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## APPENDIX C

### Recreational Usefulness Table

**White Clay Creek Preserve Addition (Strawbridge 2 Replacement Property) – Recreational Usefulness and Excess Value Table**

Conversion of Use	Acreage	Recreation Lost	Strawbridge 2 - Replacement Property
			<p>The 982.6-acre Strawbridge property located in Elk, Franklin and New London Townships, Chester County, Pennsylvania, is adjacent to the Commonwealth's publicly accessible 739-acre White Clay Creek Preserve which extends 2.1 miles along the Pennsylvania/Maryland border and is in turn adjacent to the 5,300-acre Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area in Maryland. The property is also adjacent to the publicly accessible 222-acre Natutal Lands Trust Peacedale Preserve to the northeast. The property is 3.5 miles from the White Clay Creek State Park along the Pennsylvania/Delaware border and 2.5 miles from the City of Newark. The protection of the Strawbridge property is consistent with local and county comprehensive plans and offers a unique opportunity to preserve a large, important area of open space in a rapidly developing southeastern Pennsylvania. Chester County remains one of the fastest growing counties in the state, and the threat of development is a concern for residents of Chester County. The <i>Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania</i> states, "Pennsylvania's public natural resources are the common property of all the people, including generations yet to come." (Pa Const. Art. I, sec. 27) As such, the Strawbridge property will provide recreation opportunities for all Commonwealth citizens as part of the Pennsylvania State Park system and will satisfy the recreational usefulness and value as replacement land for the following Land and Water Conservation Fund conversions of use:</p>
<b>PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of State Parks, Two Bridge Conversions and Three Projects for the Excess Value and Recreational Usefulness Bundle</b>			
SR 233 Caledonia State Park Bridge Replacement (Franklin County) 42-00157, 42-00580, and 42-01019	0.12	<p>The bridge replacement resulted in increased shoulder widths and the installation of new guardrail resulting in a silver take of the LWCF area having no direct impact on existing or future recreation at the Park. The silver take area supported roadside habitat where people may have observed wildlife while driving or supported recreational pleasure driving. The remaining acreage equals 1,124.88 acres.</p>	<p>The Strawbridge property will be owned and operated by the Bureau of State Parks for public recreation similar to amenities at Caledonia State Park which includes hunting, hiking, wildlife watching, fishing, etc. The property includes more than 7 miles of the Big Elk Creek and its tributaries which will be protected through the acquisition. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property. The Strawbridge property is about 105 miles from Caledonia State Park.</p>
SR 4011 Caledonia State Park Bridge Replacement (Adams County) 42-00157, 42-00580, and 42-01019	0.04	<p>The bridge replacement resulted in increased shoulder widths and the installation of new guardrail resulting in a silver take of the LWCF area having no direct impact on existing or future recreation at the Park. The silver take area supported roadside habitat where people may have observed wildlife while driving or supported recreational pleasure driving. The remaining acreage equals 1,124.84 acres.</p>	<p>The Strawbridge property will be owned and operated by the Bureau of State Parks for public recreation similar to amenities at Caledonia State Park which includes hunting, hiking, wildlife watching, fishing, etc. The property includes more than 7 miles of the Big Elk Creek and its tributaries which will be protected through the acquisition. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property. The Strawbridge property is about 105 miles from Caledonia State Park.</p>
SR 30 Caledonia State Park Bridge Replacement (Franklin County) 42-00157, 42-00580, and 42-01019 (Future excess value and recreational usefulness)	0.34	<p>The bridge replacement will result in increased shoulder widths and the installation of new guardrail resulting in a silver take of the LWCF area having no direct impact on existing or future recreation at the Park. The silver take area supported roadside habitat where people may have observed wildlife while driving or supported recreational pleasure driving.</p>	<p>The Strawbridge property will be owned and operated by the Bureau of State Parks for public recreation similar to amenities at Caledonia State Park which includes hunting, hiking, wildlife watching, fishing, etc. The property includes more than 7 miles of the Big Elk Creek and its tributaries which will be protected through the acquisition. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property. The Department requests to use the excess value and recreational usefulness at Strawbridge to mitigate the impacts at Caledonia State Park. The Strawbridge property is about 105 miles from Caledonia State Park.</p>
SR 381 Ohioopyle State Park (Fayette County) 42-00469, 42-00521, and 42-01464 (Future excess value and recreational usefulness)	0.37	<p>SR 381 Multimodal Gateway Project, improve safety and recreational access within and around Ohioopyle State Park. A TNCU for the project development and a swap of land between PennDOT and DCNR is taking place; in addition, PennDOT is paying for the development of a boater changing station and staging area, pedestrian walkways, parking lot and landscaping. PennDOT will take 0.37 acres for the improvements in exchange for 1.82 acres gained by DCNR.</p>	<p>The Strawbridge property will be owned and operated by the Bureau of State Parks for public recreation similar to amenities at Ohioopyle State Park which includes hunting, hiking, wildlife watching, fishing, etc. The property includes more than 7 miles of the Big Elk Creek and its tributaries which will be protected through the acquisition. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property. The Department requests to use the excess value and recreational usefulness at Strawbridge to mitigate the impacts at Ohioopyle State Park. The Strawbridge property is about 240 miles from Ohioopyle State Park.</p>

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SR 381, Ohioyle State Park (Fayette County) 42-00469, 42-00521, and 42-01464 (Future excess value and recreational usefulness)	2.65	A potential land swap of 2.65 acres between DCNR and the Ohioyle Borough would result in a conversion of use. The Borough land, also 2.65 acres, proposed for exchange may or may not meet NPS requirements due to a sewage treatment plant which services the Park and Borough being onsite. The desirability of the Borough Property to DCNR is the 720 feet of Youghiogheny River frontage.	PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Forestry, Well Pad Conversions The Strawberry property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawberry will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Moshannon State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawberry property is about 212 miles from Sproul State Forest.
Tract 324 Pad A, Moshannon State Forest 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	6.25	Vegetation was cleared to build the well pad. Temporary impacts resulted in restricted access to the area of well pad construction. Permanent impacts resulted in the loss of land that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	The Strawberry property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawberry will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Sproul State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawberry property is about 212 miles from Sproul State Forest.
Tract 259 Pad B, Sproul State Forest 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	3.88	Vegetation was cleared to build the well pad. Temporary impacts resulted in restricted access to the area of well pad construction. Permanent impacts include gated access on the road leading to the well pad and loss of land that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	The Strawberry property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawberry will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Sproul State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawberry property is about 212 miles from Sproul State Forest.
Tract 706 Pad 10, Sproul State Forest 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	8.07	Vegetation was cleared to build the well pad. Temporary impacts resulted in restricted access to the area of well pad construction. Permanent impacts include gated access on the road leading to the well pad and loss of land that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	The Strawberry property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawberry will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Sproul State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawberry property is about 212 miles from Sproul State Forest.
Tract 284 Pad A, Sproul State Forest 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	4.44	Vegetation was cleared to build the well pad. Temporary impacts resulted in restricted roads and access to certain areas of the forest where gas development was occurring. Permanent impacts resulted in the loss of land that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	The Strawberry property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawberry will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Sproul State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawberry property is about 212 miles from Sproul State Forest.
Tract 100 Pad N, Loyalsock State Forest 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	7.54	Vegetation was cleared to build the well pad. Temporary impacts resulted in restricted roads and access to certain areas of the forest where gas development was occurring. Permanent impacts resulted in	The Strawberry property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawberry will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Loyalsock State Forest. The Springlawn Trail

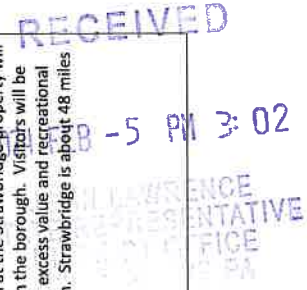
		the loss of land that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawbridge property is about 203 miles from Loyalsock State Forest.
Tract 100 Neuman Field Compressor and Pond, Loyalsock State Forest 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	9.06	Vegetation was cleared to build the compressor and pond. Temporary impacts included restricted roads and access to the area where the compressor station and supporting facilities for the station and the gas development efforts were being constructed. Permanent impacts resulted in the loss of land in and around the compressor that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	The Strawbridge property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawbridge will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Loyalsock State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawbridge property is about 203 miles from Loyalsock State Forest.
Tract 100 Pad G, Loyalsock State Forest 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	5.22	Vegetation was cleared to build the well pad. Temporary impacts resulted in restricted roads and access to certain areas of the forest where gas development was occurring. Permanent impacts resulted in the loss of land that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	The Strawbridge property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawbridge will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Loyalsock State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawbridge property is about 203 miles from Loyalsock State Forest.
Tract 100 Pad P, Loyalsock State Forest 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	12.39	Vegetation was cleared to build the well pad. Temporary impacts resulted in restricted roads and access to certain areas of the forest where gas development was occurring. Permanent impacts resulted in the loss of land that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	The Strawbridge property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawbridge will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Loyalsock State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawbridge property is about 203 miles from Loyalsock State Forest.
Tract 100 Pad T, Loyalsock State Forest 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	20.13	Vegetation was cleared to build the well pad. Temporary impacts resulted in restricted roads and access to certain areas of the forest where gas development was occurring. Permanent impacts resulted in the loss of land that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	The Strawbridge property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawbridge will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Loyalsock State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawbridge property is about 203 miles from Loyalsock State Forest.
Tract 100 Pad R, Loyalsock State Forest 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	8.65	Vegetation was cleared to build the well pad. Temporary impacts resulted in restricted roads and access to certain areas of the forest where gas development was occurring. Permanent impacts resulted in the loss of land that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	The Strawbridge property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawbridge will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Loyalsock State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawbridge property is about 203 miles from Loyalsock State Forest.



		is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawbridge property is about 203 miles from Loyalsock State Forest.
Tract 154 Pine Hill Impoundment, Susquehannock 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	0.48	Vegetation was cleared to build the impoundment. Temporary impacts resulted in restricted roads and access to certain areas of the forest where gas development was occurring. Permanent impacts resulted in the loss of land that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	The Strawbridge property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawbridge will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Susquehannock State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawbridge property is about 215 miles from Susquehannock State Forest.
Tract 154 Pine Hill Pad A, Susquehannock 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	1.47	Vegetation was cleared to build the well pad. Temporary impacts resulted in restricted roads and access to certain areas of the forest where gas development was occurring. Permanent impacts resulted in the loss of land that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	The Strawbridge property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawbridge will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Susquehannock State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawbridge property is about 215 miles from Susquehannock State Forest.
Tract 154 Pine Hill Impoundment A, Susquehannock 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	2.05	Vegetation was cleared to build the impoundment. Temporary impacts resulted in restricted roads and access to certain areas of the forest where gas development was occurring. Permanent impacts resulted in the loss of land that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	The Strawbridge property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawbridge will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Susquehannock State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawbridge property is about 215 miles from Susquehannock State Forest.
Tract 997 Pine Hill Compressor, Susquehannock 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	0.77	Vegetation was cleared to build the compressor. Temporary impacts resulted in restricted roads and access to certain areas of the forest where gas development was occurring. Permanent impacts resulted in the loss of land that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	The Strawbridge property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawbridge will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Susquehannock State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawbridge property is about 215 miles from Susquehannock State Forest.
Tract 594 Pad 3, Tioga State Forest 42-00580, 42-01235, 42-01351	9.32	Vegetation was cleared to build the well pad. Temporary impacts resulted in restricted roads and access to certain areas of the forest where gas development was occurring. Permanent impacts resulted in the loss of land that was previously accessible for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching; although the remaining surrounding State Forest land is and will continue to be available for hunting, hiking and wildlife watching.	The Strawbridge property contains important forested riparian buffers along Big Elk Creek and over 353 acres of mature and young woodlands. The recreational use of Strawbridge will be very similar to the recreational area impacted at Tioga State Forest. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing hiking opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The property will have a greater service area, providing opportunities for residents who live in the fastest growing region of the state. The property also meets a need and priority identified in PA's SCORP for acquisition of critical wildlife habitat, forested watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawbridge property is about 215 miles from Susquehannock State Forest.

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				watershed, wetlands and riparian corridors for nature-based recreation. The Strawbridge property is about 221 miles from Tioga State Forest.
<b>Municipal Conversions – Excess Value and in some cases Recreational Usefulness</b>				
<b>Rochester Borough, Pearson Park, aka Clay Street Park (Beaver County) 42-01333</b>	0.16	<p>Pearson Park, aka Clay Street Park, was sold by the borough to the neighboring church in 2007 to be used as open space area. The park had a small playground on the site; the only remaining feature is the pavilion, the remaining space is grass. Rochester Borough is a small borough that is completely built out. Other than a contaminated lot, the only open space/lots available are used for existing recreation activities. DCNR advised Rochester Borough to approach neighboring political subdivisions for the opportunity to acquire a parcel of land for replacement of Pearson Park, aka Clay Street Park. The neighboring municipalities either had nothing to offer or did not want to lose tax generating property. Later efforts in approaching Beaver County for purchase of replacement land also failed.</p>	<p>Since DCNR is the sponsor agency responsible to remedy conversions, we see no other option than to propose the use of the Strawbridge property as a means to resolve the conversion issue since it is not possible locally. The Strawbridge property will be entirely accessible public open space, mostly passive. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The Strawbridge property would satisfy the replacement land acreage and market value of Pearson Park. The Strawbridge property is about 300 miles from Rochester Borough.</p>	
<b>Aston Borough, Eagle Field (Delaware County) 42-00499</b>	0.11	<p>The original project involved the acquisition of approximately 19 acres of land located in Aston Borough between the West Branch of the Chester Creek and Mount Road. The site has an active recreation area of about 2.0 acres originally called Eagle Field Park, now named Lewis H. Fisher Park. This area has a basketball court, parking and approximately two acres maintained as open field for varied recreation. The remainder of the park is wooded and contains passive recreation and riparian buffer along the creek. A parcel of the property had approximately 4,800 square feet and was utilized to construct a pumping station for the Sewer Authority. The converted area contained riparian buffer and passive recreation. The converted area is located within the FEMA Flood Zone and is valued at \$384.00.</p>	<p>The Strawbridge property has ample acreage containing riparian areas along Elk Creek and its tributaries for replacement of the converted parcel. The riparian buffer and passive recreational usefulness at Strawbridge would be equivalent to the converted parcel. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing already existing passive recreation opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The excess value at Strawbridge could also be applied to Eagle Field. The Strawbridge property is about 32 miles from Aston Borough.</p>	
<b>City of Reading, Angelica Park (Berks County) 42-00011 and 42-00129</b>	18.4	<p>The City of Reading has leased portions of Angelica Park to Alvernia College for Softball/Baseball and to Berks Nature for habitat improvements and a nature center (which used an existing building that preexisted LWCF).</p>	<p>The area of Angelica Park, particularly where the Nature Center building was rehabed could be replaced with similar recreational usefulness at Strawbridge due to the approximately 353 acres of forestland containing the Springlawn Trail providing passive recreation opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. The active portions may still need to be replaced locally. The excess value at Strawbridge could also be applied to Angelica Park. Strawbridge is about 49 miles from the City of Reading.</p>	
<b>West Reading Borough, Bicentennial House Park/Recreation Park Flood Project (Berks County) 42-00303 and 42-00718</b>	0.65	<p>Bicentennial Park consists of approximately 4 acres within the 23.6-acre property utilized for flood control. The funds associated with the flood control project also involved repair and rehabilitation of pre-flood active recreation areas. The borough built a fire station on an elevated area that did not impact any flood control structures located on the eastern portion of the Flood Control Project/Park. The conversion resulted in the loss of a Tot Lot which was replaced across the street and grass areas suitable for passive recreation (frisbee golf and free play).</p>	<p>West Reading Borough is built out and does not have suitable replacement land to resolve the conversion at Bicentennial House Park. The passive recreation at the Strawbridge property will provide suitable replacement land for the loss of open space in the borough. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. We request that the excess value and recreational usefulness at Strawbridge be applied to resolve the conversion. Strawbridge is about 48 miles from West Reading.</p>	



Chester Township, 12 <sup>th</sup> Street Park (Delaware County) 42-01374	0.42	The LWCF area has been completely developed into residential housing. The former park included a playground and open space area.	The excess value at Strawbridge could use used to resolve the value of the parkland lost; however, the recreational usefulness at Strawbridge cannot replace the recreation lost at 12 <sup>th</sup> Street Park. The playground and open space will need to be replaced. The Strawbridge property is about 32 miles from Chester Township. <b>NOTE WE ONLY WANT TO APPLY EXCESS VALUE FOR THIS CONVERSION.</b>
Folcroft Borough, Four Sites (Delaware County) 42-01389	3.56	Of the four sites funded with this grant, two have conversions. 1. Llanwellyn Park: A recent site inspection revealed a business on the southwest side of the park. That portion of the park was originally utilized for passive recreation and riparian buffer. 2. Folcroft Tot Lot – A recent site inspection revealed the construction of a small municipal building on the north side of the park. The converted area was used for passive recreation and open play. The site contains passive recreation and serves as a riparian buffer along Darby Creek; the majority of the park is public green space. A cell tower and storage unit have been constructed within the 6(f)-protected area.	1. The Strawbridge property has ample acreage of riparian area along the 7 miles of Big Elk Creek and its tributaries that traverse the property. The Strawbridge property will replace the recreational use and acreage of the converted riparian buffer and passive recreation area lost at Llanwellyn Park. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. 2. The Strawbridge property is suitable for replacement of the silver of open space lost at Folcroft Tot Lot which will replace the recreational use and acreage. Strawbridge is about 46 miles from Folcroft Borough.  The Strawbridge property can be viewed as replacement of the very small passive recreation lost at the park due to the cell tower and storage unit development. About 7 miles of Big Elk Creek flow through the Strawbridge property providing ample riparian areas and opportunities for passive recreation. The Springlawn Trail runs through the property providing already existing passive recreation opportunities. Visitors will be able to hunt, hike, fish, view wildlife, etc. Strawbridge is about 44 miles from Darby Borough.
Darby Borough, Community Park (Delaware County) 42-00313	0.09	This grant was for development of two Street Hockey Courts in Upland Borough located at Kent and Fourth Streets and Eighth and Mulberry Streets. Both sites have been converted to non-recreational uses. The site at Eighth and Mulberry was sold in 2008 and is now a commercial storage unit complex. The Kent Lane site is still owned by the borough but is now a fenced storage yard and contains a cell tower.	Strawbridge does not have suitable recreational usefulness as replacement land for the Eighth and Mulberry Streets or Kent Lane sites as they were both active recreation areas. The excess value at Strawbridge could be applied to these two conversions. Strawbridge is about 40 miles from Upland Borough. <b>NOTE WE ONLY WANT TO APPLY EXCESS VALUE FOR THIS CONVERSION.</b>

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APPENDIX D  
PDESf for the Strawbridge 2 Property  
(Replacement Land)





**PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING FORM**  
**Land and Water Conservation Fund**

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The purpose of this Proposal Description and Environmental Screening Form (PD/ESF) is to provide descriptive and environmental information about a variety of Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) state assistance proposals submitted for National Park Service (NPS) review and decision. The completed PD/ESF becomes part of the "federal administrative record" in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and its implementing regulations. The PD portion of the form captures administrative and descriptive details enabling the NPS to understand the proposal. The ESF portion is designed for States and/or project sponsors to use while the LWCF proposal is under development. Upon completion, the ESF will indicate the resources that could be impacted by the proposal enabling States and/or project sponsors to more accurately follow an appropriate pathway for NEPA analysis: 1) a recommendation for a Categorical Exclusion (CE), 2) production of an Environmental Assessment (EA), or 3) production of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The ESF should also be used to document any previously conducted yet still viable environmental analysis if used for this federal proposal. The completed PD/ESF must be submitted as part of the State's LWCF proposal to NPS.

**Except for the proposals listed below, the PD/ESF must be completed, including the appropriate NEPA document, signed by the State, and submitted with each new federal application for LWCF assistance and amendments for:** scope changes that alter or add facilities and/or acres; conversions; public facility exceptions; sheltering outdoor facilities; and changing the original intended use of an area from that which was approved in an earlier LWCF agreement. Consult the LWCF Program Manual ([www.nps.gov/lwcf](http://www.nps.gov/lwcf)) for detailed guidance for your type of proposal and on how to comply with NEPA.

**For the following types of proposals only this Cover Page is required because these types of proposals are administrative in nature and are categorically excluded from further NEPA environmental analysis. NPS will complete the NEPA CE Form. Simply check the applicable box below, and complete and submit only this Cover Page to NPS along with the other items required for your type of proposal as instructed in the LWCF Program Manual.**

- ☐ SCORP planning proposal
- ☐ Time extension with no change in project scope or with a reduction in project scope
- ☐ To delete work and no other work is added back into the project scope
- ☐ To change project cost with no change in project scope or with a reduction in project scope
- ☐ To make an administrative change that does not change project scope

<b>Name of LWCF Proposal:</b> Strawbridge 2 Property (replacement land) Acquisition		<b>Date Submitted to NPS:</b>	
<b>LWCF Project Number:</b> N/A	<b>Prior LWCF Project Number(s) and Park Name(s) Associated with the Assisted Site(s):</b> N/A		
<b>Local or State Project Sponsoring Agency</b> ( <i>recipient, or sub-recipient in case of pass-through grants</i> ) PA DCNR			
<b>Name of Local or State Sponsor Contact:</b> Alex L. Tatanish		<b>Title</b> LWCF Alternate State Liaison Officer	
<b>Address</b> 400 Market St., Fifth Floor		<b>City</b> Harrisburg	<b>State</b> PA
<b>Phone</b> 717.783.4735		<b>Fax</b> 717.787.9577	<b>Zip Code</b> 17105
<b>Email Address</b> atatanish@pa.gov			

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Using a separate sheet for narrative descriptions and explanations, address each item and question in the order it is presented, and identify each response with its item number such as Step 1-A1, A2; Step 3-B1; Step 6-A1, A2; 6B

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**Step 1. Type of LWCF Proposal**

**New Project Application**

☐ Acquisition  
Go to Step A

☐ Development  
Go to Step 2B

☐ Combination (Acquisition and Development)  
Go to Step 2C

**x New Project Application**

☐ Increase in scope or change in scope from original agreement. Complete Steps 3A, and 5 through 7.

☒ 6(f) conversion proposal. Complete Steps 3B, and 5 through 7.

☐ Request for public facility in a Section 6(f) area. Complete Steps 3C, and 5 through 7.

Request for temporary non-conforming use in a Section 6(f) area. Complete Steps 4A, and 5 through 7.

Request for significant change in use/intent of original LWCF application. Complete Steps 4B, and 5 through 7.

Request to shelter existing/new facility within a Section 6(f) area regardless of funding source.  
Complete Steps 4C, and 5 through 7.

**Step 2. New Project Application (See LWCF Manual for guidance)**

**A. For an Acquisition Project**

1. Provide a brief narrative about the proposal that provides the reasons for the acquisition, the number of acres to be acquired with LWCF assistance, and a description of the property. Describe and quantify the types of existing resources and features on the site (for example, 50 acres wetland, 2,000 feet beachfront, 200 acres forest, scenic views, 100 acres riparian, vacant lot, special habitat, any unique or special features, recreation amenities, historic/cultural resources, hazardous materials/contamination history, restrictions, institutional controls, easements, rights-of-way, above ground/underground utilities, including wires, towers, etc.).
2. How and when will the site be made open and accessible for public outdoor recreation use (signage, entries, parking, site improvements, allowable activities, etc.)?
3. Describe development plans for the proposal for the site(s) for public outdoor recreation use within the next three (3) years.
4. SLO must complete the State Appraisal/Waiver Valuation Review form in Step 7 certifying that the appraisal(s) has been reviewed and meets the "Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions" or a waiver valuation was approved per 49 CFR 24.102(c)(2)(ii). State should retain copies of the appraisals and make them available if needed.
5. Address each item in "D" below.

**B. For a Development Project**

1. Describe the physical improvements and/or facilities that will be developed with federal LWCF assistance, including a site sketch depicting improvements, where and how the public will access the site, parking, etc. Indicate entrances on 6(f) map. Indicate to what extent the project involves new development, rehabilitation, and/or replacement of existing facilities.
2. When will the project be completed and open for public outdoor recreation use?
3. Address each item in "D" below.

**C. For a Combination Project**

1. For the acquisition part of the proposal:
  - a. Provide a brief narrative about the proposal that provides the reasons for the acquisition, number of acres to be acquired with LWCF assistance, and describes the property. Describe and quantify the types of existing resources and features on the site (for example, 50 acres wetland, 2,000 feet beachfront, 200 acres forest, scenic views, 100 acres riparian, vacant lot, special habitat, any unique or special features, recreation amenities, historic/cultural resources, hazardous materials/contamination history, restrictions, institutional controls, easements, rights-of-way, above ground/underground utilities, including wires, towers, etc.)
  - b. How and when will the site be made open and accessible for public outdoor recreation use (signage, entries, parking, site improvements, allowable activities, etc.)?
  - c. Describe development plans for the proposed for the site(s) for public outdoor recreation use within the next three (3) years.  
SLO must complete the State Appraisal/Waiver Valuation Review form in Step 7 certifying that the appraisal(s) has been reviewed and meets the "Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions" or a waiver valuation was approved per 49 CFR 24.102(c)(2)(ii). State should retain copies of the appraisals and make them available if needed.
  - d.
2. For the development part of the proposal:

a. Describe the physical improvements and/or facilities that will be developed with federal LWCF assistance, including a site sketch depicting improvements, where and how the public will access the site, parking, etc. Indicate entrances on 6(f) map. Indicate to what extent the project involves new development, rehabilitation, and/or replacement of existing facilities.

b. When will the project be completed and open for public outdoor recreation use?

3. Address each item in "D" below.

**D. For a Combination Project**

1. Will this proposal create a new public park/recreation area where none previously existed and is not an addition to an existing public park/recreation area? Yes ☐ (go to #3) No ☐ (go to #2)

2. a. What is the name of the pre-existing public area that this new site will be added to?

b. Is the pre-existing public park/recreation area already protected under Section 6(f)? Yes ☐ No ☐  
If no, will it now be included in the 6(f) boundary? Yes ☐ No ☐

3. What will be the name of this new public park/recreation area?

4. a. Who will hold title to the property assisted by LWCF? Who will manage and operate the site(s)?

b. What is the sponsor's type of ownership and control of the property?

\_\_\_\_\_ Fee simple ownership

\_\_\_\_\_ Less than fee simple. Explain:

\_\_\_\_\_ Lease. Describe lease terms including renewable clauses, # of years remaining on lease, etc.

Who will lease area? Submit copy of lease with this PD/ESF. (See LWCF Manual for program restrictions for leases and further guidance)

5. Describe the nature of any rights-of-way, easements, reversionary interests, etc. to the Section 6(f) park area? Indicate the location on 6(f) map. Do parties understand that a Section 6(f) conversion may occur if private or non-recreation activities occur on any pre-existing right-of-way, easement, leased area?

6. Are overhead utility lines present, and if so, explain how they will be treated per LWCF Manual.

7. As a result of this project, describe new types of outdoor recreation opportunities and capacities, and short and long term public benefits.

8. Explain any existing non-recreation and non-public uses that will continue on the site(s) and/or proposed for the future within the 6(f) boundary.

9. Describe the planning process that led to the development of this proposal. Your narrative should address:

a. How was the interested and affected public notified and provided opportunity to be involved in planning for and developing your LWCF proposal? Who was involved and how were they able to review the completed proposal, including any state, local, federal agency professionals, subject matter experts, members of the public and Indian Tribes. Describe any public meetings held and/or formal public comment periods, including dates and length of time provided for the public to participate in the planning process and/or to provide comments on the completed proposal.

b. What information was made available to the public for review and comment? Did the sponsor provide written responses addressing the comments? If so, include responses with this PD/ESF submission.

10. How does this proposal implement statewide outdoor recreation goals as presented in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) (include references), and explain why this proposal was selected using the State's Open Project Selection Process (OPSP).

11. List all source(s) and amounts of financial match to the LWCF federal share of the project. The value of the match can consist of cash, donation, and in-kind contributions. The federal LWCF share and financial matches must result in a viable outdoor recreation area and not rely on other funding not mentioned here. Other federal resources may be used as a match if specifically authorized by law.

Source	Type of Match	Amount

12. Is this LWCF project scope part of a larger effort not reflected on the SF-424 (Application for Federal Assistance) and grant agreement? If so, briefly describe the larger effort, funding amount(s) and source(s). This will capture information about partnerships and how LWCF plays a role in leveraging funding for projects beyond the scope of this federal grant.

13. List all required federal, state, and local permits/approvals needed for the proposal and explain their purpose and status.

Proceed to Steps 5 through 7



**Step 3. Project Amendment** (See LWCF Manual for guidance)

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**A. Increase/Change in Project Scope**

1. **For Acquisition Projects:** To acquire additional property that was not described in the original project proposal and NEPA documentation, follow Step 2A-Acquisition Project and 2D.
2. **For Development Projects:** To change the project scope for a development project that alters work from the original project scope by adding elements or enlarging facilities, follow Step 2B-Development Project and 2D.
3. **For Combination Projects:** Follow Step 2C as appropriate.

**B. Section 6(f)(3) Conversion Proposal**

Prior to developing your Section 6(f)(3) conversion proposal, you must consult the LWCF Manual and 36 CFR 59.3 for complete guidance on conversions. Local sponsors must consult early with the State LWCF manager when a conversion is under consideration or has been discovered. States must consult with their NPS-LWCF manager as early as possible in the conversion process for guidance and to sort out and discuss details of the conversion proposal to avoid mid-course corrections and unnecessary delays. A critical first step is for the State and NPS to agree on the size of the Section 6(f) park land impacted by any non-recreation, non-public use, especially prior to any appraisal activity. Any previous LWCF project agreements and actions must be identified and understood to determine the actual Section 6(f) boundary.

The Section 6(f)(3) conversion proposal including the required NEPA environmental review documents (CE recommendation or an EA document) must focus on the loss of public outdoor recreation park land and recreational usefulness, and its replacement per 36 CFR 59, and not the activities precipitating the conversion or benefits thereof, such as the impacts of constructing a new school to relieve overcrowding or constructing a hotel/restaurant facility to stimulate the local economy. Rather, the environmental review must: 1) focus on "resource impacts" as indicated on the ESF (Step 6), including the loss of public park land and recreation opportunities (ESF A-15), and 2) the impacts of creating new replacement park land and replacement recreation opportunities. A separate ESF must be generated for the converted park area and each replacement site. Section 6(f)(3) conversions always have more than minor impacts to outdoor recreation (ESF A-15) as a result of loss of parkland requiring an EA, except for "small" conversions as defined in the LWCF Manual Chapter 8.

For NPS review and decision, the following elements are required to be included in the State's completed conversion proposal to be submitted to NPS:

1. A letter of transmittal from the SLO recommending the proposal.
2. A detailed explanation of the sponsor's need to convert the Section 6(f) parkland including all efforts to consider other practical alternatives to this conversion, how they were evaluated, and the reasons they were not pursued.
3. An explanation of how the conversion is in accord with the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).
4. Completed "State Appraisal/Waiver Valuation Review form in Step 7 for each of the converted and replacement parcels certifying that the appraisals meet the "Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions." States must retain copies of the appraisals/waiver valuations and make them available for review upon request.
5. For the park land proposed for conversion, a detailed description including the following:
  - a. Specific geographic location on a map, 9-digit zip code, and name of park or recreation area proposed for conversion.
  - b. Description of the area proposed for the conversion including the acreage to be converted and any acreage remaining. For determining the size of the conversion, consider not only the physical footprint of the activity precipitating the conversion, but how the precipitating activity will impact the entire 6(f) park area. In many cases the size of the converted area is larger than the physical footprint. Include a description of the recreation resources, facilities, and recreation opportunities that will be impacted, displaced or lost by the proposed conversion. For proposals to partially convert a Section 6(f) park area, the remaining 6(f) park land must remain recreationally viable and not be impacted by the activities that are precipitating the conversion. If it is anticipated that the precipitating activities impact the remaining Section 6(f) area, the proposed area for the conversion should be expanded to encompass all impacted park land.
  - c. Description of the community and population served by the park, including users of the park and uses.
  - d. For partial conversions, a revised 6(f) map clearly indicating both the portion that is being converted and the portion remaining intact under Section 6(f).
6. For each proposed replacement site:
  - a. Specific geographic location on a map, 9-digit zip code, and geographical relationship of converted and replacement sites. If site will be added to an existing public park/outdoor recreation area, indicate on map.
  - b. Description of the site's physical characteristics and resource attributes with number and types of resources and features on the site, for example, 15 acres wetland, 2,000 feet beachfront, 50 acres forest, scenic views, 75 acres riparian, vacant lot, special habitat, any unique or special features, structures, recreation amenities, historic/cultural resources, hazardous materials/contamination history, restrictions, institutional controls, easements, rights-of-way, overhead/underground utilities including overhead wires, towers, etc.
  - c. Identification of the owner of the replacement site and its recent history of use/function up to the present.

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- d. Detailed explanation of how the proposed replacement site is of reasonably equivalent usefulness and location as the property being converted, including a description of the recreation needs that will be met by the new replacement parks, populations to be served, and new outdoor recreation resources, facilities, and opportunities to be provided.
  - e. Identification of owner and manager of the new replacement park?
  - f. Name of the new replacement park. If the replacement park is added to an existing public park area, will the existing area be included within the 6(f) boundary? What is the name of the existing public park area?
  - g. Timeframe for completing the new outdoor recreation area(s) to replace the recreation opportunity lost per the terms of conversion approval and the date replacement park(s) will be open to the public.
  - h. New Section 6(f) map for the new replacement park.
7. NEPA environmental review, including NHPA Section 106 review, for both the converted and replacement sites in the same document to analyze how the converted park land and recreational usefulness will be replaced. Except for "small" conversions (see LWCF Manual Chapter 8), conversions usually require an EA.

Proceed to Steps 5 through 7 

### C. Proposal for a Public Facility in a Section 6(f) Area

Prior to developing this proposal, you must consult the LWCF Manual for complete guidance. In summary, NPS must review and decide on requests to construct a public indoor and/or non-recreation facility within a Section 6(f) area. In certain cases NPS may approve the construction of public facilities within a Section 6(f) area where it can be shown that there will be a net gain in outdoor recreation benefits and enhancements for the entire park. In most cases, development of a non-recreation public facility within a Section 6(f) area constitutes a conversion. For NPS review, the State/sponsor must submit a proposal to NPS under a letter of transmittal from the SLO that:

1. Describes the purpose and all proposed uses of the public facility such as types of programming, recreation activities, and special events including intended users of the new facility and any agency, organization, or other party to occupy the facility. Describe the interior and exterior of the facility, such as office space, meeting rooms, food/beverage area, residential/lodging area, classrooms, gyms, etc. Explain how the facility will be compatible with the outdoor recreation area. Explain how the facility and associated uses will significantly support and enhance existing and planned outdoor recreation resources and uses of the site, and how outdoor recreation use will remain the primary function of the site. (The public's outdoor recreation use must continue to be greater than that expected for any indoor use, unless the site is a single facility, such as a swimming pool, which virtually occupies the entire site.)
2. Indicates the exact location of the proposed public facility and associated activities on the site's Section 6(f) map. Explain the design and location alternatives considered for the public facility and why they were not pursued.
3. Explains who will own and/or operate and maintain the facility? Attach any 3<sup>rd</sup> party leases and operation and management agreements. When will the facility be open to the public? Will the facility ever be used for private functions and closed to the public? Explain any user or other fees that will be instituted, including the fee structure.
4. Includes required documents as a result of a completed NEPA process (Steps 5 – 7).

Proceed to Steps 5 through 7 

### Step 4. Proposals for Temporary Non-Conforming Use, Significant Change in Use, and Sheltering Facilities (See LWCF Manual for guidance)

#### A. Proposal for Temporary Non-Conforming Use

Prior to developing this proposal, you must consult the LWCF Manual for complete guidance. NPS must review and decided on requests for temporary uses that do not meet the requirements of allowable activities within a Section 6(f) area. A temporary non-conforming use is limited to a period of six months (180 days) or less. Continued use beyond six-months will not be considered temporary, and may result in a Section 6(f)(3) conversion of use requiring the replacement of converted parkland. For NPS review, describe the temporary non-conforming use (activities other than public outdoor recreation) in detail including the following information:

1. A letter of transmittal from the SLO recommending the proposal.
2. Describe in detail the proposed temporary non-conforming use and all associated activities, why it is needed, and alternative locations that were considered and why they were not pursued.
3. Explain length of time needed for the temporary non-conforming use and why.
4. Describe the size of the Section 6(f) area affected by the temporary non-conforming use activities and expected impacts to public outdoor recreation areas, facilities and opportunities. Explain efforts to keep the size of the area impacted to a minimum. Indicate the location of the non-conforming use on the site's 6(f) map.
5. Describe any anticipated temporary/permanent impacts to the Section 6(f) area and how the sponsor will mitigate them during and after the non-conforming use ceases.
6. Consult the LWCF Manual for additional requirements and guidelines before developing the proposal.

Proceed to Steps 5 through 7 



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## B. Proposal for Significant Change in Use

Prior to developing the proposal, you must consult the LWCF Manual for complete guidance. NPS approval must be obtained prior to any change from one eligible use to another when the proposed use would significantly contravene the original plans or intent for the area outlined in the original LWCF application for federal assistance. Consult with NPS for early determination on the need for a formal review. NPS approval is only required for proposals that will significantly change the use of a LWCF-assisted site (e.g., from passive to active recreation). The proposal must include and address the following items:

1. A letter of transmittal from the SLO recommending the proposal.
2. Description of the proposed changes and how they significantly contravene the original plans or intent of LWCF agreements.
3. Explanation of the need for change in use and how the change is consistent with local plans and the SCORP.
4. Consult the LWCF Manual for additional requirements and guidelines before developing the proposal.

Proceed to Steps 5 through 7

## C. Proposal for Sheltering Facilities

Prior to developing this proposal, you must consult the LWCF Manual for complete guidance. NPS must review and decide on all proposals to shelter an existing outdoor recreation facility or construct a new sheltered recreation facility within a Section 6(f) area regardless of funding source. The proposal must demonstrate that there is an increased benefit to public recreation opportunity. Describe the sheltering proposal in detail, including the following:

1. A letter of transmittal from the SLO recommending the proposal.
2. Describe the proposed sheltered facility, how it would operate, how the sheltered facility will include recreation uses that could typically occur outdoors, and how the primary purpose of the sheltered facility is recreation.
3. Explain how the sheltered facility would not substantially diminish the outdoor recreation values of the site including how the sheltered facility will be compatible and significantly supportive of the outdoor recreation resources present and/or planned.
4. Explain how the sheltered facility will benefit the total park's outdoor recreation use.
5. Describe efforts provided to the public to review the proposal to shelter the facility and has local support.
6. Document that the sheltered facility will be under the control and tenure of the public agency which sponsors and administers the original park area.
7. Consult the LWCF Manual for additional requirements and guidelines before developing the proposal.

Proceed to Steps 5 through 7

## Step 5. Summary of Previous Environmental Review (including E.O. 12372 - Intergovernmental Review)

To avoid duplication of effort and unnecessary delays, describe any prior environmental review undertaken at any time and still viable for this proposal or related efforts that could be useful for understanding potential environmental impacts. Consider previous local, state, federal (e.g. HUD, EPA, USFWS, FHWA, DOT) and any other environmental reviews. At a minimum, address the following:

1. Date of environmental review(s), purpose for the environmental review(s) and for whom they were conducted.
2. Description of the proposed action and alternatives.
3. Who was involved in identifying resource impact issues and developing the proposal including the interested and affected public, government agencies, and Indian tribes?
4. Environmental resources analyzed and determination of impacts for proposed actions and alternatives.
5. Any mitigation measures to be part of the proposed action.
6. Intergovernmental Review Process (Executive Order 12372):  
Does the State have an Intergovernmental Review Process? Yes ☐ No ☒. If "Yes", has the LWCF Program been selected for review under the State Intergovernmental Review Process? Yes ☐ No ☐. If "Yes", was this proposal reviewed by the appropriate State, metropolitan, regional and local agencies, and if so, attach any information and comments received about this proposal. If proposal was not reviewed, explain why not.
7. Public comment periods (how long, when in the process, who was invited to comment) and agency response.
8. Any formal decision and supporting reasons regarding degree of potential impacts to the human environment.
9. Was this proposed LWCF federal action and/or any other federal actions analyzed/reviewed in any of the previous environmental reviews? If so, what was analyzed and what impacts were identified? Provide specific environmental review document references.

Use resource impact information generated during previous environmental reviews described above and from recently conducted site inspections to complete the Environmental Screening Form (ESF) portion of this PD/ESF under Step 6. Your ESF responses should indicate your proposal's potential for impacting each resource as determined in the previous environmental review(s), and include a reference to where the analysis can be found in an earlier environmental review document. If the previous environmental review documents contain proposed actions to mitigate impacts, briefly summarize the mitigation for each resource as appropriate. The appropriate references for previous environmental review document(s) must be documented on the ESF, and the actual document(s)

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along with this PD/ESF must be included in the submission for NPS review.

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Proceed to Steps 6 through 7

### Step 6. Environmental Screening Form (ESF)

This portion of the PD/ESF is a working tool used to identify the level of environmental documentation which must accompany the proposal submission to the NPS. By completing the ESF, the project sponsor is providing support for its recommendation in Step 7 that the proposal either:

1. meets criteria to be categorically excluded (CE) from further NEPA review and no additional environmental documentation is necessary; or
2. requires further analysis through an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS).

An ESF alone does not constitute adequate environmental documentation unless a CE is recommended. If an EA is required, the EA process and resulting documents must be included in the proposal submission to the NPS. If an EIS may be required, the State must request NPS guidance on how to proceed.

The scope of the required environmental analysis will vary according to the type of LWCF proposal. For example, the scope for a new LWCF project will differ from the scope for a conversion. Consult the LWCF Manual for guidance on defining the scope or extent of environmental analysis needed for your LWCF proposal. As early as possible in your planning process, consider how your proposal/project may have direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on the human environment for your type of LWCF action so planners have an opportunity to design alternatives to lessen impacts on resources, if appropriate. When used as a planning tool in this way, the ESF responses may change as the proposal is revised until it is ready for submission for federal review. Initiating or completing environmental analysis after a decision has been made is contrary to both the spirit and letter of the law of the NEPA.

The ESF should be completed with input from resource experts and in consultation with relevant local, state, tribal and federal governments, as applicable. The interested and affected public should be notified of the proposal and be invited to participate in scoping out the proposal (see LWCF Manual Chapter 4). At a minimum, a site inspection of the affected area must be conducted by individuals who are familiar with the type of affected resources, possess the ability to identify potential resource impacts, and to know when to seek additional data when needed.

At the time of proposal submission to NPS for federal review, the completed ESF must justify the NEPA pathway that was followed: CE recommendation, production of an EA, or production of an EIS. The resource topics and issues identified on the ESF for this proposal must be presented and analyzed in an attached EA/EIS. Consult the LWCF Manual for further guidance on LWCF and NEPA. The ESF contains two parts that must be completed:

#### Part A. Environmental Resources

#### Part B. Mandatory Criteria

**Part A:** For each environmental resource topic, choose an impact estimate level (none, negligible, minor, exceeds minor) that describes the degree of potential negative impact for each listed resource that may occur directly, indirectly and cumulatively as a result of federal approval of your proposal. For each impacted resource provide a brief explanation of how the resource might be affected, how the impact level was determined, and why the chosen impact level is appropriate. If an environmental review has already been conducted on your proposal and is still viable, include the citation including any planned mitigation for each applicable resource, and choose an impact level as mitigated. If the resource does not apply to your proposal, mark NA in the first column. Add any relevant resources (see A.24 on the ESF) if not included in the list.

Use a separate sheet to briefly clarify how each resource could be adversely impacted; any direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that may occur; and any additional data that still needs to be determined. Also explain any planned mitigation already addressed in previous environmental reviews.

**Part B:** This is a list of mandatory impact criteria that preclude the use of categorical exclusions. If you answer "yes" or "maybe" for any of the mandatory criteria, you must develop an EA or EIS regardless of your answers in Part A. Explain all "yes" and "maybe" answers on a separate sheet.

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<b>A. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES</b> Indicate potential for adverse impacts. Use a separate sheet to clarify responses per instructions for Part A on page 9.	Not Applicable - Resource does not exist	No/Negligible Impacts - Exists but no or negligible impacts	Minor Impacts	Impacts Exceed Minor EA/EIS required	More Data Needed to Determine Degree of Impact EA/EIS required
1. Geological resources: soils, bedrock, slopes, streambeds, landforms, etc.		X			
2. Air quality		X			
3. Sound (noise impacts)		X			
4. Water quality/quantity		X			
5. Stream flow characteristics		X			
6. Marine/estuarine	X				
7. Floodplains/wetlands		X			
8. Land use/ownership patterns; property values; community livability		X			
9. Circulation, transportation	X				
10. Plant/animal/fish species of special concern and habitat; state/federal listed or proposed for listing		X			
11. Unique ecosystems, such as biosphere reserves, World Heritage sites, old growth forests, etc.	X				
12. Unique or important wildlife/ wildlife habitat	X				
13. Unique or important fish/habitat	X				
14. Introduce or promote invasive species (plant or animal)	X				
15. Recreation resources, land, parks, open space, conservation areas, rec. trails, facilities, services, opportunities, public access, etc. <i>Most conversions exceed minor impacts. See Step 3.B</i>		X			
16. Accessibility for populations with disabilities	X				
17. Overall aesthetics, special characteristics/ features		X			
18. Historical/cultural resources, including landscapes, ethnographic, archeological, structures, etc. Attach SHPO/THPO determination.	X				
19. Socioeconomics, including employment, occupation, income changes, tax base, infrastructure		X			
20. Minority and low-income populations	X				
21. Energy resources (geothermal, fossil fuels, etc.)	X				
22. Other agency or tribal land use plans or policies	X				
23. Land/structures with history of contamination/hazardous materials even if remediated	X				
24. Other important environmental resources to address.	X				



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B. Mandatory Criterial <i>If your LWCF proposal is approved, would it...</i>		Yes	No	To Be Determined
1. Have significant impacts on public health or safety?			X	
2. Have significant impacts on such natural resources and unique geographic characteristics as historic or cultural resources; park, recreation, or refuge lands, wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; wetlands (E.O. 11990); floodplains (E.O. 11988); and other ecologically significant or critical areas.			X	
3. Have highly controversial environmental effects or involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources [NEPA section 102(2)(E)]?			X	
4. Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks?			X	
5. Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects?			X	
6. Have a direct relationship to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant, environmental effects?			X	
7. Have significant impacts on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, as determined by either the bureau or office. (Attach SHPO/THPO Comments)			X	
8. Have significant impacts on species listed or proposed to be listed on the List of Endangered or Threatened Species, or have significant impacts on designated Critical Habitat for these species.			X	
9. Violate a federal law, or a state, local, or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment?			X	
10. Have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations (Executive Order 12898)?			X	
11. Limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites on federal lands by Indian religious practitioners or significantly adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites (Executive Order 13007)?			X	
12. Contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area, or actions that may promote the introduction, growth, or expansion of the range of			X	

Environmental Reviewers
The following individual(s) provided input in the completion of the environmental screening form. List all reviewers including name, title, agency, field of expertise. Keep all environmental review records and data on this proposal in state compliance file for any future program review and/or audit. The ESF may be completed as part of a LWCF pre-award site inspection if conducted in time to contribute to the environmental review process for the proposal.
1. Eric Bruggeman, Environmental and Land Conversion Specialist, PA DCNR, NEPA Compliance
2. Alyssa Lynd, Environmental and Land Conversion Specialist, PA DCNR, NEPA Compliance
3.
The following individuals conducted a site inspection to verify field conditions. List name of inspector(s), title, agency, and date(s) of inspection.
1. Eric Bruggeman, Environmental and Land Conversion Specialist, PA DCNR, NEPA Compliance – 8/29/18
2. Alyssa Lynd, Environmental and Land Conversion Specialist, PA DCNR, NEPA Compliance – 8/29/18
3.
State may require signature of LWCF sub-recipient applicant here: <u>H. Mike Ruddy</u> Date: <u>9-27-2018</u>

Step 7. Recommended NEPA Pathway and State Appraisal/Waiver Valuation
First, consult the NPS list of Categorical Exclusions (CEs). If you find your action in the CE list and you have determined in Step 6A that impacts will be minor or less for each applicable environmental resource on the ESF and you answered "no" to all of the "Mandatory Criteria" questions in Step 6B, the proposal qualifies for a CE. Complete the following "State LWCF Environmental Recommendations" box indicating the CE recommendation.
If you find your action in the CE list and you have determined in Step 6A that impacts will be greater than minor or that more data is needed for any of the resources and you answered "no" to all of the "Mandatory Criteria" questions, your environmental review team may choose to do additional analysis to determine the context, duration, and intensity of the impacts of your project or may wish to revise the proposal to minimize impacts to meet the CE criteria. If impacts remain at the greater than minor level, the State/sponsor must prepare an EA for the proposal. Complete the following "State Environmental Recommendations" box indicating the need for an EA.

RECEIVED

If you do not find your action in the CE list, regardless of your answers in Step 6, you must prepare an EA or EIS. Complete the following "State Environmental Recommendations" box indicating the need for an EA or EIS.

**State NEPA Pathway Recommendation**

- ☒ I certify that a site inspection was conducted for each site involved in this proposal and to the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this LWCF Proposal Description and Environmental Screening Form (PD/ESF) is accurate based on available resource data. All resulting notes, reports and inspector signatures are stored in the state's NEPA file for this proposal and are available upon request. On the basis of the environmental impact information for this LWCF proposal as documented in this LWCF PD/ESF with which I am familiar, I recommend the following LWCF NEPA pathway:
- ☐ This proposal qualifies for a Categorical Exclusion (CE).
- CE Item #:
  - Explanation:
- ☒ This proposal requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) which is attached and has been produced by the State/sponsor in accordance with the LWCF Program Manual.
- ☐ This proposal may require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). NPS guidance is requested per the LWCF Program Manual.

Reproduce this certificate as necessary. Complete for each LWCF appraisal or waiver valuation.

**State Appraisal/Waiver Valuation Review**

**Property Address:** N. of Strickersville Road  
Landenberg, PA 19350

**Date of appraisal transmittal letter/waiver:** August 3, 2018

**Real property value:** \$13,756,000

**Effective date of value:** June 5, 2018

**I certify that:** ☒ A State-certified Review Appraiser has reviewed the appraisal and has determined that it was prepared in conformity with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

OR

☐ The State has reviewed and approved a waiver valuation for this property per 49 CFR 24.102(c)(2)(ii).

SLO/ASLO Original Signature: Alex L. Tatanish

Date: 3/21/19

Typed Name

Alex L. Tatanish

Title

Alternate State Liaison Officer

Agency

PA-DCNR

\*A state-certified Review Appraiser has been contracted to review the appraisal prepared by Snyder Appraisal Associates. Upon receipt of the review appraisal report we will certify that the appraisal is in conformity with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for federal land acquisitions.



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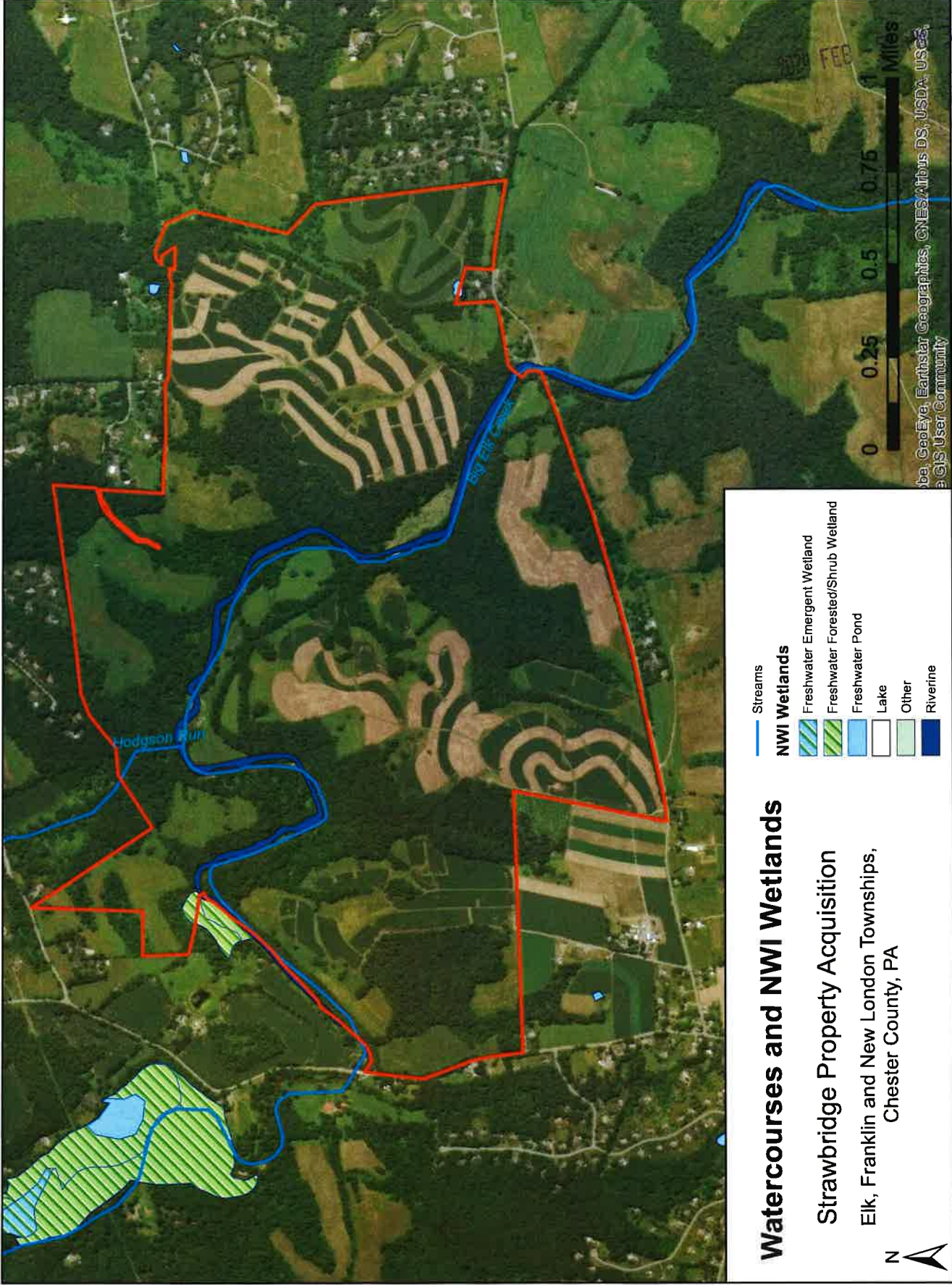
JOHN LAWRENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
HARRISBURG, PA

## APPENDIX E

### Wetlands and Watercourses Mapping

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CE  
PA



# Watercourses and NWI Wetlands

## Strawbridge Property Acquisition

Elk, Franklin and New London Townships,  
Chester County, PA

- Streams
- NWI Wetlands**
  - Freshwater Emergent Wetland
  - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
  - Freshwater Pond
  - Lake
  - Other
  - Riverine

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JOHN LAWRENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
FEB 5 2024 3:05 PM

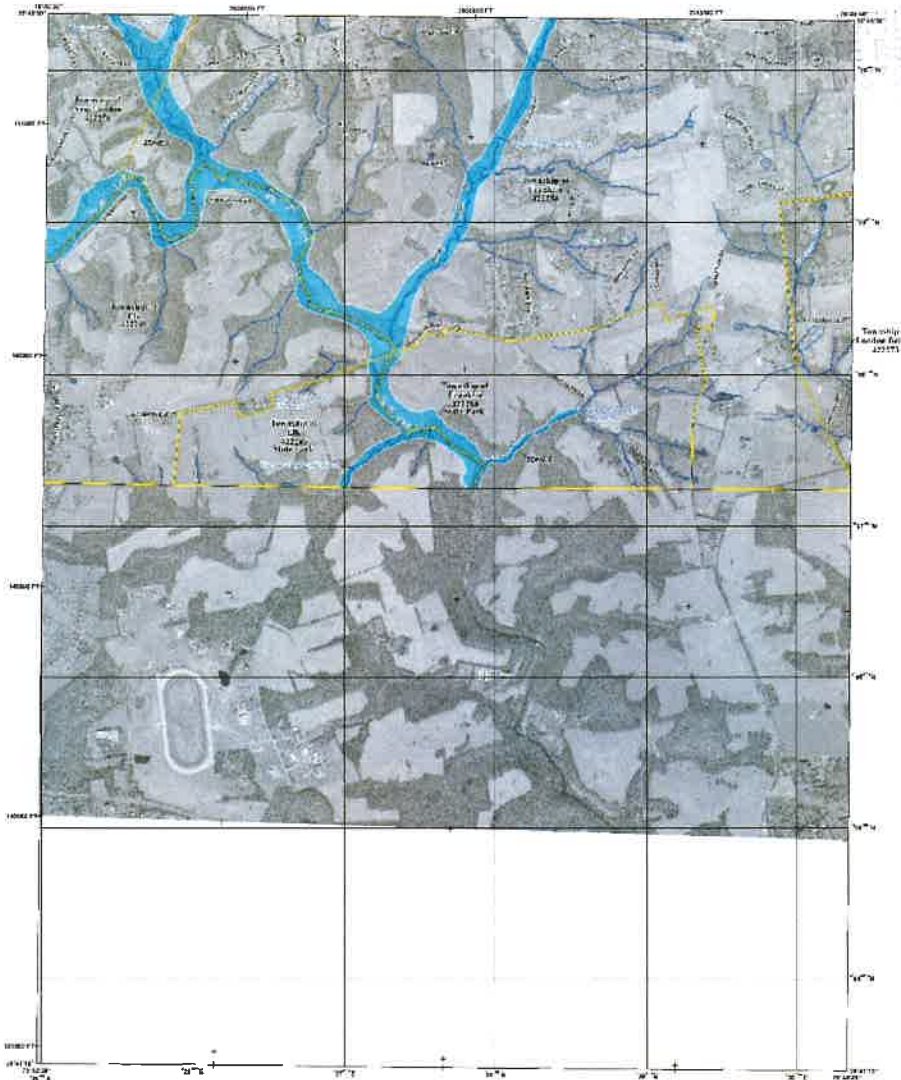
## APPENDIX F FEMA Floodplain Map



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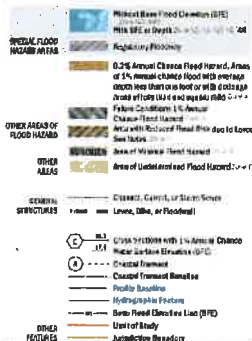
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PRELIMINARY  
REPRESENTATIVE  
OFFICE  
DATE PA



### FLOOD HAZARD INFORMATION

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS MAP IS BASED ON THE BEST AVAILABLE DATA. THE INFORMATION ON THIS MAP AND ANY SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION ARE ALSO AVAILABLE IN DIGITAL FORM AT [HTTP://WWW.FEMA.GOV](http://www.fema.gov)



### NOTES TO USERS

1. This map is a representation of the best available data. It is not a guarantee of accuracy. The information on this map and any supporting documentation are also available in digital form at [HTTP://WWW.FEMA.GOV](http://www.fema.gov)

2. The information on this map is based on the best available data. It is not a guarantee of accuracy. The information on this map and any supporting documentation are also available in digital form at [HTTP://WWW.FEMA.GOV](http://www.fema.gov)

3. The information on this map is based on the best available data. It is not a guarantee of accuracy. The information on this map and any supporting documentation are also available in digital form at [HTTP://WWW.FEMA.GOV](http://www.fema.gov)

4. The information on this map is based on the best available data. It is not a guarantee of accuracy. The information on this map and any supporting documentation are also available in digital form at [HTTP://WWW.FEMA.GOV](http://www.fema.gov)

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6. The information on this map is based on the best available data. It is not a guarantee of accuracy. The information on this map and any supporting documentation are also available in digital form at [HTTP://WWW.FEMA.GOV](http://www.fema.gov)

7. The information on this map is based on the best available data. It is not a guarantee of accuracy. The information on this map and any supporting documentation are also available in digital form at [HTTP://WWW.FEMA.GOV](http://www.fema.gov)

8. The information on this map is based on the best available data. It is not a guarantee of accuracy. The information on this map and any supporting documentation are also available in digital form at [HTTP://WWW.FEMA.GOV](http://www.fema.gov)

9. The information on this map is based on the best available data. It is not a guarantee of accuracy. The information on this map and any supporting documentation are also available in digital form at [HTTP://WWW.FEMA.GOV](http://www.fema.gov)

10. The information on this map is based on the best available data. It is not a guarantee of accuracy. The information on this map and any supporting documentation are also available in digital form at [HTTP://WWW.FEMA.GOV](http://www.fema.gov)

### SCALE



### PANEL LOCATOR



FEMA  
National Flood Insurance Program

### NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Sheet 373 of 380

DATE: 09/29/2017

PROJECT: 42029003750

DATE: 09/29/2017

DATE: 09/29/2017

DATE: 09/29/2017

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JOINT CONFERENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
1-2-24

# APPENDIX G

## Threatened and Endangered Species Coordination



2024 FEB -5 PM 3:05

JOHN LAMPHREY  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
BIRMGHAM OFFICE

## 1. PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name: **Strawbridge Excess Value Bank**  
Date of Review: **3/14/2018 02:17:22 PM**  
Project Category: **Habitat Conservation and Restoration, Land acquisition**  
Project Area: **973.05 acres**  
County(s): **Chester**  
Township/Municipality(s): **ELK; FRANKLIN; NEW LONDON**  
ZIP Code: **19350; 19352**  
Quadrangle Name(s): **BAY VIEW; NEWARK WEST**  
Watersheds HUC 8: **Chester-Sassafras**  
Watersheds HUC 12: **Big Elk Creek**  
Decimal Degrees: **39.735777, -75.857685**  
Degrees Minutes Seconds: **39° 44' 8.7970" N, 75° 51' 27.6665" W**

## 2. SEARCH RESULTS

Agency	Results	Response
PA Game Commission	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required
PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	Conservation Measure	No Further Review Required, See Agency Comments
PA Fish and Boat Commission	Potential Impact	FURTHER REVIEW IS REQUIRED, See Agency Response
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Potential Impact	FURTHER REVIEW IS REQUIRED, See Agency Response

As summarized above, Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) records indicate there may be potential impacts to threatened and endangered and/or special concern species and resources within the project area. If the response above indicates "No Further Review Required" no additional communication with the respective agency is required. If the response is "Further Review Required" or "See Agency Response," refer to the appropriate agency comments below. Please see the DEP Information Section of this receipt if a PA Department of Environmental Protection Permit is required.

Note that regardless of PNDI search results, projects requiring a Chapter 105 DEP individual permit or GP 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 11 must comply with the bog turtle habitat screening requirements of the PASPGP.

## Strawbridge Excess Value Bank

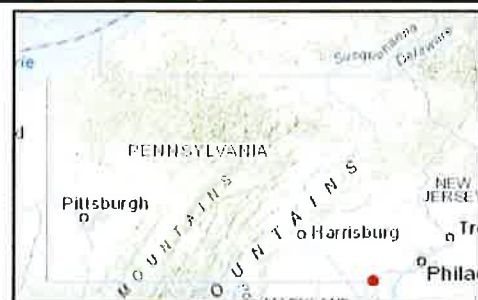
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JOHN LAWRENCE  
DIRECTIVE



- ☐ Project Boundary
- ☒ Buffered Project Boundary

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community  
Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community



2024 FEB - 5 PM 3:06

Bank JOHN LAWRENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
DISTRICT 15 PA



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community  
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

### 3. AGENCY COMMENTS

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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:

Conservation Measure: One or more terrestrial species of special concern is known on or near your site. Since your project type does not involve any immediate disturbance, we are suggesting that you contact the PA Bureau of Forestry for more information on the species and species-specific conservation recommendations. You may have the potential to augment or restore habitat for species of special concern and PA Bureau of Forestry would be happy to guide you. Any on-site construction, earth disturbance, or habitat management does have the potential to harm species of special concern and, therefore, we request coordination with PA Bureau of Forestry prior to any disturbance.

**DCNR Species:** (Note: The Pennsylvania Conservation Explorer tool is a primary screening tool, and a desktop review may reveal more or fewer species than what is listed below. After desktop review, if a botanical survey is required by DCNR, we recommend the DCNR Botanical Survey Protocols, available here:

<https://conservationexplorer.dcnr.pa.gov/content/survey-protocols>)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Current Status	Proposed Status	Survey Window
Andropogon gyrans	Elliott's Beardgrass	Special Concern Species*	Special Concern Species*	Flowers September - October; flower structure September - May
Chionanthus virginicus	Fringe-tree	Special Concern Species*	Threatened	Flowers May; purple / black fruit in fall
Chrysopsis mariana	Maryland Golden-aster	Threatened	Endangered	Flowers July - October
Cirsium horridulum	Horrible Thistle	Endangered	Endangered	Flowers May - July
Clematis viorna	Vase-vine Leather-flower	Endangered	Endangered	Flowers May - July
Dichanthelium oligosanthes	Heller's Witchgrass	Special Concern Species*	Threatened	Vernal terminal panicles May - early July, or late summer or early fall
Prenanthes serpentaria	Lion's-foot	Special Concern Species*	Threatened	Flowers August - early October
Sensitive Species**		Special Concern Species*	Threatened	Flowers April - May

#### PA Fish and Boat Commission

##### RESPONSE:



Further review of this project is necessary to resolve the potential impact(s). Please send project information to this agency for review (see WHAT TO SEND).

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## U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

### RESPONSE:

Further review of this project is necessary to resolve the potential impact(s). Please send project information to this agency for review (see WHAT TO SEND).

JOHN LAWRENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE

\* Special Concern Species or Resource - Plant or animal species classified as rare, tentatively undetermined or candidate as well as other taxa of conservation concern, significant natural communities, special concern populations (plants or animals) and unique geologic features.

\*\* Sensitive Species - Species identified by the jurisdictional agency as collectible, having economic value, or being susceptible to decline as a result of visitation.

## WHAT TO SEND TO JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES

If project information was requested by one or more of the agencies above, upload\* or email\* the following information to the agency(s). Instructions for uploading project materials can be found [here](#). This option provides the applicant with the convenience of sending project materials to a single location accessible to all three state agencies. Alternatively, applicants may email or mail their project materials (see AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION).

\*Note: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service requires applicants to mail project materials to the USFWS PA field office (see AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION). USFWS will not accept project materials submitted electronically (by upload or email).

### Check-list of Minimum Materials to be submitted:

\_\_\_ Project narrative with a description of the overall project, the work to be performed, current physical characteristics of the site and acreage to be impacted.

\_\_\_ A map with the project boundary and/or a basic site plan (particularly showing the relationship of the project to the physical features such as wetlands, streams, ponds, rock outcrops, etc.)

In addition to the materials listed above, USFWS REQUIRES the following

\_\_\_ SIGNED copy of a Final Project Environmental Review Receipt

The inclusion of the following information may expedite the review process.

\_\_\_ Color photos keyed to the basic site plan (i.e. showing on the site plan where and in what direction each photo was taken and the date of the photos)

\_\_\_ Information about the presence and location of wetlands in the project area, and how this was determined (e.g., by a qualified wetlands biologist), if wetlands are present in the project area, provide project plans showing the location of all project features, as well as wetlands and streams.

## 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](http://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](mailto: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](mailto: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  
NO Faxes Please

### PA Game Commission

Bureau of Wildlife Habitat Management  
Division of Environmental Planning and Habitat Protection  
2001 Elmerton Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110-9797  
Email: [RA-PGC\\_PNDI@pa.gov](mailto:RA-PGC_PNDI@pa.gov)  
NO Faxes Please

JOHN LAWRENCE  
STATE NEGOTIATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
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## 7. PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

Name: Alyssa Lynd  
Company/Business Name: PA DCNR  
Address: 400 Market St.  
City, State, Zip: Harrisburg, PA 17101  
Phone: (717) 783-5877 Fax: (717) 787-9577  
Email: C-alynd@pa.gov

## 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.

\_\_\_\_\_  
applicant/project proponent signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
date



## Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission

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JOHN LAWRENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
WILKES BARRE PA

**Division of Environmental Services**  
Natural Diversity Section  
595 E Rolling Ridge Dr.  
Bellefonte, PA 16823  
814-359-5237

April 3, 2018

**IN REPLY REFER TO**  
SIR# 49205

PA DCNR  
Eric Bruggeman  
400 Market Street  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110

**RE: Species Impact Review (SIR) – Rare, Candidate, Threatened and Endangered Species**  
**PNDI Search No. 652461\_1**  
**Strawbridge Excess Value Bank**  
**CHESTER County: Elk Township, Franklin Township, New London Township**

Dear Eric Bruggeman:

This responds to your inquiry about a Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) Internet Database search “potential conflict” or a threatened and endangered species impact review. These projects are screened for potential conflicts with rare, candidate, threatened or endangered species under Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission jurisdiction (fish, reptiles, amphibians, aquatic invertebrates only) using the Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) database and our own files. These species of special concern are listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Wild Resource Conservation Act, and the Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Code (Chapter 75), or the Wildlife Code.

An element occurrence of a rare, candidate, threatened, or endangered species under our jurisdiction is known from the vicinity of the proposed project. However, given the nature of the proposed project, the immediate location, or the current status of the nearby element occurrence(s), no adverse impacts are expected to the species of special concern.

This response represents the most up-to-date summary of the PNDI data and our files and is valid for two (2) years from the date of this letter. An absence of recorded species information does not necessarily imply species absence. Our data files and the PNDI system are continuously being updated with species occurrence information. Should project plans change or additional information on listed or proposed species become available, this determination may be reconsidered, and consultation shall be re-initiated.

**Our Mission:**

[www.fish.state.pa.us](http://www.fish.state.pa.us)

*To protect, conserve and enhance the Commonwealth's aquatic resources and provide fishing and boating opportunities.*

**If you have any questions regarding this review, please contact Kathy Gipe at 814-359-5186 and refer to the SIR # 49205.** Thank you for your cooperation and attention to this important matter of species conservation and habitat protection.

Sincerely,



Christopher A. Urban, Chief  
Natural Diversity Section

CAU/KDG/dn

JOAN LAWRENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
WEST GROVE PA





United States Department of the Interior  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Pennsylvania Field Office  
110 Radnor Road, Suite 101  
State College, Pennsylvania 16801-4850

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JOHN LAWRENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
HARRISBURG, PA



July 13, 2018

Ashley Rebert  
Pennsylvania Department of  
Conservation and Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 8475  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8475

RE: USFWS Project #2018-1012  
PNDI Receipt #652461

Dear Ms. Rebert:

This responds to your letter of May 9, 2018, requesting information about federally listed and proposed endangered and threatened species found on the 973-acre Strawbridge land acquisition, which is being considered by your agency. This property is located in Elk, Franklin, and New London Townships, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The proposed project is located within the range of the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), a species that is federally listed as endangered and the bog turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*) and northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), species that are listed as threatened. The following comments are provided pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to ensure the protection of endangered and threatened species.

**Bog turtle**

The northern population of the bog turtle occurs in the States of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware and Massachusetts. Bog turtles inhabit shallow, spring-fed fens, sphagnum bogs, swamps, marshy meadows, and pastures characterized by soft, muddy bottoms; clear, cool, slow-flowing water, often forming a network of rivulets; high humidity; and an open canopy. Bog turtles usually occur in small, discrete populations occupying suitable wetland habitat dispersed along a watershed. The occupied "intermediate successional stage" wetland habitat is usually a mosaic of micro-habitats ranging from dry pockets, to areas that are saturated with water, to areas that are periodically flooded. Some wetlands occupied by bog turtles are located in agricultural areas and are subject to grazing by livestock.

Guideline for Bog Turtle Surveys, describes how to identify potential bog turtle habitat (see Phase 1 survey) and is available at <https://www.fws.gov/northeast/pafo/>.

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To protect potentially occupied habitat and recovery habitat for the bog turtle, as well as habitat for a myriad of other wetland-dependent species, we recommend protection of all wetlands, spring seeps, wet pastures, and riparian zones, as well as protection of associated upland buffer areas (minimum buffer width of 100 to 300 feet recommended), to ensure the long-term integrity of these habitats.

### **Indiana bats and Northern long-eared bat**

Indiana bats and northern long-eared bats hibernate in caves and abandoned mines during the winter months (November through March), and use a variety of upland, wetland and riparian habitats during the spring, summer and fall. These bats usually roost in dead or living trees with exfoliating bark, crevices or cavities. Female Indiana and northern long-eared bats form nursery colonies under the exfoliating bark of dead or living trees, such as shagbark hickory, black birch, red oak, white oak, and sugar maple, in upland or riparian areas. Land-clearing, especially of forested areas, may adversely affect these bat species by killing, injuring or harassing roosting bats, and by removing or reducing the quality of foraging and roosting habitat. Indiana bats tend to prefer mature forests; while northern long-eared bats are also a forest dependent species, they can utilize smaller trees as day roosts.

In addition, if any natural caves or abandoned mines occur within the project area, it is possible that bats may be using them during hibernation or potentially as summer roost sites. Entrances to these potential hibernacula could be intentionally or inadvertently closed or destroyed during activities such as land clearing, grading, fill disposal, mining, road construction or building construction. If bats are present within a cave or abandoned mine when this occurs, they will become trapped inside and perish. Even if bats are not present during the closure, they may be adversely affected when they return to their hibernaculum in the fall and find it closed. This will force them to expend energy looking for another suitable hibernaculum during a time when it is crucial that they store up sufficient fat reserves for hibernation. Bats are at an increased risk of mortality when they enter hibernation with insufficient fat reserves, or are unable to locate a cave/mine with the suite of conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity, air flow) necessary for successful hibernation. Additional information on both bat species is available at <https://www.fws.gov/Midwest/endangered/mammals>.

Northern long-eared bats and Indiana bats are not known to occur on the subject property; however, survey information is incomplete, and a field investigation of any site may reveal previously unknown occurrences of these species if suitable habitat is present. Bog turtles are not known to occur within the acquisition boundary; however, a population is known in close proximity to the northeast (within 200 feet) in the vicinity of Walter Road and Mt. Olivet Roads increasing the chance the species may occur in stream and wetlands in that portion of the property. For bog turtles, management for early successional vegetation is beneficial, while Indiana bats and northern long-eared bats are primarily forest-dependent species. We are available to assist with developing management plans for portions of the acquisition that are likely to most benefit bog turtle or the two bat species.

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Please contact Robert Anderson of my staff at 814-234-4090 if you have any questions or require further assistance.

2024 FEB -5 PM 3:07

Sincerely,

*Sonja Jahrsdoerfer*

Sonja Jahrsdoerfer  
Project Leader

JOHN LAWRENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
1001 GLOVE, PA

cc:  
PFBC - Urban

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2024 FEB -5 PM 3: 07

JOHN LAWRENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
HARRISBURG, PA

## APPENDIX I

### SHPO Coordination



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Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

PM 3: 07

JOHN LAWRENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
HARRISBURG, PA

April 17, 2018

Alex Tatanish  
Department of Conservation and natural Resources  
Bureau of Recreation and Conservation  
5<sup>th</sup> Floor, 400 Market Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17101

Re: File No. ER 2018-1211-029-A  
NPS Land & Water Conservation Program: Strawbridge 2 Property Acquisition, Elk,  
Franklin & New London Twps., Chester Co.

Dear Mr. Tatanish:

Thank you for submitting information concerning the above referenced project. The Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO) reviews projects in accordance with state and federal laws. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and the implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, is the primary federal legislation. The Environmental Rights amendment, Article 1, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution and the Pennsylvania History Code, 37 Pa. Cons. Stat. Section 500 *et seq.* (1988) is the primary state legislation. These laws include consideration of the project's potential effects on both historic and archaeological resources.

**Archaeological Resources**

There is a high probability that archaeological resources are located in the project area. In our opinion, your acquisition of this property will have no effect on such resources. However, prior to any development or ground disturbing activities, a Phase I archaeological survey of the project area should be conducted. If significant archaeological resources are identified, an appropriate avoidance or mitigation plan will need to be developed. Guidelines and instructions for conducting Phase I surveys are available on our web site <http://www.phmc.pa.gov/Preservation/About/Documents/SHPO-Guidelines-Archaeological-Investigation.pdf>

**Above Ground Resources**

Based on our files and the information provided, it is our opinion that there are no above ground historic properties present. Should new information be brought to your attention regarding historic properties located within the area of potential effect, please notify the PA SHPO at (717) 783-8947 for reconsideration of the project.

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JOHN LAWRENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
WEST CHESTER, PA

Page 2  
April 17, 2018  
ER No. 2018-1211-029-A

If you need further information in this matter, please consult Doug McLearen at [dmclearen@pa.gov](mailto:dmclearen@pa.gov) or (717) 772-0925.

Sincerely,



Douglas C. McLearen, Chief  
Division of Environmental Review

DCM/tmw

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2024 FEB -5 PM 3: 07

JOHN LAWRENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
1017 GOLFVIEW BLVD  
TALLAHASSEE, FL 32304

## APPENDIX J Tribal Coordination



## United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

8A2 (PWR-PPR)  
Grant 42-00580 et al

Chester Brooks, Chief  
Delaware Tribe of Indians  
5100 Tuxedo Boulevard  
Bartlesville, OK 74006

Dear Chief Brooks:

RE: LWCF conversion replacement addition to White Clay Creek Preserve, Chester County, PA

The National Park Service (NPS) is responsible for administering the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Assistance Program (LWCF) providing matching grants to states and, through states, to local governments and tribes for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. When accepting LWCF funds from NPS, applicants commit to managing funded areas for recreation use in perpetuity. A conversion of perpetual grant related responsibilities from one site to another can only occur if NPS agrees the sites are equivalent and eligible under program requirements. NPS has no ongoing management authority or ownership in these recreation areas.

NPS is writing to invite you to participate in consultation on an undertaking in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and as set forth in the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation rules, 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2). NPS is considering an upcoming undertaking for which we believe you may have special expertise that could help NPS address the potential for impacts to historic properties.

Your input would be especially helpful for reviewing the proposed area of potential effect (APE) and providing any suggested revisions. It would also be helpful if you can share information about historic properties within the APE, and whether you recommend survey work, monitoring, or other investigation be completed as part of our review.

The NPS undertaking being reviewed is to approve a grant amendment that would convert administrative responsibilities from portions of parks currently subject to LWCF requirements to the Strawbridge property, which will become part of White Clay Creek Preserve. The NPS undertaking is an administrative action to 1) agree to the equivalency of the two properties and amend the relevant contracts; or 2) request an alternative replacement park be provided. NPS would require that this property be open to the public for outdoor recreation use. The property is already developed with a trail, and will be managed for preservation of existing natural resources. Therefore, in addition to the administrative action of adjusting grant agreement requirements, NPS has concluded this undertaking also includes evaluating the potential impacts associated with acquiring this new parcel for public recreation purposes.



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The conversion includes concurrent actions that are subject to state law, but are not part of the NPS undertaking because no NPS approval is required, nor is any funding being provided. These actions will result in a series of small road expansions, well pads, or temporary impacts in excess of 180 days on properties primarily owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and managed by the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. They will be responsible for ensuring that they comply with all state cultural resource laws when processing those concurrent actions.

The enclosed package includes maps showing the location of this undertaking, and the proposed direct and indirect APE. If you are interested in consulting on this project, please contact the address below within 30 days of receiving this documentation.

Heather Ramsay, Program Officer  
National Park Service  
909 First Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

heather\_ramsay@nps.gov  
206-220-4123

Alternatively, I can be reached at Joel\_Lynch@nps.gov or 202-354-6905.

Sincerely,



Joel Lynch  
Chief, State and Local Assistance Programs Division

Enclosure (1)

cc: Susan Bacher, East Coast Preservation Representative  
Delaware Tribe of Indians  
P.O. Box 64  
Pocono Lake, PA18347

Ashley D. Rebert, Chief, Land Conservation & Stewardship Section  
Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources  
Bureau of Recreation and Conservation  
Community Parks and Conservation Division  
400 Market Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Harrisburg, PA 17101-2301



## United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

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2021 FEB - 5 PM 3: 08

LAWRENCE  
CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
101 N. 3RD AVE. PA

IN REPLY REFER TO

8A2 (PWR-PPR)  
Grant 42-00580 et al

Deborah Dotson, President  
Delaware Nation, Oklahoma  
PO Box 825  
Anadarko, OK 73005

Dear President Dotson:

RE: LWCF conversion replacement addition to White Clay Creek Preserve, Chester County, PA

The National Park Service (NPS) is responsible for administering the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Assistance Program (LWCF) providing matching grants to states and, through states, to local governments and tribes for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. When accepting LWCF funds from NPS, applicants commit to managing funded areas for recreation use in perpetuity. A conversion of perpetual grant related responsibilities from one site to another can only occur if NPS agrees the sites are equivalent and eligible under program requirements. NPS has no ongoing management authority or ownership in these recreation areas.

NPS is writing to invite you to participate in consultation on an undertaking in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and as set forth in the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation rules, 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2). NPS is considering an upcoming undertaking for which we believe you may have special expertise that could help NPS address the potential for impacts to historic properties.

Your input would be especially helpful for reviewing the proposed area of potential effect (APE) and providing any suggested revisions. It would also be helpful if you can share information about historic properties within the APE, and whether you recommend survey work, monitoring, or other investigation be completed as part of our review.

The NPS undertaking being reviewed is to approve a grant amendment that would convert administrative responsibilities from portions of parks currently subject to LWCF requirements to the Strawbridge property, which will become part of White Clay Creek Preserve. The NPS undertaking is an administrative action to 1) agree to the equivalency of the two properties and amend the relevant contracts; or 2) request an alternative replacement park be provided. NPS would require that this property be open to the public for outdoor recreation use. The property is already developed with a trail, and will be managed for preservation of existing natural resources. Therefore, in addition to the administrative action of adjusting grant agreement requirements, NPS has concluded this undertaking also includes evaluating the potential impacts associated with acquiring this new parcel for public recreation purposes.

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2024 FEB 15 PM 3:08  
JOHN J. WISSE  
STATE POLICE  
DISTRICT 1  
VEHICLE

The conversion includes concurrent actions that are subject to state law, but are not part of the NPS undertaking because no NPS approval is required, nor is any funding being provided. These actions will result in a series of small road expansions, well pads, or temporary impacts in excess of 180 days on properties primarily owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and managed by the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. They will be responsible for ensuring that they comply with all state cultural resource laws when processing those concurrent actions.

The enclosed package includes maps showing the location of this undertaking, and the proposed direct and indirect APE. If you are interested in consulting on this project, please contact the address below within 30 days of receiving this documentation.

Heather Ramsay, Program Officer  
National Park Service  
909 First Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

heather\_ramsay@nps.gov  
206-220-4123

Alternatively, I can be reached at Joel\_Lynch@nps.gov or 202-354-6905.

Sincerely,



Joel Lynch  
Chief, State and Local Assistance Programs Division

Enclosure (1)

cc: Kimberly Penrod, Director of Cultural Resources & Section 106  
Delaware Nation, Oklahoma  
PO Box 825  
Anadarko, OK 73005

Ashley D. Rebert, Chief, Land Conservation & Stewardship Section  
Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources  
Bureau of Recreation and Conservation  
Community Parks and Conservation Division  
400 Market Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Harrisburg, PA 17101-2301

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From: Kimberly Penrod <[kpenrod@delawarenation.com](mailto:kpenrod@delawarenation.com)>

Date: Tue, Nov 6, 2018 at 6:12 AM

Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: White Clay Creek Preserve, Chester County, Pennsylvania

To: [heather\\_ramsay@nps.gov](mailto:heather_ramsay@nps.gov) <[heather\\_ramsay@nps.gov](mailto:heather_ramsay@nps.gov)>

2024 FEB -5 PM 3:08

SENATE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
HARRISBURG, PA

Heather,

The protection of our tribal cultural resources and tribal trust resources will take all of us working together.

We look forward to working with you and your agency.

With the information you have submitted we can concur at present with this proposed plan.

Our main concerns at the Delaware Nation on these types of projects are as follows:

1. Keeping a 50-100 ft (at least) area of protection around known sites.
2. Maintaining the buffer area and not allowing heavy equipment to impact these areas. Compression is an issue of concern for us. Be mindful of material staging/storage areas.
3. Protection of indigenous plants and/or re-introduction of the indigenous plants to the area is important to the Delaware Nation. Many of these are considered Traditional Cultural Properties for our people.
4. And if something is found, halting all work, contacting us within 48 hours and when work resumes discussion of a monitor if needed.

As with any new project, we never know what may come to light until work begins.

The Delaware Nation asks that you keep us up to date on the progress of this project and if any discoveries arise please contact us immediately.

Our department is trying to go as paper free as possible. If it is at all feasible for your office to send email correspondence we would greatly appreciate.

If you need anything additional from me please do not hesitate to contact me.



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*Respectfully,*

JOHN LAWRENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
1000 WILSON

*Kim Penrod*

*Delaware Nation*

*Director, Historic Preservation*

*31064 State Highway 281*

*PO Box 825*

*Anadarko, OK 73005*

*(405)-247-2448 Ext. 1403 Office*

*(405)-924-9485 Cell*

*[kpenrod@delawarenation.com](mailto:kpenrod@delawarenation.com)*

*Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot, nothing is going to get better. It's not. ~Dr. Seuss*

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE:

This e-mail (including attachments) may be privileged and is confidential information covered by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act 18 U.S.C. 2510-2521 and any other applicable law, and is intended only for the use of the individual or entity named herein. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible to deliver it to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any retention, dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. Although this e-mail and any attachments are believed to be free of any virus or other defect that might affect any computer system in to which it is received and opened, it is the responsibility of the recipient to ensure that it is virus free and no responsibility is accepted by Delaware Nation or the author hereof in any way from its use. If you have received this communication in error, please immediately notify us by return e-mail. Thank you.

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JOHN LAWRENCE  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
UNION DEPOT, PA

## APPENDIX K Environmental Justice Analysis

