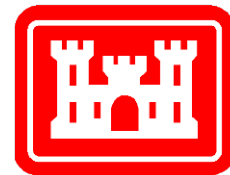


PROMPTON DAM AND RESERVOIR MASTER PLAN & INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT WAYNE COUNTY, PA



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November 8, 2022



**U.S. Army Corps of
Engineers
Philadelphia District**

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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

PROMPTON DAM AND RESERVOIR MASTER PLAN AND INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT WAYNE COUNTY, PA

Engineering Regulation (ER) 1130-2-550 Change 07, dated January 2013 and Engineering Pamphlet (EP) 1130-2-550 Change 05, dated 30 January 2013, require Master Plans for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers water resources development projects having a federally owned land base. The revision of the 1971 Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan was conducted pursuant to this ER and EP and is necessary to bring it up to date to reflect current ecological, socio-demographic, and outdoor recreation trends that are affecting the project, as well as those anticipated to occur within the planning period of 2022 to 2047 (25 years).

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, including guidelines in 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 230, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District (USACE) has conducted an environmental analysis on the draft 2022 Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan. This analysis has been integrated into the master plan document. The draft 2022 Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan and Integrated Environmental Assessment addresses the need for an updated comprehensive land management document for Prompton Dam and Reservoir in Wayne County, Pennsylvania. The final recommendations are contained in the Final 2022 Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan and Integrated Environmental Assessment.

The Integrated Environmental Assessment for the draft 2022 Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan evaluated the potential effects, as appropriate, of an alternative that would revise the 1971 Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan to meet current policy. A summary assessment of the potential effects of the recommended plan are listed in Table 1 and are included as a reference.

The revision of the 1971 Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan (hereafter Plan or Master Plan) is a framework built collaboratively to serve as a guide toward appropriate stewardship of USACE administered resources at Prompton Dam and Reservoir over the next 25 years.

In addition to a “No Action” plan, one alternative that fully meets the project purpose was evaluated (proposed action/plan). Chapter 9.0 of the draft 2022 Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan and Integrated Environmental Assessment discusses the alternative formulation and selection. Chapter 3.0 addresses management goals and objectives. Chapter 8.0 provides a summary of the proposed changes to land classifications. The proposed plan includes coordination with the public, updates to comply with the USACE regulations and guidance, and reflects changes in land

management and land uses that have occurred since 1971. Land classifications were refined to meet authorized project purposes and current resource objectives that address a mix of natural resources and recreation management objectives that are compatible with regional goals, recognize outdoor recreation trends, and are responsive to public comments.

FONSI Table 1: Summary of Potential Effects of the Recommended Plan

	Insignificant effects	Insignificant effects as a result of mitigation	Resource unaffected by action
Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Air quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Aquatic resources/wetlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Invasive species	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fish and wildlife habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Threatened/Endangered species/critical habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Historic properties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other cultural resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Floodplains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hazardous, toxic & radioactive waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydrology	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Land use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Navigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Noise levels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Public infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Socio-economics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental justice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Soils	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tribal trust resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Water quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

All practicable and appropriate means to avoid or minimize adverse environmental effects have been analyzed and incorporated into the proposed plan. The proposed plan will not entail any ground-disturbing activities. Future ground-disturbing activities on USACE property will be subject to all necessary environmental evaluations and compliance regulations.

No compensatory mitigation is required as part of the proposed plan.

Public review of the 2022 Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan and Integrated Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact will be completed following agency review of the draft document. All comments submitted during the public review period will be responded to in the final Master Plan.

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has determined that the proposed plan will have no effect on federally listed species or their designated critical habitat.

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has determined that the proposed plan will have no effect on historic properties.

Pursuant to Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has determined that the adoption of the proposed master plan does not include any construction or discharge and will have no effect on wetlands and waters.

Pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has determined that the adoption of the proposed master plan is not subject to the Coastal Zone Management Act and will have no effect on Pennsylvania coastal zone management program resources.

All applicable environmental laws were considered and coordination with appropriate agencies and officials and this coordination will be completed following public review of the draft document.

All applicable laws, executive orders, regulations, and local government plans were considered in evaluation of alternatives. Based on the draft report, the reviews by other Federal, State, and local agencies, Tribes, input of the public, and the review by my staff, it is my determination that the proposed plan would not cause significant adverse impacts on the quality of the human environment, therefore, preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

Date

Ramon Brigantti
Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

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PROMPTON DAM AND RESERVOIR MASTER PLAN & INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Authorization

Construction of the Prompton Dam was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1948 (P.L. 980-858) for flood control purposes.

In addition, the Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended, authorizes United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to construct, maintain, and operate public park and recreational facilities at water resources development projects.

This update to the Prompton Dam Master Plan is required in accordance with the January 2013 updates to the Engineer Regulation (ER) and Engineering Pamphlet (EP) 1130-2-550. USACE is also required to prepare the appropriate National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation to support the Master Plan, which is incorporated into this document.

1.2 Project Purpose

Prompton Dam was built in response to severe floods on the Lackawaxen River and was completed in 1960 with flood control as its sole purpose.

Prompton Dam is part of an integrated reservoir flood control system for the Lackawaxen River. In conjunction with the General Edgar Jadwin Dam, the system provides flood protection, in varying degrees, to the boroughs of Prompton, Honesdale, and Hawley and to smaller communities along the Lackawaxen River. While flood control is the only authorized purpose for this project, the project also includes recreational public use facilities.

1.3 Purpose and Scope of Master Plan

The purpose of this document is to update the Master Plan, last revised in 1971. The Master Plan is the strategic land use management document that guides the comprehensive management and development of all project-related recreational, natural, and cultural resources throughout the life of a USACE project. The Master Plan guides efficient and cost-effective management, development and use of project lands. It is a vital tool for the responsible stewardship and sustainability of project resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The Master Plan guides and articulates the USACE responsibilities, pursuant to federal laws to preserve, conserve, restore, maintain, manage, and develop project lands and waters and associated resources. The Master Plan update is considered a federal action and must comply with NEPA.

1.4 Description of Project and Watershed

General Note: Elevations of primary features (e.g., dam crest, spillway crest) are in National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29), which was the vertical datum in effect during project design. The datum for all elevations stated in this report is NGVD 29 unless otherwise noted. To convert from NGVD 29 to North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88) at this location subtract 0.63 feet. Any references to “left” or “right” are as facing downstream.

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Prompton Dam, which is operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District, is located in the Lackawaxen River Basin, Wayne County in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Prompton Dam is one-half mile upstream of the village of Prompton on the West Branch of the Lackawaxen River (Figures 1 and 2) and approximately 4.7 miles upstream from the confluence with the mainstem Lackawaxen River at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. The project is 31 miles upstream of the Lackawaxen River's confluence with the Delaware River.

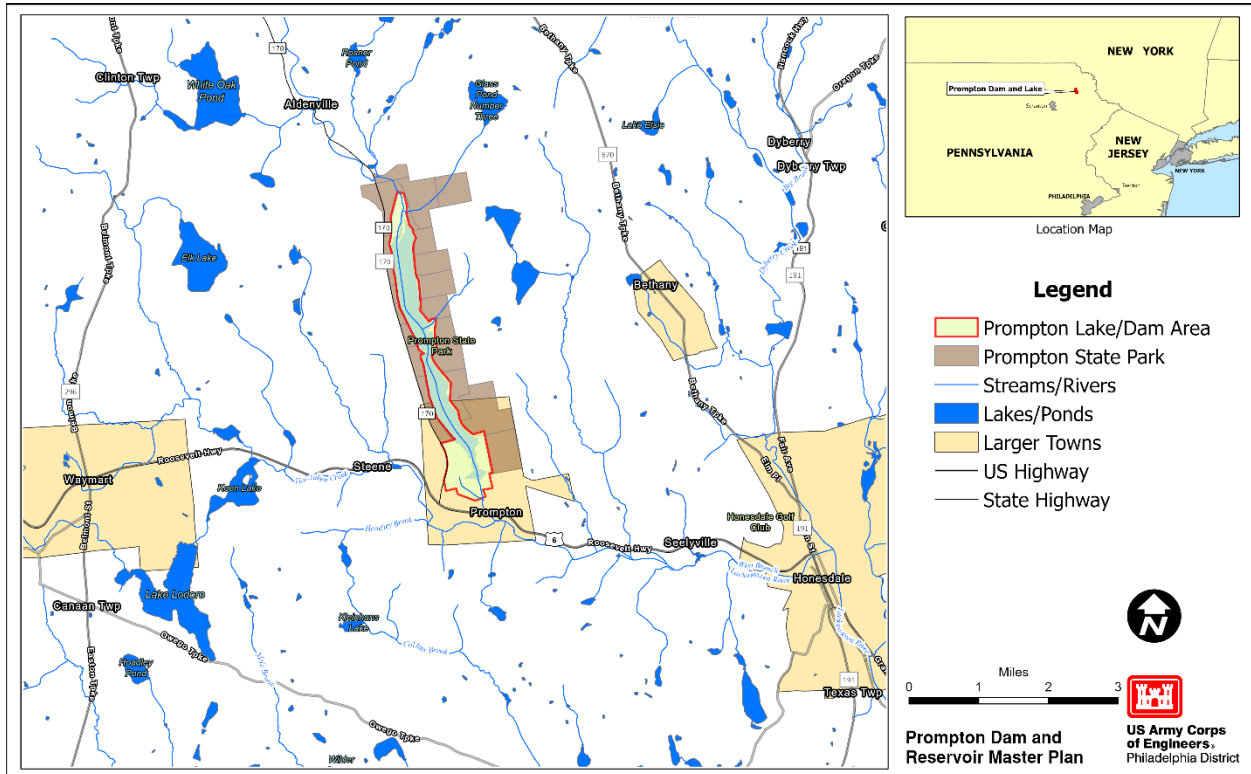


Figure 1: Prompton Dam and Reservoir Location Map

PROMPTON DAM AND RESERVOIR MASTER PLAN & INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

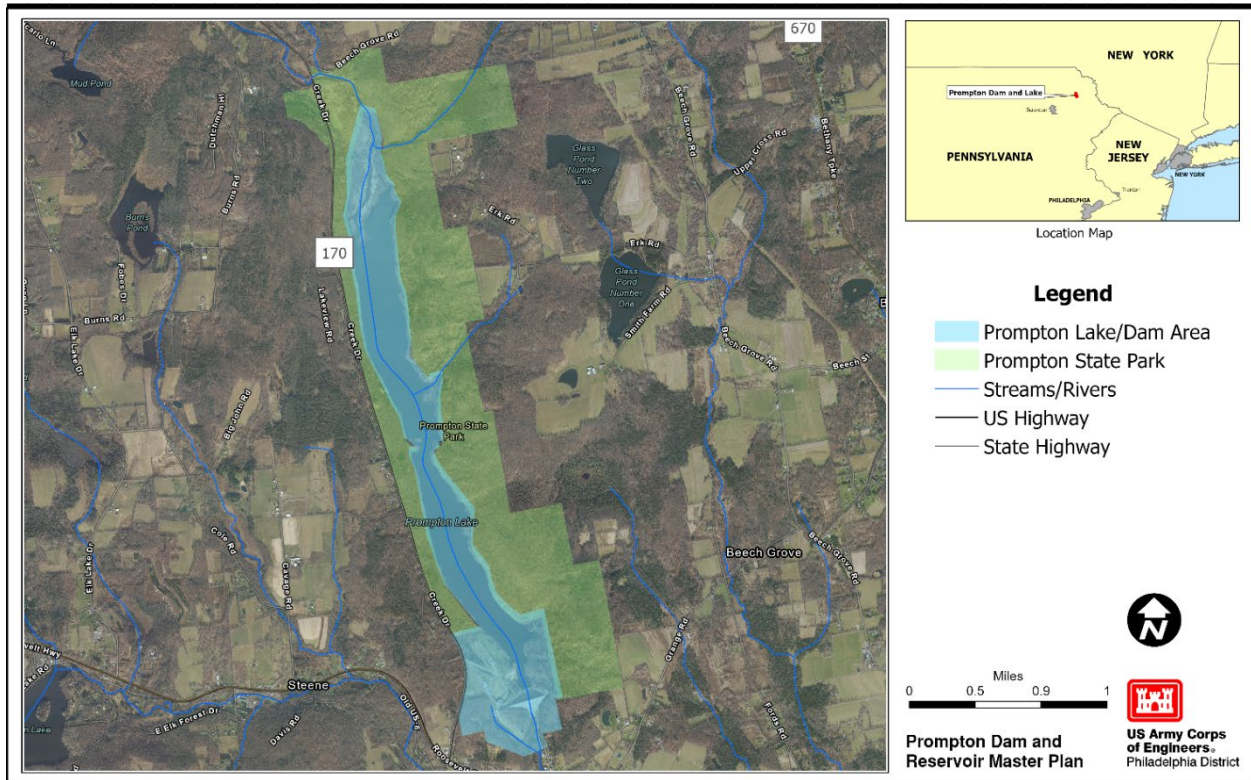


Figure 2: Prompton Dam and Reservoir Site Map

The Lackawaxen River drains an area of 588 square miles. The project has a drainage area of 59.6 square miles within the West Branch Lackawaxen River, or approximately 10 percent of the entire Lackawaxen River Basin. The existing dam was constructed for flood control purposes and is designed to hold floodwater for only a short period after a storm event. The reservoir contains 85,793.76 acre-feet of authorized flood control storage.

Hydrologic adequacy of the dam was re-assessed following the release of the Hydrometeorological Reports 51 and 52 by the National Weather Service. The 1993 “Prompton Dam Hydrologic Deficiency Design Documentation Report” determined that the crest of the dam would be overtopped during the Inflow Design Flood (IDF) by 5.5 feet. The hydrologic deficiency was the main risk driver in the 2005 Screening for Dam Safety Portfolio Risk Assessment (SPRA) program that identified the likelihood of adequate or inadequate performance of the various project features during a range of loading conditions from normal pool through an extreme Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) event. Since the SPRA was performed, a major rehabilitation of the project has taken part in two phases:

PROMPTON DAM AND RESERVOIR MASTER PLAN & INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Phase I (completed in 2008):

- Deepening of the spillway by 5 feet (crest elevation of 1200.0 ft NGVD 29) and widening the spillway from 50 to 85 feet.
- Construction of a 30-foot wide control sill extending the full width of the spillway at the spillway crest.
- Installation of a 5-foot high fuse plug in the spillway.
- Construction of a concrete T-wall on the embankment crest to elevation 1233.0 ft NGVD 29.
- Improvements to the rock protection at the dam outlet.

Phase II (completed in 2012):

- Widening the spillway an additional 45 feet to a total of 130 feet.
- Construction of a mechanically stabilized earth (MSE) wall, transitioning into a soil nail wall, transitioning into a secant wall along the left side of the spillway.
- Construction of a scour apron on the left side of the spillway to protect the base of the soil nail wall in an area of weathered rock.
- Construction of a new bridge over the spillway to provide access to the dam during spillway flow.
- Construction of a new Operations and Maintenance facility.

A Memorandum for Record, dated 5 April 2013, prepared by the USACE Philadelphia District Hydrology, Hydraulics & Coastal Section, stated that all modifications to the project have been completed and that the dam is no longer hydrologically deficient.

1.5 Description of Dam

1.5.1 Embankment

Dam. The project, as originally constructed, consisted of a zoned 1,230-foot-long rolled earth fill embankment with a maximum height of 140 feet above stream bed, crest width of 30 feet, and top elevation at 1,226.0 ft NGVD 29 (plus a 2-foot camber). The embankment generally consists of an upstream, compacted earth fill zone, covered by a 3½-foot-thick rock shell, and a downstream compacted random fill zone, covered with a 1½-foot-thick layer of rock spall. The two zones are separated by an inclined 8-foot-thick drainage zone, which connects to a 3-foot-thick horizontal drainage blanket.

Crest Wall. Phase I rehabilitation work completed in 2008 added a concrete inverted-T wall to the embankment crest. The elevation of the top of the crest wall is 1,233.0 ft NGVD 29. The embankment crest was raised 1 foot to elevation 1,227.0 ft NGVD 29 in conjunction with the T-wall construction, which resulted in narrowing the crest width to 25.5 feet.

1.5.2 Spillway

As originally constructed, a 50-foot wide uncontrolled open channel spillway was cut through rock in the right abutment with a crest elevation of 1,205.0 ft NGVD 29. The Phase I rehabilitation, completed in 2008, widened the spillway to 85 feet (at the crest), deepened it by 5 feet (crest elevation of 1,200.0 ft NGVD 29), and added a 5-foot-high

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erodible earthen fuse plug situated atop a concrete sill across the entire spillway. The Phase II rehabilitation, completed in 2012, widened the spillway to 130 feet, extended the concrete sill and fuse plug across the widened spillway, and added several new features including retention and training walls on the left side of the spillway, a bridge for crest access during spillway flow, and a new Operations and Maintenance facility atop a berm (which had been constructed from the material excavated to widen the spillway). The maximum pool elevation for the IDF event was originally 1,231.5 ft NGVD 29, which would have overtopped the dam by 5.5 feet had the crest wall not been added and the spillway widened and deepened. With the rehabilitation modifications constructed to date, this elevation is now calculated to be 1,227.9 ft NGVD 29 (resulting in 5.1 feet of total freeboard). The pool of record is 1,156.41 ft NGVD 29, which occurred in June 2006.

1.5.3 Flood Control Outlet Works

As originally constructed, an outlet works consisting of an ungated weir, conduit, and stilling basin were provided. An uncontrolled morning glory-type drop inlet structure was constructed with a crest at elevation 1,125.0 ft NGVD 29, which discharges through a modified circular reinforced concrete conduit with an inside height of 8.3 feet and an inside width of 8.8 feet. The conduit was constructed on an earth foundation primarily consisting of silt. In addition, the outlet works is equipped with a 48-inch diameter low-level concrete intake conduit. Prompton Reservoir has no gates, and, thus, has no flow control capability. The reservoir elevation is normally close to the elevation of the morning glory-type inlet but will vary with hydrologic conditions in the basin above the dam. Lack of surface flow will result in reservoir elevations lower than 1,125 ft NGVD 29, and storms and/or snowmelt will result in flows that exceed the capacity of the outlet conduit, causing the reservoir to rise and store water until conditions allow the water to exit through the conduit. Phase I rehabilitation work completed in 2008 significantly enhanced the armoring around the stilling basin and its outlet channel.

The stilling basin is constructed of reinforced concrete and consists of a trajectory chute, which increases in width as it descends at 1V:4H to a horizontal apron. The apron bears two rows of baffle blocks and ends in a raised sill. The entire structure is approximately 121 feet long with 10- to 23-foot-high side walls. The stilling basin is about 9 feet wide at the conduit end and widens to about 30 feet at the downstream end.

1.6 Project Access

Prompton Dam is served by federal, state and county roads. The dam can be accessed off Pennsylvania Route 170, also known as Creek Drive, directly to the west near the intersection with U.S. Route 6, also known as Roosevelt Highway. U.S. Route 6 provides access to the intersection of Interstates 81 and 84 twenty-two miles from the dam. Together, these roads provide access to the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton metropolitan area to the southwest. To the southeast U.S. Route 6 offers access to numerous smaller towns, ultimately intersecting again with Interstate 84 near the Delaware River thirty-five miles from the dam. To the north, a network of State and county roads provide access to small towns. The physical address of the project office is, 108 Creek Drive, Prompton, PA 18456.

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Onsite, the Phase II modifications included installation of a new access road to the west of the dam on the excavated material disposal area. The access road begins near the intersection of Route 170 and the previous access road. It continues towards the spillway crest and the west abutment of the dam. The access road includes a bridge crossing the spillway, supported by a pier.

1.7 Pertinent Prior Reports and Related Studies

Design Memoranda

Title	Submitted	Approved
Definite Project Report	Apr 1949	Jan 1950
DM No. 1 - Real Estate	Sep 1956	Revised
DM No. 1a - Real Estate	Oct 1957	25 Feb 1958
DM No. 2 - Outlet Works	Feb 1957	26 Aug 1957
DM No. 3 - Spillway Design	Feb 1957	12 Apr 1957
DM No. 4 - Embankment Design	Mar 1957	5 Jun 1957
DM No. 5 - Concrete Aggregates Investigation	Jan 1957	18 Jan 1958
DM No. 6 - Relocation of Highway	Sep 1957	9 Jan 1958
DM No. 6a - Relocation of Utilities	Sep 1959	5 Nov 1959
DM No. 7 - Reservoir Clearing	Oct 1959	7 Dec 1959
DM No. 8 - Buildings, Grounds and Recreational Facilities	Dec 1959	30 March 1960
DM No. 9 - Master Plan	Jun 1961	13 Dec 1961
DM No. 9 - Master Plan (Revised)	Jul 1965	23 Mar 1966
DM No. 9 - Master Plan (Supplemental data)	Aug 1971	1 Nov 1971
DM No. 10 - Hydrology and Hydraulics (Modified Project)	31 Oct 1966	31 Mar 1967
General Design Memorandum (Modified Project)	Feb 1968	N/A

Special Studies

Memorandum on Effect of Revised Spillway Design Flood Criteria	Jun 1956	26 Aug 1956
Spillway Design Flood Criteria on Prompton and Jadwin Reservoirs	Oct 1956	N/A
Determination of Standard Project and Spillway Design Floods	Jun 1966	7 Jul 1966
Flood Control Review Report	Aug 1956	N/A
Special Memorandum for Outlet Works Relocation Special Investigation of Foundation Conditions During Construction of Outlet Works	Jun 1957	N/A
Summary Report on Review of Design Features of Existing Reservoirs	Oct 1958	N/A
Prompton Hydrologic Deficiency Study	Apr 1967	N/A
Hydrologic Deficiency Final Design Documentation Report	Sep 1993	Dec 1993
Periodic Assessment No. 1	Jun 2004	
Final Environmental Assessment Prompton Dam and Reservoir	Feb 2017	April 2017
	1974	1974
Final Environmental Assessment Hydrologic Deficiency Project, Prompton Dam and Lake	Sep 2005	Sep 2005

PROMPTON DAM AND RESERVOIR MASTER PLAN & INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Manuals

Operation and Maintenance Manual	4 April 1961	11 Apr 1961
Operation and Maintenance Manual	Dec 1972	Jan 1973
Reservoir Regulation Manual	Oct 1960	April 1961
Reservoir Regulation Manual (Revised)	Sep 1968	Oct 1969
Water Control Manual (Revised)	Mar 1986	May 1986
Water Control Manual (Revised)	Sep 1997	Dec 1997
Water Control Manual (Revised)		April 2018

1.8 Pertinent Project Information

LACKAWAXEN RIVER

Drainage Area of Lackawaxen River	558 square miles
Drainage Area above Dam	60 square miles
Approx. Max. Capacity of Channel Below Dam	3,000 cubic feet/second
Distance to Mouth of Lackawaxen River	31 miles
Distance to Confluence with Dyberry Creek	4.7 miles

DAM EMBANKMENT

Type of Embankment	Zoned earth-fill with concrete crest wall
Height at Maximum Section	147 feet
Width at Top	25.5 feet
Crest Length	1,230 feet
Slope on Upstream Side (Elevs. in NGVD 29)	1V:2.25H (El. 1,227'-1,190') and 1V:2.75H (El. 1,190'-ground)
Slope on Downstream Side	1V:2.25H (El. 1,205'-ground)
Freeboard Above Inflow Design Flood*	4.9 feet

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ELEVATIONS (NGVD 29) OF IMPOUNDMENT FEATURES

Normal Pool	1,125.0 feet
Flood-Control Pool (Spillway Fuse Plug Crest)	1,206.0 ft. w/ pilot channel at 1,205 feet
Top of Dam (Crest Wall)	1,233.0 feet
Streambed at Dam	1,086.0 feet
Limit of Clearing	1,128.0 feet
Intake Main Weir Crest	1,125.0 feet
Intake Low-Level Cool Water Weir Crest	1,122.8 feet
Intake Low-Level Cool Water Pipe (Invert)	1,091.0 feet
Intake of Outlet Conduit (Invert)	1,090.9 feet
Outlet of Outlet Conduit (Invert)	1,088.0 feet
Reservoir Design Flood (Max. Pool Surface Elev.)	1,168.4 feet
Standard Project Flood (Max. Pool Surface Elev.)	1,177.0 feet
Inflow Design Flood (Max. Pool Surface Elev.)*	1,227.9 feet

POOLS

Area of Pool:	
Recreation Pool	300 acres
Flood-Control Pool (1205' NGVD 29)	900 acres
Inflow Design Pool (Maximum pool)	1,200 acres
Volume*:	
Recreation (1,086'-1,125' NGVD 29)	3,000 acre-feet
Flood Control (1,125'-1,205' NGVD 29)	47,300 acre-feet
Surcharge (1,205'-1,233' NGVD 29)	26,100 acre-feet

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SPILLWAY

Type	Open Channel, Cut
Control Structure	Concrete Sill with 5' high earthen fuse plug
Base Width at Spillway Crest	130 feet

OUTLET WORKS

Intake Structure	Ungated, modified morning glory drop structure with 48" diameter low-level cool-water intake
Type of Outlet Conduit	Modified Circular
Cross Sectional Area of Outlet Conduit	58.5 square feet
Inside Height of Conduit	8.3 feet
Inside Width of Conduit	8.8 feet
Capacity of Outlet Conduit (pool at 1,205' NGVD 29)	3,500 cubic feet/second

FLOOD CAPACITIES

Reservoir Design Flood:	
Maximum Inflow	22,760 cubic feet/second
Maximum Outflow	2,660 cubic feet/second
Standard Project Flood:	
Maximum Inflow	27,100 cubic feet/second
Maximum Outflow	2,800 cubic feet/second
Inflow Design Flood:	
Maximum Inflow*	111,500 cubic feet/second
Maximum Outflow*	61,700 cubic feet/second

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LAND CLASSIFICATIONS

Classification:	Acres:
Project Operations	51
High Density Recreation	14*
Multiple Resource Management	
Low Density Recreation (Land)	191
Future or Inactive Recreation Areas	14*
Water Surface	
Restricted	1
Low Density Recreation (Reservoir)	269
Total	526

Source: GIS Data

* Note: The 14 acres identified as current High Density Recreation are the same 14 acres that include an inactive recreational use with future potential. Thus, the 14 acres are only counted once in the calculation of total acres.

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2. Existing Conditions & Analysis*

2.1 Climate and Climate Change

According to the Soil Survey of Wayne County, Pennsylvania (1985), Wayne County enjoys a temperate northeast Atlantic Coast climate that is characterized by frequent changes in temperature and occasional moderate amounts of precipitation. The area is subject to precipitation from normal rainfall, thunderstorms, snowfall, and heavy rains associated with hurricanes. Average annual precipitation in Wayne County is 38.7 inches with an average annual snowfall of 57.2 inches. The lowest monthly average, 2.6 inches, normally occurs in February, and the highest monthly average, 3.8 inches, normally occurs in June. Wayne County has an average annual daily air temperature of 45° F with an average annual low of 22.9° F in January to an average high of 68° F in July.

By many accounts, climate change is expected to continue to warm the region throughout the 21st century. The potential effects of climate change in the project area are difficult to quantify or qualify. Intolerant flora and fauna, as well as species currently existing on the edge of their range, are expected to be at greatest risk of local extirpation as a result of altered environmental conditions expected under some climate change scenarios (USEPA, 2022a). There would be potential for water management and water quality difficulties. Climate change may cause increased storm runoff, which could potentially result in greater inputs of pollution, which in turn can affect water quality of the reservoir and downstream of the reservoir. Increased runoff may alter rates of sedimentation within the reservoir and reduce the lifetime of the reservoir (USEPA, 2022b).

2.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

The Lackawaxen River is located and is entrenched between sequences of rounded hills, which rise to 1600 ft above sea level. Relief in the area of the dam is 200 to 300' in elevation. The Prompton Dam is situated within the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province. Bedrock outcrops on the upper slopes that border the Lackawaxen River, while at lower elevations, morainal, fluvial and lacustrine deposits derived primarily from glacial activity, form the overburden. The entire Prompton Dam project area and extending as far south as Allentown, Pennsylvania, was once covered with massive glaciers, which moved southward from the Canadian north within the last half-million years. Of the four known glacial periods, northeastern Pennsylvania, and the Prompton Dam area were covered by at least the last two events, the Illinoian and Wisconsin events, which occurred within the last 75,000 years. The presence and retreat of these glaciers carved the surface features and resulted in the deposition of glacial drift as till or outwash deposits. Along the axis of the dam, the thickness of the glacially derived overburden ranges from 100' on the east abutment, 140' in the mid-valley sections, to 120' on the upper west abutment.

The overburden is made up of lenses and beds of poorly graded material ranging from silt to fine gravel with scattered cobbles and boulders. Prompton Dam is in an area near the southern end of the great ice sheets, where numerous retreats and re-

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advances may have occurred resulting in the complex geologic conditions encountered. Gravel generally forms 15 to 20 percent and silt 20 to 50 percent of a given sample. Cyclically deposited silt beds of variable thickness occur below the west side of the valley (west abutment); locally extending eastward, under the West Branch of the Lackawaxen river. Bedrock in the dam foundation and spillway cuts consists of red-brown and green-gray sandstone, siltstone and shale. These are part of the upper Devonian Catskill Formation according to publications of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey. Sandstones range from very fine to coarse-grained and are conglomeratic in some horizons. In general, the size range of the sandstone is predominantly fine to medium. Shale and siltstone occur as interbedded units varying in thickness from ¼ inch to several feet.

The soil types surrounding the project area can generally be described as stony or channery loams. The soils of Wayne County have been exhaustively studied and catalogued by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in cooperation with the Pennsylvania State University and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Soil associations identified within the Prompton Dam area are shown in Table 1. Specific soils identified in the Wayne County Soil Surveys and found within the project area are shown in Table 2 and Figure 3.

2.2.1 Prime and Unique Farmland Soils

Farmlands: Important farmlands, as described in the USDA soil surveys for counties across the state include:

“Prime Farmland is land best suited for providing food, feed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops, and also available for these uses (the land could be cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forest land, or other land but not built-up land or water). It has the soil quality, growing season and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops economically when treated and managed, including water management, according to modern farming methods.”

“Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high quality and/or high yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to modern farming methods. Examples of such crops are citrus, olives, cranberries, fruit and vegetables.”

A USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service soil database search for prime and other important farmlands in Wayne County, Pennsylvania identified prime farmland soils and soils of statewide importance in the project area as shown in Table 2 (USDA, 2022). It is anticipated that areas within the limits of the project area that fall under these guidelines have been extensively manipulated during the original construction and operation of the dam and lake.

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Table 1: Prompton Dam Project Area Soil Associations

NAME	DESCRIPTION
Holly-Basher-Wyoming Association	Deep, nearly level to sloping, very poorly drained to somewhat excessively drained soils formed in alluvium and glacial outwash
Morris-Wellsboro Association	Deep, nearly level and gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained and moderately well drained soils that formed in reddish glacial till
Wellsboro-Morris-Oquaga Association	Deep and moderately deep, nearly level to sloping, somewhat poorly drained to well drained soils that formed in reddish glacial till

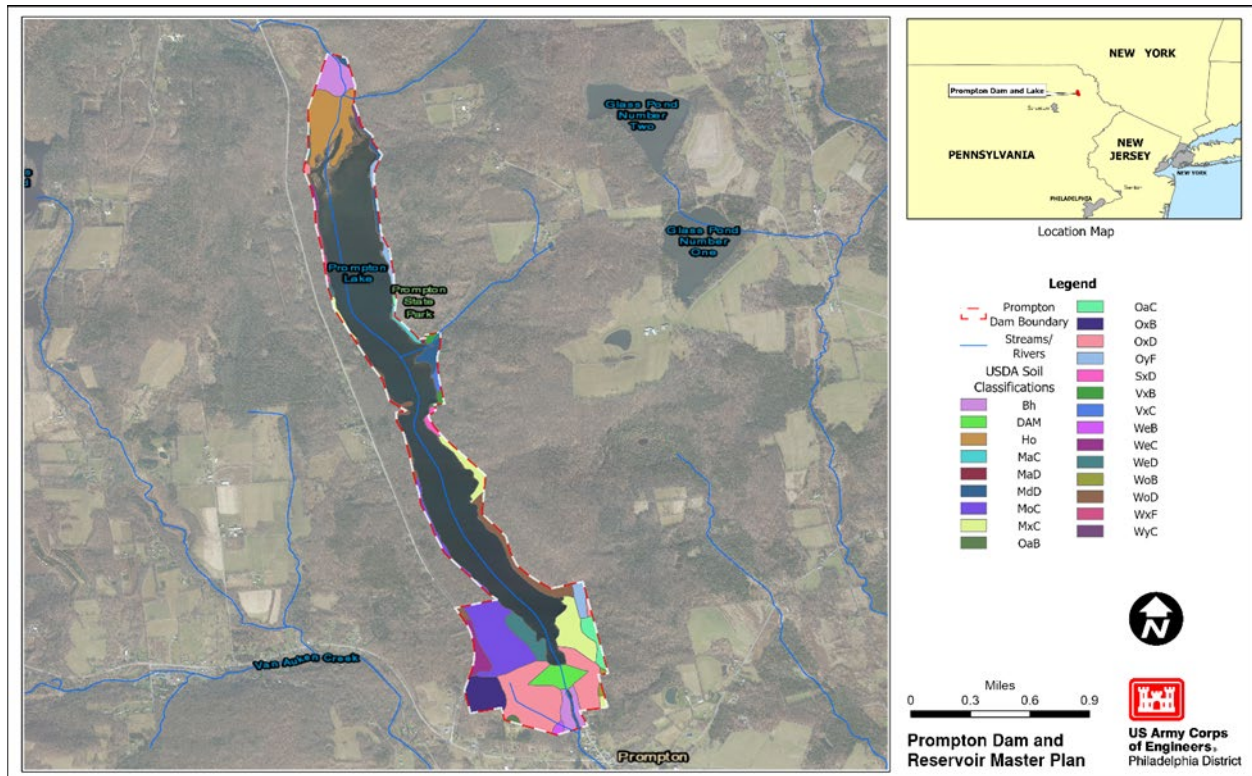


Figure 3: USDA Soil Classifications

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Table 2: Prompton Dam Project Area Soil Types and United States Department of Agriculture Farmland Soil Classification

Soil Symbol	Description	Farmland Soil Classification
WeC	Wellsboro Channery Loam 8-15% slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
WeD	Wellsboro Channery Loam 15-25% slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
WeB	Wellsboro Channery Loam 3-8% slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MoC	Morris Channery Loam 8-15% slopes	Farmland of Statewide Importance
OxB	Oquaga Extremely Stony Loam 3-8% slopes	Not prime farmland
OxD	Oquaga Extremely Stony Loam 8-15% slopes	Not prime farmland
OaB	Oquaga Channery Loam 3-8% slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
Bh	Basher Silt Loam	All areas are prime farmland

2.3 Groundwater Hydrology

Groundwater areas that can readily store and transmit useable amounts of water are called aquifers. Prompton Reservoir is underlain by sandstones and shales of the Catskill Formation which is a moderately productive aquifer and is considered generally soft and acidic and may contain high concentrations of iron and manganese (Baker, 1989). The groundwater table at Prompton Dam is generally seasonally variable but is typically within a few feet of the ground surface in the lower slopes and valley floor. As described by Baker (1989), hydraulic gradients in the aquifer would be expected to change slightly as a result of pool level changes within the lake. These changes are expected to be minor and temporary and associated primarily with flood risk management activities. A zone of artesian pressure is encountered in the coarser soil deposits in the project area, which can exhibit hydrostatic pressures ranging to 25 feet above the existing ground level. The artesian pressure may be due to percolation through the pervious deltaic materials in the reservoir floor and valley walls upstream of the dam. This deltaic material is likely to act as a path of flow under the dam thereby transmitting uplift pressures that will fluctuate with the height of water in the reservoir. To relieve these pressures and assure the stability of the dam foundation, a series of 28 relief wells were installed along the right and left abutments as well as both sides of the stilling basin, some of which penetrated the artesian strata permitting the drainage of excess hydrostatic pressure beneath the dam.

2.4 Air Quality

There are six principal pollutants (called “Criteria Pollutants”) that act as indicators of air quality for the nation. The National Ambient Air Quality Standards are the concentrations of these principal pollutants, above which, adverse effects on human health may occur. Regional areas that consistently stay below these standards are designated “attainment”. Areas that persistently exceed these standards are designated “non-attainment”. Air quality is monitored in Pennsylvania by the

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Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Air Quality. In addition to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, Pennsylvania has ambient air quality standards for beryllium, fluorides, and hydrogen sulfide. Air quality monitoring is conducted by placing air monitors within high population density areas within the state. The state has been broken down into six "air regions". Wayne County is located in Region 2. An Air Quality Index (AQI) developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is published daily for all sites in Pennsylvania as a means of reporting air quality to the general public. The AQI reports levels of five common air contaminants: carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, ozone and nitrogen dioxide. Air quality is not monitored within the immediate project area via this system, however based on air quality at monitoring sites in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre (the closest monitoring sites to the project area) it appears that air quality within the project area is "good". Limited industry and a generally low population regionally provide the Prompton Dam project area with relatively clean air with minimal contaminants. The project area is not listed by USEPA as a non-attainment area for criteria pollutants. Air pollution levels do not exceed the national ambient air quality standards in the project area.

2.5 Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste

Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Wastes (HTRW) include any hazardous substance regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Hazardous substances regulated under CERCLA include "hazardous wastes" under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), "hazardous substances" identified under Section 311, of the Clean Air Act (CAA), "toxic pollutants" designated under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), "hazardous air pollutants" designated under Section 112 of the CAA, and eminently hazardous chemical substances or mixtures that the EPA has taken action under Section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), but does not include petroleum, unless already included in the above categories, or natural gas.

In accordance with the HTRW Guidance for Civil Work Projects, ER 1165-2-132, dated June 26, 1992, a survey was conducted for the Prompton Dam project area as part of the 2005 Final Environmental Assessment for the Hydrologic Deficiency Project at Prompton Dam and Reservoir project and environmental assessment. The HTRW study area was limited to the spillway, excavation disposal, operations, and stilling basin areas. The survey looked at the historical background of the project area to identify any potential sources that may be suspected of introducing hazardous contaminants into the project area. The focus of the research was to find information that indicated whether potential sources may once have been in the area and whether such sites may still be present. No sources of contamination in the project area were identified. Since the completion of the dam in 1960 and with the property being under the supervision of the USACE from that time, the potential for the presence of contamination is low.

As part of the HTRW assessment, one underground storage tank (UST) was identified on site in 2005, which was used to store fuel oil near the original operations building at that time. The fuel oil was used to heat the operation building. When the existing operations building was demolished, this UST was removed. In addition to the UST, there was a sewer leach field in the vicinity of the operations building. The sewer leach

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field was not a HTRW concern and was properly decommissioned and abandoned in place.

The USACE Environmental Compliance Assessment Program was initiated by the USACE as a comprehensive self-evaluation and program management system for achieving, maintaining, and monitoring compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations at USACE facilities and operating projects. The acronym, ERGO (Environmental Review Guide for Operations), has become synonymous with the assessment process. It is the USACE-specific tool used to conduct annual environmental compliance assessments. USACE facilities are required to perform internal (1-year intervals) and external (5-year intervals) assessments. A September 2021 Prompton Dam and Reservoir internal ERGO Hazardous materials and operations assessment found that the project maintains a project waste recycling program and a Hazard Communication Program on site. The existing facilities maintain a 500-gallon diesel aboveground storage tank (AST) and two 500-gallon liquid propane underground UST's. Wastewater discharges are collected and treated with an onsite septic system.

2.6 Vegetation

The vegetation of the Lackawaxen River watershed reflects the environmental conditions (geology, climate, and soils) associated with the different physiographic provinces and the disturbance history, both natural and anthropogenic. Vegetation within the federal properties located in and around Prompton Dam and Reservoir, in part, reflects the disturbance history of the dam and lake construction. Of Wayne County's 448,536 acres, approximately one-quarter consists of forested land. The northern and southern portions of the County contain a higher forested concentration, while the central section, including the project area, has a greater amount of agricultural land. The highest intensity of forested land occurs within the County's several state-owned lands.

A wide variety of native and introduced species can be found within forested as well as non-forested areas of the Prompton Dam and Reservoir and surrounding areas. The site has been significantly disturbed by human activities in the past. Some common woody and herbaceous vegetation likely to occur within and in the proximity of the project area are shown in Table 3. A Prompton Reservoir aquatic plants survey conducted in 2017 identified Common Waterweed (*Elodea canadensis*), Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), Waterlily (*Nymphaea odorata*), and Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum* sp.) as being present within the lake. Continuous forest management efforts conducted at the project include clearing and removal of nonnative tree species across several forested areas including the removal of dead and fallen ash trees decimated by the emerald ash borer. These areas are replanted with an assortment of native hardwood trees including red oak, white oak, hickory, yellow poplar, and white ash.

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Table 3: Plant Species Found at Prompton Dam and Reservoir

Tree Species	Shrub, Vine & Herbaceous Species
Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	Wintergreen Barberry (<i>Berberis julianae</i>)
Sugar Maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>)	Sweetfern (<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>)
Sweet Birch (<i>Betula lenta</i>)	Common Witchhazel (<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>)
Yellow Birch (<i>Betula lutea</i>)	Lambkill Kalmia (<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>)
Grey Birch (<i>Betula populifolia</i>)	Mountain Laurel (<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>)
River Birch (<i>Betula nigra</i>)	Ground Pine (<i>Lycopodium obscurum</i>)
Shagbark Hickory (<i>Carya ovata</i>)	Virginia Creeper (<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>)
Bitternut Hickory (<i>Carya cordiformis</i>)	Bracken Fern (<i>Pteris</i> Spp.)
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> Spp.)	Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron</i> Spp.)
American Beech (<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>)	Staghorn Sumac (<i>Rhus typhina</i>)
White Ash (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>)	Poison ivy (<i>Rhus radicans</i>)
Tulip Tree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	Wild rose (<i>Rosa</i> spp.)
Bigtooth Aspen (<i>Populus grandidentata</i>)	Blackberry (<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>)
Quaking Aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>)	Meadow Sweet Spirea (<i>Spirea alba</i>)
Black cherry (<i>Prunus serotina</i>)	Lowbush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>)
White oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>)	Highbush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>)
Northern Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)	Arrowwood Viburnum (<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>)
Pin Oak (<i>Quercus palustris</i>)	Wild grape (<i>Vitis labrusca</i>)
Black Oak (<i>Quercus velutina</i>)	Manicured Grasses
Sassafras (<i>Sassafras albidum</i>)	
Eastern Hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>)	
White Spruce (<i>Picea glauca</i>)	
Scotch Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	
Blue Spruce (<i>Picea pungens</i>)	
Pitch Pine (<i>Pinus rigida</i>)	
White Pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)	

2.7 Wetland Resources

Wetlands play an important role in the ecology of Prompton Dam and Reservoir by serving as nursery and feeding areas for various aquatic animals, filtering sediment and other pollutants from surface runoff, and helping to deter erosion. Generally, wetlands located on the project lands are limited to relatively flat, low-lying areas along the reservoir edge at the upstream end of the lake where the West Branch Lackawaxen River enters the reservoir. The four general types of wetlands that exist on the USACE project lands are forested wetlands, emergent wetlands, lacustrine deep-water, and riverine wetlands. Both vegetated wetlands and open water habitat exist within and along the boundaries of the reservoir pool. These acreages have not been quantified. Some of the vegetated wetland areas have been historically and routinely submerged during flood management operations and is considered normal operational impacts. It is expected that the vegetation and hydrology found in these areas have evolved to withstand temporary inundation. Palustrine forested, shrub, and emergent wetlands are also found in areas immediately upstream of the USACE project.

Wetland areas within and adjacent to the Prompton Dam and Reservoir were identified using the United States Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory Mapping online database and previous site visits over a period of years performed by

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representatives of the Philadelphia District USACE Environmental Branch. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wetland classification and location descriptions of wetlands identified in the Prompton Dam and Reservoir area are shown in Table 4. Figures 4 and 5 show wetlands in the project area identified utilizing the USFWS online wetland mapper database (USFWS, 2022).

Table 4: National Wetland Inventory Wetland Types Found at the Prompton Dam and Reservoir

WETLAND CLASSIFICATION	CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION	LOCATION DESCRIPTION
L1UBHh*	Lacustrine/Limnetic/Unconsolidated Bottom/Permanently Flooded/Diked/Impounded	Represents the Prompton Dam and Reservoir pool
PSS1A	Palustrine/Scrub-Shrub/Broad-Leaved Deciduous/Temporarily Flooded	Located in areas upstream of the Prompton Dam and Reservoir
R3UBH*	Riverine/Upper Perennial/Unconsolidated Bottom/Permanently Flooded	Represents the West Branch Lackawaxen River and small tributaries entering the reservoir pool
PEM1Ah*	Palustrine/Emergent/Persistent/Temporarily Flooded/Diked/Impounded	Located in upstream areas of the impoundment
PFO1A	Palustrine/Forested/Broad Leaved Deciduous/Temporarily Flooded	Located in areas upstream of the Prompton Dam and Reservoir
PFO1Eh*	Palustrine/Forested/Broad-Leaved Deciduous/Seasonally Flooded/Diked/Impounded	Located in upstream areas of the impoundment
PEM5A	Palustrine/Emergent/ <i>Phragmites australis</i> /Temporarily Flooded	Located in areas upstream of the Prompton Dam and Reservoir
* Denotes those wetland areas within the project boundaries of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers		

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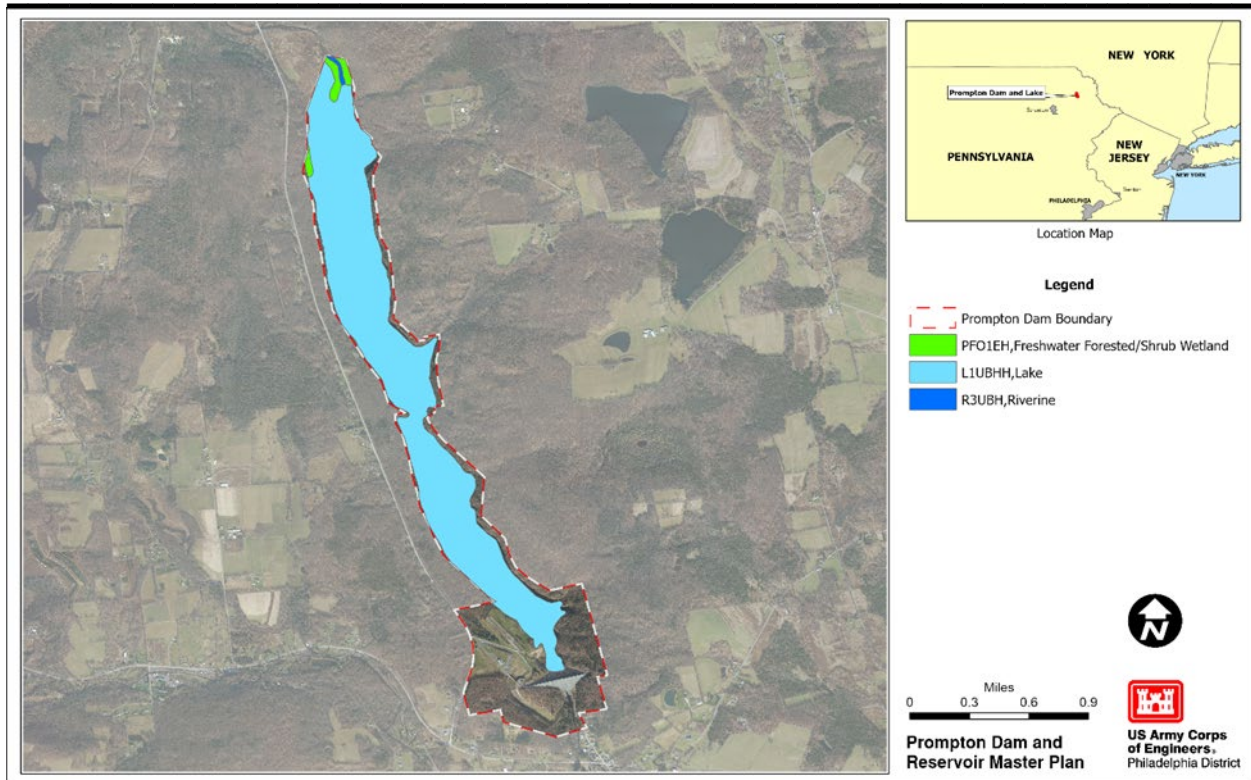


Figure 4: National Wetlands Inventory Within USACE Prompton Dam and Reservoir Boundary

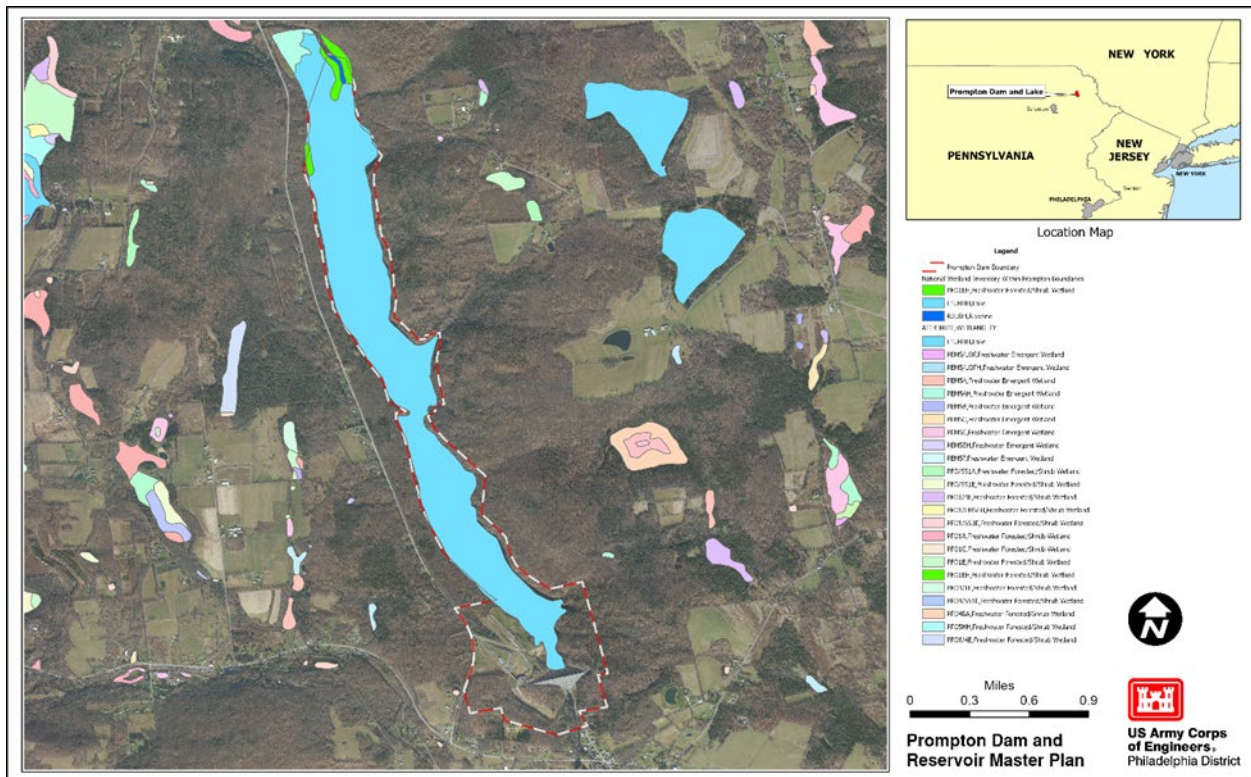


Figure 5: National Wetlands Inventory Within Prompton Dam and Reservoir Region

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2.8 Wildlife Resources

Interspersion of forest cover, brushy areas, cropland, pastures, lake and stream waters and associated wetlands in and around Prompton Dam and Reservoir provide areas for a variety of wildlife species common to Northeastern Pennsylvania. Some common bird, ectothermic and mammal species likely to occur in the proximity of the project area are listed in Tables 5, 6, and 7 respectively.

Table 5: Common Bird Species Found at the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Project Area

Red-winged Blackbird (<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>)	Baltimore Oriole (<i>Icterus galbula</i>)
Wood Duck (<i>Aix sponsa</i>)	Belted Kingfisher (<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>)
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	Wild Turkey (<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>)
Black Duck (<i>Anas rubripes</i>)	Song Sparrow (<i>Melospiza melodia</i>)
Ruby-throated Hummingbird (<i>Archilochus colubris</i>)	Mockingbird (<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>)
Great Blue Heron (<i>Ardea herodias</i>)	Black-capped Chickadee (<i>Parus atricapillus</i>)
Ruffed Grouse (<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>)	Tufted titmouse (<i>Parus bicolor</i>)
American Bittern (<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>)	Rufous-sided Towhee (<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>)
Canada Geese (<i>Branta canadensis</i>)	House Sparrow (<i>Passer domesticus</i>)
Great Horned Owl (<i>Bubo virginianus</i>)	American Woodcock (<i>Scolopax minor</i>)
Red-tailed hawk (<i>Buteo jamaicensis borealia</i>)	Field Sparrow (<i>Spizella pusilla</i>)
Green Heron (<i>Butorides birescens</i>)	Scarlet Tanager (<i>Piranga olivacea</i>)
Turkey Vulture (<i>Cathartes aura</i>)	Common Grackle (<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>)
Snow Goose (<i>Chen caerulescens</i>)	Northern Cardinal (<i>Richmondia cardinalis</i>)
Common Flicker (<i>Colaptes auratus</i>)	American Goldfinch (<i>Spinus tristis</i>)
Common Crow (<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>)	European Starling (<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>)
Blue Jay (<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>)	House Wren (<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>)
Downy Woodpecker (<i>Dendrocopos pubescens</i>)	American Robin (<i>Turdus migratorius</i>)
Hairy Woodpecker (<i>Dendrocopos villosus</i>)	Eastern Kingbird (<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>)
Yellow Warbler (<i>Dendroica petechia</i>)	Red-eyed Vireo (<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>)

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Table 5 cont'd: Common Bird Species Found at the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Project Area

Catbird (<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>)	Mourning Dove (<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>)
Least Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax minimus</i>)	Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)
Barn Swallow (<i>Hirundo rustica</i>)	Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>)
American woodcock (<i>Philohela minor</i>)	

Table 6: Common Ectothermic Species Found at the Prompton Dam and Reservoir

Amphibians	Reptiles
Spring Peeper (<i>Hyla crucifer</i>)	Northern Ringneck Snake (<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>)
Green Frog (<i>Rana clamitans</i>)	Eastern Box Turtle (<i>Terrapene carolina</i>)
Eastern Hellbender (<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>)	Wood Turtle (<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>)
Mudpuppy (<i>Necturus maculosus</i>)	Eastern Garter Snake (<i>Tahmnohis sirtalis</i>)
Jefferson Salamander (<i>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</i>)	Snapping Turtle (<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>)
Spotted Salamander (<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>)	Eastern Milk Snake (<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>)
Marbled Salamander (<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>)	N. Redbelly Snake (<i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i>)
Red-spotted Newt (<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>)	Eastern Hognose Snake (<i>Heterodon platyrhinos</i>)
Mt. Dusky Salamander (<i>Desmognathus ochrophaeus</i>)	Northern Black Racer (<i>Coluber constrictor</i>)
Redback Salamander (<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>)	Black Rat Snake (<i>Elapha obsoleta</i>)
Slimy Salamander (<i>Plethodon glutinosus</i>)	Northern Water Snake (<i>Nerodia sipedon</i>)
American Bullfrog (<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>)	Eastern Mud Turtle (<i>Kinosternan subrubrunis</i>)
American Toad (<i>Bufo americanus</i>)	Northern Pine Snake (<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>)
Red-bellied Turtle (<i>Pseudemys rubventris</i>)	

Table 7: Common Mammalian Species Found at the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Project Area

Eastern coyote (<i>Canis latrans</i>)	Muskrat (<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>)
Beaver (<i>Castor canadensis</i>)	White-tailed Deer (<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>)
Virginia Opossum (<i>Didelphus virginiana</i>)	White-footed Mouse (<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>)

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Table 7 cont'd: Common Mammalian Species Found at the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Project Area

Big Brown Bat (<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>)	Raccoon (<i>Procyon lotor</i>)
Porcupine (<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>)	Norway Rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)
Black Bear (<i>Euarctos americana</i>)	Eastern Mole (<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>)
Bobcat (<i>Felis rufus</i>)	Gray Squirrel (<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>)
N. Flying Squirrel (<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>)	Shrews (<i>Soricidae</i> spp.)
Snowshoe Hare (<i>Lepus americanus</i>)	Cottontail Rabbit (<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>)
River Otter (<i>Lutra canadensis</i>)	Eastern Chipmunk (<i>Tamias striatus</i>)
Wood Chuck (<i>Marmota monax</i>)	Red Squirrel (<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>)
Striped Skunk (<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>)	Moles (<i>Talpidae</i> spp.)
Weasel (<i>Mustela frenata</i>)	Gray Fox (<i>Urocyon cinereoargentens</i>)
Eastern Mink (<i>Mustela vison</i>)	Red Fox (<i>Vulpus fulva</i>)
Little Brown Bat (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>)	House Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)

2.9 Fish and Invertebrates

A variety of finfish are found inhabiting aquatic habitats encompassing the Prompton Dam and Reservoir, the West Branch Lackawaxen River and its tributaries. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission historically stocked the lake with warm water species and nearby areas of the West Branch Lackawaxen River downstream of the State Route 6 Bridge with Salmonid species. Stocking at Prompton Reservoir was discontinued due to previous applications of copper sulfate, which may have historically affected fish growth within the lake.

The West Branch of the Lackawaxen River provides habitat for a diverse coldwater fishery at the upper end of the reservoir including native brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) and migratory American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*) and is designated as a wild trout fishery by the State. The downstream reach of the West Branch Lackawaxen River is a Trout Stocked Fishery starting some distance downstream of Prompton Dam toward its confluence with the Delaware River and is used by migratory fishes for spawning and nursery habitat such as the American Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*) and American eel. A Pennsylvania Fish and Boat survey conducted in the 1970's downstream of Prompton Dam identified Fall Fish (*Semotilus corporalis*), Blacknose Dace (*Rhinichthys atratulus*), American eel, Margined Madtom (*Noturus insignis*), Pumpkinseed (*Lepomis gibbosus*), White Sucker (*Catostomus commersoni*), and

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Longnose Dace (*Rhinichthys cataractae*) as inhabiting the tailrace. The reservoir itself supports a viable warmwater fishery.

As described in the 2021 Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission Pan Fish Survey report (www.fishandboat.com/Fish/Fisheries/BiologistReports/Documents/Bio2021/5x6-21-PromptonLake-Panfish.pdf), Prompton Reservoir is currently managed under the Commonwealth Inland Waters regulation program and under the Brood Stock Lakes Program to aid hatchery culture operations for muskellunge and pickerels. From April 1 through May 31 fishing for muskellunge, tiger muskellunge, northern pike and pickerel is restricted to a catch and release basis. As shown in Table 8, seventeen different fish species were captured during the 2021 fish population survey utilizing trap nets and night electrofishing capture methods. Based on the recent survey, present-day panfish and black bass populations continue to provide consistent angling opportunities when compared to historic surveys.

The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and other local interests have made efforts to improve the in-lake fishery habitats. Fishery habitat structures are placed into the lake to support spawning, cover and other needs of the fishery. As part of the Prompton Fish Habitat Improvement Plan (Appendix D) the types of habitat structures include black bass nesting structures; porcupine cribs; and short vertical planks.

Table 8: Fish Species Identified in Prompton Reservoir During a 2021 Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission Fishery Population Survey

Brown Bullhead (<i>Ictalurus nebulosus</i>)	Pumpkinseed (<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>)
Yellow Bullhead (<i>Ictalurus natalis</i>)	Bluegill (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>)
Chain Pickerel (<i>Esox niger</i>)	Largemouth Bass (<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>)
Muskellunge (<i>Esox masquinongy</i>)	Black Crappie (<i>Pomoxis nigromaulatus</i>)
White sucker (<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>)	Green Sunfish (<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>)
Rock bass (<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>)	Redbreast Sunfish (<i>Lepomis auitus</i>)
Smallmouth bass (<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>)	Sunfish hybrid (<i>Lepomis</i> sp.)
Walleye (<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>)	Yellow Perch (<i>Perca flavescens</i>)
Golden Shiner (<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>)	

Invertebrates are present in every conceivable biotic habitat, and in most ecosystems they constitute the groups with greatest species richness. Invertebrates are ecologically involved with virtually every biotic process occurring in natural communities, from pollination, herbivory, and predation to soil formation, disease transmission, nutrient

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cycling and decomposition to name only a few. A host of aquatic invertebrate species, such as crane fly, caddisfly, mayfly, stonefly, hellgrammite, beetles, snail, freshwater clams and crayfish can be found within waterways of the region. A benthic invertebrate survey was not available for areas immediately downstream of the dam.

Macroinvertebrate stream surveys conducted at a site upstream of the lake identified 24 taxa shown in Table 9 (CFFC, 2000). This taxa list may reflect the upstream local river reach, but it is anticipated that a lower number of taxa would be present immediately downstream of the lake as a result of changes in water quality (warmer temperatures) conditions associated with Prompton Dam releases.

Table 9: Aquatic Invertebrate Taxa Found in the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Project Area

Ephemeroptera	Trichoptera
<i>Baetidae Baetis</i>	<i>Hydropsychidae Macrostemum</i>
<i>Ephemerillidae Ephemerella</i>	<i>Limnephilidae Goera</i>
<i>Heptageniidae Epeorus</i>	<i>Limnephilidae Pycnopsyche</i>
<i>Heptageniidae Stenonema</i>	<i>Odontoceridae Marilia</i>
Plecoptera	<i>Rhyacophylidae Rhyacophila</i>
<i>Perlidae Acroneuria</i>	Zygoptera
<i>Perlidae Agnetina</i>	<i>Coenagrionidae Enallagma</i>
<i>Perlidae Paragnetina</i>	Megaloptera
<i>Perlodidae Isoperla</i>	<i>Corydalidae Nigronia</i>
Cleoptera	Decapoda
<i>Elmidae Optioservus</i>	<i>Asellidae Caecidotea</i>
<i>Psephenidae Psephenus</i>	Gastropoda
Diptera	<i>Physidae Physella</i>
<i>Chironomidae (Various genera)</i>	<i>Planorbidae Planorbella</i>
<i>Empididae Hemerodoma</i>	Bivalvia
	<i>Sphaeriidae Pisidium</i>

2.10 Threatened and Endangered Species

To identify potential threatened and endangered species and habitat resources within the project area, a user defined study area search was conducted using the Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program (PNHP) website database at www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us. The PNHP inventories and maintains a list of all plant and wildlife species, plant communities, and geologic features in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for which there is conservation concern. Within the PNHP, both “Conservation Planning” and “Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory” (PNDI) environmental reviews allow users to search specific project areas, counties, and the entire state of Pennsylvania for rare species and habitats and potential impacts on them because of a project. The federal project boundaries including a 1.0- mile surrounding buffer zone was evaluated utilizing the PNDI database. The final Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory and Conservation Planning reports dated 07 June 2022 for the Prompton Dam and Reservoir project area is provided in Appendix D.

The PNDI report identified “No Known Impact” expected on State listed threatened and endangered and/or special concern species. The PNDI report also indicated that

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except for occasional transient species, no federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species under United States Fish and Wildlife Service jurisdiction would be affected by the project. However, the project is located within the range of the federally protected Indiana and Northern long-eared bats and forested habitats they utilize exist at the project.

As part of the project area resource review and project compliance evaluation (specifically the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act), a USFWS online Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) resource list was generated on 07 June 2022 (Appendix D). The IPaC report generates lists of species and other resources such as critical habitats under the USFWS jurisdiction. Based on this list, there may be Bald Eagles and several migratory birds present in the vicinity of the project area. Table 10 lists those endangered, threatened, and conservation species identified as part of a USFWS IPaC search and those species referenced against the Pennsylvania state species and natural features list database search for the Prompton Dam and Reservoir project area. A complete federal, state and global ranking list is provided in Appendix D.

Table 10: Endangered, Threatened, and Conservation Species Identified as Part of a USFWS IPAC and Pennsylvania State Database Searches for the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Project Area

Species	Federal	State
Indiana Bat (*) (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	Endangered	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat (*) (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>)	Threatened	Endangered
Monarch Butterfly (*) (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	Candidate	Not Applicable
Bald Eagle (*) (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Birds of Conservation Concern	Not Applicable
Black-billed Cuckoo (+) (<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>)	Birds of Conservation Concern	Not Applicable
Black-capped Chickadee (*) (<i>Poecile atricapillus praticus</i>)	Birds of Conservation Concern	Not Applicable
Bobolink (+) (<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>)	Birds of Conservation Concern	Not Applicable

Table 10 cont'd: Endangered, Threatened, and Conservation Species Identified as part of a USFWS IPAC and Pennsylvania State Database Searches for the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Project Area

Canada Warbler (+) (<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>)	Birds of Conservation Concern	Not Applicable
Cerulean Warbler (+) (<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>)	Birds of Conservation Concern	Not Applicable
Northern Saw-whet Owl (+) (<i>Aegolius acadicus acadicus</i>)	Birds of Conservation Concern	Not Applicable
Prairie Warbler (+) (<i>Dendroica discolor</i>)	Birds of Conservation Concern	Not Applicable
Red-headed Woodpecker (*) (<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>)	Birds of Conservation Concern	Not Applicable

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Rusty Blackbird (+) (<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>)	Birds of Conservation Concern	Not Applicable
Wood Thrush (+) (<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>)	Birds of Conservation Concern	Not Applicable
(*) Those federally protected species known to utilize the project area or specific habitats needed exist (+) Those federally protected species seasonally observed within a 10km radius of the project area		

2.11 Wild and Scenic Rivers

A resource information review revealed that no nationally designated wild and scenic rivers or river segments are located within the project area.

2.12 Invasive Species

As a result of the developed and disturbed nature of the project area, invasive species have become established. Insect species known and identified at the project include emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*), European gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar dispar*), and spotted lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*). An iMapInvasives database search for known invasives in the project area was completed on 07 June 2022 and is provided in Appendix D (NYNHP, 2022). The iMapInvasives Partnership is a cooperative effort by regional states and other stakeholders to facilitate the management and sharing of invasive species information. Table 11 provides those species of invasive plants known to exist in the project area or have been identified within the iMapInvasives database for the Prompton Dam project area and other areas within the watershed of the lake.

Table 11: iMAPInvasives Database Observed and Identified Invasive Plant Species in the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Project Area

Prompton Reservoir Project Area and Watershed Invasive Plant Species	
Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)	Eurasian Water-milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>)
Catchweed Bedstraw (<i>Galium aparine</i>)	Yellow Iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>)
Herb-Robert (<i>Geranium robertianum</i>)	Hydrilla (<i>Hydrilla verticillate</i>)
Ground-ivy (<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>)	Mouse-ear Hawkweed (<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>)
Orange Jewelweed (<i>Impatiens capensis</i>)	Chinese Mysterysnail (<i>Cipangopaludina chinensis</i>)
Garden Bird's-foot-trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>)	Winged Euonymus (<i>Euonymus alatus</i>)
Creeping Jenny (<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>)	Common buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>)
Purple Loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)	Multi flora rose (<i>Rosa multiflora</i>)
Common Pokeweed (<i>Phytolacca americana</i>)	Porcelain berry (<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>)
Common Crown-vetch (<i>Coronilla varia</i>)	Japanese Hops (<i>Humulus japonica</i>)
Bladder Champion (<i>Silene latifolia</i>)	Garlic Mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolate</i>)

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Table 11 cont'd: iMAP Invasives Database Observed and Identified Invasive Plant Species in the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Project Area

Climbing Nightshade (<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>)	Purple Loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)
Germander Speedwell (<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>)	Canada Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)
Tufted Vetch (<i>Vicia cracca</i>)	Bull Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)
Japanese Knotweed (<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>)	Phragmitess (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)
Mile a Minute (<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>)	Autumn Olive (<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>)
Bush Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>)	Japanese Barberry (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>)

2.13 Watershed and Reservoir Water Quality

The Lackawaxen River drains the east side of the Moosic Mountains, which is the divide between the Delaware and Susquehanna drainage basins. At Prompton Dam and Reservoir, the river's west branch flows southeast into and through the Prompton Dam and Reservoir and through the Borough of Prompton. The river turns eastward to Honesdale, where it is joined from the north by Dyberry Creek. From Honesdale it continues in a southeasterly course to the Delaware River.

Waters of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are protected by water quality standards based on classified uses of each water body. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection uses these standards when regulating discharges. Water quality criteria for the West Branch Lackawaxen River watershed was developed based on the protected uses defined in Chapter 93 of the Pennsylvania Water Quality Standards (PADEP, 2022). Classifications for protected uses fall into the categories of aquatic life, water supply, recreation and special protection. The main stem of the West Branch Lackawaxen River entering Prompton Dam and Reservoir is considered a High-Quality Cold Water and Migratory Fishery (HQ-CWF, MF). The West Branch Lackawaxen River from Prompton Dam downstream to the confluence with the Lackawaxen River main stem and Dyberry Creek is considered a High-Quality Trout Stocked and Migratory Fishery (HQ-TSF, MF). Within the watershed basin, tributaries to West Branch Lackawaxen River from Prompton Dam and Reservoir to Van Auken Creek are classified a High-Quality Cold Water and Migratory Fishery. These waters have special protection for the maintenance and/or propagation of fish species including the family Salmonidae and additional flora and fauna that are indigenous to a coldwater habitat. Agricultural runoff, influenced predominately by dairy herds, is a significant source of nutrients along the river (Baker, 1989). The water quality of flows being released from Prompton Reservoir downstream also plays a role in the subsequent state water quality designation of the West Branch Lackawaxen River downstream of the reservoir.

Prompton Reservoir is approximately three miles long and is approximately 30 feet

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deep near the face of the dam. Since 1975, the USACE has implemented a yearly water quality monitoring and reporting program at the reservoir to evaluate potential public health and environmental related water quality concerns associated with operations of the project. In general, the monitoring program emphasizes measuring in lake, tributary and outflow water quality annually and on occasion sediment contamination at fixed sampling locations within the reservoir (Figure 6). Monitoring results are evaluated for trends and compared to state and federal standards to evaluate the condition of Prompton Reservoir, as applicable.

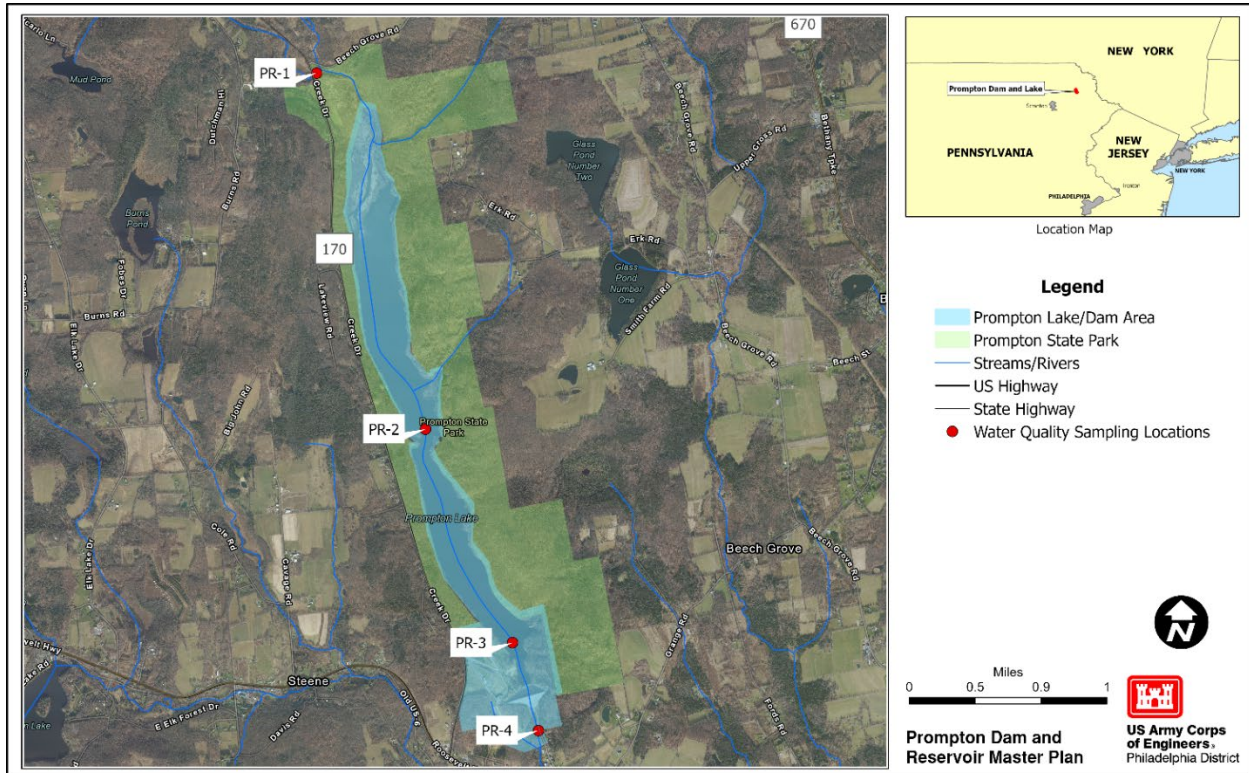


Figure 6: Water Quality Sampling Locations

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The 2021 water quality monitoring program comprised the following major elements:

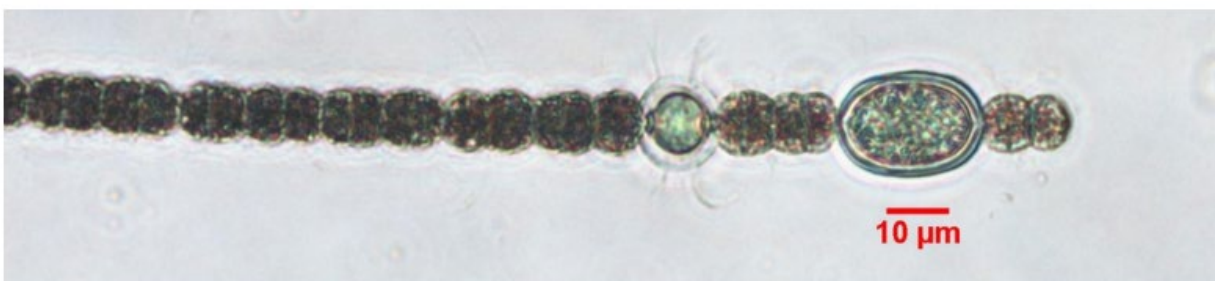
- 1) Monthly water quality monitoring of physical/chemical parameters at four fixed stations from May through August
- 2) Monthly water quality monitoring of nutrient parameter concentrations, coliform bacteria contaminants from May through August

Prompton Reservoir is a nutrient enriched and eutrophic/mesotrophic impoundment that experiences moderate to severe thermal and chemical stratification during the summer season (USACE, 2021). Anoxic, or low dissolved oxygen conditions, first develop in the deeper hypolimnetic waters of the reservoir in Spring and typically persist there until late September or early October. Dissolved oxygen concentrations are subject to diurnal and seasonal fluctuations that can be influenced, in part, by temperature, river discharge, photosynthetic activity and other environmental factors. Dissolved oxygen is essential to the respiratory metabolism of most aquatic organisms. It affects the availability and solubility of nutrients and subsequently the productivity of aquatic ecosystems. Low levels of oxygen can facilitate the release of sediment bound nutrients, metals, and other constituents from bottom sediments. During 2021, Prompton Reservoir experienced low oxygen conditions during much of the sampling season, as it does in most years. The lower water column from approximately 10-15 feet of depth to the lake bottom is typically severely depleted of oxygen with concentrations less than 5 mg/L. The re-aeration of the released waters through the dam conduit system maintains dissolved oxygen concentrations above state criteria downstream.

Abundant algal growth in the reservoir is evident annually with the intensity varying year to year, month to month, and day to day in response to nutrient inputs from upstream agricultural sources and the release of nutrients from deep water sediments under low oxygen conditions. Other factors that contribute to reservoir productivity and algae growth include high summer water temperatures, sunlight, overall meteorological conditions, and related summer thermal stratification. A rapid increase in algae growth is called an algae bloom, and a bloom of a species of algae or cyanobacteria (bluegreen algae) that can naturally produce biotoxins is called a harmful algae bloom (HAB). HABs can create biochemical conditions that may harm the health of the environment, plants, or animals.

The USACE is working closely with the State of Pennsylvania in monitoring HAB conditions at the project as it relates to public safety at the USACE and State Park facilities. In early August 2022, algal blooms were identified at several locations within the lake. Subsequent sampling and analysis identified six potential toxin producing genera with the potential to produce Microcystins, Saxitoxins, Anatoxin-a, and Cylindrospermopsin cyanobacteria toxins. Figure 7 provides a micrograph image from that sampling event.

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Dolichospermum sp. at 400X (20220810-1145-1825108)

Figure 7: Micrograph image of *Dolichospermum* identified during HAB sampling in August of 2022 at Prompton Reservoir

In response to these findings, a HAB “Watch/Warning” was placed on the project. The USACE subsequently posted HAB warnings and information signage at the project public use areas along with notifications on social media and the project webpage. The USACE and State of Pennsylvania will continue to monitor HAB conditions at the project into the foreseeable future and will continue to inform and notify the public of risks associated with these types of conditions in the reservoir.

Regression analysis of long-term water quality trends was conducted in 2004 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers utilizing the USACE lake management monitoring datasets from the 1970’s through 2004 (Versar, Inc. 2004). The analysis of long-term trends suggested that significant positive water quality changes have occurred in Prompton Reservoir over those 30 years. Regression analysis for total nitrogen and total dissolved solids data indicated that average concentrations have significantly decreased since the late 1970s. Significant reductions of total nitrogen have occurred in the Lake at one in-lake station and downstream in the West Branch Lackawaxen for both spring and summer seasons. Total dissolved solids showed a significant reduction downstream during the summer season. Trends computed for individual stations using the Mann-Kendall statistical test indicated significant water quality changes in the reservoir and upstream in the Prompton Reservoir watershed. Ammonia, total inorganic nitrogen, and Total dissolved solids appear to be decreasing at these stations.

Sediment priority pollutant monitoring, as part of the annual water quality sampling program, was discontinued after the 2004 sampling season because of a low-risk determination for sediment contamination seen in historic in-lake sediment samples. In 2004, a total of 62 priority pollutant contaminants comprised of PCBs, pesticides, and volatile organics were assayed in bottom sediments of the deepest part of the reservoir. Of the 62 parameters, three were identified and none of these exceeded screening levels (Versar, Inc 2004).

2.14 Environmental Justice

Executive Order (EO) 12898, dated February 11, 1994, directs each federal agency to “make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental

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effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.”

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has oversight of the federal government’s compliance with EO 12898 and NEPA. CEQ, in consultation with the USEPA and other affected agencies, developed NEPA guidance for addressing requirements of the EO. This guidance was developed to further assist federal agencies with their NEPA procedures so that environmental justice (EJ) concerns are effectively identified and addressed. The CEQ has also identified six general principles for consideration in identifying and addressing EJ in the NEPA process which include: (1) area composition (demographics); (2) data (concerning cumulative exposure to human health or environmental hazards); (3) interrelated factors (recognize the interrelated cultural, social, occupational, or economic factors); (4) public participation; (5) community representation; and (6) tribal representation.

The Prompton Dam and Reservoir is in Wayne County, Pennsylvania. Data collected from the US Census Bureau and the USEPA Environmental Justice website indicates that approximately 11 percent of the population of Wayne County is considered low income with approximately 10.7 percent of the county population being considered a minority population (USEPA, 2022c). A refined 5.0-mile radius search around the Prompton Dam and Reservoir indicated that approximately 34 percent of the population is considered low income with approximately 10 percent of the population considered a minority population within the immediate project area (Appendix D).

2.15 Cultural Resources

2.15.1 Prehistoric

The prehistory of the Northeastern United States is conventionally divided into three major cultural periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic and Woodland. A fourth "Contact" period covers the 150 years or so during which Native American culture was displaced and overwhelmed by incoming Europeans. Each of the three true prehistoric cultures is subdivided into phases based on a temporal framework obtained from radiocarbon dates from stratigraphically excavated archaeological sites, or from relative sequences of artifacts with typological or technological affinities which can be correlated with scientifically dated material. Following the conventions adopted in radiocarbon analysis, early dates are presented as years before present (B.P.) with AD 1950 being used as the baseline. These subdivisions are also made from evidence provided by artifact assemblages which show distinctive adaptations to changing prehistoric environments. The natural environment greatly affected the prehistoric populations during all three periods, and the various aboriginal cultural systems that developed were shaped by adaptations to individual environmental factors. Among, the most important elements of the environment to be considered is the distribution of exploitable natural resources, such as water, soils, flora and fauna, and various raw materials. Availability of these resources was affected by several factors, including seasonality and post-glacial sea level rise.

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Much of the evidence for the earliest or Paleo-Indian period is derived from isolated surface finds of fluted points, and few undisturbed sites are known. The archaeological record relating to Archaic and Woodland period sites is also based to a far extent on surface finds and surface collections, but there is also much evidence for the spatial and cultural organization of these groups from excavated sites, ethnohistory and lithic technology studies.

The following brief culture history is based primarily on the research of Kinsey (1972), Kraft (1986, 2001), Custer (1996) and others, whose work in the Upper Delaware Valley was prompted in part by the proposed Tocks Island Reservoir.
Paleo-Indian Period (circa 11,500-10,000 B.P.)

The first human inhabitants of the Delaware Valley were Paleo-Indians, who are generally believed to have arrived in the Northeast about 11,500 to 11,000 years ago. The archaeological hallmark of this group is a distinctive style of projectile point which was used to tip javelins or spears and also served secondarily as a butchering implement (knife). Paleo-Indian projectile points are easily distinguished from those of later periods through the presence of single or multiple flake scars which extend vertically from the base of the artifact toward its tip. This peculiar manufacturing technique (presumed to aid in hafting the point to a foreshaft) resulted in these tools being collectively referred to as "fluted points". These points and other elements of the Paleo-Indian artifact assemblage suggest a subsistence pattern which included big game hunting (Fitting 1968; Kraft 1977a; Sirkin 1977; Kraft 1986; Carr and Adovasio 2002).

The 1,500-year chronology of the Paleo-Indian Period is based chiefly on radiocarbon dating. Although carbon-14 dates in excess of 11,500 B.P. have been obtained for Meadowcroft Rockshelter in western Pennsylvania (circa 19,000 B.P.) and Dutchess Quarry Cave in Orange County, New York (circa 12,500 B.P.), these dates are suspect (Funk et al. 1969; Adovasio et al. 1978; Haynes 1980; Mead 1980).

The closest, securely dated Paleo-Indian site to the project area is the Shawnee-Minisink site in the Upper Delaware Valley, dating from about 10,600 B.P. (Haynes et al. 1984; Dent 2002). The Shawnee Minisink site is particularly noteworthy for its evidence of plant-gathering and fishing by Paleo-Indians (McNett 1986). This contrasts strongly with several sites in the West (e.g., Naco, Lehner, Domebo, Blackwater Draw) where typical Paleo-Indian (Clovis style) fluted spearpoints have been found in association with remains of butchered mammoths. In the Northeast, no association of artifacts with bones of megafauna has been discovered, and it has been suggested that caribou, rather than mammoth or mastodon, were the preferred game of Northeastern Paleoindians (Gramly 1982). The evidence from the Shawnee-Minisink site notwithstanding, the Clovis toolkit seems to imply a concentration on hunting rather than plant-collecting. Paleo-Indians preferred to use high-quality crypto-crystalline rocks for their chipped stone projectile points. In the Northeast, one of their preferred materials was the yellowish jasper found in Lehigh and Berks counties in southeastern Pennsylvania. Over 76% of the artifacts from the Plenge site in the Upper Delaware Valley, some 30- 50 miles distant from these sources, were made of this jasper (Kraft

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1973), as were 13 out of the fluted points from Port Mobil on Staten Island, New York (Kraft 1977b). A small, fluted point of yellow jasper has also been recovered from a site in White Plains, Westchester County, New York (Heritage Studies, Inc. 1986). Whether these finds reflect northward migration, wide-ranging seasonal band movements, or exchange cannot yet be ascertained.

Several other Paleo-Indian finds in northeastern Pennsylvania and adjacent areas warrant mention here. A small Paleo-Indian component was present at the Zierdt site, in Sussex County, New Jersey (Kraft 1973). Ritchie (1980), on his map of Paleo-Indian sites, recorded the approximate locus of a fluted point as just north of Lake Wallenpaupack, and Leslie (1973) illustrated a fluted point from the same general area. Kinsey (1972) reported the finding of a fluted point near Milanville. Mason (1959) recorded 26 Paleo-Indian points from the Delaware watershed in eastern Pennsylvania; two of these are yellow jasper points found near Pocono Lake, in Monroe County. Mason observed that "the valleys of the Delaware and its principal feeders were the favored occupational areas, it seems, during the Paleo-Indian Period". He speculated that this might reflect abundance of game in these micro-environments, but also admitted, "it may be more than just coincidence that the clusters (of fluted points) occur in those areas presently exhibiting clusters of roads and people" (Mason 1959). In western Pennsylvania, Paleo-Indian sites are most frequently located near small streams (average length 1.6 km). There is also a tendency for Paleo sites to cluster along historic Indian trails (Lantz 1984). In the glaciated region of the Allegheny Plateau, most sites are located on low terraces, less than 9 m above water. Population density in western Pennsylvania was evidently quite low, judging from the low incidence of sites.

Archaic Period (circa 10,000-3,000 B.P.)

The end of the Pleistocene was marked by warmer temperatures resulting in continued glacial melt and rising sea levels. As the ice sheets receded northward, the tundra and fringing spruce woodlands that had formerly prevailed in northern Pennsylvania were replaced by a pine-dominated coniferous forest. Ice Age megafauna such as the mastodon died out, and the caribou migrated northward. By around 8,000 B.P. oak-dominated deciduous forest had replaced the pine forests. It has been argued persuasively (Fitting 1968; Funk 1983) that scarcity of game in the post glacial boreal forests kept human populations at a very low level, which would explain the paucity of known Early Archaic sites. During the Archaic period there was a change in the style of projectile points as the fluting technique was abandoned. This development has traditionally been used to mark the beginning of the Early Archaic phase. In addition, new implements such as bannerstones and other spear-throwing weights were introduced. More recently, however, it has been suggested that a change in projectile point style does not necessarily indicate a new way of life. Late Paleo-Indian populations and Early Archaic peoples probably followed the same basic way of life, with the change in projectile point style merely reflecting a technological rather than an economic shift (Gardner 1974; Cavallo 1981).

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Early Archaic projectile points found in the Northeast are clearly derived from Southeastern prototypes, suggesting either successive colonizing movements or waves of cultural diffusion from the South (Dincauze 1976; Brennan 1979). The earliest post-Paleo-Indian point types [Dalton-Hardaway (circa 10,000 B.P.), Palmer and Charleston corner-notched (circa 9,500 B.P.), and Kirk (circa 9,000 B.P.)] have not been recognized in Delaware Valley collections, although they may well exist in small quantities. Miller (1984), for example, has identified one Dalton-Hardaway point in a collection from Pike County. A few sites yielding such material have been excavated along the Upper Susquehanna (Funk and Wellman 1984). Bifurcate base points (circa 8,500-8,000 B.P.) have been collected in the Delaware Valley (Kinsey 1972).

The typical Middle Archaic points in the Northeast (8,000-6,000 B.P.) are Neville and Stark, which are really variants, respectively, of the Stanly and Morrow Mountain types of the Southeast. The chronological significance of these types was only recognized in the mid-1970s (Dincauze 1976), so earlier studies of Delaware Valley collections do not deal with them. It is also problematic that these types are easily confused with similar but later point styles (Snook Kill and Poplar Island). As a result, the Middle Archaic of this region may be somewhat under-represented.

A veritable population explosion seems to have occurred in Late Archaic times (circa 6,000-3,700 B.P.). It is often supposed that this was primarily a response to climatic amelioration (average temperatures rose to 1 degree Centigrade warmer than during the Hypsithermal) and to the associated firm establishment of abundant deciduous forest flora and fauna. However, if the transition was that simple, one would have expected it to have begun circa 8,000 B.P. in the Middle Archaic period. In fact, even the earlier Late Archaic artifactual indices, Otter Creek projectile points, are not very common in the Delaware drainage. The real population surge seems to have occurred around 4,500 B.P., as manifested by a profusion of corner-notched and stemmed projectile points.

The Late Archaic cultures of eastern Pennsylvania can be separated into two distinct traditions characterized by differing projectile point styles: Piedmont Archaic, with narrow stemmed points, and Laurentian, with broader side or corner notched points. The local Piedmont stemmed point types is called Lackawaxen (Leslie 1973). These points are most often made of shale or other argillaceous material. Most Upper Delaware Archaic assemblages have come from multicomponent sites with mixed materials. The best stratified sequence has been found at the Faucett site (Kinsey 1975), where the cultural stratigraphy is: Bushkill; Orient-Meadowood; Perkiomen; Lackawaxen; Brewerton; and Vosburg. The deepest securely identified component at Faucett is Vosburg, radiocarbon-dated to 5,570 +/- 200 years B.P. Artifacts recovered from the Lackawaxen occupation suggest that hunting, fishing, butchering, and woodworking were also carried out.

Several point types present at Faucett are interpreted by Kinsey (1975) as either exotic trade items or traces of brief transient occupations by non-local groups. These include Normanskill-like, Lamoka-like (or "Macpherson") and Eshback points.

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The Faucett site is located on the Delaware Valley's lowest flood-plain terrace, near the riverbank, about 20 feet above normal water level. Indeed, the vast majority of excavated Archaic sites in the Upper Delaware region are located on the river's flood plain.

Farther south, along the Tulpehocken Creek near Reading, Late Archaic sites are divisible into two categories, based on environmental setting: 1) sites on the floodplain or on low ground adjacent to springs; and, 2) sites on hillsides, adjacent to springs, streams, or creeks (Kinsey 1976). Kinsey suggests that the floodplain sites were transient camps for hunting and butchering of animals drawn to the low swampy areas for food and water. Longer occupations would have been prevented by periodic flooding. The hilltop sites were longer-term seasonal base camps, where tools were made and repaired.

The Terminal Archaic (Transitional) broadspear tradition, circa 3,700-3,000 B.P., is well-represented in the Upper Delaware region. Sequential point types are Koens-Crispin, Lehigh, Perkiomen, Susquehanna, Dry Brook and Orient Fishtail. In this region, Susquehannas are the least common type of this series, Fishtails being the most frequent. The origins of this tradition seem to lie to the south, in the Savannah River tradition of North Carolina. There is much debate concerning the processes by which broadspears, associated with soapstone vessels and cremation burials, spread northward. Either diffusion of the distinctive technology, or perhaps, more likely, population movements must have been involved. Terminal Archaic settlements seem to have been more restricted to large rivers than earlier occupations; "few broadspear components are located on hilltops and along the smaller streams" (Kinsey 1972). This orientation perhaps reflects greater emphasis on fishing.

Woodland Period (Circa 3,000 B.P. – AD 1600)

The Woodland period is viewed as commencing with the introduction of ceramic technology. The Northeastern environment during this period was virtually the same as that which existed during the historic period. The most important exception to this was the level of the sea, which continued its gradual post glacial rise, but remained lower than at present. In the Upper Delaware valley, as in the Northeast generally, the Early Woodland period (circa 3,000-2,400 B.P.) is enigmatic. Diagnostic Meadowood projectile points are rare in this region, although 25 were found at the Faucett site, in a stratum dated at 2,700 +/- 100 B.P. (Kinsey 1975). The earliest pottery type in the area, Exterior corded/interior smoothed, seems to be associated either with Meadowood or late Orient material. Elsewhere, Meadowood is associated with Vinette I ware. Meadowood sites are generally located along riverbanks or on islands, but one site in York County, Pennsylvania is on a bluff overlooking the river. The sites seem to represent brief intrusions of a population based in central and western New York. The only Adena-related site in the region is the Rosenkrans burial site, in Sussex County, New Jersey, which has a carbon-14 date of 2,560 +/- 120 B.P. but is probably a few centuries later than this would indicate. Eastern Adena mortuary sites, which

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yielded exotic artifacts resembling those found in mound burials in the Ohio valley, are particularly concentrated in the Delmarva Peninsula. The relationship of Delmarva Adena to the culture of the Ohio heartland has not been satisfactorily explicated, although the consensus opinion rejects the migration hypothesis advanced by Ritchie and Dragoo (1959). If Adena and Meadowood are exotic, ephemeral, intrusive cultures, what happened to the indigenous population during this period? This is a major but infrequently addressed problem in Northeastern archaeology.

There is a chronological problem in defining the Middle Woodland period. Kinsey (1972) puts the Upper Delaware's Bushkill complex in this period, despite an associated carbon-14 date of 2,430 +/- 100 B.P. Diagnostic artifacts of this complex are Rossville, Lagoon, and Tocksville Island side notched points, and Vinette I, dentate-stamped, exterior corded/interior smoothed, net-marked and wiped Point Peninsula pottery. Other diagnostic Middle Woodland traits of the New York sequence (e.g., Jacks Reef and pentagonal points) are present in the Lower Delaware region, though they are not abundant. A carbon-14 date of AD 790 +/- 120 at the Faucett site is thought to be associated with a Kipp island component (Kinsey 1972).

Ceramics of the Late Woodland period (circa AD 1000 -1600) are divided into two major series: Owasco and Tribal (post-AD 1400). Most of the incised Tribal pottery is assigned to the Chance phase of the Mohawk tradition of Eastern Iroquois. The only locally developed incised type is Munsee Incised. Most of the pottery excavated by Schrabisch (1930) in Wayne and Pike County rockshelters is probably Munsee Incised (Kinsey 1972). Particularly characteristic of Munsee ware are punctate face effigies on castellations. Pointille-decorated clay pipes are a late addition to the inventory.

The Late Woodland toolkit remained functionally similar to those of previous cultures. important variations included increasing emphasis upon tools related to plant and fish resource exploitation and certain stylistic shifts, most notably marked by the appearance of triangular projectile points (Kraft 1978). Diagnostic Late Woodland lithic artifacts are Levanna, Madison, and elongate triangular points and several forms of netsinkers. Triangular points are thought to signal the introduction of the bow and arrow.

Another important Late Woodland innovation is horticulture, based on maize, squash, and beans (inferred not from preserved botanical remains, but from the many storage pits and substantial houses found at Late Woodland sites). Sites do not appear to have been chosen for defensive purposes, as most of the sites are situated at exposed locations on the plain (Kinsey 1972: 3B9). Based on Van Der Donck's 16th-century account, however, Kinsey outlines this settlement pattern: "castles" and "villages", large, permanent, palisaded settlements with 1,500-2,500 inhabitants, situated on high ground; "towns", smaller sites, perhaps housing extended families or lineages, located near water and occupied in spring and summer, for fishing and farming; winter quarters in sheltered interior forested areas. Rockshelters were probably used by small groups during the winter.

Contact Period (AD 1600 – 1750)

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European trade goods start to turn up at large Delaware Valley sites in the 17th century, particularly after 1650. Native-made ornaments such as runtees, shell beads, and antler effigy combs also become numerous.

At the time of European contact, the Upper Delaware was occupied by the Munsee (or Minsi), a division of the Algonquian-speaking Lenape (Delaware). This fact is problematic, in that Late Woodland and proto historic Munsee pottery is virtually indistinguishable from, and developed synchronously with, Mohawk pottery. It is curious that Iroquoian and Algonquian speaking groups made the same kinds of ceramics; this suggests an intensity of cultural interaction unaffected by mutual unintelligibility. In the 18th century, the Iroquois claimed the lands as far south as the junction of the Lackawaxen and the Delaware, where a Munsee village stood.

The first European settlers in northeastern Pennsylvania arrived in the 1720s. The Munsee were evicted from their larger riverine settlements by the infamous "Walking Purchase" of 1737. Leslie (1973) asserts that the local Indian population had abandoned the Upper Delaware by 1760, but it was only formally ceded to the Europeans in the Fort Stanwick treaty of 1768.

Project Area Prehistory

The precontact Native American occupation of the region is summarized in several standard sources (Adovasio et al. 1998, 2003; Carr 1998; Cowin 1982; Dragoo 1963; George 1985; Johnson et al. 1976; Lantz 1985; Mayer-Oakes 1955). The key features of the prehistoric settlement may be inferred from these sources and from the information in the PA-SHARE database which, although biased in some respects, represents the largest body of data on site locations and patterns.

One other valuable source consulted was the report on a survey of local collectors carried out in the early 1980s by a team of archaeologists from Pennsylvania State University. This survey sought information on prehistoric site locations in Wayne, Pike, Lackawanna and Susquehanna Counties, which together comprise a section of the state that has received little detailed archaeological study. A total of 47 potentially useful contacts were identified in Wayne and Pike Counties, of whom 20 emerged as "productive" sources of information. With the exception of Vernon Leslie, none of these contacts were knowledgeable concerning the Prompton vicinity. A total of 121 prehistoric sites were noted in Wayne County, but again, none of these were in the Prompton area (Miller 1984).

The earliest archaeological reconnoitering of the Prompton area was conducted by Max Schrabisch in the early years of this century. Schrabisch investigated a 12-mile stretch of the Lackawaxen Valley, from Kimbles to its junction with the Delaware River. His observations are therefore particularly relevant to this study. Schrabisch found ten camp sites and three rockshelters. All these sites were located close to the river, except one rockshelter which was more than a mile away. "Invariably, these sites were located

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where the valley broadened out, occupying high level fields near the stream" (Schrabisch 1930). The only place where Schrabisch reported finding abundant remains was Indian Orchard, roughly eight miles east of Prompton Reservoir. According to Wallace (1993), the Historic Lackawaxen trail ran from Lackawaxen to Indian Orchard, and local tradition holds that Indian Orchard was the site of winter encampments. Leslie, in subsequent field studies, has never been able to verify Schrabisch's report of the Indian Orchard site.

Schrabisch excavated a small rockshelter (8 x 6 feet) on the north bank of the Lackawaxen, between Kimbles and Baoba. He found one notched quartz point, broken points, and deer bones. The notched point and the absence of pottery, suggest a Late Archaic occupation. There were springs near this site, and Schrabisch noted finds of "arrowheads" in the sloping fields 600 feet to the northeast.

Leslie has amassed a large collection of artifacts from the Upper Delaware region. In the 1950s, he occasionally searched the plowed fields in the floodplain of the West Branch of the Lackawaxen River, where Prompton Reservoir now stands, but he never found a single chert flake. He did find a bipitted stone and two Brewerton points from the flood plain of Dyberry Creek to the north of Jadwin Dam, about five miles east of the project area. This site is entered in the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey files as 36-Wy-8. A stone pestle on display in the museum of the Honesdale Historical Society is said to have been found in the same general area on a farm in Dyberry Township (Miller 1984; Leslie 1987).

2.15.2 Historic

European settlement within the west central section of Wayne County (formed from Northampton County in 1798 and named in honor of Anthony Wayne, the noted Revolutionary War general) began in earnest in the early 19th century. The project area appears to have been initially within Canaan Township, one of Wayne's original municipalities. Prospective settlers and real estate speculators began buying up large tracts in the region during the years following the Revolution, and by the time of the War of 1812 most of the land in the Prompton area had been fully surveyed and patented (Day 1843; Goodrich 1880; Mathews 1886).

Actual settlement within the valley of the West Branch of the Lackawaxen River began during the second decade of the 19th century. Most of the early settlers were of English descent coming into the region from New England (notably Connecticut) and New York. These early arrivals were primarily farmers seeking land that could support an agrarian existence. Agriculture was established early on as the region's primary economic activity and has remained so up to the present day. The exploitation of timber was also an important economic pursuit from the beginning, with lumber being "mined" from the region's vast forests, processed in water-powered sawmills along the Lackawaxen River and its tributaries, and then floated (as both logs and cut timber) down the river to the Delaware Valley for distribution in Philadelphia and other markets. This agriculture/lumbering economic base dominated the development of the cultural

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landscape producing a pattern of isolated farmsteads and a few scattered sawmills (Day 1843; Ham 1870; Mathews 1886).

Another important element in the early cultural landscape was the network of regional and local roads that provided vital connections between various points of interest or necessity. The first roads to be laid out in the Prompton vicinity were east-west routes connecting the old North-South Road (later the Belmont and Easton Turnpike; now Route 296) and the town of Bethany, the most prominent nucleated settlement in the region prior to the founding of Honesdale. The oldest road serving in this role was the route followed by Township Roads 540 in Clinton and 555 and 431 in Dyberry. This early 19th-century road was made obsolete when Prompton Reservoir was created in 1958-1960. Another early 19th-century east-west road in the Aldenville vicinity was followed by sections of present-day White Oak Road and Old Bethany Road.

The construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company transportation system during the 1820s gave added impetus to development within the project vicinity. This transportation corridor was established to serve the expanding coal mining industry that developed in the Carbondale area during the early part of the century. The Delaware and Hudson Canal was built between the Hudson River and Dyberry Forks in Dyberry Township between 1825 and 1828. The difficult terrain between the terminus of the canal and the coal fields on the west side of the Moosic Mountain range (a distance of nearly 17 miles) was traversed by what came to be known as the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Gravity Railroad. This rail line, built between 1827 and 1829, used a series of levels (actually slight downgrades) and inclined planes (which used water or steam power to haul cars up grade) to run loaded coal cars east to New York City and other eastern markets and return empty cars for reloading. The Gravity Railroad ran generally east-west just to the south of the present project area through the village of Prompton (Mathews 1886; LeRoy 1980).

The arrival of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and the Gravity Railroad produced a surge of development in the section of Wayne County through which it passed. The small hamlet of Dyberry Forks became the site of the town of Honesdale, which was laid out in conjunction with the Delaware and Hudson project and has served as the primary town of Wayne County ever since (it replaced Bethany as the county seat in 1842). Closer to the project area, the construction of the Gravity Railroad brought expansion to the village of Prompton, which had already begun to develop as a nucleated settlement around several water-powered industrial sites prior to the arrival of the new rail line. After 1830, Prompton grew in size and became an important local center for the surrounding agricultural region. By 1845, this growth was sufficient to warrant a municipal separation from the surrounding rural townships and the formation of the Borough of Prompton resulted. The new borough was expanded in size in 1850 and includes within its bounds the entire current project area (Day 1843; Goodrich 1880).

The area to the north of Prompton also experienced a slightly accelerated growth as additional farmsteads and sawmills were established within the Lackawaxen Valley. Agriculture remained the primary economic force in this region, but the lumbering

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industry was strengthened by the improved transportation facilities available along the Delaware and Hudson corridor. Population expansion within the western portion of the county once again resulted in further municipal division, and in 1834, Clinton Township was formed from Dyberry, Canaan, and Mount Pleasant Townships (Day 1843; Goodrich 1880; Mathews 1886).

Another feature of the development along the West Branch of the Lackawaxen River was the construction of the Lackawaxen Turnpike. This turnpike company was chartered by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1828, with a number of local residents (notably Rufus Grenell, Virgil Grenell and Daniel Bunting) serving as managers of the new company. Construction appears to have been delayed, but the new turnpike road was completed at some point during the 1830s. Tolls were collected along this roadway for nearly three decades, but in 1866, it was made a public thoroughfare. As built during the 1830s, the Lackawaxen Turnpike (approximately 14 miles in length) ran south from the Cochection and Great Bend Turnpike (now Route 371) near Belmont through the Lackawaxen Valley to the Honesdale and Clarkstown Turnpike (now the corridor occupied by U.S. Route 6) in Prompton. The southern end of the old turnpike was abandoned with the creation of the Prompton Reservoir in 1960 and replaced by the present section of PA Route 170 to the south of the Bethany Road (Mathews 1886).

During the 1840s, the expanding market for coal led to a major program of improvement along the Delaware and Hudson transportation corridor. On the Gravity Railroad, the most significant improvement was the construction of an entirely new rail line between Carbondale and Honesdale. This new line, known as the "Light Track," was built between 1842 and 1844 and was used primarily for conveying returning empty coal cars, as all loaded traffic traveled in an easterly direction. All eastbound traffic (primarily coal cars) was handled on the somewhat rebuilt original line, which was now known as the "Heavy Track." At Prompton, the new Light Track was sited to the north of the original line and required an inclined plane to scale the hill immediately north of the village. This inclined plane was ultimately converted to waterpower through the construction of a long raceway that powered both the plane's engine house and a sawmill just to the north of Prompton. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Gravity Railroad remained in use until 1899, at which time it was shut down. The Heavy Track was converted to serve as a standard rail line (known within the Delaware and Hudson's system as the Honesdale Branch). The Light Track was abandoned (Mathews 1886).

The transportation advantages provided by the Delaware and Hudson corridor combined with the region's vast stands of hemlock forest (hemlock bark was a prime source of tannin, the vital chemical agent in the tanning process) to promote the development of an extremely important local leather industry during the mid-19th century. During the colonial period (and prior to 1830 in Wayne County), the production of leather from animal hides was handled by small, widely scattered tanneries serving local markets. By the time of the American Revolution, however, the first steps had been taken in a shift that led to regional concentration and product specialization within the leather industry. It was during this period that New York City and Boston, which

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offered large markets and access to shipping facilities, began to develop as notable leather centers. It was also at this time that tanneries producing specific types of products (such as heavy sole leather for the soles of boots and shoes and lighter or upper leather for clothing and the upper portions of shoes) began to appear. These trends (along with the appearance of increasing numbers of larger leather manufacturing plants seeking regional markets) became more and more common within the industry during the early national period.

During the early part of the 19th century, the depletion of the hemlock forests in the regions surrounding the older leather centers caused a geographic shift within the leather industry. These older centers remained important in the industry, but they moved out of manufacturing and into areas such as raw material procurement, marketing, and distribution. Manufacturing moved into outlying areas that still had available the large quantities of hemlock necessary in the tanning process. The most notable of these outlying manufacturing areas to develop during this period was the Catskill Mountain region of New York where massive stands of hemlock timber were available and where the Hudson River provided good transportation connections to the business center of the industry in New York City (Ellsworth 1969).

The Catskill leather industry remained viable into the Civil War period, but by the middle part of the century the problem of hemlock depletion was already becoming a factor. This led to a second great expansion into outlying areas within the industry, and it was during this period that the hemlock forests of northeastern Pennsylvania, accessible via the Delaware and Hudson corridor, brought leather manufacturing into Wayne County. Numerous tanneries were established within the county during the mid-19th century, including the Pratt & Alden Tannery on the Lackawaxen, around which the village of Aldenville developed. By the time of the Civil War, Wayne County was the site of about 20 large tanneries and ranked as the leading leather producing county in Pennsylvania and among the leaders in the entire country. The local lumbering industry experienced an extensive expansion with the arrival of the leather industry, as timber used for its bark was further processed in local sawmills. Hemlock replaced pine as the region's primary lumber product and the number of sawmills increased markedly (Ham 1870).

The arrival of the leather industry, the expansion of the lumbering industry and continuing agriculture all combined to bring the region to its highest economic level during the Civil War era. Maps depicting the valley of the West Branch of the Lackawaxen River between Prompton and Aldenville in 1860 and 1872 show a well-developed rural agricultural region with farm steads and scattered sawmills framed by these two minor local industrial centers.

Prompton, located on the Gravity Railroad and at the intersection of several important regional and local roads, had more than half a dozen water-powered industrial sites and served as a local center for the surrounding farming area. At the northern end of the valley, Aldenville, where the tannery company had developed several additional industrial activities, served a similar function for its hinterland. Farming remained a primary concern in the Lackawaxen Valley, where it served as one of the county's most

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important agricultural regions. The raising of livestock and growing of feed grains were the dominant farming pursuits within the valley, supplemented by a growing dairy industry, orchard products, and other lesser activities (Ham 1870; Goodrich 1880). By the 1870s, however, the hemlock forests of western New York State and eastern Pennsylvania were already exhausted, and the response of the local leather industry was all too familiar - the industry looked to relocate again to more favorable areas where the necessary resources were in greater abundance. However, this newest migration actually proceeded in two directions, for only some of the new tanneries built during this period were established in outlying regions (generally to the west) that offered new sources of hemlock bark. Other late 19th-century leather concerns moved their operations into the more urbanized areas (notably in the east), which provided huge markets for local products and well-developed transportation networks that allowed tanbark and other raw materials to be brought in and finished leather to be shipped out.

The local impact of the hemlock depletion was extensive, and almost all of Wayne County's tanneries soon shut down. By the mid-1800s, only a few continued to operate, and by 1900 only one remained. The lumbering industry, which had become dependent on hemlock, was also devastated, and by the mid-1800s, only half the number of sawmills were active in the county as had been operating 15 years earlier. Both Prompton and Aldenville were substantially affected by this decline, as each was dependent on these two related industries. They continued, however, to serve as centers of reduced industrial activity and as commercial and cultural foci within their surrounding agricultural districts (Ham 1870; Mathews 1886; Ellsworth 1969:). The lumbering industry persisted for a short time after the decline of the leather industry, but it, too, waned steadily during the early 20th century. The manufacture of cut glass partially filled the void left by the declining leather and lumbering industries. During the Civil War era, Honesdale had begun to develop as an important focus of the cut glass industry. This specialized line of work involved the use of grinding machinery to produce decorative patterns on finished glassware. By the turn of the century, Honesdale had earned a reputation as one of the leading centers of this activity in the United States, and a glass works at Aldenville was representative of the expansion of this industry into other areas of Wayne County during the period of peak production. The local glass industry declined rapidly during the World War I era, however, as there was a general westward movement within the national glass industry and the plant at Aldenville was shut down after only two decades of operation.

Since the great industrial decline of the late 19th century, the Prompton area has largely fallen back on its original agricultural economic base. The most significant development within the region's agricultural economy in the 20th century was the continuing growth of dairy farming, perhaps most graphically reflected in the appearance of numerous local creameries for the processing of dairy products (notably the Aldenville Creamery; also note the village of Creamton to the north of the project area). The raising of livestock has also continued as an important activity, as has the cultivation of feed grains in the service of dairy and livestock farming. These agricultural pursuits continued in the project vicinity into the late 1950s and were terminated only with the creation of

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Prompton Reservoir. Farming activities still dominate in the region surrounding the project area today and the cultural landscape continues to exhibit its historic pattern of isolated farmsteads surrounding small, nucleated settlements like Prompton.

2.15.3 Previous Investigations

The cultural resource sections rely heavily on the cultural resource reconnaissance performed in 1987 by Hunter Research Associates (later Hunter Research, Inc.) and a subsequent Phase IB investigation conducted by Hunter Research in 2005 in connection with modifications proposed to address Prompton Reservoir hydrologic deficiency. The 1987 reconnaissance level investigation provided a detailed history of the area, a catalog of cultural resources and an assessment of both the prehistoric and historic archaeological sensitivity of the property, including the APE, which includes the boundary of the current facility (Hunter Research, Inc. 1987; 2005).

In addition to this report, the files of the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PASHPO) were consulted to determine if any new sites or studies had been conducted in the vicinity since the publication of the Hunter Research Associates report. Unfortunately, none of the sites located in both the 1987 and 2005 report have been added to the PASHARE database (PA-SHARE 2022).

2.15.4 Recorded Cultural Resources

2.15.4.1 Native American Archaeological Sites

The area most sensitive to archaeological sites would be within the flood plain, which is currently inundated. Permanent or long-term inundation is likely to be less damaging to archaeological resources. Sediment deposition serves to protect the sites from erosion and are considered less likely to adversely impact any site that may exist. There are no recorded Native American Archaeological sites within the project boundaries. The existing uplands within the Prompton facility may have areas of moderate to low archaeological sensitivity. Any groundbreaking activities planned should be coordinated with the USACE Cultural Resource Specialist to assess potential impacts to archaeological resources.

2.15.4.2 Historic Properties

Approximately 100 historic cultural resources were assessed in the 1987 Phase I Report. Out of all the structures assessed, the only significant resource is the Village of Aldenville, which is outside of the Prompton boundaries. The Aldenville Historic District and its contributing structures are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a 19th Century company town founded on two of Northeastern Pennsylvania's most vibrant industries, lumbering and tanning (Hunter Research, Inc. 1987).

As with archaeological resources, and projects that plan to raze or alter any existing structures on the property should be coordinated with the USACE Cultural Resource Specialist to assess potential impacts to historic properties potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.

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2.15.5 Long-term Objectives for Cultural Resources

The long-term objective for cultural resources found at the Project will be to avoid and minimize any impacts to those resources. Any proposed future development at the Project will be individually reviewed to meet that objective.

2.16 Demographic and Economic Resources

2.16.1 Zone of Influence

The zone of influence for the socioeconomic analysis of the Prompton Dam project consists of Wayne County. The entire project area falls within Wayne County. There are numerous Townships and Boroughs that are located within Wayne County and are in the vicinity of Prompton Dam, including Dyberry, Canaan, Texas, Cherry, Oregon, Berlin, and Clinton. The City of Honesdale, which is the county seat of Wayne County, is located near the dam. For analysis purposes, only county wide data was used to calculate the demographic data for the zone of interest.

2.16.2 Population

According to the 2020 U.S. Decennial Census, the total population for the zone of influence is 51,155 people, down from 52,822 people in 2010. The population in the zone of influence makes up less than half a percent of the total population of Pennsylvania (12.79 million people). By 2030, the population in the zone of influence is expected to increase to 53,029 people (estimate from The Center for Rural Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Population Projections 2010-2040 (2030 Projection)).

The distribution of the population by gender is approximately 46.9 percent female and 53.1 percent male in the zone of influence. The mean age in Wayne County is 48.5 years. 16.6% of the population is under 18 years while 24% of the population is over 65 years. Figure 8 shows the age breakdown across the county.

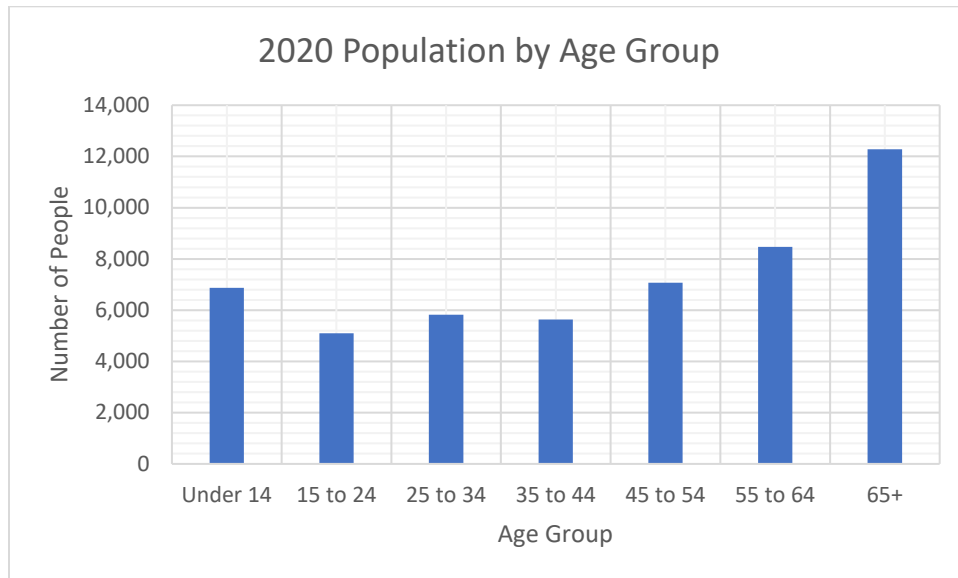


Figure 8: 2020 Population by Age Group

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For the zone of influence, approximately 95.4 percent of the population is White, 4.0 percent Black, 1.1 percent Asian, 0.9 percent American Indian or Alaska Native, and 0.5 percent Some other race. 4.5 percent of the Wayne County population identified as Hispanic/Latino. Note the Hispanic or Latino category is not independent nor additive with the other race categories; a person can identify both as Hispanic and another race.

2.16.3 Education and Employment

In the zone of influence, for approximately 53 percent of the population age 25 and older the highest level of education attained is a high school diploma or equivalent. Approximately 18 percent have some college education but no degree, 12 percent have a Bachelor's degree, 9 percent have an Associate's degree (25,356 people), and 9 percent have a Graduate or Professional degree. This can be seen in Figure 9.

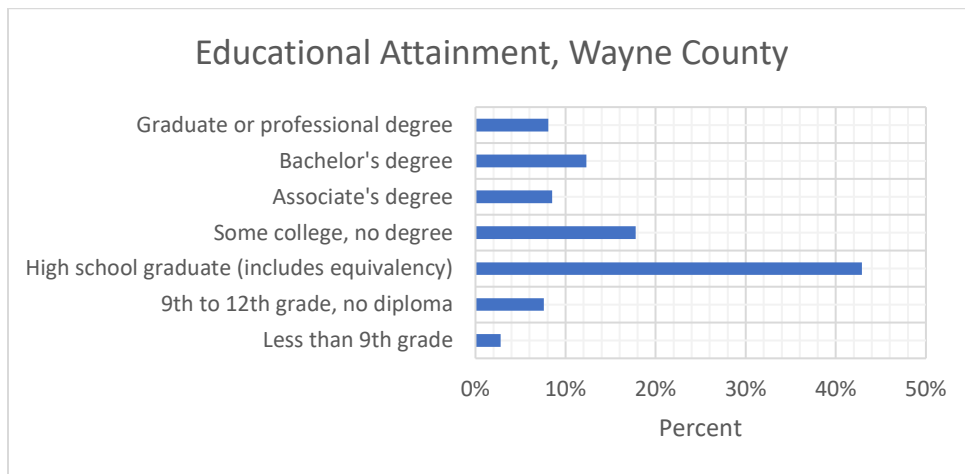


Figure 9: Educational Attainment, Wayne County

The largest employment sector in the zone of influence is educational services, health care, and social assistance, which employs 22 percent of the employed population. Retail trade is the next-largest sector, employing 13 percent of the employed population. Other sectors of employment and their associated populations can be seen in Figure 10.

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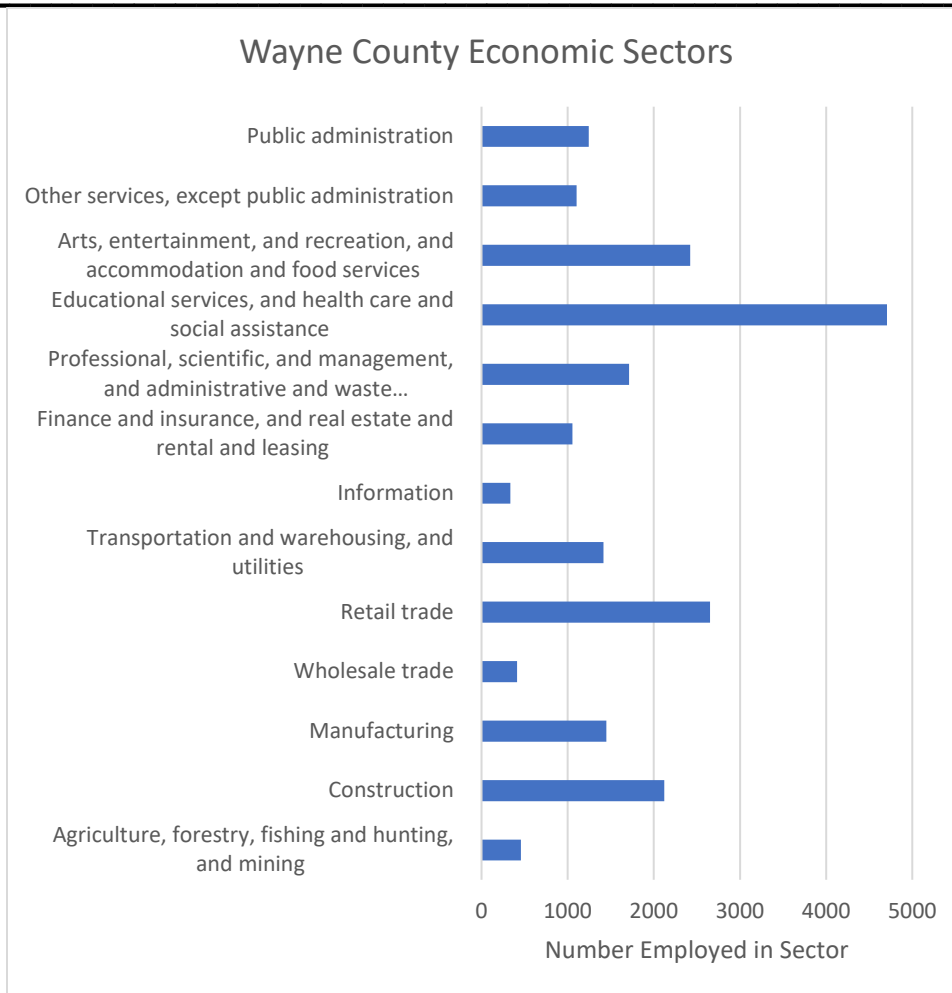


Figure 10: Wayne County Economic Sectors

The unemployment rate for persons ages 16 and over within the zone of influence is approximately 2.4%. 49.6% of the population age 16 or over is not in the labor force. This does not include people who are unemployed and looking for a job; they are part of the 50.4% of people in the labor force.

2.16.4 Households and Income

The median household income in Wayne County is \$56,096. Of the 47,703 people in Wayne County for whom poverty status was determined, 5,455, or 11.4% of them, were deemed to be living below the poverty line. The populations in each income bracket for Wayne County are shown in Figure 11.

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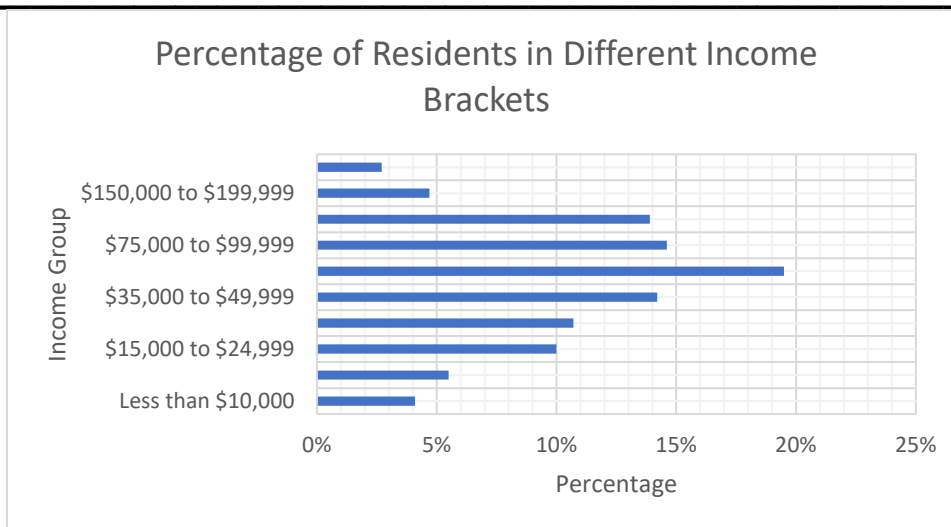


Figure 11: Percentage of Residents in Different Income Brackets

2.17 Recreation Facilities, Activities, and Needs

2.17.1 Zone of Influence

The primary area of influence for Prompton Dam is Wayne County, Pennsylvania. Data from this one-county region provides the basis for summarizing the population characteristics of Prompton Dam in the previous section.

2.17.2 Visitation Profile

Most visitors to Prompton Dam come from Wayne County, as stated above. These visitors come with a wide variety of interests, with fishing, hiking, boating, picnicking, mountain biking, and hunting being the most popular recreational activities. There is also an 18-hole disc golf course and over 25 miles of hiking and biking trails (Figure 12).

The visitation numbers from 1962 to 2021 can be seen in Figure 13.

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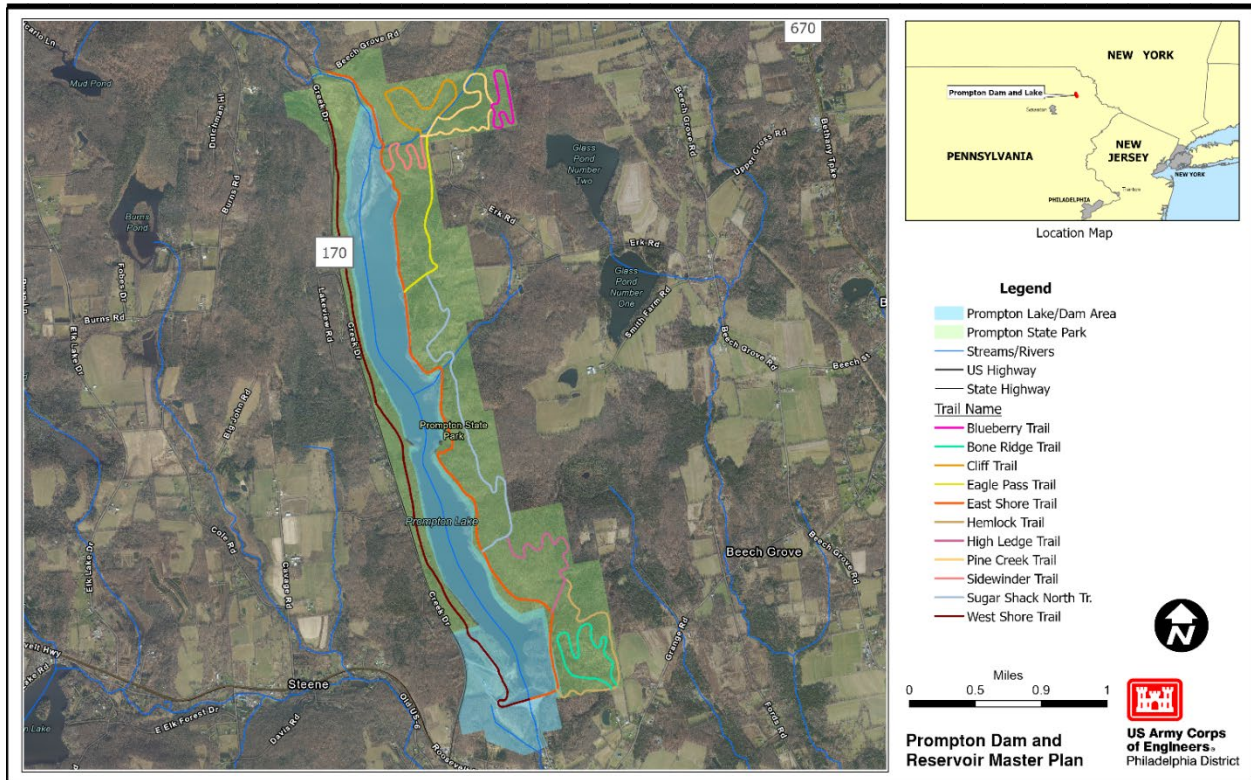


Figure 12: Prompton Dam and Reservoir Trails Map

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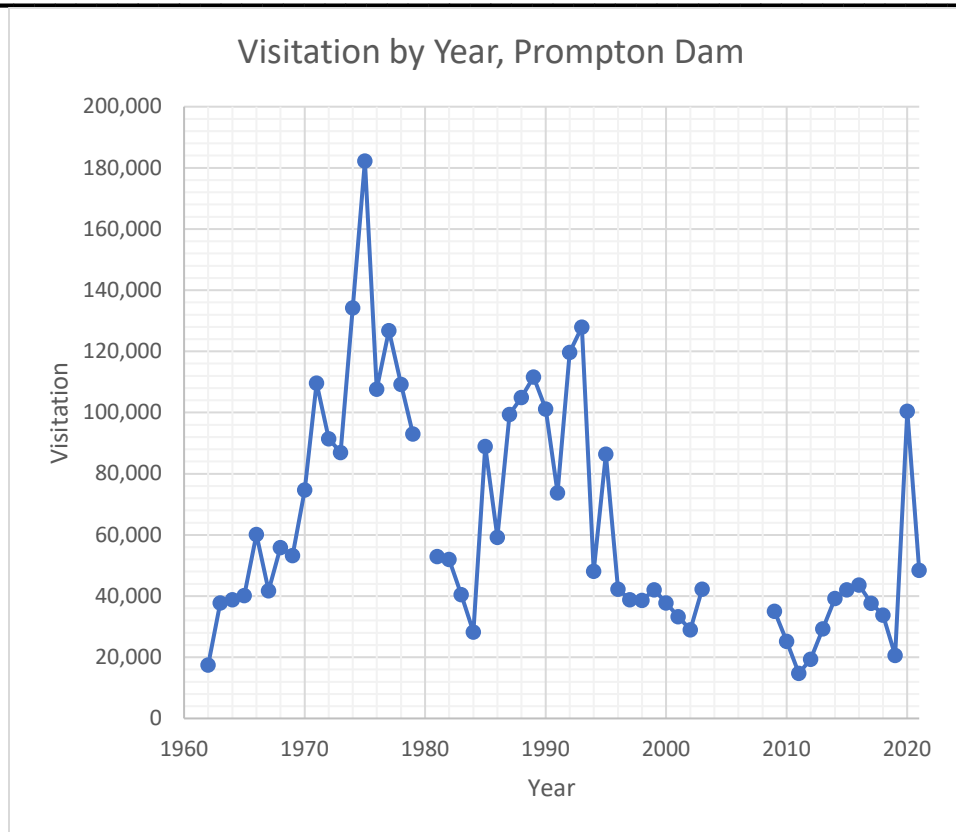


Figure 13: Visitation by Year, Prompton Dam

2.17.3 Recreation Facilities

Although the primary function of the dam is the Congressionally authorized flood risk management mission, a secondary purpose is recreation around the dam. The only formal recreational facilities within the project area are the boat launch, the pavilions with picnic tables, and the rest stops on the disc golf course. All other recreational facilities are natural areas and have no physical or permanent structures or surfaces. Public lands, like Prompton Dam, have allowed nature-based recreation to become an important and growing segment of the regional economy. The existing recreational opportunities and future potential of Prompton Dam is of great importance within the project's zone of influence.

2.17.4 Recreation Analysis

Prompton Dam's passive recreation areas and water surface add to the attractiveness, vitality, and increased appreciation for the outdoors by users. These areas provide a sense of place and allow nearby urban populations to enjoy outdoor recreation opportunities in a rural, natural setting. Outdoor recreation at Prompton Dam generally falls within two broad categories: land-based or water-based recreation. The water provides recreational opportunities for boating, kayaking, fishing, and wildlife viewing, while the area around the dam provides pristine natural areas for hunting, hiking, wildlife viewing, bird watching, and enjoying the great outdoors.

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Recreation management objectives in this Plan project future direction and actions necessary to meet the public's needs for land-based and/or water-based recreation. The most recent recreational trends and analysis for the state of Pennsylvania were summarized in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2020-2024, produced by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (PADCNR). Recreation trends findings and analysis within the SCORP are a good representation of the recreation trends in the vicinity of the Prompton Dam site. As part of the SCORP, three unique surveys were used to better represent Pennsylvanians across the state. Nine out of 10 respondents said they participate in outdoor recreational activities and over a third (35 percent) do so one or more times per week. Figure 14 shows the breakdown of outdoor recreation participation among survey respondents.

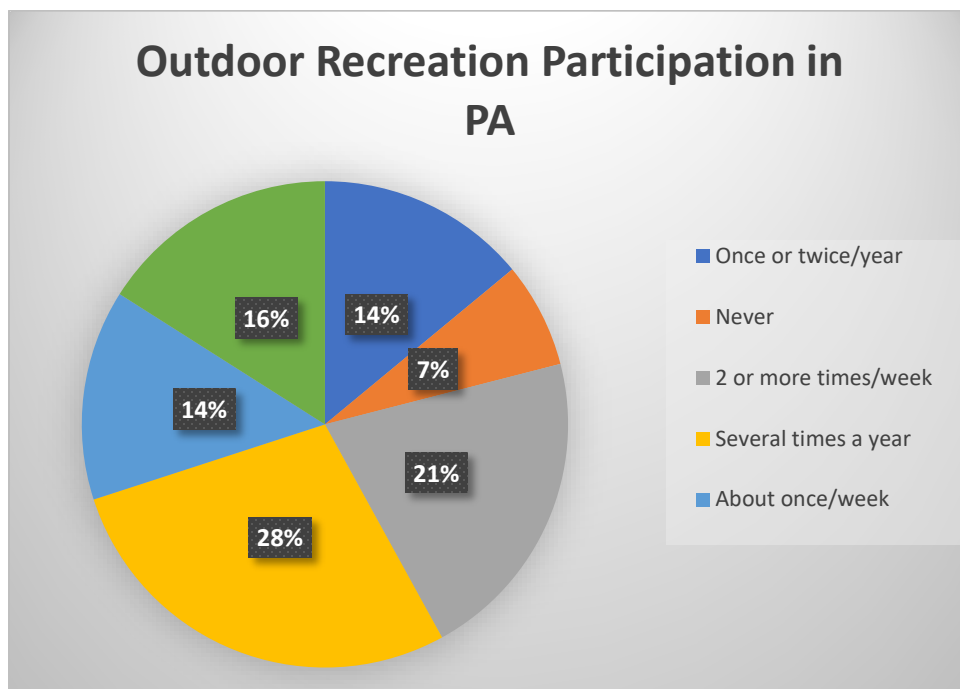


Figure 14: Outdoor Recreation Participation in PA

Source: Pennsylvania SCORP 2020-2024, produced by PADCNR.

In the previous iteration of the SCORP, Pennsylvanians said providing more long-distance trails and pathways and protecting and encouraging more natural settings at outdoor recreation areas and facilities would be the most effective way to participate more in outdoor recreation. Pennsylvanians place high value on the recreational and natural amenities in their community. Of 10 choices of what best represents what they value most in a community, 90 percent of respondents listed the trails, natural areas and waterways category as a choice and 75 percent listed the surrounding countryside and farmland as well as local parks and public spaces as top choices. The next highest choice, residential neighborhoods, was selected by only 35 percent of respondents.

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These very popular recreational and natural amenities support a wide variety of outdoor recreational activities. The most popular activities are hiking, walking, and running (71 percent of respondents). Visiting historic sites or nature centers is the next most popular activity at 61 percent. The other top 10 outdoor recreation activities include scenic driving, camping, wildlife watching, kayaking/canoeing, picnicking, bicycling, and fishing. See Figure 15 for a percentage breakdown of the top 10 outdoor recreation activities in 2019.

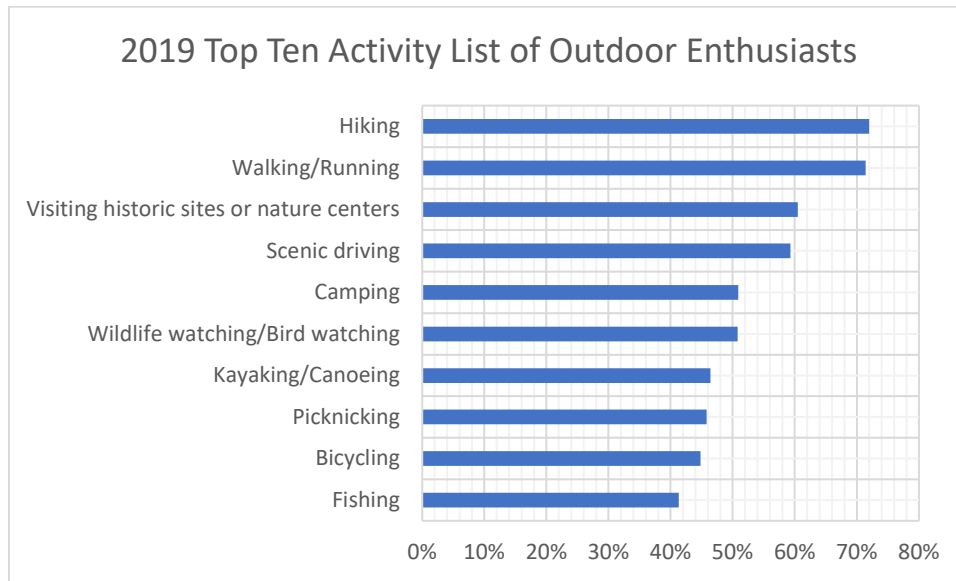


Figure 15: 2019 Top Ten Activity List of Outdoor Enthusiasts

Source: Pennsylvania SCORP 2020-2024, produced by PADCNR.

Respondents were then asked to rate the level of priority their local community should place on investing in various facilities or infrastructure in the next five years. Nearly four-fifths of respondents (79%) gave a high priority to Community or regional trail systems. About three-fifths gave high priorities to Community or regional parks (63%), Outdoor environmental educational/nature facilities (62%), and Opportunities for/access to water-based recreation (61%). Respondents were also asked to indicate their highest priority for funding outdoor recreation and conservation efforts in Pennsylvania. About one-fifth (19%) selected Acquire and protect open space (as undeveloped, conserved land), while close behind were Maintain existing park and recreation areas (18%) and Protect wildlife and fish habitat (17%).

2.17.5 Recreation Carrying Capacity

Recreational carrying capacity is considered by USACE to ensure that visitors have a high quality and safe recreational experience and that natural resources are not compromised at Prompton Dam. The plan formulated herein proposes to provide a variety of activities and to encourage optimal use of present public use areas, where possible, based on the carrying capability of the land. The carrying capability of the land is determined primarily by the distinct characteristics of the site. These characteristics, both natural and manmade, are development constraints that often determine the type

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of facilities that should be provided. Having amenities that cater to a variety of tastes and different members of the family will encourage visitors to enjoy the creek and natural areas. Presently, the recreation areas are managed using best professional judgment to address recreation areas considered to be overcrowded, overused, underused, or well balanced. Appropriate best management practices, including site management, regulating visitor behavior, and modifying visitor behavior, will be used to identify and address possible causes and effects of overcrowding and overuse.

2.18 Real Estate

In 1960, 1,029.01 acres of lands were acquired for the construction of Prompton Reservoir Dam. The Prompton Dam was constructed to reduce flood risks primarily for the communities of Prompton, Pennsylvania, Hawley, Pennsylvania and Honesdale, Pennsylvania. Approximately 525.46 acres were acquired in fee simple lands. Approximately 1.79 acres were disposed in leased lands. Currently, easement lands total approximately 503.55 acres.

The Prompton Reservoir Project has continued to impact the surrounding communities by providing multiple-purpose development for flood control and recreation, located on the West Branch Lackawaxen River. An easement was granted in July 1960 to the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company for an electric line relocation and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Dept. of Transportation was granted an easement for relocation of public road Route No 170, which crosses over 33.4 acres of the project. Outgrants have been granted for special activity recreational grantees such as Flying Eagle Radio Control Club and Pocono Disc Golf. Lastly, the USACE has granted a lease to the PADCNr, for a pavilion park area, while PADCNr leases to the USACE an access route across its property to a USACE operated boat launch, and parking lot. This lease has currently expired and USACE is in negotiation with PADCNr.

2.19 Pertinent Public Laws and Orders

The following public laws may be applicable to the revision of the Pompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan and environmental considerations.

2.19.1 Federal Laws

Public Law 59-209, Antiquities Act, 1906. The first federal law established to protect what are now known as "cultural resources" on public lands. It provides a permit procedure for investigating "antiquities" and consists of two parts: An act for the Preservation of American Antiquities and Uniform Rules and Regulations.

Public Law 74-292, Historic Sites Act, 1935. Declares it to be a national policy to preserve for (in contrast to protecting from) the public, historic (including prehistoric) sites, buildings, and objects of national significance. This act provides both authorization and a directive for the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, to assume a position of national leadership in the area of protecting, recovering, and interpreting national archeological historic resources. It also establishes an "Advisory Board on National Parks; Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, a committee of eleven experts appointed by the Secretary to recommend policies to the Department of the Interior".

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Public Law 78-534, Flood Control Act, 1944, as amended. The act authorizes the USACE to construct, maintain, and operate public park and recreational facilities at water resources development projects.

Public Law 89-304, Anadromous Fish Conservation Act, 1965, as amended. The Anadromous Fish Conservation Act is a U.S. federal law enacted in 1965 to conserve, develop, and enhance: the anadromous fish resources of the U.S. that are subject to depletion from water resources development and other causes.

Public Law 83-566, Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, 1953, as amended. The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act is a law that protects watersheds from erosion, sedimentation, and flooding. Federal agencies work with local organizations to develop and implement flood control and watershed runoff plans.

Public Law 92-574, Noise Control Act, 1972, as amended. The Noise Pollution and Abatement Act is a statute of the United States initiating a federal program of regulating noise pollution with the intent of protecting human health and minimizing annoyance of noise to the general public.

Public Law 89-665, National Historic Preservation Act, 1966, as amended. The National Historic Preservation Act requires identification of all historic properties eligible for or listed on the NRHP.

Public Law 16 U.S.C. 703 et seq, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 1918, as amended. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act extends federal protection to migratory bird species. The nonregulated “take” of migratory birds is prohibited under this act in a manner similar to the prohibition of “take” of threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Public Law 97-98, Agriculture and Food Act, 1981, as amended. This Act contained the Farmland Protection Policy Act with a purpose to minimize the extent to which federal programs contribute to the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. Prime or Unique Farmlands – Prime Farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and is also available for these uses.

Public Law 93-205, Endangered Species Act, 1973, as amended. The purposes of this Act are to conserve the ecosystems upon which endangered species depend, and to conserve those species.

Public Law, 88-206, Clean Air Act, 1963, as amended. The Clean Air Act is the primary federal air quality law, intended to reduce and control air pollution nationwide. The USEPA established nationwide air quality standards to protect public health and welfare.

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Public Law 85-624, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, 1958. This act as amended in 1965 sets down the general policy that fish and wildlife conservation shall receive equal consideration with other project purposes and be coordinated with other features of water resource development programs. Opportunities for improving fish and wildlife resources and adverse effects on these resources shall be examined along with other purposes which might be served by water resources development.

Public Law 86-717, Forest Conservation, 1960. This act provides for the protection of forest and other vegetative cover for reservoir areas under this jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Engineers.

Public Law 87-874, Rivers and Harbors Act, 1962. This act authorizes the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

Public Law 88-578, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, 1965. This act established a fund from which Congress can make appropriations for outdoor recreation. Section 2(2) makes entrance and user fees at reservoirs possible by deleting the words "without charge" from Section 4 of the 1944 Flood Control Act as amended.

Public Law 89-90, Water Resources Planning Act, 1965. This act established the Water Resources Council and gives it the responsibility to encourage the development, conservation, and use of the Nation's water and related land resources on a coordinated and comprehensive basis.

Public Law 90-483, River and Harbor and Flood Control Act, Mitigation of Shore Damages, 1968. Section 210 restricted collection of entrance fee at USACE lakes and reservoirs to users of highly developed facilities requiring continuous presence of personnel.

Public Law 91-190, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 1969. NEPA declared it a national policy to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment, and for other purposes. Specifically, it declared a "continuing policy of the Federal Government... to use all practicable means and measures...to foster and promote the general welfare, to create conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans." Section 102 authorized and directed that, to the fullest extent possible, the policies, regulations and public law of the United States shall be interpreted and administered in accordance with the policies of the Act.

Public Law 91-611, River and Harbor and Flood Control Act, 1970. Section 234 provides that persons designated by the Chief of Engineers shall have authority to issue a citation for violations of regulations and rules of the Secretary of the Army, published in the Code of Federal Regulations.

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Public Law 92-500, Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments, 1972. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 (PL 845, 80th Congress), as amended in 1956, 1961, 1965 and 1970 (PL 91- 224), established the basic tenet of uniform State standards for water quality. Public Law 92-500 strongly affirms the Federal interest in this area. "The objective of this act is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." This act is commonly referred to as "The Clean Water Act".

Public Law 92-516, Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act, 1972. This act completely revises the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. It provides for complete regulation of pesticides to include regulation, restrictions on use, actions within a single State, and strengthened enforcement.

Public Law 93-81, Collection of Fees for Use of Certain Outdoor Recreation Facilities, 1973. This act amends Section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended to require each Federal agency to collect special recreation use fees for the use of sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense.

Public Law 93-291, Archeological Conservation Act, 1974. The Secretary of the Interior shall coordinate all Federal survey and recovery activities authorized under this expansion of the 1960 act. The Federal construction agency may transfer up to one percent of project funds to the Secretary with such transferred funds considered non-reimbursable project costs.

Public Law 93-303, Recreation Use Fees, 1974. This act amends Section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended, to establish less restricted criteria under which Federal agencies may charge fees for the use of campgrounds developed and operated at Federal areas under their control.

Public Law 93-523, Safe Drinking Water Act, 1974. The act assures that water supply systems serving the public meet minimum national standards for protection of public health. The act (1) authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency to establish Federal standards for protection from all harmful contaminants, which standards would be applicable to all public water systems, and (2) establishes a joint Federal-State system for assuring compliance with these standards and for protecting underground sources of drinking water.

Public Law 94-422, Amendment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, 1965. Expands the role of the Advisory Council. Title 2 - Section 102a amends Section 106 of the Historical Preservation Act of 1966 to say that the Council can comment on activities which will have an adverse effect on sites either included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Public Law 99-662, The Water Resources Development Act, 1986. Provides the conservation and development of water and related resources and the improvement and rehabilitation of the Nation's water resources infrastructure.

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2.19.2 Executive Orders

EO 11514, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality – EO 11514 requires federal agencies provide leadership in protecting and enhancing the quality of the Nation's environment to sustain and enrich human life. The 2022 Master Plan and Integrated Environmental Assessment would improve natural resource management and recreational opportunities.

EO 11593, Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Environment – EO 11593 requires federal agencies to administer the cultural properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations. There are no known historic structures or archaeological sites in the Project boundary. USACE would evaluate future master planning projects contained within the 2022 Master Plan and compliance with the AHPA and NHPA on an individual basis during the design process as projects become funded.

EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands – EO 11990 requires federal agencies to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands in executing federal projects. The Proposed Action complies with EO 11990. None of the proposed land use classifications would adversely impact wetlands; erosion and sediment BMPs would be used to prevent sedimentation into wetland areas.

EO 11988, Floodplain Management – This EO directs federal agencies to evaluate the potential impacts of proposed actions in floodplains. The operation and management of the existing project complies with EO 11988. Proposed land use classifications would comply with EO 11988.

EO 12898, Environmental Justice – This EO directs federal agencies to achieve environmental justice to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, and consistent with the principles set forth in the report on the National Performance Review. Agencies are required to identify and address, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations. The 2022 Master Plan and Integrated Environmental Assessment would not result in a disproportionate adverse impact on minority or low-income population groups.

EO 13045, Protection of Children from Health Risks & Safety Risks – This EO directs federal agencies to evaluate environmental health or safety risks that may disproportionately affect children. The 2022 Master Plan and Integrated Environmental Assessment would not result in environmental health or safety risks to children.

EO 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments – This EO reaffirms the federal government's commitment to tribal sovereignty, self-determination, and self-government by ensuring agencies consult with Indian tribes

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and respect tribal sovereignty as they develop policy on issues that impact Indian communities.

EO 13112, Invasive Species – This EO directs federal agencies to evaluate the occurrence of invasive species, the prevention for the introduction of invasive species, and measures for their control to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts. The 2022 Master Plan and Integrated Environmental Assessment would not result in an introduction or increase of invasive species. Land use classification would serve for management of vegetation and high-use areas more prone to invasive species.

EO 13186, Migratory Bird Habitat Protection – Sections 3a and 3e of EO 13186 direct federal agencies to evaluate the impacts of their actions on migratory birds, with emphasis on species of concern, and inform the USFWS of potential negative impacts on migratory birds. The 2022 Master Plan and Environmental Assessment would not result in adverse impacts on migratory bird habitat. USACE would evaluate future master planning projects contained within the 2022 Master Plan on an individual basis during the design process as projects become funded.

2.19.3 State Laws

State of Pennsylvania, Act 170 Wild Resource Conservation Act, 1982. This law was passed to protect endangered plants and animals.

State of Pennsylvania, Environmental Stewardship and Watershed Protection Act, 1999. This law provides money to protect open space and critical habitat, conserve river resources, create greenways, build community parks, and enhance tourism.

State of Pennsylvania, Clean Streams Law, 1937. This law provided Pennsylvania with the authority to protect stream from pollution. It prohibits littering or dumping that affects the waters and can fine up to \$10,000 for offenses.

State of Pennsylvania, Article 1 Section 27 Environmental Rights Amendment, 1969. This article provides two rights to a clean environment for Pennsylvania's citizens: a right to clean air, pure water, and the preservation of the natural, scenic, historic, and aesthetic values of the environment and a right to have public natural resources conserved and maintained by the Commonwealth for the benefit of present and future generations.

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3. Resource Objectives

3.1 Introduction

This chapter sets forth goals and objectives necessary to achieve the USACE vision for the future of Prompton Dam. The terms “goals” and “objectives” are often defined as synonymous, but in the context of this Plan, goals express the overall desired end state of the cumulative land and recreation management programs at Prompton Dam. Resource objectives specify task-oriented actions necessary to achieve the master plan goals.

3.2 Management Goals

The following goals are the priorities for consideration when determining management objectives and development activities. Implementation of these goals is based upon time, manpower, and budget. The objectives provided in this chapter are established to provide high levels of stewardship to USACE managed lands and resources while still providing a high level of public service.

- **Goal A** Use best management practices to respond to regional needs, resource capabilities and capacities, and expressed public interests consistent with authorized project purposes.
- **Goal B** Protect and manage project natural and cultural resources through sustainable environmental stewardship programs.
- **Goal C** Maximize outdoor opportunities of all project lands and waters for recreation, fisheries, and wildlife, while maintaining the flood risk management mission.
- **Goal D** Ensure consistency and compatibility with national, state, and regional objectives, goals, and programs, while working in conjunction with USACE partnering natural resource agencies.
- **Goal E** Recognize the unique qualities, characteristics, and potentials of the project.

In addition to the above goals, USACE management activities are guided by USACE-wide Environmental Operating Principles (EOPs) as follows:

- Strive to achieve environmental sustainability. An environment maintained in a healthy, diverse and sustainable condition is necessary to support life.
- Recognize the interdependence of life and the physical environment. Proactively consider environmental consequences of USACE programs and act accordingly in all appropriate circumstances.
- Seek balance and synergy among human development activities and natural systems by designing economic and environmental solutions that support and reinforce one another.

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- Continue to accept corporate responsibility and accountability under the law for activities and decisions under our control that impact human health and welfare and the continued viability of natural systems.
- Seek ways and means to assess and mitigate cumulative impacts to the environment; bring systems approaches to the full life cycle of our processes and work.
- Build and share an integrated scientific, economic and social knowledge base that supports a greater understanding of the environment and impacts of our work.
- Respect the views of individuals and groups interested in USACE activities; listen to them actively and learn from their perspective in the search to find innovative win-win solutions to the nation's problems that also protect and enhance the environment.

3.3 Resource Objectives

Resource objectives are defined as clearly written statements that respond to identified issues and that specify measurable and attainable activities for resource development and/or management of the lands and waters under USACE jurisdiction. The objectives stated in this Master Plan support the Plan's goals, USACE EOPs, and applicable national performance measures. They are consistent with authorized project purposes, federal laws and directives, regional needs, resource capabilities, and they take public input into consideration.

The objectives in this Master Plan are intended to provide project benefits, meet public needs, and foster environmental sustainability for Prompton Dam to the greatest extent possible. Table 12 shows the relationships between the goals and objectives.

RESOURCE OBJECTIVE 1. Invest in operational infrastructure and support facilities.

Supporting Objectives:

- Explore use of green energy and equipment.
- Continue to ensure public safety through flood risk management measures.

RESOURCE OBJECTIVE 2. Preserve, protect, and improve existing native wildlife species and land habitat.

Supporting Objectives:

- Maintain existing native species.
- Introduce more native species and new areas of native species.
- Remove non-native species.

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RESOURCE OBJECTIVE 3. Protect in-lake and downstream water quality standards and improve fisheries habitat.

Supporting Objectives:

- Maintain water quality that is supportive of relevant native species.
- Support a diverse fishery and shoreline habitat.

RESOURCE OBJECTIVE 4. Enhance recreational opportunities

Supporting Objectives:

- Improve the public’s boat launching experience.
- Support recreational fishing.
- Support the enjoyment of disc golf.
- Support public hiking opportunities.

Table 12: Relationships Between Goals and Objectives

			USACE Goals		
Resource Objectives	A	B	C	D	E
Invest in operational infrastructure and support facilities	✓		✓		✓
Preserve, protect, and improve existing native wildlife species and land habitat	✓	✓		✓	
Protect in lake and downstream water quality standards and improve fisheries habitat	✓	✓		✓	
Enhance recreational opportunities	✓		✓		✓

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4. Land Details

4.1 Land Allocation

All project lands for USACE water resource development projects, are allocated by USACE into one of four categories, in accordance with the congressionally authorized purpose for which the project lands were acquired. The four possible categories of allocation identified in USACE regulations include Operations, Recreation, Fish and Wildlife, and Mitigation. The Prompton Dam Project was established for the Congressionally authorized flood risk management mission 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 in White Mills and Hawley. The Prompton Master Plan was completed in 1965, and revised in August 1971, and is identified as Design Memorandum Number 9, Master Plan. The 1971 Master Plan included lands for operations and recreation. A large portion of the total land area of the project lies above the recreation pool elevation for Prompton Dam. These lands support recreation and other uses.

4.1.1 Operations

This category includes the lands acquired for the congressionally authorized purpose.

The Prompton Master Plan identifies 256 acres of lands adjacent to the 270 acres of permanent conservation pool that includes the dam, spillway, appurtenant structures, and downstream lands as allocated for operations.

4.1.2 Recreation

This category includes lands acquired specifically for the purpose of recreation.

The Prompton Master Plan identifies 475 acres as allocated for recreation use which includes the 270 acres in the permanent conservation pool.

4.1.3 Fish and Wildlife

The Fish and Wildlife category includes lands acquired specifically for the congressionally authorized purpose of fish and wildlife management.

N/A

4.1.4 Mitigation

Lands acquired or designated specifically for the congressionally authorized purpose of offsetting losses associated with development of the project belong in this category.

N/A

4.2 Land Classification

The objective of classifying Project lands is to identify how a given parcel of land in the project shall be used now and in the foreseeable future. Land classification is a central component of this Master Plan, and once a particular classification is established, any significant change to that classification would require a formal process including public review and comment. Land classifications were designated for any project parcel owned

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in fee by USACE. Lands held in easements are described in section 4.3 of this Master Plan.

4.2.1 Prior Land Classifications

Land classification was completed following the construction of the Project. The classification process refines the land allocations to fully utilize project lands and must consider public desires, legislative authority, regional and project specific resource requirements, and suitability. The 1971 Master Plan for the Prompton Dam Project included a simplified land classification identified in USACE regulations. Since then, the surrounding land use, recreational opportunities, and regional recreation trends have changed and further USACE guidance has been issued. Thus, revision of land classifications is necessary to meet current guidance and accommodate multiple use needs of surrounding communities.

4.2.2 Proposed Land Classifications

Land Classification indicates the primary use for which project lands are managed. There are 4 categories of classification identified in USACE regulation EP 1130-2-550, Chapter 3, including: Project Operations, High Density Recreation, Multiple Resource Management Lands, and Water Surface.

To date, land classifications have remained unchanged from those indicated in the 1971 DM No. 9 Master Plan. Therefore, the following updated classifications are proposed.

4.2.2.1 Project Operations

The dam, stilling basin, emergency spillway, appurtenant structures, office and garage facilities are classified for operations. See Figure 16. The total area classified for operations is 51 acres.

4.2.2.2 High Density Recreation

A swim beach with changing facilities and restrooms and parking was previously developed between 1961-1965. This project area use is currently inactive, as the swim beach and restroom facilities have been removed. The parking area remains, and the area is still utilized for day use activities as well as the current development of a second boat launch area. See Figure 16. This area receives the majority of recreation visitation at Prompton Dam for disc golfers and special events. Total area of this site is 14 acres.

4.2.2.3 Mitigation

N/A

4.2.2.4 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

N/A

4.2.2.5 Multiple Resource Management

Low Density Recreation

The remainder of the project lands available for recreation use are designated for low density recreation use. This land area totals 191 acres above the permanent conservation pool elevation as well as downstream areas not allocated for project operations. Additionally, the 270-acre permanent pool is classified for low density recreation. See Figure 16. In all, 461 acres are designated as low-density recreation.

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Wildlife Management

Wildlife management is proposed in the Resource Plan as an environmental stewardship effort applied to all appropriate areas. Thus, the subcategory does not apply to unique acreage.

Vegetative Management

Vegetative management is proposed in the Resource Plan as an environmental stewardship effort applied to all appropriate areas. Thus, the subcategory does not apply to unique acreage.

Future or Inactive Recreation Areas

As noted under High Density Recreation, a swim beach with changing facilities and restrooms and parking was previously developed between 1961-1965. This project site area is currently inactive, as the swim beach and restroom facilities have been removed. This area has potential for future redevelopment and construction of a second boat launch is currently under development. See Figure 17.

4.2.2.6 Water Surface

Restricted

One acre in front of the project intake is closed for recreational activities and boating. See Figure 18.

Designated No-Wake

As per Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PAFBC) navigation regulations, a 100 foot no wake zone is established around all shorelines, docks, and other structures within Commonwealth waterways. No other designated no-wake zones exist on the reservoir, but watercraft at Prompton Dam is restricted to a 10-horsepower limit.

Open Recreation

Outside of the restricted area in front of the project intake, there are 269 acres of the 270 acres of permanent conservation pool classified as Open Recreation. See Figures 18 and 19.

Fish and Wildlife Sanctuary

N/A

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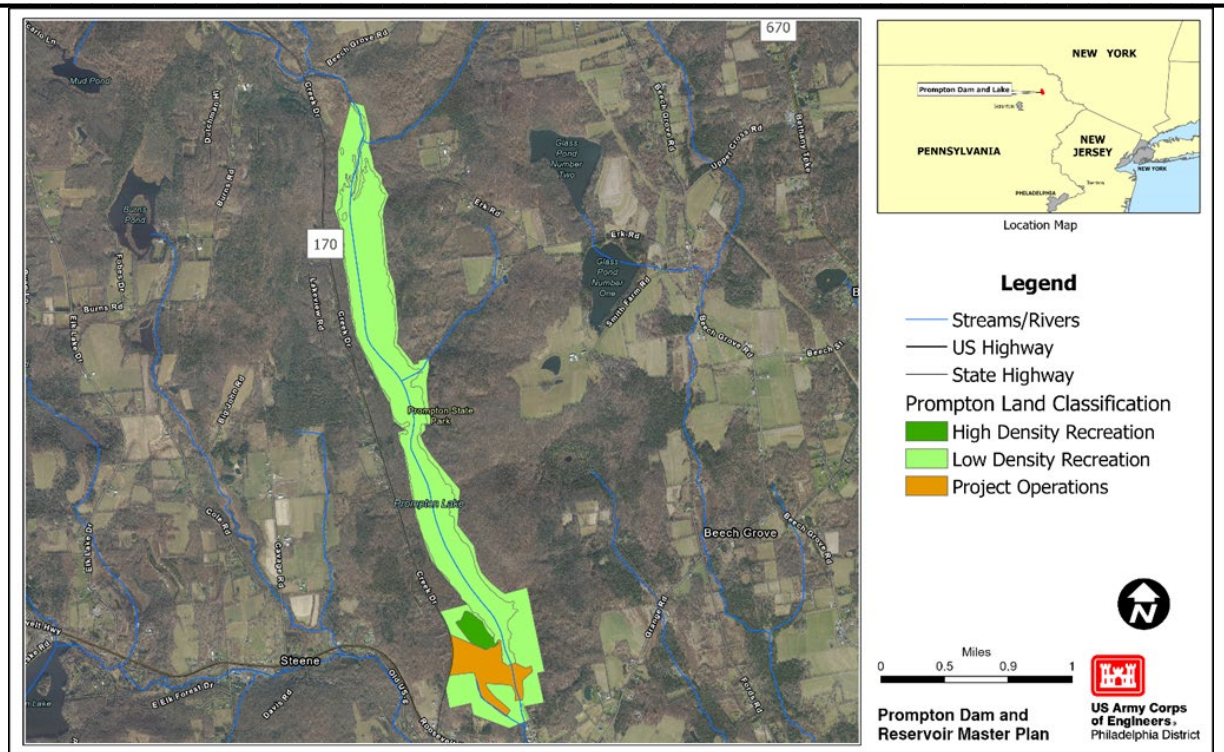


Figure 16: Project Operations, High Density Recreation, Low Density Recreation



Figure 17: Future or Inactive Recreation Area

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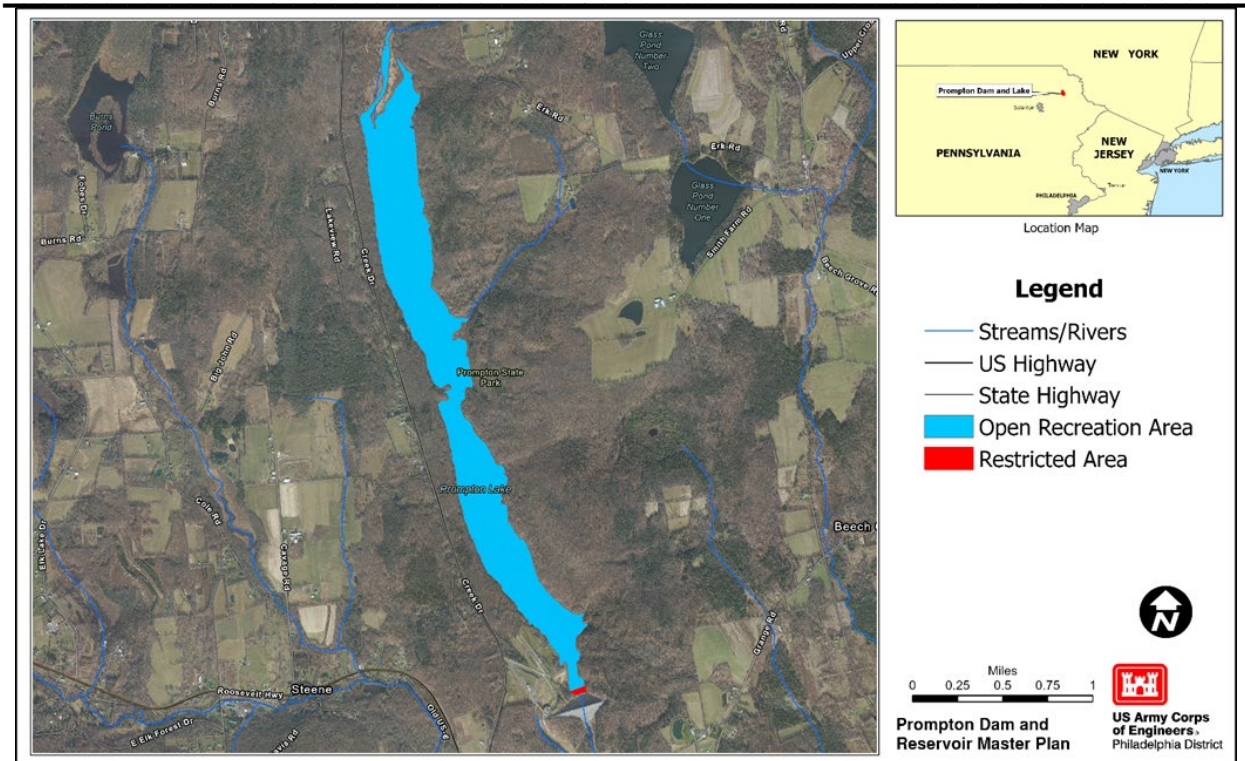


Figure 18: Restricted and Open Water Recreation Areas

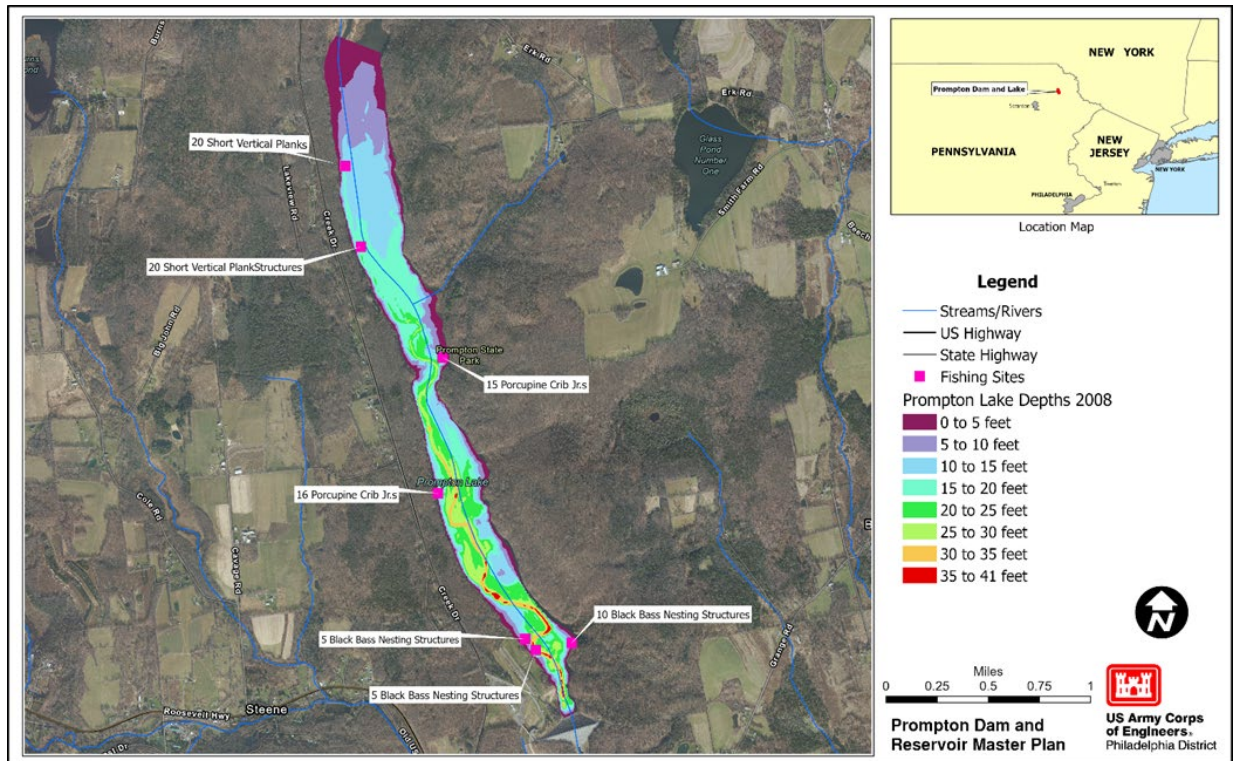


Figure 19: Open Water Recreation Fishing Sites

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4.3 Project Easement Lands

Easement lands include all lands for which USACE holds an easement interest but not fee title. This could describe a situation in which USACE agreed to easement rights on fee title property, or pursued easement rights on land outside the original fee simple purchase.

At the Prompton project USACE has both easement interests it has acquired on private fee simple property for project purposes, as well as having granted easement outgrants to other parties on project fee simple land. USACE has perpetual right to flowage easement over 9 tracts for the purpose of flooding during Prompton Dam high water events. The DCNR Bureau of State Parks also granted a lease to USACE for approximately 0.1 acres of land for recreational purposes to operate a public access road, boat launch, and parking lot area. This lease has currently expired and USACE is in negotiation with PADCNR. Outgrant easements granted to others by USACE include several utility outgrant easements at Prompton Dam. PPL Electric Utilities Corporation has an easement for approximately 2.7 acres of land utilized by a powerline. Pennsylvania Department of Transportation has easements for public roads within the project property totaling approximately 33.57 acres. PADCNR has a lease for approximately 1 acre of land for a pavilion near the former beach area. The Flying Eagles Radio Control Club, Inc. currently has a consent to fly radio-controlled planes over approximately 3 acres of land. The Pocono Disc Golf Association is granted a license to 26 acres for maintenance of a disc golf course.

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5. Resource Plan

5.1 Resource Plan Overview

This chapter sets forth a resource plan describing, in broad terms, how each land classification within the Master Plan will be managed. All management goals described in Section 3.2 apply to each land classification, but the primary goal(s) for each classification is listed below for emphasis (see Table 13). Refer to Section 3.2 for a listing of management objectives applicable to each management goal.

Management of all lands, recreation facilities, and related infrastructure must take into consideration the effects of pool fluctuations associated with the authorized flood risk management mission. Management actions are dependent on congressional appropriations, the financial capability of lessees and other key stakeholders, and the contributions of labor and other resources by volunteers. The land classifications and applicable management goals for each classification for Prompton Dam include the following:

Table 13: Relationships Between Goals and Resource Plans

	USACE Goals				
Resource Plans by Land Classifications	A	B	C	D	E
Project Operations	✓		✓		✓
High Density Recreation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Multiple Resource Management Lands for:					
Low Density Recreation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vegetative Management (<i>Not Applicable*</i>)					
Wildlife Management (<i>Not Applicable*</i>)					
Water Surface:					
Restricted Area				✓	✓
Open Recreation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
No Wake (<i>Not Applicable</i>)					
Fish and Wildlife Sanctuary (<i>Not Applicable</i>)					

** Vegetative and wildlife management are proposed as methods of environmental stewardship applied to all appropriate areas. Thus, the land classification subcategories do not apply.*

For wildlife management USACE will continue to perform water quality sampling efforts. USACE will continue to partner with PAFBC and PADCNR on fish habitat improvement projects including fish structures to support a diverse fishery and shoreline restoration projects. Monitoring will continue for invasive species including, but not limited to, harmful algal blooms. USACE will explore the expansion of an invasive species water management plan for both vegetation and non-native fish that could greatly impact biodiversity in the lake. Consideration will be given to installation of a boat wash station to help prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species throughout the region.

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Modifications that would potentially reduce downstream discharge temperatures from intake will also be considered.

Vegetation management by USACE will include continued environmental stewardship efforts through maintenance of existing native warm season grass and pollinator plots to support upland bird and wildlife habitat management. New pollinator plots will be introduced in several high visibility areas to attract various insects and songbirds which assist with pollination. Forest management efforts will be continued by clearing and removing nonnative tree species across several timber blocks including the removal of dead and fallen ash decimated by the emerald ash borer. USACE will replant areas with an assortment of native hardwood trees including red oak, white oak, hickory, yellow poplar, and white ash. USACE will also continue pest and invasive species management to control and treat the spread of mile a minute, bush honeysuckle, autumn olive, Japanese barberry and Japanese knotweed identified at several areas on the project site. Treatment methods include burning, bi-annual herbicide application, cutting and clearing, and removal before seed.

A more descriptive and detailed plan for managing project lands will be found in Prompton Dam – Operations Management Plan (OMP) which will be an annually-updated, task and budget- oriented plan identifying tasks necessary to implement the Resource Plan and achieve the goals and objectives of the Master Plan.

5.2 Project Operations

This is land associated with the dam, spillway, offices, and other areas solely used for the operation of the reservoir. The management goal for these areas is to ensure effective flood risk management and fulfill dam safety obligations.

The USACE resource plan includes exploring alternate green energy sources and equipment through sustainability efforts. Green infrastructure principles and low impact design will continue to be followed for future sustainable design of buildings, parking, and stormwater management. USACE will continue to perform efficiency improvements to buildings and utilities where applicable. USACE will also continue to operate and maintain roads, grounds, and pertinent infrastructure to ensure public safety through flood risk management measures.

5.3 High Density Recreation

Lands classified for High Density Recreation are currently developed for intensive recreational activities. Disc golf at Prompton Dam has grown in popularity the last several years and much of the project visitation is tied to this activity. There have been requests through public comment to address more parking to support tournaments and larger user groups, redesign holes around existing parking lots to reduce personal property damage, expand the course from 18 holes to potentially 27 or 36, increase wooded holes in unused project areas, and add benches so end users can take breaks and relax while participating. USACE will explore this opportunity.

5.4 Mitigation

Prompton Dam does not have any distinct areas within this sub classification and there are no plans to add any.

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5.5 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Prompton Dam does not have any distinct areas within this sub classification and there are no plans to add any.

5.6 Multiple Resource Management Lands

Low Density Recreation - Prompton Dam project area supports low density recreational activities like hunting, fishing, boating, mountain biking, hiking, picnicking, and wildlife viewing. The focus will be to enhance these existing activities, including adding an additional boat launch to be completed in FY23-24. USACE is partnering with PADCNR in exploring the need to add additional parking spaces at the project's previously leased launch site on the west shore. USACE will continue to partner with PAFBC with in-lake and stream stockings, in addition to fish sampling efforts to ensure longevity and proper management for the fishery.

USACE will also continue to explore new hiking trail opportunities and maintain existing trails.

Wildlife Management - Prompton Dam does not have any distinct areas within this sub classification and there are no plans to add any. See Section 5.1 for wildlife management plans.

Vegetative Management - Prompton Dam does not have any distinct areas within this sub classification and there are no plans to add any. See Section 5.1 for vegetation management plans.

Future or Inactive Recreation Areas – USACE will continue to explore the potential for future redevelopment of the former swim beach area. Construction of a second boat launch is currently under development.

5.7 Water Surface

Restricted - Restricted water surface includes those areas where recreational boating is prohibited or restricted for project operations, safety and security purposes. USACE will continue to maintain the one acre in front of the project intake that is closed for recreational activities and boating. There is one warning buoy 50 feet from the dam to advise boaters.

Designated No-Wake – USACE will continue to implement PAFBC navigation regulations requiring a 100 foot no wake zone be established around all shorelines, docks, and other structures. USACE will also continue to restrict watercraft to a 10-horsepower limit but is open to special use regulations to increase horsepower ratings on a case-by-case basis.

Open Recreation - Open Recreation includes all water surface areas available for year-round or seasonal water-based recreational use. The water surface of 269 acres of the 270 acres of permanent conservation pool at Prompton Reservoir will be designated as Open Recreation.

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Fish and Wildlife Sanctuary - Surface waters classified as Fish and Wildlife Sanctuary are areas where annual or seasonal restrictions on areas to protect fish and wildlife species during periods of migration, resting, feeding, nesting, and or spawning are present. Prompton Reservoir does not have any distinct areas within this sub classification and there are no plans to add any.

5.8 Project Easement Lands

Future management of easement lands at Prompton Dam will include routine inspection of these areas to ensure that the Government's rights specified in the easement deeds are protected. Placement of any structure that may interfere with the USACE flood risk management mission may be prohibited.

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6. Special Topics, Issues, and Considerations

6.1 Prompton State Park

USACE has a very limited amount of land around the reservoir. Most of the USACE property is surrounded by Prompton State Park, which is under the purview of PADCNR. While classified by PADCNR as undeveloped, Prompton State Park provides boat launching and picnicking facilities to Prompton Reservoir, as well as hiking trails. Special events and changes in land use would be reasons for increased coordination between USACE and PADCNR.

6.2 Drought Emergency Water Storage

During Delaware River Basin drought emergency periods, as declared by the Delaware River Basin Commission, (DRBC) additional storage may be requested by the Commission for temporary emergency water supply storage at USACE, Philadelphia District, reservoirs. The temporary drought emergency storage which infringes on normal flood control storage was approved at other District reservoirs on the stipulation that the storage could be evacuated in a short period of time in the event of forecasts of heavy precipitation. Additional temporary emergency water supply was requested at Prompton Reservoir during the 1981-82 drought emergency, when a temporary storage structure was in place. The storage structure was removed after that drought and not replaced. Any requests by the Commission for water supply storage at Prompton Reservoir during future drought emergencies will require a contract and review and approval by the USACE North Atlantic Division Office (CENAD) along with design and construction of a temporary storage structure.

The DRBC Water Code presents a basin-wide plan for coordinated operation during drought periods to complement the operating formula for the New York City reservoirs to maintain reliable supplies for essential uses, to conserve water and to control salinity. The plan includes the operating criteria for Beltzville Lake, F.E. Walter Reservoir, Blue Marsh Lake and Prompton Reservoir during drought emergencies. The Code covers the priorities governing the use of each reservoir's water supply storage and revised conservation releases during drought warnings and drought emergency situations.

6.3 Water Supply Storage

A study to modify the existing Prompton Dam and Reservoir was authorized as part of the comprehensive plan for development of water resources of the Delaware River Basin, as set forth in House Document Number 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. The proposed modification, which calls for the conversion of the existing Prompton Dam and appurtenant structures to a multi-purpose project that includes water supply storage and recreational use in addition to the present flood control operation, has been deferred.

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7. Public and Agency Coordination*

Public and agency involvement is important at Prompton Dam and Reservoir to ensure that future management actions are both environmentally sustainable and responsive to public outdoor recreation needs within the region. USACE policy guidance in ER 1130-2-550, amended January 30, 2013, and EP 1130-2-550, amended January 30, 2013, require thorough public involvement and agency coordination throughout the master plan revision process including any associated environmental assessment process. NEPA has been integrated into the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan revisions to assess the impact of proposed updates to the Project Master Plan, and to also ensure compliance with the NEPA and other environmental laws. NEPA also provides an opportunity for public involvement in the decision-making process. This document has been prepared in accordance with NEPA and the CEQ Regulations (40 CFR Part 1500-1508), and the Corps ER 200-2-2, Procedures for Implementing NEPA.

7.1 Master Plan and Integrated NEPA Scoping and Coordination

An agency project scoping letter, which is included in Appendix C, was electronically issued on May 05, 2022. The scoping letter served to solicit comments from federal, state, local agencies and officials, Tribal Nations, and other interested parties in consideration and evaluation of the Prompton project area resources and the potential effects, if any, related to the update of the Master Plan. In compliance with 40 CFR Part 1501.4(e)(2), the Draft Master Plan and Integrated Environmental Assessment will be circulated for a 30-day review to concerned agencies, organizations, and the interested public. All comments received during this review period will be evaluated and appropriate changes to the document will be implemented and comments addressed.

On May 18, 2022, a Public Notice soliciting comments on the proposed Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan update was electronically distributed to the Philadelphia District's "Public Notice Subscriber's List" maintained by the district public affairs office. The Public Notice was also shared on the Prompton Facebook page. A copy of this public notice is provided in Appendix C. In addition, paper copies of the public notice were posted at the Prompton Dam and Reservoir operations center and electronic copies posted on Philadelphia District web site links including:

<https://www.nap.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Prompton-Jadwin-Dam/Prompton-Dam-Reservoir-Master-Plan/>

<https://www.nap.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Public-Notices-Reports/>

<https://www.nap.usace.army.mil/>

<https://www.nap.usace.army.mil/Media/News-Releases/Article/3035737/army-corps-shares-public-notice-on-prompton-dam-reservoir-master-plan-revision/>

On June 2, 2022, USACE representatives attended the Wayne County Commissioners' Meeting at the Wayne County Courthouse in Honesdale, Pennsylvania. USACE

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representatives provided a verbal description of the project process and the efforts being pursued to update the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan. Specific project topics were addressed during a question-and-answer session. Copies of the public notice were provided to the County Commissioners which included a project comment link to submit comments electronically. Audio and video links of this meeting were available for the interested public (Appendix C).

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8. Summary of Recommendations

8.1 Land Reclassification Proposals

While proposed changes in land classification at the project, as presented in Section 4, are indicative of future development initiatives, it should be noted that most land classification changes at Prompton Dam and Reservoir reflect classification criteria change more than any planned development. The previous Master Plan from 1971 did not specify acreage associated with classifications and, instead, made simple references. Land classification criteria is now more specific than previous versions of Master Planning guidance. Therefore, all land classification changes are from an unknown type and quantity to the current classifications and acreages. Most changes are in large part semantics. A summary of land classification changes is provided in Table 14 and further information about individual classifications can be found in Section 4.

Table 14: Land Classification Summary

Current Classification:	Acres:
Project Operations	51
High Density Recreation	14*
Multiple Resource Management	
Low Density Recreation (Land)	191
Future or Inactive Recreation Areas	14*
Water Surface	
Restricted	1
Low Density Recreation (Reservoir)	269
Total	526

* Note: The 14 acres identified as current High Density Recreation are the same 14 acres that include an inactive recreational use with future potential. Thus, the 14 acres are only counted once in the calculation of total acres.

8.2 Summary of Proposed Actions by Classification

8.2.1 Project Operations

- Explore green energy and equipment
- Ensure public safety

8.2.2 High Density Recreation

- Explore added parking for disc golf
- Explore expanding disc golf course
- Explore adding benches

8.2.3 Multiple Resource Management Lands

Low Density Recreation (Land)

- No change in use

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Future or Inactive Recreation Areas

- Construct a boat launch

8.2.4 Water Surface

Restricted

- No change in use

Low Density Recreation (Reservoir)

- No change in use

8.3 Additional Management Activities

For wildlife management USACE will continue to perform water quality sampling efforts. USACE will continue to partner with PAFBC and PADCNR on fish habitat improvement projects including fish structures to support a diverse fishery and shoreline restoration projects. Monitoring will continue for invasive species including, but not limited to, harmful algal blooms. USACE will explore the expansion of an invasive species water management plan for both vegetation and non-native fish that could greatly impact biodiversity in the lake. Consideration will be given to installation of a boat wash station to help prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species throughout the region. Modifications that would potentially reduce downstream discharge temperatures from in-lake will also be considered.

Vegetation management by USACE will include continued environmental stewardship efforts through maintenance of existing native warm season grass and pollinator plots to support upland bird and wildlife habitat management. New pollinator plots will be introduced in several high visibility areas to attract various insects and songbirds which assist with pollination. Forest management efforts will be continued by clearing and removing nonnative tree species across several timber blocks including the removal of dead and fallen ash decimated by the emerald ash borer. USACE will replant areas with an assortment of native hardwood trees including red oak, white oak, hickory, yellow poplar, and white ash. USACE will also continue pest and invasive species management to control and treat the spread of mile a minute, bush honeysuckle, autumn olive, Japanese barberry and Japanese knotweed identified at several areas on the project site. Treatment methods include burning, bi-annual herbicide application, cutting and clearing, and removal before seed.

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9. National Environmental Policy Act Alternative Evaluation and Environmental Effects*

Within NEPA, the CEQ regulations, and USACE regulations, a process is set forth within which the USACE must assess the environmental effects of a proposed federal action and consider reasonable alternatives to the proposed action. In general, NEPA requires federal agencies to make a series of evaluations and decisions that anticipate adverse effects on environmental resources. If an action is expected to have a significant impact, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is prepared. When the potential effects of the proposed action are not determined to be significant, the agencies prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA). The CEQ's NEPA Regulations do not contain a detailed discussion regarding the format and content of an EA, but an EA must briefly discuss the need for the proposed action, the nature of the proposed action and alternatives, probable environmental effects of the proposed action and alternatives, and agencies and persons consulted in the preparation of the EA.

This Integrated Master Plan and Environmental Assessment evaluates potential environmental effects of updating the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan in accordance with NEPA to ensure the proposed action does not significantly affect the human environment. As a federal Action, the EA is prepared pursuant to the NEPA, CEQ regulations (40 CFR, 1500–1508), and the USACE implementing regulation, Policy and Procedures for Implementing NEPA, ER 200-2-2, 19881. An EA and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Operation and Maintenance of Prompton Dam and Reservoir was prepared by USACE in 1974. An EA and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Prompton Dam and Lake Hydrologic Deficiency was prepared by USACE in September 2005.

9.1 Purpose, Need, and Scope

A Master Plan update was last developed for the Project in 1971 (Design Memorandum No. 9). At that time, Project lands consisted of 525.26 acres acquired in fee and 503.55 acres acquired in easement – the same as today. The 1971 Master Plan did not allocate or classify Project lands but acknowledged that “all Federally owned land adjacent to the lake, not needed for operation and maintenance of the flood control project” was designated “priority one land” used for public park and recreation areas. Recreation facilities at the time included an access road, a parking area, and a day-use public area. The 1971 Master Plan contemplated expansion of the existing beach and a new sand blanket, the planting of trees between the beach and the parking lot, and rehabilitation of an interlinking trail system. The installation of picnic tables, fireplaces, and trash cans was also recommended. Natural resource management activities are not addressed in the 1971 Master Plan. In accordance with the principles of good environmental stewardship, since adoption of the 1971 Master Plan USACE has undertaken natural resource management activities including water quality sampling, invasive species monitoring and control, vegetation management incorporating native plantings, and forest management efforts that include removing of non-native species. Additional changes in land use have occurred to include closing of the recreational beach area,

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construction of new operational facilities, expansion of hiking trails, disc golf course development, and lease and other land use agreements changes.

It is USACE policy that each Master Plan shall be reviewed on a periodic basis and revised as required. ER 1130-2-550 establishes the policy and guidance for the management of recreation programs and activities, and for the operation and maintenance of Corps of Engineers recreation facilities and related structures, at civil works water resource projects. The proposed revised Master Plan would replace the original 1971 Master Plan for Development and Management of Prompton Dam and Reservoir (Design Memorandum No. 9).

The Master Plan is the strategic land use management document that guides the comprehensive management and development of all recreational, natural, and cultural resources throughout the life of the Project. The Master Plan guides efficient and cost-effective management, development, and use of Project lands. The Master Plan also guides and articulates USACE responsibilities pursuant to Federal laws to preserve, conserve, restore, maintain, manage, and develop the Project lands, waters, and associated resources. The Master Plan is a dynamic operational document projecting what could and should happen over the life of the Project and is flexible based upon changing conditions. The Master Plan deals in concepts, not in details of design or administration. Detailed management and administration functions will be addressed in the Operational Management Plan, which will implement the concepts of the Master Plan as operational actions.

9.2 Proposed Action and Alternatives

When preparing an EA, USACE typically develops a range of alternatives that could reasonably achieve the need that the proposed action is intended to address. The alternatives being considered in this EA are a No Action alternative of continuing to manage project lands under the outdated 1971 Master Plan, and the preferred alternative of managing project lands consistent with the revised Master Plan. The preparation of an EA, with only two alternatives (continuing to manage Project lands without a new Master Plan and managing Project lands with a new Master Plan) is appropriate because there are no other reasonable alternatives to consider for evaluation.

9.2.1 Alternative 1 - Proposed Action

Adoption of the Revised Master Plan is the preferred alternative. A revision to the Master Plan would allow the most comprehensive update that best reflects environmental stewardship and conservation of Prompton Dam and Reservoir project lands and waters while meeting public, social, and economic demands. It would also incorporate the natural resource management activities USACE has undertaken since adoption of the 1971 Master Plan.

Under this alternative, the updated Master Plan would be approved for the Project and would replace the 1971 Master Plan. The updated Master Plan recommends important updates due to recreation demand, amenities within the project, current environmental

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conditions, and pertinent laws and policies. The scope of the updated Master Plan and this EA is limited to actions on the USACE property and provides guidelines and direction for future project development, land use and management, and is based on authorized project purposes, USACE policies and regulations on the operation of USACE projects, responses to regional and local needs, resource capabilities and suitable uses, and expressed public interests consistent with authorized project purposes and pertinent legislation. The updated Master Plan and Integrated Environmental Assessment provides a District-level policy consistent with national objectives and other state and regional goals and programs.

9.2.2 Alternative 2 - No Action

NEPA requires that federal agencies describe and analyze a No Action alternative. The No Action alternative considers what would happen if USACE continued managing the Project lands under the 1971 Master Plan, which would not be revised or updated. The No Action alternative provides a baseline from which other alternatives can be compared and evaluated. Under this alternative, USACE would continue to manage Project lands as it has been, including natural resource management activities undertaken since adoption of the 1971 Master Plan. However, no new resource analysis and allocation would occur, nor would a revision to project sites' inventory be completed. The 1971 Master Plan would continue to be the document used for management of the Project lands. The 1971 Master Plan does not account for any changes at the Project or in the surrounding areas that occurred after 1971, and it is outdated and does not reflect current natural resource management and land management practices. Without an updated Master Plan, future development decisions would therefore be assessed on an ad hoc basis without the benefit of a comprehensive assessment of recreation and natural resource conditions and opportunities at the Project. Requirements regarding periodic revision of Master Plans as outlined in EP 1130-2-550 (30 January 2013) would not be incorporated.

9.3 Climate and Climate Change

9.3.1 Proposed Action

There would be no environmental consequences to the climate by present or future actions resulting from adopting the 2022 Master Plan in the project area.

9.3.2 No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the Project would continue to be operated under the 1971 Master Plan. No changes to climate would occur under the No Action alternative.

9.4 Topography, Geology and Soils including Prime and Unique Farmland Soils

9.4.1 Proposed Action

The proposed Master Plan revision would have no negative effect on the topography, geology or soils of the project but could have a minor, long-term, beneficial effect to soils in the project area. Greater consideration would be given to land uses on areas with geological, topographical, or soil concerns with implementation of the proposed

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Master Plan Revision. Updating project site assessments to reflect current and potential future uses could prevent encroachment into incompatible use areas where soils, geology, or topography need to be protected. This reclassification would also reflect the best possible use(s) of project lands based on terrain, topography, and access.

9.4.2 No Action

Under the No Action alternative, areas of special concern for topography, geology and soils would still be protected based on the 1971 Master Plan. However, without special consideration, these areas of concern are more likely to be encroached upon or damaged. Similarly, site assessments would not be revised to reflect more realistic existing and future site uses and areas of special concern could be overlooked.

9.5 Groundwater Hydrology

9.5.1 Proposed Action

Implementing the 2022 Master Plan would be expected to have no measurable effect on groundwater hydrology in the project area. Greater attention to land management practices could have minor effects by reducing runoff and improving groundwater recharge.

9.5.2 No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the 2022 Master Plan would not be approved for the Project. The Project would continue to be operated and managed under the 1971 Master Plan. No changes to groundwater hydrology would be expected to occur under the No Action alternative.

9.6 Air Quality

9.6.1 Proposed Action

Air quality is not predicted to change from existing conditions as the effects of implementing the 2022 Master Plan, including any future minor development actions, on air quality would be minimal. Localized and temporary emissions associated with construction of new or improved amenities would occur. Emissions from maintenance equipment associated with existing or future land management actions would be considered de minimis, as they would be localized, of relatively short duration, and would occur when these short-term activities are being conducted. Temporary and minor impacts to air quality would continue to occur from typical recreation use at the Project (e.g., vehicle and boat exhaust); however, these impacts are de minimis due to their temporary and localized nature.

9.6.2 No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the 2022 Master Plan would not be approved for the Project. The Project would continue to be operated and managed under the 1971 Master Plan. Temporary and minor impacts to air quality would still occur from maintenance and operations activities, vehicle exhaust, boat exhaust, and similar

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sources. These impacts are considered de minimis due to their temporary and localized nature.

9.7 Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Wastes

9.7.1 Proposed Action

Implementing the 2022 Master Plan would be expected to have no effect on HTRW materials. Any proposed future development would require site-specific environmental due diligence. Any change in the storage or use of HTRW materials must comply with federal regulations, and as such the implementation of the 2022 Master Plan would not cause any environmental consequences.

9.7.2 No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the 2022 Master Plan would not be approved for the Project. Any future development would likely still occur without the benefit of a comprehensive planning document. Regardless, there would be no environmental consequences related to HTRW because these substances are not found on Project lands. If any developments on the USACE property are proposed, federal law requires site-specific environmental due diligence on a case-by-case basis before development can occur. Any change in the storage or use of hazardous materials must comply with federal regulations.

9.8 Vegetation

9.8.1 Proposed Action

Minor beneficial effects to the project area vegetation are expected with the adoption of the 2022 Master Plan. The 2022 Master Plan addresses land use and management changes that have occurred at the project. Some of these changes include planting of trees and conversion of mowed areas to wildflower meadows. The Proposed Action documents these changes. Additionally, one of the proposed future development activities is to develop a timber management plan for the USACE lands at the project. It is expected that there will be a minor beneficial impact to the forests and adjacent habitats at the project when the management plan has been developed and implemented. The updated Master Plan will help guide and focus future vegetative management efforts.

9.8.2 No Action

The No Action alternative is not expected to have a direct effect on the vegetative communities at the project. However past and current land management activities affecting vegetative communities would not be thoroughly documented and may affect identification and implementation of future management efforts.

9.9 Wetland Resources

9.9.1 Proposed Action

Minor beneficial effects to the project area wetlands are expected with the adoption of the 2022 Master Plan. The Proposed Action documents the locations of most of these

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resources at the Project. Future land use and management at the Project can be designed to avoid these resource areas when feasible earlier in the land development process.

9.9.2 No Action

The No Action alternative is not expected to have a negative effect on the wetland resources at the project. As has been done for past development at the project, future proposed development or land use changes at the Project must comply with the NEPA and all other laws pertaining to the conservation of natural resources, including wetland resources. Prior to implementation of any development activity that could adversely impact these habitats, all appropriate evaluations and coordination with resource agencies will be conducted by the USACE. As such, any future development and land use actions would occur with minimal effects on the wetland resources of the Project.

9.10 Wildlife and Finfish Resources

9.10.1 Proposed Action

No significant effects to fish and wildlife resources are expected with the adoption of the 2022 Master Plan. Proposed development or land use changes at the Project must comply with the NEPA and all other laws pertaining to the conservation of natural resources, including fish and wildlife habitats. Prior to implementation of any development activity that could adversely impact these habitats, all appropriate evaluations and coordination with resource agencies will be conducted by the USACE. As such, any future development and land use actions would occur with minimal effects on the habitats of the Project.

9.10.2 No Action

Continued use of the 1971 Master Plan would not be expected to affect fish and wildlife habitat. The USACE will continue to support resource agencies' efforts to improve in-lake fishery and other habitats as needed.

9.11 Threatened and Endangered Species

9.11.1 Proposed Action

The proposed action of adopting the 2022 Master Plan would not likely have adverse effects on federally listed threatened and endangered species. Best management practices, to include seasonal restrictions on tree and vegetation removal, would ensure that no impact would occur during future land use changes and development. These restrictions would be species specific and based on recovery plans. Once site specific details are available for future proposed development, those plans will be reviewed to determine compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Consultation with the USFWS under Section 7 of the ESA will be initiated if it is determined that those activities may affect ESA-listed species.

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9.11.2 No Action

The No Action alternative would have no effect on federally listed threatened and endangered species. Threatened and endangered species habitat would remain unchanged. Any future development proposals would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

9.12 Wild and Scenic Rivers

9.12.1 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action alternative will have no adverse impact on wild and scenic rivers.

9.12.2 No Action

The No Action alternative will have no adverse impact on wild and scenic rivers.

9.13 Invasive Species

9.13.1 Proposed Action

The 2022 Master Plan and Integrated Environmental Assessment proactively addresses invasive species issues and will follow current District policy by using a formalized process of adaptive and best management practices in prevention, education, early detection, rapid response, and containment to try to control and manage invasive species. The USACE currently implements a biannual herbicide treatment program at the Project. This effort addresses known areas of invasive plants. One of the proposed Master Plan development activities is to develop a more detailed invasive species management plan. It is expected that there will be a minor beneficial impact because of the control and reduction of invasive species at the Project and further beneficial impacts when the invasive species management plan has been developed and implemented.

9.13.2 No Action

Currently there is a biannual herbicide treatment program at the project. This effort only addresses known areas of invasive plants at the Project. Under the No Action alternative, the USACE would continue to implement best management practices with regards to invasive species management. No adverse impacts from invasive species are expected. However, the Proposed Action will help identify and document known areas of invasive species and provide guidance on management efforts that are not currently available under the No Action alternative.

9.14 Watershed and Reservoir Water Quality

9.14.1 Proposed Action

Direct impacts to the water quality of the watershed and reservoir from the proposed Master Plan revision, is not likely to occur. Management of the aquatic resources, flow, and hydrologic functions would remain the same. Under the proposed action, any future development under the 2022 Master Plan would occur without adverse effects to the water quality of the reservoir or its tributaries. Any new construction and land management activities would result in ground-surface disturbances that could increase

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runoff, but best management practices during construction would be expected to minimize the potential for adverse water quality impacts. After construction is completed, disturbed areas would be revegetated to minimize erosion and sedimentation, and to protect surface soils. The existing water quality in the reservoir is a result of factors substantially unrelated to the management actions on Project lands and results from land use and discharges to the watershed upstream from the Project. Future development in areas surrounding the reservoir and associated with the Project would require the use of appropriate best management practices to avoid adverse impacts to water quality. Those developments would be evaluated for water quality impacts and CWA permits would be obtained, as needed, once project specific plans and details are available. No impacts to water quality are expected to occur under this alternative.

9.14.2 No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the 2022 Master Plan would not be approved for the Project. The Project would continue to be managed under the 1971 Master Plan. The USACE would continue to work with federal and state resource agencies, local municipalities, and interest groups to alleviate concerns to water quality and the aquatic resources within and outside USACE's control which influence the condition of the reservoir. There are no known extensive development plans in the area that would be expected to cause water quality degradation in the reservoir. Continued water quality monitoring and associated management efforts would continue to occur under the No Action alternative to track any changes caused by local development, allowing corrective measures to be considered if needed. Impacts that would occur from proposed future development would continue to be evaluated for compliance with the CWA. The No Action alternative would have no effect on water quality.

9.15 Environmental Justice

9.15.1 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would not result in any appreciable effects to the local or regional socioeconomic environment. Changes to land use classification would have no impact on socioeconomics or environmental justice. Construction of future master planning projects and improvements in visitor access and use would potentially create temporary jobs and increases in visitor spending, resulting in positive impacts to the local economy and community.

There would be no effects on environmental justice since the Proposed Action would be located within federal lands and future projects would benefit local residences by enhancing recreational opportunities. Potential effects from construction and operation of future master planning projects and the adoption of the updated master plan would not result in disproportionate adverse environmental or health effects on low-income or minority populations or children.

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9.15.2 No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the 2022 Master Plan would not be adopted, and the Project would continue to operate under the 1971 Master Plan. Continuing to operate under the 1971 Master Plan would not cause disproportional adverse effects to either minority or low-income communities in the Project area.

9.16 Cultural Resources

9.16.1 Proposed Action

Implementing the 2022 Master Plan would not likely have adverse effects to historic properties eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

9.16.2 No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the 2022 Master Plan would not be adopted, and the Project would continue to operate under the 1971 Master Plan. Continuing to operate under the 1971 Master Plan would not likely have adverse effects to historic properties eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

9.17 Recreational Facilities and Activities

9.17.1 Proposed Action

Recreation needs of the visiting public would be better accommodated with implementation of a Master Plan Revision. Reallocation of facilities and services would be reflected in the Master Plan by having an inventory and assessment that accurately reflects existing project facilities as well as those proposed to accommodate future needs and demands. Expansion or creation of additional recreational facilities would be considered on a case-by-case evaluation, including NEPA compliance and further coordination. Implementation of the plan would have a minor, long term, beneficial effect to recreation Resources

9.17.2 No Action

Existing recreational facilities and services would continue at Prompton Dam and Reservoir without a revision to the 1971 Master Plan. However, the plan by which the Resource Manager and staff operate would not accurately reflect the current status of project facilities. Nor would there be additional measures in place, such as land use designations, to better accommodate recreational needs while protecting the natural resources. The No Action alternative would have no effect on existing recreational resources.

9.18 Land Use

9.18.1 Proposed Action

The recreational needs of the public would be better accommodated through the implementation of the proposed action and is reflective of the changes in land usage. While the nomenclature and identification of resources in the Master Plan will change and be updated in the revised Master Plan for the land classifications, the uses of those lands will remain similar to their current uses. No adverse impacts or changes in land

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use will occur with these changes. No recreational capacity, facilities, or lands are lost on account of this reclassification. Proposals for expansion of existing land uses or recommendations for the creation or modification of land use at the project would be considered on a case-by-case evaluation.

9.18.2 No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the 2022 Master Plan would not be approved for the Project in the foreseeable future. Land use, as it currently exists, will remain. Recreation and visitation would likely remain unchanged. The continued use of the 1971 Master Plan would not accurately reflect existing or future recreational and other needs regarding land use. The USACE would continue to operate the Project but without the benefit of an updated Master Plan as guidance for management decisions. Without an updated Master Plan, it is possible that Project-wide consideration of individual actions may be hampered.

9.19 Floodplains

9.19.1 Proposed Action

There would be no environmental consequences of adopting the 2022 Master Plan expected to affect floodplains that exist along the reservoir boundaries and its tributaries at the Project. No changes in flood risk management operations are anticipated.

9.19.2 No Action

Continuing to manage the Project under the 1971 Master Plan would not be expected to impact floodplains. No changes in flood risk management operations are anticipated.

9.20 Cumulative Effects

As defined by CEQ, cumulative effects are those that “result from the incremental impact of the Proposed Action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, without regard to the agency (federal or non-federal) or individual who undertakes such other actions” (40 CFR 1508.7). Cumulative effects analysis captures the effects that result from the Proposed Action in combination with the effects of other actions taken during the duration of the Proposed Action at the same time and place. Cumulative effects may be accrued over time and/or in conjunction with other pre-existing effects from other activities in the area (40 CFR 1508.25); therefore, pre-existing impacts and multiple smaller impacts should also be considered. Overall, assessing cumulative effects involves defining the scope of the other actions and their interrelationship with the Proposed Action to determine if they overlap in space and time. The NEPA and CEQ regulations require the analysis of cumulative environmental effects of a Proposed Action on resources that may often manifest only at the cumulative level. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor, but collectively significant, actions taking place at the same time, over time. As noted above, cumulative effects are most likely to arise when a Proposed Action is related to other actions that could occur in the same location and at a similar time. At this time, there are no current or reasonably foreseeable projects proposed or ongoing at or near the

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Prompton Dam and Reservoir that may have cumulative or incremental impacts in conjunction with the Proposed Action.

9.21 Environmental Laws and Compliance

Adoption of the 2022 Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan and any potential future modifications to existing infrastructure or land use as well as new features would not commence until the proposed actions achieve environmental compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, as described below. Environmental compliance for any proposed actions would be achieved upon coordination of this and future Environmental Assessments with appropriate agencies, organizations, and individuals for their review and comments.

This EA has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of all applicable environmental laws and regulations as it relates to the adoption of the revised Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan and has been prepared in accordance with the CEQ’s implementing regulations for NEPA, 40 CFR 1500–1508, and the USACE ER 200-2-2, Environmental Quality: Procedures for Implementing NEPA. The 2022 Master Plan is consistent with the USACE’s Environmental Operating Principles. In part, Section 2.19 of this report identifies public laws and orders applicable to ensuring the master plan is environmentally compliant. Table 15 summarizes applicable environmental laws and regulations considered and the status of compliance with each.

Table 15: Federal Statutes, Executive Orders, and Memoranda considered under NEPA for the 2022 revision of the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan

Federal Statutes	Level of Compliance ¹
Anadromous Fish Conservation Act	PC
Archeological and Historic Preservation Act	PC
Clean Air Act	PC
Clean Water Act	PC
Coastal Barrier Resources Act	N/A
Coastal Zone Management Act	N/A
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	N/A
Endangered Species Act	PC
Estuary Protection Act	N/A
Farmland Protection Policy Act	PC
Federal Water Project Recreation Act	PC
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	PC
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act	N/A
Magnuson-Stevens Act	N/A
Marine Mammal Protection Act	N/A
Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act	N/A

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Table 15 cont'd: Federal Statutes, Executive Orders, and Memoranda considered under NEPA for the 2022 revision of the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan

Migratory Bird Treaty Act	PC
National Environmental Policy Act	PC
National Historic Preservation Act	PC
Noise Control Act	PC
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	N/A
Rivers and Harbors Act	N/A
Safe Drinking Water Act	N/A
Solid Waste Disposal Act	N/A
Toxic Substances Control Act	N/A
Water Resources Planning Act	N/A
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act	PC
Wetlands Conservation Act	N/A
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	PC
Executive Orders, Memoranda, etc.	
Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality (EO 11514)	PC
Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Environment (EO 11593)	PC
Floodplain Management (EO 11988)	PC
Protection of Wetlands (EO 11990)	PC
Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations (EO 12898)	PC
Protection of Children from Health Risks & Safety Risks (EO 13045)	PC
Indian Sacred Sites (EO 13007)	N/A
Invasive Species (EO 13112)	PC
Migratory Bird (EO 13186)	PC
Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation (EO 13352)	N/A
Prime and Unique Farmlands (CEQ Memorandum, 11 Aug 80)	PC

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Table 15 cont'd: Federal Statutes, Executive Orders, and Memoranda considered under NEPA for the 2022 revision of the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan

¹ Level of Compliance:

Partial Compliance (PC): Having met partial requirements of the statute, EO, or other environmental requirements for the current stage of planning.

Full Compliance (FC): Having met all requirements of the statute, EO, or other environmental requirements for the current stage of planning.

Non-Compliance (NC): Violation of a requirement of the statute, EO, or other environmental requirement.

Not Applicable (N/A): No requirements for the statute, EO, or other environmental requirement for the current stage of planning.

9.22 Summary of Environmental Effects

The 2022 Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan provides guidelines and direction for future Project development and use, and is based on authorized Project purposes, USACE policies and regulations on the operation of USACE projects, responses to regional and local needs, resource capabilities and suitable uses, and expressed public interests consistent with authorized Project purposes and pertinent legislation. Careful planning, sound engineering, appropriate coordination with resource agencies and effective execution have developed the recreational resources at the Project while protecting and enhancing the important environmental resources; these practices would be expected to continue.

If future development and land use projects are proposed and implemented, localized and temporary construction-related effects (e.g., diesel/gasoline engine emissions, noise, fugitive dust, minor earth-moving) would be the extent of the environmental consequences. Compliance with the CWA, ESA, NHPA, NEPA and other environmental laws as applicable, would be completed prior to future development projects to ensure that no significant environmental effects related to existing resources occur.

9.23 Irretrievable and Irreversible Commitment of Resources

NEPA requires that federal agencies identify “any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the Proposed Action should it be implemented” (42 USC § 4332). An irreversible commitment of resources occurs when the primary or secondary impacts of an action result in the loss of future options for a resource. Usually, this is when the action affects the use of a nonrenewable resource, or it affects a renewable resource that takes a long time to renew. The impacts for this project from the reclassification of land or future master planning projects centered on recreation enhancement and development would not be considered an irreversible commitment. An irretrievable commitment of resources is typically associated with the loss of productivity or use of a natural resource (e.g., loss of production or harvest). As

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an example, a loss of forest productivity and function associated with future timber management efforts can be restored through vegetative plantings and revised management efforts. No irreversible or irretrievable impacts are anticipated by implementing the 2022 Master Plan.

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10. Appendices

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Appendix A: Acronyms

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AQI	Air Quality Index
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
CAA	Clean Air Act
CENAD	USACE North Atlantic Division Office
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
DRBC	Delaware River Basin Commission
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EJ	Environmental Justice
EO	Executive Order
EOP	Environmental Operating Principle
EP	Engineering Pamphlet
ER	Engineering Regulation
ERGO	Environmental Review Guide for Operations
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
HAB	Harmful Algae Bloom
HQ-CWF, MF	High-Quality Cold Water and Migratory Fishery
HQ-TSF, MF	High-Quality Trout Stocked and Migratory Fishery
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste
IDF	Inflow Design Flood
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
MSE	Mechanically Stabilized Earth
NAVD	North Atlantic Vertical Datum
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
NYNHP	New York Natural Heritage Program
OMP	Operations Management Plan
PADCNR	Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
PADEP	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
PAFBC	Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission
PASHPO	Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood
PNDI	Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory
PNHP	Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SPRA	Safety Portfolio Risk Assessment
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act

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USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UST	Underground Storage Tank

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Appendix B: References

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PROMPTON DAM AND RESERVOIR MASTER PLAN & INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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- United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
2022b <https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators/climate-change-indicators-drought>
[Accessed 20 July 2022](#).
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
2022c Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool.
<https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper> . Accessed 19 July 2022.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
2022 <https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/> .
Accessed 19 July 2022
- United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
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<https://www.nap.usace.army.mil/Portals/39/docs/Civil/Water%20Quality/Prompton-2021-Water-Quality-Report.pdf> . Accessed multiple dates
- Versar, Inc.
2004 Water Quality Monitoring at Prompton Reservoir during 2004.
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PROMPTON DAM AND RESERVOIR MASTER PLAN & INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Appendix C: Public and Agency Project Scoping and Response

1. Public Notice
2. Wayne County Commissioners Meeting
3. Agency and Tribal Scoping Letters
4. Scoping Comments



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

BUILDING STRONG®

Public Notice

Contact: USACE Philadelphia District
E-mail: PDPA-NAP@usace.army.mil

Prompton Dam & Reservoir Master Plan Revision

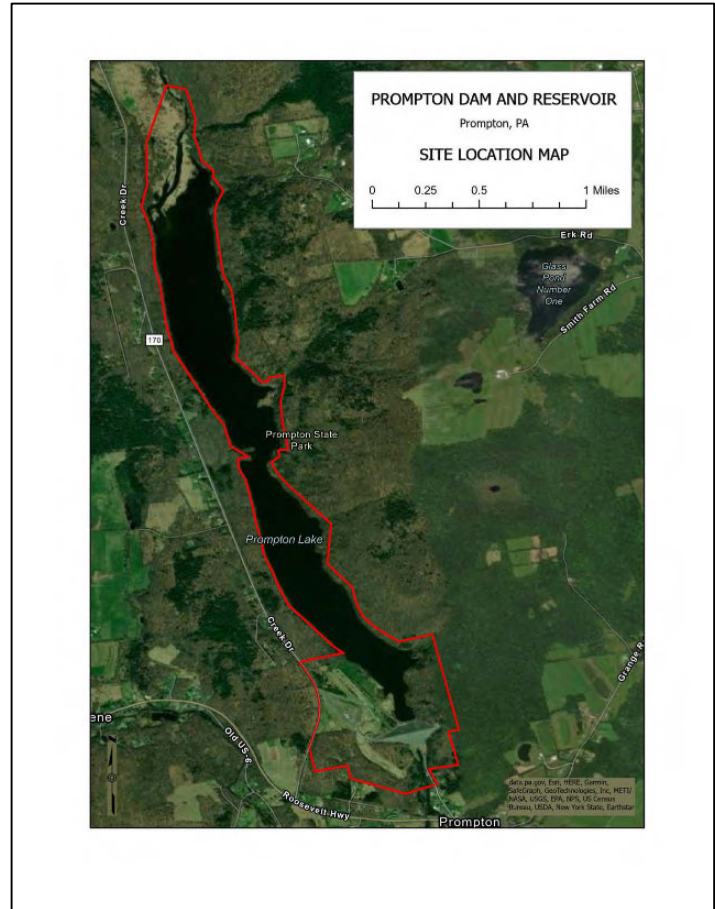
Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, notice is hereby given that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Philadelphia District is completing a revision of the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan, which was last updated in 1971. An Environmental Assessment to assess the potential of impacts associated with the Master Plan revision will also be prepared. The master plan update is considered a federal action and must comply with the National Environmental Policy Act. National Environmental Policy Act compliance will be integrated into the final master plan as a single document.

Master Plan Overview

The Master Plan is the strategic land use management document that guides the comprehensive management and development of all project resources throughout the life of a Corps project. The Master Plan guides efficient and cost-effective management, development and use of project lands. It is a vital tool for the responsible stewardship and sustainability of project resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The Master Plan guides and articulates the Corps responsibilities, pursuant to Federal laws to preserve, conserve, restore, maintain, manage, and develop project lands and waters and associated resources. The intent of an updated Master Plan is to present a current inventory and assessment of resources, provide an analysis of resource use, and evaluate existing and future needs required to protect and improve the value of resources at a project.

Prompton Dam Background

The Prompton Dam and Reservoir was authorized, as part of the Lackawaxen River Flood Control Project, by Public Law 858, 80th Congress. It is located on the West Branch



Lackawaxen River, a tributary of the Lackawaxen River, approximately 4.7 miles upstream of Honesdale, PA and a half mile upstream of the village of Prompton, PA (site location map attached). The Prompton Dam project is part of an integrated reservoir flood control system. In conjunction with General Edgar Jadwin Dam, it provides flood control protection in varying degrees, to the Boroughs of Prompton, Honesdale, Hawley, and smaller downstream communities.

Completed in 1960, the dam itself is a 1230-foot long, 140-foot-high zoned earth fill embankment with a 22.5-foot-wide crest at elevation 1227 ft. NGVD29 (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929) or elevation 1226.37 ft. NAVD88 (North American Vertical Datum of 1988). To correct a hydrologic deficiency, modifications to the project were completed in two phases. In 2008 a concrete inverted T wall was constructed across the top of the dam increasing its elevation to 1233 ft. NGVD29/1232.37 NAVD88 along with spillway modifications. In 2012 further modifications to the emergency spillway were completed to increase spillway discharge capacity along with a spillway bridge and a relocated operations building. A Semi Quantitative Risk Analysis was performed in 2021-2022, resulting in a redesignation of Prompton Dam to a Dam Safety Action Classification Rating of 4, meaning the dam was found to present a low risk. Other smaller project features have been modified or constructed over the life of the project including but not limited to a disc golf course, hiking trails, interior storm water drainage system, and parking areas. The project contains approximately 1,500 acres of public lands including the area owned by the State of Pennsylvania and managed as Prompton State Park, in addition to the real estate and permanent reservoir owned and managed by the Federal government. Prompton Lake maintains 271 surface water acres at a recreational pool elevation of 1125 ft. NGVD29/1124.37 NAVD88. Project lands and waters provide natural resources and recreational opportunities for the public.

Public Comment Processes

As part of the USACE planning and NEPA process, this notice serves to solicit scoping comments from the public, federal, state, local agencies and officials, Tribal Nations, and other interested parties to consider and evaluate project resources and potential effects, if any, of this proposed activity. For any part of the study area, please indicate if your agency or group has identified significant documented environmental resources or concerns with respect to terrestrial and aquatic species, critical habitats, archaeological resources, concerns of hazardous wastes, and other resources. Additional comments related to proposals and plans for any other development in the watershed that may affect project resources are welcomed. Comments will be used to identify existing resources and to assess the effects of the proposed action to the human environment.

The following alternatives will be evaluated as part of the Master Plan update: Alternative 1- "No Action" and Alternative 2 – "Revision of the Existing Master Plan". The term "No Action" means that there would be no change to the existing 1971 Master Plan and no new resource classification, assessment, and inventory would occur. Revising the Master Plan would mean permanent changes to the existing document.

For additional information regarding the proposed project or to submit comments, visit the project web page at: <https://www.nap.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Prompton-Jadwin-Dam/Prompton-Dam-Reservoir-Master-Plan/>

From: [Andrew Seder](#)
To: [Dinko, Joshua E CIV USARMY CENAP \(USA\)](#)
Cc: [Wacik, Gregory A CIV USARMY CENAP \(USA\)](#)
Subject: [URL Verdict: Neutral][Non-DoD Source] RE: Prompton Dam Master Plan Update
Date: Tuesday, May 31, 2022 1:29:14 PM

Josh,

The meeting is held at 10:30 a.m. on the third floor or the courthouse in the Commissioners Meeting Room. 925 Court St., Honesdale, PA 18431.

Here's the call in info:

Dial-in Info: +1 (570) 253-5535

Participant Code: 064-449-20

Andrew

Andrew M. Seder
Chief Clerk of Wayne County/Open Records Officer
925 Court St.
Honesdale, PA 18431
570-253-5970, ext. 1301
www.waynecountypa.gov

From: Dinko, Joshua E CIV USARMY CENAP (USA) <Joshua.E.Dinko@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2022 1:11 PM
To: Andrew Seder <aseder@waynecountypa.gov>
Cc: Wacik, Gregory A CIV USARMY CENAP (USA) <Gregory.A.Wacik@usace.army.mil>
Subject: Prompton Dam Master Plan Update

**** This message originated from outside of the Wayne County Courthouse network. Use caution when opening attachments, clicking links, or responding to requests for information. ****

Andrew,

Ahead of Thursday's meeting, I wanted to provide you with a few items. Please find attached an electronic version of the public notice. I'm not sure if you would post something like this to your website or attach with the meeting notes for public dissemination, but regardless it may be helpful to have, or for the Commissioners to review. Also, please see below a few links that we've been circulating to obtain public comment and provide resources on the topic.

<https://www.nap.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Prompton-Jadwin-Dam/Prompton-Dam-Reservoir-Master-Plan/>

<https://www.nap.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Public-Notices-Reports/>

<https://www.nap.usace.army.mil/Media/News-Releases/Article/3035737/army-corps-shares-public-notice-on-prompton-dam-reservoir-master-plan-revision/>

You may have received this information through the Public Notice Subscriber's list, but I do not control that and just wanted to keep you as informed as possible.

As of now, three of us will be attending in person. Please provide a location and address for this meeting, and a call in number if possible. My intent is to have several team members call in covering the topics of various sections should a question arise that we are unable to answer. Please let me know if this works. Thanks.

Josh

Joshua E. Dinko
Facility Operations Specialist
Northern Area Office
Philadelphia District
US Army Corps of Engineers
(o) 610-377-0332
(c) 570-582-4179



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
100 PENN SQUARE EAST, 7th FLOOR WANAMAKER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19107-3390

May 5, 2022

Mr. Daryl Pierce, Area 5 Fisheries Manager
Division of Fisheries Management
Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission
P.O. Box 155, 3155 Route 209
Bushkill, PA 18324

Dear Mr. Pierce:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District is completing a revision of the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan, which was last updated in 1971. Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 an Environmental Assessment to assess the potential of impacts associated with the Master Plan revision will also be prepared. The master plan update is considered a federal action and must comply with the National Environmental Policy Act. National Environmental Policy Act compliance will be integrated into the final master plan as a single document.

The Master Plan is the strategic land use management document that guides the comprehensive management and development of all project resources throughout the life of a Corps project. The Master Plan guides efficient and cost-effective management, development and use of project lands. It is a vital tool for the responsible stewardship and sustainability of project resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The Master Plan guides and articulates the Corps responsibilities, pursuant to Federal laws to preserve, conserve, restore, maintain, manage, and develop project lands and waters and associated resources. The intent of an updated Master Plan is to present a current inventory and assessment of resources, provide an analysis of resource use, and evaluate existing and future needs required to protect and improve the value of resources at a project.

The Prompton Dam and Reservoir was authorized, as part of the Lackawaxen River Flood Control Project, by Public Law 858, 80th Congress. It is located on the West Branch Lackawaxen River, a tributary of the Lackawaxen River, approximately 4.7 miles upstream of Honesdale, PA and a half mile upstream of the village of Prompton, PA (site location map attached). The Prompton Dam project is part of an integrated reservoir flood control system. In conjunction with General Edgar Jadwin Dam, it provides flood control protection in varying degrees, to the Boroughs of Prompton, Honesdale, Hawley, and smaller downstream communities.

Completed in 1960, the dam itself is a 1230-foot long, 140-foot-high zoned earth fill embankment with a 22.5-foot-wide crest at elevation 1227 ft. NGVD29 (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929) or elevation 1226.37 ft. NAVD88 (North American Vertical Datum of 1988). To correct a hydrologic deficiency, modifications to the project were completed in two phases. In 2008 a concrete inverted T wall was constructed across the top of the dam

increasing its elevation to 1233 ft. NGVD29/1232.37 NAVD88 along with spillway modifications. In 2012 further modifications to the emergency spillway were completed to increase spillway discharge capacity along with a spillway bridge and a relocated operations building. A Semi Quantitative Risk Analysis was performed in 2021-2022, resulting in a redesignation of Prompton Dam to a Dam Safety Action Classification Rating of 4, meaning the dam was found to present a low risk. Other smaller project features have been modified or constructed over the life of the project including but not limited to a disc golf course, hiking trails, interior storm water drainage system, and parking areas. The project contains approximately 1,500 acres of public lands that includes 1,356 acres owned by the State of Pennsylvania and managed as Prompton State Park and 174 land surface acres owned and managed by the Federal government. Prompton Lake maintains 271 surface water acres at a recreational pool elevation of 1125 ft. NGVD29/1124.37 NAVD88. Project lands and waters provide natural resources and recreational opportunities for the public.

As part of the USACE planning and NEPA process, this letter serves to solicit scoping comments from the public, federal, state, local agencies and officials, Tribal Nations, and other interested parties to consider and evaluate project resources and potential effects, if any, of this proposed activity. For any part of the study area, please indicate if your agency or group has identified significant documented environmental resources or concerns with respect to terrestrial and aquatic species, critical habitats, archaeological resources, concerns of hazardous wastes, and other resources. Additional comments related to proposals and plans for any other development in the watershed that may affect project resources are welcomed. Comments will be used to identify existing resources and to assess the effects of the proposed action to the human environment.

The following alternatives will be evaluated as part of the Master Plan update: Alternative 1- "No Action" and Alternative 2 – "Revision of the Existing Master Plan". The term "No Action" means that there would be no change to the existing 1971 Master Plan and no new resource classification, assessment, and inventory would occur. Revising the Master Plan would mean permanent changes to the existing document.

For additional information regarding the proposed project visit the project web page at: <https://www.nap.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Prompton-Jadwin-Dam/> or please contact the project biologist, Mr. Gregory Wacik at (Gregory.A.Wacik@usace.army.mil) or (215) 656-6561. We request comments be sent by email, letter, or submitted through the project web page within thirty (30) days of the date of this letter. Online project comments can be submitted at <https://www.nap.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Prompton-Jadwin-Dam/Prompton-Dam-Reservoir-Master-Plan/>. Stakeholder and public outreach and agency scoping will continue throughout the development of the updated master plan. Public meeting announcements and notice will be provided on the project web page. Enclosure #1 is a list of all addresses receiving this letter.

Sincerely,

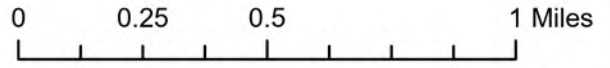
FOR Peter R. Blum, P.E.
Chief, Planning Division

Encls.

PROMPTON DAM AND RESERVOIR

Prompton, PA

SITE LOCATION MAP



data.pa.gov, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/ NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, New York State, Earthstar

PROMPTON MP/NEPA SCOPING EMAILING ADDRESS LIST:

**Mr. David Kovach, (David.Kovach@drbc.gov)
Delaware River Basin Commission
P.O. Box 7360, 25 Cosey Road
West Trenton, NJ 08628-0360**

**Ms. Amy Shallcross, (Amy.Shallcross@drbc.gov)
Delaware River Basin Commission
P.O. Box 7360, 25 Cosey Road
West Trenton, NJ 08628-0360**

**Ms. Sonja Jahrsdoerfer, Project Leader
(IR1_ESPenn@fws.gov and sonja_jahrsdoerfer@fws.gov)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Pennsylvania Ecological Services Field Office
110 Radnor Rd; Suite 101
State College, PA 16801**

**Mr. Daniel Figured, Director (dfigured@pa.gov)
Northeast Region
Pennsylvania Game Commission
3917 Memorial Highway
Dallas, PA 18612**

**Ms. Kristina Peacock-Jones, P.E. Program Manager (kpeacockjo@pa.gov)
Planning & Conservation Division
Department of Environmental Protection
Compacts and Commissions Office
Rachel Carson State Office Building
400 Market St.
Harrisburg PA 17101**

**Mr. Hoss Liaghat, P.E. Hyd. Engr. Consultant (aliaghat@pa.gov)
Department of Environmental Protection
Compacts and Commissions Office
Rachel Carson State Office Building
400 Market St.
Harrisburg PA 17101**

**Mr. Dean Ritter, Acting Assistant Regional Director (dearitter@pa.gov)
Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast Regional Office
2 Public Square
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701-1915**

Mr. Joshua Fair (josfair@pa.gov)
PA Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Waterways Engineering and Wetlands
Dam Safety Program
PO Box 8460
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8460

Ms. Jamie Knecht (jknecht@waynecountypa.gov)
Wayne County Conservation District
Wayne County Park Street Complex
648 Park Street
Honesdale, PA 18431

Mr. Daryl Pierce, Area 5 Fisheries Manager (dapierce@pa.gov)
Division of Fisheries Management
Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission
P.O. Box 155, 3155 Route 209
Bushkill, PA 18324

Mr. Benjamin D Lorson (belorson@pa.gov)
Watershed Analysis Section Chief
Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission
595 E Rolling Ridge Drive
Bellefonte, PA 16823

Mr. Robert Barrese, Manager (lackawannasp@pa.gov)
PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Lackawanna State Park
1839 Abington Road
North Abington Township, PA 18414-9785

Mr. Clinton D. Hittle, Williamsport Office Chief (cdhittle@usgs.gov)
United States Geological Survey
Pennsylvania Water Science Center
439 Hepburn Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

Ms. Samantha Beers, Director (beers.samantha@epa.gov)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3
Office of Communities, Tribes & Environmental Assessment
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029

Ms. Karen Greene, Mid-Atlantic Field Offices Supervisor (Karen.Greene@noaa.gov)
NOAA/National Marine Fisheries Service
Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office Habitat Conservation Division
55 Great Republic Drive
Gloucester, MA 01930-2276

PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
(RA-HERITAGEREVIEW@pa.gov)
Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program
Rachel Carson State Office Building
P.O. Box 8552
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8552

Mr. Mark Eberle (mark_eberle@nps.gov)
External Review Coordinator / Resource Planning Specialist
National Park Service
Interior Region 1, North Atlantic-Appalachian
Resource Planning and Compliance Division
1234 Market Street, 20th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Ms. Nicole Faraguna, Director (nfaraguna@pa.gov)
Office of Planning & Policy
Pennsylvania Department of
Conservation & Natural Resources
P.O. Box 4767
Harrisburg, PA 17101

Ms. Andrea L. MacDonald (emdiehl@pa.gov)
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093
PA-SHARE Submission

From: thpo <thpo@mohican-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2022 11:31 AM
To: Minnichbach, Nicole C CIV USARMY CENAP (USA) <Nicole.C.Minnichbach@usace.army.mil>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] RE: Request for Comment - Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan Update

Dear Nicole,

Thank you for the materials regarding the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan Update. The Stockbridge-Munsee Community is very interested in consulting on this project going forward.

Please note that Nathan Allison is no longer the THPO and I have taken over those responsibilities.

Warmly,
Jeff.

Jeffrey C Bendremer Ph.D., RPA
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Stockbridge-Munsee Community
Tribal Historic Preservation Extension Office
86 Spring St.
Williamstown, MA 01267
413-884-6029 (o)
406-544-5269 (c)

From: Minnichbach, Nicole C CIV USARMY CENAP (USA) <Nicole.C.Minnichbach@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Thursday, May 5, 2022 1:32 PM
To: Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (THPO) <thpo@estoo.net>; Darren Bonaparte <darren.bonaparte@srmt-nsn.gov>; Bergevin, Jesse <jbergevin@oneida-nation.org>; klucas@delawarenation-nsn.gov; Nathan Allison <nathan.allison@mohican-nsn.gov>; Paul Lepsch (paul.lepsch@sni.org) <paul.lepsch@sni.org>; Rhonda Barnes <rbarnes@estoo.net>; Temple University Archaeology <temple@delawaretribe.org>; thpo <thpo@mohican-nsn.gov>
Cc: Wacik, Gregory A CIV USARMY CENAP (USA) <Gregory.A.Wacik@usace.army.mil>
Subject: Request for Comment - Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan Update

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization.
Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good afternoon THPOs and 106 Reviewers:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District is currently updating and revising the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan. As a Federal Action, an environmental assessment will be integrated into the Master Plan in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The attached environmental scoping letter serves to solicit comments from the public, federal, state, local agencies and officials, Tribal Nations, and other interested parties in consideration and evaluation of the Prompton project area resources and the potential effects, if any, related to the update of the Master Plan.

Please see the attached documents, which were submitted earlier this afternoon to the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer, for more information. Please feel free to contact me with any comments or questions. Your participation in the process is greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,

Nicole Cooper Minnichbach
Cultural Resource Specialist and Tribal Liaison
CENAP-PLE
100 Penn Square East
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(O) 215-656-6556
(M) 215-834-1065

From: [Ranalli, Nicole A](#)
To: [Wacik, Gregory A CIV USARMY CENAP \(USA\)](#)
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Re: [EXTERNAL] Prompton Dam and Reservoir USACE Master Plan Update/PNDI
Date: Friday, July 15, 2022 10:29:48 AM
Attachments: [Adaptive Management Practices for Conserving Migratory Birds.docx](#)

Mr. Wacik,

Your project area is within the range of Indiana and northern long-eared bats; however, based on the location, and nature of the project, we do not have any concerns related to these species.

I have attached the recommendations concerning migratory birds. Please review the enclosed information for general recommendations for avoiding and minimizing impacts to migratory birds within and around the project area. Please be aware that since these are general guidelines, some of them may not be applicable to the current project design or they may have already been included in the project design.

There are no known bald eagle nests in your project area; however, for your future reference, the Bald Eagle Screening Tool, Form and Rangewide Guidelines are found on our webpage: <https://www.fws.gov/office/pennsylvania-ecological-services/what-we-do>

Scroll down a bit to get to the bald eagle links.

I will put this into a letter, I just wanted you to have

Thank you for your time,
Nicole

From: ESPenn, IR1 <IR1_ESPenn@fws.gov>
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2022 5:51 AM
To: Anderson, Robert M <robert_m_anderson@fws.gov>; Ranalli, Nicole A <nicole_ranalli@fws.gov>
Subject: Fw: [EXTERNAL] Prompton Dam and Reservoir USACE Master Plan Update/PNDI

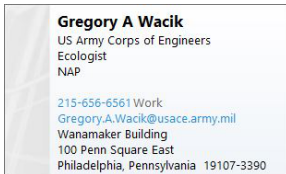
From: Wacik, Gregory A CIV USARMY CENAP (USA) <Gregory.A.Wacik@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Tuesday, June 7, 2022 9:37 AM
To: ESPenn, IR1 <IR1_ESPenn@fws.gov>; Jahrsdoerfer, Sonja SJ <sonja_jahrsdoerfer@fws.gov>; Thees, Dianne B <Dianne_Thees@fws.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Prompton Dam and Reservoir USACE Master Plan Update/PNDI

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on

links, opening attachments, or responding.

Attached is the PNDI and previously emailed NEPA scoping letter for the project. There is no physical construction associated with a Master Plan update. Essentially it is an update of past land use changes at the project and potential changes into the future. It is considered a federal action that needs to go through NEPA. I will be updating species and habitats lists including those associated with T&E species. The PNDI showed Indiana bat but I know there are other considerations out there such as the migratory bird act. If possible, could I get a Section 7 response for the project area in general, since a specific project is not planned? Thank you.

Greg Wacik



Adaptive Management Practices for Conserving Migratory Birds

The Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency charged with protecting and enhancing populations and habitat of migratory bird species. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA, 16 U.S.C. 703-712; Ch. 128; July 13, 1918; 40 Stat. 755, as amended) prohibits the taking, killing, possession, transportation, and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Department of the Interior. While the MBTA has no provision for authorizing incidental take, the Service recognizes that some birds may be killed even if all reasonable measures to avoid take are implemented. Unless the take is authorized, it is not possible to absolve individuals, companies or agencies from liability (even if they implement avian mortality avoidance or similar conservation measures). However, the Office of Law Enforcement focuses on those individuals, companies, or agencies that take migratory birds with disregard for their actions and the law.

The potential exists for avian mortality from habitat destruction and alteration within the project boundaries. Site-specific factors that should be considered in project siting to avoid and minimize the risk to birds include avian abundance; the quality, quantity and type of habitat; geographic location; type and extent of bird use (*e.g.* breeding, foraging, migrating, etc.); and landscape features.

We offer the following recommendations to avoid and minimize impacts to migratory birds within and around the project area:

1. Where disturbance is necessary, clear natural or semi-natural habitats (*e.g.*, forests, woodlots, reverting fields, shrubby areas) and perform maintenance activities (*e.g.*, mowing) between September 1 and March 31, which is outside the nesting season for most native bird species. Without undertaking specific analysis of breeding species and their respective nesting seasons on the project site, implementation of this seasonal restriction will avoid take of most breeding birds, their nests, and their young (*i.e.*, eggs, hatchlings, fledglings).
2. Minimize land and vegetation disturbance during project design and construction. To reduce habitat fragmentation, co-locate roads, fences, lay down areas, staging areas, and other infrastructure in or immediately adjacent to already-disturbed areas (*e.g.*, existing roads, pipelines, agricultural fields) and cluster development features (*e.g.*, buildings, roads) as opposed to distributing them throughout land parcels. Where this is not possible, minimize roads, fences, and other infrastructure.
3. Avoid permanent habitat alterations in areas where birds are highly concentrated. Examples of high concentration areas for birds are wetlands, State or Federal refuges, Audubon Important Bird Areas, private duck clubs, staging areas, rookeries, leks, roosts, and riparian areas. Avoid establishing sizable structures along known bird migration pathways or known daily movement flyways (*e.g.*, between roosting and feeding areas).
4. To conserve area-sensitive species, avoid fragmenting large, contiguous tracts of wildlife habitat, especially if habitat cannot be fully restored after construction. Maintain

contiguous habitat corridors to facilitate wildlife dispersal. Where practicable, concentrate construction activities, infrastructure, and man-made structures (*e.g.*, buildings, cell towers, roads, parking lots) on lands already altered or cultivated, and away from areas of intact and healthy native habitats. If not feasible, select fragmented or degraded habitats over relatively intact areas.

5. Develop a habitat restoration plan for the proposed site that avoids or minimizes negative impacts to birds, and that creates functional habitat for a variety of bird species. Use only plant species that are native to the local area for revegetation of the project area.

If you have any questions regarding these measures, please contact the Pennsylvania Field Office located in State College, PA at 814-234-4090.



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Pennsylvania Ecological Services Field Office
110 Radnor Road Suite 101
State College, PA 16801-7987
Phone: (814) 234-4090 Fax: (814) 234-0748
<https://www.fws.gov/northeast/PAFO/index.html>

In Reply Refer To:

June 07, 2022

Project Code: 2022-0051148

Project Name: USACE Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan Update

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2))

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
 - USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
 - Migratory Birds
 - Wetlands
-

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Pennsylvania Ecological Services Field Office

110 Radnor Road Suite 101
State College, PA 16801-7987
(814) 234-4090

Project Summary

Project Code: 2022-0051148

Event Code: None

Project Name: USACE Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan Update

Project Type: Dam - Operations

Project Description: Update of the projects Master Plan and NEPA document as it relates to past, current and future land use at the project

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: [https://](https://www.google.com/maps/@41.60971755,-75.33861559809122,14z)

www.google.com/maps/@41.60971755,-75.33861559809122,14z



Counties: Wayne County, Pennsylvania

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 1 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The monarch is a candidate species and not yet listed or proposed for listing. There are generally no section 7 requirements for candidate species (FAQ found here: https://www.fws.gov/savethemonarch/FAQ-Section7.html). Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

-
1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
 2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
 3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\) list](#) or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Sep 1 to Aug 31
Black-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10

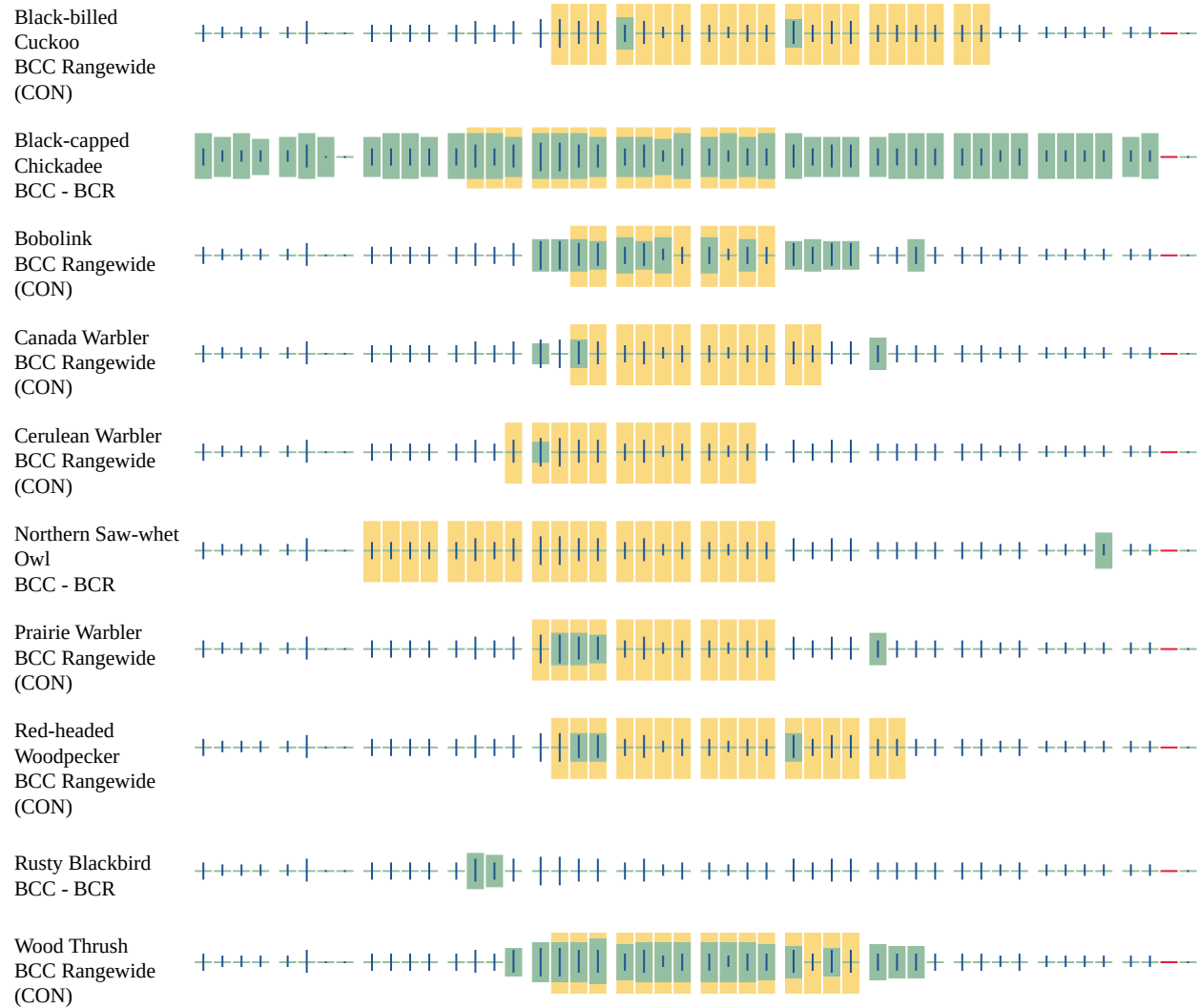
NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Black-capped Chickadee <i>Poecile atricapillus praticus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 10 to Jul 31
Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Canada Warbler <i>Cardellina canadensis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Aug 10
Cerulean Warbler <i>Dendroica cerulea</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974	Breeds Apr 27 to Jul 20
Northern Saw-whet Owl <i>Aegolius acadicus acadicus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
Prairie Warbler <i>Dendroica discolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10
Rusty Blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere
Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

Probability Of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

Migratory Birds FAQ

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very

helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of

certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Wetlands

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

- [Palustrine](#)

RIVERINE

- [Riverine](#)

LAKE

- [Lacustrine](#)
-

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency: Army Corps of Engineers

Name: Gregory Wacik

Address: 100 Penn Square East

City: Philadelphia

State: PA

Zip: 19107

Email: gregory.a.wacik@usace.army.mil

Phone: 2156566561

NAME	Carrie Traver
EMAIL	traver.carrie@epa.gov
COMMENT	<p>In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) EPA has the following recommendations for consideration in the development of the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan update (Plan) and Environmental Assessment (EA or Study):</p> <p>EPA supports updating the Master Plan and identifying opportunities for actions that may enhance water quality in the lake and downstream and make the facility more resilient in the face of climate change. We recommend that the Plan consider management actions and modifications that would potentially reduce downstream discharge temperatures from in-lake thermal warming where possible, particularly in light of increasing air temperatures.</p> <p>We recommend that the Plan and EA clearly outline issues or deficiencies and opportunities for improvement. As the US Army Corps Lake and the Pennsylvania State Park are linked and share facilities, we recommend discussing cooperative management efforts with PA DCNR and the roles of any other partners.</p> <p>We recommend that the document generally describe the operation of the dam, including seasonal storage pools, releases, and how needs (e.g., flood control, water storage, environmental flows, etc.) are assessed and balanced. Specific management plans or agreements could be included in an appendix or referenced in the document with links.</p> <p>Water Quality Water quality is critical for habitat, drinking water, and recreation. EPA recommends that the Plan and EA include a discussion of resource quality, monitoring, and protection. We suggest a description of existing impairments and risks, existing or planned monitoring efforts, and potential measures for water quality improvement, including actions that may address water quality issues and exceedances of standards such as dissolved oxygen. Shoreline erosion and any planned management actions should be described.</p> <p>We recommend including a discussion of harmful algal blooms, with expected monitoring, prevention, and communication described.</p> <p>Recreation It is unclear if changes in recreational use, additional facilities, expansion, or replacement of facilities will be evaluated. Any tradeoffs between types of recreational uses should be carefully assessed. For example, development of a swimming beach could have</p>

negative impacts on more passive recreational uses, such as birdwatching or fishing.

EPA recommends planning any development to minimize impacts to habitat and water quality impacts. In particular, the addition of impervious surfaces should be avoided where possible. When necessary, reducing effective imperviousness can be helpful. For example, if it is determined that additional parking is needed, we recommend considering more pervious options such as geogrid stabilization.

We suggest incorporating green infrastructure principles and low impact design into the Plan for future sustainable design of buildings, parking, and stormwater management.

A public meeting may be helpful in obtaining feedback from recreational users.

Maintenance

We expect that the Master Plan will include an evaluation of maintenance needs and priorities. We recommend that any detailed maintenance plans be referenced and attached or linked to the Plan.

Climate Change

We recommend that potential impacts of climate change on facilities be identified, as well as actions that would make facilities resilient and adaptable. For example, we recommend that the Plan identify areas that may be susceptible to damage from larger and more frequent storms or flooding and recommend evaluating infrastructure upgrades to address these issues.

Aquatic Resources

The EA would benefit from a discussion of existing conditions and the likely impacts of any proposed actions on the biological, physical, and chemical characteristics of aquatic ecosystems. Potential direct or indirect effects, including impacts to wetland or stream hydrology from construction or operational changes should be evaluated.

Wildlife and Habitat

We recommend identifying if there are any restoration needs or opportunities. We support adding pollinator gardens, native species revegetation efforts, and other habitat improvements. We recommend planting native species for landscaping and in vegetated stormwater management areas

We recommend that any additional or replacement lighting be carefully evaluated to minimize impacts to wildlife, including migratory birds.

Invasive Species

Invasive species are a significant threat to biodiversity. We recommend including a vegetation management plan as an addendum or appendix to the Plan and updating this as needed. We suggest that the plan identify monitoring efforts, known locations of significant populations of invasive species, and types of management (e.g., pulling, burning, spraying, etc.) by species and time of year.

We also recommend the Master Plan appendices include an outreach plan for communication of risks such as invasive species, fish consumption advisories, harmful algal blooms, and other hazards to recreational users.

Waste and Utilities

The EA should include information on utilities, such as drinking water, electricity, and wastewater, such as existing sources and facilities, usage, needs for additional capacity or replacement. Potential impacts associated with utility construction or upgrades should be evaluated. Trash management and disposal should also be addressed.

Socioeconomic, Community Impacts, and Environmental Justice

We recommend that the EA consider impacts of actions on the surrounding communities, including any beneficial or negative effects. We recommend that the EA include an assessment of whether areas of potential environmental justice (EJ) concern exist in the vicinity and may be disproportionately impacted by any activities.

Thank you for providing us with notice to provide comments for your consideration. I would like to request a copy of the draft EA by email at traver.carrie@epa.gov when it is available.

Thank you!

From: [Ritter, Dean](#)
To: [Wacik, Gregory A CIV USARMY CENAP \(USA\)](#)
Cc: [Buczynski, Joseph](#); [DeLuca, Carl](#); [Kania, Pamela](#)
Subject: [URL Verdict: Neutral][Non-DoD Source] RE: [External] U.S. Army Corps of Engineers_NEPA_Environmental Scoping Prompton Dam and Reservoir
Date: Wednesday, June 1, 2022 9:30:54 AM

Mr. Wacik:

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection has the following comment:

Please contact the DEP Bureau of Waterways Engineering and Wetlands, Division of Dam Safety and/or the DEP NERO Waterways and Wetlands Program to discuss any necessary Chapter 105 or 401 Water Quality Certification applications for work within a regulated floodway, water, or wetland, as appropriate. Contact the County Conservation District and/or the DEP NERO Waterways and Wetlands Program to discuss any potential Chapter 102/NPDES permitting in regards to earth disturbance.

Questions/concerns can be directed to:

Carl J. DeLuca | Acting Program Manager
Waterways & Wetlands Program
Department of Environmental Protection | Northeast Regional Office
2 Public Square | Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701-1915
Phone: 570.826.2330 | Fax: 570.830.3017

Sincerely,

Dean J. Ritter | Acting Assistant Regional Director
He/Him/His
Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast Regional Office
2 Public Square | Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701
Phone: 570.826.2366 | Fax: 570.826.2357
www.dep.pa.gov

DEP is now accepting permit and authorization applications electronically through the OnBase Electronic Forms Upload tool. This provides the public with a streamlined and expedient process for the submission of permit applications and documents for which ePermitting options do not currently exist. Please use this link to access the feature: <https://www.dep.pa.gov/DataandTools/Pages/Application-Form-Upload.aspx> Guidance for the new permit application tool and instructions for applicants to submit permit fees are also found on this page.

PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION The information transmitted is intended only for the person or entity to whom it is addressed and may contain confidential and/or privileged material. Any use of this information other than by the intended recipient is prohibited. If you receive this message in error, please send a reply e-mail to the sender and delete the material from any and all computers.

From: Wacik, Gregory A CIV USARMY CENAP (USA) <Gregory.A.Wacik@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Thursday, May 5, 2022 7:53 AM
To: Ritter, Dean <dearitter@pa.gov>

Subject: [External] U.S. Army Corps of Engineers_NEPA_Environmental Scoping Prompton Dam and Reservoir

ATTENTION: *This email message is from an external sender. Do not open links or attachments from unknown sources. To report suspicious email, forward the message as an attachment to CWOPA_SPAM@pa.gov.*

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District is currently updating and revising the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan. As a Federal Action, an environmental assessment will be integrated into the Master Plan in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The attached environmental scoping letter serves to solicit comments from the public, federal, state, local agencies and officials, Tribal Nations, and other interested parties in consideration and evaluation of the Prompton project area resources and the potential effects, if any, related to the update of the Master Plan.

Respectfully,

Gregory Wacik, Ecologist
Environmental Resources Branch
USACE, Philadelphia District



From: [Eberle, Mark D](#)
To: [Wacik, Gregory A CIV USARMY CENAP \(USA\)](#)
Subject: [URL Verdict: Neutral][Non-DoD Source] Re: [EXTERNAL] U.S. Army Corps of Engineers_NEPA_Environmental Scoping Prompton Dam and Reservoir
Date: Friday, May 13, 2022 2:48:04 PM

Hi Greg,

Thanks for sharing the information with us. I'll coordinate with our folks at the Upper Delaware Wild and Scenic River since they are the closest park unit; however, I don't anticipate any comments.

Have a nice weekend-

Mark

Mark Eberle
External Review Coordinator / Resource Planning Specialist
National Park Service
Interior Region 1, North Atlantic-Appalachian
Resource Planning and Compliance Division
1234 Market Street, 20th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19107
Cell Phone: 267-315-1631
General Work Hours and Schedule: M: office 8:00am-4:00pm; T-F: telework 8:00am-4:30pm

DOI folks: check out the new and improved [RPC Division SharePoint Site](#)

From: Wacik, Gregory A CIV USARMY CENAP (USA) <Gregory.A.Wacik@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Thursday, May 5, 2022 8:23 AM
To: Eberle, Mark D <mark_eberle@nps.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] U.S. Army Corps of Engineers_NEPA_Environmental Scoping Prompton Dam and Reservoir

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District is currently updating and revising the Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan. As a Federal Action, an environmental assessment will be integrated into the Master Plan in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The attached environmental scoping letter serves to solicit comments from the public, federal, state, local agencies and officials, Tribal Nations, and other interested parties in consideration and evaluation of the Prompton project area resources and the potential effects, if any, related to the update of the Master Plan.

Respectfully,

Gregory Wacik, Ecologist



**EASTERN SHAWNEE
CULTURAL PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT**

70500 East 128 Road, Wyandotte, OK 74370

May 31, 2022

USACE Philadelphia
100 Penn Square East
Philadelphia, PA 19107

RE: *Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan, Prompton County, PA*

Dear Ms. Minnichbach,

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe has received your letter regarding the above referenced project(s) within Prompton County, PA. The Eastern Shawnee Tribe is committed to protecting sites important to Tribal Heritage, Culture and Religion. Furthermore, the Tribe is particularly concerned with historical sites that may contain but not limited to the burial(s) of human remains and associated funerary objects.

As described in your correspondence, and upon research of our database(s) and files, we find our people occupied these areas historically and/or prehistorically. However, the project proposes **NO Adverse Effect** or endangerment to known sites of interest to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe. Please continue project as planned. However, should this project inadvertently discover an archeological site or object(s) we request that you immediately contact the Eastern Shawnee Tribe, as well as the appropriate state agencies (within 24 hours). We also ask that all ground disturbing activity stop until the Tribe and State agencies are consulted. Please note that any future changes to this project will require additional consultation.

In accordance with the NHPA of 1966 (16 U.S.C. § 470-470w-6), federally funded, licensed, or permitted undertakings that are subject to the Section 106 review process must determine effects to significant historic properties. As clarified in Section 101(d)(6)(A-B), historic properties may have religious and/or cultural significance to Indian Tribes. Section 106 of NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on all significant historic properties (36 CFR Part 800) as does the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (43 U.S.C. § 4321-4347 and 40 CFR § 1501.7(a)). This letter evidences NHPA and NEPA historic properties compliance pertaining to consultation with this Tribe regarding the referenced proposed projects.

Thank you, for contacting the Eastern Shawnee Tribe, we appreciate your cooperation. Should you have any further questions or comments please contact our Office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Paul Barton".

Paul Barton, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
(918) 666-5151 Ext:1833
THPO@estoo.net

From: noreply@dma.mil <noreply@dma.mil>

Sent: Monday, June 6, 2022 6:50 PM

To: Rochette, Stephen V CIV USARMY CENAP (USA) <Stephen.Rochette@usace.army.mil>

Subject: Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan Revision

NAME

Bobby Kretschmer

EMAIL

[\[Redacted Email Address\]](#)

COMMENT

To whom it may concern,

I am a frequent user of the dam's disc golf course. I play the course upwards of 10 times per week and play with a handful of friends from high school and college. The local course is a great opportunity for outdoor recreation and serves great mental health benefits. I love what has already been done with the course, however, there are a few things that could be improved upon.

My first concern is regarding the parking situation. There are plenty on disc golf holes (specifically 1, 12, 13, 14, and 15) that play parallel to or perpendicular to the parking lots. Obviously, we never want to hit a parked or moving car, but accidents happen and damage can be caused. To prevent unnecessary damage or injury, I believe the parking lots should be relocated to a safer location, or the holes should be redesigned to avoid these lots.

Additionally, it would be nice if benches were placed near all tee pads. This would allow big groups of golfers to sit down during long rounds of play. Some of my rounds are long and exhausting. It would be nice to have somewhere to sit, especially on hot summer days.

I would love if the course was expanded into 27 or 36 hole course (or two separate 18 hole courses). There is great opportunity for additional holes in the woods between 7 and 9, as well as in the woods between 13 and 14. The only real thing setting this course back from being a top tier course in PA is, in my opinion, the lack of wooded holes.

I would enjoy if tournaments were held at the course. I'm not sure if this is something the Army Corps would look into, but I'm sure tournaments would be very successful.

Thank you very much for providing this opportunity for suggestions to improve the course I love.

From: noreply@dma.mil <noreply@dma.mil>

Sent: Tuesday, September 20, 2022 6:01 PM

To: Rochette, Stephen V CIV USARMY CENAP (USA) <Stephen.Rochette@usace.army.mil>

Subject: Prompton Dam and Reservoir Master Plan Revision

NAME	Bob Keen
-------------	----------

EMAIL	[REDACTED]
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COMMENT	There is a scarcity of calm waters that are long and narrow for rowing. Crew teams are no longer exclusively from private schools and are providing scholarship opportunities for others. Prompton Lake is long, narrow and well protected and well suited for rowing. Rowing should be part of the master pplan.
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PROMPTON DAM AND RESERVOIR MASTER PLAN & INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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PROMPTON DAM AND RESERVOIR MASTER PLAN & INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Appendix D: Supplemental Environmental Information

1. Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) Record
2. Natural Heritage Conservation Planning Report
3. Natural Heritage Threatened and Endangered Species Status and Rank
4. United States Fish and Wildlife Service IPaC Resource List
5. United States Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Justice Screening (EJS) Report
6. Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission Prompton Reservoir In Lake Habitat Map
7. iMapinvasives Plant List Prompton Reservoir Project Area

PROMPTON DAM AND RESERVOIR MASTER PLAN & INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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1. PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name: **Update of USACE Master Plan at Prompton Dam and Reservoir**

Date of Review: **6/7/2022 08:03:22 AM**

Project Category: **Development, Other**

Project Area: **517.07 acres**

County(s): **Wayne**

Township/Municipality(s): **CLINTON TOWNSHIP; PROMPTON**

ZIP Code:

Quadrangle Name(s): **ALDENVILLE; HONESDALE**

Watersheds HUC 8: **Lackawaxen**

Watersheds HUC 12: **Belmont Lake-West Branch Lackawaxen River; Van Auken Creek**

Decimal Degrees: **41.605398, -75.335985**

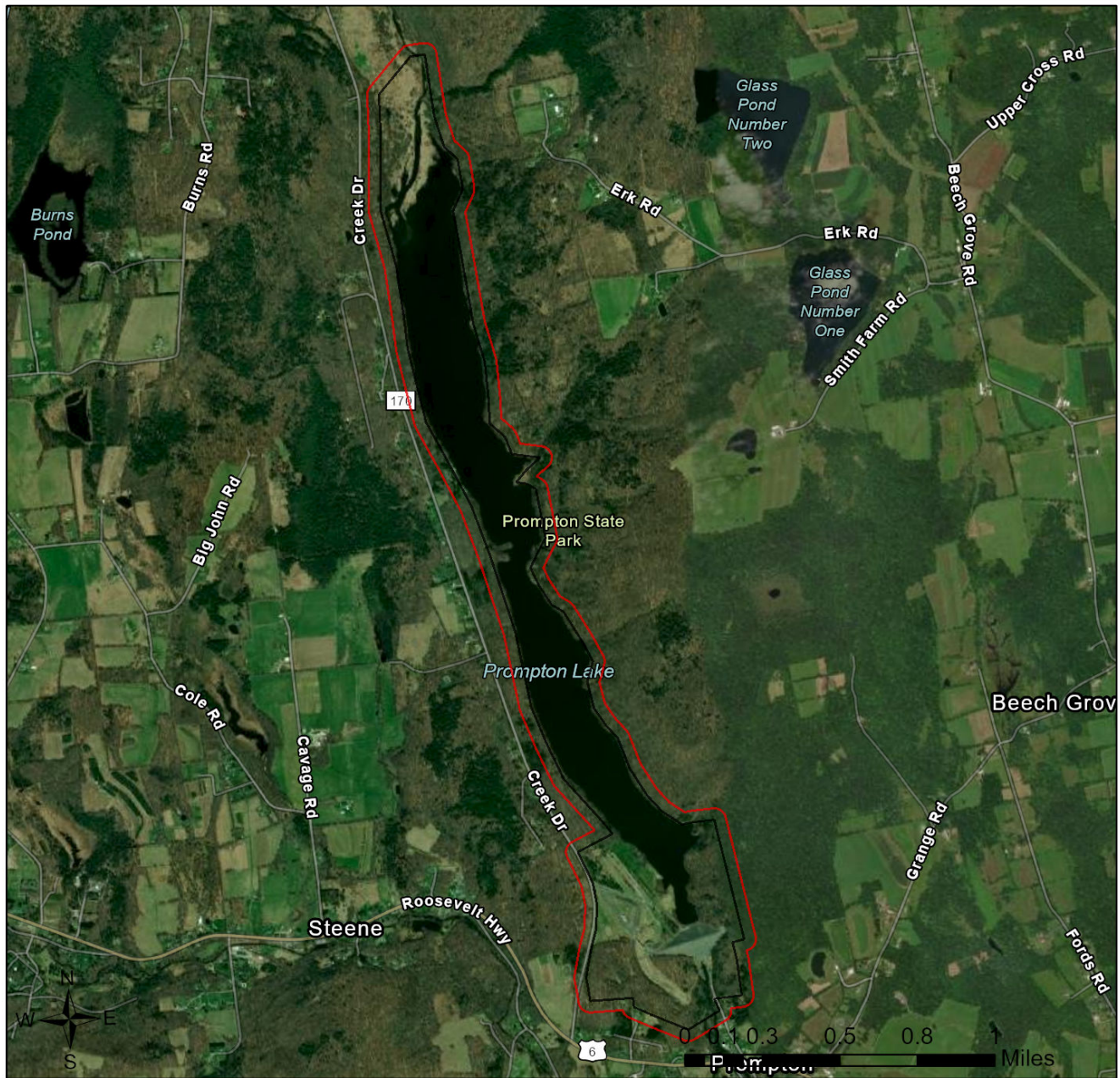
Degrees Minutes Seconds: **41° 36' 19.4325" N, 75° 20' 9.5472" W**



2. SEARCH RESULTS

Agency	Results	Response
PA Game Commission	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required
PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required
PA Fish and Boat Commission	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required

As summarized above, Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) records indicate no known impacts to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources within the project area. Therefore, based on the information you provided, no further coordination is required with the jurisdictional agencies. This response does not reflect potential agency concerns regarding impacts to other ecological resources, such as wetlands.

Update of USACE Master Plan at Prompton Dam and Reservoir

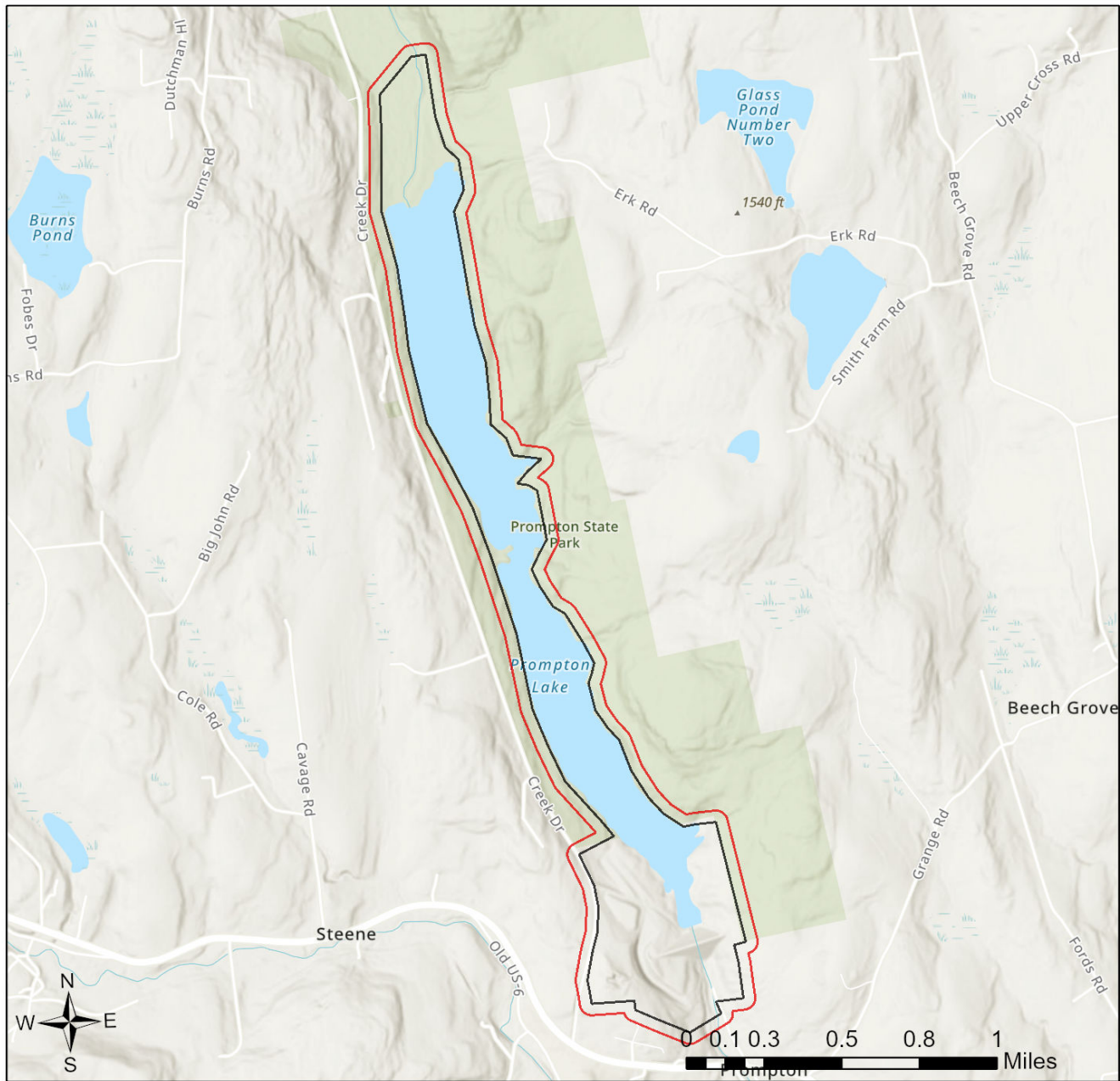




-  Buffered Project Boundary
-  Project Boundary

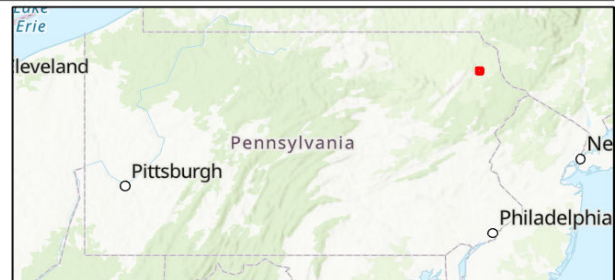


Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

Update of USACE Master Plan at Prompton Dam and Reservoir



-  Buffered Project Boundary
-  Project Boundary



Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

RESPONSE TO QUESTION(S) ASKED

Q1: The proposed project is in the range of the Indiana bat. Describe how the project will affect bat habitat (forests, woodlots and trees) and indicate what measures will be taken in consideration of this. Round acreages up to the nearest acre (e.g., 0.2 acres = 1 acre).

Your answer is: No forests, woodlots or trees will be affected by the project.

Q2: Is tree removal, tree cutting or forest clearing of 40 acres or more necessary to implement all aspects of this project?

Your answer is: No

3. AGENCY COMMENTS

Regardless of whether a DEP permit is necessary for this proposed project, any potential impacts to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources must be resolved with the appropriate jurisdictional agency. In some cases, a permit or authorization from the jurisdictional agency may be needed if adverse impacts to these species and habitats cannot be avoided.

These agency determinations and responses are **valid for two years** (from the date of the review), and are based on the project information that was provided, including the exact project location; the project type, description, and features; and any responses to questions that were generated during this search. If any of the following change: 1) project location, 2) project size or configuration, 3) project type, or 4) responses to the questions that were asked during the online review, the results of this review are not valid, and the review must be searched again via the PNDI Environmental Review Tool and resubmitted to the jurisdictional agencies. The PNDI tool is a primary screening tool, and a desktop review may reveal more or fewer impacts than what is listed on this PNDI receipt. The jurisdictional agencies **strongly advise against** conducting surveys for the species listed on the receipt prior to consultation with the agencies.

PA Game Commission

RESPONSE:

No Impact is anticipated to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources.

PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

RESPONSE:

No Impact is anticipated to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources.

PA Fish and Boat Commission

RESPONSE:

No Impact is anticipated to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

RESPONSE:

No impacts to **federally** listed or proposed species are anticipated. Therefore, no further consultation/coordination under the Endangered Species Act (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq. is required. Because no take of federally listed species is anticipated, none is authorized. This response does not reflect potential Fish and Wildlife Service concerns under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act or other authorities.

4. DEP INFORMATION

The Pa Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requires that a signed copy of this receipt, along with any required documentation from jurisdictional agencies concerning resolution of potential impacts, be submitted with applications for permits requiring PNDI review. Two review options are available to permit applicants for handling PNDI coordination in conjunction with DEP's permit review process involving either T&E Species or species of special concern. Under sequential review, the permit applicant performs a PNDI screening and completes all coordination with the appropriate jurisdictional agencies prior to submitting the permit application. The applicant will include with its application, both a PNDI receipt and/or a clearance letter from the jurisdictional agency if the PNDI Receipt shows a Potential Impact to a species or the applicant chooses to obtain letters directly from the jurisdictional agencies. Under concurrent review, DEP, where feasible, will allow technical review of the permit to occur concurrently with the T&E species consultation with the jurisdictional agency. The applicant must still supply a copy of the PNDI Receipt with its permit application. The PNDI Receipt should also be submitted to the appropriate agency according to directions on the PNDI Receipt. The applicant and the jurisdictional agency will work together to resolve the potential impact(s). See the DEP PNDI policy at <https://conservationexplorer.dcnr.pa.gov/content/resources>.



5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The PNDI environmental review website is a preliminary screening tool. There are often delays in updating species status classifications. Because the proposed status represents the best available information regarding the conservation status of the species, state jurisdictional agency staff give the proposed statuses at least the same consideration as the current legal status. If surveys or further information reveal that a threatened and endangered and/or special concern species and resources exist in your project area, contact the appropriate jurisdictional agency/agencies immediately to identify and resolve any impacts.

For a list of species known to occur in the county where your project is located, please see the species lists by county found on the PA Natural Heritage Program (PNHP) home page (www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us). Also note that the PNDI Environmental Review Tool only contains information about species occurrences that have actually been reported to the PNHP.

6. AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Bureau of Forestry, Ecological Services Section
400 Market Street, PO Box 8552
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8552
Email: RA-HeritageReview@pa.gov

PA Fish and Boat Commission

Division of Environmental Services
595 E. Rolling Ridge Dr., Bellefonte, PA 16823
Email: RA-FBPACENOTIFY@pa.gov

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Pennsylvania Field Office
Endangered Species Section
110 Radnor Rd; Suite 101
State College, PA 16801
Email: IR1_ESPenn@fws.gov
NO Faxes Please

PA Game Commission

Bureau of Wildlife Management
Division of Environmental Review
2001 Elmerton Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110-9797
Email: RA-PGC_PNDI@pa.gov
NO Faxes Please

7. PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

Name: Gregory Wacik
Company/Business Name: USACE Philadelphia District
Address: 100 Penn Square East
City, State, Zip: Philadelphia, PA 19107
Phone: (215) 656-6561 Fax: ()
Email: Gregory.A.Wacik@usace.army.mil

8. CERTIFICATION

I certify that ALL of the project information contained in this receipt (including project location, project size/configuration, project type, answers to questions) is true, accurate and complete. In addition, if the project type, location, size or configuration changes, or if the answers to any questions that were asked during this online review change, I agree to re-do the online environmental review.

proponent signature

applicant/project

date

Introduction

This Conservation Planning Report compiles names, descriptions, maps, locations, measurements, links and references for Natural Heritage Areas (core and supporting habitats), Important Bird Areas, State Lands, and agency designated water resources that are coincident with an area of interest defined by the user of the Pennsylvania Conservation Explorer tool. For an overview and additional details, please be sure to visit the website at www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us and download the applicable County Natural Heritage Inventory report(s).

Site Area: 698.67 acres

County(s): Wayne

Township/Municipality(s): CLINTON TOWNSHIP; DYBERRY TOWNSHIP; PROMPTON

Quadrangle Name(s): ALDENVILLE; HONESDALE

Watersheds HUC 8: Lackawaxen

Watersheds HUC 12: Belmont Lake-West Branch Lackawaxen River; Van Auken Creek

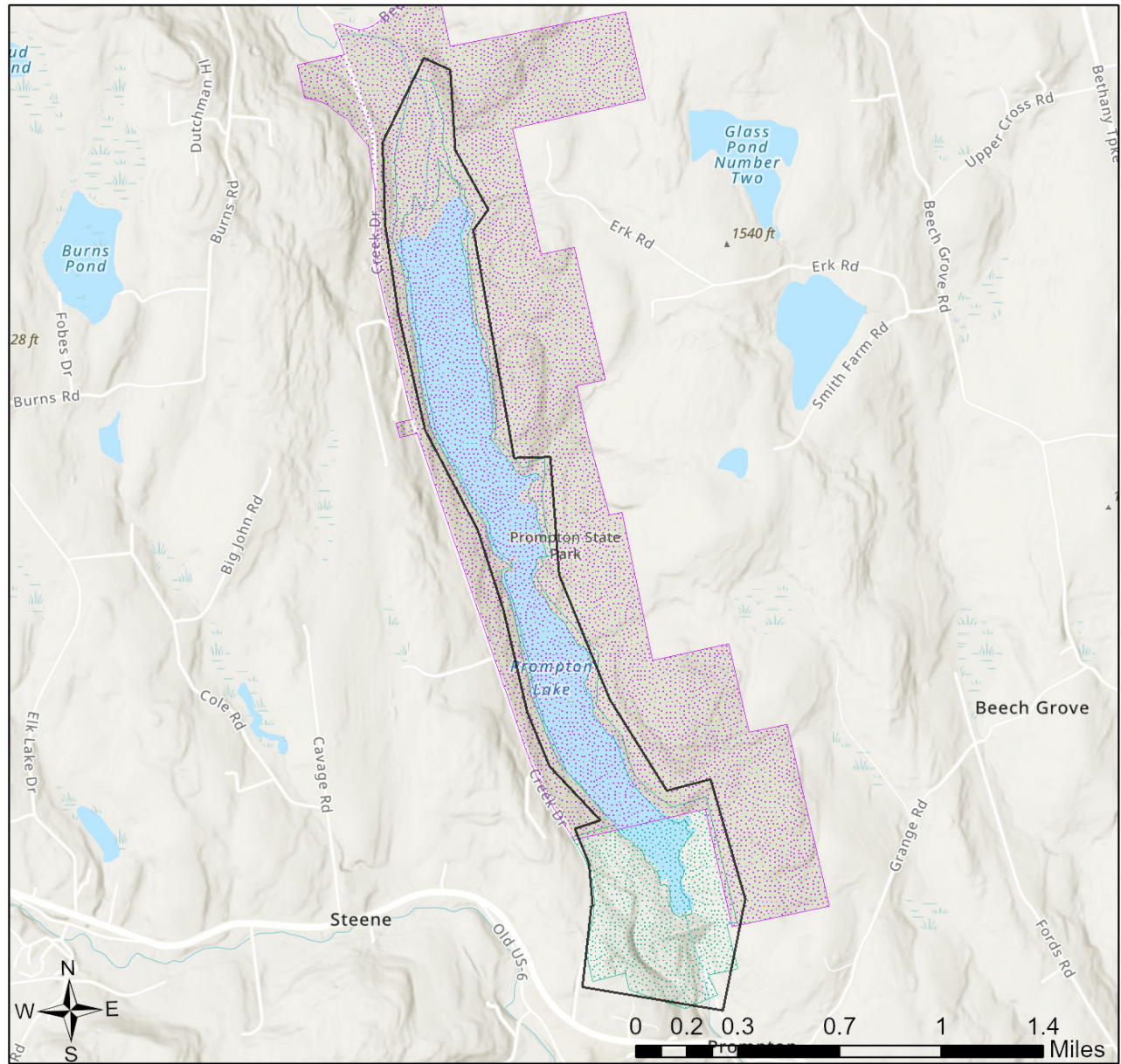
Decimal Degrees: 41.606560 N, -75.336111 W

Degrees Minutes Seconds: 41° 36' 23.6177" N, 75° 20' 9.9990" W

SEARCH RESULT SUMMARY

Conservation Planning Category	Detected Area Summary
Protected Lands	6 tracts; 1,056.45 acres

Prompton Dam and Reservoir Conservation Report



Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

State Lands

These include lands managed by the Department of Natural Resources (DCNR) Bureau of Forestry (BOF) for long-term forest health and native plant conservation; Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC) for hunting, trapping and fishing; and DCNR Bureau of State Parks (BSP) for healthful outdoor recreation and environmental education.

Name	Wild Area Type	Wild Area Name	Manager	Total Acres
Prompton State Park	None	NA	BSP	1356.25

Protected Lands

Protected lands or conservation areas are locations which receive protection, through legal or other means, because of their recognized natural, ecological and/or cultural values.

Name	Description	Owner	Website	Total Acres
Prompton Lake	Recreation Management Area	Army Corps of Engineers	Link	550.00

For additional information about the Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program, visit the website at www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us or you can email your questions and comments to RA-HeritageReview@pa.gov.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Proposed State Status	G Rank	S Rank
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> *	Northern Goshawk		PE		G5	S1B,S3N,S2M
<i>Alasmidonta undulata</i> *	Triangle Floater				G4	S3
<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	Bog-rosemary		PR	PR	G5	S3
<i>Arceuthobium pusillum</i>	Dwarf Mistletoe		PT	PT	G5	S2
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry Manzanita		PX	PE	G5	S1
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron				G5	S5B,S4N,S4M
<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	Canadian Milkvetch		N	PE	G5	S1
<i>Bidens discoidea</i>	Small Beggar-ticks		N	PR	G5	S3
Black Spruce - Tamarack Palustrine Woodland	Black Spruce - Tamarack Palustrine Woodland				GNR	S2
<i>Bromus kalmii</i>	Brome Grass		N	PT	G5	S2
<i>Carex diandra</i>	Lesser Panicked Sedge		PT	PT	G5	S2
<i>Carex disperma</i>	Soft-leaved Sedge		PR	PR	G5	S3
<i>Carex haydenii</i>	Cloud Sedge		TU	PT	G5	S1S2
<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>	Slender Sedge		PR	PR	G5	S3
<i>Carex limosa</i>	Mud Sedge		TU	PT	G5	S2
<i>Carex pauciflora</i>	Few-flowered Sedge		PE	PE	G5	S1
<i>Carex paupercula</i>	Bog Sedge		PT	PR	G5	S3
<i>Carex sprengei</i>	Sedge		N	PR	G5	S3
<i>Chaetagnae cerata</i> *	Waxed Sallow Moth				G3G4	S2S3
<i>Chaetagnae rhonda</i> *	Trembling Sallow Moth				GNR	S1S3
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Wild Oat		TU	PE	G5	S1
<i>Cladium mariscoides</i>	Twig Rush		PE	PE	G5	S2
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	Long-bracted Green Orchid		PE	PE	G5	S1
<i>Crotalus horridus</i> *	Timber Rattlesnake		DL		G4	S3S4
<i>Cyperus diandrus</i>	Umbrella Flatsedge		PE	PE	G5	S2
<i>Cystopteris laurentiana</i>	Laurentian Bladder-fern		TU	PE	G3	S1
<i>Cystopteris tennesseensis</i>	Bladder Fern		N	PE	G5	S1
<i>Dichanthelium xanthophysum</i>	Slender Panic-grass		PE	PE	G5	S1
<i>Dryopteris campyloptera</i>	Mountain Wood Fern		PE	PE	G5	S1
<i>Dryopteris clintoniana</i>	Clinton's Wood Fern		N	PT	G5	S2
<i>Eleocharis robbinsii</i>	Robbins' Spike-rush		PT	PT	G4G5	S2
<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	Slender Wheatgrass		N	TU	G5	S3
<i>Eriophorum tenellum</i>	Rough Cotton-grass		PE	PE	G5	S1
<i>Euphyes dion</i> *	Dion Skipper				G5	S3
<i>Galium trifidum</i>	Marsh Bedstraw		N	PR	G5	S2
<i>Geranium bicknellii</i>	Cranesbill		PE	PE	G5	S1
<i>Glaucmys sabrinus</i> *	Northern Flying Squirrel		PE		G5	S1
<i>Glena cognataria</i> *	Blueberry Gray Moth				G4	S3
<i>Gratiola aurea</i>	Golden Hedge-hyssop		TU	PE	G5	S1
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> *	Bald Eagle		DL		G5	S4B,S5N,S4M
<i>Hemileuca maia</i> *	Eastern Buckmoth				G5	S2
Hemlock - Mixed Hardwood Palustrine Forest	Hemlock - Mixed Hardwood Palustrine Forest				GNR	S3S4
<i>Hierochloa hirta</i> (<i>Hierochloa hirta</i> <i>ssp. arctica</i>)	Common Northern Sweet Grass			PE	G5	S1

Leatherleaf - Bog Rosemary Bog	Leatherleaf - Bog Rosemary Bog			GNR	S2S3
Leatherleaf - Cranberry Bog	Leatherleaf - Cranberry Bog			GNR	S2S3
Ledum groenlandicum	Common Labrador-tea	PR	PR	G5	S3
Listera cordata	Heart-leaved Twayblade	PE	PE	G5	S1
Lobelia dortmanna	Water Lobelia	PT	PT	G5	S2
Lonicera hirsuta	Hairy Honeysuckle	TU	PE	G5	S1
Lorinseria areolata	Netted Chainfern	N	PR	G5	S3
Low Heath Shrubland	Low Heath Shrubland			GNR	S1
Lupinus perennis	Lupine	PR	PR	G5	S3
Lycaena epixanthe*	Bog Copper			G5	S2
Lycia rachelae*	Twilight Moth			G5	S2?
Malaxis bayardii	Bayard's Malaxis	PE	PE	G1G2	S1
Malaxis monophyllos var. brachypoda	White Adder's-mouth	TU	PE	G5T4T5	S1
Minuartia glabra	Appalachian Sandwort	PT	PT	G4	S2
Mitella nuda	Naked Bishop's-cap	PE	PE	G5	S1
Muhlenbergia uniflora	Fall Dropseed Muhly	PE	PT	G5	S2
Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Bat	PT		G4	S2
Myotis lucifugus*	Little Brown Bat	PE		G3	S1
Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-eared Bat	LT	PE	G1G2	S1
Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	LE	PE	G2	S1
Myriophyllum farwellii	Farwell's Water-milfoil	PE	PR	G5	S3
Nuphar microphylla	Yellow Cowlily	TU	PE	G5T4T5	S1
Nymphoides cordata	Floating-heart	PT	PT	G5	S2
Platanthera aquilonis	Northern Green Orchid	PE	PE	G5	S1
Platanthera blephariglottis	White Fringed-orchid	N	PE	G5	S2S3
Platanthera hookeri	Hooker's Orchid	TU	PE	G4	S1
Poanes massasoit*	Mulberry Wing			G4	S2S3
Polystichum braunii	Braun's Holly Fern	PE	PE	G5	S1
Potamogeton confervoides	Tuckerman's Pondweed	PT	PT	G5	S2
Potamogeton gramineus	Grassy Pondweed	PE	PE	G5	S1
Potamogeton oakesianus	Oakes' Pondweed	TU	PE	G5	S1S2
Potamogeton obtusifolius	Blunt-leaved Pondweed	PE	PE	G5	S1
Prunus pumila var. susquehanae			PT	G5T4T5	S2
Psectraglaea carnosa*	Pink Sallow Moth			G3	S2S3
Pyrola chlorantha		N	PE	G5	S1
Ranunculus ambigens	Water-plantain Spearwort	N	PT	G4	S2
Ranunculus aquatilis var. diffusus	White Water-crowfoot	TU	PR	G5T5	S3
Red Spruce - Mixed Hardwood Palustrine Forest	Red Spruce - Mixed Hardwood Palustrine Forest			GNR	S3
Red Spruce Palustrine Forest	Red Spruce Palustrine Forest			GNR	S3
Ribes lacustre	Swamp Currant	TU	PE	G5	S1
Ribes triste	Red Currant	PT	PT	G5	S2
Scheuchzeria palustris	Pod-grass	PE	PE	G5	S1
Schoenoplectus subterminalis	Water Bulrush	N	PR	G5	S3

<i>Schoenoplectus torreyi</i>	Torrey's Bulrush	PE	PE	G5?	S1
<i>Sedum rosea</i>	Roseroot Stonecrop	PE	PE	G5	S1
<i>Solidago uliginosa</i>	Bog Goldenrod	PT	PT	G5	S2
<i>Sparganium androcladum</i>	Branching Bur-reed	PE	PE	G4G5	S1
<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>	Bur-reed	N	PT	G5	S2
<i>Stellaria borealis</i>	Northern Stitchwort	N	PT	G5	S2
<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i>	White Twisted-stalk	PT	PE	G5	S1
<i>Symphyotrichum boreale</i>	Rush Aster	PE	PE	G5	S1
<i>Utricularia cornuta</i>	Horned Bladderwort	N	PT	G5	S2
<i>Utricularia intermedia</i>	Flat-leaved Bladderwort	PT	PT	G5	S2
<i>Utterbackiana implicata*</i>	Alewife Floater			G5	S3
<i>Viola selkirkii</i>	Great-spurred Violet	N	PR	G5	S3S4

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Wayne County, Pennsylvania



Local office

Pennsylvania Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (814) 234-4090

📠 (814) 234-0748

MAILING ADDRESS

110 Radnor Road Suite 101
State College, PA 16801-7987

PHYSICAL ADDRESS

110 Radnor Road
Suite 101}
State College, PA 16801-7987

<https://www.fws.gov/northeast/PAFO/index.html>

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

-
1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
<p>Indiana Bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i></p> <p>Wherever found</p> <p>There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949</p>	Endangered
<p>Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i></p> <p>Wherever found</p> <p>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045</p>	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
<p>Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i></p> <p>Wherever found</p> <p>This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monarch is a candidate species and not yet listed or proposed for listing. There are generally no section 7 requirements for candidate species (FAQ found here: https://www.fws.gov/savethemonarch/FAQ-Section7.html). <p>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</p>	Candidate

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A
BREEDING SEASON IS
INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON
YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY

BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA
SOMETIME WITHIN THE
TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH
IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE
OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH
THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS
ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS
ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT
THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY
BREED IN YOUR PROJECT
AREA.)

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Breeds Sep 1 to Aug 31

Black-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399>

Breeds May 15 to Oct 10

Black-capped Chickadee *Poecile atricapillus praticus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds Apr 10 to Jul 31

Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

Canada Warbler *Cardellina canadensis*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds May 20 to Aug 10

Cerulean Warbler *Dendroica cerulea*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974>

Breeds Apr 27 to Jul 20

Northern Saw-whet Owl *Aegolius acadicus acadicus* Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Prairie Warbler *Dendroica discolor* Breeds May 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Red-headed Woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Rusty Blackbird *Euphagus carolinus* Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina* Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

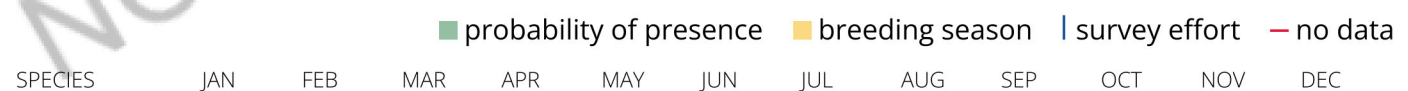
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

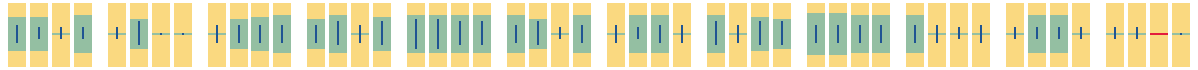
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Bald Eagle
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable
 (This is not a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 in this area, but
 warrants
 attention
 because of the
 Eagle Act or for
 potential
 susceptibilities
 in offshore
 areas from
 certain types of
 development
 or activities.)



Black-billed
 Cuckoo
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental
 USA and
 Alaska.)



Black-capped
 Chickadee
 BCC - BCR (This
 is a Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 only in
 particular Bird
 Conservation
 Regions (BCRs)
 in the
 continental
 USA)

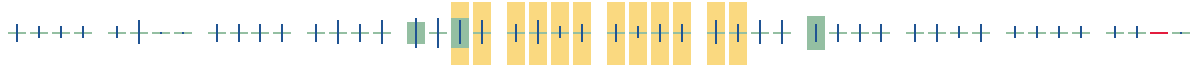


NOT FOR CONSULTATION

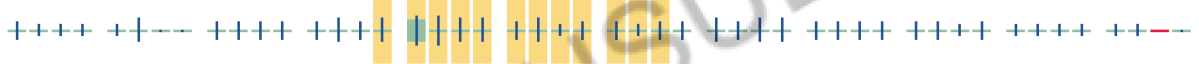
Bobolink
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental
 USA and
 Alaska.)



Canada
 Warbler
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental
 USA and
 Alaska.)



Cerulean
 Warbler
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental
 USA and
 Alaska.)



Northern Saw-
 whet Owl
 BCC - BCR (This
 is a Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 only in
 particular Bird
 Conservation
 Regions (BCRs)
 in the
 continental
 USA)



NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Prairie Warbler
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental
 USA and
 Alaska.)

Red-headed
 Woodpecker
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental
 USA and
 Alaska.)

Rusty Blackbird
 BCC - BCR (This
 is a Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 only in
 particular Bird
 Conservation
 Regions (BCRs)
 in the
 continental
 USA)

Wood Thrush
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental
 USA and
 Alaska.)

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the

locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and

3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Coastal Barrier Resources System

Projects within the [John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System](#) (CBRS) may be subject to the restrictions on federal expenditures and financial assistance and the consultation requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.). For more information, please contact the local [Ecological Services Field Office](#) or visit the [CBRA Consultations website](#). The CBRA website provides tools such as a flow chart to help determine whether consultation is required and a template to facilitate the consultation process.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN COASTAL BARRIERS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

The CBRS boundaries used in IPaC are representations of the controlling boundaries, which are depicted on the [official CBRS maps](#). The boundaries depicted in this layer are not to be considered authoritative for in/out determinations close to a CBRS boundary (i.e., within the "CBRS Buffer Zone" that appears as a hatched area on either side of the boundary). For projects that are very close to a CBRS boundary but do not clearly intersect a unit, you may contact the Service for an official determination by following the instructions here: <https://www.fws.gov/service/coastal-barrier-resources-system-property-documentation>

Data exclusions

CBRS units extend seaward out to either the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward extent of the units is not shown in the CBRS data, therefore projects in the offshore areas of units (e.g., dredging, breakwaters, offshore wind energy or oil and gas projects) may be subject to CBRA even if they do not intersect the CBRS data. For additional information, please contact CBRA@fws.gov.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

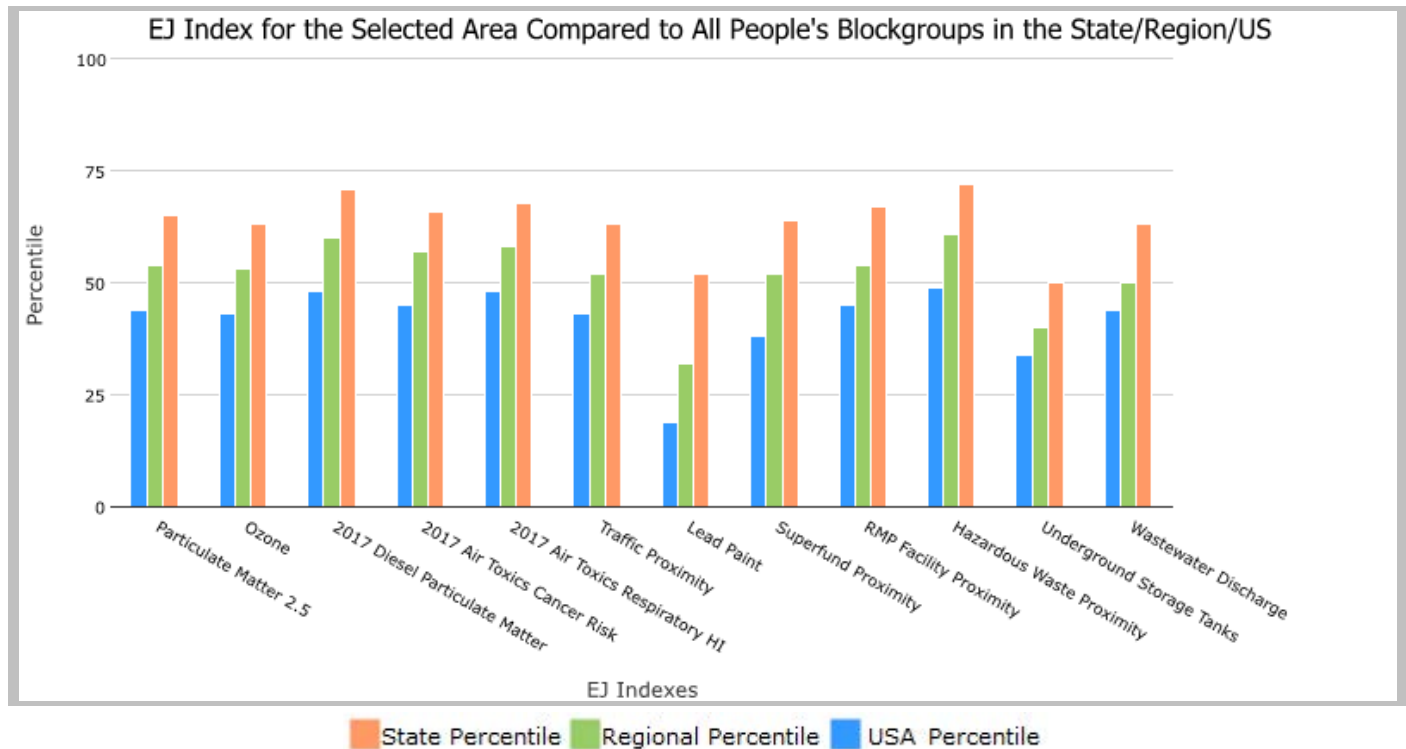
5 miles Ring Centered at 41.608255,-75.337715, PENNSYLVANIA, EPA Region 3

Approximate Population: 8,249

Input Area (sq. miles): 78.53

Prompton Dam and Reservoir

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
Environmental Justice Indexes			
EJ Index for Particulate Matter 2.5	65	54	44
EJ Index for Ozone	63	53	43
EJ Index for 2017 Diesel Particulate Matter*	71	60	48
EJ Index for 2017 Air Toxics Cancer Risk*	66	57	45
EJ Index for 2017 Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	68	58	48
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity	63	52	43
EJ Index for Lead Paint	52	32	19
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	64	52	38
EJ Index for RMP Facility Proximity	67	54	45
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	72	61	49
EJ Index for Underground Storage Tanks	50	40	34
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge	63	50	44



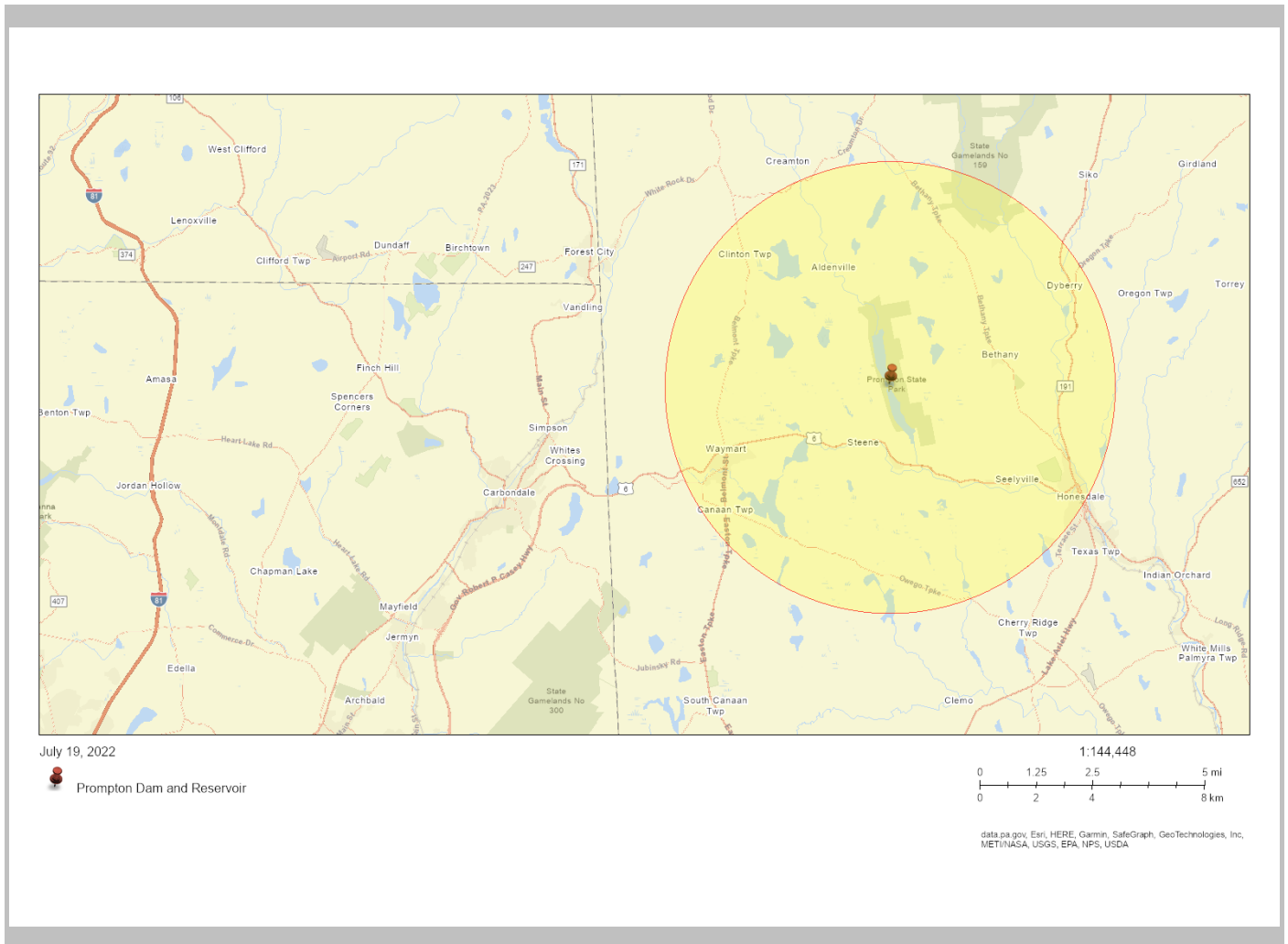
This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

5 miles Ring Centered at 41.608255,-75.337715, PENNSYLVANIA, EPA Region 3

Approximate Population: 8,249

Input Area (sq. miles): 78.53

Prompton Dam and Reservoir



Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0

EJScreen Report (Version 2.0)



5 miles Ring Centered at 41.608255,-75.337715, PENNSYLVANIA, EPA Region 3

Approximate Population: 8,249

Input Area (sq. miles): 78.53

Prompton Dam and Reservoir

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Pollution and Sources							
Particulate Matter 2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	7.07	8.72	2	8.2	14	8.74	13
Ozone (ppb)	38.5	42.1	1	41.9	6	42.6	24
2017 Diesel Particulate Matter* ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	0.0988	0.269	5	0.267	<50th	0.295	<50th
2017 Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	20	31	30	30	<50th	29	<50th
2017 Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.2	0.32	14	0.34	<50th	0.36	<50th
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	160	580	38	680	39	710	42
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.5	0.47	56	0.35	71	0.28	78
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.048	0.19	22	0.15	28	0.13	41
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.13	0.81	16	0.63	26	0.75	22
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.086	1.4	8	1.9	11	2.2	14
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km ²)	2.4	3.4	63	2.7	68	3.9	62
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	2.4E-05	66	20	33	28	12	22
Socioeconomic Indicators							
Demographic Index	22%	26%	58	30%	44	36%	34
People of Color	10%	24%	44	33%	29	40%	20
Low Income	34%	28%	67	27%	69	31%	60
Unemployment Rate	4%	5%	46	5%	47	5%	45
Linguistically Isolated	1%	2%	59	3%	56	5%	46
Less Than High School Education	12%	9%	71	10%	68	12%	61
Under Age 5	4%	6%	37	6%	35	6%	32
Over Age 64	25%	18%	83	16%	85	16%	87

*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's 2017 Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update>.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJScreen is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJScreen documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJScreen outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

IMPA Reservoir boundaries

1 84372438 Cichorium intybus L. Cichorium intybus Chicory
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/3460.html>
6/24/2021

Tasks

2 78289347 Galium aparine L. Galium aparine Catchweed Bedstraw
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/3402.html>
5/10/2021

Tasks

3 56580724 Geranium robertianum L. Geranium robertianum Herb-Robert
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/3572.html>
6/5/2020

Tasks

4 75697853 Glechoma hederacea L. Glechoma hederacea Ground-ivy
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/2235.html>
4/29/2021

Tasks

5 51529356 Impatiens capensis Meerb. Impatiens capensis Orange Jewelweed
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/750.html>
6/30/2020

Tasks

6 80291440 Lotus corniculatus L. Lotus corniculatus Garden Bird's-foot-trefoil
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/4237.html>
5/25/2021

Tasks

7 56580820 Lotus corniculatus L. Lotus corniculatus Garden Bird's-foot-trefoil
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/4237.html>
6/5/2020

Tasks

8 48760050 Lotus corniculatus L. Lotus corniculatus Garden Bird's-foot-trefoil
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/4237.html>
6/5/2020

Tasks

9 51528770 Lysimachia nummularia L. Lysimachia nummularia Creeping Jenny
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/2502.html>
6/30/2020

Tasks

10 32345930 Lythrum salicaria L. Lythrum salicaria Purple Loosestrife
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/4240.html>
9/8/2019

Tasks

11 56576578 Phytolacca americana L. Phytolacca americana Common Pokeweed
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/944.html>
7/10/2020

Tasks

12 84372251 Phytolacca americana L. Phytolacca americana Common Pokeweed
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/944.html>
6/22/2021

Tasks

13 56576924 Securigera varia (L.) Lassen Coronilla varia Common Crown-vetch
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/1340.html>
7/31/2020

Tasks

14 84123989 *Silene latifolia* Poir. *Silene latifolia* Bladder Champion
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/4022.html>
6/22/2021

Tasks

15 56580485 *Silene latifolia* Poir. *Silene latifolia* Bladder Champion
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/4022.html>
7/4/2020

Tasks

16 49903529 *Solanum dulcamara* L. *Solanum dulcamara* Climbing Nightshade
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/2326.html>
6/11/2020

Tasks

17 48055507 *Veronica chamaedrys* L. *Veronica chamaedrys* Germander Speedwell
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/2800.html>
5/31/2020

Tasks

18 84372308 *Vicia cracca* L. *Vicia cracca* Tufted Vetch
<https://imapinvasives.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/NationalSpeciesList/2192.html>
6/24/2021

IMPA Watershed:

1 930796 *Cipangopaludina chinensis* Chinese Mysterysnail Thr, Jun 14, 2012 Robert
Dillon - 12748 College of Charleston (SC)

Tasks

2 958564 *Hieracium pilosella* Mouse-ear Hawkweed Mon, Jun 28, 1926 J. Bright - 14338
_No Organization Provided (PA)

Tasks

3 958565 Hieracium pilosella Mouse-ear Hawkweed Mon, Jun 28, 1926 J. Bright - 14338
_No Organization Provided (PA)

Tasks

4 1026576 Hydrilla verticillata Hydrilla Wed, Sep 21, 2016 Jamie Knecht - 13288
Wayne Conservation District

Tasks

5 936140 Hydrilla verticillata Hydrilla Mon, Sep 19, 2016 Jamie Knecht - 13288 Wayne
Conservation District

Tasks

6 935696 Hydrilla verticillata Hydrilla Fri, Sep 16, 2016 Sherry Leap - 12757
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

Tasks

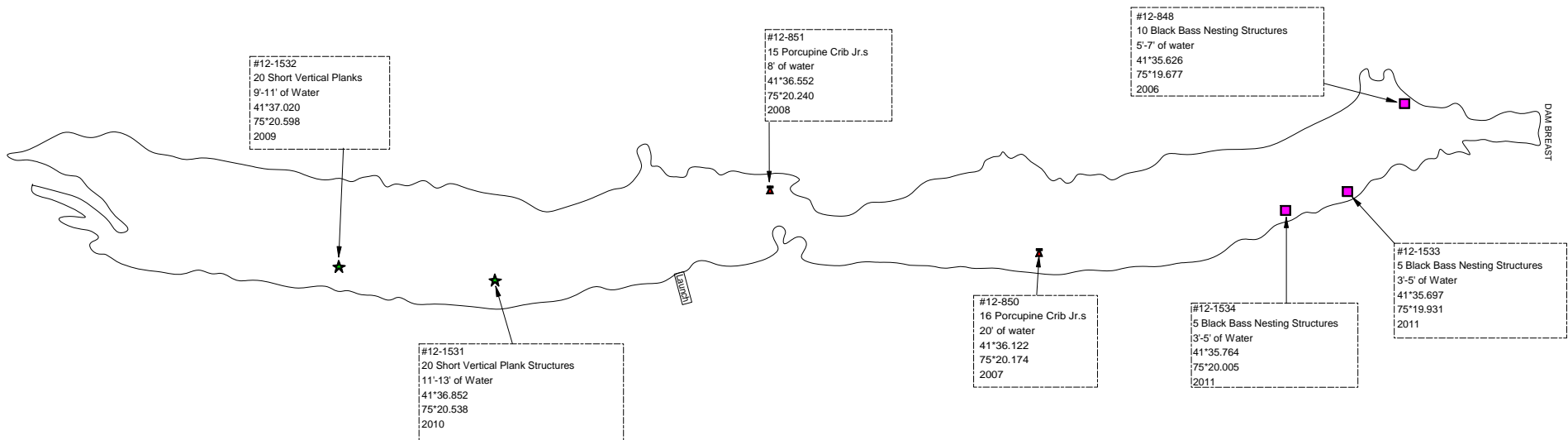
7 1139944 Iris pseudacorus Yellow Iris Wed, Jun 02, 2021 Julie Kulak -
23800

Tasks

8 954337 Myriophyllum spicatum Eurasian Water-milfoil Tue, Jun 21, 1988 USGS-NAS
Database - 13574 United States Geological Survey (USGS) - Nonindigenous Aquatic Species (NAS)
(PA)

Tasks

9 1160727 Solanum dulcamara Climbing Nightshade Mon, Aug 06, 2001 Ann
Rhoads - 13183 University of Pennsylvania - Morri



PLAN MAP LEGEND

CATFISH SPAWNING BOX	○
STONE TREE	⊗
TURTLE BASKING PLATFORM	⊕
VERTICAL PLANK STRUCTURE	—
BLACK BASS NESTING STRUCTURE	□
FELLED SHORELINE TREE	⊖
PORCUPINE CRIB	⊗
PORCUPINE CRIB JUNIOR	⊗
SHORT VERTICAL PLANK STRUCTURE	—
ROCK/SUBMERGED HAMPS	⊗
CONIFER STRAND	⊗
POST CLUSTER	⊗
POST CLUSTERS PLUS	⊗
SPIDER HAMPS	⊗
ROCK STAM STRUCTURES	⊗
POST STRAP	⊗
STONE FRAMED DEFLECTOR	⊗
SAND-TODDED DEFLECTOR	⊗
ROOT WADLOG DEFLECTOR	⊗
TIRE STRUCTURE	⊗
NON-REQ.	⊗

FISH HABITAT IMPROVEMENT PLAN
 for
PROMPTON LAKE, WAYNE COUNTY
 by
PA FISH AND BOAT COMMISSION
DIVISION OF HABITAT MANAGEMENT

Drawn By: B.S.P.; P.E.T.; M.B.S Habitat Manager: Dave Houser Date: 4/10/07

NOT TO SCALE
 FIT IN FIELD
 ALL SIZES APPROXIMATE



NOTE : Blue Text Indicates Proposed Sites
 Black Text Indicates Completed Sites