provide important foraging and roosting habitat for Indiana bats, especially during the fall and spring, when bats are building up their fat reserves prior to and after hibernation. For more information on recommended forest management practices for conserving Indiana bats see the following link:
https://www.fws.gov/northeast/pafo/pdf/endspecies/timbermgtguide_Ibat_hibernacula.pdf.

Northern Long-eared Bat

The northern long-eared bat hibernates in caves, and abandoned mines during the winter months (November through March), and uses a variety of upland, wetland and riparian habitats during the spring, summer and fall, usually roost in dead or living trees with exfoliating bark, crevices or cavities. Because the proposed project is not located within 0.25 mile of a known northern long-eared bat hibernaculum or within 150 feet from a known, occupied maternity roost tree, any incidental take that may occur is not prohibited in accordance with the conservation rule (i.e., 4(d) rule) specific for this species.

However, if tree removal is planned, consultation under section 7 of the Act is required. This applies to trees that are greater than, or equal to 3 inch diameter at breast height. However, in order to streamline the consultation process, the Service completed a nationwide biological opinion that fulfills this requirement provided that the conditions of the 4(d) rule are implemented. More information on the northern long-eared bat and the 4(d) rule can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/.

Northeastern Bulrush

Huntingdon and Bedford Counties are within the range of northeastern bulrush. The northeastern bulrush is typically found in ponds, wet depressions, shallow sinkholes, vernal pools, small emergent wetlands, or beaver-influenced wetlands. These wetlands are often located in forested areas and characterized by seasonally variable water levels. Project activities such as herbicide use could impact northeastern bulrush. Since the species is not known within the project boundary, we recommend one of two things: 1) assume presence of the species, and establish a buffer to protect potential habitat (300-foot wide upland buffer, as well as 50-100 foot wide buffers along waterways), or 2) conduct a survey in order to establish presence or absence of the species within project wetlands.

Bald Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act). The Eagle Act protects eagles by prohibiting killing, selling, disturbing, or otherwise harming eagles, their nests or eggs. "Disturb" means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle; 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior; or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior.

Bald eagles are known to nest in the vicinity of the project area, with 7 known nests located within 0.5 mile of the project site. Consequently, we recommend that you evaluate the project type, size, location and layout in light of the *National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines* to determine whether bald eagles may be disturbed as a direct or indirect result of your project. If it appears that disturbance may occur, we recommend that you consider modifying your project consistent with the *Guidelines*. These guidelines, as well as additional eagle information, are available at http://www.fws.gov/northeast/EcologicalServices/eagle.html. To assist you in

From: Theodore, Nora [mailto:theodore.nora@epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, September 5, 2018 10:14 AM
To: Harrington, Terrence G MAJ USARMY CENAB (US) <Terrence.G.Harrington@usace.army.mil>
Cc: Rudnick, Barbara <Rudnick.Barbara@epa.gov>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Raystown Lake Master Plan Scoping

Dear Mr. Harrington,

EPA has reviewed your study initiation notice dated August 7, 2018 regarding the proposed Raystown Lake Project Master Plan Revision and Environmental Assessment (EA) on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River in Huntington and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania. Raystown Lake Dam is vital to the protection of downstream communities and is critical to the comprehensive flood control plan of the Susquehanna River Basin. The lake is the largest in Pennsylvania. EPA understands that the study is being done in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQ regulations implementing NEPA. Please find recommendations for the scope of analysis for the proposed study below.

* The NEPA document should include a clear explanation of the underlying purpose and need for the proposed action. The purpose and need statement is important because it helps explain why the proposed action is being undertaken, the objectives the project intends to achieve, and the measures to determine how well alternatives meet need. The purpose of the proposed action is typically the specific objective of the activity. The need should explain the underlying problem for why the project is necessary.

* The Alternatives analysis section should include the suite of activities or solutions that were considered and the rationale for not carrying these alternatives forward for detailed study. It is important to include a "No Action Alternative", as it functions as a baseline against which to compare other alternatives.

* It is recommended that a narrative describing aquatic resources and functions be included in the NEPA document. We suggest a narrative be provided that includes: a discussion of wetlands, water quality, hydrology, and lake biology with particular emphasis on any notable changes that have occurred since the last Master Plan in 1994. Additional areas of description would include: the vegetative communities in the impact area, including size of trees (dbh), percent canopy cover, and presence of invasive species; soil type(s); and an assessment of expected functions based on the hydrogeomorphic type, ecological community, and surrounding land use. Photos are recommended. Some information on resources may be gained from public websites including:

* EnviroMapper: Blockedhttps://www.epa.gov/waterdata/waters-watershed-assessment-tracking-environmental-results-system. The Watershed Assessment, Tracking & Environmental Results System (WATERS) unites water quality information previously available only from several independent and unconnected databases.

* Envirofacts: Blockedhttps://www3.epa.gov/enviro/. Includes enforcement and compliance information.

* NEPAssist: Blockedhttps://www.epa.gov/nepa/nepassist. NEPAssist is a tool that facilitates the environmental review process and project planning in relation to environmental considerations. The web-based application draws environmental data dynamically from EPA Geographic Information System databases and web services and provides immediate screening of environmental assessment indicators for a user-defined area of interest. These features contribute to a streamlined review process that potentially raises important environmental issues at the earlier stages of project development.

* 303(d) Listed Impaired Waters: Blockedhttps://www.epa.gov/exposure-assessment-models/303d-listed-impaired-waters

* Watershed Resources Registry: Blockedhttps://watershedresourcesregistry.org/index.html. This newly released mapping and screening tool prioritizes areas for preservation and restoration of wetlands, riparian zones, terrestrial areas, and stormwater management across several states in the mid-Atlantic region, including Pennsylvania. This tool is useful for planners to access environmental data to avoid impacting natural areas and identify optimal mitigation areas.

* It appears that the eastern shore of the lake is a low recreation density area. If there are anticipated changes to recreational densities from low to high as part of the Master Plan, EPA recommends that the associated impacts of this change be thoroughly analyzed including impacts to wetlands, water quality (specifically, anticipated changes to run-off and nutrient input), safety, and impacts to other recreational activities.

* In the EA, please specifically address current and planned water quality monitoring. Precipitation and elevation data are available on the USGS National Water Information System and some additional information is available on USACE's Water Management Website. It is recommended that physical, chemical, and biological parameters such as dissolved oxygen, pH, conductivity, nitrogen, phosphorous, chlorophyll a, and transparency be measured periodically to monitor potential changes in lake condition. Additionally, please consider including information regarding when the next comprehensive water quality report from USACE and USGS will be produced. The post-impoundment survey of Water-Quality Characteristics of Raystown Lake is a comprehensive document that covers these water quality parameters (and more) however was published in 1978 and is therefore out of date.

* It would be appropriate to include the current maintenance associated with the Raystown Lake Dam and improvements that are anticipated to be needed over the next 15-20 years in the EA.

* It is recommended that effects of project design on runoff and surface water movement be evaluated. Stormwater ponds, best management practices (BMPs), and staging areas should not be located in wetlands and streams. We recommend stormwater management alternatives that address the existing and possible new construction be considered.

* For this or future projects, please consider the following: to reduce runoff volume and improve water quality, EPA recommends where possible the incorporation of Low Impact Development (LID) design features. Technical guidance in implementing green infrastructure (GI) practices and LID can be found at: Blockedhttps://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/eisa-438.pdf, Blockedwww.epa.gov/sustainability/giwiz <Blockedhttp://www.epa.gov/sustainability/giwiz> and Blockedwww.epa.gov/greeninfrastructure <Blockedhttp://www.epa.gov/greeninfrastructure> . We suggest LID options be considered for design of features such as parking, paving, and landscaping. Other information can be found at Blockedwww.epa.gov/nps/lid <Blockedhttp://www.epa.gov/nps/lid> ; U.S. EPA's Smart Growth Website: Blockedwww.epa.gov/smartgrowth <Blockedhttp://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth> ; and the International Stormwater BMP Database: Blockedhttp://www.bmpdatabase.org <Blockedhttp://www.bmpdatabase.org>

* The NEPA study should identify and include an analysis of any hazardous sites or materials if present in the vicinity of the project. If relevant, please also address the status of any ongoing or past remediation efforts in the project area, including any groundwater contamination. We suggest any additional soil or water sampling, assessment of potential exposure to workers, or adjustments to construction methods be considered, if needed. Lastly, as relevant, it is recommended that potential impacts from nearby locations with NPDES permits on Raystown Lake be included.

* Environmental Justice (EJ) should also be evaluated, including the identification of potential communities of concern, and meaningful and timely community involvement, public outreach, and access to information, as has already begun with this project. Please consider a tool developed by EPA to help users to identify areas with EJ population: Blockedhttps://www.epa.gov/ejscreen. Additionally, consider referring to "Promising Practices for EJ Methodologies in NEPA Reviews document for EJ analysis in NEPA reviews", available at: Blockedhttps://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/ej-iwg-promising-practices-ej-methodologies-nepa-reviews. Our regional EJ expert would be pleased to discuss methodology for identifying communities with potential EJ concerns at your convenience.

* As the Master Plan will dictate how the land in the study area is managed for the next 15-25 years, EPA recommends that the document include a discussion of reasonably foreseeable effects that changes in the climate may have on the proposed project and the project area, including its long term infrastructure. This could help inform the development of measures to improve the resilience of the proposed project. If projected changes could notably exacerbate the environmental impacts of the project, EPA recommends these impacts also be considered as part of the NEPA analysis.

* Please include if additional NEPA studies will be needed for actions outlined in the Master Plan in the EA.

* The NEPA document should address potential indirect and cumulative effects in the project areas; analysis may aid in the identification of resources that are likely to be adversely affected by multiple projects, and sensitive resources that could require additional avoidance or mitigation measures. It is suggested that a secondary and cumulative effects analysis begin with defining the geographic and temporal limits of the study; this is generally broader than the study area of the project. The cumulative impact analysis should evaluate impacts to environmental resources that have the potential to be impacted by the project. Depending on the nature of what is proposed in the document, positive cumulative impacts should also be identified. Along with the analysis, EPA recommends including a list of potentially relevant projects in the area that could contribute to cumulative impacts.

Thank you for coordinating with EPA on this project. Please let me know if you have any questions on the recommended topics above. Please provide a copy of the EA to EPA when it is available for review in Fall 2019.

Sincerely,

Nora Theodore

NEPA Reviewer

Office of Environmental Programs

Environmental Assessment and Innovation Division

US EPA, Region III

1650 Arch Street (3EA30)

Philadelphia, PA 19103

215-814-2728

theodore.nora@epa.gov <mailto:theodore.nora@epa.gov>

-----Original Message-----
From: Bruce Thomas [mailto:xuva@verizon.net]
Sent: Saturday, September 15, 2018 1:49 PM
To: Harrington, Terrence G MAJ USARMY CENAB (US) <Terrence.G.Harrington@usace.army.mil>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AT RAYSTOWN LAKE

Dear Mr Harrington,

Thank you to all of the USACE personnel and volunteers that maintain and improve the beauty of Raystown Lake. Your efforts have provided a wonderful recreational resource to everyone who visits the lake, as well as fulfilling the primary mission of flood control which is so important as witnessed by the recent flooding and the future of Hurricane Florence.

As a concerned citizen of Huntingdon, Pa for 41 years, I would like to provide some comments about the ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT of the Raystown Lake Master Plan Reassessment. I have attended several of the Public Meetings sponsored by USACE which have provided a great deal of knowledge about the environment around the lake. It is my understanding that environmental studies will be done on several moths(e.g. Southern Pine Looper Moth, etc) and a few underwater plants. There will be a study of the mussels below the dam on the Raystown Branch and in the shallows near Saxton which are not part of the Master Plan Reassessment(i.e. that study would have been done regardless). What I find lacking is a significant assessment of the fisheries, bird life, and soils in the EA.

It is my understanding that USACE will not be doing ANY studies on the fish in Raystown Lake. I have heard that USACE is relying on a private volunteer organization, the Pennsylvania Striped Bass Association, to perform these studies. However, I am not aware of any specific studies that are planned or financed for the fisheries at Raystown. Paradoxically, the Huntingdon County Commissionrs indicated in The Huntingdon Daily News that USACE will be doing studies on the fisheries! It seems to me that there are several groups that are talking about studies on the fish, but I am not aware of any specific plans. We do have a great resource at Juniata College that has the expertise to evaluate fisheries. Associate Professor Uma Ramakrishnan is currently doing studies on the wild native brown trout in the Little Juniata River(TDN, 9/14/18, frontpage). I would suggest that USACE develop a plan in conjunction with all governmental, scientific, and volunteer organizations mentioned above to fund a study of the fisheries and oxygen levels at Raystown Lake as part of the Master Plan Reasesssment.

I believe that more efforts should be made to study the BIRD LIFE at Raystown Lake. We have been fortunate to have many Bald Eagles nesting as permanent residents of the lake. There have been recent sightings of Golden Eagles with their young eaglets in the Northern part of the lake. We, also, have a significant MIGRATORY BIRD population with Snow Geese, Tundra Swans, Ospreys, Common Loons, Blue Herons, Cormorants, and numerous species of ducks. I would suggest that significant efforts and funding should be made to study the impact of new developments on the bird populations at Raystown Lake and partner with the Juniata Valley Audubon Society for these studies.

SOIL STUDIES seem to be an integral part of any new development. Raystown Lake is surrounded by shale barrens and xeric forests which are very vulnerable to erosion which can effect the animal and plant life in these areas. There are many unique and rare species found along the steep, dry slopes and xeric forests(e.g. noctuid moths, Allegheny woodrats, shale-barren evening-primose, American beakgrain, etc.) that may be effected by "Changes in the surface flow of water and direct disturbance to the slope habitat could be detrimental to these communities" (Huntingdon County National Heritage Inventory). The shale around Raystown Lake is very vulnerabe to water drainage which cuts deep channels into the rock formations as witnessed by the many cliffs along side of the river and lake. I have personally witnessed severe erosions several times a year on shale roads around the lake which require constant maintenance. BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AREAS(BDA) have been defined by the National Heritage Inventory as "An area containing plants or animals of special concern at state or federal levels, exemplary natural communities, or exceptional native diversity. BDAs include both the immediate habitat and surrounding lands important in the support of these special elements." Specifically, the RAYSTOWN DAM BDA in Juniata Township is managed by the USACE(bulk of the land in the BDA) and the recommendation from the National Heritage Inventory states "The Corp is aware of the presence of the rare species and communities, and is managing for their conservation. The shale barrens within the site have been designated as Natural Areas." Since the bulk of the land in the RAYSTOWN DAM BDA is managed by USACE, I believe it is up to USACE(and not local municipalites) to maintain this area(including Hawn's Peninsula) as a Natural Area or change it based upon USACE studies. I would suggest that appropriate soil and erosion sudies be done by USACE as part of the master plan for any area around Raystown Lake.

Thank you for considering these recommendations.

Respectfully yours,

Bruce L. Thomas, MD

September 13, 2018

Avis Kennedy
Project Manager
Raystown Lake Master Plan Update
US Army Corps of Engineers
Hesston, Pa. 16647

RE: Comments on the Raystown Lake Environmental Assessment

Dear Ms. Kennedy,

This letter will serve as our public comment on the Environmental Assessment for the Raystown Lake Master Plan Update. We understand you are getting information from many organizations on the environment around Raystown Lake. We want to assure the USACE that our company is totally committed to working with your organization on mitigating or avoiding any sensitive environmental areas that may be uncovered during the EA for the Hawn's Bridge Peninsula. We also know that if a concession lease is up for consideration for this area, a more intensive EA will be conducted.

Our company, as well as all local economic organizations, are hopeful that the USACE will include the Hawn's Bridge peninsula as an area open for high-density recreation in the final master plan. If the USACE issues a concession lease for this area, we hope to win the bid and will devote the financial resources needed to plan and build an environmentally sensitive land-use design. Please be assured that we will work diligently with the USACE on our design plans to create a public recreation area that meets or exceeds all environmental recommendations for plant and wildlife habitats. We believe a well thought out plan will minimize the removal of trees and shrubs so visitors can experience a wooded, tranquil setting. We plan to work with a talented environmentally-astute landscape architect to bring the USACE design plans that are appropriate for the area. In addition, we hope to include as many eco-friendly building design methods and systems as possible.

As you know, Juniata College has agreed to assist us in the design of the Hawn's Bridge Recreation Area should it come to fruition. Their expertise in researching plant and animal life around Raystown Lake for more than 25 years will be invaluable to our draft plans to the USACE.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments. Please reach out to me at any time if you have a question or concern by calling: 814-308-3168.

With Regards,

Janet Chambers

Janet Chambers
Community Outreach
Proposed - Terrace Mountain Lodge and Hawn's Bridge Recreation Area
Lancer Resources, Inc.

Exploring and Protecting Nature in Central Pennsylvania

President: Catie Farr
Vice-President: Laura Jackson
Secretary: Sharon Clewell
Treasurer: George Mahon
Address: P. O. Box 42 Tyrone, PA 16686
Phone number: 570-651-3839

To Whom It May Concern,

Please accept this letter as a formal comment submitted by the Juniata Valley Audubon Society, a chapter of the National Audubon Society, with over 300 members residing in Blair, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Centre Counties in central Pennsylvania. We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments to be considered in the development of the Raystown Lake Master Plan Revision.

Juniata Valley Audubon Society (JVAS) recognizes the diverse recreational resources offered by the Raystown Lake, its economic development potential, the importance of the flood control, and its clean hydropower. More importantly, however, we value the significant amount of relatively undisturbed habitat: approximately 18,000 acres (84%) of the Raystown Lake Project is forested. Since Terrace Mountain provides a forested backdrop to much of the eastern lake shore, we know that sustainable forest management is key to maintaining not only the viewscape, but the quality of water in Raystown Lake. We commend the US Army Corps of Engineers on their work to maintain this important habitat, so vital to maintaining clean water and healthy fish and wildlife.

Furthermore, we applaud the Corps' efforts to establish a Bat Conservation Area on Terrace Mountain in the Hawn's Bridge Peninsula area to maintain roosting and foraging habitat for northern long-eared bats and Indiana bats, as well as other forest dwelling bat species. JVAS supports managing these areas to mimic old growth conditions, which will create better habitat for roosting bats.

Another type of habitat quite different from the forested expanses are the rare shale barrens that occur in the Raystown Lake Project Area. We understand that the shale barren communities in Bedford and Huntingdon counties are one of the most unusual, and also most endangered, ecosystems in Pennsylvania. They are few in number and small in acreage, but contain endemic plant species found only in this habitat. The eleven shale barrens in the Raystown Lake Project are each significantly important since they vary in geographical and environmental features, as well as types of flora and fauna. We appreciate the Corps' dedication to protecting them by designating them as "Natural Areas," which will be preserved in their natural state.

We ask that the Corps continue to protect the shale barrens as designated Natural Areas by placing total restriction of any development in the area, and protecting the steep slopes and fragile environment of the barrens areas from disturbance, except for scientific investigation. Especially important is the restriction of foot travel on the slope and prohibition of watercraft docking at the base of the cliffs.

We are concerned, however, that the 9-acre shale barrens on the Hawn's Bridge Peninsula is under threat from future development. In the 1994 Master Plan, the Corps pledged complete protection and did not agree to any development on the Hawn's Bridge Peninsula. We know that the current Master Plan update is considering changing the use of this area. In keeping with the Corp's pledge to protect one of Pennsylvania's rarest and most endangered habitats, we would like to emphasize that this complete protection will only occur if the entire Hawn's Bridge Peninsula is protected from development. The 1994 master plan emphasized protection of the eastern shore, which includes the Hawn's Bridge Peninsula. We feel the eastern shore and Terrace Mountain should remain protected.

The Shale Barrens are also designated as part of the Raystown Biological Diversity Area (BDA), a Natural Heritage Area documented by the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy in the Huntingdon County Natural Heritage Inventory. Within the strata of BDAs, Huntingdon County recognizes Hawn's Bridge Peninsula to be the highest ranking: an "Exceptional Biological Diversity Area." See map at end of letter.

Our request to protect Hawn's Bridge Peninsula from development is supported by many local residents, including the Coalition to Protect Hawn's Peninsula. It is important to note that our request to protect Hawn's Bridge Peninsula is also aligned with the Huntingdon County Comprehensive Plan, 2007 Supplement. Sadly, the businesses and organizations that are promoting development of Hawn's Bridge Peninsula are at odds with the Comprehensive Plan.

Although it is not regulatory, the Comprehensive Plan is an important guiding document for Huntingdon County as it contains, "A Vision for the 21st Century." The Elements of the Vision include, "protection of farmland, forest land, natural resources, and the environment," while emphasizing new development "in and around existing boroughs and villages." It further emphasizes developing "greenways along rivers and ridges."

This vision is further detailed in this excerpt, " The vast majority of land in the County will remain in productive private rural land uses such as agriculture, forestry, and recreation. A system of “Greenways” will be established along mountain ridges, streams, and rivers to protect water quality, to provide habitat for wildlife, to enhance recreational opportunities, and to protect scenic beauty. "

One policy supported in this Vision does include, "the development of a year-round, full-service resort at Raystown Lake." However, we ask that such development should not be along mountain ridges such as Terrace Mountain, or impact rare habitats like shale barrens. Such a resort at Raystown Lake should be on Army Corps property where development already occurs, not in an exceptional Biological Diversity Area like Hawn's Bridge Peninsula.

In conclusion, Juniata Valley Audubon Society supports the protection of the eastern shore of Raystown Lake, specifically the endangered shale barrens which include the one located on Hawn's Bridge Peninsula. **We request that Hawn's Bridge Peninsula be reclassified as an Environmentally Sensitive Area and that Terrace Mountain remain as a Low Density Recreation Area in the new Master Plan.**

Sincerely,

Laura Jackson, Vice-President

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Pennsylvania Division

SEP 4 - 2018

228 Walnut Street, Room 508
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1720
(717) 221-3461

In Reply Refer To:
HPD

Mr. Daniel M. Bierly, P.E.
Chief, Civil Project Development Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District
2 Hopkins Plaza
Baltimore, MD 21201

Dear Mr. Bierly:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Pennsylvania Division Office has received the Study Initiation Notice regarding the Raystown Lake Project Master Plan Revision and Environmental Assessment (EA) and offers the following information for review and consideration. FHWA partners with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) Engineering District 9-0 and Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission (SAP&DC) to deliver the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Huntingdon and Bedford counties.

FHWA offers the following transportation plans to USACE for review as part of the EA revision:

- 2017 Southern Alleghenies Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)
  - Link: http://www.sapdc.org/documents/2017-2020_Highway_and_Bridge_TIP.pdf

- Draft 2019 Southern Alleghenies Transportation Improvement Program (TIP):
  - Link: http://www.sapdc.org/documents/Southern_Alleghenies_2019-2022_Highway__Bridge_TIP.pdf

- Draft 2019 Southern Alleghenies Twelve Year Program (TYP):
  - Please see attached document.

- 2017-2041 Southern Alleghenies Long Range Transportation Plan:
  - Link: http://www.sapdc.org/gov-non-profit/long-range-transportation-plan

- 2016 Southern Alleghenies Bike and Pedestrian Plan:
  - http://www.sapdc.org/documents/FINAL_BICYCLE_PEDESTRIAN_PLAN.pdf

								First Four Years						Second Four Years						Third Four Years							
County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Bedford	9			110132	2019 RPM Installation - SA	C	HRST	2019			581	200,000		200,000													200,000	03/14/2019 E
Bedford	9			110133	2020 RPM Installation - SA	C	HRST	2020			581	200,000		200,000													200,000	12/05/2019 E
Bedford	9		LBR	22594	Local Bridge Reserve	C	BRDG	2022	BOF	459,000				459,000													459,000	
Bedford	9		LBR	22594	Local Bridge Reserve	C	BRDG	2023							BOF	4,112,000	185	730,000		4,842,000							4,842,000	
Bedford	9		LBR	22594	Local Bridge Reserve	C	BRDG	2027													BOF	10,482,000	183	4,137,000		14,619,000	14,619,000	
Bedford	9		RLI	72234	SA Bridge & Hwy Reserve	C	BRDG	2020			185	1,475,000		1,475,000													1,475,000	
Bedford	9		RLI	72234	SA Bridge & Hwy Reserve	C	SAMI	2023							HSIP	6,308,254				6,308,254							6,308,254	
Bedford	9		RLI	72234	SA Bridge & Hwy Reserve	C	HRST	2023							STP	156,000				156,000							156,000	
Bedford	9		RLI	72234	SA Bridge & Hwy Reserve	C	SAMI	2027													HSIP	6,705,000				6,705,000	6,705,000	
Bedford	9	26	021	98773	PA26 Riddlesburg - Saxton	C	HRST	2022			581	1,000,000		1,000,000													1,000,000	03/03/2022 E
Bedford	9	26	021	98773	PA26 Riddlesburg - Saxton	C	HRST	2023									581	4,960,000		4,960,000							4,960,000	03/03/2022 E
Bedford	9	30	000	93145	US 30 Slide Stabilization	P	HRST	2027															581	10,000		10,000	10,000	
Bedford	9	30	002	91606	US30 Breezewood Resurface	C	HRST	2019	NHPP	3,000,000	581	750,000		3,750,000													3,750,000	12/13/2018 E
Bedford	9	30	034	108154	US 30 - Scenic Rd to SR 4010	P	HRST	2022			581	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Bedford	9	30	034	108154	US 30 - Scenic Rd to SR 4010	C	HRST	2025									581	3,300,000		3,300,000							3,300,000	12/12/2024 E
Bedford	9	30	04S	106005	US 30 Left Turn Lane at T-455	C	SAMI	2020			581	1,000,000		1,000,000													1,000,000	04/23/2020 E
Bedford	9	31	01B	21562	PA31 Kinton Bridge	U	BRDG	2020			185	200,000		200,000													200,000	
Bedford	9	31	01B	21562	PA31 Kinton Bridge	R	BRDG	2020			185	200,000		200,000													200,000	02/03/2022 E
Bedford	9	31	01B	21562	PA31 Kinton Bridge	+C	BRDG	2022	STP	595,950				595,950													595,950	03/24/2022 E
Bedford	9	31	01B	21562	PA31 Kinton Bridge	+C	BRDG	2023							STP	6,404,050				6,404,050							6,404,050	03/24/2022 E
Bedford	9	31	11B	96675	Manns Choice Buffalo Run	P	BRDG	2022			185	300,000		300,000													300,000	
Bedford	9	31	11B	96675	Manns Choice Buffalo Run	F	BRDG	2024									185	200,000		200,000							200,000	
Bedford	9	31	11B	96675	Manns Choice Buffalo Run	R	BRDG	2024									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Bedford	9	31	11B	96675	Manns Choice Buffalo Run	+C	BRDG	2025							STP	2,328,000				2,328,000							2,328,000	12/12/2024 E
Bedford	9	56	0	110422	PA 56 Tributary to Barefoot Run	P	BRDG	2023									185	75,000		75,000							75,000	
Bedford	9	56	0	110422	PA 56 Tributary to Barefoot Run	F	BRDG	2025									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Bedford	9	56	0	110422	PA 56 Tributary to Barefoot Run	R	BRDG	2025									185	10,000		10,000							10,000	
Bedford	9	56	0	110422	PA 56 Tributary to Barefoot Run	+C	BRDG	2026							STP	687,000				687,000							687,000	10/02/2025 E
Bedford	9	56	000	107205	PA 56 - PA 96 to SR 4032	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Bedford	9	56	000	107205	PA 56 - PA 96 to SR 4032	+C	HRST	2027													NHPP	2,476,000				2,476,000	2,476,000	01/07/2027 E
Bedford	9	56	000	92559	Gordon Creek Bridge	P	BRDG	2023									185	75,000		75,000							75,000	
Bedford	9	56	000	92559	Gordon Creek Bridge	F	BRDG	2025									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Bedford	9	56	000	92559	Gordon Creek Bridge	R	BRDG	2025									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Bedford	9	56	000	92559	Gordon Creek Bridge	+C	BRDG	2026							STP	558,000				558,000							558,000	10/02/2025 E
Bedford	9	56	000	92559	Gordon Creek Bridge	+C	BRDG	2027													STP	558,000				558,000	558,000	10/02/2025 E
Bedford	9	56	01B	105996	Trib Barefoot Run	+C	BRDG	2021	NHPP	750,000				750,000													750,000	01/07/2021 E
Bedford	9	56	01B	105996	Trib Barefoot Run	+C	BRDG	2021	STP	750,000				750,000													750,000	01/07/2021 E
Bedford	9	56	025	110468	PA 56 Pleasantville Mountain Sa	P	SAMI	2019			581	200,000		200,000													200,000	
Bedford	9	56	025	110468	PA 56 Pleasantville Mountain Sa	F	SAMI	2021			581	249,000		249,000													249,000	
Bedford	9	56	025	110468	PA 56 Pleasantville Mountain Sa	U	SAMI	2021			581	76,000		76,000													76,000	
Bedford	9	56	025	110468	PA 56 Pleasantville Mountain Sa	+C	SAMI	2022	HSIP	1,524,254				1,524,254													1,524,254	11/04/2021 E
Bedford	9	56	025	110468	PA 56 Pleasantville Mountain Sa	+C	SAMI	2023							HSIP	395,746				395,746							395,746	11/04/2021 E
Bedford	9	56	24S	88524	PA56/SR4028 Intersection	C	SAMI	2019	HSIP	3,006,746	581	505,916		3,512,662													3,512,662	02/13/2020 E

* Includes Conversion Amount

+ Indicates phase qualifies for TOLL funds

^PE-NEPA, FD-PSE CO, UTL-FnL UTL Clr, ROW-Cond ROW, CON-Let

								First Four Years						Second Four Years						Third Four Years							
County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Bedford	9	56	24S	88524	PA56/SR4028 Intersection	C	SAMI	2019	NHPP	687,338				687,338													687,338	02/13/2020 E
Bedford	9	70	08S	110863	CMB I-70 Town Hill to Tpike Ra	+P	SAMI	2019	HSIP	50,000				50,000													50,000	08/07/2018 A
Bedford	9	70	08S	110863	CMB I-70 Town Hill to Tpike Ra	+C	SAMI	2019	HSIP	1,600,000				1,600,000													1,600,000	12/06/2018 E
Bedford	9	96	000	92701	PA96 Trib Thompson Run Br	U	BRDG	2023									185	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Bedford	9	96	000	92701	PA96 Trib Thompson Run Br	R	BRDG	2023									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Bedford	9	96	000	92701	PA96 Trib Thompson Run Br	C	BRDG	2024									185	1,500,000		1,500,000							1,500,000	09/12/2024 E
Bedford	9	96	01B	21454	Gravl Pit/Tar Water Ck Br	F	BRDG	2019			185	150,000		150,000													150,000	
Bedford	9	96	01B	21454	Gravl Pit/Tar Water Ck Br	U	BRDG	2019			185	25,000		25,000													25,000	
Bedford	9	96	01B	21454	Gravl Pit/Tar Water Ck Br	R	BRDG	2019			185	75,000		75,000													75,000	
Bedford	9	96	01B	21454	Gravl Pit/Tar Water Ck Br	+C	BRDG	2022	STP	274,000				274,000													274,000	01/06/2022 E
Bedford	9	96	01B	21454	Gravl Pit/Tar Water Ck Br	+C	BRDG	2023							STP	746,000				746,000							746,000	01/06/2023 E
Bedford	9	96	022	96349	96 Mryland Ln-Washgtn St	U	HRST	2019			581	75,000		75,000													75,000	
Bedford	9	96	022	96349	96 Mryland Ln-Washgtn St	R	HRST	2019			581	100,000		100,000													100,000	12/22/2020 E
Bedford	9	96	022	96349	96 Mryland Ln-Washgtn St	C	HRST	2022			581	475,000		475,000													475,000	02/03/2022 E
Bedford	9	96	022	96349	96 Mryland Ln-Washgtn St	C	HRST	2023									581	6,235,000		6,235,000							6,235,000	02/03/2022 E
Bedford	9	96	02B	21617	PA96 Sulphur Sprng Crk Br	F	BRDG	2019			185	150,000		150,000													150,000	
Bedford	9	96	02B	21617	PA96 Sulphur Sprng Crk Br	U	BRDG	2019			185	75,000		75,000													75,000	
Bedford	9	96	02B	21617	PA96 Sulphur Sprng Crk Br	R	BRDG	2019			185	25,000		25,000													25,000	
Bedford	9	96	02B	21617	PA96 Sulphur Sprng Crk Br	+C	BRDG	2022	STP	522,000				522,000													522,000	01/06/2022 E
Bedford	9	96	02B	21617	PA96 Sulphur Sprng Crk Br	+C	BRDG	2023							STP	498,000				498,000							498,000	01/06/2022 E
Bedford	9	96	03B	88118	Trib Little Wills Crk Brg	F	BRDG	2019			185	150,000		150,000													150,000	
Bedford	9	96	03B	88118	Trib Little Wills Crk Brg	U	BRDG	2019			185	10,000		10,000													10,000	
Bedford	9	96	03B	88118	Trib Little Wills Crk Brg	R	BRDG	2019			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Bedford	9	96	03B	88118	Trib Little Wills Crk Brg	+C	BRDG	2022	STP	510,000				510,000													510,000	01/06/2022 E
Bedford	9	96	03B	88118	Trib Little Wills Crk Brg	+C	BRDG	2023							STP	510,000				510,000							510,000	01/06/2022 E
Bedford	9	96	04B	88119	PA96 N Bard Trib Culvert	F	BRDG	2019			185	150,000		150,000													150,000	
Bedford	9	96	04B	88119	PA96 N Bard Trib Culvert	U	BRDG	2019			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Bedford	9	96	04B	88119	PA96 N Bard Trib Culvert	R	BRDG	2019			185	25,000		25,000													25,000	
Bedford	9	96	04B	88119	PA96 N Bard Trib Culvert	+C	BRDG	2022	STP	510,000				510,000													510,000	01/06/2022 E
Bedford	9	96	04B	88119	PA96 N Bard Trib Culvert	+C	BRDG	2023							STP	510,000				510,000							510,000	01/06/2022 E
Bedford	9	220	0	110492	US 220 - Cumberland Valley Rd	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Bedford	9	220	0	110492	US 220 - Cumberland Valley Rd	+C	HRST	2027													NHPP	4,200,000				4,200,000	4,200,000	10/01/2026 E
Bedford	9	220	000	108163	US 220 - Maryland State Line to	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Bedford	9	220	000	108163	US 220 - Maryland State Line to	F	HRST	2027															581	50,000		50,000	50,000	
Bedford	9	220	000	108163	US 220 - Maryland State Line to	U	HRST	2027															581	20,000		20,000	20,000	
Bedford	9	220	000	108163	US 220 - Maryland State Line to	R	HRST	2027															581	25,000		25,000	25,000	
Bedford	9	220	000	108163	US 220 - Maryland State Line to	+C	HRST	2027													NHPP	2,500,000				2,500,000	2,500,000	01/07/2027 E
Bedford	9	867	01B	74381	Halter Creek Trib	C	BRDG	2019			185	350,000		350,000													350,000	11/07/2019 E
Bedford	9	869	000	21570	Bobs Creek Bridge	P	BRDG	2023									185	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Bedford	9	869	000	21570	Bobs Creek Bridge	U	BRDG	2025									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Bedford	9	869	000	21570	Bobs Creek Bridge	R	BRDG	2025									185	5,000		5,000							5,000	
Bedford	9	869	000	21570	Bobs Creek Bridge	C	BRDG	2026									185	731,000		731,000							731,000	09/04/2025 E
Bedford	9	869	000	21570	Bobs Creek Bridge	C	BRDG	2027															185	731,000		731,000	731,000	09/04/2025 E

^ Includes Conversion Amount

+ Indicates phase qualifies for TOLL funds

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									First Four Years						Second Four Years						Third Four Years							
County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Bedford	9	869	01B	21449	Osterburg Scrubgrass Crk	U	BRDG	2019			185	25,000		25,000													25,000	
Bedford	9	869	01B	21449	Osterburg Scrubgrass Crk	R	BRDG	2019			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	10/27/2020 E
Bedford	9	869	01B	21449	Osterburg Scrubgrass Crk	C	BRDG	2021			185	945,000		945,000													945,000	12/17/2020 E
Bedford	9	869	01B	21449	Osterburg Scrubgrass Crk	C	BRDG	2023									185	945,000		945,000							945,000	12/17/2020 E
Bedford	9	869	09S	110865	D9 2019 HSIP HFST	+P	SAMI	2019	HSIP	50,000				50,000													50,000	
Bedford	9	869	09S	110865	D9 2019 HSIP HFST	+C	SAMI	2019	HSIP	1,900,000				1,900,000													1,900,000	01/17/2019 E
Bedford	9	913	0	110499	PA 913 - PA 26 to Huntingdon C	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Bedford	9	913	0	110499	PA 913 - PA 26 to Huntingdon C	+C	HRST	2027													STP	2,000,000				2,000,000	2,000,000	01/07/2027 E
Bedford	9	1005	000	21366	S Loysburg Beaver Crk Brg	P	BRDG	2023									185	250,000		250,000							250,000	
Bedford	9	1005	000	21366	S Loysburg Beaver Crk Brg	F	BRDG	2024									185	150,000		150,000							150,000	
Bedford	9	1005	000	21366	S Loysburg Beaver Crk Brg	R	BRDG	2024									185	20,000		20,000							20,000	
Bedford	9	1005	000	21366	S Loysburg Beaver Crk Brg	C	BRDG	2025									185	1,452,000		1,452,000							1,452,000	09/04/2025 E
Bedford	9	1005	000	21366	S Loysburg Beaver Crk Brg	C	BRDG	2027															185	726,000		726,000	726,000	09/04/2025 E
Bedford	9	1015	02B	21466	2019 DF Bedford Box Culvert	C	BRDG	2019			185	195,000		195,000													195,000	01/31/2019 E
Bedford	9	1015	03B	21465	SR 1015 Beaver Crk Bridge	U	BRDG	2019			185	10,000		10,000													10,000	
Bedford	9	1015	03B	21465	SR 1015 Beaver Crk Bridge	R	BRDG	2019			185	25,000		25,000													25,000	12/22/2020 E
Bedford	9	1015	03B	21465	SR 1015 Beaver Crk Bridge	C	BRDG	2021			185	1,065,800		1,065,800													1,065,800	02/11/2021 E
Bedford	9	1015	03B	21465	SR 1015 Beaver Crk Bridge	C	BRDG	2023									185	234,200		234,200							234,200	02/11/2021 E
Bedford	9	1016	01B	74395	2020 DF Bedford Box Culvert	U	BRDG	2019			185	20,000		20,000													20,000	
Bedford	9	1016	01B	74395	2020 DF Bedford Box Culvert	R	BRDG	2019			185	10,000		10,000													10,000	03/01/2021 E
Bedford	9	1016	01B	74395	2020 DF Bedford Box Culvert	C	BRDG	2021			185	175,000		175,000													175,000	01/21/2021 E
Bedford	9	1018	000	88124	Oppenheimer Run Bridge	P	BRDG	2023									185	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Bedford	9	1018	000	88124	Oppenheimer Run Bridge	U	BRDG	2024									185	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Bedford	9	1018	000	88124	Oppenheimer Run Bridge	R	BRDG	2024									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Bedford	9	1018	000	88124	Oppenheimer Run Bridge	C	BRDG	2025									185	1,500,000		1,500,000							1,500,000	09/04/2025 E
Bedford	9	1019	002	96524	SR 1019 - PA 26 to PA 26	C	HRST	2020			581	1,800,000		1,800,000													1,800,000	02/20/2020 E
Bedford	9	1020	01B	106489	SR 1020 Pipers Run Bridge	C	BRDG	2019			185	300,000		300,000													300,000	12/13/2018 E
Bedford	9	1033	000	108153	SR 1033 - US 30 to SR 1001	C	HRST	2023									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	02/01/2022 E
Bedford	9	1034	01B	21362	Sandy Run Bridge	C	BRDG	2019			185	1,200,000		1,200,000													1,200,000	03/12/2020 E
Bedford	9	1042	01B	98778	SR 1042 Halter Crk Bridge	C	BRDG	2020			185	750,000		750,000													750,000	11/07/2019 E
Bedford	9	2002	000	108192	SR 2002 - PA 326 to PA 26	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Bedford	9	2002	000	108192	SR 2002 - PA 326 to PA 26	+C	HRST	2027													STP	1,939,762				1,939,762	1,939,762	01/07/2027 E
Bedford	9	3003	01B	21464	Evitts Creek Bridge	C	BRDG	2020			185	940,000		940,000													940,000	10/24/2019 E
Bedford	9	3007	01B	88129	Trib to Sweet Root Creek Culver	C	BRDG	2020			185	680,000		680,000													680,000	11/07/2019 E
Bedford	9	3011	000	74407	Evitts Creek Trib	P	BRDG	2025									185	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Bedford	9	3011	000	74407	Evitts Creek Trib	U	BRDG	2026									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Bedford	9	3011	000	74407	Evitts Creek Trib	R	BRDG	2026									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Bedford	9	3011	000	74407	Evitts Creek Trib	C	BRDG	2027															185	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000	10/01/2026 E
Bedford	9	3021	000	88131	Cumberland Vlly Run Br	P	BRDG	2023									185	75,000		75,000							75,000	
Bedford	9	3021	000	88131	Cumberland Vlly Run Br	U	BRDG	2024									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Bedford	9	3021	000	88131	Cumberland Vlly Run Br	R	BRDG	2024									185	20,000		20,000							20,000	
Bedford	9	3021	000	88131	Cumberland Vlly Run Br	C	BRDG	2025									185	525,000		525,000							525,000	09/04/2025 E
Bedford	9	4009	01B	74411	Dunnings Creek Trib Bridg	+C	BRDG	2019	STP	1,000,000				1,000,000													1,000,000	11/07/2019 E

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									First Four Years						Second Four Years						Third Four Years							
County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Bedford	9	4009	02B	88133	Brush Run Bridge	+C	BRDG	2019	STP	1,000,000				1,000,000													1,000,000	11/07/2019 E
Bedford	9	7202	609	96030	T-609 Snyder Creek Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Bedford	9	7202	609	96030	T-609 Snyder Creek Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Bedford	9	7202	609	96030	T-609 Snyder Creek Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	BOF	86,000				86,000													86,000	12/05/2019 E
Bedford	9	7203	575	88098	T-575 Cold Spring Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Bedford	9	7203	575	88098	T-575 Cold Spring Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Bedford	9	7203	575	88098	T-575 Cold Spring Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	BOF	441,000				441,000													441,000	01/14/2021 E
Bedford	9	7204	357	96031	T-357 Harrieta Lane Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Bedford	9	7204	357	96031	T-357 Harrieta Lane Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Bedford	9	7204	357	96031	T-357 Harrieta Lane Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	BOF	137,000				137,000													137,000	12/05/2019 E
Bedford	9	7207	545	22045	Oppenheimer Road Bridge	F	BRDG	2019	BOF	40,000	183	7,500	2,500	50,000													50,000	
Bedford	9	7207	545	22045	Oppenheimer Road Bridge	C	BRDG	2020	BOF	282,400	183	52,950	17,650	353,000													353,000	12/05/2019 E
Bedford	9	7212	613	109135	T-613 Colebaugh Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Bedford	9	7212	613	109135	T-613 Colebaugh Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Bedford	9	7212	613	109135	T-613 Colebaugh Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	BOF	129,000				129,000													129,000	12/05/2019 E
Bedford	9	7216	317	88101	T-317 Mtn Road Bridge	P	BRDG	2019	BOF	120,000	183	22,500	7,500	150,000													150,000	
Bedford	9	7216	317	88101	T-317 Mtn Road Bridge	F	BRDG	2023							BOF	104,000	183	19,500	6,500	130,000							130,000	
Bedford	9	7216	317	88101	T-317 Mtn Road Bridge	U	BRDG	2023							BOF	8,000	183	1,500	500	10,000							10,000	
Bedford	9	7216	317	88101	T-317 Mtn Road Bridge	R	BRDG	2023							BOF	8,000	183	1,500	500	10,000							10,000	
Bedford	9	7216	317	88101	T-317 Mtn Road Bridge	C	BRDG	2024							BOF	640,000	183	120,000	40,000	800,000							800,000	10/05/2023 E
Bedford	9	7217	353	109136	T-353 Rice Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Bedford	9	7217	353	109136	T-353 Rice Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Bedford	9	7217	353	109136	T-353 Rice Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	BOF	154,000				154,000													154,000	12/05/2019 E
Bedford	9	7217	386	96035	T-386 Akers Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Bedford	9	7217	386	96035	T-386 Akers Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Bedford	9	7217	386	96035	T-386 Akers Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	BOF	70,600				70,600													70,600	12/05/2019 E
Bedford	9	7217	386	96035	T-386 Akers Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	STP	208,400				208,400													208,400	12/05/2019 E
			Totals for: Bedford							20,097,688		16,614,666	27,650	36,740,004		23,973,050		24,284,700	47,500	48,305,250		30,860,762		6,699,000		37,559,762	122,605,016	
Fulton	9	16	02S	96544	US 522 - Franklin Co Line	F	SAMI	2019	HSIP	315,000	581	285,000		600,000													600,000	
Fulton	9	16	02S	96544	US 522 - Franklin Co Line	U	SAMI	2019	HSIP	225,000	581	275,000		500,000													500,000	
Fulton	9	16	02S	96544	US 522 - Franklin Co Line	R	SAMI	2019	HSIP	90,000	581	10,000		100,000													100,000	
Fulton	9	16	02S	96544	US 522 - Franklin Co Line	C	SAMI	2021			581	2,050,000		2,050,000													2,050,000	02/25/2021 E
Fulton	9	16	02S	96544	US 522 - Franklin Co Line	C	SAMI	2021	HSIP	1,500,000	185	237,500		1,737,500													1,737,500	02/25/2021 E
Fulton	9	522	017	96543	US522 - US 30 to Turnpike	P	HRST	2021			581	100,000		100,000													100,000	
Fulton	9	522	017	96543	US522 - US 30 to Turnpike	U	HRST	2023									581	20,000		20,000							20,000	
Fulton	9	522	017	96543	US522 - US 30 to Turnpike	R	HRST	2023									581	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Fulton	9	522	017	96543	US522 - US 30 to Turnpike	+C	HRST	2024							NHPP	2,201,000				2,201,000							2,201,000	01/18/2024 E
Fulton	9	522	017	96543	US522 - US 30 to Turnpike	+C	HRST	2027													NHPP	1,300,000				1,300,000	1,300,000	01/18/2024 E
Fulton	9	522	18B	110123	US 522 White Oak Run	P	BRDG	2021			185	200,000		200,000													200,000	
Fulton	9	522	18B	110123	US 522 White Oak Run	F	BRDG	2023									185	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Fulton	9	522	18B	110123	US 522 White Oak Run	R	BRDG	2023									185	20,000		20,000							20,000	
Fulton	9	522	18B	110123	US 522 White Oak Run	+C	BRDG	2024							STP	800,000				800,000							800,000	10/05/2023 E
Fulton	9	915		22846	Sidlng Hll Ck Br 2	P	BRDG	2025									185	250,000		250,000							250,000	
Fulton	9	915		22846	Sidlng Hll Ck Br 2	F	BRDG	2027															185	200,000		200,000	200,000	

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									First Four Years						Second Four Years						Third Four Years							
County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Fulton	9	915		22846	Sidlng Hll Ck Br 2	U	BRDG	2027															185	10,000		10,000	10,000	
Fulton	9	915		22846	Sidlng Hll Ck Br 2	R	BRDG	2027															185	25,000		25,000	25,000	
Fulton	9	915		22846	Sidlng Hll Ck Br 2	+C	BRDG	2027													STP	1,000,000				1,000,000	1,000,000	10/01/2026 E
Fulton	9	928	04B	74377	2022 DF Fulton Box Culvert	P	BRDG	2024									185	300,000		300,000							300,000	
Fulton	9	928	04B	74377	2022 DF Fulton Box Culvert	F	BRDG	2026									185	150,000		150,000							150,000	
Fulton	9	928	04B	74377	2022 DF Fulton Box Culvert	R	BRDG	2026									185	10,000		10,000							10,000	
Fulton	9	928	04B	74377	2022 DF Fulton Box Culvert	C	BRDG	2027															185	1,300,000		1,300,000	1,300,000	01/27/2022 E
Fulton	9	1005	01B	74444	Little Aughwick Creek Bridge	C	BRDG	2019			185	460,000		460,000													460,000	12/13/2018 E
Fulton	9	2005	01B	107162	2019 DF Fulton Box Culvert	C	BRDG	2019			185	178,000		178,000													178,000	01/31/2019 E
Fulton	9	3013		22790	Barnett's Run	P	BRDG	2024									185	250,000		250,000							250,000	
Fulton	9	3013		22790	Barnett's Run	F	BRDG	2026									185	200,000		200,000							200,000	
Fulton	9	3013		22790	Barnett's Run	R	BRDG	2026									185	10,000		10,000							10,000	
Fulton	9	3013		22790	Barnett's Run	+C	BRDG	2027													STP	1,361,000				1,361,000	1,361,000	10/01/2026 E
Fulton	9	3013	02B	107161	2020 DF Fulton Box Culvert	R	BRDG	2019			185	15,000		15,000													15,000	03/02/2020 E
Fulton	9	3013	02B	107161	2020 DF Fulton Box Culvert	C	BRDG	2020			185	180,000		180,000													180,000	01/23/2020 E
Fulton	9	3013	03B	22802	Sipes Mill Bridge	C	BRDG	2020			185	1,009,150		1,009,150													1,009,150	01/09/2020 E
Fulton	9	3013	03B	22802	Sipes Mill Bridge	C	BRDG	2020			581	230,850		230,850													230,850	01/09/2020 E
Fulton	9	3017	01B	106491	SR 3017 - South Brush Creek Bri	C	BRDG	2019			185	336,000		336,000													336,000	01/17/2019 E
Fulton	9	4007	02B	88144	2017 DF Fulton Box Culvert	P	BRDG	2023									185	200,000		200,000							200,000	
Fulton	9	4007	02B	88144	2017 DF Fulton Box Culvert	F	BRDG	2024									185	150,000		150,000							150,000	
Fulton	9	4007	02B	88144	2017 DF Fulton Box Culvert	R	BRDG	2024									185	10,000		10,000							10,000	
Fulton	9	4007	02B	88144	2017 DF Fulton Box Culvert	C	BRDG	2025									185	750,000		750,000							750,000	09/12/2024 E
Fulton	9	7201	338	109200	T-338 Laurel Ridge Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Fulton	9	7201	338	109200	T-338 Laurel Ridge Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Fulton	9	7201	338	109200	T-338 Laurel Ridge Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	BOF	54,000				54,000													54,000	12/05/2019 E
Fulton	9	7201	338	109200	T-338 Laurel Ridge Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	STP	155,000				155,000													155,000	12/05/2019 E
Fulton	9	7201	372	109201	T-372 Ravensburg Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Fulton	9	7201	372	109201	T-372 Ravensburg Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Fulton	9	7201	372	109201	T-372 Ravensburg Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	BOF	54,000				54,000													54,000	12/05/2019 E
Fulton	9	7201	372	109201	T-372 Ravensburg Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	STP	94,000				94,000													94,000	12/05/2019 E
Fulton	9	7205	457	106419	Tannery Road Bridge	F	BRDG	2019	BOF	160,000	183	30,000	10,000	200,000													200,000	
Fulton	9	7205	457	106419	Tannery Road Bridge	U	BRDG	2019	BOF	8,000	183	1,500	500	10,000													10,000	
Fulton	9	7205	457	106419	Tannery Road Bridge	R	BRDG	2019	BOF	24,000	183	4,500	1,500	30,000													30,000	
Fulton	9	7205	457	106419	Tannery Road Bridge	C	BRDG	2020	BOF	580,000	183	108,750	36,250	725,000													725,000	01/23/2020 E
Fulton	9	7206	404	109202	T-404 Reunion Ground Road Bri	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Fulton	9	7206	404	109202	T-404 Reunion Ground Road Bri	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Fulton	9	7206	404	109202	T-404 Reunion Ground Road Bri	+C	BRDG	2020	BOF	54,000				54,000													54,000	12/05/2019 E
Fulton	9	7206	404	109202	T-404 Reunion Ground Road Bri	+C	BRDG	2020	STP	78,000				78,000													78,000	12/05/2019 E
Fulton	9	7207	437	107469	T-437 Wooden Bridge Road	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Fulton	9	7207	437	107469	T-437 Wooden Bridge Road	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Fulton	9	7207	437	107469	T-437 Wooden Bridge Road	+C	BRDG	2020	BOF	54,000				54,000													54,000	12/05/2019 E
Fulton	9	7207	437	107469	T-437 Wooden Bridge Road	+C	BRDG	2020	STP	137,000				137,000													137,000	12/05/2019 E
Fulton	9	7208	331	109203	T-331 East Pittman Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	

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									First Four Years						Second Four Years						Third Four Years							
County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Fulton	9	7208	331	109203	T-331 East Pittman Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Fulton	9	7208	331	109203	T-331 East Pittman Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	BOF	54,000				54,000													54,000	12/05/2019 E
Fulton	9	7208	331	109203	T-331 East Pittman Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	STP	334,000				334,000													334,000	12/05/2019 E
Fulton	9	7210	340	110104	T-340 Fairview Rd over Indian G	P	BRDG	2019	BOF	184,000	183	34,500	11,500	230,000													230,000	
Fulton	9	7210	340	110104	T-340 Fairview Rd over Indian G	F	BRDG	2023							BOF	80,000	183	15,000	5,000	100,000							100,000	
Fulton	9	7210	340	110104	T-340 Fairview Rd over Indian G	U	BRDG	2023							BOF	8,000	183	1,500	500	10,000							10,000	
Fulton	9	7210	340	110104	T-340 Fairview Rd over Indian G	R	BRDG	2023							BOF	8,000	183	1,500	500	10,000							10,000	
Fulton	9	7210	340	110104	T-340 Fairview Rd over Indian G	C	BRDG	2024							BOF	560,000	183	105,000	35,000	700,000							700,000	10/05/2023 E
Fulton	9	7210	366	109204	T-366 Old Route 126 Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Fulton	9	7210	366	109204	T-366 Old Route 126 Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Fulton	9	7210	366	109204	T-366 Old Route 126 Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	BOF	54,000				54,000													54,000	12/05/2019 E
Fulton	9	7210	366	109204	T-366 Old Route 126 Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	STP	195,000				195,000													195,000	12/05/2019 E
				Totals for:	Fulton					4,643,000		5,745,750	59,750	10,448,500		3,657,000		2,593,000	41,000	6,291,000		3,661,000		1,535,000		5,196,000	21,935,500	
Huntingdon	9	22	012	96597	Old Rt 22 Rd - PA 26	+C	HRST	2020	NHPP	2,374,000				2,374,000													2,374,000	04/09/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	22	01M	105978	US 22 - Mifflin Line to SR 1010	U	HRST	2019			581	20,000		20,000													20,000	
Huntingdon	9	22	01M	105978	US 22 - Mifflin Line to SR 1010	R	HRST	2019			581	10,000		10,000													10,000	
Huntingdon	9	22	01M	105978	US 22 - Mifflin Line to SR 1010	C	HRST	2021	NHPP	3,574,500	581	893,625		4,468,125													4,468,125	01/07/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	22	01M	105978	US 22 - Mifflin Line to SR 1010	C	HRST	2023							NHPP	1,800,000	581	546,375		2,346,375							2,346,375	01/07/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	22	01M	105978	US 22 - Mifflin Line to SR 1010	C	HRST	2023							STP	385,500				385,500							385,500	01/07/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	26	016	50725	Jackson Corner Slide	C	HRST	2027															581	100,000		100,000	100,000	09/05/2030 E
Huntingdon	9	26	02B	92696	PA26 over Muddy Run Clvrt	+C	BRDG	2020	NHPP	855,000				855,000													855,000	10/10/2019 E
Huntingdon	9	26	035	91663	Bedford Co. Line-Mtn Rd	C	HRST	2021			581	2,613,091		2,613,091													2,613,091	02/11/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	26	035	91663	Bedford Co. Line-Mtn Rd	C	HRST	2023									581	8,386,909		8,386,909							8,386,909	02/11/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	26	036	96568	US 22 to Mtn Road	U	HRST	2019			581	450,000		450,000													450,000	
Huntingdon	9	26	036	96568	US 22 to Mtn Road	R	HRST	2019			581	35,000		35,000													35,000	
Huntingdon	9	26	036	96568	US 22 to Mtn Road	C	HRST	2022			581	200,000		200,000													200,000	08/11/2022 E
Huntingdon	9	26	036	96568	US 22 to Mtn Road	C	HRST	2023									581	11,200,000		11,200,000							11,200,000	08/11/2022 E
Huntingdon	9	45	02B	92714	PA45 Spruce Creek Bridge	P	BRDG	2022			185	250,000		250,000													250,000	
Huntingdon	9	45	02B	92714	PA45 Spruce Creek Bridge	F	BRDG	2024									185	200,000		200,000							200,000	
Huntingdon	9	45	02B	92714	PA45 Spruce Creek Bridge	R	BRDG	2024									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Huntingdon	9	45	02B	92714	PA45 Spruce Creek Bridge	+C	BRDG	2025							STP	2,560,000				2,560,000							2,560,000	10/10/2024 E
Huntingdon	9	103		23133	PA 103/Barnes Run	P	BRDG	2025									185	250,000		250,000							250,000	
Huntingdon	9	103		23133	PA 103/Barnes Run	F	BRDG	2026									185	200,000		200,000							200,000	
Huntingdon	9	103		23133	PA 103/Barnes Run	R	BRDG	2026									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Huntingdon	9	103		23133	PA 103/Barnes Run	+C	BRDG	2027													STP	850,000				850,000	850,000	10/01/2026 E
Huntingdon	9	305	01B	22990	Herod Run Bridge	+C	BRDG	2020	STP	900,000				900,000													900,000	02/13/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	305	12B	74436	Derry Run Bridge Seg 20	P	BRDG	2022			185	100,000		100,000													100,000	
Huntingdon	9	305	12B	74436	Derry Run Bridge Seg 20	U	BRDG	2023									185	10,000		10,000							10,000	
Huntingdon	9	305	12B	74436	Derry Run Bridge Seg 20	R	BRDG	2023									185	75,000		75,000							75,000	
Huntingdon	9	305	12B	74436	Derry Run Bridge Seg 20	+C	BRDG	2025							STP	750,000				750,000							750,000	10/10/2024 E
Huntingdon	9	350	000	105999	Trib Warriors Mark Run	P	BRDG	2026									185	250,000		250,000							250,000	
Huntingdon	9	350	000	105999	Trib Warriors Mark Run	F	BRDG	2027															185	200,000		200,000	200,000	
Huntingdon	9	350	000	105999	Trib Warriors Mark Run	U	BRDG	2027															185	50,000		50,000	50,000	
Huntingdon	9	350	000	105999	Trib Warriors Mark Run	R	BRDG	2027															185	50,000		50,000	50,000	

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								First Four Years						Second Four Years						Third Four Years							
County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Huntingdon	9	350	000	105999	Trib Warriors Mark Run	C	BRDG	2027															185	4,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000	10/01/2026 E
Huntingdon	9	522	0	109604	US 522 - Cromwell St to PA 35	P	HRST	2026									581	150,000		150,000							150,000	
Huntingdon	9	522	0	109604	US 522 - Cromwell St to PA 35	U	HRST	2027															581	10,000		10,000	10,000	
Huntingdon	9	522	0	109604	US 522 - Cromwell St to PA 35	R	HRST	2027															581	20,000		20,000	20,000	
Huntingdon	9	522	0	109604	US 522 - Cromwell St to PA 35	+C	HRST	2027													NHPP	3,600,000				3,600,000	3,600,000	10/07/2027 E
Huntingdon	9	522	000	108316	PA 522 - Keystone Rd to Mifflin	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Huntingdon	9	522	000	108316	PA 522 - Keystone Rd to Mifflin	U	HRST	2026									581	10,000		10,000							10,000	
Huntingdon	9	522	000	108316	PA 522 - Keystone Rd to Mifflin	+C	HRST	2027													NHPP	2,400,000				2,400,000	2,400,000	10/01/2026 E
Huntingdon	9	641	01B	23104	PA 641 Trib Shade Creek	F	BRDG	2019			185	175,000		175,000													175,000	
Huntingdon	9	641	01B	23104	PA 641 Trib Shade Creek	U	BRDG	2019			185	100,000		100,000													100,000	
Huntingdon	9	641	01B	23104	PA 641 Trib Shade Creek	R	BRDG	2019			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	641	01B	23104	PA 641 Trib Shade Creek	C	BRDG	2022			185	616,250		616,250													616,250	11/04/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	641	01B	23104	PA 641 Trib Shade Creek	C	BRDG	2023									185	483,750		483,750							483,750	11/04/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	641	02B	23105	PA 641/Shade Creek	F	BRDG	2019			185	150,000		150,000													150,000	
Huntingdon	9	641	02B	23105	PA 641/Shade Creek	U	BRDG	2019			185	40,000		40,000													40,000	
Huntingdon	9	641	02B	23105	PA 641/Shade Creek	R	BRDG	2019			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	641	02B	23105	PA 641/Shade Creek	C	BRDG	2022			185	125,000		125,000													125,000	11/04/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	641	02B	23105	PA 641/Shade Creek	C	BRDG	2023									185	725,000		725,000							725,000	11/04/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	655	008	91659	Wall St to Front Mtn Road	U	HRST	2019			581	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	655	008	91659	Wall St to Front Mtn Road	R	HRST	2019			581	50,000		50,000													50,000	08/13/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	655	008	91659	Wall St to Front Mtn Road	C	HRST	2021			581	2,700,000		2,700,000													2,700,000	10/01/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	747	01B	22961	Hill Valley Creek Bridge #2	U	BRDG	2019			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	747	01B	22961	Hill Valley Creek Bridge #2	R	BRDG	2019			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	10/13/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	747	01B	22961	Hill Valley Creek Bridge #2	C	BRDG	2021			185	1,100,000		1,100,000													1,100,000	12/03/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	829	01B	88148	PA829 N Spring Crk Bridge	U	BRDG	2020			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	829	01B	88148	PA829 N Spring Crk Bridge	R	BRDG	2020			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	12/21/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	829	01B	88148	PA829 N Spring Crk Bridge	C	BRDG	2022			185	339,500		339,500													339,500	02/10/2022 E
Huntingdon	9	829	01B	88148	PA829 N Spring Crk Bridge	C	BRDG	2023									185	560,500		560,500							560,500	02/10/2022 E
Huntingdon	9	913	000	91441	PA 913 Sugar Camp Run	P	BRDG	2023									185	250,000		250,000							250,000	
Huntingdon	9	913	000	91441	PA 913 Sugar Camp Run	F	BRDG	2024									185	200,000		200,000							200,000	
Huntingdon	9	913	000	91441	PA 913 Sugar Camp Run	U	BRDG	2024									185	15,000		15,000							15,000	
Huntingdon	9	913	000	91441	PA 913 Sugar Camp Run	R	BRDG	2024									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Huntingdon	9	913	000	91441	PA 913 Sugar Camp Run	C	BRDG	2025									581	750,000		750,000							750,000	10/10/2024 E
Huntingdon	9	913	01B	23038	Great Trough Crk Bridge 2	+C	BRDG	2020	STP	2,250,000				2,250,000													2,250,000	02/13/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	913	02S	106006	Wildcat Rock Slide Stabilization	U	HRST	2019			581	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	913	02S	106006	Wildcat Rock Slide Stabilization	R	HRST	2019			581	25,000		25,000													25,000	12/01/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	913	02S	106006	Wildcat Rock Slide Stabilization	+C	HRST	2021	STP	1,178,000				1,178,000													1,178,000	01/21/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	913	02S	106006	Wildcat Rock Slide Stabilization	+C	HRST	2023							STP	322,000				322,000							322,000	01/21/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	994	04B	88149	PA994 Tatman Run Bridge	U	BRDG	2020			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	994	04B	88149	PA994 Tatman Run Bridge	R	BRDG	2020			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	09/16/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	994	04B	88149	PA994 Tatman Run Bridge	+C	BRDG	2022	STP	439,650				439,650													439,650	11/04/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	994	04B	88149	PA994 Tatman Run Bridge	+C	BRDG	2023							STP	560,350				560,350							560,350	11/04/2021 E
Huntingdon	9	1002	0	110509	SR 1002 - PA 655 to Front Moun	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	

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								First Four Years						Second Four Years						Third Four Years							
County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Huntingdon	9	1002	0	110509	SR 1002 - PA 655 to Front Moun	C	HRST	2027															581	500,000		500,000	500,000	01/07/2027 E
Huntingdon	9	1003	000	108310	SR 1003 - Brady Twp Line to SR	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Huntingdon	9	1003	000	108310	SR 1003 - Brady Twp Line to SR	C	HRST	2026									581	1,273,000		1,273,000							1,273,000	01/08/2026 E
Huntingdon	9	1009	000	92697	Huntingdon Boro Muddy #4	P	BRDG	2023									185	150,000		150,000							150,000	
Huntingdon	9	1009	000	92697	Huntingdon Boro Muddy #4	F	BRDG	2024									185	200,000		200,000							200,000	
Huntingdon	9	1009	000	92697	Huntingdon Boro Muddy #4	U	BRDG	2024									185	200,000		200,000							200,000	
Huntingdon	9	1009	000	92697	Huntingdon Boro Muddy #4	R	BRDG	2024									185	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Huntingdon	9	1009	000	92697	Huntingdon Boro Muddy #4	C	BRDG	2025									185	1,400,000		1,400,000							1,400,000	10/10/2024 E
Huntingdon	9	1009	01B	88150	Huntingdon Boro Muddy #2	+C	BRDG	2019	STP	1,275,000				1,275,000													1,275,000	10/10/2019 E
Huntingdon	9	1009	02B	88151	Huntingdon Boro Muddy #3	+C	BRDG	2019	STP	1,245,000				1,245,000													1,245,000	10/10/2019 E
Huntingdon	9	1013	01B	74445	2020 DF Huntingdon Box Culver	C	BRDG	2019			185	163,000		163,000													163,000	01/30/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	1015	001	108261	SR 1015 - PA 26 to PA 305	P	HRST	2022			581	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	1015	001	108261	SR 1015 - PA 26 to PA 305	C	HRST	2025									581	1,500,000		1,500,000							1,500,000	12/12/2024 E
Huntingdon	9	1023	02B	23036	Standing Stone Ck #2	C	BRDG	2021			185	327,000		327,000													327,000	12/03/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	1023	02B	23036	Standing Stone Ck #2	C	HRST	2021			185	163,000		163,000													163,000	12/03/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	1025	000	108298	SR 1025 - SR 1019 to SR 1023	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Huntingdon	9	2004	04B	49336	Lick Run Bridge	P	BRDG	2022			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	2004	04B	49336	Lick Run Bridge	F	BRDG	2023									185	10,000		10,000							10,000	
Huntingdon	9	2004	04B	49336	Lick Run Bridge	+C	BRDG	2025							STP	420,000				420,000							420,000	10/10/2024 E
Huntingdon	9	2005	01B	106492	SR 2005-Three Springs Creek Br	C	BRDG	2019			185	600,000		600,000													600,000	12/13/2018 E
Huntingdon	9	2009		23129	Tuscarora Creek Br 4	P	BRDG	2025									581	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Huntingdon	9	2009		23129	Tuscarora Creek Br 4	R	BRDG	2026									185	10,000		10,000							10,000	
Huntingdon	9	2009		23129	Tuscarora Creek Br 4	C	BRDG	2027															185	1,300,000		1,300,000	1,300,000	10/01/2026 E
Huntingdon	9	2009		23130	Parsons Run Bridge	P	BRDG	2026									185	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Huntingdon	9	2009		23130	Parsons Run Bridge	U	BRDG	2027															185	10,000		10,000	10,000	
Huntingdon	9	2009		23130	Parsons Run Bridge	R	BRDG	2027															185	20,000		20,000	20,000	
Huntingdon	9	2009		23130	Parsons Run Bridge	C	BRDG	2027															185	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000	10/07/2027 E
Huntingdon	9	2009	000	23115	Tuscarora Creek Br.	P	BRDG	2025									185	150,000		150,000							150,000	
Huntingdon	9	2009	000	23115	Tuscarora Creek Br.	R	BRDG	2026									185	20,000		20,000							20,000	
Huntingdon	9	2009	000	23115	Tuscarora Creek Br.	C	BRDG	2027															185	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	10/01/2026 E
Huntingdon	9	2009	02B	23091	SR2009 Tuscarora Creek Br	U	BRDG	2019			185	25,000		25,000													25,000	
Huntingdon	9	2009	02B	23091	SR2009 Tuscarora Creek Br	R	BRDG	2019			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	01/30/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	2009	02B	23091	SR2009 Tuscarora Creek Br	C	BRDG	2020			185	852,000		852,000													852,000	03/19/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	2018	001	96584	Fulton Co to Franklin Co	C	HRST	2019			581	800,000		800,000													800,000	03/14/2019 E
Huntingdon	9	2021	000	108313	SR 2021 - SR 2019 to SR 2019	P	HRST	2026								<	581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Huntingdon	9	2021	000	108313	SR 2021 - SR 2019 to SR 2019	C	HRST	2026									581	1,000,000		1,000,000							1,000,000	01/08/2026 E
Huntingdon	9	2025	001	105932	SR 2025 - PA 747 to US 522	U	HRST	2019			581	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	2025	001	105932	SR 2025 - PA 747 to US 522	R	HRST	2019			581	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	2025	001	105932	SR 2025 - PA 747 to US 522	C	HRST	2020			581	733,000		733,000													733,000	04/09/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	3005	01B	110431	2022 DF Huntingdon Box Culver	P	BRDG	2026									185	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Huntingdon	9	3005	01B	110431	2022 DF Huntingdon Box Culver	F	BRDG	2027															185	25,000		25,000	25,000	
Huntingdon	9	3005	01B	110431	2022 DF Huntingdon Box Culver	R	BRDG	2027															185	25,000		25,000	25,000	
Huntingdon	9	3005	01B	110431	2022 DF Huntingdon Box Culver	C	BRDG	2027															185	1,200,000		1,200,000	1,200,000	01/27/2022 E

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								First Four Years						Second Four Years						Third Four Years							
County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Huntingdon	9	3023	000	108318	SR 3023 - PA 655 to PA 994	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Huntingdon	9	3023	000	108318	SR 3023 - PA 655 to PA 994	C	HRST	2026									581	2,000,000		2,000,000							2,000,000	01/08/2026 E
Huntingdon	9	3029	0	74468	Hares Valley Crk Seg 260	P	BRDG	2025									185	250,000		250,000							250,000	
Huntingdon	9	3029	0	74468	Hares Valley Crk Seg 260	F	BRDG	2027															185	200,000		200,000	200,000	
Huntingdon	9	3029	0	74468	Hares Valley Crk Seg 260	U	BRDG	2027															185	100,000		100,000	100,000	
Huntingdon	9	3029	0	74468	Hares Valley Crk Seg 260	R	BRDG	2027															185	25,000		25,000	25,000	
Huntingdon	9	3029	0	74468	Hares Valley Crk Seg 260	+C	BRDG	2027													STR	1,605,000				1,605,000	1,605,000	10/01/2027 E
Huntingdon	9	3051	000	108308	SR 3051 - PA 829 to Juniata Twp	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Huntingdon	9	3051	000	108308	SR 3051 - PA 829 to Juniata Twp	C	HRST	2026									581	443,000		443,000							443,000	01/08/2026 E
Huntingdon	9	4019	01B	23092	2019 DF Huntingdon Box Culver	P	BRDG	2019			185	20,000		20,000													20,000	
Huntingdon	9	4019	01B	23092	2019 DF Huntingdon Box Culver	U	BRDG	2019			185	30,000		30,000													30,000	
Huntingdon	9	4019	01B	23092	2019 DF Huntingdon Box Culver	R	BRDG	2019			185	15,000		15,000													15,000	03/02/2020 E
Huntingdon	9	4019	01B	23092	2019 DF Huntingdon Box Culver	C	BRDG	2020			185	224,000		224,000													224,000	01/31/2019 E
Huntingdon	9	7206	358	109205	T-358 Covered Bridge Road Brid	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Huntingdon	9	7206	358	109205	T-358 Covered Bridge Road Brid	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Huntingdon	9	7206	358	109205	T-358 Covered Bridge Road Brid	+C	BRDG	2020	BOF	56,000				56,000													56,000	12/05/2019 E
Huntingdon	9	7206	358	109205	T-358 Covered Bridge Road Brid	+C	BRDG	2020	STP	135,000				135,000													135,000	12/05/2019 E
Huntingdon	9	7211	529	110100	T-529 Miller Rd over Laurel Run	P	BRDG	2019	BOF	120,000	183	22,500	7,500	150,000													150,000	
Huntingdon	9	7211	529	110100	T-529 Miller Rd over Laurel Run	F	BRDG	2022	BOF	120,000	183	22,500	7,500	150,000													150,000	
Huntingdon	9	7211	529	110100	T-529 Miller Rd over Laurel Run	U	BRDG	2022	BOF	40,000	183	7,500	2,500	50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	7211	529	110100	T-529 Miller Rd over Laurel Run	R	BRDG	2022	BOF	40,000	183	7,500	2,500	50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	7211	529	110100	T-529 Miller Rd over Laurel Run	C	BRDG	2023							BOF	880,000	183	165,000	55,000	1,100,000							1,100,000	10/06/2022 E
Huntingdon	9	7225	368	23009	T-368 Gr Trough Cr 1	P	BRDG	2019	BOF	160,000	183	30,000	10,000	200,000													200,000	
Huntingdon	9	7225	368	23009	T-368 Gr Trough Cr 1	F	BRDG	2023							BOF	80,000	183	15,000	5,000	100,000							100,000	
Huntingdon	9	7225	368	23009	T-368 Gr Trough Cr 1	U	BRDG	2023							BOF	8,000	183	1,500	500	10,000							10,000	
Huntingdon	9	7225	368	23009	T-368 Gr Trough Cr 1	R	BRDG	2023							BOF	8,000	183	1,500	500	10,000							10,000	
Huntingdon	9	7225	368	23009	T-368 Gr Trough Cr 1	C	BRDG	2024							BOF	1,120,000	183	102,000	70,000	1,292,000							1,292,000	09/12/2024 E
Huntingdon	9	7411	131	106420	Hill Valley Creek Bridge	F	BRDG	2019	BOF	120,000	183	14,400	4,800	139,200													139,200	
Huntingdon	9	7411	131	106420	Hill Valley Creek Bridge	U	BRDG	2019	BOF	40,000	183	7,500	2,500	50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	7411	131	106420	Hill Valley Creek Bridge	R	BRDG	2019	BOF	40,000	183	7,500	2,500	50,000													50,000	
Huntingdon	9	7411	131	106420	Hill Valley Creek Bridge	C	BRDG	2020	BOF	944,000	183	177,000	59,000	1,180,000													1,180,000	03/19/2020 E
				Totals for: Huntingdon						15,946,150		14,990,866	98,800	31,035,816		8,893,850		34,128,534	131,000	43,153,384		8,455,000		10,835,000	19,290,000	93,479,200	
Somerset	9			103035	CSX Grade Xing Improvemnt	+C	SAMI	2022	RRX	500,000				500,000													500,000	12/15/2022 E
Somerset	9			103035	CSX Grade Xing Improvemnt	+C	SAMI	2023							RRX	660,000				660,000							660,000	12/15/2022 E
Somerset	9			106261	Windber Borough 15th St Grade	C	SAMI	2019	RRX	200,000				200,000													200,000	03/14/2019 E
Somerset	9		24S	23532	24th Street Bridge	P	BRDG	2019	BOF	200,000	183	37,500	12,500	250,000													250,000	
Somerset	9		24S	23532	24th Street Bridge	F	BRDG	2023							BOF	120,000	183	22,500	7,500	150,000							150,000	
Somerset	9		24S	23532	24th Street Bridge	U	BRDG	2023							BOF	40,000	183	7,500	2,500	50,000							50,000	
Somerset	9		24S	23532	24th Street Bridge	R	BRDG	2023							BOF	40,000	183	7,500	2,500	50,000							50,000	
Somerset	9		24S	23532	24th Street Bridge	C	BRDG	2024							BOF	800,000	183	150,000	50,000	1,000,000							1,000,000	09/12/2024 E
Somerset	9		S22	23534	S. 22nd Street Brdg.	P	BRDG	2020	BOF	32,000	183	6,000	2,000	40,000													40,000	
Somerset	9		S22	23534	S. 22nd Street Brdg.	U	BRDG	2023							BOF	8,000	183	1,500	500	10,000							10,000	
Somerset	9		S22	23534	S. 22nd Street Brdg.	C	BRDG	2024							BOF	100,000	183	18,750	6,250	125,000							125,000	09/12/2024 E
Somerset	9	30	0	110443	US 30 - US 219 to PA 281	P	HRST	2023									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	

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								First Four Years						Second Four Years						Third Four Years							
County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Somerset	9	30	0	110443	US 30 - US 219 to PA 281	U	HRST	2025									581	30,000		30,000							30,000	
Somerset	9	30	0	110443	US 30 - US 219 to PA 281	R	HRST	2025									581	60,000		60,000							60,000	
Somerset	9	30	0	110443	US 30 - US 219 to PA 281	+C	HRST	2026							NHPP	2,000,000				2,000,000							2,000,000	01/08/2026 E
Somerset	9	30	0	110443	US 30 - US 219 to PA 281	+C	HRST	2027													NHPP	2,000,000				2,000,000	2,000,000	01/08/2026 E
Somerset	9	30	0	110491	US 30 - Westmorland Co Line to	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	30	0	110491	US 30 - Westmorland Co Line to	C	HRST	2027													NHPP	2,400,000				2,400,000	2,400,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	30	003	105931	US 30 - US 219 to PA 985	C	HRST	2019	NHPP	2,648,000	581	662,000		3,310,000													3,310,000	12/13/2018 E
Somerset	9	30	016	96599	PA 160 to Bedford Co Line	R	HRST	2019			581	50,000		50,000													50,000	12/24/2019 E
Somerset	9	30	016	96599	PA 160 to Bedford Co Line	+C	HRST	2020	NHPP	1,765,500				1,765,500													1,765,500	02/13/2020 E
Somerset	9	31	000	108265	PA 31 - Westmoreland Co Line t	P	HRST	2025									581	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Somerset	9	31	000	108265	PA 31 - Westmoreland Co Line t	U	HRST	2026									581	10,000		10,000							10,000	
Somerset	9	31	000	108265	PA 31 - Westmoreland Co Line t	+C	HRST	2027													STP	2,450,000				2,450,000	2,450,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	31	01B	92702	PA31 Trib Stonycreek Br 1	U	BRDG	2019			185	75,000		75,000													75,000	
Somerset	9	31	01B	92702	PA31 Trib Stonycreek Br 1	R	BRDG	2019			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	06/17/2020 E
Somerset	9	31	01B	92702	PA31 Trib Stonycreek Br 1	+C	BRDG	2020	STP	2,685,000				2,685,000													2,685,000	08/06/2020 E
Somerset	9	40	002	92711	Addison Resurface	U	HRST	2019			581	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Somerset	9	40	002	92711	Addison Resurface	R	HRST	2019			581	50,000		50,000													50,000	08/13/2020 E
Somerset	9	40	002	92711	Addison Resurface	+C	HRST	2021	NHPP	2,737,662				2,737,662													2,737,662	10/01/2020 E
Somerset	9	40	002	92711	Addison Resurface	+C	HRST	2023							NHPP	2,992,338				2,992,338							2,992,338	10/01/2020 E
Somerset	9	160	0	110427	South Berlin PA 160 Buffalo Cre	P	BRDG	2023									185	250,000		250,000							250,000	
Somerset	9	160	0	110427	South Berlin PA 160 Buffalo Cre	F	BRDG	2024									185	200,000		200,000							200,000	
Somerset	9	160	0	110427	South Berlin PA 160 Buffalo Cre	U	BRDG	2025									185	20,000		20,000							20,000	
Somerset	9	160	0	110427	South Berlin PA 160 Buffalo Cre	R	BRDG	2025									185	2,500		2,500							2,500	
Somerset	9	160	0	110427	South Berlin PA 160 Buffalo Cre	+C	BRDG	2026							NHPP	944,000				944,000							944,000	10/21/2025 E
Somerset	9	160	0	110495	PA 160 - US 30 to State Route 1(	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	160	0	110495	PA 160 - US 30 to State Route 1(	+C	HRST	2027													STP	3,500,000				3,500,000	3,500,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	160	08B	23434	Dark Shade Creek Bridge	F	BRDG	2020			185	225,000		225,000													225,000	
Somerset	9	160	08B	23434	Dark Shade Creek Bridge	U	BRDG	2020			185	100,000		100,000													100,000	
Somerset	9	160	08B	23434	Dark Shade Creek Bridge	R	BRDG	2020			185	60,000		60,000													60,000	
Somerset	9	160	08B	23434	Dark Shade Creek Bridge	+C	BRDG	2021	STP	2,100,000				2,100,000													2,100,000	12/03/2020 E
Somerset	9	160	27S	110160	Wellersburg Truck Ramp	C	SAMI	2019			581	500,000		500,000													500,000	09/12/2019 E
Somerset	9	219	003	96601	Meyersdale Bps-Berlin	+F	HRST	2019	STP	300,000				300,000													300,000	
Somerset	9	219	003	96601	Meyersdale Bps-Berlin	U	HRST	2019			581	100,000		100,000													100,000	
Somerset	9	219	003	96601	Meyersdale Bps-Berlin	R	HRST	2019			581	150,000		150,000													150,000	
Somerset	9	219	003	96601	Meyersdale Bps-Berlin	C	HRST	2023							NHPP	10,037,662	581	3,600,001		13,637,663							13,637,663	10/06/2022 E
Somerset	9	219	003	96601	Meyersdale Bps-Berlin	C	HRST	2023							STP	4,362,338				4,362,338							4,362,338	10/06/2022 E
Somerset	9	219	034	91671	Brotherton Rd to Berlin/Somerse	+C	HRST	2019	NHPP	4,300,000				4,300,000													4,300,000	04/25/2019 E
Somerset	9	219	035	105110	US 219 Salisbury Rockfall	+F	HRST	2019	STP	175,000				175,000													175,000	
Somerset	9	219	035	105110	US 219 Salisbury Rockfall	U	HRST	2019			581	100,000		100,000													100,000	
Somerset	9	219	035	105110	US 219 Salisbury Rockfall	R	HRST	2019			581	150,000		150,000													150,000	10/27/2020 E
Somerset	9	219	035	105110	US 219 Salisbury Rockfall	C	HRST	2021			581	2,000,000		2,000,000													2,000,000	03/11/2021 E
Somerset	9	219	035	105110	US 219 Salisbury Rockfall	C	HRST	2023									581	1,000,000		1,000,000							1,000,000	03/11/2021 E
Somerset	9	219	041	105980	US 219 - MD line to Meyersdale	P	HRST	2021			581	100,000		100,000													100,000	

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								First Four Years						Second Four Years						Third Four Years							
County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Somerset	9	219	041	105980	US 219 - MD line to Meyersdale	F	HRST	2023									581	75,000		75,000							75,000	
Somerset	9	219	041	105980	US 219 - MD line to Meyersdale	U	HRST	2023									581	30,000		30,000							30,000	
Somerset	9	219	041	105980	US 219 - MD line to Meyersdale	R	HRST	2023									581	40,000		40,000							40,000	
Somerset	9	219	041	105980	US 219 - MD line to Meyersdale	+C	HRST	2024							NHPP	2,201,000				2,201,000							2,201,000	09/12/2024 E
Somerset	9	219	041	105980	US 219 - MD line to Meyersdale	+C	HRST	2027													NHPP	1,300,000				1,300,000	1,300,000	09/12/2024 E
Somerset	9	403	001	96607	Wilbur Rd-Cambria Co Line	+F	HRST	2019	STP	800,000				800,000													800,000	
Somerset	9	403	001	96607	Wilbur Rd-Cambria Co Line	U	HRST	2019			581	100,000		100,000													100,000	
Somerset	9	403	001	96607	Wilbur Rd-Cambria Co Line	R	HRST	2019			581	150,000		150,000													150,000	
Somerset	9	403	001	96607	Wilbur Rd-Cambria Co Line	C	HRST	2020			581	10,010,000		10,010,000													10,010,000	12/05/2019 E
Somerset	9	601	0	110428	N Ferrellton PA 601 Trib Quema	P	BRDG	2023									185	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	601	0	110428	N Ferrellton PA 601 Trib Quema	U	BRDG	2024									185	20,000		20,000							20,000	
Somerset	9	601	0	110428	N Ferrellton PA 601 Trib Quema	R	BRDG	2024									185	15,000		15,000							15,000	
Somerset	9	601	0	110428	N Ferrellton PA 601 Trib Quema	+C	BRDG	2025							STP	700,000				700,000							700,000	10/10/2024 E
Somerset	9	601	01B	23566	PA 601/Shade Creek	F	BRDG	2020			185	400,000		400,000													400,000	
Somerset	9	601	01B	23566	PA 601/Shade Creek	U	BRDG	2020			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Somerset	9	601	01B	23566	PA 601/Shade Creek	R	BRDG	2020			185	150,000		150,000													150,000	
Somerset	9	601	01B	23566	PA 601/Shade Creek	+C	BRDG	2021	STP	2,700,000				2,700,000													2,700,000	10/22/2020 E
Somerset	9	601	10B	23450	Holsopple Bridge	P	BRDG	2022			185	189,950		189,950													189,950	
Somerset	9	601	10B	23450	Holsopple Bridge	P	BRDG	2023									185	60,050		60,050							60,050	
Somerset	9	601	10B	23450	Holsopple Bridge	F	BRDG	2023									185	200,000		200,000							200,000	
Somerset	9	601	10B	23450	Holsopple Bridge	U	BRDG	2023									185	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Somerset	9	601	10B	23450	Holsopple Bridge	R	BRDG	2023									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Somerset	9	601	10B	23450	Holsopple Bridge	C	BRDG	2024									185	800,000		800,000							800,000	09/12/2024 E
Somerset	9	653	000	23462	PA653 Laurel Hill Crk Brg	P	BRDG	2023									185	400,000		400,000							400,000	
Somerset	9	653	000	23462	PA653 Laurel Hill Crk Brg	F	BRDG	2025									185	300,000		300,000							300,000	
Somerset	9	653	000	23462	PA653 Laurel Hill Crk Brg	U	BRDG	2025									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Somerset	9	653	000	23462	PA653 Laurel Hill Crk Brg	R	BRDG	2025									185	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Somerset	9	653	000	23462	PA653 Laurel Hill Crk Brg	+C	BRDG	2026							STP	1,100,000				1,100,000							1,100,000	10/02/2025 E
Somerset	9	653	000	23462	PA653 Laurel Hill Crk Brg	+C	BRDG	2027													STP	1,100,000				1,100,000	1,100,000	10/02/2025 E
Somerset	9	985		23576	PA 985/Bens Run	P	BRDG	2023									185	75,000		75,000							75,000	
Somerset	9	985		23576	PA 985/Bens Run	F	BRDG	2024									185	150,000		150,000							150,000	
Somerset	9	985		23576	PA 985/Bens Run	U	BRDG	2024									185	75,000		75,000							75,000	
Somerset	9	985		23576	PA 985/Bens Run	R	BRDG	2024									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Somerset	9	985		23576	PA 985/Bens Run	C	BRDG	2025									185	1,150,000		1,150,000							1,150,000	10/10/2024 E
Somerset	9	985	01B	92699	PA985 Trb Beaverdam Rn Br	F	BRDG	2019			185	200,000		200,000													200,000	
Somerset	9	985	01B	92699	PA985 Trb Beaverdam Rn Br	U	BRDG	2019			185	10,000		10,000													10,000	
Somerset	9	985	01B	92699	PA985 Trb Beaverdam Rn Br	R	BRDG	2019			185	15,000		15,000													15,000	12/24/2019 E
Somerset	9	985	01B	92699	PA985 Trb Beaverdam Rn Br	+C	BRDG	2020	STP	630,000				630,000													630,000	02/13/2020 E
Somerset	9	985	02B	92700	PA985 Trib Bens Crk Br	+C	BRDG	2019	STP	1,150,000				1,150,000													1,150,000	02/13/2020 E
Somerset	9	1004	000	74450	East Shanksville Bens Run	U	BRDG	2023									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Somerset	9	1004	000	74450	East Shanksville Bens Run	R	BRDG	2023									185	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Somerset	9	1004	000	74450	East Shanksville Bens Run	C	BRDG	2024									185	800,000		800,000							800,000	09/12/2024 E
Somerset	9	1007	03B	74452	North Shanksville Trib	U	BRDG	2019			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	

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County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Somerset	9	1007	03B	74452	North Shanksville Trib	R	BRDG	2019			185	25,000		25,000													25,000	12/01/2020 E
Somerset	9	1007	03B	74452	North Shanksville Trib	+C	BRDG	2021	STP	550,000				550,000													550,000	01/21/2021 E
Somerset	9	1007	04B	91444	N. Shanksville Grove Run	U	BRDG	2019			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Somerset	9	1007	04B	91444	N. Shanksville Grove Run	R	BRDG	2019			185	25,000		25,000													25,000	12/01/2020 E
Somerset	9	1007	04B	91444	N. Shanksville Grove Run	+C	BRDG	2021	STP	525,000				525,000													525,000	01/21/2021 E
Somerset	9	1015	03B	23589	Juniata Rv Raystwn Br Brg	U	BRDG	2019			185	25,000		25,000													25,000	
Somerset	9	1015	03B	23589	Juniata Rv Raystwn Br Brg	R	BRDG	2019			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	08/12/2020 E
Somerset	9	1015	03B	23589	Juniata Rv Raystwn Br Brg	C	BRDG	2021			185	1,000,000		1,000,000													1,000,000	10/01/2020 E
Somerset	9	1017	000	108275	SR 1017 - SR 1015 to US 30	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	1017	000	108275	SR 1017 - SR 1015 to US 30	C	HRST	2027															581	2,129,000		2,129,000	2,129,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	1018	000	105983	SR 1018 - PA 160 to SR 1035	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	1018	000	105983	SR 1018 - PA 160 to SR 1035	C	HRST	2027															581	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	1018	01B	21615	S Central City Brdg	C	BRDG	2019			185	300,000		300,000													300,000	12/06/2018 E
Somerset	9	1021	000	74460	Miller Run BR	P	BRDG	2026									185	75,000		75,000							75,000	
Somerset	9	1021	000	74460	Miller Run BR	U	BRDG	2027															185	10,000		10,000	10,000	
Somerset	9	1021	000	74460	Miller Run BR	R	BRDG	2027															185	25,000		25,000	25,000	
Somerset	9	1021	000	74460	Miller Run BR	C	BRDG	2027															185	1,300,000		1,300,000	1,300,000	10/01/2027 E
Somerset	9	1025	0	110516	SR 1025 - SR 1021 School Rd to	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	1025	0	110516	SR 1025 - SR 1021 School Rd to	C	HRST	2027															581	4,500,000		4,500,000	4,500,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	1029	0	110517	SR 1029 - PA 160 to PA 403	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	1029	0	110517	SR 1029 - PA 160 to PA 403	C	HRST	2027															581	3,000,000		3,000,000	3,000,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	1031	0	110524	SR 1031 - Ridge Road to PA 601	P	HRST	2026									581	222,233		222,233							222,233	
Somerset	9	1031	0	110524	SR 1031 - Ridge Road to PA 601	C	HRST	2027															581	4,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	1033	000	106262	Somerset Ave Grade Crossing	C	SAMI	2021	RRX	250,000				250,000													250,000	03/25/2021 E
Somerset	9	2001	0	110515	SR 2001 - PA 669 to SR 2003 St	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	2001	0	110515	SR 2001 - PA 669 to SR 2003 St	C	HRST	2027															581	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	2001	000	88159	SR2001 Laurel Crk Bridge	P	BRDG	2026									185	75,000		75,000							75,000	
Somerset	9	2001	000	88159	SR2001 Laurel Crk Bridge	F	BRDG	2027															185	50,000		50,000	50,000	
Somerset	9	2001	000	88159	SR2001 Laurel Crk Bridge	U	BRDG	2027															185	5,000		5,000	5,000	
Somerset	9	2001	000	88159	SR2001 Laurel Crk Bridge	R	BRDG	2027															185	25,000		25,000	25,000	
Somerset	9	2001	000	88159	SR2001 Laurel Crk Bridge	C	BRDG	2027															185	1,500,000		1,500,000	1,500,000	01/06/2028 E
Somerset	9	2003	0	110525	SR 2003 - PA 669 to Mt Davis R	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	2003	0	110525	SR 2003 - PA 669 to Mt Davis R	C	HRST	2027															581	1,627,000		1,627,000	1,627,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	2004	0	110472	SR 2004 - Rockdale Rd to Masio	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	2004	0	110472	SR 2004 - Rockdale Rd to Masio	U	HRST	2027															581	10,000		10,000	10,000	
Somerset	9	2004	0	110472	SR 2004 - Rockdale Rd to Masio	C	HRST	2027															581	680,000		680,000	680,000	01/06/2028 E
Somerset	9	2004	000	106263	Mount Davis Road Grade Crossi	+C	SAMI	2021	RRX	225,100				225,100													225,100	06/10/2021 E
Somerset	9	2005	0	110505	SR 2005 - Mt Davis Rd to Summ	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	2005	0	110505	SR 2005 - Mt Davis Rd to Summ	C	HRST	2027															581	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	2006	0	110501	SR 2006 - Grant St to Warrens M	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	2006	0	110501	SR 2006 - Grant St to Warrens M	+C	HRST	2027															STP	4,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	2010	000	74469	Little Piney Run BR	P	BRDG	2023									185	75,000		75,000							75,000	
Somerset	9	2010	000	74469	Little Piney Run BR	F	BRDG	2025									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	

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County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Somerset	9	2010	000	74469	Little Piney Run BR	U	BRDG	2025									185	10,000		10,000							10,000	
Somerset	9	2010	000	74469	Little Piney Run BR	R	BRDG	2025									185	20,000		20,000							20,000	
Somerset	9	2010	000	74469	Little Piney Run BR	+C	BRDG	2026							STP	553,000				553,000							553,000	10/02/2025 E
Somerset	9	2010	001	106474	SR 2010 - SR 2012 to MD State	C	HRST	2021			581	1,910,000		1,910,000													1,910,000	04/08/2021 E
Somerset	9	2016	0	110511	SR 2016 - Mt Davis Rd to Rocky	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	2016	0	110511	SR 2016 - Mt Davis Rd to Rocky	C	HRST	2027															581	6,000,000		6,000,000	6,000,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	2016	01B	74476	Rhoads Creek Bridge	C	BRDG	2020			185	1,300,000		1,300,000													1,300,000	01/23/2020 E
Somerset	9	2017	0	110476	SR 2017 - PA 160 to SR 2020	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	2017	0	110476	SR 2017 - PA 160 to SR 2020	C	HRST	2027															581	1,421,000		1,421,000	1,421,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	2017	000	88162	Hillegas Run Bridge	P	BRDG	2024									185	75,000		75,000							75,000	
Somerset	9	2017	000	88162	Hillegas Run Bridge	U	BRDG	2026									185	10,000		10,000							10,000	
Somerset	9	2017	000	88162	Hillegas Run Bridge	R	BRDG	2026									185	10,000		10,000							10,000	
Somerset	9	2017	000	88162	Hillegas Run Bridge	C	BRDG	2027															185	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000	10/01/2026 E
Somerset	9	2020	0	110506	SR 2020 - PA 160 to Glen Savge	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	2020	0	110506	SR 2020 - PA 160 to Glen Savge	C	HRST	2027															581	449,000		449,000	449,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	2020	000	74481	Poorbaugh Run BR	P	BRDG	2024									185	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	2020	000	74481	Poorbaugh Run BR	R	BRDG	2025									185	10,000		10,000							10,000	
Somerset	9	2020	000	74481	Poorbaugh Run BR	C	BRDG	2027															185	1,300,000		1,300,000	1,300,000	10/01/2026 E
Somerset	9	2023	0	110520	SR 3023 - Cumberland Hwy to W	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	2023	0	110520	SR 3023 - Cumberland Hwy to W	C	HRST	2027															581	2,500,000		2,500,000	2,500,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	2023	0	110523	SR 2023 - PA 160 ro PA 31	P	HRST	2026									581	220,000		220,000							220,000	
Somerset	9	2023	0	110523	SR 2023 - PA 160 ro PA 31	C	HRST	2027															581	4,800,000		4,800,000	4,800,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	2035	0	110450	SR 2035 - St Paul Rd to Mount I	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	2035	0	110450	SR 2035 - St Paul Rd to Mount I	C	HRST	2027															581	5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	3002	000	96642	SR 3002 - SR 3043 to US 40	C	HRST	2023									581	4,350,000		4,350,000							4,350,000	02/25/2021 E
Somerset	9	3002	001	96641	Braddocks Run Rd to SR 3043	C	HRST	2021			581	2,472,216		2,472,216													2,472,216	02/25/2021 E
Somerset	9	3002	001	96641	Braddocks Run Rd to SR 3043	C	HRST	2023									581	852,784		852,784							852,784	02/25/2021 E
Somerset	9	3003	0	110514	SR 3003 - Ursina to Fairview Av	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	3003	0	110514	SR 3003 - Ursina to Fairview Av	C	HRST	2027															581	5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	3005	000	107215	SR 3005 - PA 281 to Dead End	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	3005	000	107215	SR 3005 - PA 281 to Dead End	C	HRST	2027															581	120,000		120,000	120,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	3007	0	110519	SR 3007 - PA 281 to SR 3006 Cu	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	3007	0	110519	SR 3007 - PA 281 to SR 3006 Cu	C	HRST	2027															581	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	3010	001	106475	SR 3010 - SR 3037 to SR 2031	C	HRST	2021			581	2,412,216		2,412,216													2,412,216	02/25/2021 E
Somerset	9	3010	001	106475	SR 3010 - SR 3037 to SR 2031	C	HRST	2023									581	587,784		587,784							587,784	02/25/2021 E
Somerset	9	3010	004	21592	Mud Pike Improvements	C	HRST	2019			581	11,300,000		11,300,000													11,300,000	12/13/2018 E
Somerset	9	3011	0	110473	SR 3011 - PA 281 to SR 2016	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	3011	0	110473	SR 3011 - PA 281 to SR 2016	C	HRST	2027															581	3,321,000		3,321,000	3,321,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	3015	0	110493	SR 3015 - Mud Pike to Main St	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	3015	0	110493	SR 3015 - Mud Pike to Main St	+C	HRST	2027															STP	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	3015	02B	105997	Rockwood Trib Coxes Creek #1	+C	BRDG	2019	STP	500,000				500,000													500,000	01/23/2020 E
Somerset	9	3015	03B	105998	Rockwood Trib Coxes Creek #2	+C	BRDG	2019	STP	600,000				600,000													600,000	01/23/2020 E
Somerset	9	3017	000	105990	SR 3017 - SR 3008 to SR 3015	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	

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County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Somerset	9	3017	000	105990	SR 3017 - SR 3008 to SR 3015	U	HRST	2027															581	10,000		10,000	10,000	
Somerset	9	3017	000	105990	SR 3017 - SR 3008 to SR 3015	C	HRST	2027															581	2,800,000		2,800,000	2,800,000	01/06/2028 E
Somerset	9	3019	000	108293	SR 3019 - SR 3008 to SR 3010	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	3019	000	108293	SR 3019 - SR 3008 to SR 3010	C	HRST	2027															581	2,500,000		2,500,000	2,500,000	01/06/2028 E
Somerset	9	3029	000	23458	Middle Creek Bridge	P	BRDG	2024									185	75,000		75,000							75,000	
Somerset	9	3029	000	23458	Middle Creek Bridge	F	BRDG	2026									185	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Somerset	9	3029	000	23458	Middle Creek Bridge	U	BRDG	2026									185	20,000		20,000							20,000	
Somerset	9	3029	000	23458	Middle Creek Bridge	R	BRDG	2026									185	20,000		20,000							20,000	
Somerset	9	3029	000	23458	Middle Creek Bridge	+C	BRDG	2027															STP	1,409,000		1,409,000	1,409,000	10/01/2026 E
Somerset	9	3033	0	110508	SR 3033 - PA 653 to Copper Ket	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	3033	0	110508	SR 3033 - PA 653 to Copper Ket	C	HRST	2027															581	2,500,000		2,500,000	2,500,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	3039	02B	56644	Triple Creek Road over Allen Cr	C	BRDG	2021			185	405,000	101,250	506,250													506,250	10/01/2020 E
Somerset	9	4001	05B	23316	Schaffer Run Bridge	P	BRDG	2021			185	75,000		75,000													75,000	
Somerset	9	4001	05B	23316	Schaffer Run Bridge	F	BRDG	2023									185	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Somerset	9	4001	05B	23316	Schaffer Run Bridge	U	BRDG	2023									185	5,000		5,000							5,000	
Somerset	9	4001	05B	23316	Schaffer Run Bridge	R	BRDG	2023									185	15,000		15,000							15,000	
Somerset	9	4001	05B	23316	Schaffer Run Bridge	C	BRDG	2024									185	824,000		824,000							824,000	09/12/2024 E
Somerset	9	4002	002	106472	SR 4002 - SR 4013 to SR 4015	U	HRST	2019			581	150,000		150,000													150,000	
Somerset	9	4002	002	106472	SR 4002 - SR 4013 to SR 4015	R	HRST	2019			581	75,000		75,000													75,000	
Somerset	9	4002	002	106472	SR 4002 - SR 4013 to SR 4015	C	HRST	2021			581	1,500,000		1,500,000													1,500,000	02/25/2021 E
Somerset	9	4004	01B	74493	2019 DF Somerset Box Culvert	C	BRDG	2019			185	162,000		162,000													162,000	01/31/2019 E
Somerset	9	4004	02B	106000	Beaver Dam Creek Bridge	U	BRDG	2019			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	
Somerset	9	4004	02B	106000	Beaver Dam Creek Bridge	R	BRDG	2019			185	50,000		50,000													50,000	12/01/2020 E
Somerset	9	4004	02B	106000	Beaver Dam Creek Bridge	C	BRDG	2021			185	600,000		600,000													600,000	01/21/2021 E
Somerset	9	400S	001	96647	PA 31 to Westmoreland County	C	HRST	2021			581	2,440,086		2,440,086													2,440,086	04/22/2021 E
Somerset	9	4005	001	96647	PA 31 to Westmoreland County	C	HRST	2023									581	1,559,914		1,559,914							1,559,914	04/22/2021 E
Somerset	9	4007	0	110500	SR 4007 - W Patriot to Felgar Rd	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	4007	0	110500	SR 4007 - W Patriot to Felgar Rd	+C	HRST	2027															STP	500,000		500,000	500,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	4008	01B	107165	2020 DF Somerset Box Culvert	U	BRDG	2019			185	20,000		20,000													20,000	
Somerset	9	4008	01B	107165	2020 DF Somerset Box Culvert	R	BRDG	2019			185	20,000		20,000													20,000	03/02/2020 E
Somerset	9	4008	01B	107165	2020 DF Somerset Box Culvert	C	BRDG	2020			185	198,000		198,000													198,000	01/23/2020 E
Somerset	9	4013	000	88166	SR4013 Spruce Run Bridge	P	BRDG	2023									185	75,000		75,000							75,000	
Somerset	9	4013	000	88166	SR4013 Spruce Run Bridge	R	BRDG	2025									185	15,000		15,000							15,000	
Somerset	9	4013	000	88166	SR4013 Spruce Run Bridge	C	BRDG	2027															185	1,500,000		1,500,000	1,500,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	4015	001	105276	SR4009 to SR4023 Resurfac	P	HRST	2025									581	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Somerset	9	4015	001	105276	SR4009 to SR4023 Resurfac	C	HRST	2026									581	2,500,000		2,500,000							2,500,000	01/08/2026 E
Somerset	9	4017	001	96650	SR4017 - PA 281 to US 30	C	HRST	2021			581	1,835,000		1,835,000													1,835,000	04/22/2021 E
Somerset	9	4017	001	96650	SR4017 - PA 281 to US 30	C	HRST	2023									581	1,165,000		1,165,000							1,165,000	04/22/2021 E
Somerset	9	4018	0	110521	SR 4018 - Northfork Rd to Cumb	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	4018	0	110521	SR 4018 - Northfork Rd to Cumb	C	HRST	2027															581	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	4022	000	108280	SR 4022 - PA 403 to PA 601	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	4022	000	108280	SR 4022 - PA 403 to PA 601	+C	HRST	2027															STP	1,900,000		1,900,000	1,900,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	4023	000	108289	SR 4023 - PA 985 to PA 601	P	HRST	2025									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	

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^PE-NEPA, FD-PSE CO, UTL-FnL UTL Clr, ROW-Cond ROW, CON-Let

								First Four Years						Second Four Years						Third Four Years							
County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Somerset	9	4023	000	108289	SR 4023 - PA 985 to PA 601	C	HRST	2026									581	1,680,000		1,680,000							1,680,000	01/08/2026 E
Somerset	9	4023	02B	110129	Black Hills Rd Beaver Dam Crk	P	BRDG	2022			581	100,000		100,000													100,000	
Somerset	9	4023	02B	110129	Black Hills Rd Beaver Dam Crk	U	BRDG	2023									185	10,000		10,000							10,000	
Somerset	9	4023	02B	110129	Black Hills Rd Beaver Dam Crk	R	BRDG	2023									185	25,000		25,000							25,000	
Somerset	9	4023	02B	110129	Black Hills Rd Beaver Dam Crk	+C	BRDG	2025							STP	1,229,000				1,229,000							1,229,000	09/04/2025 E
Somerset	9	4028	000	105939	SR 4028 - US 30 to PA 281	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	4028	000	105939	SR 4028 - US 30 to PA 281	C	HRST	2027															581	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	4037	000	107211	SR 4037 - PA 601 to PA 403	P	HRST	2026									581	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	4037	000	107211	SR 4037 - PA 601 to PA 403	C	HRST	2027															581	200,000		200,000	200,000	01/07/2027 E
Somerset	9	4041		23551	Stony Creek Trib Br	P	BRDG	2023									185	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Somerset	9	4041		23551	Stony Creek Trib Br	U	BRDG	2025									185	50,000		50,000							50,000	
Somerset	9	4041		23551	Stony Creek Trib Br	R	BRDG	2025									185	100,000		100,000							100,000	
Somerset	9	4041		23551	Stony Creek Trib Br	+C	BRDG	2026							STP	468,762				468,762							468,762	10/02/2025 E
Somerset	9	4041		23551	Stony Creek Trib Br	+C	BRDG	2027													STP	437,238				437,238	437,238	10/02/2025 E
Somerset	9	7201	858	106427	T-858 Braddocks Run Bridge	C	BRDG	2019	BOF	188,000	183	35,250	11,750	235,000													235,000	01/17/2019 E
Somerset	9	7203	501	96052	T-501 Beagle Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Somerset	9	7203	501	96052	T-501 Beagle Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Somerset	9	7203	501	96052	T-501 Beagle Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2021	BOF	195,000				195,000													195,000	09/30/2021 E
Somerset	9	7205	676	88100	T-676 Glessner Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Somerset	9	7205	676	88100	T-676 Glessner Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Somerset	9	7205	676	88100	T-676 Glessner Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2022	BOF	273,000				273,000													273,000	09/30/2021 E
Somerset	9	7205	800	109208	T-800 Abex Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Somerset	9	7205	800	109208	T-800 Abex Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Somerset	9	7205	800	109208	T-800 Abex Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2021	BOF	960,000				960,000													960,000	09/30/2021 E
Somerset	9	7206	323	96053	T-323 Tub Mill Run Rd Br	C	BRDG	2019	BOF	208,000	183	39,000	13,000	260,000													260,000	01/17/2019 E
Somerset	9	7210	586	96054	T-586 Brehm Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Somerset	9	7210	586	96054	T-586 Brehm Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Somerset	9	7210	586	96054	T-586 Brehm Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2021	BOF	98,000				98,000													98,000	09/30/2021 E
Somerset	9	7216	755	109209	T-755 Tooland Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Somerset	9	7216	755	109209	T-755 Tooland Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Somerset	9	7216	755	109209	T-755 Tooland Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2021	BOF	241,000				241,000													241,000	09/30/2021 E
Somerset	9	7217	773	96056	T-773 Crescent Drive Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Somerset	9	7217	773	96056	T-773 Crescent Drive Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Somerset	9	7217	773	96056	T-773 Crescent Drive Bridge	+C	BRDG	2021	BOF	189,000				189,000													189,000	09/30/2021 E
Somerset	9	7218	804	88105	T-804 Spruce Street Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Somerset	9	7218	804	88105	T-804 Spruce Street Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Somerset	9	7218	804	88105	T-804 Spruce Street Bridge	+C	BRDG	2021	BOF	125,000				125,000													125,000	09/30/2021 E
Somerset	9	7219	611	96058	T-611 Dunmyer Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Somerset	9	7219	611	96058	T-611 Dunmyer Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Somerset	9	7219	611	96058	T-611 Dunmyer Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2021	BOF	213,000				213,000													213,000	09/30/2021 E
Somerset	9	7219	640	96059	T-640 Reffner Rd Br	C	BRDG	2019	BOF	208,000	183	39,000	13,000	260,000													260,000	01/17/2019 E
Somerset	9	7220	712	72477	T-712 Rockingham Bridge	P	BRDG	2019	BOF	160,000	183	30,000	10,000	200,000													200,000	
Somerset	9	7220	712	72477	T-712 Rockingham Bridge	F	BRDG	2023							BOF	80,000	183	15,000	5,000	100,000							100,000	

* Includes Conversion Amount

\+ Indicates phase qualifies for TOLL funds

^PE-NEPA, FD-PSE CO, UTL-FnL UTL Clr, ROW-Cond ROW, CON-Let

								First Four Years						Second Four Years						Third Four Years							
County	District	S.R.	Sec.	Project	Project Title	Ph	Area	Year	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Fed.	Federal	St.	State	Local	Total	Totals	^Milestones
Somerset	9	7220	712	72477	T-712 Rockingham Bridge	U	BRDG	2023							BOF	40,000	183	7,500	2,500	50,000							50,000	
Somerset	9	7220	712	72477	T-712 Rockingham Bridge	R	BRDG	2023							BOF	40,000	183	7,500	2,500	50,000							50,000	
Somerset	9	7220	712	72477	T-712 Rockingham Bridge	C	BRDG	2024							BOF	880,000	183	165,000	55,000	1,100,000							1,100,000	09/12/2024 E
Somerset	9	7221	519	96060	T-519 Waltersmill Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Somerset	9	7221	519	96060	T-519 Waltersmill Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Somerset	9	7221	519	96060	T-519 Waltersmill Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2021	BOF	234,000				234,000													234,000	09/30/2021 E
Somerset	9	7221	524	109210	T-524 Sechler Road Bridge	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Somerset	9	7221	524	109210	T-524 Sechler Road Bridge	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Somerset	9	7221	524	109210	T-524 Sechler Road Bridge	+C	BRDG	2021	BOF	215,000				215,000													215,000	09/30/2021 E
Somerset	9	7223	539	109211	T-539 Baltzer Bridge Road	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Somerset	9	7223	539	109211	T-539 Baltzer Bridge Road	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Somerset	9	7223	539	109211	T-539 Baltzer Bridge Road	+C	BRDG	2021	BOF	128,000				128,000													128,000	09/30/2021 E
Somerset	9	7224	504	23357	T-504 Ficke Bridge	P	BRDG	2019	BOF	200,000	183	37,500	12,500	250,000													250,000	
Somerset	9	7224	504	23357	T-504 Ficke Bridge	F	BRDG	2022	BOF	160,000	183	30,000	10,000	200,000													200,000	
Somerset	9	7224	504	23357	T-504 Ficke Bridge	U	BRDG	2022	BOF	80,000	183	15,000	5,000	100,000													100,000	
Somerset	9	7224	504	23357	T-504 Ficke Bridge	R	BRDG	2022	BOF	80,000	183	15,000	5,000	100,000													100,000	
Somerset	9	7224	504	23357	T-504 Ficke Bridge	C	BRDG	2023							BOF	708,000	183	132,750	44,250	885,000							885,000	10/06/2022 E
Somerset	9	7411	WSB	96062	Walnut St Bridge Rehab	+P	BRDG	2019	BOF	30,000				30,000													30,000	
Somerset	9	7411	WSB	96062	Walnut St Bridge Rehab	+R	BRDG	2019	BOF	10,000				10,000													10,000	
Somerset	9	7411	WSB	96062	Walnut St Bridge Rehab	+C	BRDG	2021	BOF	214,000				214,000													214,000	09/30/2021 E
					Totals for: Somerset					30,422,262		44,580,718	196,000	75,198,980		30,104,100		28,454,766	178,500	58,737,366		22,996,238		70,282,000		93,278,238	227,214,584	
					Overall Totals:					71,109,100		81,932,000	382,200	153,423,300		66,628,000		89,461,000	398,000	156,487,000		65,973,000		89,351,000		155,324,000	465,234,300	

* Includes Conversion Amount

\+ Indicates phase qualifies for TOLL funds

^PE-NEPA, FD-PSE CO, UTL-FnL UTL Clr, ROW-Cond ROW, CON-Let

Please contact Vince Greenland, P.E., Assistant District Executive – Design, PennDOT District 9-0, at (814) 696-7151 or vgreenland@pa.gov for information regarding transportation projects in the region. Please contact Brandon Peters, Transportation Manager, SAP&DC, at 814-949-6543 or bpeters@sapdc.org for information on transportation planning in the region. We appreciate the opportunity to respond and please contact me at 717.221.3440 or Jennifer.crobak@dot.gov for more information.

Very Respectfully,

Jennifer M. Crobak

Jennifer Crobak, AICP
Community Planner, FHWA PA Division

ec:
Terrence G. Harrington, USACE
Keith Lynch, FHWA PA Division
Matt Smoker, FHWA PA Division
Peter Nanov, FHWA PA Division
Vince Greenland, PennDOT District 9-0
Tom Yocum, PennDOT District 9-0
David Lybarger, PennDOT District 9-0
Frank Hampton, PennDOT
Brandon Peters, SAP&DC

TERRENCE G. HARRINGTON
MAJ, EN
Environmental Program Manager
Planning Division
North Atlantic Baltimore District (NAB) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
(410) 962-1846 (W)
NIPR- terrence.g.harrington@usace.army.mil

-----Original Message-----
From: Laura & Mike Jackson [mailto:jacksonlaura73@gmail.com]
Sent: Saturday, August 18, 2018 2:17 PM
To: Harrington, Terrence G MAJ USARMY CENAB (US) <Terrence.G.Harrington@usace.army.mil>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Comments regarding the EA for the Raystown Lake Project Master Plan Revision

Dear Mr. Harrington,

I just received notice that the USACE is soliciting input from agencies and the public regarding pertinent information to the environmental assessment (EA). I understand that USACE is preparing an EA to assess the impact of the Master Plan Revision to the human environment. I am the Vice-President of Juniata Valley Audubon Society (JVAS); our chapter area includes the Raystown Lake, so I plan to submit comments, but I hope you will clarify a few questions that I have:

1. The notice states that USACE will be assessing the impact to the "human environment," does this mean you are not looking for comments regarding possible impacts to wildlife or habitats? I thought the NEPA process involved evaluations of environmental, social, and economic effects. Our main concerns regard impact to rare habitats and wildlife. I'm really not sure what you mean by the "human environment."

Response: You are correct. NEPA evaluates the environmental, social and economic impacts on the Raystown Lake project and its immediate surroundings as a whole which would include the impact on wildlife or habitats.

2. I am attaching a letter from JVAS that we sent to the USACE regarding our environmental concerns. Please let me know if this is the type of comment letter you are requesting for the EA. If so, I will revise it to make it more relevant to the EA.
Response: Yes, your letter would be appropriate for the type of comments we are seeking at this time.

3. Does the USACE also plan to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement?
Response: We are currently in the preliminary stages of the EA. If the EA eventually concludes the update will cause "significant impact" then USACE will prepare an EIS.

4. Should we send our digital comments to your email address?
Response: Yes, you are free to send your comments to me at terrence.g.harrington@usace.army.mil or mailed to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Planning Division, Subject: Raystown Project, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, MD 21201.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Laura Jackson, VP and Conservation Chair Juniata Valley Audubon Society

-----Original Message-----
From: Bruce Thomas [mailto:xuva@verizon.net]
Sent: Saturday, September 15, 2018 1:49 PM
To: Harrington, Terrence G MAJ USARMY CENAB (US) <Terrence.G.Harrington@usace.army.mil>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AT RAYSTOWN LAKE

Dear Mr Harrington,

Thank you to all of the USACE personnel and volunteers that maintain and improve the beauty of Raystown Lake. Your efforts have provided a wonderful recreational resource to everyone who visits the lake, as well as fulfilling the primary mission of flood control which is so important as witnessed by the recent flooding and the future of Hurricane Florence.

As a concerned citizen of Huntingdon, Pa for 41 years, I would like to provide some comments about the ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT of the Raystown Lake Master Plan Reassessment. I have attended several of the Public Meetings sponsored by USACE which have provided a great deal of knowledge about the environment around the lake. It is my understanding that environmental studies will be done on several moths(e.g. Southern Pine Looper Moth, etc) and a few underwater plants. There will be a study of the mussels below the dam on the Raystown Branch and in the shallows near Saxton which are not part of the Master Plan Reassessment(i.e. that study would have been done regardless). What I find lacking is a significant assessment of the fisheries, bird life, and soils in the EA.

It is my understanding that USACE will not be doing ANY studies on the fish in Raystown Lake. I have heard that USACE is relying on a private volunteer organization, the Pennsylvania Striped Bass Association, to perform these studies. However, I am not aware of any specific studies that are planned or financed for the fisheries at Raystown. Paradoxically, the Huntingdon County Commissionrs indicated in The Huntingdon Daily News that USACE will be doing studies on the fisheries! It seems to me that there are several groups that are talking about studies on the fish, but I am not aware of any specific plans. We do have a great resource at Juniata College that has the expertise to evaluate fisheries. Associate Professor Uma Ramakrishnan is currently doing studies on the wild native brown trout in the Little Juniata River(TDN, 9/14/18, frontpage). I would suggest that USACE develop a plan in conjunction with all governmental, scientific, and volunteer organizations mentioned above to fund a study of the fisheries and oxygen levels at Raystown Lake as part of the Master Plan Reasesssment.

I believe that more efforts should be made to study the BIRD LIFE at Raystown Lake. We have been fortunate to have many Bald Eagles nesting as permanent residents of the lake. There have been recent sightings of Golden Eagles with their young eaglets in the Northern part of the lake. We, also, have a significant MIGRATORY BIRD population with Snow Geese, Tundra Swans, Ospreys, Common Loons, Blue Herons, Cormorants, and numerous species of ducks. I would suggest that significant efforts and funding should be made to study the impact of new developments on the bird populations at Raystown Lake and partner with the Juniata Valley Audubon Society for these studies.

SOIL STUDIES seem to be an integral part of any new development. Raystown Lake is surrounded by shale barrens and xeric forests which are very vulnerable to erosion which can effect the animal and plant life in these areas. There are many unique and rare species found along the steep, dry slopes and xeric forests(e.g. noctuid moths, Allegheny woodrats, shale-barren evening-primose, American beakgrain, etc.) that may be effected by "Changes in the surface flow of water and direct disturbance to the slope habitat could be detrimental to these communities" (Huntingdon County National Heritage Inventory). The shale around Raystown Lake is very vulnerabe to water drainage which cuts deep channels into the rock formations as witnessed by the many cliffs along side of the river and lake. I have personally witnessed severe erosions several times a year on shale roads around the lake which require constant maintenance. BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AREAS(BDA) have been defined by the National Heritage Inventory as "An area containing plants or animals of special concern at state or federal levels, exemplary natural communities, or exceptional native diversity. BDAs include both the immediate habitat and surrounding lands important in the support of these special elements." Specifically, the RAYSTOWN DAM BDA in Juniata Township is managed by the USACE(bulk of the land in the BDA) and the recommendation from the National Heritage Inventory states "The Corp is aware of the presence of the rare species and communities, and is managing for their conservation. The shale barrens within the site have been designated as Natural Areas." Since the bulk of the land in the RAYSTOWN DAM BDA is managed by USACE, I believe it is up to USACE(and not local municipalites) to maintain this area(including Hawn's Peninsula) as a Natural Area or change it based upon USACE studies. I would suggest that appropriate soil and erosion sudies be done by USACE as part of the master plan for any area around Raystown Lake.

Thank you for considering these recommendations.

Respectfully yours,

Bruce L. Thomas, MD

-----Original Message-----
From: Alice Fleischer [mailto:asf3@verizon.net]
Sent: Tuesday, September 11, 2018 3:17 PM
To: Harrington, Terrence G MAJ USARMY CENAB (US) <Terrence.G.Harrington@usace.army.mil>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Possible information for USACE Environmental Assessment

Dear Mr. Harrington,

I don't know whether the Raystown Branch below the dam is included for consideration in the Environmental Assessment being done along with the Raystown Lake Master Plan Revision. If so, it may be of interest to know that there is evidence of beavers on the short stretch of the river from the dam to the main stem of the Juniata.

If further information is needed, feel free to contact me by email or phone at 814-644-4984.

Sincerely,

Alice Fleischer

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

BUREAU OF FORESTRY

July 19, 2018

PNDI Number: 661402
Version: Final_1; 7/11/18

Tarrie Ostrofsky
USACE – Planning Division
2 Hopkins Plaza
Baltimore, MD 21201
Email: tarrie.l.ostrofsky@usace.army.mil (hard copy will not follow)

Re: USACE Raystown Lake Master Plan Revision and Environmental Assessment
Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, PA

Dear Tarrie,

Thank you for the submission of the Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) Environmental Review Receipt Number **661402 (Final_1)** for review. PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources screened this project for potential impacts to species and resources under DCNR's responsibility, which includes plants, terrestrial invertebrates, natural communities, and geologic features only.

PNDI records indicate that species under DCNR's jurisdiction are known to occur in the vicinity of the proposed project area. **Please see the attached table detailing species that may occur within the project area. Avoidance of suitable habitat is recommended and should be considered during the planning process as specific projects commence.**

This response represents the most up-to-date review of the PNDI data files and is valid for two (2) years only. If project plans change or more information on listed or proposed species becomes available, our determination may be reconsidered. Should the proposed work continue beyond the period covered by this letter and a permit has not been acquired, please resubmit the project to this agency as an "Update" (including an updated PNDI receipt, project narrative, description of project changes and accurate map). As a reminder, this finding applies to potential impacts under DCNR's jurisdiction only. Visit the PNHP website for directions on contacting the Commonwealth's other resource agencies for environmental review.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact Jason Ryndock, Ecological Information Specialist, by phone (717-705-2822) or via email (c-jryndock@pa.gov).

Sincerely

Greg Podniesinski

Greg Podniesinski, Section Chief
Natural Heritage Section

August 31, 2018

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Raystown Lake
6145 Seven Points Road
Hesston, PA 16647

RE: RAYSTOWN LAKE MASTER PLAN REVISION

To Whom It May Concern:

The Governor's Advisory Council for Hunting, Fishing and Conservation is a group of twenty distinguished volunteers appointed by Governor Wolf to deliberate on a range of issues, including all forms of outdoor recreation, the preservation of our environment, and our hunting, fishing and trapping heritage.

We appreciate the fine work that the men and women of the Army Corps of Engineers perform daily to support and maintain the intrinsic, aesthetic and ecological features of Raystown Lake. We are also thankful for this opportunity to provide comment in your update of the 1994 Master Plan, as required by Section 1309 of the 2016 Water Infrastructure Improvement for the Nation Act. In that update, we ask that you consult your own language in Raystown Master Plan Revision Overview, which defines a Master Plan as "the strategic land use management document that guides the comprehensive management and development of all project recreational, natural and cultural resources throughout the life of the water resource development project."

The Governor's Advisory Council for Hunting, Fishing and Conservation interprets "strategic" in this context to mean a long-term view and approach to managing the Raystown Lake Project and its natural resources and regionally unique values. Consequently, we view elements of the 1994 Master Plan relating to conserving the Project's unique habitats, low-density recreational opportunities, and stellar scenic and aesthetic qualities to be as valid today as when they were conceived—indeed, consideration for these resources is more compelling than ever.

Visitors to Raystown remain awestruck by its natural beauty which inspires them and beckons their return. As a council, we believe that the expansive and largely undisturbed viewshed offered from the lake, or high atop Terrace mountain, is the most significant attribute this remarkable destination offers; it should be preserved. We found great comfort in the statement in section **2.3.2** which plainly states that the Corps' mission, under its Natural Resource Management Plan, is to, "manage and conserve those natural resources, consistent with ecosystem management principals, while providing quality public outdoor recreation experiences to serve the needs of present and future generations."

From Section 2.3.4:

> 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.**

Council feels strongly that this objective should remain in place and that it starts with no net loss of available land for wildlife habitat. Further, increasing desirable habitat should remain a goal.

From Section 2.5:

> 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.

While entirely subjective, we believe that public support for this section remains strong and relatively unchanged and that the most significant economic asset of Raystown is the natural environment in which she exists. Increased brick and mortar development chips away at the fundamental reason people visit the lake, to enjoy the mountainous topography, the unique forested viewshed, and the diverse living creatures inhabiting its varied habitats. Further human encroachment will deplete the primary natural assets Raystown offers to the region.

From Section 3.2.7.c

> 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 plants 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.

Council supports changing the designation of all identified Appalachian shale barrens found within the project boundaries from "Natural Areas" to "Environmentally Sensitive Areas." Recently, it's come to council's collective attention that the Hawn's Bridge Peninsula is under threat of future development by corporate interests from Texas. We would strongly encourage carrying forward the language in the 1994 plan which pledges complete protection of Hawn's Peninsula with the aforementioned change in designation. We would also hope that Terrace Mountain's designation as a Low-Density Recreation Area remains.

From Section 3.6.2

> 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 the 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.

Council predicts and warns that the proposed Hawn's Peninsula resort development would not blend with the natural surroundings and instead would present a man-made intrusion inconsistent with the existing largely pristine viewshed, which is highly valued by the public.

From Section 4.1.2

> The boating capacity of Raystown Lake is dependent upon two major factors, lake acres and available access to the lake...

Regarding boating activities, council believes that additional "no-wake" areas in strategic locations are warranted to reduce shore-line erosion, even if placed only during the summer months. The posting of more conspicuous signage about navigation rules would be helpful as well, especially for first-time visitors.

Council asks that you also consider the unique and constraining geometry of Raystown Lake as a factor affecting boating capacity and safety. Acknowledged, the lake contains 8,300 total acres, but its long and narrow shape concentrates boats to a greater degree than might be expected, otherwise, on a lake of this size. In this regard, Council points out the expressed concerns of the Pennsylvania Striped Bass Association (PSBA) whose members have invested countless volunteer hours, partnering with USACE, and the PA Fish and Boat Commission to improve the recreational fishery at Raystown. PSBA notes that the Hawn's Bridge Peninsula is the one area of the lake most important to the striped bass fishery and the angling effort it attracts. Greatly increased boat traffic, originating from a marina in that exact location, would disrupt this hard-earned fishery and increase the likelihood of boating accidents there.

The threat of development on Hawn's Peninsula has evoked broad concern from a unanimous council.

We believe:

- There is already too much recreational pressure on the lake and that the planned marina would increase boat traffic in an area that is prime Striped Bass territory.
- That recreational boating activity on Raystown is already at peak capacity and that the lake is now under threat of being "loved to death."
- That the absence of housing and man-made structures on the lake contributes to its economic vitality
- That it's getting tougher for the average angler to compete with the plethora of large boats, especially in the warmer months and on weekends.
- That the planned "environmental learning center" is a token gesture intended only to distract the public; it's counterintuitive in that the construction of the center will precipitate the loss of sensitive habitat in an area now designated for natural preservation.
- That development may seriously complicate the primary mission of the USACE, which is one of flood control. What happens if heavy rains or a hurricane is predicted and the Corps needs to reduce the lake level quickly in anticipation of the event? How will the proprietor of the new marina and its customers react and will the Corps be able to respond quickly?
- That the ongoing concerns raised by groups like the Juniata Chapter of the Audubon Society, the PA Striped Bass Association, Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, and the Coalition to Protect Hawn's Bridge, are credible and worthy of heeding.

- Current permitted usage of Raystown Lake and its surrounding recreation area, including seaplane operations, is working, and supports hiking, mountain biking, hunting, fishing, trapping and boating. Large commercial development decreases primitive recreational opportunities and may lead to marine congestion and unwarranted complaints about noise from traditional activities.
- Commercial interests may become overly influential regarding future permitted use due to their desire to earn maximum return on investment.
- In the years to come, the same commercial interest will deploy political leverage to grow their footprint, making it increasingly difficult for the corps to fulfill their mission to conserve the area's natural resources.

Many thanks for taking our concerns and suggestions into consideration. We wish you the best as you endeavor to balance the needs of competing interests and hope that you'll err on the side of caution, recalling the original vision of the 1994 Plan, which sought, pre-eminently, to sustain Raystown's unique natural attributes. Once developed, the sensitive barren lands will be unalterably changed and permanently lost to future generations. We hope that you'll exercise the same far-sighted vision for Raystown as those who created this marvelous landmark.

Respectfully submitted,

-The members of the Governor's Advisory Council on Hunting, Fishing and Conservation-

William Andahazy
Doug Austen
Charlie Burchfield
Jolene Connelly
Elizabeth Daugherty
Jay Delaney
Mike Dillon
Jim Foster
Craig Kindlin
Michele Kittell
Skip Klinger
Leo Lutz
Carolyn Mahan
Ben Moyer
Paula Piatt
Spencer Simon
Michael Steele
Dan Surra
Jose Taracido
Don Williams

Whitsel, Tara J CIV CENAB CENAD (US)

From: Harrington, Terrence G MAJ USARMY CENAB (US)
Sent: Tuesday, September 18, 2018 10:20 AM
To: RaystownMPRevision
Subject: FW: [Non-DoD Source] Comments for EA from the Pa Sriped Bass Association
Attachments: Comments and Concerns PSBA.pdf

v/r
MAJ H
Planning Division
(410) 962-1846 (W)
NIPR- terrence.g.harrington@usace.army.mil
AKO- terrence.g.harrington.mil@mail.mil

-----Original Message-----
From: Nelson Wert [mailto:nelsonwert@comcast.net]
Sent: Thursday, September 13, 2018 9:11 PM
To: Harrington, Terrence G MAJ USARMY CENAB (US) <Terrence.G.Harrington@usace.army.mil>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Comments for EA from the Pa Sriped Bass Association

Greetings,

The Pa Striped Bass Association asks your consideration of our comments regarding critical habitat for Striped Bass in Raystown Lake. As the current Master Plan points out, environmental conditions as water temperature and dissolved oxygen levels make the upper half of Raystown Lake unsuitable for Striped Bass during the summer months. Our members believe those unsuitable conditions extend all the way to Beer Barrel Bay based on observations of fish on sonar and catch locations. In our position paper, you will find that the area from Marker 4 to the dam is critical Striped Bass habitat during the summer months as that area does contain favorable environmental conditions for Striped Bass. The area around the Hawn's Bridge Peninsula contains critical underwater structures where Striped Bass locate and feed during this time. A map of those critical habitat structures is included.

Our Association knows that the building of marinas on both sides of the Hawn's Bridge Peninsula along with all the associated boat and jet ski activity will drive Striped Bass from this critical habitat area into other areas with undesirable environmental conditions and may cause increased mortality of these fish. We acquire most of the adult fish for the Raystown Lake Hatchery which we operate from the area around Hawn's Bridge Peninsula, and the development of this area would impact our efforts to spawn fish to stock in Raystown Lake for the public's benefit.. Our position paper will explain why our hatchery effort are critical to maintaining Raystown Lake as the premiere Striped Bass Fishery in the northeast. We are also a cooperative Nursery with the Pa Fish and Boat Commission.

It is critical to our efforts that the area around Hawn's Bridge Peninsula continues to be designated as an area of low density recreation. The most important point we ask you to consider is that what you do on land has major impacts on the critical underwater environment. From the perspective of anglers and as director of the Raystown Hatchery, we need environmental protection of most important 2 miles of shoreline around the Hawn's Bridge Peninsula. We are convinced that development of this area will have serious adverse affects on the Striped Bass fishery. As a result, it is highly likely that the work our Association does with all volunteer labor will likely be reduced or come to an end. We thank you for your genuine consideration of our comments.

Jim Tucker, Board Chairman Dave Rhodes, President Nelson Wert, VMD, Hatchery Director

Whitsel, Tara J CIV CENAB CENAD (US)

From: Harrington, Terrence G MAJ USARMY CENAB (US)
Sent: Tuesday, September 18, 2018 10:21 AM
To: RaystownMPRevision
Subject: FW: [Non-DoD Source] ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AT RAYSTOWN LAKE

v/r
MAJ H
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-----Original Message-----
From: Bruce Thomas [mailto:xuva@verizon.net]
Sent: Saturday, September 15, 2018 1:49 PM
To: Harrington, Terrence G MAJ USARMY CENAB (US) <Terrence.G.Harrington@usace.army.mil>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AT RAYSTOWN LAKE

Dear Mr Harrington,

Thank you to all of the USACE personnel and volunteers that maintain and improve the beauty of Raystown Lake. Your efforts have provided a wonderful recreational resource to everyone who visits the lake, as well as fulfilling the primary mission of flood control which is so important as witnessed by the recent flooding and the future of Hurricane Florence.

As a concerned citizen of Huntingdon, Pa for 41 years, I would like to provide some comments about the ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT of the Raystown Lake Master Plan Reassessment. I have attended several of the Public Meetings sponsored by USACE which have provided a great deal of knowledge about the environment around the lake. It is my understanding that environmental studies will be done on several moths(e.g. Southern Pine Looper Moth, etc) and a few underwater plants. There will be a study of the mussels below the dam on the Raystown Branch and in the shallows near Saxton which are not part of the Master Plan Reassessment(i.e. that study would have been done regardless). What I find lacking is a significant assessment of the fisheries, bird life, and soils in the EA.

It is my understanding that USACE will not be doing ANY studies on the fish in Raystown Lake. I have heard that USACE is relying on a private volunteer organization, the Pennsylvania Striped Bass Association, to perform these studies. However, I am not aware of any specific studies that are planned or financed for the fisheries at Raystown. Paradoxically, the Huntingdon County Commissionrs indicated in The Huntingdon Daily News that USACE will be doing studies on the fisheries! It seems to me that there are several groups that are talking about studies on the fish, but I am not aware of any specific plans. We do have a great resource at Juniata College that has the expertise to evaluate fisheries. Associate Professor Uma Ramakrishnan is currently doing studies on the wild native brown trout in the Little Juniata River(TDN, 9/14/18, frontpage). I would suggest that USACE develop a plan in conjunction with all governmental, scientific, and volunteer organizations mentioned above to fund a study of the fisheries and oxygen levels at Raystown Lake as part of the Master Plan Reasesssment.

I believe that more efforts should be made to study the BIRD LIFE at Raystown Lake. We have been fortunate to have many Bald Eagles nesting as permanent residents of the lake. There have been recent sightings of Golden Eagles with their young eaglets in the Northern part of the lake. We, also, have a significant MIGRATORY BIRD population with Snow Geese, Tundra Swans, Ospreys, Common Loons, Blue Herons, Cormorants, and numerous species of ducks. I would suggest that significant efforts and funding should be made to study the impact of new developments on the bird populations at Raystown Lake and partner with the Juniata Valley Audubon Society for these studies.

SOIL STUDIES seem to be an integral part of any new development. Raystown Lake is surrounded by shale barrens and xeric forests which are very vulnerable to erosion which can effect the animal and plant life in these areas. There are many unique and rare species found along the steep, dry slopes and xeric forests(e.g. noctuid moths, Allegheny woodrats, shale-barren evening-primose, American beakgrain, etc.) that may be effected by "Changes in the surface flow of water and direct disturbance to the slope habitat could be detrimental to these communities" (Huntingdon County National Heritage Inventory). The shale around Raystown Lake is very vulnerabe to water drainage which cuts deep channels into the rock formations as witnessed by the many cliffs along side of the river and lake. I have personally witnessed severe erosions several times a year on shale roads around the lake which require constant maintenance. BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AREAS(BDA) have been defined by the National Heritage Inventory as "An area containing plants or animals of special concern at state or federal levels, exemplary natural communities, or exceptional native diversity. BDAs include both the immediate habitat and surrounding lands important in the support of these special elements." Specifically, the RAYSTOWN DAM BDA in Juniata Township is managed by the USACE(bulk of the land in the BDA) and the recommendation from the National Heritage Inventory states "The Corp is aware of the presence of the rare species and communities, and is managing for their conservation. The shale barrens within the site have been designated as Natural Areas." Since the bulk of the land in the RAYSTOWN DAM BDA is managed by USACE, I believe it is up to USACE(and not local municipalites) to maintain this area(including Hawn's Peninsula) as a Natural Area or change it based upon USACE studies. I would suggest that appropriate soil and erosion sudies be done by USACE as part of the master plan for any area around Raystown Lake.

Thank you for considering these recommendations.

Respectfully yours,

Bruce L. Thomas, MD