

LACKAWAXEN RIVER
PENNSYLVANIA

PROMPTON LAKE

DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 9A
SUPPLEMENT NO.1 TO THE MASTER PLAN

RECREATION - RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

FEBRUARY 1974

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

TC557
.P5
P76
no. 9A
1974



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
CUSTOM HOUSE-2 D & CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO
NAPEN-E

SUBJECT: Prompton Lake, Lackawaxen River, Pennsylvania, transmittal of Design Memorandum No. 9A, Recreation-Resource Management Supplement to the Master Plan.

Division Engineer, North Atlantic
ATTN: NADPL-R

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1. References:

a. NAPEN-R letter dated 3 August 1971, subject: Prompton Lake, Lackawaxen River, Pennsylvania, Transmittal of Design Memorandum No. 9 Revised Master Plan and three indorsements thereto.

b. NADPL-R letter dated 8 October 1971, subject: Master Plan Appendices.

2. Inclosed are six copies of the subject supplement to the Master Plan referenced in paragraph 1a above. The recreation-Resource Management supplement has been prepared in accordance with guidelines in ER 1130-2-400.

3. The small scope of the present Prompton Lake project and the dual State and Federal stewardship responsibilities do not generate complex resource management requirements. The resulting subject document is therefore brief, but reflects both revised recreation facility development and necessary resource protective and enhancement proposals. The subject document also addressed the comments in the indorsements cited in reference 1a above and also briefly outlines a forest management plan even though it is not required as indicated in reference 1b. The need to focus on current forest insect disease and fire safety aspects are important enough to be mentioned even though the forest will not be managed for crop production but utilized for aesthetic purposes and intrinsic value.

4. Detailed construction plans for recreational facilities have not been included at this time. The prospect for early facility development is not optimistic due both to Commonwealth difficulties in budgeting cost-sharing obligations and the District requirement to revise the Master Plan Design

NAPEN-E

SUBJECT: Prompton Lake, Lackawaxen River, Pennsylvania, Transmittal of Design Memorandum No. 9A, Recreation-Resource Management Supplement to the Master Plan

Memorandum to reflect the supplement data. That revision will be undertaken in the near future, subject to availability of funds, and will incorporate the supplement as appendices. Renovation of the beach area, approved in the Master Plan DM and revised in the supplement, will be accomplished in FY 75 using anticipated code 710 funds. Detailed construction drawings for the remaining recreational facility developments will be included with cost-sharing agreements and fund requests at the time the specific work is to be accomplished.

5. The subject supplement is intended to provide developmental and resource managerial guidelines in the period of time prior to modification to a multi-purpose project.

FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:

1 Incl (6 copies)
DM 9A-Recreation-Resource
Management Supplement to
MP, DM No. 9

for G.S. Dilly
WORTH D. PHILLIPS
Chief, Engineering Division

TC557

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P76

No. 9A

1974

NADPL-R (28 Feb 74) 1st Ind

SUBJECT: Prompton Lake, Lackawaxen River, Pennsylvania, Transmittal of
Design Memorandum No. 9A, Recreation-Resource Management
Supplement to the Master Plan

DA, North Atlantic Division, Corps of Engineers, 90 Church Street,
New York, N.Y. 10007
10 May 1974

TO: District Engineer, Philadelphia

1. In accordance with ER 1130-2-400, 28 May 1971, the subject Recreation Resource Management Plan has been reviewed and is being returned for the revisions required by the following comments:

a. Description of the Project, page v. It is believed that the maximum width of the lake is 1/6 mile. The penultimate sentence indicates it is only 1/16 wide. This should be corrected.

b. Para. 1.03, page 1-3. There is an error in addition in the first sentence.

c. Para. 1.04, page 1-4. All of the recreation areas, with the exception of camping area No. 3, are below spillway crest elevation 1205. It should be indicated that these areas are subject to flooding.

d. Para. 1.04(b)4, pages 1-11, 1-12.

(1) Proposed camping areas 1 and 3 are not within the boundaries of Federal acquisition and will not qualify for cost-sharing under PL 89-72.

(2) Since the recreation development on Corps land at Prompton is operated and maintained by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Bureau of State Park, this Management Plan should be that agency's Management Plan. The letters of coordination on pages A-1 through A-4 and the Plan as written, seem to indicate a misunderstanding of the purpose of this document exists. Further coordination is required.

(3) Camping areas, particularly primitive ones, with no rapid means of egress in the event of flash flooding, should not be located below spillway Crest.

e. Para. 1.04(c)2, page 1-15. It is not clear whether the three existing picnic areas and the newly proposed picnic area 4 are in accord with the development and operation plans the Pennsylvania Bureau of State Parks may have for this area.

NADPL-R

10 May 1974

SUBJECT: Prompton Lake, Lackawaxen River, Pennsylvania, Transmittal of Design Memorandum No. 9A, Recreation-Resource Management Supplement to the Master Plan

- f. Para. 1.04(c)3, page 1-17, third para. Who is to enlarge the concession stand the concessionaire or the operating agency?
- g. There are numerous misspelled words in the document that need to be corrected. These include those in paragraph 3a, page 1-16, para. 1.11, page 1-22, last para. page 1-23.
- h. Para. 1.08, page 1-21. The purpose of this section, and the purpose of the entire document is to develop the staffing, organization, and the operation plans of the agency responsible for the recreation management only. In this case it should concern the Pa. Bureau of State Parks since the responsibility for recreation has been turned over to them.
- i. Section II, page 2-1. Normally, a Forest Management Plan is a separate appendices and is written only where Corps owned land is extensive and heavily forested. In the case of Prompton there appears to be insufficient land in Federal ownership to warrant this plan, therefore it should be the plan developed by the state agency owning the heavily forested land on one side of the lake.
- j. Section III, page 3-1. Similarly, this Fire Plan should be developed jointly with the agency operating the recreation area if it is to include that area.
- k. Section IV, page 4-1. The Fish and Wildlife Management Plan also normally is developed by the Corps only when we operate the total project and have extensive land holdings (for Wildlife Management). In the case of Prompton, a state agency operates the recreation area and fish management should be the responsibility of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission.
- l. Section V, page 5-1. The safety plan should spell out the responsibilities of the state cooperating agency in taking care of safety hazards in the area leased to them. As written, it is not clear whose responsibility it is.
- m. Section VI, page 6-1. The Recreation Resource Management Plan is a document covering only the administration of the recreation area, and cannot be construed as a vehicle authorizing future programming of expenditures for additional recreation development. The justification and authorization for additional funding comes through the 5-year continuing schedule of reevaluating and updating Master Plans. Further, in accordance with ER 1120-2-404, the responsibility for recreation additions to old areas previously leased to a non-Federal agency is generally the leasing agencies.

NADPL-R

10 May 1974

SUBJECT: Prompton Lake, Lackawaxen River, Pennsylvania, Transmittal of
Design Memorandum No. 9A, Recreation-Resource Management
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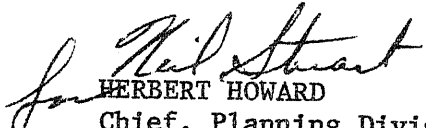
n. Appendix A, pages A-5, through A-8 contains correspondence unrelated to the subject document and project.

o. Appendix B. Reference is made to comment m. above. Cost breakdowns should be in an updated and revised Master Plan.

2. In order to avoid similar problems developing with other Recreation Resource Management Plans currently under preparation in all our District offices it is planned to have a Division Conference on preparation and content of Master Plans and the Appendix thereto. It is suggested that work on revising this Plan not begin until completion of that conference, which is now planned for early July.

FOR THE DIVISION ENGINEER:

1 Incl (5 cys)
1 cy wd


for HERBERT HOWARD
Chief, Planning Division

NAPEN-E (28 Feb 74) 2nd Ind

SUBJECT: Prompton Lake, Lackawaxen River, Pennsylvania, Transmittal
of Design Memorandum No. 9A, Recreation-Resource Management
Supplement to the Master Plan

DA, Philadelphia District, Corps of Engineers, Custom House, 2nd & Chestnut
Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

TO: Division Engineer, North Atlantic
ATTN: NADPL-R

18 SEP 1974

1. Inclosed are six (6) copies of the subject supplement to the Master Plan. The Recreation-Resource Management Supplement has been revised in response to the comments and recommendations in the 1st indorsement. The following revisions or other appropriate actions have been accomplished.

a. Description of the Project, page v. has been corrected to read 1/6 mile.

b. Para. 1.03, page 1-3. has been corrected to read 1028.01 acres.

c. Para. 1.04, page 1-4. has been revised to indicate that these areas are subject to flooding. Refer also to response in paragraph 1d(3) below.

d. Para. 1.04(b)4, pages 1-11, 1-12.

(1) Proposed camping areas 1 and 3 are not within the boundaries of Federal acquisition and will be developed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(2) The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is required to supply Management Plans but as yet none have been received. However, the Commonwealth has reviewed and commented on the Corps plans and is satisfied with them subject to the comments. Action by Real Estate Division for state compliance with leasing requirements continues. Upon receipt those plans will be incorporated into the design memorandum.

(3) Climatic conditions in the area are such that storms of a nature to cause flash floods are not encountered. Also, the maximum recorded flood at Prompton Lake was 1135.5 feet, 15 feet below the lowest camping area. Boat beaching and trail accesses to the camping areas would be temporarily flooded.

e. Para. 1.04(c)2, page 1-15. see comment in paragraph 1d(2) above.

NAPEN-E

SUBJECT: Prompton Lake, Lackawaxen River, Pennsylvania Transmittal
of Design Memorandum No. 9A, Recreation-Resource Management
Supplement to the Master Plan

f. Para. 1.04(c)3, page 1-17. The text has been revised to indicate the concessionaire is responsible for enlarging the concession stand.

g. Editorial and typographical errors have been corrected.

h. Para. 1.08, page 1-21. the paragraph concerning staffing has been revised.

i. Section II, page 2-1. comment regarding the Forest Management Plan. (See Comment Section VI below)

Section III, page 3-1 comment regarding the Fire Plan.

(See Comment Section VI below)

Section IV, page 4-1 comment regarding the Fish and Wildlife Management Plan. (See Comment Section VI below)

Section V, page 5-1 comment regarding the Safety Plan.

(See Comment Section VI below)

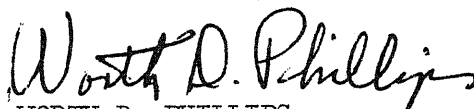
Section VI, page 6-1. The response in paragraph 1d(2) above is also applicable to the various managerial sections of this design memorandum which are the responsibility of the Commonwealth. Section VI has been revised to reflect changes in operational costs resulting from increased development and higher managerial levels. Recreational costs and construction responsibilities will be incorporated into the revised Master Plan.

j. Appendix A, pages A-5 through A-8. these pages have been deleted.

k. Appendix B. refer to paragraph 1j above.

2. In accordance with guidelines provided during the 8 July 1974 planning meeting held in your office the Supplement will be further coordinated with the project Master Plan design memorandum which also requires revision. Present office workload and funding priorities indicate that work will be accomplished by FY 76.

FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:



WORTH D. PHILLIPS
Chief, Engineering Division

1 Incl

wd incl 1

Added 1 incl

2. Revised DM #9A (6 cys)

LACKAWAXEN RIVER
PENNSYLVANIA

PROMPTON LAKE

Design Memorandum No. 9A

Supplement No. 1 To The Master Plan

RECREATION - RESOURCE

MANAGEMENT

February - 1974

Revised September 1974

Department of the Army

Philadelphia District, Corps of Engineers
Custom House - 2nd & Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

PROMPTON LAKE
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 9A
SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO MASTER PLAN

RECREATION - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SYLLABUS

This supplement to the Master Plan has been prepared in accordance with ER 1130-2-400, dated 28 May 71 and other applicable regulations cited in that directive.

The small size of the present project area does not generate sufficient managerial detail to prepare lengthy sections for each resource plan within this supplement. The five parts of the management plan cited in the ER are briefly addressed herein and will ultimately be revised to become a single appendix in the Master Plan. *

Prompton Lake will undergo a major modification after 1980. The plans presented herein reflect proposals to guide the management of project resources in the interim period prior to that modification. Enhancement of public use facilities considers the short-term amortization period. Facilities are, (1) designed to be salvageable, (2) sited to account for higher pool levels and use continuity, (3) kept at a minimum level where conditions indicate an expendable situation created by the modification.

The programs and development concepts presented herein vary slightly from those in the Master Plan (DM No. 9). Revision of that design memorandum, to coincide with the supplement, will be undertaken in the near future.

Supplement to the Master Plan
Prompton Lake
Design Memorandum 9A

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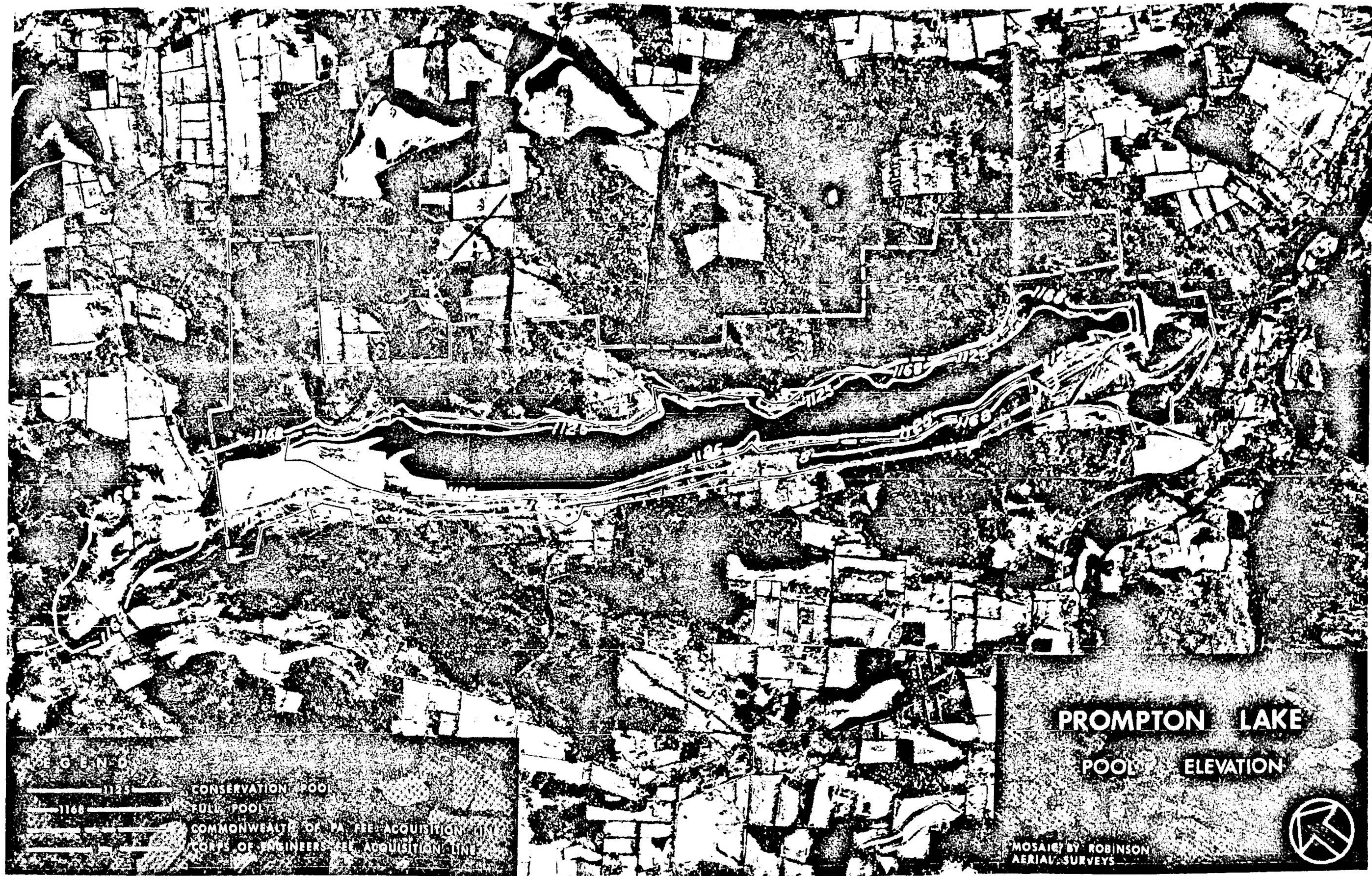
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PROMPTON LAKE
POOL ELEVATION

1125
1160
1165
CONSERVATION POOL
FULL POOL
COMMONWEALTH OF PA FEE ACQUISITION LINE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS FEE ACQUISITION LINE

MOAIC BY ROBINSON
AERIAL SURVEYS



INTRODUCTION

Authority. The preparation of this supplement is directed by ER 1130-2-400 dated 28 May 1971, which describes the coverage of appendices to the Master Plan in the area of Project Resource Management, Forest Management, Fire Protection, Fish and Wildlife Management, and Project Safety.

Purpose. The purpose of this supplement is to provide guidance and instruction in the aforementioned subjects as they relate to the Prompton Lake project.

Location and Accessibility. Prompton Lake is located across the Lackawaxen River within the limits of the Borough of Prompton and about one-half mile north of U.S. Highway 6. The project is located in Wayne County, twenty-four miles east of Scranton, and four miles west of Honesdale. It is approximately 115 air miles north of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See Plate 1).

Description of the Project. The principal features of the project are a dam, a spillway, an outlet works, a service building, and several recreation areas, distributed within approximately 1030 acres of partially forested land. The dam is a rock faced, earth filled structure across the valley of the Lackawaxen River. The top of the dam is at elevation 1226. The spillway is located in the west abutment and is an ungated structure with crest at elevation 1205. The outlet works is a concrete structure which houses components including an intake transition pipe, an intake well, standard use concrete stop logs, emergency use wood stop logs, debris interceptors and grating. The reservoir when filled to the recreation pool level, elevation 1125, is approximately 2-1/2 miles long and 1/6 mile wide at the point of maximum width. The average depth of the reservoir is about 20 feet, and the maximum depth is 39 feet. *

The Lackawaxen River drains an area of 588 square miles in the north-east corner of Pennsylvania and flows in a southeasterly direction 49 miles to the town of Lackawaxen where it enters the Delaware River. The three principal tributaries of the Lackawaxen River are: Dyberry Creek, draining 71 square miles and entering the river from the north in Honesdale; Middle Creek, draining 82 square miles and joining the river from the west at Hawley; and Wallenpaupack Creek, draining 227

square miles and entering the river from the southwest a short distance downstream from Hawley. The general topography of the basin is characterized by hills with rounded tops and steep slopes. The bed of the Lackawaxen River rises from 590 feet at its mouth to 960 feet at the confluence with Dyberry Creek. Stream valleys within the reservoir watersheds have steep side slopes and natural flood plains of moderate widths.

The recreation areas are located along the west bank of the reservoir. The sites provide a bathing beach, picnic areas, and a boat launch area. The recreation areas were built by the Army Corps of Engineers, and are operated and maintained by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Bureau of State Parks. The service building, located on the west embankment, provides garage space for project vehicles, and office space for the dam tender's use.

SECTION I

PROJECT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.01 Authority

Congressional authority for the construction of Prompton Lake, in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers as presented in House Document 113, 80th Congress, 1st Session, is contained in the Flood Control Act approved 30 June 1948. That authority provides for a dam on the main stem of the Lackawaxen River in the Borough of Prompton, to impound flood flows and control the release thereof to prevent flooding in Prompton, Seelyville, and Honesdale and to minimize flooding at White Mills and Hawley.

Incidental uses of the reservoir area, in accordance with the Flood Control Acts of 1944 and 1946, may include recreation, fish and wildlife conservation, agriculture and forestry, to the extent that such uses do not conflict with the primary purpose, flood control.

The modification of the existing Prompton Dam and Reservoir was authorized as a unit of the comprehensive plan for development of water resources of the Delaware River Basin, as set forth in House Document No. 522, 87th Congress, 2d Session. The comprehensive plan was approved by the Flood Control Act of 1962, Public Law 87-874, 87th Congress, dated 23 October 1962 which states in part as follows:

"Section 203. The following works of improvements for the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive flood waters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted ..."

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

"The project for the comprehensive development

of the Delaware River Basin, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 522, 87th Congress, 2d Session, at an estimated cost of \$192,400,000.00."

1.02 Operational Concept of the Project and the Effect It Has On Recreation

Prompton Lake is operated primarily for flood control along the Lackawaxen River. Although flood control may be necessary at any time during the year, most flooding occurs in the months between December and May. The recreation pool level increases approximately five feet at this time, while the pool's low flow season level during July through September is approximately five feet lower than the recreation pool elevation of 1125 feet.

The intake structure is a simple inlet device of concrete. In order to lower the temperature of the water that flows through the outlet works, a low level intake is provided at elevation 1091.0 approximately 155 feet in front of the intake structure. From the low level intake to the intake structure, the flow is through a 48-inch 10 gage corrugated metal pipe (CMP). There is a vertical 8-foot by 10-foot rise mounted in front of the trash rack at water level. The low level water flows through the trash rack and over a low level weir at a crest elevation of 1122.8. On each side of the low level weir is a second weir with crest elevation of 1125.0 giving a total weir length of 30.0 feet. From the combined weir the flow drops into a transition section to the conduit at elevation 1090.85. A temporary control structure was constructed during the summer of 1966 to provide 3,500 acre-feet of emergency water supply storage between elevation 1125 and 1135 during periods of unusual drought. Stoplogs can be inserted around the perimeter of the intake and a timber sluice gate will provide a means for low-flow regulation. The 4' x 10' mechanical slide gate is composed of wood beams keyed by timber splines and held in place by a metal frame with tie rods extending vertically through the beams. The operating stem extends from the center of the

top of the gate to the crank operated gear hoist. The hoist is situated 3 feet above the gate housing deck, elevation 1140.0. The maximum wooden gate opening is 5 feet with a width of 3 feet, 4 inches.

Due to the steepness of the slopes on either side of the reservoir an increase of five feet in the pool elevation completely covers the sand beach at the swimming area, and the launching lane at the boat launch area, rendering the existing recreational facilities useless until the recreation pool elevation can once again return to 1125.0. The steepness of the slopes at the reservoir has a positive side however, because under water obstructions are not exposed near the shoreline, nor are there any appreciable shallow parts of the lake with dangerously exposed residue.

1.03 Fee Acquisition

Project lands include 524.46 acres acquired in fee title and 503.55 acres in easement, or a total area of 1,028.01 acres. Land held in fee extends to the top of the five-year frequency pool (elevation 1131) and land held in easement extends to the spillway crest (elevation 1205). The extent of land acquisition (both fee title and easements) was such as to provide for construction and operation of the project for flood control purposes. Although no land was acquired specifically for recreation, certain lands within the project area have been subsequently allocated for recreation development. All Federally owned land adjacent to the lake, not needed for operation and maintenance of the flood control project, is designated for priority one,⁽¹⁾ in accordance with ER 405-2-835, dated 24 March 64.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has purchased about 972 acres continuous to the Federally-owned land. All areas of land acquisition by the Federal Government and the Commonwealth are shown on the aerial photo in Section II.

⁽¹⁾ Priority one land is that land to be used for public park and recreation areas.

1.04 Description of Public Use Areas

Prompton State Park is a small park with three public use activities now present: picnicking, boating and swimming. The public use areas for picnicking and swimming remain much the way they were built by the Corps in 1962 with the exception of a small belt of land around the dam, while the boat launching area was built by the Commonwealth in 1971. Since January 1, 1966 the Corps of Engineers has leased the park to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under lease DA-36-109-CIVENG-319 to operate and maintain the recreational facilities, and manage the adjacent lands and waters.

Current visitation rates exceed those predicted in the Prompton Lake Master Plan (D.M. 9). The 1971 rate of 109,700 visitors and the 1972 rate of 91,500 visitors are considered normal deviations in the line graph shown in the Master Plan. The major visitation to the park will increase as the population grows and the leisure time of residents from the Scranton regional area increases. An increase in visitation will also occur as an effect from additional facilities and general area upgrading. The recreation needs of residents within a 25 mile radius of the park are not being satisfied by available regional facilities.

The park has already received visitations in excess of 5,000 people per day according to records kept by the park foreman yet this is not a figure to develop for.

The daily load of 2147 given here represents a theoretical design load that can best be described as that which the park can handle without damage to any of the use areas and which adequately accommodates the anticipated visitations.

* Part of the recreation areas are below the spillway crest elevation of 1205. However, the maximum recorded flood was at 1135 feet and the average annual maximum is 1130 feet. Camping areas are above flood stage while day-use facilities, boat-beaches, and associated picnic areas may be periodically affected. The potential hazard of those areas being flooded abruptly and without warning is remote.

(a) Visitation

The service area radius for Prompton Lake is considered to be set at 25 miles, due to the limited facilities offered by the park, and the large number of parks within

(1)

a more normal 55 mile radius. The City of Scranton and three state parks lie within the smaller service area, while the average mileage to the park from communities of over 3,000 people is 18.5 miles. See plate 1. Information on the population within this 25 mile radius of 215,960 persons was taken from the 1972 Statistical Abstract, County and City's Data Book.

Development of a rate of annual visitation by the method outlined in ER 1120-2-403 dated 14 August 1970 is difficult to apply effectively to the Prompton Lake project because of the lack of similar facilities in circumstances reflecting the Pocono region impact. The area has a relatively high present visitation regardless of moderate facility development, pool size and remote project location.

Use of the design load formula found in D.M. 9, applied to Prompton Lake indicates a design load of 1705 with a visitation estimated for 1980 of 116,538 as shown of figure 1-1.

By means of the "Two Variable Linear Correlation" computer method of statistical projection, anticipated annual visitation rates for the pre-modification years have been determined by analysis of the recorded attendances. The plotted results of that analysis are shown of figure 1-1. The probability by percent of these rates being exceeded are given on figure 1-2.

Facilities can be developed to increase the design load to 2147 daily as shown on table 1-2 without project detriment. Table 1-2 breaks down the existing facilities in terms of amounts of people that each area can now accommodate.

The difference of 442 visitors indicated in the table is reflected in facilities designed for future use. The difference of 1020 persons between the design load of 2147 people and the design load of 1127 people per day reflects the lack of facilities at certain areas of the park. The higher design load represents facility development which will accommodate presently excessive visitation, anticipated visitation increases and facilities to be developed in the

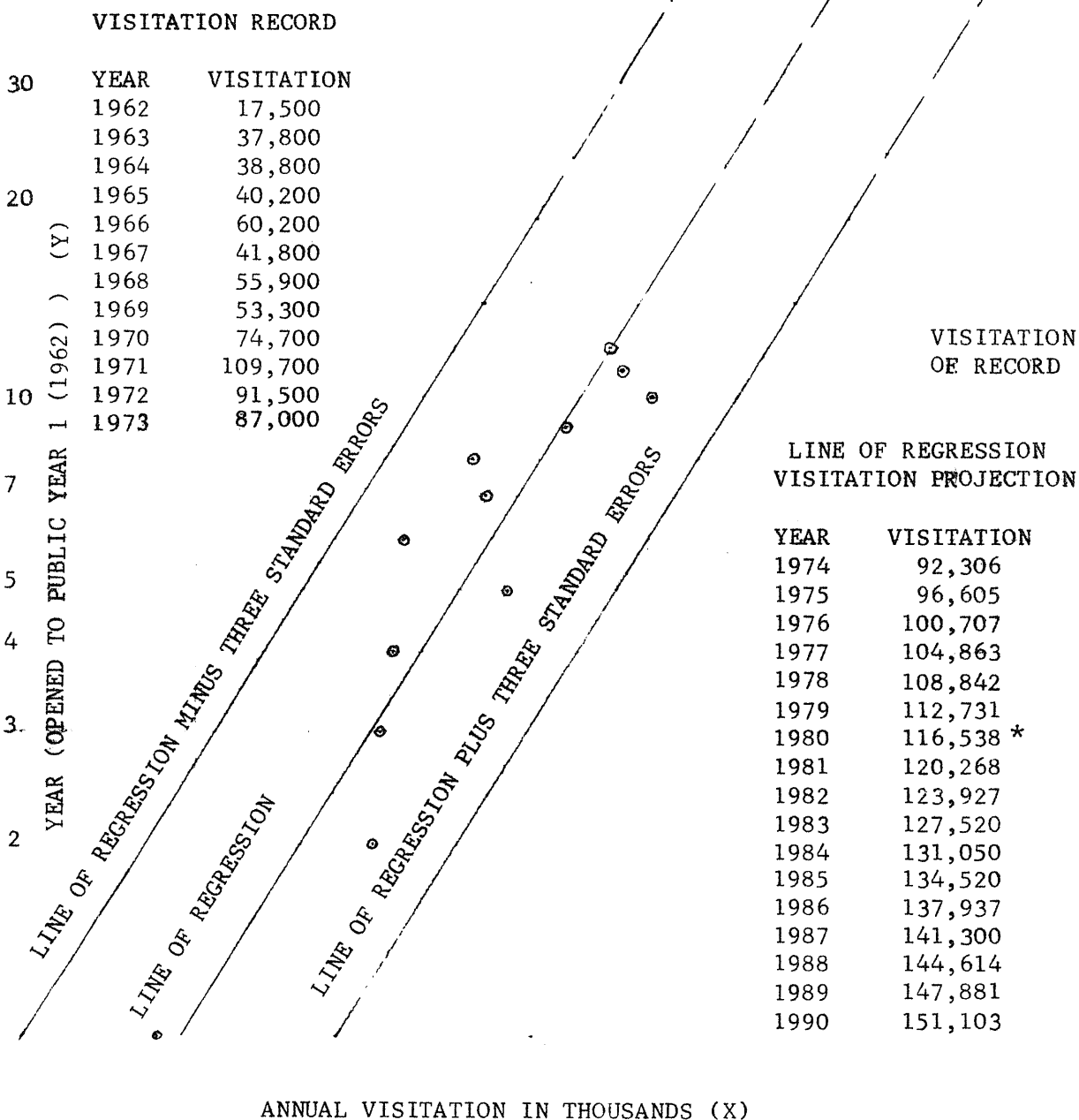
(1)

State Park Planning Guidelines, Pa. Department of
Environmental Resources, Bureau of State Parks.
August 1969

future if the demand surfaces.

No numerical breakdown for the downstream fishing area is shown in the table since there are no recreational facilities constructed in the area.

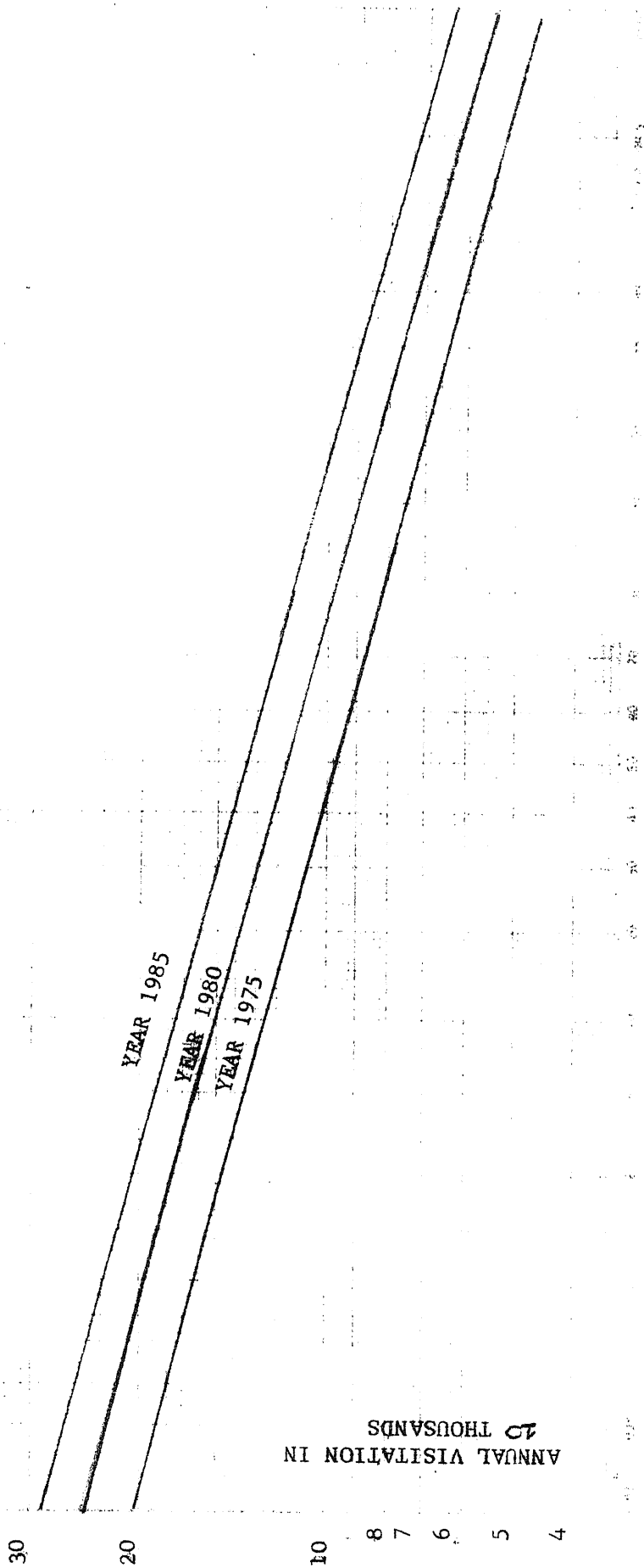
FIGURE 1-1



* Anticipated time of project modification. Should modification not occur, assumed visitation demand will continue to rise. However at a point where all reasonable recreational facilities have been constructed and maximum visitation uses have been reached, continued satisfaction of additional demand would jeopardize environmental integrity of the project.

LINE OF REGRESSION = $\log X = 4.28096934 + 0.614268287 \log Y$
 STANDARD ERROR = 0.0803911791
 COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = 0.923157495
 DEPENDENT VARIABLE IS ANNUAL VISITATION

PROMPTON LAKE
 ANNUAL VISITATION PROJECTION
 PREP. BY PHILA. DIST. OFFICE



PERCENT PROBABILITY OF GIVEN ANNUAL VISITATION BEING EXCEEDED DURING YEAR IN QUESTION

BASED ON ANNUAL VISITATION PROJECTION PRESENTED IN EXHIBIT

PROMPTON LAKE
VISITATION PROBABILITIES
PREP. BY PHILA. DISTRICT

FIGURE 1-2

TABLE 1 - 1

DESIGN LOAD BY AREA

Area	Facilities	People/Facility	Total People (Daily)
SWIMMING AREA	656 cars 3 tables 21,000 sq. ft. 90,000 sq. ft. 8 toilets	3 people/car 6 people/table 30 sq. ft. /person 66 sq. ft. /person 80 people/fixture	1968 30 538 1345 640
BOAT LAUNCH AREA			
Parking Picnicking Boating Rental Boating Sanitary	40 cars 4 tables 40 boats 42 boats 2 toilets	3 people/car 6 people/table 3 people/boat 3 people/boat 80 people/fixture	120 24 120 126 160
EXISTING PICNIC AREA AT THE DAMFACE			
Parking Picnicking Sanitary	20 cars 15 tables 4 toilets	3 people/car 6 people/table 80 people/fixture	60 90 320

TABLE 1-1A

DESIGN LOAD TOTALS (PEOPLE)

	Parking	Picnicking	Swimming	Sunning	Boating	Rental Boating	Sanitary
Swim Area	1968	30	538	1345	--	--	640
Boat Launch	120	24	--	--	120	126	160
Picnic Area	60	90	--	--	--	--	320
Prompton Lake	2148	144	538	1345	120	126	1120

TABLE 1-2 VISITATION CHART - Design Load Capacities 1969-1980 (People)				
	1969	1974*	1974**-80	1980***
Picnicking	80	100	365	210
Swimming	480	1345	1345	705
Boating	42	162	202	155
Downstream Fishing	20	43	50	57
Upstream Fishing	-	43	50	-
Camping	-	57	137	-
Total	622	1807	2147	1127

* Design Load gained from D.M. 9 formula and figure 1-1.

** Design Load if future development occurs as shown on plate 2.

*** Corps of Engineers D.M. 9 (Master Plan) pg. 4-3.

Operating Agency - all recreational areas except those in the operational area of the project are operated by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Environmental Resources, Bureau of Parks under the leasing agreement DA-36-109 CIVENG-66-319 with the Department of the Army.

(b) Present Conditions - For relative facility locations
See Plate 2.

1. Swimming Area

The swimming area is located on the west side of the lake approximately 1000 feet north of the dam and is 330 feet wide. The slope of lawn area above the beach, 13 to 23%, is uncomfortable for elderly or infirm people to negotiate. Facilities provided for those using the swimming area are a parking lot for 656 cars, 370 feet to the west, a one-half acre picnic ground with six tables immediately to the south of the beach, and a comfort station with eight toilets located on the edge of the parking lot.

The vault-type comfort station is of cinder block and mortar construction. The sand beach is on a slope of 13% and tends to lose its sand due to both the slope and mixing with silt present at the southern end of the beach. The sand beach comprises 8600 square feet in area.

2. Picnic Areas

There are three organized picnic sites at Prompton Lake. The first one is located along the road to the dam tenders' office, approximately 400 feet west of the intake structure on the dam face, there are fifteen tables here. This area has a limited view of the lake, has no feeling of containment and is cutoff completely from any other use areas. The second picnic area, discussed above contains six tables and is situated in a small stand of ashes and elms. There is a great feeling of containment here, the site is in a rock area, honeycombed with small paths leading to the swimming area. The third site is at the existing boat launch and is comprised of four tables scattered around the area.

The attraction of water is here, and the tables are spread apart to guarantee privacy. Some of the tables tend to be used more for boaters' equipment than for picnicking due to their proximity to the launch lane.

3. Boat Launching Areas

The existing boat launch area is approximately 8,500 feet north of the dam face and 640 feet east of Pennsylvania route 170. The slope to the area is steep but the alignment of the dirt road allows easy vehicular access to the area. There is one boat lane,, allowing a total of approximately forty private boats launched per day, and parking for 40 cars. Buildings at the site include two chemical toilets and a row boat concession stand. There are 42 row boats for daily hire here, and four picnic tables scattered around the area. Present lake controls limit boats to those with electric motors under 10 horsepower, sail, rowboats, and canoes.

4. Camping Areas

There are presently no areas at the project used for camping. The narrow western bank of Prompton serves as a buffer between the lake and Pennsylvania Route 170 because of its steep slopes and by its woodedness. Camping facilities on this side of the lake would be difficult on the slope and clearing of trees in appreciable amounts would defeat the purpose of the buffer. Placement of a camp site on the west bank would overload the relatively short, thin, land area.

The eastern bank of the lake, although generally as steep as the western bank, does have some areas that easily fit the slope requirements for camping. The major drawback to camping on the eastern bank is the lack of vehicular access. To put in a road would be of immense expense, as well as necessitating the need for vehicular controls.

Primitive camping could be provided for those people gaining access to the east side by boating or hiking into the area which is otherwise not presently accessible by car.

A chemical toilet could be used while potable water supplies would be developed only where feasible. Any such area would have to be within distance of an existing road for service or emergencies.

Primitive camping is proposed in three areas (refer to plate 2), each accessible by both boat and foot. The first site is 6,400 feet north of the dam face and 200 feet east of the lake, refer to plate 6. The site is on a heavily forested sheltered crest facing south, and commands a broad view of the lake looking south towards the dam and across the lake to the western shore.

The second area is 8,400 feet north of the dam face and is situated around a natural cove at the edge of the lake. See plate 7. This site is also proposed for a boat-in picnic area, refer page 1-18, which will double as a campfire area for group camping (Girl Scouts of America, etc.). This area is more amenable to boat-in camping but is available for both boat-in or hike-in camping.

The third area, plate 8, is 11,400 feet north of the dam face, 1,600 feet to the east of the lake, and situated on a tree covered plain looking south toward the dam. This area is designed for use by hikers as well as by boaters.

All three sites will be linked to each other and the rest of the park by fire trail(s), see plate 2. The trail(s) design has been coordinated with the Pennsylvania District Forester to ensure proper orientation for fire coverage as well as secondary utilization for hiking trails and service routes to the proposed camping areas.

* Camping areas No. 1 and 3 are not within Federal boundaries. These facilities will be constructed by the Commonwealth as demand arises and funds become available.

5. Road System and Parking

(a) Road System

The road system at Prompton consists of one access road entering from Pennsylvania route 170 directly to the west of the swimming area, see photograph #1. The road crosses a hill to provide access to either the Corps service building, the dam face, or the swimming area.

However entrance to the park access road from the south of Pennsylvania route 170 is dangerous, as an extremely sharp hairpin turn must be navigated. Alignment of the road suggests that movement from the park entrance to the service building is more important than movement from the park entrance to the swimming area. Movement from this road into the swimming area parking lot negotiates a dangerous hairpin turn which occurs at the bottom of the grade. Drainage ditches on each side of the road network are dangerously deep however no accidents have occurred since traffic moves slowly. See photograph 2.

(b) Parking

The swimming area parking lot, see plate 3, is composed of two separate lots, one paved (356 cars) adjacent to the swimming beach and one grassed over (300 cars). Used by both bathers and picnickers, the grassed lot is poorly located for public use since it is not joined with the paved lot, which separates the swimming area from the grassed lot.

The parking lot at the boat launch area, see plate 4, has space to accommodate 44 cars, and has two chemical toilets on its northwest edge. The lot is heavily used on weekends, but empty during the week.

(c) Design

1. Swimming Area

In general the slopes surrounding Prompton Lake are steep (refer to plate 3) therefore moving the swimming area to another part of the park is not advantageous to gaining better slope conditions. The possibility of regrading the existing area is unfeasible due to its costliness and availability of suitable underwater grades. Removing the existing access path and replacing it with a path that slants diagonally across the existing slope would reduce the gradient to 8%.

The parking facilities are ample for the design load of 1345 swimmers per day.

The one-half acre picnic ground with its six tables at the swimming area is always well used, but is inadequate for the number of people wishing to both picnic and swim. An additional two acres have been given over to picnicking increasing the amount of people able to picnic and swim within the same area to 156 people. There will be twenty tables placed in the new picnic site along with twenty fire rings and ten trash cans. There will be two hosebib -fountain combinations within 150 feet of all picnic sites.

To accommodate the projected 1345 people daily, the number of toilets should be increased from the existing eight (4 men and 4 women) to sixteen (eight men and eight women) using the Commonwealth's criteria of one toilet per 80 people maximum. It is realized that this would require another permanent building, but it should be noted that after pool modification the parking lot and the existing comfort stations will be close to the water's edge and with minor alterations can be used as a boat launching or study center facility. The architecture of the proposed building will echo that of the existing structure. In terms of aesthetics the color of the comfort station should be changed from its present turquoise to either a darker form of green, to better blend with its surrounding, or to a white or sand to proclaim it as an architectural element.

The use of an open box grid structure connecting the existing and proposed structure will create a unity between the buildings.

The sand beach has been enlarged in the redesign of the swimming area to decrease the slope while at the same time giving the bathers more room. This enlargement has been accomplished by the removal of the spit of land on the southern border of the beach, and the use of this cut material to create more beach front. The removal of this spit of land also eliminates an area where aquatic plant residues and silt accumulate and provides water circulation past the swimming area to hasten removal of nutrients on which algae feeds. The increase in the sand beach area is from 8,600 square feet to 14,800 square feet.

Public pay telephones will be provided at the beach area.

Also within the redesign of the swimming area is the addition of a space for food and supplies concession. The concessionaire will be under Commonwealth jurisdiction but regulated by the Corps in matters including pricing, and construction architecture.

2. Picnic Area

According to the Pennsylvania Park Planning Guidelines, "Picnic facilities with a view (especially of water) are used more than those without a view. Picnicking adjacent to swimming is usually heavily used." The guide also states "there is a direct relationship between picnicking and swimming. Where possible, picnic and swimming areas should be located adjacent to each other with no vehicular separation."

Picnic area number 1, near the dam tenders office, is the least desirable, of the three organized picnic areas, yet it is here that the majority of the park's picnic tables (15) are located. This area is retained in the redesign of the park, but the number of tables has been reduced to five, creating an area for those who prefer to picnic in relative quiet and seclusion. Also retained at the area is the existing comfort station which will serve both picnickers and group campers going over to the east side of the lake.

There will be five fire rings and three trash cans left in the area.

Picnic area number 2, near the beach, fits the desirable criteria, i.e. view to water, adjacent to swimming area and no vehicular separation of the two. The picnicking capability has been increased by twenty tables in the swimming area to reflect user demand and ease of maintenance. Also at the area will be twenty five fire rings and thirteen trash cans.

Picnic area number 3, at the boat launching site, has a good, unobstructed view of the water, as is shown on plate 4. The area has been redesigned

and increased by 11 tables, fifteen fire rings, and eight trash cans allowing 17% of all those using the boat launch area to picnic at any one time.

* Picnic area number 4 is completely new, designed at the site of camping area number 2 and accommodates thirty people. This area offers an excellent view of the water. It is the only picnic area on the east side of the lake accessible only to bathers, or hikers (refer to plate 7). There will be five tables, five fire rings and three trash cans here.

The area will have chemical toilets, no developed water, and retain a primitive nature. Future development would include a well with pump. Service access from the fire trail and/or boat is provided to facilitate maintenance.

3. Boat Launching Area

Prompton Lake has a 280 acre surface area at the normal recreation pool of El. 1125, and due to the steep slopes surrounding the lake nearly all of the water acreage is navigable. The areas of the lake unavailable to boaters include ten acres at the south end of the lake in the vicinity of the dam face, and the extreme north end where seasonal fluctuations affect the depth of water where the effects of most boating (with the exception of row boating) would be detrimental to the aquatic environment. The latter area comprises an additional eight acres.

* a. The existing boat launching ramp, plate 4, can accommodate forty boats a day. This, combined with the forty two rental row boats at the area, brings the total number of boats in the lake at any one time to 82. However, the lake is capable of holding 262 boats (one boat an acre) at any one time. The proposed expansion of the launching ramp provide for launching 120 boats per day. That volume coupled with the existing rental row boats increases the total to 162 boats a day. The remaining difference of 100 boat capability of the lake is provided for in the discussion of the proposed new launching area in paragraph 3b.

The expanded existing boat launching area, referred to as Boat Launch Area #1 on plate 2, should have a public telephone available on a twenty-four basis, i.e, outside rather than inside the concession.

Toilet facilities in the area are increased to four due to the increase in picnicking. The parking lot is expanded to accommodate the increased number of boaters. Twenty five regular parking spaces per lane will be sufficient for it has been found in the operation of the existing boat launch that the overwhelming majority of boats brought into Prompton are 'car-toppers.'

*

The concession stand is to be enlarged by the concessionaire to include sales of food, picnicking supplies, fishing needs and bait and water safety equipment. The concessionaire will follow the guidelines set down by the operating agency, and will be responsible for policing the area.

b. Boat Launch Area #2 (see plate 5) has been designed for future development as the need for boating facilities increases. The site is 3900 feet north of the dam face along the west bank of the lake and will have a two lane boat launching ramps and twenty rental row boats. Two vault-type toilets will meet the needs of the facility users.

A concession stand similar to that at Boat Launch #1 will be at the area, and will dispense some food items, however, it should be more oriented towards boating and fishing needs. As at Boat Launch #1 the concessionaire will be responsible for policing the area. Future development for picnicking in the area can be met by installing additional site furniture. A courtesy dock will extend along the boat ramp.

Parking at the area will accommodate seventy five boats with trailers.

4. Camping Areas

Many inquiries have been made of both the dam tender and the park foreman regarding camping at Prompton Lake.

The number of requests has risen each year but no formal record has been kept of the number of inquiries. A very nominal 3% of the total design load has been allocated to camping in the proposed plan. This number of people will be able to use Camping Area #2, discussed below, while the building of Camping Areas #1 and #3 should be considered as future developments.

The average number of people in a camping unit, according to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ranges from 3.5 to 8 people, and it has been this definition of unit that has been used herein. Organization campers, such as the Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts, require camping areas based on wider space allocation. Scouts camp by troop or patrol with each unit preferably visually blocked from the other. Terrain and physical size of the area will determine the number of "scouts" the area can hold.

Camping Area #1 (see plate 6), is approximately three acres in size and is capable of handling twelve units with a specific site designated for group use. A boat beaching area is designed to accommodate boats connected with the camping area. There will be two trash containers here. The camping area will have two trash containers and four chemical toilets⁽¹⁾ separated into units of two toilets and one trash container no more than 600 feet apart. The path from the boat beaching area will traverse the slope so that the grade will be comfortable for walking.

Camping Area #2 (see plate 7) will support a picnic area as well as a camping area. The picnic area of one acre will merit its own beaching facility as well as two chemical toilet, five picnic tables, five fire rings, and three trash containers.

1 Because of slopes surrounding the area and the proximity to the lake it will be safer to use chemical toilets.

The camping area will be approximately three acres and has a stream running through it. The area is capable of holding twelve camping units. Facilities provided will be four chemical toilets, and two trash containers. Two separated units of two toilets and one trash container will be used here.

Camping Area #3 (see plate 8), is the largest of the three camping areas, being four acres in size. The area will support up to sixteen units. Facilities provided will be six chemical toilets, three trash containers, and a group use area. Facilities at the beaching area will be two trash containers and space for twenty boats. The pathway to the beach will follow the stream that goes through the area.

Each of the three camping areas will have a loop path connecting likely camping spots within the area. Toilets at the three areas will be maintained through the use of a cul-de-sac road off the proposed fire trail.

The docking beaches will all be of sand applied directly to the existing terrain so that no grading will be necessary.

5. Road System and Parking

(a) Road System

Creation of a perpendicular entrance to the park will alleviate the danger of the existing turn. Work to reroute the road will alleviate the tight grading now evident. The drainage ditches on either side of the road will be filled so that their depth is no more than two feet, while the shoulders will be widened.

The road will also be realigned at the bottom of the grade to eliminate the hairpin turn and to emphasize entrance into the swimming area parking lot. The change in the road alignment at the bottom of the grade will de-emphasize movement to the service building, and will help slow traffic.

(b) Parking

As has been stated on page 1-14, the parking lot of the swimming area will have turnaround at its main entrance. This circle allows the driver to drop his passengers off at the concession/comfort station area and then either leave the park or find a parking place. The two lots will be joined at the north end, while the existing entrance to the upper lot will be changed so that it is perpendicular with the park road. For the benefit of those people who park in the upper lot two sets of steps will join the two lots, creating easy access to the swimming area.

At Boat Launch Area the parking lot will be enlarged to accommodate forty more vehicles to meet the criteria of twenty five parking spaces per boat launch ramp, see page 1-17.

The parking lot at Boat Launch Area #3 (future development area) will accommodate 75 cars and trailers to meet 25 cars per boat ramp criteria. After development, this area would handle all boats with trailers, while Boat Launch Area #1 parking lot will be exclusively for "car-toppers".

6. Signs

Signs at Prompton Lake are inadequate to acquaint the public to its use areas. Signs are needed along Pennsylvania Route 170 to announce the swimming area and the boating area. Signs should also be placed at the park entrance giving directions to all use areas, to include the camping areas. Additional signs for use area designation, instruction, or information should also be provided as required. All signage should be coordinated by a design theme utilizing state park criteria, for consistency throughout the park.

1.05 Maintenance Facilities

The Corp's service building at the dam has facilities to accomplish some carpentry, mechanical repair; and paint-

ing; the work space of one room which limits the capability of **overlapping** uses. The garage serves as an equipment cleaning facility. The present maintenance facility is adequate until project modification occurs. *

The Commonwealth has no maintenance facilities on the site, but there exists a need for some facility similar in size to that of the Corps. This facility could be used for minor repairs and construction.

1.06 Storage Facilities

Storage facilities at the park are incorporated within three and two ~~door~~ garages, belonging to the Corps and the Commonwealth respectively. Both facilities are physically attached to their respective offices. Existing storage space appears to be adequate for both agencies. *

1.07 Office and Administrative Facilities

The Corps' office is within the service building directly to the west of the dam. Although small it is adequate until project modification. Office and administrative facilities of the Commonwealth are located on the west side of Pa. Rt. 170 approximately 1 1/2 miles north of the park entrance. The Commonwealth office is attached to the house used by the Park Foreman.

1.08 Staffing

a. Responsibility for the operation and maintenance of Prompton Lake dam and outletworks is assigned to the Operations Division *
of the Philadelphia Engineer District, Custom House, 2nd & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106. The dam tender, who is responsible to Operations Division is charged with the correct performance of all maintenance and operations of the project related to the dam and appurtenances specified in the "Regulation Manual," and "Operational Maintenance Manual". Present staffing includes an assistant to aid the dam tender in his duties. During the summer months additional temporary help supplements that staff.

The Commonwealth's permanent staff consists of the Park Foreman and one assistant. Additional summer staffing includes two life guard supervisors, three life guards and two laborers. The Park Foreman's duties include supervision and administration of general maintenance at the park, park safety, and park rules enforcement.

With the additional needs of the redesigned park another staff member may be required. His duties would be to circulate during daylight hours to administer park regulations. He also would carry safety and rescue equipment with him at all times. A vehicle would be necessary for the completion of his duties.

1.09 Law Enforcement Arrangements and Procedures

Law enforcement at the project is the immediate responsibility of the Park Foreman and the dam tender, Fishing and Hunting rules enforcement is the responsibility of the State Fish Commission, and State Game Commission respectively. State and Local Police are responsible for Commonwealth laws and their enforcement.

If infractions of any rules occur, which can not be controlled by either agency supervisors, they should be coordinated with the Park Foreman and the correct authorities, local, state or Federal immediately notified.

1.10 Concessionaire Activities

The single existing concession at Prompton Lake is at Boat Launch Area #1. The concession is provided by the Commonwealth and is responsible for boat rentals. The boat concession is to be enlarged to carry a more general assortment of items. Also proposed is a similar concession at the swimming area. The concessionaire will be required to police the area of this concession as well as comply with State and Federal regulations stipulated in the leasing documents.

1.11 Pest Control

Recognition of damage to the lake and forest ecology from pest attack is mainly the province of the State Park foreman, but with the increasing amount of damage done to

this area by the gypsy moth and the level of knowledge by the public related to environmental policies it would be well for both Park foreman and the dam tender to undergo training as set forth in AR 420-76 and pertinent State guidelines, so that they both **will be cognizant of Federal and** * State pesticide use policies and new environmental language. Specific responsibility for action in such problems lies with the Region IV office of the Bureau of State Parks in accordance with regulations formulated by the bureau.

The present sporadic use of copper sulfate for minor aquatic weed control is acceptable to both the Park Foreman and Corps by informal agreement since use is restricted to less than 1100 pounds annually. The resulting dilution rate is approximately equal to .13 ppm.

The use of copper sulfate is acceptable to the Federal Environmental Protection Agency Region III as long as it does not exceed 4 ppm and is applied only as the need occurs. The Pennsylvania Fish Commission permits only 1 ppm concentration **and prefers that the chemical not be used.** * **General use of copper sulfate is not contemplated at Prompton Lake. Should it become necessary to address a more severe aquatic weed problem the advice of Commonwealth agencies will be requested.**

SECTION II

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.01 Purpose

This section addresses the management of the forest around Prompton Lake and constitutes a plan to preserve, improve and maintain healthy trees, to provide the forest cover required to recreational use and development, to preserve and improve wildlife habitats and scenic values and to control soil erosion.

2.01 Aerial Map

The aerial map on page 2-1a shows the relief around Prompton Lake, an area of woodland, fields, and farms. Both the conservation and flood pools are shown by white and black lines. The Corps' and Commonwealth's fee acquisition lines are shown by white lines.

2.03 Physical and Ecological Characteristics

a. Soils

Not all of Wayne County has been surveyed by the soils conservation service, and only one-third of Prompton Lake lies within a surveyed zone. Because of this a soils map of the area could only be incomplete. The soils talked about here are from that one-third of Prompton Lake, which has been surveyed. Because the vegetation around the lake is all of the same type (typical eastern hardwood forest) it would be logical to assume that the unsurveyed lands have much the same soils as have the surveyed lands.

Soils prevalent in the area were formed in glacial till with the exception of the Basher Silt Loam found on either side of the Lackawaxen River on the downstream side of the dam. They are either channery silt loams or extremely stony silt loams. The soils around the reservoir are moderately to poorly drained, with the exception of the well

drained Oquaga soil, and in general do not lend themselves to development.

Soils are: (1)

Basher silt loam - Deep, moderately well and somewhat drained soils on flood plains formed in stream deposits. They have a silt loam surface layer and sandy loam to silt loam subsoil.

Wellsboro channery silt loam - Deep, moderately well drained upland soils formed in recent glacial till derived from mixed red and gray siltstone, shale and sandstone. They have a channery silt loam surface layer.

Morris channery silt loam - Deep, somewhat poorly drained upland soils formed in glacial till derived from sandstone, siltstone and shale. They have a channery silt loam surface layer and a channery loam subsoil and substratum.

Morris extremely stony loam, very stony silt loam - Deep, somewhat poorly drained upland soils formed in glacial till derived from sandstone, siltstone and shale. They have an extremely stony loam or a very stony silt loam surface layer and a channery loam subsoil and substratum. A slowly permeable fragipan occurs about 18 inches.

Oquaga channery silt loam - Moderately deep, well drained upland soils formed in glacial till and frost churned materials derived from reddish acid sandstone interbedded with shale. They have a channery silt loam surface layer and a very channery loam or flaggy loam subsoil. Bedrock is about 26 inches.

1. Data provided by the Honesdale regional office of Soils Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture.

Volusta channery silt loam - Deep, somewhat poorly drained upland soils formed in recent glacial till derived from acid. A slowly permeable fragipan occurs at about 13 inches.

b. Erosion

Considering the steepness of the slopes, erosion at Prompton Lake is extremely low due to the forestation of the area. Most of the park is covered by trees or meadows currently in a changing or ecotone stage. Another factor contributing to the lack of erosion is the fact that no major fires have occurred within the park boundaries.

Erosion control at Prompton Lake is done as the situation arises through the use of diversion ditches, shoring, seeding, (crown vetch, etc.) grading and sodding. Erosion within the Corps operational area will be remedied by Corps personnel, while any erosion occurring on Commonwealth owned or leased land will be attended to by the Park foreman.

c. Area Classification

The forest surrounding the lake is a typical eastern hardwood forest with a heavy amount of Birch, Beech, Maple, Ash, and Black Cherry.

Vegetation in the area is profuse; listed here are the major species.

d. Area Classification Inventory

	GENERIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Deciduous Trees	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
	Betula lutea	Yellow Birch
	Betula nigra	Black Birch
	Betula papyrifera	Paper Birch
	Betula populifolia	Gray Birch

Area Classification Inventory (Cont'd)

	GENERIC NAME	COMMON NAME
	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory
	<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory
	<i>Cornus baileyi</i>	Bailey Dogwood
	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech
	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
	<i>Malus spp</i>	Apple
	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen
	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
	<i>Quercus spp.</i>	Oak
	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood (Am. Linden)
	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm
Coniferous Trees	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red-cedar
	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce
	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine
	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock
Plants, Shrubs and Vines	<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry
	<i>Parthenocissus</i> <i>quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
	<i>Pteris spp.</i>	Bracken
	<i>Rhus copallina</i>	Flameleaf Sumac
	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose
	<i>Rubus spp.</i>	Blackberry
	<i>Solidago spp.</i>	Goldenrod
	<i>Viburnum spp.</i>	Viburnum

e. Topography

The topography of the region is of moderate relief. Flat or semi-rounded ridges, marking an older plateau topography, occur at elevations of from 1500 feet to 1650 feet above sea level. Bedrock valleys, the lower parts of which are obscured by glacial accumulations, are eroded to depths of 500 feet to 600 feet in horizontal sedimentary rock. About five miles west of the Lackawaxen River, the nearly uniform ridge level is broken by the Moosic Mountains, which extend in height from 2,200 feet to 2,300 feet above sea level. The direction of

principal drainage courses is from west to east, from the headwaters of streams in the Moosic Mountains. Due to glaciation, the topography has a distinct orientation in a north-south direction.

The rounded crests of ridges, and character of soils sediments indicate the effects of Pleistocene glaciation. Where exposed in extensive areas high above the valley floor, the bedrock presents a combination of flat surfaces and vertical faces. caused by glacial abrasion and plucking. Glacial stream-deposited sand and gravel form flat-topped or sloping terraces, knolls and ridges along the valley sides. This type of overburden does not occur at the dam site, but does occur in the valley, several miles upstream. A glacial ground moraine, comprised of sand, gravel, and silt and clay mixtures, together with boulders, occurs within the valley in the higher ground and throughout the elevated ridges areas. This formation is generally unstratified and frequently is sufficiently compact to be comparable to glacial till. It occasionally contains, however, assorted or semi-stratified lenses or layers of sand and gravel. This moraine type of deposit is well developed throughout the dam site and adjacent area. Within the park the elevation changes by 275 feet.

f.. Meteorology

The Lackawaxen River Basin has a temperate Northeast Atlantic Coast climate that is characterized by frequent changes in temperature and moderate amounts of precipitation. The area is subject to precipitation from normal, rainfall, thunderstorms, heavy rains associated with hurricanes, and snowfall.

g. Temperatures

The mean annual temperature in the Lackawaxen Basin is about 50° F. The range of mean monthly temperatures varies from about 72° F in July to about 28° F in both January and February. The average frost-free period is about 130 days per year.

h. Precipitation

The mean monthly precipitation varies from a minimum of 2.31 inches in January to a maximum of 5.59 inches in June, as represented by the past six years at Prompton, Pennsylvania. The recorded precipitation values for each month of the year vary widely as shown by the precipitation table. This table lists monthly precipitation as recorded by the Prompton U.S. Weather Bureau Station. (See Table 2-1).

i. Snowfall

The average annual depth of snowfall tends to increase with elevation of the basin. The average annual snowfall, as recorded at the Weather Bureau at Prompton Lake for 7 years is a record of about 53 inches.

j. Wind Data

There is little information concerning winds in the location of the Prompton Dam and Reservoir. There are, however, limited records at Allentown, Pa.; Reading, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.; Newark, N. J. and Binghamton, N. Y., which illustrate regional wind characteristics. These locations surround and are all within 100 miles of the dam. The prevailing direction depends to a great extent on the local topography and the adjacent mountains, which shield the reservoir from winds blowing from a significant portion of the compass. The records at Allentown, substantiated by those at Binghamton, Scranton and Newark, indicate that winds from the western quadrant occur about 40 per cent of the time. Therefore, it is assumed that northwesterly or westerly winds are the prevailing winds for this region. The Weather Bureau at Allentown has indicated that sustained velocities of 55 m.p.h. have been recorded.

2.04 Treatments Required

a. Plantings

Plantings accomplished in the project area will be provided

TABLE 2-1
PRECIPITATION IN INCHES *
 FOR PROMPTON LAKE -- 1968-1973

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Mean
January	2.94	2.06	0.88	2.32	1.66	4.05	2.31
February	0.30	1.59	2.41	4.43	3.98	1.49	2.36
March	3.35	1.74	3.63	3.24	3.64	1.95	2.92
April	3.13	3.72	4.07	1.11	4.00	6.16	3.70
May	7.77	2.27	3.62	3.32	5.57	5.88	4.74
June	4.21	9.05	1.71	1.19	9.43	7.92	5.59
July	0.68	5.95	3.55	5.61	2.08	3.87	3.62
August	3.48	2.52	3.62	6.94	3.72	4.20	4.08
September	5.64	1.11	2.74	2.74	2.06	3.02	2.86
October	2.93	1.95	3.08	1.93	3.15	2.83	2.61
November	4.56	5.24	2.68	4.82	8.41	2.88	5.14
December	3.01	5.39	3.59	3.94	5.52	6.35	4.29

* Source: NOAA, U.S. Weather Bureau

in accordance with guidelines including ER 1165-2-2 (6 March 67), related to aesthetic, ecological, and/or recreational value.

b. Pest and Disease Control

All herbicides, fungicides, insecticides-and other pesticides used shall be in accordance with the recommendations of the Federal Committee on Pest Control as set forth to meet those standards required by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency. Other guidelines will include ER 1130-2-332 (1 Nov 71)

Purpose: To prevent infestations of insects and disease, cyclic buildup and migration of rodents, and trespass of livestock, which might jeopardize the recreation and related multiple use benefits of forest and vegetative cover.

Prevention: For plantings, plant species which are the least susceptible to pest attack will be selected. Only plants and seeds certified free of insect and disease will be assured by a conscientious biological control program which will include fertilization, weed control, pruning, thinning, cull tree removal, and adequate fencing.

Maintenance of existing fences and installation of new fences will be a Corps of Engineers' responsibility. In camping areas lantern hangers will be strategically installed to prevent lantern scalds on existing trees.

Detection: Inspection of plant cover on the Public use areas is made by the Park foreman as deemed necessary to detect plant pest infestations. In addition, reservoir personnel will inform the Park foreman of any indication of a plant pest problem.

Plant Pest Reports: Reporting of a plant pest problem by the Corps is accomplished by a Surveillance Report. A copy will be sent to the resident Engineer and the Project Operations Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia district. A federal review of the pesticide usages of all Federal agencies and pesticide projects supported in any

part by Federal funds is required. To meet this requirement, and to maintain the data necessary to insure safe usage and effective selection of pesticides and economical management of installation pest control programs, DOD Instruction No. 4150.7 requires regular submission of pest control usage data on DD Form 1532.

Ureabor is used to combat weed growth at the project area. This U.S. Borax product is extremely effective, and is approved by the Environmental Protection Agency. All pest problems found at Prompton Lake will be coordinated with the State District Forester in Scranton. Present usage of this material is limited to 1500 pounds annually on 10 acres and no detrimental results to water areas or desirable vegetation has been noted.

Specific pest problems in the area are the blight caused by the Gypsy Moth, and the fungus, *Nectria coccinea*, that attacks the American Beech.

All spraying of areas with insecticides to prevent the above are done by the state on a priority system. Prompton is not in the highest priority, and because of the lack of funds the area has not yet been sprayed for either problem.

SECTION III

FIRE PLAN

3.01 Purpose

An effective fire control organization is mandatory to protect the aesthetic and capital improvement value of the Reservoir Area.

3.02 Fire History and Prevention

No major fires of any kind have occurred within the park boundaries, and fire prevention signs have been posted in appropriate places to educate the public. The incidence of forest fires in the Northeast region of the United States is minimized by climatic and forestation characteristics. The predominantly deciduous woods around Prompton Lake are not conducive to a raging crown fire, so spectacular and so destructive because the frequency of rain and high humidity levels tend to keep the woods moist and difficult to burn. The high moisture level encourages bacterial action which minimizes accumulations of forest floor tinder. The result of these natural characteristics is to contain forest fires generally to a brush or field fire category in this region.

3.03 Hazards and Their Reduction

In the Eastern United States forest fires are most often caused by man. Except in picnic and camping areas no fires are permitted in the project area. During extremely dry seasons the grass fields along the roads both within and around the park constitute a definite hazard. The use of controlled burning in extreme cases will reduce the hazard. The lack of personnel at the Park during night time hours can be remedied by patrols around the project area, at those times when the park is closed.

3.04 Presuppression

a. Organization

The size of the fire and any other fires within the Forestry District determine the amount of men and material that will be used to extinguish it. Because of this the coordinator of fire fighting forces (fire boss) is not a specifically appointed person, but rather that person who has the most authority within the group assembled. For example, small fires that can be controlled and extinguished by the park personnel would have the Park Foreman in the role of fire boss; however, should the Foreman ask for assistance from the Bureau of Forestry, the representative of the Forestry District would become fire boss. The fire boss' responsibilities shall include:

1. Preparation of a fire plan and a personnel and equipment roster which will insure the most effective use of available resources.
2. Directing and coordinating of suppression until the fire is dead out.
3. Checking on and initiating action for the safety of personnel and public.
4. Inspecting and being personally familiar with critical and potential problem areas.
5. Being familiar with land area with respect to fire barriers and water sources.
6. Notify the State Forester of the extent of fire damage within three (3) days to permit timely formulation of rehabilitation plans when necessary for site protection.

The regular fire-fighting crew should receive fire training each year. The Park Foreman will be responsible for fire training.

b. Equipment

Equipment presently available at the Park Office consists of:

3 Back tanks

3 Shovels

1 Brush hook	1 Mattock
2 Axes	1 Pick
4 Fire rakes	1 Portable Radio
1 Pick-up truck with radio able to contact the Forestry Department (151.75 KC)	

a 250 gallon spray tank is located at the Corps' Service building and is available in emergencies (253-0198).

3.05 Suppression

Fires will be reported to the Park supervisors, the Forest Inspector on call, and the Prompton Fire Department (253-9830, 1699).

Dispatch of men and equipment to the fire will be the responsibility of the fire boss or his designee.

Upon arrival at the fire, the fire boss will "size-up" the conditions, and the method of suppression will be the type believed necessary to bring the fire under control in the shortest time. Containing the fire may consist of the application of water, the use of mechanical equipment to construct a fire line, and the use of hand equipment. Mopping-up operations will consist of using back-pack pumps and hand tools to extinguish small fires burning within the burned off area, and surveillance of the area for twenty-four (24) hours following the fire or determination that no fire exists, whichever occurs first.

a. Personnel to be contacted by the Forest Inspector on call are: *

District Forester	Manuel Gordon	Office	344-3932* 344-1119
Assistant District Forester	David A. Roche	Residence	823-4714
Service Forester	Anthony D. Santoli	"	823-4714
Service Forester	Carmen B. Mazzoti	"	945-5687
Forest Inspector	John F. Wargo	"	489-0182
Forest Inspector	William F. Lesh	"	342-9034
Forest Inspector	Alex Meholic	"	876-1032
Forest Inspector	John Ligl	"	489-3922
Forest Inspector	Frank J. Nocito	"	655-1165
Special Operator	Vincent J. Lorent	"	489-7370
Local Fire Co.	Prompton Fire Dept.		253-9830

* All persons listed here may be contacted through the office phone during the day. All other phone numbers are to be used at night time only. All numbers are current as of November 1973. All numbers are within the 717 area code.

b. Medical Help to be Called

The Forester or Inspector will call a doctor, and if necessary an ambulance. He will also alert the local hospital.

Names and Telephones for the above are:

1. Doctors:

Henry C. Diriam	-	253-1840
H. J. Koch	-	253-0462
Emil T. Nelson	-	253-3741

2. Ambulances:

Shifler - Waymart	-	488-6400
Jenkins - Waymart	-	488-6100

3. Hospital:

Wayne County Memorial - 253-1300

The fire boss will contact the Park Superintendent immediately at:

Office	-	945-3239
Residence	-	945-5010

Forest Accessibility

There is presently no access to the east bank for fire control vehicles. Construction of a fire trail has been discussed in Section I as secondary utilization for hiking access to camping areas. The trail is to be wide enough to admit four wheel drive vehicles for both fire work and pit toilet maintenance. During construction of the trail the State Regional Forester should be consulted for location and construction details.

SECTION IV

FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.01 Aquatic Species

Prompton Lake has a wide variety of fish, ranging from non-sporting fish such as Calico Bass to game fish such as trout. The majority of fishing is done in the lake, but waters both up and downstream of the lake are used by fishermen. The lake has been stocked twice since its inception. The stocking occurred in 1960 and 1961 and was accomplished by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. Restocking has not become necessary yet. Species found at Prompton Lake are:

<u>GENERIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
Ambloplites rupestris	Rock Bass
Anguilla rostrata	American Eel
Catostomus commersatii	White Sucker
Esox Lucius	Pike
Esox masquinongy	Muskellunge
Esox niger	Pickrel
Ictalurus spp.	Bullhead
Micropterus dolomieu	Small-mouth Bass
Micropterus salmoides	Large-mouth Bass
Perca flavescens	Yellow Perch
Pomoxis spp.	Crappie
Salmo gairdneri	Rainbow Trout

4.02 Water Quality

Water quality within the lake is checked weekly by the Park Foreman to make sure it is kept within acceptable State recreation standards of 200 mpn/100 ml of fecal coliform or less, due to the swimming area located on the lake. To date fecal coliform has not exceeded 10mpn/100 ml.

4.03 Clearing

The project area was cleared as follows:

Zone 1. Elevation 1120 and below: All buildings, floatable structures, timber, floatable debris, downed timber, trash and fences or floatable construction were removed.

Zone 2. Elevation 1120 to 1128: Completely cleared of timber and buildings. All structures completely removed.

Zone 3. Elevation 1131: All debris removed. Downed timber less than four inches in diameter at the butt and less than eight feet long was left in place. Floatable buildings and structures have been removed. Foundations were demolished to grade and excavations filled.

Zone 4. Elevations 1131 to 1205: All floatable buildings and structures were removed and foundations demolished to grade. All excavations were filled. Any future clearing will be done by the State park foreman.

The clearing of the area has benefited those who use the park by opening up the 5 miles of shoreline at the lake to recreation. The clearing below the recreation pool insures against damage to boats, injury to people, or pool contamination from inundated sewage or trapped debris and vegetation.

4.04 Water Level Fluctuation

The waters at Prompton Lake rise approximately 5 feet above the recreation pool level of 1125 feet every spring and lowers approximately 5 feet below the recreation pool every fall and winter. The spring rise introduces additional fish from upstream into the northern end of the lake.

This fluctuation in the recreation pool level does not affect the swimming area, ⁽¹⁾ or the boating area, as both facilities have been planned to accommodate this change in water level.

4.05 Aquatic Weeds

Weed growth occur primarily at the northern end of the lake. Six species of aquatic weeds are found here. All easily limited and controlled by the use of copper sulfate, they are:

<u>GENERIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
Algae spirogyra	Algae
Brasoria schreberi	Watershield
Myriophyllum exalbescens	Milfoil
Nuphar luteum	Spatterdock
Utricularis spp.	Bladderwort
Vallisneria spp.	Tape Grass

1. While the existing beach is totally inundated a grass beach uphill is used by bathers. State Park personnel restrict swimmers under moderate flood conditions and close the facility if the rise in water level is exaggerated. Beach renovations discussed in Section I are designed to significantly reduce the problem.

4.06 Terrestrial Species

The large amount of wildlife living in the area around the lake occurs because the region is characterized by open farmland and wooded areas which provide sufficient habitat to support the wildlife populations including deer. Hunting season starts in late September and continues until early February. Wildlife species managed at the project by the Pennsylvania Game Commission include:

<u>GENERIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
Castor canadensis	Beaver
Didelphis marsupialis	Opossum
Lepus americanus	Snowshoe Rabbit
Lutra canadensis	Otter
Mephitis mephitis (hudsonica)	Striped Skunk
Mustela frenata	Longtailed Weasel
Mustela vison	Mink
Odocoileus virginianus	Whitetail Deer
Ondatra zibethicus	Muskrat
Procyon lotor	Raccoon
Sylvilagus floridanus	Eastern Cotton-tail Rabbit
Tamias striatus	Chipmunk
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	Red Squirrel
Urocyon cumereoargentos	Gray Fox
Ursus (enarctos) americanus	Black Bear
Vulpes fulva	Red Fox
Bonasa umbellus	Ruffed Grouse
Bubo virginianus	Great Horned Owl
Phasianus colchicus	Ringneck Pheasant
Philohela minor	American Woodcock

4.07 Forest Management Effects on Wildlife and Adequacy of Lands Allocated to Wildlife

The project area lands are minimal and do not require wildlife management. The lands held by the Corps of Engineers, coupled with those lands held by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, are quite adequate to support the wildlife living in the area. The only management from the Pennsylvania Game Commission comes during hunting season in the form of patrols.

4.08 Designation of Hunting Areas

Hunting is allowed from late September to early February along the eastern bank of the Lake to the limit of Commonwealth land and on the northwest side of the Lake to the limit of Commonwealth land.

4.09 Hunter Access

Hunters must enter all land on foot and leave their vehicles along the road (PA Route 170).

4.10 Ecological Relationships and Impacts

Since there has been surge demand by area hunters for increased project area usage, the ecological relationships remain stable with small chance of ecological imbalance. The hunting allowed within the park keeps animal populations at levels proportionate to available natural food supplies. Small game animals control their own populations in direct response to available habitat. State Game Commission personnel monitor the habitat conditions constantly and recommend hunter restrictions or habitat improvements deemed necessary to maintain the ecosystem.

SECTION V.

PROJECT SAFETY PLAN

5.01 Purpose

The purpose of this Project Safety Plan is to indentify common recurring hazards or potential unsafe conditions in each major phase or area of operation. Such areas include maintenance, public use, visitor protection, equipment operation, and office operations.

5.02 Visitor Safety

a. Park Areas

Picnicking and camping areas will receive very close and frequent attention for hazards that are likely to cause mishap or injury. The following land hazards will either be prevented when possible or corrected:

(1) Dead limbs and trees that could create a hazard, and poisonous plants will continue to be removed. Poison ivy will be removed with the use of herbicides conforming to ER 1130-2-332. All containers of herbicides or other poisonous substances will be removed from public use areas and buried. All such materials will be procured on an as-needed basis and will not be stocked at the project.

- (2) If potable water is made available for future public consumption the water supply will be sampled by the Pennsylvania Dept. of Environmental Resources or State Board of Health for analysis.
- (3) All walkways will have tripping hazards removed. Stairs will be provided with handrails where needed. Walkways and stairs will be free from mud, ice, snow, grease, or any other substance or obstruction which would render them unsafe to persons using them.
- (4) Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, will be properly enforced to insure maximum safety for the lake user.
- (5) Danger areas will be posted with appropriate signs conspicuously placed and/or barricaded.
- (6) Fire prevention is covered in detail in SECTION III. Section III details three major areas of fire protection.
- (7) Bulletin boards for the park will have a listing of all area emergency phone numbers. Telephones will be kept in good working order. Normally, transportation to medical treatment will be accomplished by ambulance or by family of the victim. As a last resort, transportation will be provided by Park personnel.
- (8) Adequate toilet facilities will be installed before any area is opened for public use.

All sanitary facilities will continue to be regularly cleaned and disinfected. Insects will be controlled with the use of insecticides prescribed in ER 1130-2-332. Each

facility will be regularly inspected, a minimum of once a day during the recreation season, to assure its sanitary condition.

- (9) All access roads will be properly maintained. Guard-rails will be installed where danger exists of vehicles, not under control, going down steep slopes, or into high density use areas.

Parking areas near embankments will be bounded by barriers to prevent cars from accidentally entering the lake.

All traffic control devices, such as STOP, YIELD, or speed-regulating signs, will be properly maintained and enforced.

- (10) All steps, bridges, handrails, and other constructed objects on trails will continue to be inspected periodically and repaired as needed.
- (11) The indiscriminate disposal of solid waste materials attracts vermin, pollutes waterways, spreads disease, and otherwise contributes to health and safety problems. Therefore, the disposal of any waste material on project lands, except in containers specifically provided for this purpose, is strictly forbidden. Park personnel will make frequent patrols and cooperate with local law enforcement officials in order to see that this provision is strictly enforced.
- (12) The danger from accidental gunshot is high in and near public use areas open to hunting. Therefore, hunting or the carrying of loaded firearms is forbidden within 500 feet of a public access area, a major access road, or a construction area. Such areas will be prominently identified by signs placed so as to be easily seen by hunters about to enter them.

b. Water Areas

(1) The swimming beach will continue to be adequately buoyed and posted. All obstructions will be removed from the beach area; "No Boat" buoys will be installed to restrict boats. The water at the swimming beach will continue to be periodically tested for purity during the months of April through September.

Swimming at areas other than prepared beaches will not be allowed. Resuscitators will be available at the project, and personnel will be trained in their use. One resuscitator should be kept at the beach.

(2) Launching ramps will be free of obstructions. No swimming, wading, or fishing will be permitted in the area. Driftwood will be promptly removed.

(3) Aids to navigation will be installed at appropriate points. Bridge pilings at the north end of the lake will be marked with day buoys, or other suitable material. "No Wake" buoys will be installed at launching ramps, and elsewhere as needed.

(4) Ring buoys will be installed in heavy use areas such as the boat launch and beach areas. These life preservers will be inspected at least monthly for vandalism, tangled lines, or other misuse. One ring buoy with 50 feet of line and one life preserver will be carried in the vehicle of the park foreman at all times to be used in emergency rescue operations.

(5) Emergency situations, such as missing persons, drownings, and accidents, will be handled by the Sheriff of Wayne County. He will be notified immediately and will be in charge of required actions. (Tel: 253-2641).

(6) Safe boating is a joint responsibility of Governmental units, boat manufacturers, and the boating public. In order to effectively carry out the Government's role in boating safety, there should be a maximum of cooperation and coordination between State Park personnel and State Boating

Law Administrator's Office personnel. State boating safety programs shall be publicized to the maximum extent possible. Corps representatives will attend coordination meetings with State personnel when necessary in order to thoroughly familiarize themselves with current State boating safety programs. Park personnel who have frequent opportunities to deal with the public shall be familiar with all current State boating laws and regulations and shall be prepared to explain them to project visitors.

- (7) When slippery conditions exist at boat ramps due to algae growth or other conditions, signs shall be placed in prominent positions to warn visitors of the hazards involved. Signs shall also be placed at each boat ramp requiring all passengers to disembark from the vehicle prior to launching or recovering a boat.

5.03 Employee Safety

All operations and maintenance work will be performed in absolute compliance with the provisions of EM 385-1-1, dated 1 March 67. Supervisors will be responsible for assuring compliance and project personnel will receive safety training.

The following areas of safety hazards will be considered:

- a. All hand tools will be kept in good condition and used only for the purpose for which designed.
- b. All personnel will wear protective headgear when danger of head injury exists. Visitors will be furnished and required to wear protective headgear at all designated hard hat areas.
- c. Protective eye goggles will be worn by all personnel when operating any machinery from which particles might fly, e. g., grinder, rip saw, bench saw, chain saw.
- d. Guards or shields may not be removed from any equipment which originally was equipped with such protective devices.
- e. Painting, spraying, or any handling of open vaporous substances will be done only in well-ventilated areas or out-of-doors. Protective breathing equipment will also be used as needed.

f. Appropriate fire extinguishers will be conspicuously located in all buildings and will be checked monthly to insure proper working condition. All maintenance personnel will be instructed in the use of these fire extinguishers.

g. All flammable materials and substances will be stored only in the storage building for flammable materials. All containers of flammable materials will be colored red and will be conspicuously labeled.

h. All electrical outlets will be the three-conductor type. The third or ground wire may not be removed from any electrical cord.

i. All vehicles will be maintained in good repair and operated in a safe manner.

j. Corps vehicles will not be operated when conditions are such that either Corps personnel or vehicles may be endangered, except as required by emergency conditions.

"Slow Moving Vehicle" symbols or signs and flashing lights will be displayed on all equipment not able to maintain normal traffic speed on public highways. Rear-view mirrors will also be installed on this equipment.

Danger or warning signal devices may not be disconnected except when making necessary repairs. Warning signals will include, but not be limited to, back-up horns, flasher lights, and pressure gauges.

k. All equipment used in operation and maintenance work will be equipped in conformance with requirements of EM 385-1-1.

l. The Administration Building and all maintenance buildings will be kept clean and in neat order.

m. First aid kits will be placed in vehicles, boats, and major buildings. They will be readily accessible and will be checked every two months to insure availability of necessary materials.

n. Local emergency numbers will be conspicuously posted at the phone in the administration/maintenance building.

SECTION VI

COSTS

- 6.01 The costs outlined below reflect additional operational and staffing requirements resulting from both the recreational facilities development program and the need for new maintenance responsibilities. The costs will rise slowly, in proportion to the development program, until they reach the level indicated below. Since, responsibility for operation and maintenance of recreational facilities lies with the Commonwealth the new costs will be borne by them.

a. Staff

1 - Park Ranger	\$ 7,000.00
1 - Security Officer	<u>7,000.00</u>
Annual Cost	\$ 14,000.00

b. Equipment

1 - 4 wheel drive vehicle	\$ 4,000.00
4 units resuscitation equipment (in vehicle, at beach and boat launching areas and Corps office)	1,000.00
5 units Walkie-Talkie communications equipment (in vehicle, at beach and boat launching areas and both Corps and State Park Offices)	500.00
1 - Maintenance Building	<u>5,000.00</u>
Initial Cost	\$ 10,500.00

SECTION VII

COOPERATING AGENCIES

The preparation of this supplement to the Master Plan has been coordinated with the following agencies:

1. Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources
 - a. Bureau of State Parks
 - b. Bureau of Resources Programming
 - c. Bureau of Forestry
 - d. Bureau of Water Quality Analysis
2. Pennsylvania Game Commission
3. Pennsylvania Fish Commission
4. Pennsylvania State Police
5. Prompton Fire and Police Departments
6. United States Soil Conservation Service (Honesdale, Pa)
7. NOAA U.S. Weather Service
8. OCE Safety Office (Washington D. C.) DAEN-SO

Continued and flexible coordination between Corps and these agencies will benefit the project area, and is mandatory for proper regional relationships and integration of the project into the social and economic fabric. **This supplement reflects the comments recieved from the Commonwealth agencies in their review of the draft. Refer to letters following. Tacit approval by the Commonwealth of the managerial plans presented herein is assumed. Commonwealth plans required as part of the lease documents are being requested by Real Estate Division and will be included in this design memorandum upon receipt.** *

APPENDIX A
CORRESPONDENCE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

P. O. Box 1467
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

In reply refer to
RM-R
Your reply NAPEN-E

November 21, 1973

Mr. Worth D. Phillips
Chief, Engineering Division
Department of the Army
Philadelphia District
Corps of Engineers
Custom House-2 D & Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Phillips:

This is to confirm the telephone conversation of November 16, 1973, with Mr. Jeff Radley of your Office.

This Bureau requested of Mr. Radley, and received his concurrence, for extension of the review time for the Draft Review, Resource Management Supplement for the Masterplan, Prompton Lake Project, from November 30, 1973, to December 14, 1973. This is desired so that review and comments can also be received from the Fish and Game Commissions and this Department's Bureaus of Forestry and State Parks.

I appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

S. E. Kyle for

V. M. Beard, Director
Bureau of Resources Programming

A-1

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

P. O. Box 1467
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

In reply refer to
RM-R

December 20, 1973

Mr. Worth D. Phillips
Chief, Engineering Division
Department of the Army
Philadelphia District
Corps of Engineers
Custom House - 2 D & Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Phillips:

This is in response to your letter of November 14, 1973, requesting review and comments of the draft copy of the Resource Management Supplement to the Masterplan for Prompton State Park.

We thank you, again, for allowing us the extension of review time so that input could be received from the other affected Commonwealth Agencies. The comments being forwarded to you for consideration are indicated on the attached maps, comments received from the Fish Commission and this Department's Bureau of Forestry. In addition, the following comments are a composite of the Game Commission and this Department's Bureaus' of State Parks and Resources Programming:

In general the report indicates a lack of coordination between the Corps of Engineers and this Department concerning understanding and knowledge of our policies, directives and guideline practices in the planning and management of Prompton State Park. There are many items in the report which misquote the Department's management practices.

Section I - Project Resource Management Plan:

Page v - Introduction - 3rd paragraph - Location and Accessibility:
Should indicate size of watershed and general characteristic of watershed.

A-2

Page 1-3 - First full paragraph, last sentence: What does the sentence mean?

Page 1-4 - Second paragraph: Should also indicate that visitation to the Park will increase as a result of improvements contemplated.
Fourth paragraph: Design Load of 2147: Should be related to the resource capacity of this State Park so as not to degrade the resource.

Page 1-5 - First paragraph: The Bursley's Formula is not a valid means by which to establish visitation estimate. This Department no longer uses this formula.

Page 1-6 - Next to last paragraph: Fishing is an activity for which population (use) can be expected and anticipated use should be shown.

Page 1-7 and 1-8 - Chart heading should read 'Criteria is from the Pennsylvania State Park Planning Guidelines.'

Page 1-10 - First paragraph: Should read Bureau of State Parks.

Page 1-15 - First paragraph: Should read ... under Commonwealth jurisdiction regulated by the Department of Environmental Resources.

Page 1-22 - First full paragraph: The Park Foreman is not responsible for enforcing State Laws concerning hunting and fishing.
Second, third and fourth paragraphs: Discussion with the Bureau of State Parks is necessary to clarify administration at Prompton before such statements concerning manpower needs and responsibilities are included in this supplement.

Page 1-23 - First full paragraph: Pest control is administered through the Central Office and Region #4 Office of the Bureau of State Parks.
Last sentence: The use of copper sulfate must comply with the Fish Commission regulations and should be so noted.

Section I of this report should consider the handicapped visitors and their needs, sufficient drinking water facilities if improvements are necessary and the compatability of this supplement and masterplan to "Outdoor Recreation Horizons"; the Department's Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Section II - Forest Management Plan:

Where does this section address itself to a Forest Management Plan?

Section IV - Fish & Wildlife Management Plan:

Page 4-2 - Paragraph 4.05, second sentence, is most difficult to believe. CuSO_4 concentrations upward to 40 ppm would be required.

Mr. Worth D. Phillips

-3-

December 20, 1973

A required permit for application of aquatic herbicides in Pennsylvania waters through the joint review of Pennsylvania Fish Commission usually allows a maximum of 1 ppm CuSO_4 concentration. CuSO_4 is not recommended for destroying those weeds which have floating leaves, i.e., Watershield and Spadderdock.

Section VII - Cooperating Agencies:

The Cooperating Agencies should be listed as follows:

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources

1. Bureau of State Parks
2. Bureau of Resources Programming
3. Bureau of Water Quality Management
4. Bureau of Forestry

Pennsylvania Game Commission

Pennsylvania Fish Commission

United States Soil Conservation Service (Honesdale, Pennsylvania)

Sincerely yours,

S. E. Kyle for

V. M. Beard, Director
Bureau of Resources Programming

Attachments

December 7, 1973

SUBJECT: Prompton Lake, Wayne County
Design Memorandum No. 9A
Supplement No. 1 to the Master Plan
Recreation-Resource Management

TO: George E. Fogg, Chief
Division of Outdoor Recreation
Department of Environmental Resources

FROM: Jack G. Miller, Chief
Fisheries Environmental Services
Pennsylvania Fish Commission

Jack G. Miller

This is a poorly written report which contains some incorrect information, and there are some omissions which should be taken care of.

Page 1-9, Chart 1-2

Their visitation includes upstream and downstream fishing but no lake fishing. Although lake fishing pressure is not high, perhaps 5,000 man-days, it should be included.

Page 1-23, Section 1.11

The use of copper sulfate to control algae is mentioned as being acceptable to the Commonwealth and implies it carries the recommendation of the "State Fish Commission". This is completely untrue, in fact the Pennsylvania Fish Commission has objected to the use of copper sulfate in this body of water on several occasions and still does object to its use here.

The fact that the copper sulfate is being or has been applied contrary to the laws of the Commonwealth has been disregarded by COE. The Clean Streams Law of Pennsylvania, Article IV, and the Pennsylvania Fish Laws, Chapter VIII, both prohibit the introduction into the waters of the Commonwealth of any material that could be deleterious to aquatic life or water uses without a permit. This permit, obtained from the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, has never been obtained or even requested by the Corps of Engineers.

On pages 4-2 and 4-3 COE lists algae and five other species of aquatic plants which they claim to be controlling with copper sulfate. According to all available literature, only algae of those listed can be controlled with copper sulfate. The generic name for watershield is misspelled and should be Brasenia.

The Pennsylvania Fish Commission objects to the use of copper sulfate in a lake or stream because it is very harmful to the plankton, the small plants and animals that form the base for the food chain. Desirable fishing cannot be maintained with indiscriminate use of this substance or any other weed control chemical.

Page 4-1, Section 4.01

The generic name of the rock bass and white sucker are misspelled. Also, several species were omitted from the list such as the bluegill, pumpkinseed and walleye.

They state the lake has only been stocked once since its inception. This is incorrect as the Fish and Wildlife Service stocked rainbow trout in 1960 and 1961 in Prompton Lake.

The reason Prompton has not been stocked and otherwise managed is due to the use of copper sulfate, the water level fluctuations and the fact that the dam is to be enlarged, which could mean draining the lake.

Page 4.1, Section 4.02

We do not understand what is meant by 200 ppm fecal or 10 ppm fecal. Fecal coliform are normally reported as the colony count per milliliter of sample water. As reported here in ppm fecal, it has no meaning that we are aware of. Two hundred ppm fecal would mean 200 pounds of fecal material for each 133,690⁺ gallons of water.

Page 4-4, Section 4.10

It has been our belief that the objective of fish or wildlife management was to establish a stable ecological relationship between all plants and animals involved, including man. This paragraph implies that the absence of management is better to achieve this relationship.

Future Development

The possible inclusion of several fishing piers should be included in the future plans. At least one of these should be designed and built to accommodate physically handicapped persons.

JCM:dms

cc: Wilbert Hobbs
Robert Hesser
Dave Daniels

In reply refer to
RM-F
DO
December 5, 1973

SUBJECT: Supplement to the Master Plan --
Prompton Lake Project

TO: George F. Fogg, Chief
Division of Outdoor Recreation
Bureau of Resources Programming - DER

FROM: Samuel S. Cobb, Director
Bureau of Forestry

Responding to your request of November 16th for review and comment on the above subject material, I am listing below the comments which have been provided to me by individuals in the Bureau of Forestry who have reviewed the material.

1) The Forest Management Plan should be expanded to indicate the silvicultural treatments which would improve species composition, longevity and aesthetic values.

2) As a general comment I would state that Forest Management Plans should be developed for all of the State Parks where there are extensive areas of forested land on which there are no immediately foreseeable development.

A park which I am quite familiar with that falls into this category would be Ricketts Glen. While it is not my feeling that Forest Management Plans should be directed at a timber management program primarily designed to produce a flow of wood products, such plans should be devised for timber harvesting operations where wildlife, public safety, fire and insect control and certain aesthetic factors require such operations.

3) We are intrigued by the estimated cost of \$90,000 for a fire trail at the Prompton Lake Project. Is this trail to be a fully developed road, or a simple fire break such as we often use in connection with fire protection for developed areas?

SSC/and
cc: Deputy Secretary C. H. McConnell

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

2115 North Fifth Street
Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania 18360
Telephone: 421-5220

September 25, 1973

Department of the Army
Philadelphia District
Corps of Engineers
Custom House
2nd and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Attention: Mr. Jeff Radley

Dear Jeff:

Enclosed is the Carbon County Soil Survey and its supplement. You may keep the survey, but I'd like the 1972 supplement of interpretations returned. All of the Beltsville Lake is in Carbon County while only part of the Walters Lake is in Carbon. I am including the portion of this project covered by Monroe County. Attached to the survey map is a key for the soils. The interpretations should be covered in the Carbon County Supplement. The Luzerne County Soils information is available from Omer G. Thrasher, District Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Federal Bldg., Dallas, Pa. 18612. His phone number is CS 717-675-0680.

Should you need assistance with the interpretations or planning of recreational facilities in Monroe or Carbon County, please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,



Lowell W. Edminster
District Conservationist

LWE/jp

Attachments/



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
~~DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES~~
~~XXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXX~~

AS OF JANUARY 19, 1971
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
Box 98
Cressona, Pennsylvania

November 16, 1972

Mr. J. Jeffrey Radley
Custom House
2nd & Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

Dear Mr. Radley:

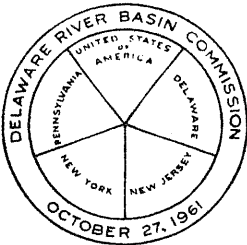
Enclosed is the Environmental Report for the Francis Walter Dam. If there are any questions or if we can be of any further assistance, please contact this office.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Zebian
Robert J. Zebian
Service Forester

FOR: Nevin F. Slusser
District Forester

/bjk
Encl:



JAMES F. WRIGHT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 360
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08603
(609) 883-9500

HEADQUARTERS LOCATION
25 STATE POLICE DRIVE
WEST TRENTON, N. J.

March 9, 1973

Colonel Carroll D. Strider
District Engineer
U. S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia
Custom House
2nd and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Colonel Strider:

This is in reply to a letter from Dr. John A. Burnes of your staff to our Mr. Howlett dated February 13, 1973, requesting an indication of our estimate of need for the water supply storage at Francis E. Walter Dam.

I think the facts as cited in our letter of November 4, 1969, remain valid, except that we now have the additional uncertainty with regard to the development of the Tocks Island Project. If the decision on the Tocks Island Project can be resolved affirmatively, the 1989 date for Francis E. Walter remains a reasonable one for planning purposes.

If, however, a negative decision on Tocks Island were to be reached, the schedule for Francis E. Walter would undoubtedly need to be moved forward. I would recommend that whatever steps are necessary for you to prepare for this possibility be accomplished.

Sincerely,


James F. Wright

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

600 Feller Building, 301 Market Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101

March 7, 1973
Refer to: SP

Mr. J. F. Murphy
Acting Chief, Engineering Division
Department of the Army
Philadelphia District, Corps of Engineers
Custom House - 2nd & Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Murphy:

In response to your letter dated February 16, 1973 concerning the operation and maintenance of recreation facilities at Francis E. Walter Dam this Department's position remains as that which was expressed in Secretary Goddard's letter of October, 1969. As we stated then, we would be pleased to cooperate in regard to the recreation planning but at the present time operational funds are not available.

We would appreciate coordinating with your office in regard to the planning of Lehigh Gorge State Park, the proposed Cultural Arts Center, and your proposed facilities at Francis E. Walter Dam.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Conrad R. Lickel".

Conrad R. Lickel, Director
Bureau of State Parks

APPENDIX B
COST BREAKDOWN

SWIMMING AREAEstimated
Per Cent of
Salvage-
ability

Site Preparation		\$ 5,000.00	0
Asphalt Road	1,700 sq. yd. at	3,400.00	100
(Resurfaced)	\$2.00 sq. yd.		
Asphalt Road	1,900 sq. yd. at	9,500.00	100
(New)	\$5.00 sq. yd.		
Asphalt Pavement	1,250 sq. yd. at	6,250.00	100
at Concession Bldg.	\$5.00 sq. yd.		
Stone Pavement	10,000 sq. yd. at	25,000.00	100
(Parking)	\$2.50 sq. yd.		
New Concession			
Building		16,000.00	100
Roof Extension for		11,000.00	100
Existing Concession			
Building			
Dirt Path	1,800 L. F. at	2,700.00	100
	\$1.50 L. F.		
Railroad Ties	30 at \$30.00 each	900.00	100
Sand	350 sq. yd. at	525.00	0
	\$1.50 sq. yd.		
Trash Cans	13 at \$25.00 each	325.00	100
Toilets ⁽¹⁾	8 at \$600.00 each	4,800.00	100
Picnic Tables	20 at \$200.00 each	4,000.00	100
Fire Rings	26 at \$100.00 each	2,600.00	80
	Sub-Total	\$ 92,000.00	
	15% Contingencies	14,000.00	
	25% EDS & A	26,500.00	
	Total	\$ 132,500.00	

1. May be an operational contract cost, not a purchase.
Note - Costs reflect 1973 price levels.

FIRE TRAIL

			Estimated Per Cent of Salvage- ability
Culvert Crossings	8 at \$2,000.00 each	\$ 16,000.00	100
Trail	15,600 L. F. at \$4.00 L. F.	62,400.00	100
	Sub-Total	\$ 78,400.00	
	15% Contingencies	11,600.00	
	25% EDS & A	22,500.00	
	Total	\$ 112,500.00	

CAMPING
AREA #1

Estimated
PerCent of
Salvage-
ability

Sand	300 sq. yd. at	\$ 450.00	0
Dirt Cul-de-sac	600 L. F. at	2,400.00	100
	\$4.00 L. F.		
Dirt Path	1,800 L. F. at	2,700.00	50
Trash Cans	4 at \$25.00 each	100.00	100
Toilets ⁽¹⁾	4 at \$600.00 each	2,400.00	100
	Sub-Total	\$ 8,050.00	
	15% Contingencies	1,250.00	
	25% EDS & A	2,300.00	
	Total	\$ 11,600.00	

CAMPING
AREA #2

Sand	1,400 sq. yd. at	\$ 2,100.00	0
	\$1.50 sq. yd.		
Dirt cul-de-sac	400 L. F. at	1,600.00	100
	\$4.00 L. F.		
Dirt Path	2,300 L. F. at	3,450.00	50
	\$1.50 L. F.		
Trash Cans	5 at \$25.00 each	125.00	100
Toilets ⁽¹⁾	6 at \$600.00 each	3,600.00	100
Picnic Tables	5 at \$200.00 each	1,000.00	100
Fire Rings	5 at \$100.00 each	500.00	100
	Sub-Total	\$ 12,375.00	
	15% Contingencies	1,825.00	
	25% EDS & A	3,600.00	
	Total	\$ 17,800.00	

1. May be operational contract rather than purchase

<u>CAMPING AREA #3</u>			<u>Estimated Per Cent of Salvage- ability</u>
Dirt Cul-de-sac	550 L. F. at \$4.00 L. F.	\$ 2,200.00	100
Culvert Crossing	1 at \$2,000.00 each	2,000.00	100
Dirt Path	2,300 L. F. at \$1.50 L. F.	3,450.00	50
Trash Cans	5 at \$25.00 each	125.00	100
Toilets ⁽¹⁾	6 at \$600.00 each	3,600.00	100
	Sub-Total	\$ 11,375.00	
	15% Contingencies	1,725.00	
	25% EDS & A	3,400.00	
	Total	\$ 16,500.00	

1. May be operational contract rather than purchase

<u>BOAT LAUNCH AREA #1</u>		<u>Estimated Per Cent of Salvage- ability</u>	
Site Preparation		\$ 2,000.00	0
Stone Pavement	1,400 sq. yd. at	3,500.00	0
(Parking)	\$2.50 sq. yd.		
Concession Bldg.		16,000.00	100
Courtesy Ramp	250 sq. ft. at	2,250.00	0
	\$9.00 sq. ft.		
Boat Lanes	90 sq. yd. at	5,400.00	0
	\$60.00 sq. yd.		
Trash Cans	8 at \$25.00 each	200.00	0
Toilets(1)	2 at \$600.00 each	1,200.00	100
Picnic Tables	11 at \$200.00 each	2,200.00	100
Fire Rings	15 at \$100.00 each	1,500.00	100
Sub-Total		\$ 34,250.00	
15% Contingencies		5,150.00	
25% EDS & A		9,800.00	
Total		\$ 49,200.00	

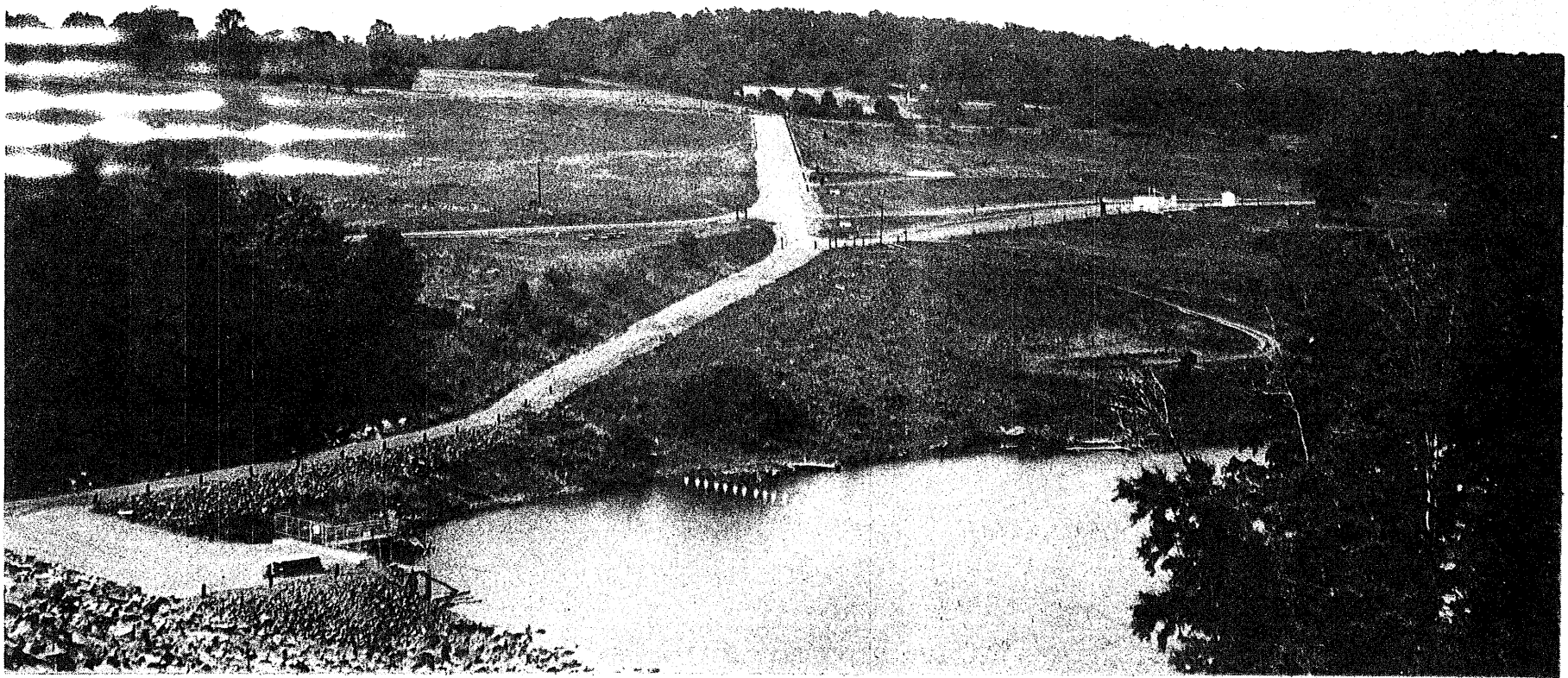
-
1. May be operational contract rather than purchase

<u>BOAT LAUNCH AREA #2</u>			<u>Estimated Per Cent of Salvage- ability</u>
Site Preparation		\$ 10,000.00	0
Stone Pavement	9,800 sq. yd. at \$2.50 sq. yd.	24,500.00	0
Concession Bldg.		16,000.00	100
Boat Lanes	90 sq. yd. at \$60.00 sq. yd.	5,400.00	0
Docking	7,750 sq. ft. at \$ 9.00 sq. ft.	69,975.00	50
Courtesy Ramp	250 sq. ft. at \$ 9.00 sq. ft.	2,250.00	0
Trash Cans	3 at \$25.00 each	75.00	100
Toilets ⁽¹⁾	2 at \$600.00 each	1,200.00	100
Picnic Tables	5 at \$200.00 each	1,000.00	100
Fire Rings	5 at \$100.00 each	500.00	100
	Sub-Total	\$ 130,000.00	
	15% Contingencies	19,100.00	
	25% EDS & A	37,500.00	
	Total	\$ 187,500.00	

1. May be operational contract rather than purchase

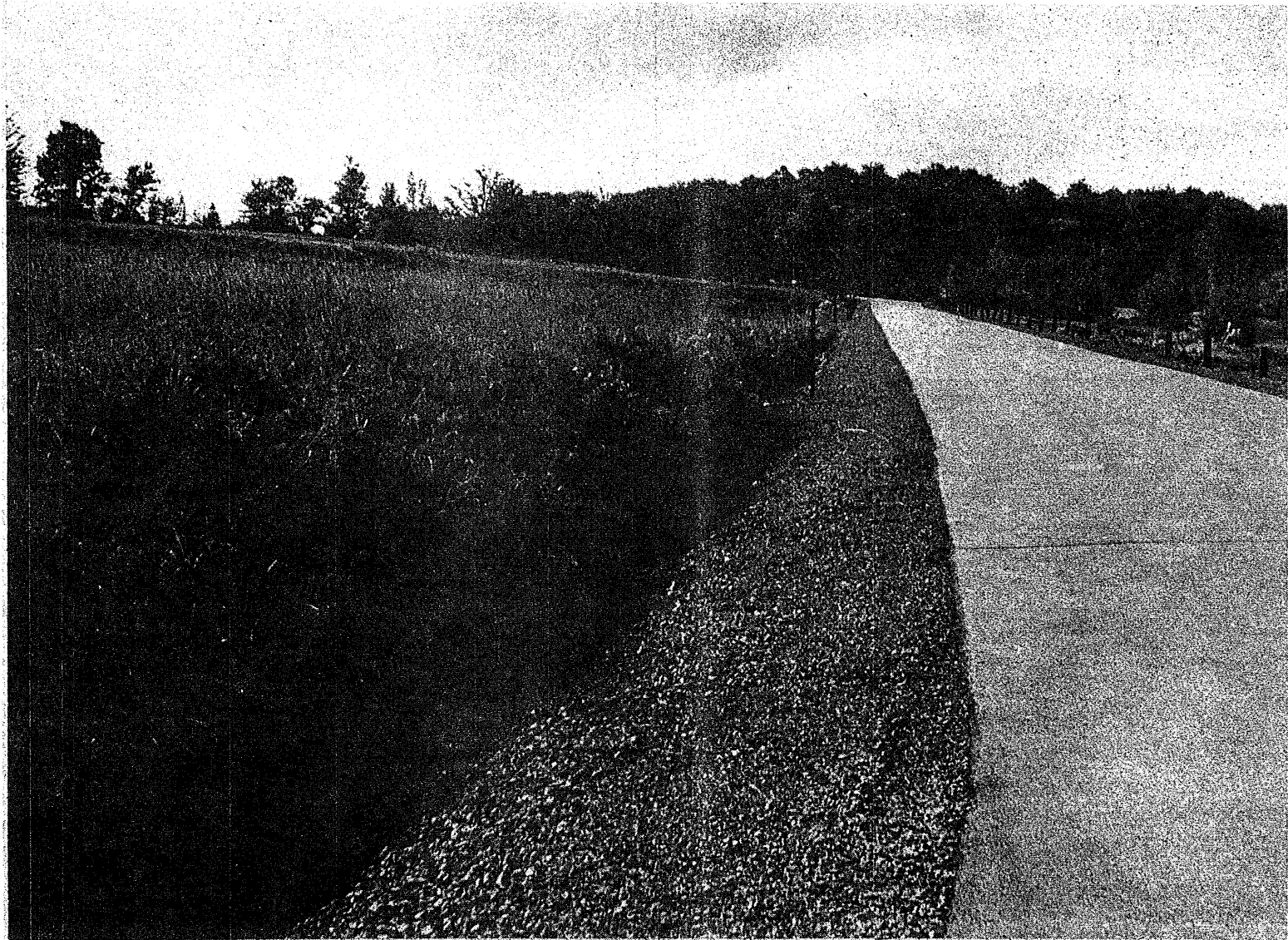
- Notes:
1. Site preparation includes clearing and grubbing and excavation.
 2. No costs are included for providing electric service, water or telephone service to the concession buildings or for general signage in the project area. Electric power is available close to the west bank facilities and the cost of extension to the proposed facilities will be nominal. Water if required can be provided by well, particularly at the swimming area and main boat launching facility. Signs can be constructed by park personnel as the need arises.

PHOTOGRAPHS



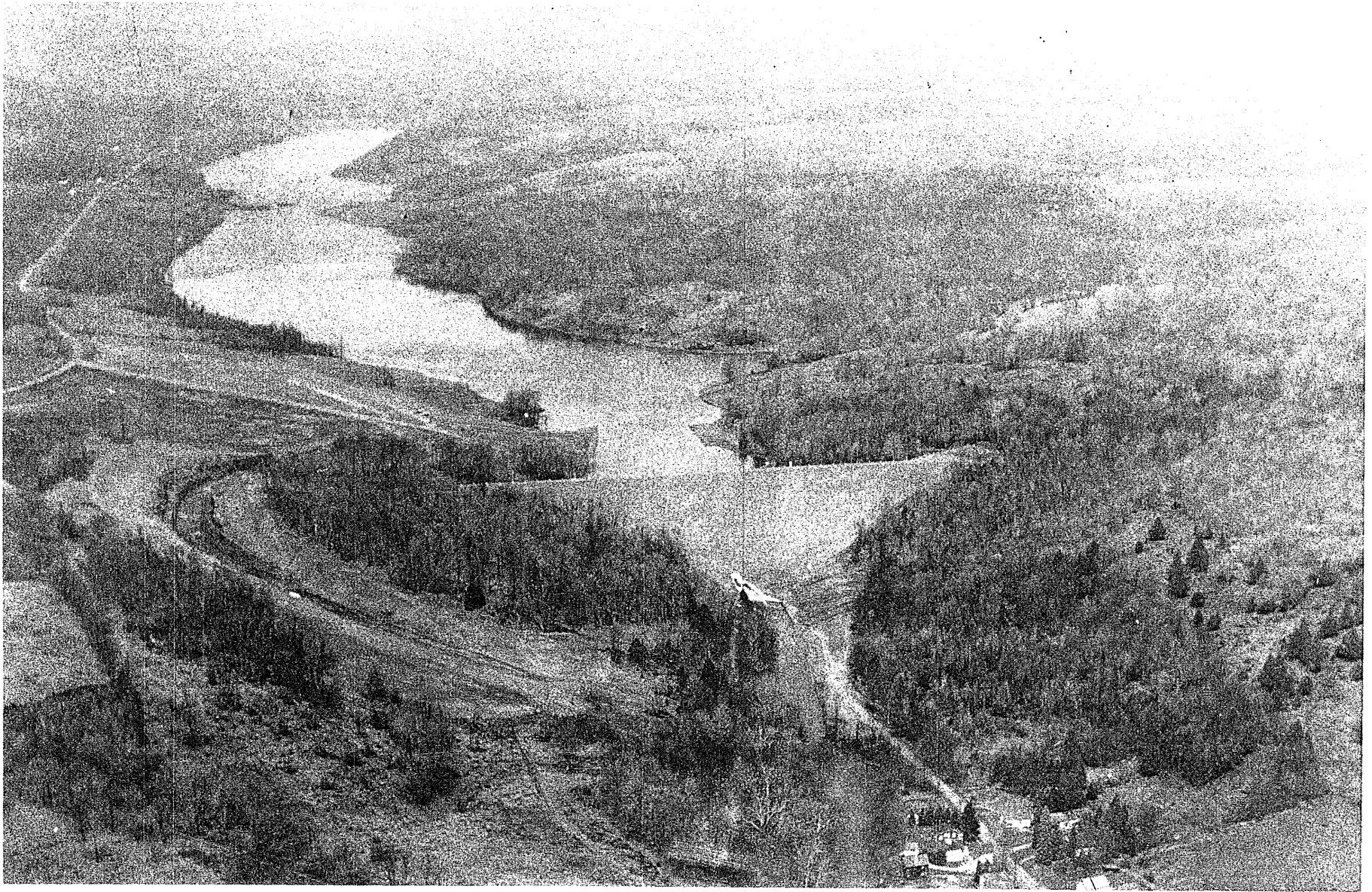
VIEW LOOKING WEST TOWARDS PARK ENTRANCE

PHOTOGRAPH I



DRAINAGE DITCH ALONG ENTRANCE ROAD

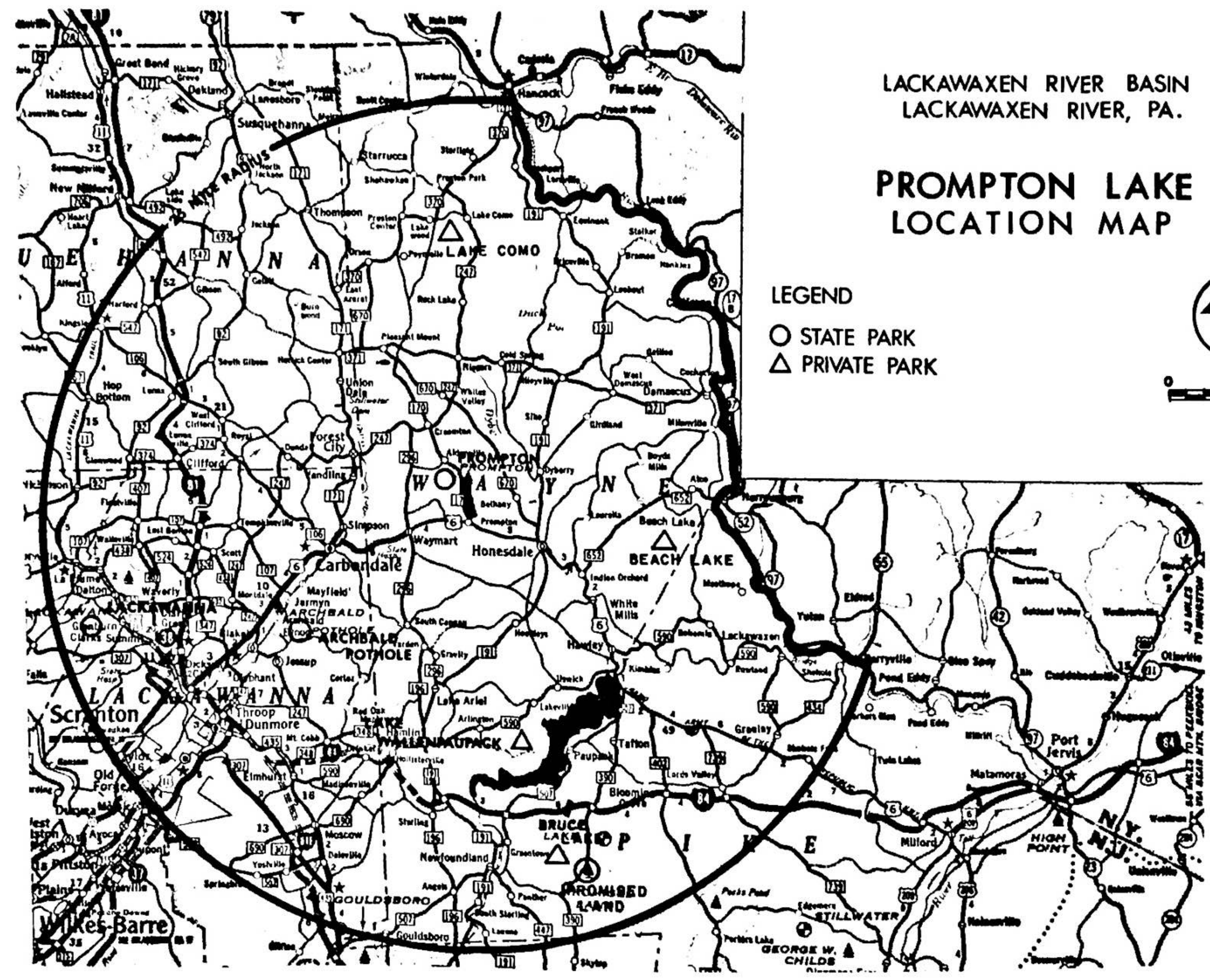
PHOTOGRAPH 2



VIEW OF PROMPTON LAKE LOOKING NORTH

PHOTOGRAPH 3

PLATES



LACKAWAXEN RIVER BASIN
LACKAWAXEN RIVER, PA.

PROMPTON LAKE LOCATION MAP

- LEGEND
○ STATE PARK
△ PRIVATE PARK

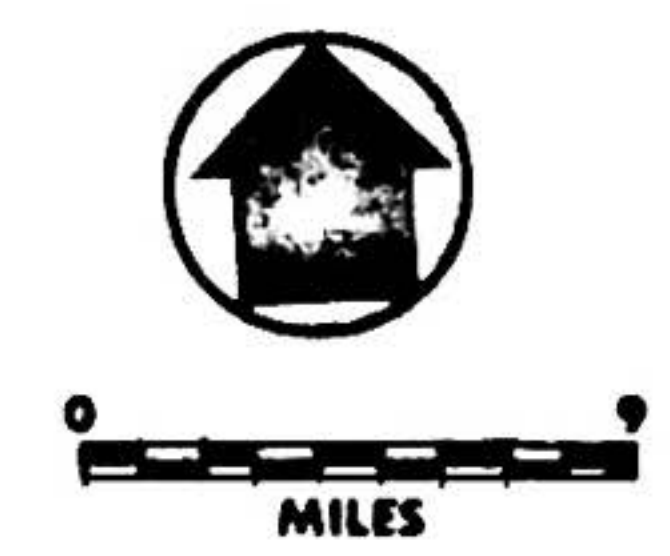
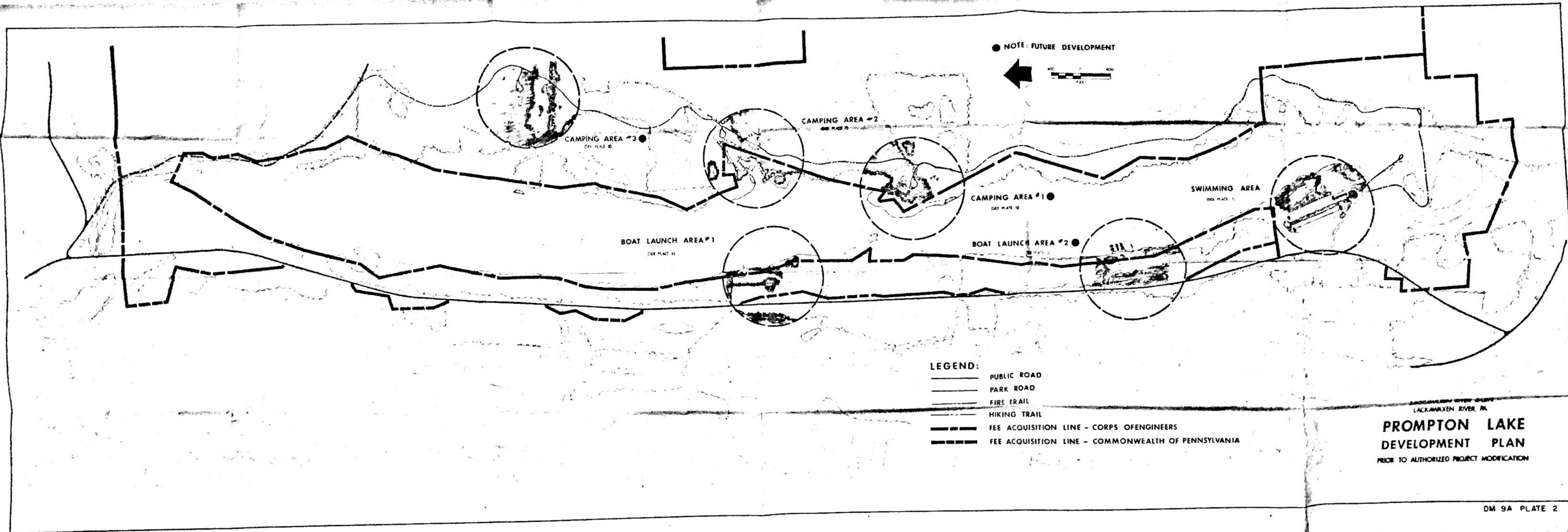
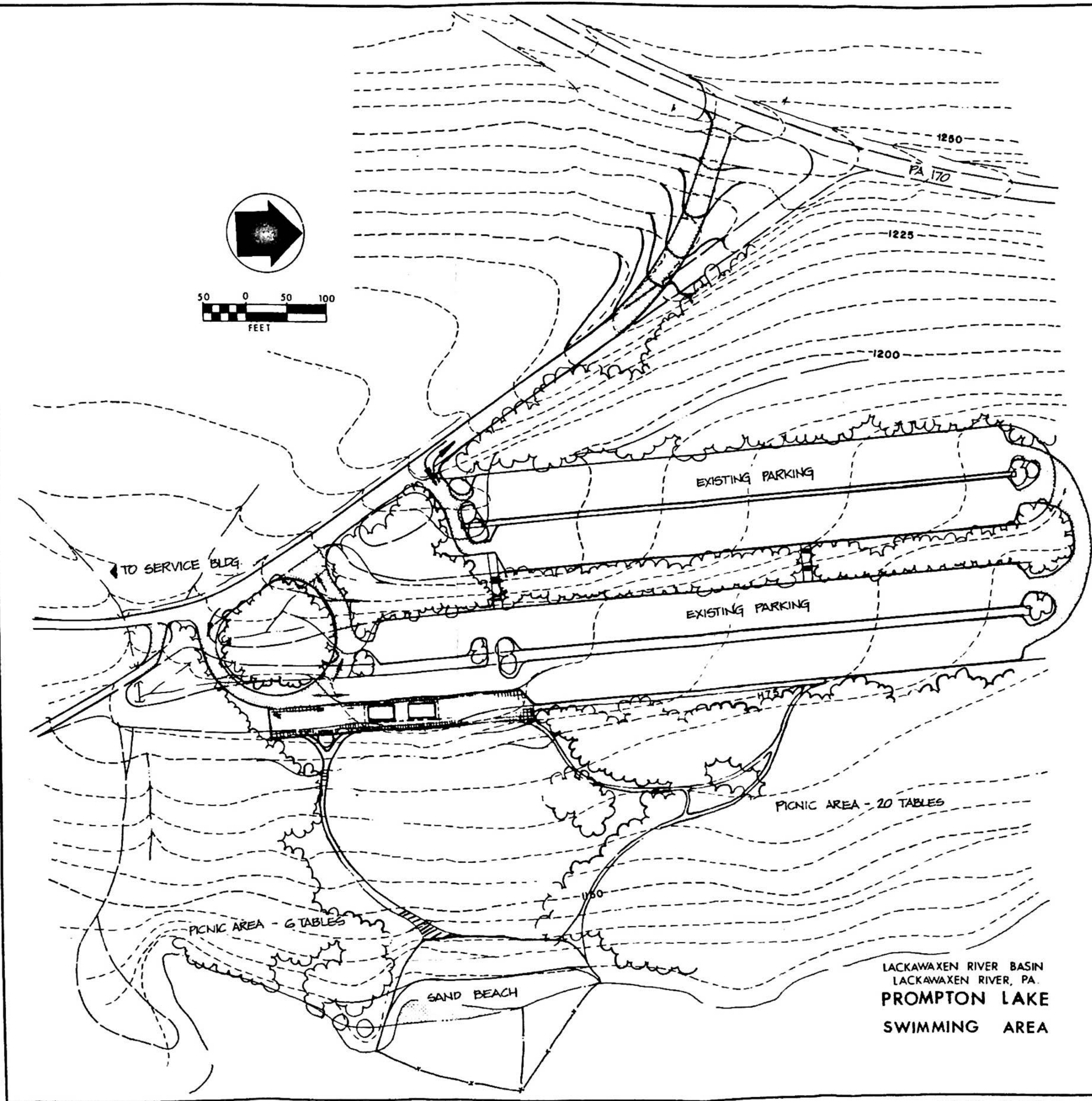
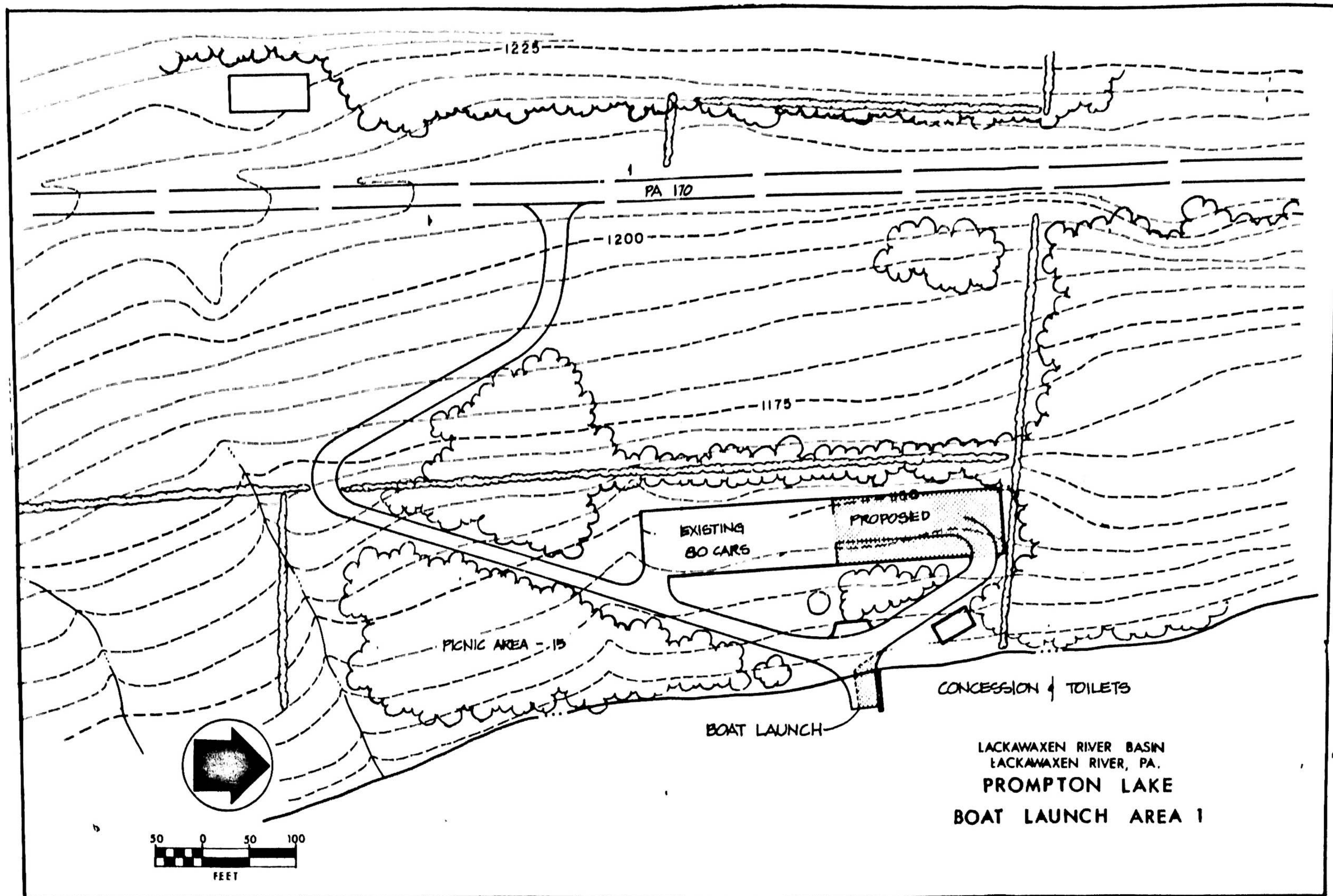


PLATE 2 - SEE POCKET, INSIDE
BACK COVER





LACKAWAXEN RIVER BASIN
LACKAWAXEN RIVER, PA.
PROMPTON LAKE
SWIMMING AREA



LACKAWAXEN RIVER BASIN
LACKAWAXEN RIVER, PA.
PROMPTON LAKE
BOAT LAUNCH AREA 1

