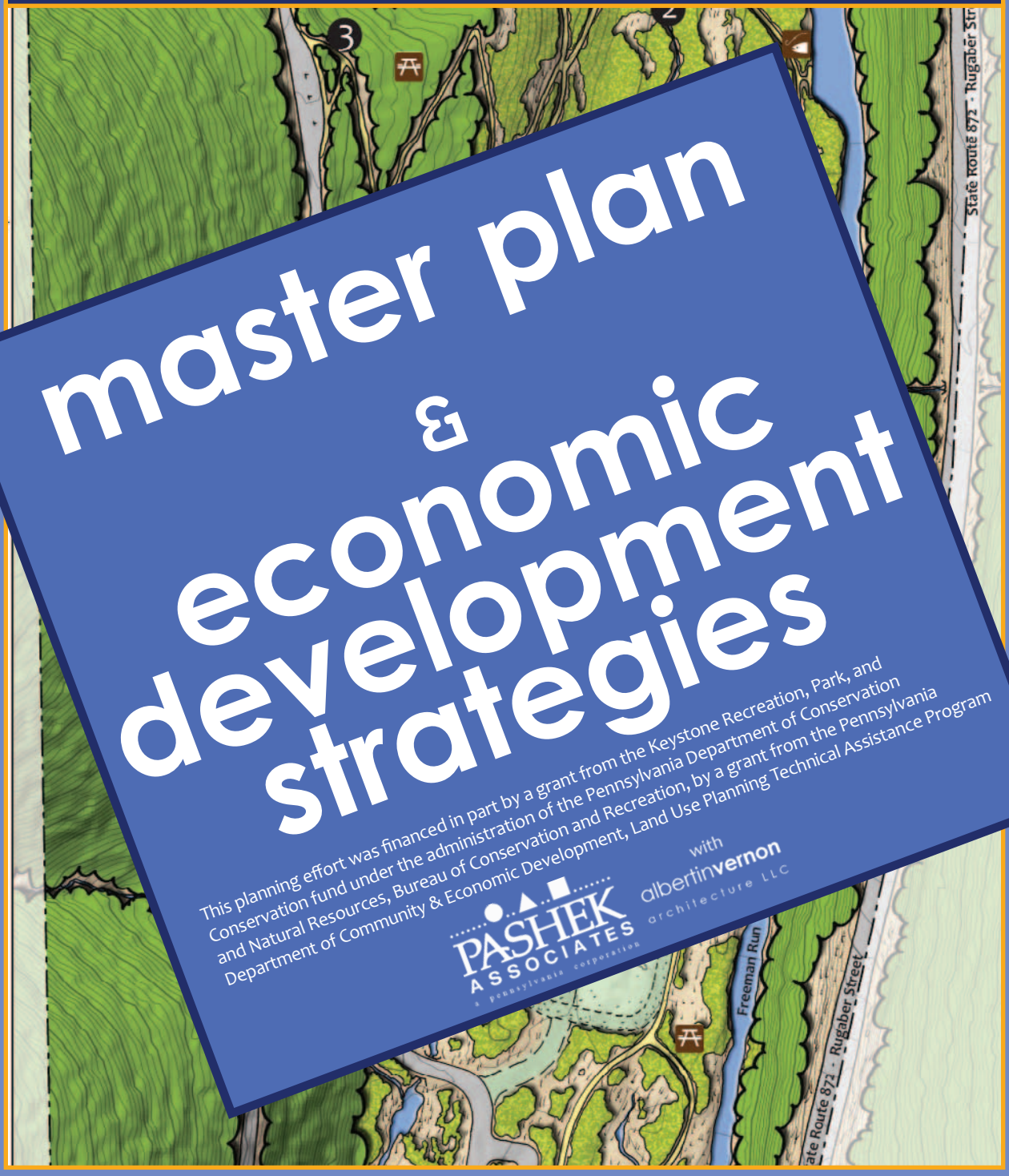
Have you heard . . .

THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN

. . . the whole dam story?



master plan & economic development strategies

This planning effort was financed in part by a grant from the Keystone Recreation, Park, and Conservation fund under the administration of the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Conservation and Recreation, by a grant from the Pennsylvania Department of Community & Economic Development, Land Use Planning Technical Assistance Program

PASHEK ASSOCIATES a pennsylvania corporation

with albertinvernon architecture LLC

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the dam park at austin

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the dam park at austin

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Background

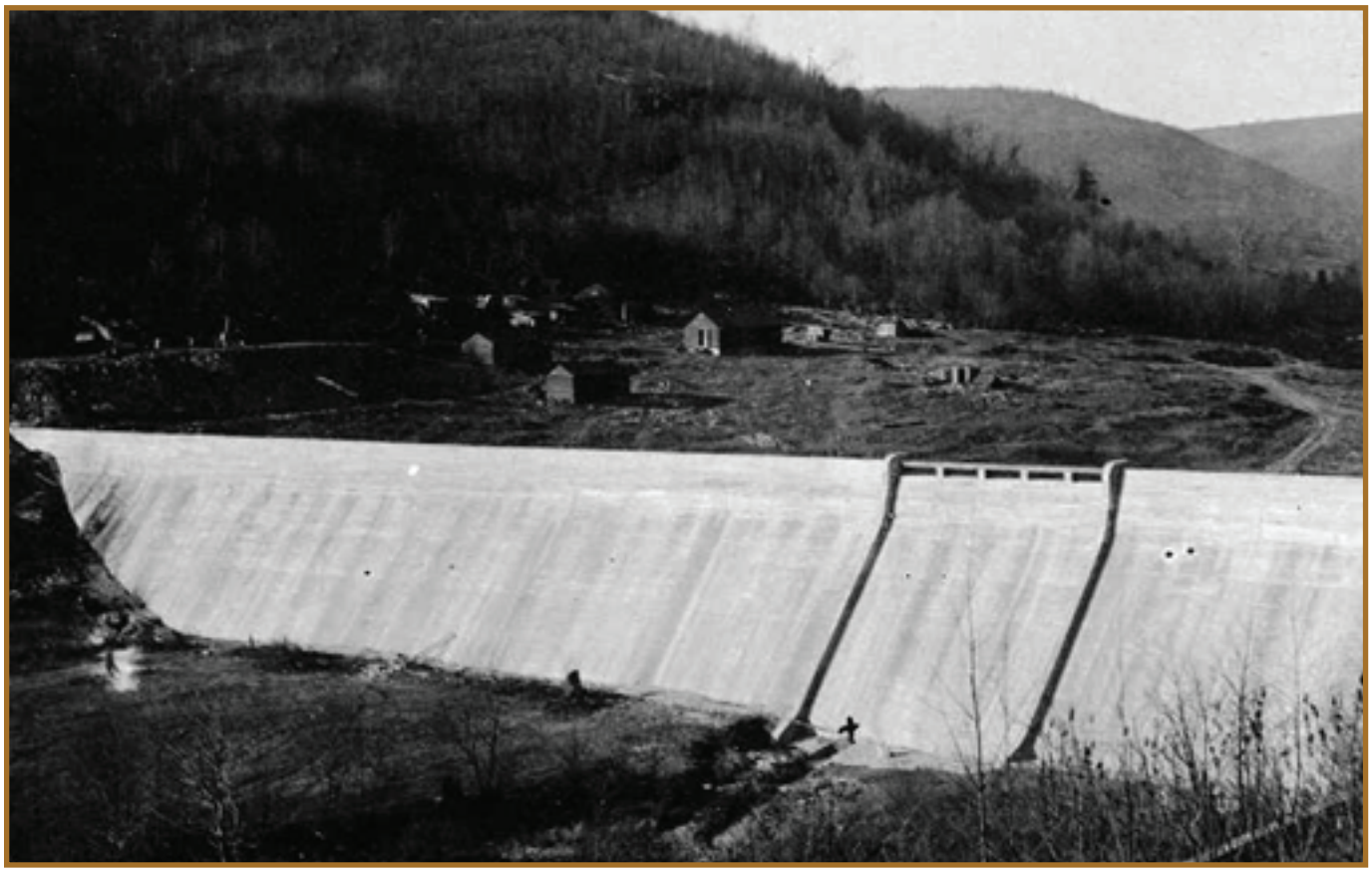
Introduction

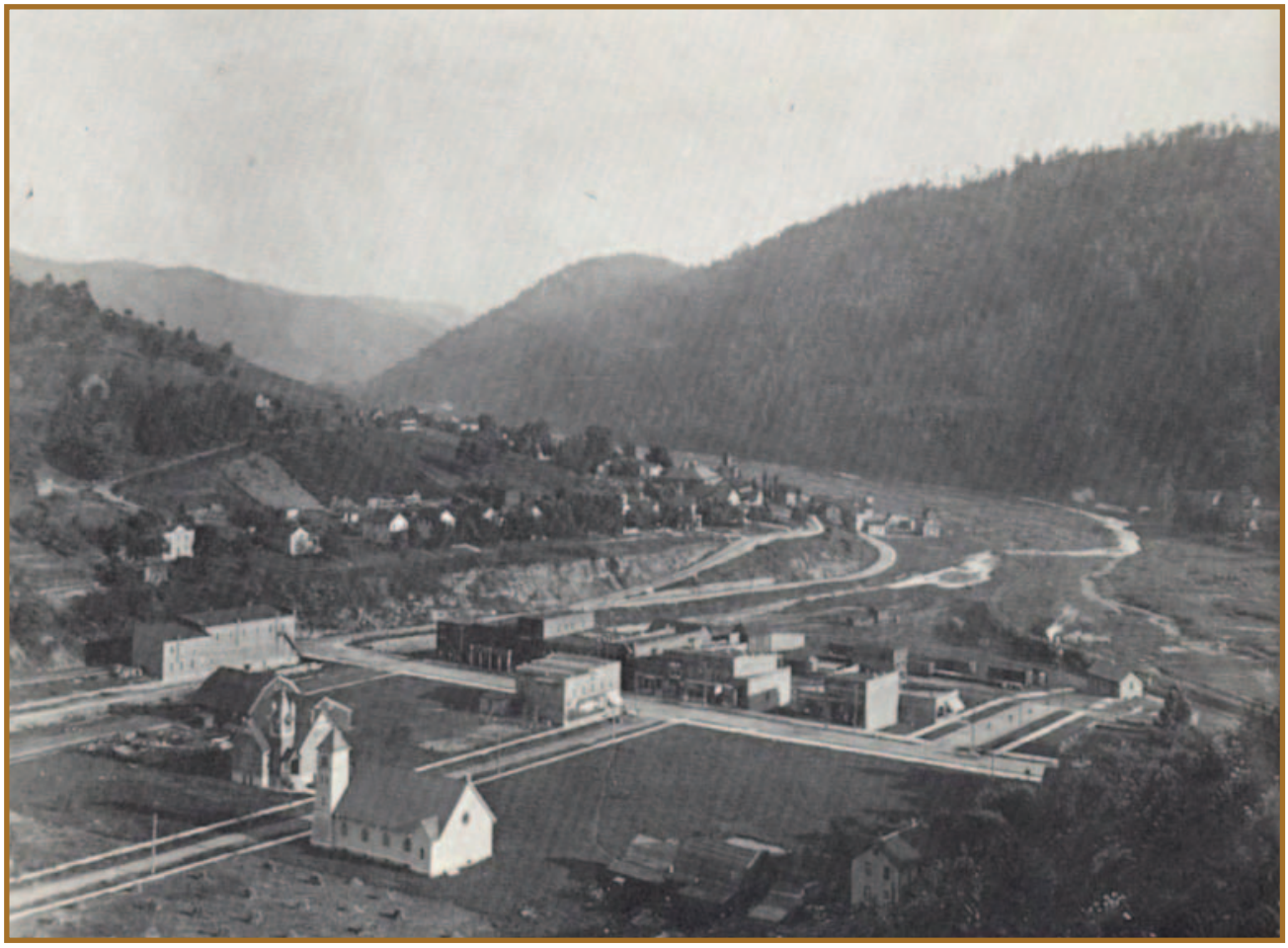
This master plan will provide the Austin Dam Memorial Association with a framework for making decisions related to improving the Austin Dam Memorial Park, and with economic development and marketing strategies to establish Austin Borough as a destination within the PA Wilds, Lumber Heritage Region, and Pennsylvania Route 6 Tourist initiatives.

The master planning process includes analyzing natural features such as topography, hydrology, soils, and vegetation, as well as an evaluation of the existing facilities & activity areas, and an understanding of the site's role in the history of Austin Borough, and the lumber industry of the late 1900th and early 20th centuries.

Community Background

Austin Borough, a small community of just under 700 people holds its own place in history for its role in the lumber industry and for the infamous collapse of the Austin Dam, the second worst flood disaster in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.





Austin, PA Post Flood – circa 1914

The Austin Flood Remembered

By Sandra Downs, Tribune-Review, March 1, 1998

Source: www.triblive.com/focus/austin.html

Austin, a quiet town in Potter County between St. Marys and Coudersport, holds the distinction of having survived the second-worst flood disaster in Pennsylvania's history. On Sept. 30, 1911, at 2:29 in the afternoon, the Bayless Dam burst. The floodwaters engulfed the town of 2,000 inhabitants, leaving 78 dead and a mass of wreckage in its wake. While the devastation caused by the Johnstown Flood is remembered through films, memorials and museums, the tragedy at Austin faded into obscurity.

Named for early pioneer Edward Austin, the town of Austin developed along Freeman Run, serving the thriving lumber industry. In 1881, a tannery employed immigrant workers - known as woodhicks or "hicks" - who lived harsh lives in makeshift camps in the woods. The hicks cut and stripped bark from hemlock trees to produce a liquor used in the tanning process.

When the men came to town, they expected a good time. Being a town of many men and few women, Austin had a seedy feel. Workers hung out in bars called "Pig's Ears," where fights broke out incessantly, and frontier justice prevailed. Gambling, whiskey and women were the order of the day. On the hill north of town above Freeman Run, Miss Cora Brooks ran a "house of ill repute."

As the old growth trees were lumbered out, the economy suffered a decline. In 1900, Sen. Frank Baldwin persuaded George Bayless to build a paper mill upstream from Austin. Several county commissioners were later indicted for illegally lowering tax assessments to lure Bayless to Austin. Nevertheless, Bayless built his large pulp mill, employing 200 workers when it opened. Because of the seasonal water shortages along Freeman Run, Bayless hired civil engineer T. Chalkey Hatton to design a dam to impound 275 million gallons of water. The dam was a major engineering feat for its time. Made of concrete and reinforced steel, it was 534 feet long and 50 feet high.

Hatton made numerous design recommendations that Bayless chose to ignore or to find "a cheaper method." The dam was built on sandstone, but the foundation only extended four feet deep. If Bayless followed the engineer's plan, construction workers would have discovered layers of weak shale below the sandstone. Even before the dam was first filled, visible cracks appeared. Naysayers feared that Bayless had rushed the construction job. Perhaps each layer of cement hadn't dried fully before the next layer was added. Did Bayless use proper reinforcing steel rods? Or had the workers been careless?

An unexpected mid-winter thaw tested the Bayless Dam's strength. In late January 1910, the dam visibly bowed more than 36 feet under the force of the spring melt. Water filled the dam overflow, and a slice of the bank slid down. Water "in large quantities" rose like a spring downstream more than 15 feet from the foot of the dam, indicating that water was seeping under the entire structure through the base rock. To relieve the pressure on the dam, Bayless used dynamite to blast a section away. Despite Hatton's recommendations, no valve had been installed to release the pressure, just a stopper. Dynamite was used to blast the stopper away as well.

While the people of Austin worried the dam might break, most thought the dam was a good thing. After all, it had brought

jobs to the region. Willie Nelson, Potter County Registrar and Recorder and Austin's grocer on Main Street, voiced his opinion in the local press that Bayless had cut corners on construction, and the town was at risk. On a daily basis, Nelson visited the dam to check on the cracks.

Sept. 30, 1911 ushered in the Potter County primary election. Early in the morning, two false fire alarms rattled the town. The Saturday shopping crowd descended on town as men gathered to vote for their new county commissioners.

From her home on the hillside above, Cora Brooks heard the dam shudder and crack. She stared in horror as millions of gallons of water twisted and tumbled the concrete. Worse yet, the water carried the remains of an upstream log dam and a mass of floating pulpwood - more than 20,000 cord feet - wiping out everything in its path.

Thinking quickly, Brooks called phone operator Lena Binckley to warn the town. Binckley and her fellow operator Kathleen Lyons ran through the streets screaming to onlookers: "the dam has broken!" Meanwhile, the pulp mill sounded the alarm - eight short hoots and a long blast. The water and mass of logs tore through the mill, drowning some workers and crushing others. Mary Blaitz, a bookkeeper, was trapped under a giant pulp-grinding stone that washed into her office. She cried to her fleeing co-workers for help. "Get an ax and cut my leg off!" No man would volunteer. "I was in awful pain, and nothing could be worse torture."

Finally, a "large Polish fellow" obliged, and carried her to the hospital, where she regained consciousness and recuperated successfully.

In Austin, those who heard the alarms fled quickly to higher ground. The raging stream gushed down into the town, tearing the fronts off of some houses and upending others. "From where I stood," said Binckley, "the wall of water seemed 50 feet high. Above it rose a great cloud of spray, in which houses seemed to toss, bumping against one other, spinning and turning as they fell to pieces." Bayliss watchman W.D. Robertson was on a third story balcony when the flood hit. "Houses were tossing about like corks. I was horror-stricken, unable to make a move to save myself. The entire building lurched forward, then collapsed. I fell two stories. Somehow I came bobbing up to the top of the twisting, gurgling mass and grabbed the branches of a tree as it shot past me. I was rescued while clinging to the tree."

The cattle fence downstream from Austin cost the lives of many who found themselves or their clothing entangled in it. Joseph McKinney, another Bayless employee, couldn't get over the fence. He threw his young child over it to safety, then was pulled under by the water. An immigrant woman caught her dress in the fence, and passed a small child over to waiting hands. She, too, was swept under.

The sudden nature of the flood left the survivors dazed and confused as to how many of their neighbors had died. In fact, the hospital reported few injuries. Most of the victims died quickly. That night, the news was sent to the outside world. By morning, the Harrisburg Telegraph reported 200 dead. The count swelled to 500 in the Evening Telegraph, in New York City. As news spread outward like ripples in a pond, the body count increased. The Sunday edition of the San Francisco Examiner claimed 1,000 victims at Austin. Monday morning's London Times had a front page story recounting the deaths of 2,000 Pennsylvania flood victims. It would take weeks before the true death toll could be clarified.

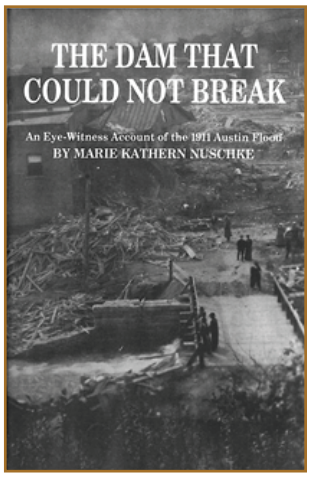
Newsreels relayed the heart-wrenching aftermath of the flood. Nearly a thousand relief workers flocked to Austin. They faced a horrific task. A sea of mud stretched across the valley, punctuated by billowing clouds of white smoke. Fires, fed by broken gas lines, tore through the remains of the town. Locomotives at the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad shops lay strewn "like so many cheese boxes." Twisted hulks of buildings mingled with piles of burning lumber and corpses. Children burrowed into the debris piles that were once their homes, searching for their parent's bodies. According to one relief worker, "the odor of burning flesh ... often turned strong men into less than they wanted to be."

Appeals for state disaster assistance were denied. The Bayless Pulp Mill and other businesses in Austin incurred over $6 million dollars in damage. The state's refusal to help the flood victims provoked the outrage of Senator Baldwin, whose sister Grace and their elderly parents perished in the flood. "One cannot defend property rights at the expense of human rights," said Baldwin. The Methodist minister, Reverend Harter, traveled with his family to Altoona to seek aid for families in Austin. Meanwhile, offers to adopt orphaned children poured in from around the world.

For some, the flood was the last straw in a long line of disasters in Austin. Floods and fires had ravaged the town many times before, but never so terribly as this one. Many families moved out. Others persevered and rebuilt the town. Bayliss offered to rebuild the pulp mill and dam in return for pledges from the townspeople that they would not sue him for damages. Ironically, the new mill went up in flames in 1933, and the second dam broke - with much less serious harm done - in 1942.

Brought to trial for prostitution, Cora Brooks pleaded for the mercy of the court. The judge dismissed the case after flood survivors testified on her behalf. "In a time of crisis," the judge declared, "Cora Brooks proved she was not only human, but humane."
There was never a public trial to place responsibility for the failure of the dam. Designer Hatton fought Bayless in the public press. Ultimately, Hatton felt distraught over the tragedy. "Let the young engineer look to my misfortune," he wrote. Editorializing about the "The Lesson of Austin," The Saturday Globe of Utica, N.Y., concluded "... if the frightful fate visited upon Austin results in greater engineering and construction care in the case of the many great dams that are now being built and which are designed to hold back tremendous volumes of water, the sacrifice, needless and probably criminal as it was, will not have been in vain."

Indeed, the Austin disaster prompted the Pennsylvania legislature to pass a dam inspection law which had been stalled by political maneuvering in the wake of the Johnstown flood. Public Law 555 - The Water Obstructions Act of 1913 - was the first dam safety law in the United States. In 1914, the state undertook a massive effort to inspect all existing dams so the tragedy at Austin would not be repeated. With little more note than a Pennsylvania roadside historic marker, the twisted remains of the concrete dam still stand in Freeman Run along Pa. Route 872. Today, only 600 people live in Austin, and its school district is the smallest in Pennsylvania.



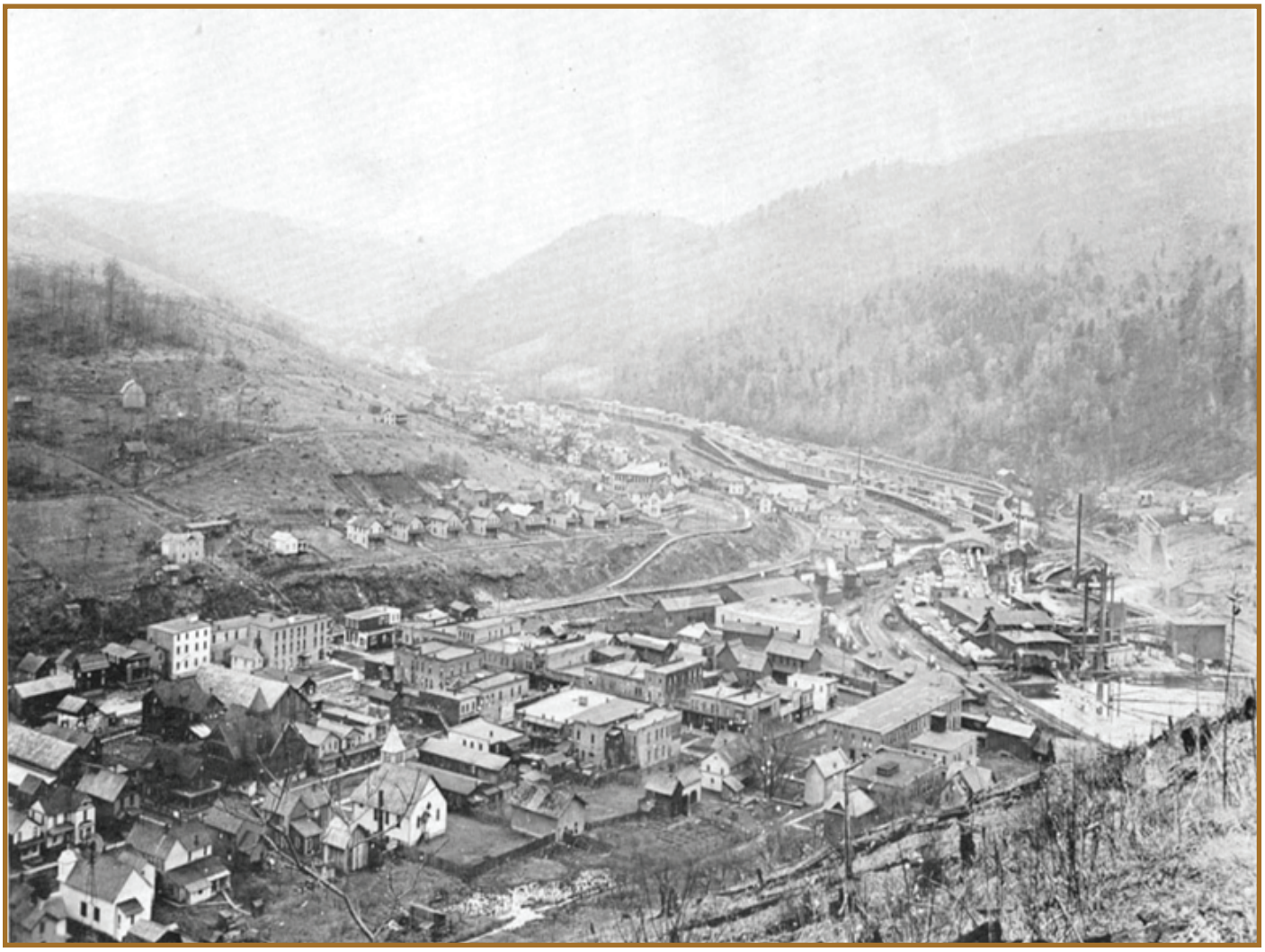
A detailed eye witness account of the flood, "The Dam that Could Not Break" was written by Marie Kathern Nuschke. The book is well written and is excellent in documenting the events leading up to and through the flood.

Railroad History

During the latter half on the nineteenth century, Frank Henry Goodyear of Groton, New York built a corporate empire consisting of sawmills, coal mines, and a railroad linking the Great Lakes with the forests and mines of Pennsylvania. In 1872, Goodyear moved to Buffalo, New York to start a coal and lumber business, building his first mills around the Port Allegany area. Due to the expansion of his business, Goodyear began logging in the Freeman Run area of north central Pennsylvania. Since the existing the Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia Railroad was located too far away to service his logging operations, Goodyear decided to charter his own line, the Sinnemahoning Valley Railroad, on May 9, 1885.

The Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Company was formed in 1893 as a result of the merger of the Sinnemahoning Valley Railroad, the Susquehanna Railroad, the Cherry Springs Railroad, the Cross Fork Railroad, and the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroads. The Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad extended sixty-two miles from Keating Summit to Galeton and was served by a Baldwin 2-8-0 locomotive. Upon reorganization, Frank Goodyear stepped down as president of the railroad and assumed the positions of first vice president and chairman of the board. Goodyear's brother, Charles, became second vice president and general manager of the railroad, while Marlin Olmstead became president.

During the years 1900-1907, the railroad doubled in size as its main business shifted from hauling lumber to hauling coal and coke. In 1901, the Buffalo and Susquehanna Coal and Coke Company was organized to mine coal and coke in Pennsylvania. In order to get the coal and coke north to Buffalo, the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railway Company was incorporated in 1902. In July 1907, the new Buffalo and Susquehanna Railway Company leased the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad line for 999 years. Although coal was the foundation of the railroad, the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railway also began to carry a considerable volume of passenger traffic, advertising its Grand Scenic Route as a popular Sunday excursion.



Austin, PA – circa 1906

The Railway experienced difficulties in the early 1900s when a major customer, the Buffalo and Susquehanna Iron Company, was taken over by the Rogers-Brown Iron Company. The railroad also overextended itself financially, running up substantial debts. When the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railway defaulted on the interest due on its debts in 1910, both the Railway and the Railroad went into receivership. The Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad was the only property worth salvaging of the two. Reorganized in 1914, the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Corporation continued to operate as a coal carrier until the coal mines it served closed in 1925. In 1932, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad acquired the Buffalo and Susquehanna and continued to operate passenger service over the line until 1949.

Source: www.phmc.state.pa.us/Bah/DAM/mg/mg457.htm

Lumber History

To further understand the cultural and historical context of the area, it is important to have an understanding of the logging industry at the turn of the century, when Austin was in its heyday.

The lumber industry began in colonial days. With the industrial revolution, demand soared as the United States developed during the 19th century, and new industrial technology provided the means to supply it. Railroads promoted industrialism in the Northeast and expansion in the West, both of which created a demand for lumber. Meanwhile, the steam engine freed sawmills from their dependence on flowing water and allowed them to operate throughout the year. The high-speed circular saw and the band saw provided a continuous cutting action that improved the output and quality of lumber. Mechanized planers, which smoothed rough lumber, also increased production.

Large-scale logging began in New England, where Maine led lumber production during the early 19th century. Typically, timber companies purchased land with the intention of cutting only the best trees or a single species. The logging debris, or slash, generated from a harvest often fueled wildfires that destroyed farms and villages. Loggers systematically cut their way from New England down through the Appalachian states and across the Great Lake states. Logging reached its peak in the South and rapidly expanded in the far West during the latter part of the 19th century.

The lumber industry still relied heavily on water for transportation of logs, and settlements developed, concentrated along rivers and ports. While loggers cleared forests that eventually became farmland, sawmills provided the building materials for businesses and homes. Several large cities, such as Chicago, Minneapolis, and Seattle, grew up around the sawmill and lumber marketing industries.

Loggers in the 19th century lived in camps throughout the year. They labored all day, endured extreme weather, and worked under life-threatening conditions. The river drives, in which loggers walked the rolling logs as they floated downstream to the sawmills, were particularly dangerous.

Large-scale logging of the nation's forests, without concern for the future, continued into the 20th century. By then, most of the original old-growth stands of trees had been cut. However, conservation of forests was bolstered when the federal government established the Division of Forestry in 1885 and authorized forest reserves in 1897. Some industry leaders realized as well that the once "endless" supply of big timber would soon disappear and in the 1920s began to purchase land to grow timber for the future.

The Freeman Run Valley of Potter County was settled in 1856, and between 1880 and 1890, industry came to the Valley. The industrialization of the Freeman Run Valley is well documented in Marie Kathern Nuschke's book "Industry Comes to Freeman Run".

Lumber Terminology

From the mid 19th century through the early 20th century, the lumber industry was booming throughout New England and the Great Lake States. With the industry came terminology specific to the industry. We recommend these terms be considered as potential names for features being recommended in this study.

Alligator
Babe
Ball-hammer
Banick
Barber-chair
barker
Barn-boss
Bean-hole
Bell-ox
Belly-robber
Big-wheels
Bindle
Birl
Blind-punk
board feet
Bohunk
Boiler
Boiling-up
Bolt
boom
Boomage
Boomer
Boot-jack
Break out
Broad-ax
Brush a road
Brush-snow-fence
Bubble-cuffer
Bucking-board
Bull
Bull-cook
Bull-of-the woods
Bull-skinner
Bunching
Bunk
Bunko
Bush a road
Butt
By-the-piece
Calking-iron
Calks
Camp-inspector
Camp-robber
Cant-dog
Canthook
Catamaran
Center-jam
Chickadee
Chore-boy
Come-and-get-it
Corduroy road
Crib
Crib logs
Crown-fire
Cruise
Cut
Cut-away-dam
Daylight-in-the-swamp
Deacon-seat
Dead-head
Dog
Double-bitted-ax
Dray
Dray-day
Dray-road
Drive
Dry sloop
due bill
Duffle
Dugout
Fender-boom
Fish
Flume
Frisked
Frog
Gandy-dancer
Gangway
Give-her-snoose
Grading-crew
Ground-loader
Grub-stake
Hand holt
Hand-pike
Handy-rod
Hang-up
Hard-wood
Hardtack-outfit
Hoot-nanny
Hot-pond
Ice-guards
Jack-pot
Job-shark
Jobber's-sun
Jumper
Kill-dad
Knot-bumper
Lock-down
Log jam
Log-drive
logging in Wisconsin
logmark
Lumberjack
Lumberjacks' nicknames
Lumberman
Lunch
Mackinaw
Make her out
Man-catcher
Muzzle-loaders
Nose-bag
Over-run
Packing-the-rigging
Packs
Pearl-diver
peavey
Peavey
Pigsear
Pie-fork
Pike-pole
Pokelogan
Pole-ax
Poor-box
Prize-logs
Punk
Reefer
Rick
River drive
river pigs
Road gang
road monkey
round forty
Route
Rutter
Sacker
Sampson
Sawyer
Scale-rule
scaler
Scandihoovian-dynamite
Scissor-bill
Screech-cat
Selective logging
Shake
Shoeing-tree
Side-jam
Skid
Skid-grease
Skid-road
Slash
Sleigh
Sluice-gate
Snag
Snake-room
Snib
Snoose
Snorting -pole
Snow a road
Snubber
Soft-wood
Solid-jam
Sorting-jack
Spill-way
split roof (architectur
logging)
Spoon
Spring-break-up
Sprinkler
Stag trousers
stumpage
Swamp
swamper
Sweeper
Swing-dingle
top-loader
Tow-head
Tow-team
Travois
Trip-boom
Trough-roof
Turn
Wanagan
Whiffletree-neckyoke
Whiskey-jack
Widow-maker
Wind-fall
Wing-dam
Wing-ding
Wing-jam
Witness-tree
Wood Hick
You-know

Source: www.wisconsinhistory.org/dictionary/index.asp?action=view&term_id=9504&search_term=logging.

Demographic Analysis

Austin Borough and Keating Township are located in the southwest corner of Potter County, Pennsylvania. The Park is located in Keating Township less than a mile from the Borough line. The area is about 15 miles south of Coudersport and about 20 miles south of the New York State border.

According to the 2010 US Census Data, Austin Borough and Keating Township have a combined population of 874 residents in 677 households. Ninety nine percent of the residents are Caucasian.

2010 U.S. Census Bureau

Municipality	*Population*	*Households*	*Area in Square Miles*
Austin Borough	562	277	4
Keating Township	312	156	41.4
Total	874	677	45.4
Potter County	17,457	7,227	1,081

The population distribution of the Borough indicates 26.5% under the age of 18, and 14.4% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 38.8 years.

U.S. Census Bureau

	Austin	Potter County	Pennsylvania
2000 Population	623	18,080	12,281,054
% Inc/Dec 1990 to 2000	9.50%	8.10%	3.30%
% Under Age 18	31.00%	26.00%	24.00%
% age 65 and over	13.00%	17.00%	16.00%
Median Household Income	$28,846	$32,253	$40,106
2010 Population	562	17,457	12,702,379
% Inc/Dec 2000 to 2010	-9.79%	-3.45%	3.43%
% Under Age 18	25.6%	20%	22%
% age 65 and over	14.40%	22.00%	15.40%
Median Household Income	not avail.	not avail.	not avail.

In the township, the population is distributed a little differently with 12.8% under the age of 18 and 31.5% 65 years of age or older. The median age in the township was 56.4 years.

The Borough and Township are a part of the Austin Area School District that also includes Portage, Sylvania, and Wharton Townships. The district operates Austin High School (7th-12th) and Austin Elementary School (K-6th) in a single building in Austin. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Education, total enrollment K-12 is 181 students.

Conclusions from Demographic Data:

- Due to the small population base in the two municipalities (874 residents), the park will need to draw from the greater region to be successful.
- The lower median family income (less than both the county and the state) also indicates the need to draw visitors from a larger area than just the local municipalities. Families with smaller incomes tend to have less discretionary monies to spend on leisure activities.
- The park is intended to become a regional attraction that will produce some of its own revenue and even promote the local economy. This philosophy is certainly well advised based on the small local population.

Regional Tourism Efforts

Pennsylvania Wilds

According to the Pennsylvania Wilds (PA Wilds) website, "The PA Wilds is a 12-county region in north central Pennsylvania that offers tremendous outdoor experiences, some of the best in the nation, with 29 state parks, 50 state game lands, abundant wildlife and hundreds of miles of land and water trails. The amount of public land in the region — more than 2 million acres — is comparable to Yellowstone. The region is home to the largest elk herd east of the Mississippi, and some of the darkest skies in the country. It is a unique place in America.

The PA Wilds is also a region surrounded by major tourism markets. More than 50 million people live within a day's drive of the Pennsylvania Wilds — making it an attractive place to hunt, bike, hike, camp, fish, canoe and more. Nature draws many to the area, but visitors also love the charm of the region's small towns.

In 2003, the state launched the PA Wilds initiative. The idea was to market the region to tourists while simultaneously helping local communities capitalize on the benefits and deal with the challenges of increased visitation. Stewardship of the region's remarkable natural resources is an important underlying message of the initiative."

U.S. Route 6 Heritage Corridor

The US Route 6 (Route 6) travels across the United States from Cape Cod, MA to Long Beach CA. Its path leads directly through Potter County and just a few miles north of the Borough of Austin. In recent years, the Pennsylvania Route 6 Tourist Association has begun the process of evaluating opportunities to use the corridors as a conduit for enhancing economic development and quality of life in communities along the corridor. Since the writing of the Route 6 Action Plan, Pennsylvania Governor Edward Rendell named Route 6 in Pennsylvania as a State Heritage Corridor under the PA Heritage Areas Program of the PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

Lumber Heritage Region

The Lumber Heritage Region (LHR) is one of the 12 Pennsylvania Heritage Areas across the Commonwealth. The LHR encompasses all or part of fifteen counties of north central Pennsylvania, including Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Tioga, and Warren Counties. The Lumber Heritage Region is an area of the state with a distinctive history based on its forest resources and the timber industry.

Existing Local Recreation Facilities

One of the basic needs of any community is for adequate recreational facilities appropriately located for citizen use. Facilities are often provided by municipalities, school districts, counties, states, private businesses, and non-profit organizations.

The park system in and around Austin is very different than many communities across Pennsylvania. Many Pennsylvania communities have their own community park that is supplemented by smaller playgrounds or parks. Local schools extend the parks system by providing additional playground and sports facilities with large natural resource-based parks supplementing the local system.
In the Austin area, state parks and forests serve as the primary park facilities for local residents.
The Austin Dam Memorial Park, while a local park, has very limited facilities and serves as a more of a cultural, historic, and special events facility than as a typical community park.

The Austin School District, located at 138 Costello Drive in Austin, is the only local facility to provide facilities for recreational sports. The site has three baseball fields, two basketball courts, and a playground.

Sinnemahoning State Park - Located on First Fork Sinnemahoning Creek, this park has pleasing views of the surrounding mountains and deep valleys. There is an abundance of wildlife, including nesting bald eagles and elk in its 1,910-acres. A new wildelife center was completed at the park in 2011. Recreational facilities at the park include:

- 142-acre George B. Stevenson Reservoir (electric powered boats only)
- 35-site campground
- Hiking trails (5 miles)
- Brooks Run Ranger Cabin (a two-story house with four bedrooms, living room with a fireplace, sun porch and play equipment that sleeps 12 people)
- 3 picnic areas
- 2 picnic shelters
- Environmental interpretive pontoon boat
- Snowmobile and cross-country ski trails
- Fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing

Sizerville State Park –This 386-acre State Park is almost completely surrounded by Elk State Forest and is near the largest blocks of state forest in the state. Recreational facilities at the park include:

- 23-site campground
- 200 picnic tables
- Outdoor swimming pool
- Hiking trails (5 miles)
- Snowmobile and cross-country ski trains
- Environmental Education Building
- Fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing

Lyman Run State Park – The 595-acre park surrounds the 45-acre Lyman Run Lake. Both land and water provide for a wide variety of recreational opportunities that include:

- Six miles of hiking trails
- A 25-site campground for RVs and tents
- Hunting
- Boating – limited to non-motorized or electric motors only
- Stream and lake fishing
- Swimming beach
- Environmental education
- ATV trails
- Picnicking
- Winter activities such as snowmobiling, ice fishing, ice skating
- Wildlife watching

Susquehannock State Forest -This forest offers an 85-mile loop through the forested hills and valleys of the region. It was created by joining together a number of old and new foot trails, logging roads and abandoned railroad grades. Recreational opportunities include:

- Hiking and camping
- Fishing and boating
- Hunting
- Sightseeing
- Winter activities
- All-terrain vehicle riding
- Mountain biking
- Horseback riding
- PA Lumber Museum

Other State Parks in Potter County

1. Denton Hill State Park – Denton Hill is found in the snow belt of northern Pennsylvania and offers great downhill skiing opportunities. Although Denton Hill is an official State Park, the Bureau leases operations out to a concessionaire, Ski Denton. Facilities including rental cabins and groomed slopes are available to expert and beginner skiers alike.

2. Cherry Springs State Park – Cheery Springs Is a remote park that is noted as appearing "as wild today as it was two centuries ago." Its secluded location allows for dark night skies which makes it a haven for astronomers. Named for the large stands of black cherry trees in the park, this 48-acre state park is surrounded by the 262,000-acre Susquehannock State Forest.

3. Ole Bull State Park - Ole Bull consists of 132 acres along the Kettle Creek Valley. This area is referred to as the Black Forest because of its once dense tree cover, mountainous terrain and wilderness habitat.

4. Patterson State Park - Located in an isolated area, Patterson State Park has two rustic picnic pavilions for visitors to enjoy a family get-together. Patterson is a trailhead for the Susquehannock Trail, a favorite of backpackers.

5. Prouty Place State Park - The five-acre Prouty Place State Park is five miles southwest of PA 44 along Long Toe Road. This remote park offers access to hunting, fishing and hiking within the surrounding Susquehannock State Forest.

Genesee River Wilds Project

The Genesee River Wilds Project is a coalition of groups and individuals who invest time, energy, funding, and other resources in the development of an environmentally sustainable system of natural parks concentrated along the Genesee River in the "Genesee River Wilds." This phrase refers to the Genesee River and its watershed from the river's sources in Potter County and north to the southern boundary of Letchworth State Park in New York State. The coalition works to improve the health of the upper Genesee River and its watershed; protect them from future environmental threats; and enhance their recreational potential.

Triple Continental Divide

Of additional significance for the area of the Genesee River Wilds Project area is that in addition to being the headwaters of the Genesee River, it is also the headwaters for the Allegheny and Susquehanna River. This area is of national significance as one of two triple divides in the conterminous United States.

Fishing and Water Recreation Destinations

The following are among the larger rivers, streams, and lakes in Potter County. Most of these are designated as Class A Waters by the PA Fish and Boat Commission. This means that they support a population of naturally produced trout of sufficient size and abundance to support long-term and rewarding sport fishery.

- Allegheny River - The headwaters of the Allegheny River are located near Coudersport. From there, the River travels westward across several north-central counties of PA before heading south to Pittsburgh. Its size and length make it one of Pennsylvania's major rivers that provide for a host of recreational opportunities.
- Genesee Forks – Located near West Pike, this is a Class A stream for Brown Trout
- Genesee River - The headwaters are located near Ulysses, where it travels north into New York State.
- Kettle Creek – This is a Class A stream for Brook Trout in the southeast corner of the County.
- Lyman Run Lake – The 45-acre lake is located in Lyman Run State Park. It is stocked throughout the season with rainbow and palomino trout and features 35 RV and tent camp sites.
- Oswayo Creek – A Class A creek for Brown Trout located in the northwest corner of the county near Oswayo.
- Pine Creek – A Class A creek for Brook and Brown Trout located near Galeton.
- Sinnemahoning Creek and Sinnemahoning Creek East Fork – Located in the southwest corner of the county near Wharton, Costello, and Conrad. The East

Branch designated Class A for Brook and Brown Trout.

- Freeman Run – Although not one of the large waterways in the county, it is significant because it runs through Austin Dam Memorial Park. It is designated Class A for Brook Trout.

In addition to the waters listed above, there are a multitude of smaller creeks, streams, and runs that provide great fishing opportunities throughout Potter County.

State Game Lands

There are three State Game Lands managed by the Pennsylvania Game Commission in Potter County. They include:

- SGL# 59 - 6,956 acres

  Bicycle and Equestrian Designated Routes

  4 miles - Beginning at a parking lot at the north end of the Game Lands at the head of Weimer Hollow, travel the ridge top south along a Game Lands administrative road to where the designated route ends.

  Snowmobile Trails Designated Routes

  0.5 miles - Snowmobile trail begins at a parking lot on Township Route 428, and goes approximately 1.67 miles on a maintenance road shared with Collins Pines Company and Forestland Group under agreement with the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

- SGL# 64 - 8,021 acres

  Bicycle and Equestrian Designated Routes

  1.5 miles - This designated route is an administrative road beginning at a parking lot on Stony Lick Road. Travel to the dam breast at Bristol Swamp Pond to where the designated route ends.

  Snowmobile Trails Designated Routes

  2.7 miles - Trail begins at a parking lot adjacent to Township Route 438 and extends in a southerly direction to a parking lot at the junction of Ansley Road.

- SGL# 204 - 4,029 acres

  Bicycle and Equestrian Designated Routes - None

  Snowmobile Trails Designated Routes

  4 miles - Two trails about 1 mile north of Hebron. One trail from Township Route 336, easterly 2 miles to Tennessee Gas Transmission line and then southerly to Township Route 344. Second trail from Township Route 336, 1 mile west to Game

Lands boundary.

Coudersport Area Recreation Park, Coudersport, PA
Facilities include football field, running track & field, baseball and softball fields, basketball courts, picnic areas, and hiking trails.

Potter County Fair Association, Millport, PA

Old Red Schoolhouse Wildlife and Nature Center, Shinglehouse, PA

Ski Denton Family Resort, Coudersport, PA

Recent Planning Efforts

Pennsylvania Route 6 Heritage Corridor Management Action Plan – 2004
The Action Plan identifies twenty-seven implementation strategies for cultural conservation; recreation and open space; interpretation and education; economic development; and partnerships. Key strategies that complement the Dam Park at Auston Master Plan are as follows:

- Continue to encourage historic preservation, i.e. threatened and unrecognized historic and architectural structures
- Create and maintain recreational opportunities
- Coordinate the delivery of information along the corridor – while individual stories (Austin Dam) are as distinct as the diverse corridor, the way the message is delivered should have consistency throughout the corridor
- Develop local/community pride
- Make residents knowledgeable – they need to understand local heritage and be able to share it
- Welcome visitors and make them feel comfortable
- Strengthen intergovernmental cooperation
- Establish and maintain inter-agency cooperation among various entities

Community Workplan – Potter County Heritage Communities Program – January 2009
The Community Workplan is intended to establish an action-oriented framework for local heritage and community planning along Route 6. This multi-municipal Workplan covers the communities of Austin, Galeton, and Coudersport. The Plan is an attempt to "address tourism in a context-sensitive manner." The overview of the report offers the following recommendations:

Visitor Experience Enhancement – Things to see and do

- Permanent visitor centers in each of the communities
- Local promotion efforts – brochures, itineraries and web-based information
- Hospitality Training/Education - for business owners and employees
- The "Nature Loop" concept as a central unifying theme capitalizing on existing state and private resources… "Dark Skies" and heritage associated outdoor recreation (Austin Dam)
- Wayfinding signage
- Slowing people down to keep them longer

- Walking tours

The Community Context – addressing local needs

- Gateway enhancements localized to each community
- An interrelated Main Street and residential area revitalization effort
- Façade and streetscape
- Building and site reuse
- Reinforcement of certain tourism resources – Austin Dam, Galeton Lake, historically rooted industries

Recommendations Specific to Austin Borough

Focus streetscape enhancements at strategic locations that may include one or more of the following:

- Priority area - Narrow vacant lots on either side of intersection of Elliott St. and PA Route 872; rehabilitation or removal of dilapidated mobile home south of this intersection on Route 872 - gateway enhancements including landscaping and dark skies friendly lighting at the intersection of Routes 872 and 607
- Small vacant lot on south side of West Main Street near "T" intersection with Turner Street
- Large lot at intersection of West Main Street and Garretson Street
- Small vacant lot on corner between the above two at the intersection of West Main Street and Goodyear Street
- Off-street bus and recreational vehicle parking
- Façade improvements to most remaining Main Street commercial buildings and infill development on current vacant lots
- Signage improvements:
- Directional signage to E.O. Austin Home/Historical Society Museum, which will have role as Visitor's Center (information, personal contact at certain times, etc.)
- Gateway welcoming signage at strategic locations on Route 872 north and south of Austin and Route 607 west of Austin
- Community activities/events (changeable) kiosk/signage at intersection of Routes 872 and 607 and at Austin Dam Site
- Dam Site integration
- Improvements to vehicular access road; pull-off/viewing platform on eastern side of PA Route 872 near dam breast remains
- Master Plan for area embracing dam site, mill ruins and remaining area towards Austin
- Trail linking dam site and Austin emanating from Railroad Street
- Reuse feasibility/alternatives/stabilization analysis for mill ruins

Austin Borough Revitalization Strategy and Plans – 1997-1998

In the late 1990's, Austin Borough completed a planning process that resulted in a series of strategies and recommendations for the revitalization of the Borough. Much of this plan has been superseded by the previously described Route 6 Heritage Corridor Management Action Plan and the related Community Workplan. The recommendations of the Revitalization Strategy and Plans that are still applicable will be integrated into the

Dam Park at Austin master plan.

Lumber Heritage Region Action Plan

Each Heritage Area in the Commonwealth establishes its own Action Plan that is used to guide and direct its operations in education/interpretation, outdoor recreation, historic preservation/cultural conservation, economic development, and partnerships.

According to the Plan, "Five types of projects are key to implementing the historic preservation and cultural conservation component of the LHR." They include:

- Identifying, documenting, and maintaining a database of key regional historical areas and structures
- Providing planning/technical assistance to partners for preserving and restoring historic sites, and promoting the adaptive reuse of historically significant buildings
- Documenting the oral history of the region's residents
- Conveying the story of the five eras of lumber history, including the customs, arts, ethnicities, and lifestyles of the region's residents at various times
- Producing, in partnership with other organizations and agencies, historic and cultural interpretive materials such as videos, an interactive website, and historical educational packages for sites within the region, along with tailoring educational programs for significant historic sites.

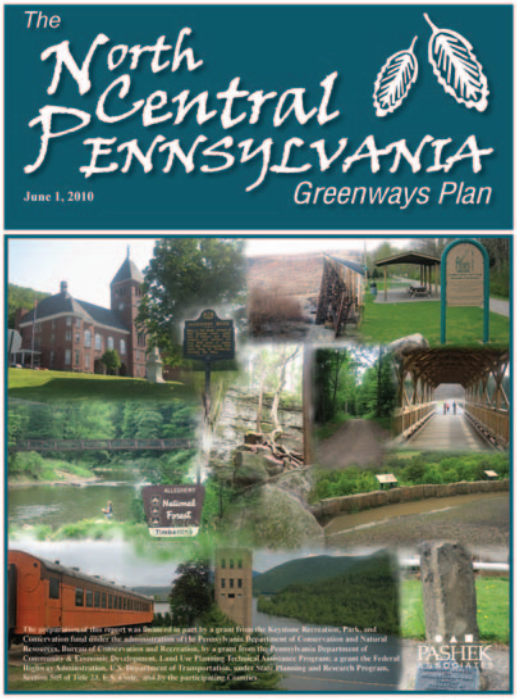
The Austin Dam disaster is specifically identified as one of the key historic events of the area. Recommendations for the Action Plan include a number that are specifically related to Austin Borough and/or the Austin Dam. They include:

- Include the Austin Dam disaster as part of a speakers program on local history
- Develop historic education and interpretive materials for the Bayless Paper Mill and Austin Dam
- Continue research and development of "the intriguing history of the Bayless Paper Company dam breach in Austin."

The plan is concerned about the potential loss of historic sites related to the Lumber Heritage. It states, "Many of the buildings, sites, structures, and districts of the LHR are in danger of being lost to disintegration and recent development. As a result, a large part of the story of the region's cultural heritage could be lost with them. To prevent the loss of historically significant lumber related buildings, industrial sites, and archeological sites, a key function of the LHR is to promote historic preservation." The Austin Dam site certainly fits into this category. Preservation of the site would be a priority under this Plan.

North Central Pennsylvania Greenways Plan

The North Central Pennsylvania Greenways Plan contains specific recommendations for implementation of greenway strategies in Potter County. Priority recommendations for Potter County include:



- Austin Borough Trail Town: Complete trail town master plan for Austin Borough

  Potential Partners: Austin Borough, Austin Dam Memorial Association, Potter County Visitors Association, North Central Planning and Development Commission, Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, PA Wilds Planning Team, Lumber Heritage Region of Pennsylvania, Inc., PA Route 6 Tourist Association.

- Austin Dam Trail – from Park to the proposed Wharton to Keating Summit Trail (former Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad corridor): Implement the recommendations of the Dam Park at Austin Master Plan.

  Potential Partners: Austin Borough, Austin Dam Memorial Association, E.O. Austin Museum, Potter County Visitors Association, PA Wilds Planning Team, Lumber Heritage Region of Pennsylvania, Inc., PA Route 6 Tourist Association.

the dam park at austin

chapter 2:

Site Inventory & Analysis

chapter 2

Site Inventory and Analysis

When planning for the future development of a recreation area, it is important to understand the site as a whole. Information on the community's background, history, and demographics provides the context within which to begin the preparation of a park master plan. Equally important are the cultural and natural features of the site, such as zoning, utilities, topography, soils, vegetation, and hydrology. In addition, an analysis of existing recreation facilities starts to identify where park improvements need to be made.

The cultural features, natural features, and existing recreation facilities of the park site are discussed in this chapter. From this information, conclusions will be made about the opportunities and constraints the site presents to park development.

Timeline - Austin Borough, PA

1856	E.O. Austin moves from White's Corners, New York to settle in the present site of Austin Borough
1885	Goodyear makes large land purchase in Freeman Run Valley and constructs the Sinnemahoning Valley Railroad
September 20, 1886	Mill No. 1 (The Big Mill) completed
Mid 1886	Austin sawmills up and running
1887	Blaisdell Brothers open kindling factory
September 16, 1887	Austin Autograph publishes first edition
1888	Austin Chemical Works opens
June 14, 1888	Borough incorporated
May 31, 1889	Johnstown Flood, 2,209 people died, worst flood disaster in Pennsylvania's history
May 31, 1889	Austin Flood
1890	Census reports 1,670 residents
August 14, 1890	Borough destroyed by fire, 43 businesses and a few dwellings
December 23, 1890	Borough Main Street re-built in brick
October 4, 1897	Borough suffers second fire, 89 families homeless, several stores, two churches and hotel burnt to ashes

September 18, 1899..	North Pennsylvania Hospital opens in Austin
1900.....	George C. Bayless begins construction of pulp and paper mill
1910	Census reports 2,941 residents
September 28, 1911...	Austin Autograph ceases publication
September 30, 1911...	Bayless Pulp and Papermill Dam breaks, 78 people confirmed dead, second-worst flood disaster in Pennsylvania's history
1913.....	The Austin disaster prompted the Pennsylvania legislature to pass a dam inspection law, Public Law 555 - The Water Obstructions Act of 1913 - was the first dam safety law in the United States
1933	New mill went up in flames
1942	Second dam broke with much less serious harm done
1942	Papermill ceases operations in Austin
1972	U.S. Congress enacted Public Law 92-367, known as the National Dam Inspection Act, National Inventory of Dams
1978	Pennsylvania enacts Dam Safety and Encroachments Act, Act of November 26, 1978, P.L. 1375. No. 325
January 15, 1987.....	Austin Dam Ruins listed on the National Register of Historic Places
1996.....	U.S. Congress created the National Dam Safety Program, P.L. 104-303, Title II §215 (33 U.S.C. §467)
2003.....	The National Dam Safety Program was reauthorized in 2002 as the Dam Safety and Security Act of 2003
September 30, 2011 ..	Centennial anniversary of dam collapse

A Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission Historical Marker is located on State Route 872 near the ruins of the dam. The marker reads as follows:

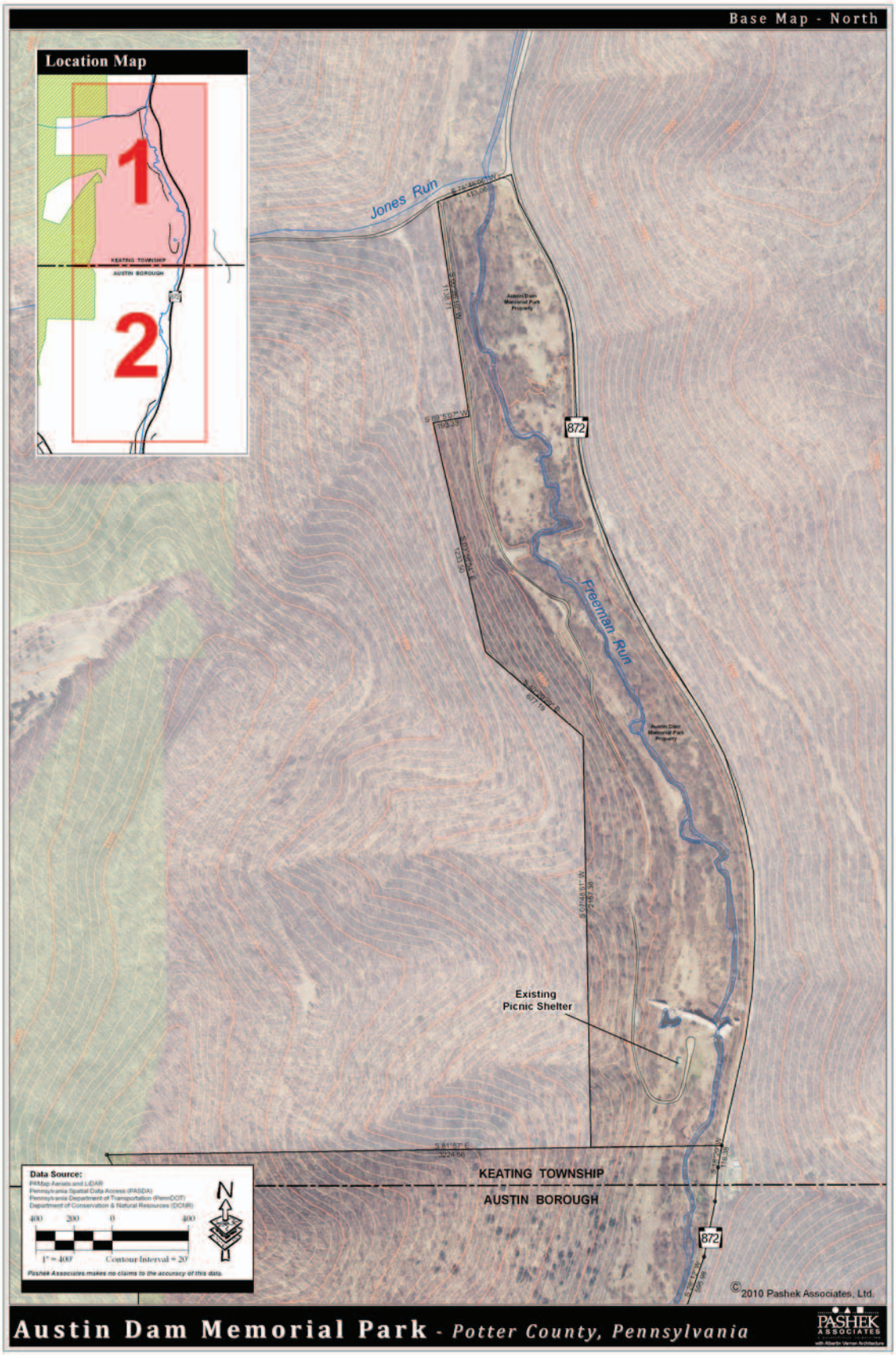
> On Sept. 30, 1911, the Bayless Pulp and Paper Co. dam broke here. This concrete dam, built 1909, was nearly fifty feet high; 534 feet long. Its failure sent torrents of water and debris down Freeman Run into Austin and Costello, causing great destruction and killing at least 78 people. This second worst single-dam disaster in Pennsylvania inspired legislation (1913) to regulate the construction of dams in the state.

Location, Size and Legal Status

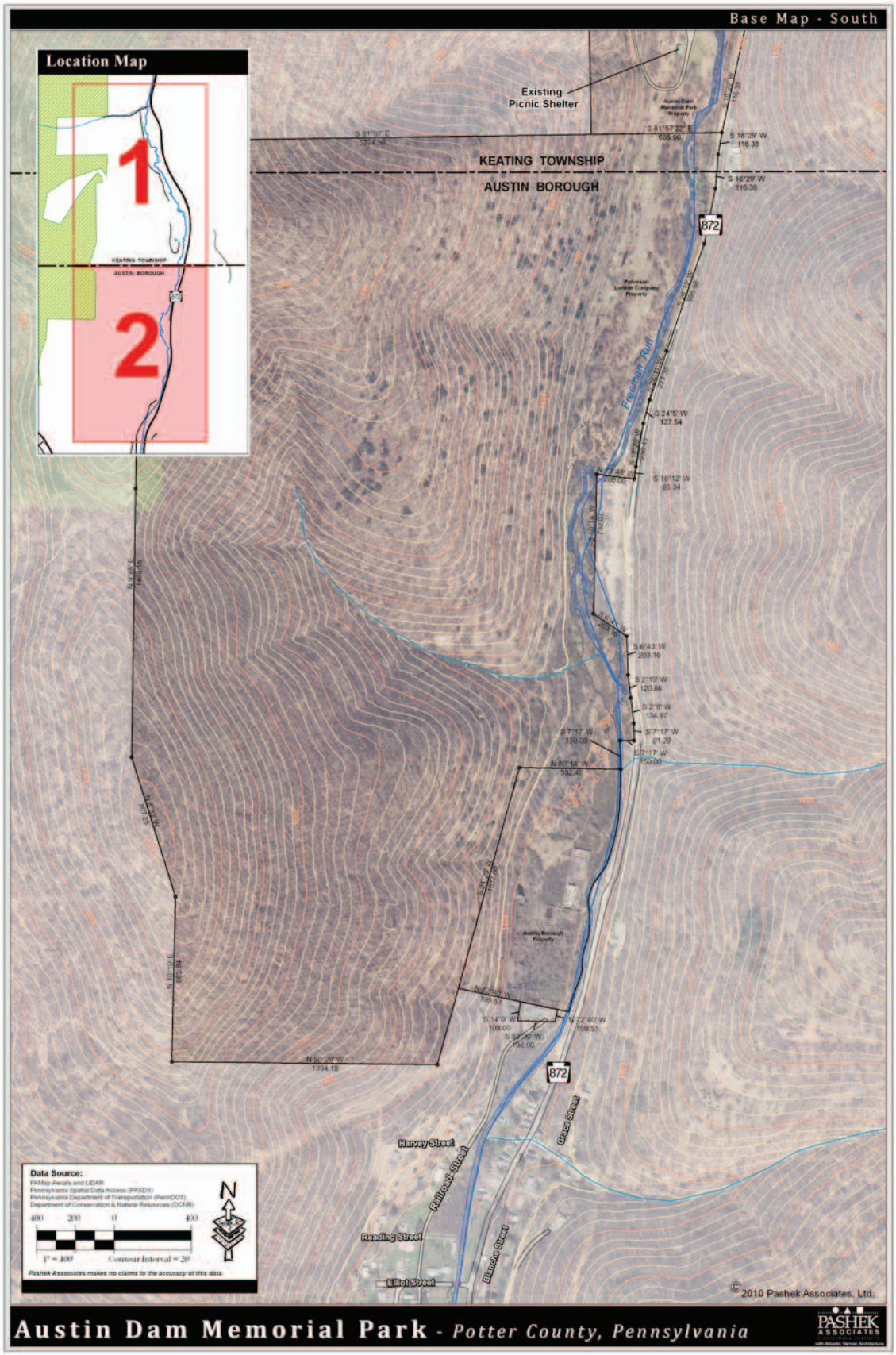
The area being studied consists of several parcels. The first parcel is the current Austin Dam Memorial Park. It consists of 76.18 acres, conveyed from the Southern Potter County Councils of Government to the Austin Dam Memorial Association, Inc. in 1992. There is a 25 year lease between the ADMA and Austin Borough. The lease stipulates that the property shall be operated for the convenience of the general public and that all signs, literature, and advertising state the property is a public facility. The boundaries of this parcel were plotted based on the property's deed description. These boundaries are shown on the base map. Before improvements are made near the boundaries of this property, it is recommended that the property corners and boundaries be established in the field.

The second parcel lies immediately south of the park property. This property is approximately 236 acres in size. It is owned by Patterson Lumber Company, Inc. The Austin Dam Memorial Association has a lease with Patterson Lumber which allows them to access and place improvements on the property. The area of the lease agreement is undefined. That said, there is an understanding between Patterson Lumber and the ADMA that the area in interest to the ADMA is that from the toe of slope on the western portion of the property, to State Route 872, for the length of the property traveling north to south. Patterson Lumber Company, Inc. provided a boundary survey of the property dated April and May of 1979, prepared by Boyer Krantz, R.S. The property corners were re-established in 2010.

The third parcel is a 17 acre parcel owned by Austin Borough. This parcel is located immediately south of the Patterson Lumber Company. The Borough obtained the property from the Tax Claim Bureau of Potter County on September 13, 1982. The Tax Claim Bureau Deed indicates the parcel size is 7.00 acres. However, representatives of ADMA and Austin Borough believe the acreage is approximately 17 acres. This is based on a review of the Potter County Tax Maps which identify the parcel as No. 41, and notate the acreage as 17.21 acres. By plotting the park, Patterson Lumber Company, and Tri-County Rural Electric parcels, and utilizing common boundaries, we've calculated the parcel appears to be approximately 17 acres in size. A deed, title search, and boundary survey should be completed before any improvements are made to this property to determine the actual size, the meets & bounds, and property corners. This property contains ruins of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Mill. It is bordered on the south by that of the Tri-County Electric Cooperative which maintains an electric substation on their property.



Property Base Map - North



Property Base Map - South

Surrounding Land Use

The property to the east, north, and west is undeveloped and forested. Property to the south is residential.

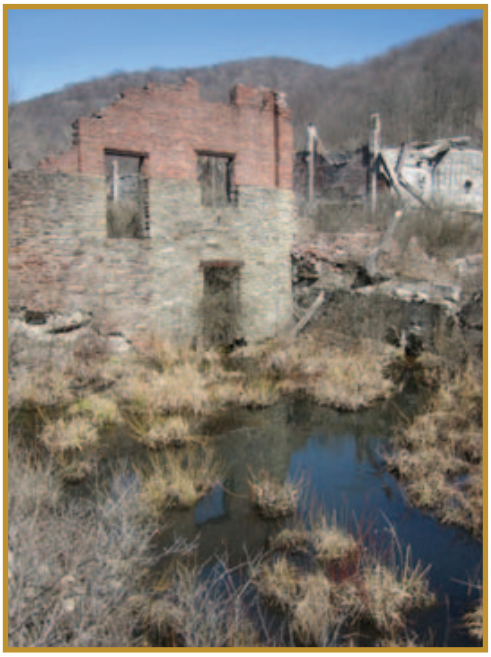
Topographic Features

The site is comprised of the Freeman Run stream valley and a portion of the valley slope west of the stream. The high point of the park is located at the northern end of the property along Jones Run Road, at an approximate elevation of 1520 feet above sea level. The base of the dam ruins is at an elevation of approximately 1460 feet above sea level. The southern end of the property, near the Penn Electric Substation, is at an approximate elevation of 1380 feet above sea level. From the northern boundary of the property to the southern boundary, Freeman Run drops 140 feet over a distance of approximately 9,790 feet, for an average slope of 1.43%.

Existing Buildings and Structures

The Austin Dam Memorial Association has constructed a picnic shelter, approximately 20' x 28' in size.

The other structures remaining on the property are the ruins of the dam and the ruins Bayless Pulp and Paper Factory, which survived the flood resulting from the break of the dam, and a subsequent fire at the factory in 1933.



The Sanborn Map Company produced Fire Insurance Maps dated July 1898, November 1903, March 1911, and October 1928. During the course of this study, the October 1928 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were consulted to assist in identifying the ruins of the

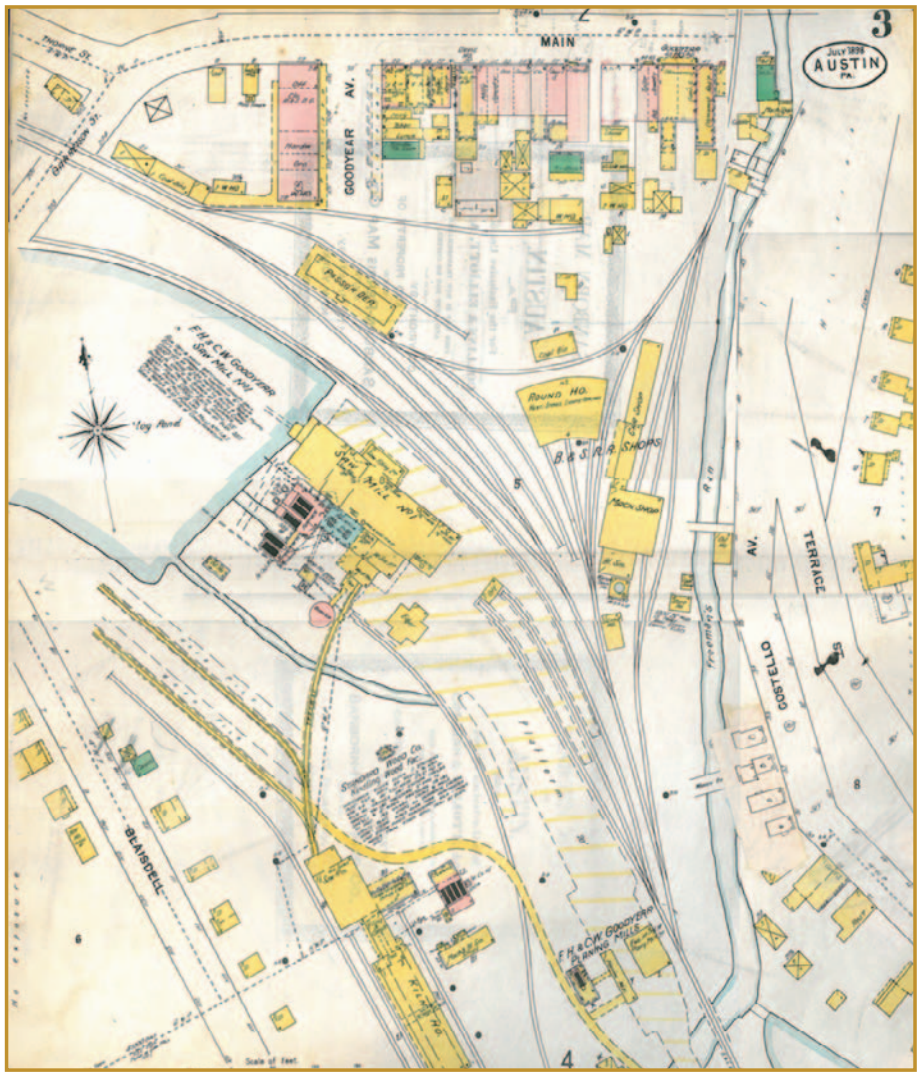
Bayless Pulp and Paper Mill. The October 1928 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were obtained from https://secureapps.libraries.psu.edu/content/sanborn.cfm.

From the Sanborn Maps, we determined the locations of the Goodyear Mills:

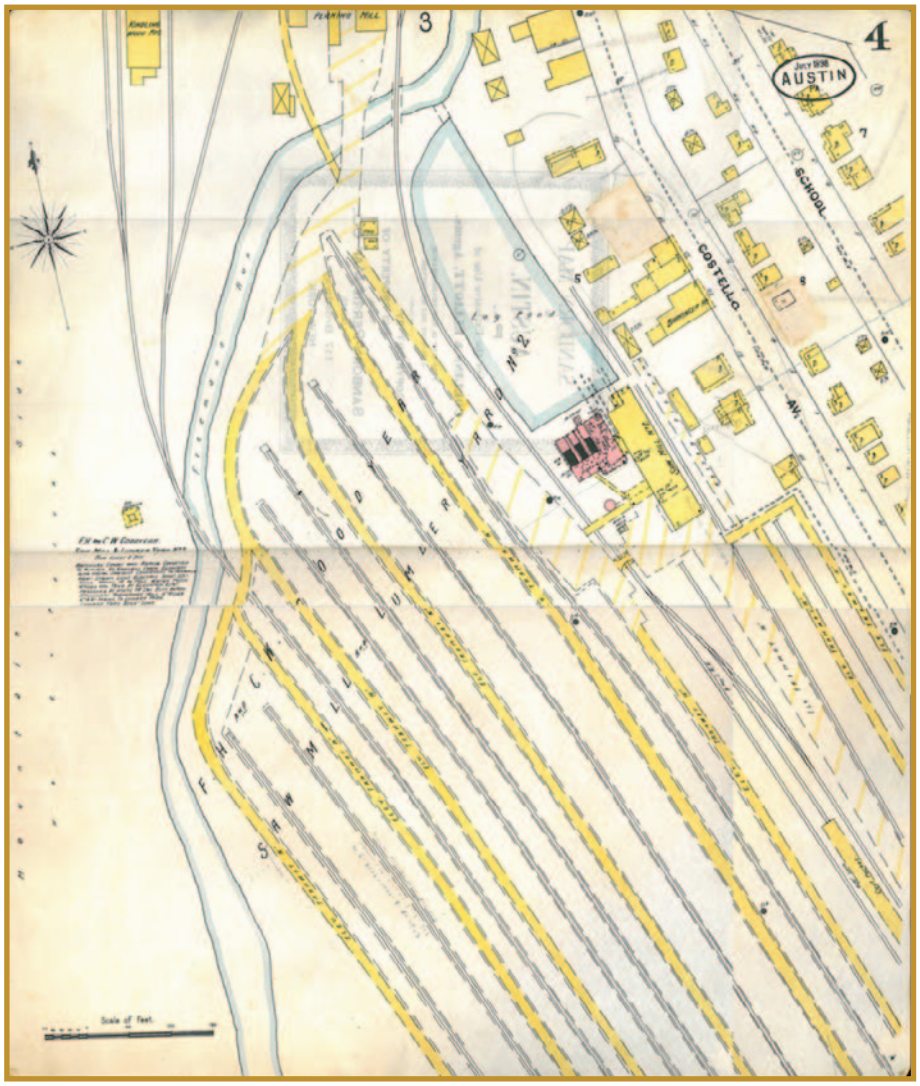
Mill No. 1., aka the Big Mill, was located south of Austin's Main Street and west of Freeman Run. Immediately south of Mill No. 1 was the Standard Wood Company Kindling Company built by the Blaisdell Brothers. This kindling mill was constructed to process refuse wood into kindling.

Mill No. 2, aka the Little Mill, was located south of Mill No. 1, west of Costello Street and east of Freeman Run, at the present day location of the Austin Area Schools. Southwest of Mill No. 2 was Lumber Yard No. 2. This lumberyard had nine elevated tramways, and extended approximately 2,000 feet to the southeast.

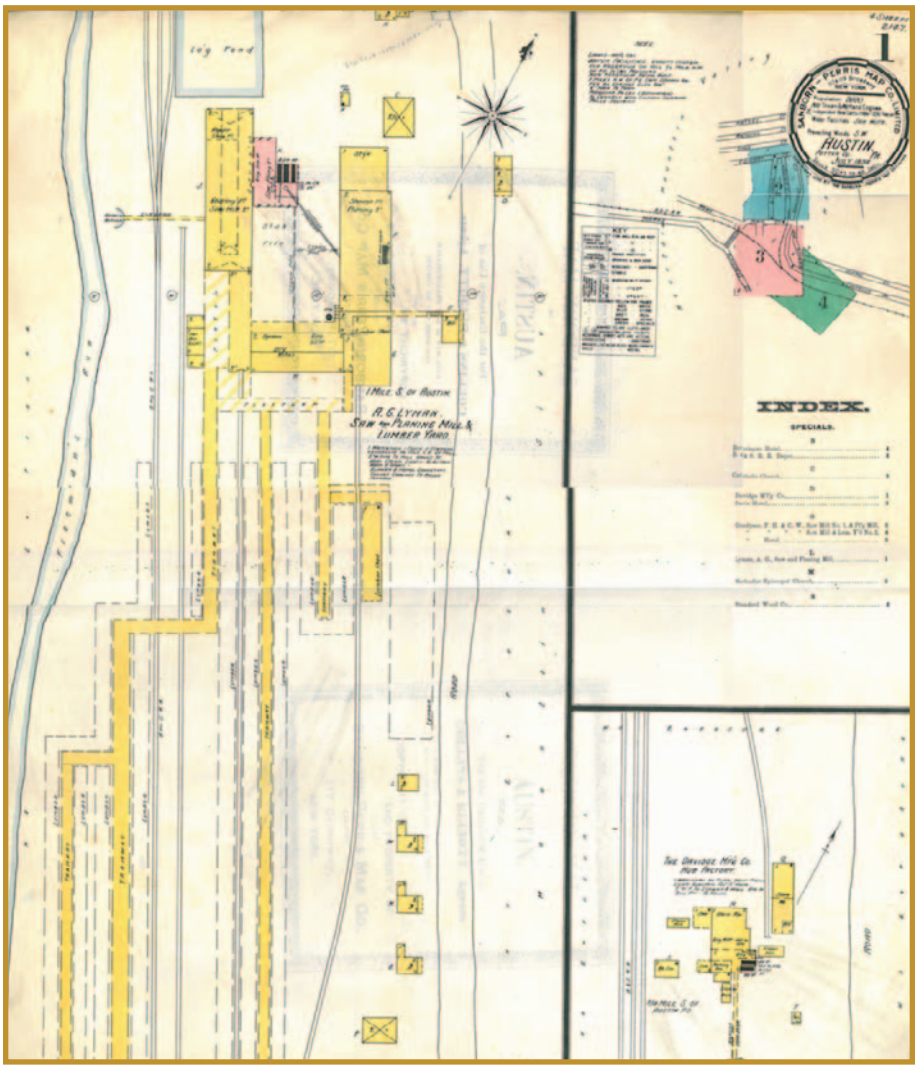
In addition to these mills, A.G. Lyman owned and operated a saw and planning mill & lumber yard approximately one mile south of Austin.



F.H. & C.W. Goodyear Sawmill No. 1 & Rail Yard
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Austin, PA 1898



Goodyear Sawmill & Lumber Yard No. 2
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Austin, PA 1898



A.G. Lyman Saw and Planing Mill & Lumber Yard
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Austin, PA 1898

In addition, aerial photos from 1939, 1959, and 1968 were also reviewed to assist in documenting the changes in the physical characteristics of the site over time. These images were obtained from the Pennsylvania Geological Association, PennPilot, Historical Aerial Photographs of Pennsylvania, www.pennpilot.psu.edu.

An analysis of the 1911 Sanborn map, the 1938 PennPilot aerial photo, and the 2008 LIDAR aerial photography was completed to determine which portions of the ruins may date pre-flood. Based on this review, one can correlate the portions of the paper mill pre-flood and post-flood ruins with the map and images.

Further, the 1911 Sanborn map documents an existing 14" water line from the reservoir to the paper mill. Remnants of a water line, at the base of the eastern portion of the dam ruins, can be seen. The Sanborn map and an image of the pipe leading from the eastern portion of the dam ruins are on the following page.

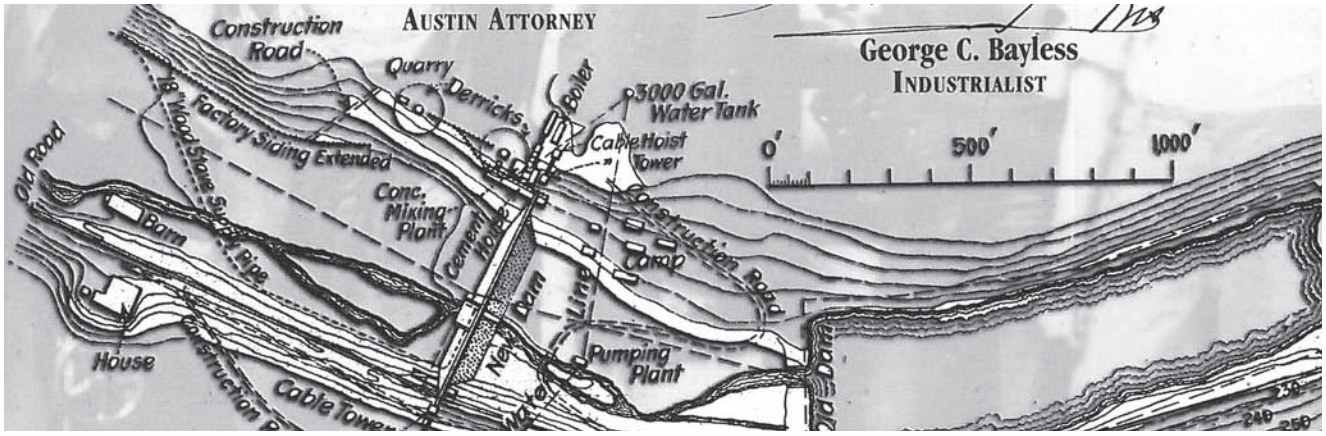
Our analysis speculates this water line may be the source of water that is flooding

the paper mill ruins, and providing the hydrology for the wetlands in and immediately surrounding the paper mill ruins. Identifying the source of the hydrology to this area will be a determining factor in whether the wetlands will be considered jurisdictional by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

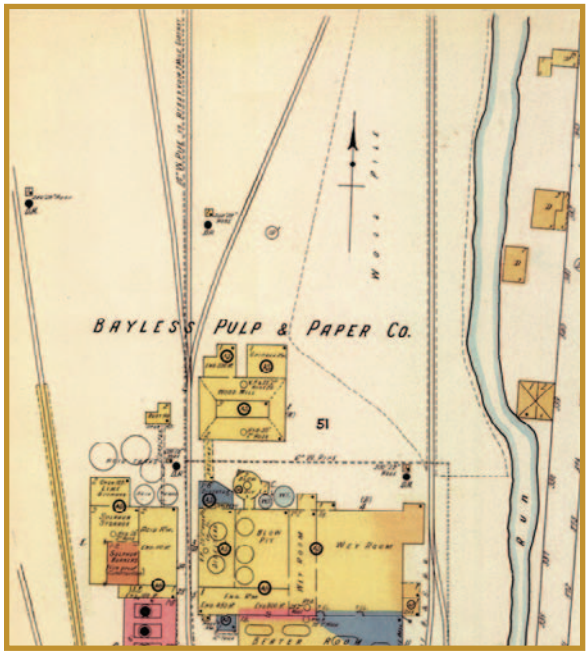
Early in this study, we reviewed this aspect with a representive of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as follows:

> I indicated the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Austin Borough, dated 1911, document that a 14" water line extended to the mill, from the reservoir located approximately one mile upstream. There appears to be physical evidence of pipe through the bottom of the Austin dam (pipe through the dam ruins can be observed, but not sure it is the waterline), however, we have not been able to locate the terminus of the water line downstream. I noted that local residents said portions of a wooden waterline are occasionally found along the route of the water line. I indicated that our suspicion is that the waterline is responsible for creating the wetlands associated with and surrounding the paper mill ruins. I asked if they would be considered jurisdictional. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers representative responded by asking how close the ruins were to the stream. I responded by indicating the building ruins are approximately 25 to 30' from the edge of the stream.
>
> The representative said unless it can be proven the wetlands are a result of the waterline, they would most likely be deemed jurisdictional given their proximity to the water course. Further, he noted that if the pipe through the dam were to be blocked / closed, and the wetlands begin to dry, that would be proof they are associated with the waterline and former activity of the site, and not associated with the hydrology of the area. This may lead to a determination that they are not jurisdictional. Otherwise, they should be considered jurisdictional.

The assumption that the wetlands are due to a water line that was located in this area appears to be confirmed by the plan for the dam that appears in Gale Largely's recently published book The Austin Disaster, 1911. The plan indicates an 18" wood stove supply pipe extended from the dam to the paper plant, in the vicinity of the wetland areas, located between the dam and the dam ruins.



The ruins of the Austin Dam were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in January of 1987. The Bayless Pulp and Papermill Ruins are not listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Ruins remaining on site from the Austin Dam and the Bayless Pulp and Papermill are shown and labeled on the Site Analysis Map.



Structural Analysis

Robert D. Davis, Consulting Structural Engineer, reviewed the dam and paper mill ruins to respond to the steering committee's request to:

- Provide recommendations on stabilizing the rapid deterioration of the concrete dam ruins
- Evaluating the potential re-use of the existing tower
- Evaluating the structural integrity of the paper mill ruins and providing recommendations for stabilization, demolition, and / or limiting public access to ruins

As a general statement almost of the concrete structures on site (the exception being the triple silo building on the west of the site and an adjoining single story concrete wall and roof building) including the dam are constructed of extremely poor quality concrete that have suffered from alkali/silica reaction, carbonation and freeze/thaw damage.

The amount of deterioration has progressed to the point that spending money to slow the decay is futile and thus rehabilitation is now considered to be prohibitively expensive.

Many of the mill buildings are considered to be "in imminent danger of structural collapse" and if they are to be retained must be posted and the hazard of failure disseminated to the public. The structures may be allowed to decay and could be viewed by the public from reasonable safe distances, 1.5 times the height of the remains.

The water filled basements are considered to be particularly hazardous since there are pits of unknown depth in the basement floor.

Building Ruins

Evaluation of the buildings from North to South.

- North Building 3 story plus partially water filled basement

- 1938 aerial photos would appear to indicate there was a gable roof, probably wood
- Floors are concrete flat slabs with drop panels and column capitals
- Floor slabs are very light for an industrial building
- Severe deterioration of 3rd floor slab w/ partial collapse of East side
- Significant efflorescence and spalling of underside of 2nd floor
- Significant efflorescence and spalling of underside of 1st floor with severe delamination and loss of bar bond
- Basement - underside of 1st could not be investigated because of water
- Severe deterioration of columns

The remaining portions of all North building ruins on site are, until further investigation, considered to be in imminent danger of collapse and should be posted. Establish and maintain a posted buffer

around perimeter of building. Width of buffer should be a minimum of 1.5 times the building height.

- Vat Building 2 story plus water filled basement

- Severe deterioration of vats
- Severe deterioration of the floor slab with area of collapse
- Vat walls are somewhat intact

Establish and maintain a posted buffer around perimeter of building. Width of buffer should be a minimum of 1.5 times the building height.

- South Building

- Site floor is constructed of an unverified structural system do to a lack of safe access/egress to the basement
- The basement is water filled and based on the condition of the other buildings on site that are believed to be younger
- East masonry walls appear to be stable but could be impacted if a collapse should occur in an adjoining structure

Due to extreme concerns for the stability of this area and until further assessment, it should considered dangerous and be posted. Establish and maintain a posted buffer around perimeter of building. Width of buffer should be a minimum of 1.5 times the building height.

Concrete Dam

- Very weak concrete
- Large sections of cracked loose concrete and boulders that could fall out
- Some scouring on upstream side under blocks but blocks appear stable

- An investigation of the center of gravity has been performed and the stability point is 19°. With a reasonable factor of safety, the stability point should be considered as being 15°. The amount of tilt is very hard to measure in the field without survey equipment which was outside the scope of this investigation; therefore, we suggest that an accurate three-dimensional laser survey be performed as a matter of record and the tilt calculated to verify stability.

The dam ruins should be inspected every other year. Manual scaling (removal) of loose concrete identified during the inspections should be conducted immediately following the inspections. Establish and maintain a posted buffer around perimeter of the dam. Width of buffer hould be a minimum of 1.5 times the height of the dam.

Triple Silo Tower

- Significant cracking and spalling
- Deterioration of floor bracing elements is problematic, but the structure is salvageable.

Concrete Building South of Tower

- East wall is unstable, but enclosed building is salvageable.

Flume Head Wall

- Concrete section is stable
- Dry laid stone section is also stable, but maintenance is required
- Removal of the uphill vegetation and creation of an uphill swale to divert water away from the wall would minimize the amount of future maintenance required.

Park Rules and Regulations

As of this writing a welcome letter and Campgrounds rules are posted in on the park's entrance kiosk. The welcome letter reads as follows:

W E L CO M E
to the
AUSTIN DAM MEMORIAL PARK

This park is owned and operated by Austin Dam Memorial Association which is a non-profit 501.c3 organization. This park has been created and maintained by the helping hands of volunteers, with generous donations from many wonderful people.

While every penny has been used in the most efficient manner, our funds are still limited and our needs are expansive. Donations will apply directly to the general maintenance of the park as well as to improvements to the park. These improvements include a better road through the park, running water to the pavilion and campground area, trails with limited maintenance needs, foot bridges to connect these trail, interpretive signage throughout the park and a trail open to the public from the park, through the Paper Mill Ruins and to the town of Austin.

To show your appreciation and support for our park project, please place a donation in one of the donation boxes located throughout the park. We check the boxes frequently. If you feel more comfortable mailing a donation to our organization, please address it to: ADMA, PO Box 136, Austin, PA 16720.

Your donation is greatly appreciated and will be used to continue our efforts to make this beautiful park and its rich history available to the public.
Enjoy your stay at the park.

If you have any questions in regard to the park or our organization, please contact us at 814-647-3318, austindam@yahoo.com or at ADMA PO Box 136 Austin PA 16720.

Thank you, - The Austin Dam Memorial Association

The posted camping rules are as follows. Although these rules for use of the campground have been adopted by the Austin Dam Association, no public body with enforcement capabilities has adopted the rules by resolution. Therefore, unless the rule is addressed by state law, it may not be enforceable in a court of law.

The
CAMPING RULES
to the
AUSTIN DAM MEMORIAL PARK

Welcome to the Austin Dam Memorial Park.

We welcome you to camp, picnic, and hike and enjoy our park.

We are a volunteer organization and can only maintain and improve the park with your support.

Please place a donation in one of the donation boxes located throughout the park.

Your donation is greatly appreciated and will be used to continue our efforts to make this beautiful park and its rich history available to the public. With your donation comes membership to the Austin Dam Association. A suggested donation is $10/day for camping.

Please complete the provided camper registration form and place it in the donation box.

- Primitive camping is available throughout the park, although we ask you stay away from the dam ruins and the pavilion area, since these areas are visited frequently throughout each day.
- Please respect the nature and the beauty of the park. Please do not cut standing timber.
- Campfires must be kept in the fire pits and should be attended to at all times. Please be sure that your fire is completely out before leaving your campsite.
- Camping is limited to 15 days.
- Please respect other campers. If other campers are present, please utilize the quiet hours of 12:00 am to 6:00 am.
- Pets must be kept under control and on a leash.
- Please clean up your campsite before leaving. We do NOT provide trash pick-up so please take your trash with you when you leave.

Please enjoy the park and tell your friends!

Camper Registration
NAME:_____
ADDRESS: _____
PHONE NUMBER: _____
LICENCE PLATE #: _____

Although there are camping rules posted, there are not rules which govern the use of the park. We recommend an enforceable set of park rules be drafted and be formally adopted by the ADMA, Austin Borough, and Keating Township. Recommendations for a specific set of rules are located in Chapter 4.

Existing Circulation Patterns

Vehicular Circulation

Access to the park can be gained from State Route 872 via Jones Run Road. A bridge, approximately 30' long by 12' wide carries visitors to the park over Freeman Run.

Given the interest in allowing the Patterson Lumber Company to utilize the ADMA property to access their ash stand above the property, in exchange for developing a vehicular access road from the Dam ruins to Railroad Street, the Borough authorized the preparation of a Bridge Loading Capacity Estimate for the Jones Run Bridge. This analysis was conducted by Pennoni Associates.

Jones Run Bridge Load Capacity Estimate

The existing structure is a single span steel I-beam bridge with a nail laminate timber deck founded on stone masonry abutments and wingwalls. The top flanges of the beams are braced by steel clips attached to the timber decking. Both ends of the beams are cast into concrete. The beams are surface rusted with areas of minor section loss possible.

The steel beam load capacity was analyzed using the PennDOT Bridge Analysis and Rating (BAR-7) Program and the timber deck was rated using simplified hand calculations. Results of this analysis determined the load capacity of the bridge is controlled by the steel beams. Results of the BAR-7 Analysis are as follows:

- 15 tons (Inventory Rating)
- 25 tons (Operating Rating)

The safe load capacity of the bridge can be between the inventory and operating capacity. This is based on various reasons, including the condition of the members and lack of continuous bracing of the top flange beams. Based on the results of the analysis and information provided by Austin Borough, the recommended safe loading capacity of the bridge is 22 tons. Pennoni did not visit the bridge site to verify that the information provided by Austin Borough is accurate or to complete an independent assessment

of the bridge condition. Further, information concerning the condition of the existing abutments had not been provided. Therefore the analysis assumes there are no adverse stream scour, undermining, tilting, cracking, movements, or otherwise deteriorated conditions of abutments that would affect the safe loading capacity of the bridge. This analysis was provided to Austin Borough for their consideration as they continue discussions with Patterson Lumber.

From Jones Run Road, a park road has been improved, in a southerly direction, along the western portion of the property. This access road extends the length of the park property, approximately 5,500 feet in length, on the western side of Freeman Run, to the southern side of the dam ruins.

Railroad Street Geotechnical Analysis

Patterson Lumber was also interested in determining the potential to leave their property and continue to State Route 872 via Railroad Street. Therefore, the Borough authorized the completion of a geotechnical analysis to determine the estimated remaining pavement life, and to provide recommendations for the future re-construction of Railroad Street.

The results of the subsurface investigation are documented as follows.

The test borings drilled within the study area are described in general detail in this section. More detailed descriptions of the test borings are shown on the Test Boring Logs provided in Appendix C of the Geotechnical Investigation as provided to Austin Borough. Fifteen test borings were completed as part of the analysis. Test boring one was located at the end of Railroad Street, near the Tri-County Rural Electric substation. Test borings were performed approximately every 200 hundred feet. The final test boring, TB-15, was located near the intersection of Railroad and Main Streets.

The surface of the road at test boring locations TB-5 through TB-15 consisted of asphalt pavement measuring approximately 6 inches in thickness. The pavement is not underlain by a discernable granular subbase material; except at test boring locations TB-14 and TB-15, at which the subbase measures approximately 6 inches in thickness and is comprised of granular material similar in composition to PennDOT 2RC stone.

The surface of the site, at test boring locations TB-1 through TB-4, and below the layer of asphalt pavement at test boring locations TB-5 through TB-15, consists of a layer of fill material consisting primarily of sandy silt with varying amounts of cinders, gravel and brick fragments. At all test boring locations, the fill material was encountered to boring termination depths, except at test boring locations TB-3, TB-5, TB-8 and TB-14,where the fill material extended to depths ranging between 3 and 6 feet below the existing surface grades. CMT Sample Numbers 10420 through 10423 are representative of this material

and were classified as silty gravel with sand (GM), silty sand (SM) and silty sand with gravel (SM). The engineering characteristics of the fill materials, such as strength and compressibility, are likely to be variable.

The fill material, at test boring locations TB-3, TB-5, TB-8 and TB-14, is underlain by a layer of natural residual soils consisting of silt and sand sized particles with varying amounts of decomposed sandstone. The natural soils were encountered to boring termination depths. The natural soils have moisture contents ranging between 8 and 22 percent and generally exhibited a loose to very dense consistency based on the Standard Penetration Tests.

The estimated life remaining of the existing asphalt pavement present on Railroad Street was calculated in accordance with the following design parameters:

- CBR value of 2.5 (as determined from our laboratory test)
- 50 automobiles twice per day
- 4 tri-axle log trucks per week

A summary of the results is as follows:

Surface/Wearing Course Thickness (inches)	Base Course Thickness	Subbase Thickness (inches)	Corresponding Test Boring Locations	Anticipated Life Remaining Light Traffic Only (Years)	Anticipated Life Remaining with Logging Traffic (Years)	Difference (Percent)	Difference (Days)
2	4	0	TB-5 - TB-13	2.12	2.00	-5.66%	-44
2	4	6	TB-14 - TB-15	8.45	8.20	-2.96%	-91

The analysis provides detailed recommendations for the re-construction of Railroad Street, should the Borough proceed with re-construction in the near future. This includes:

- General Site Preparation Considerations
- Structural Fill Placement
- Groundwater Control
- Drainage
- Pavement Design
- Excavations

Opinion of Probable Construction Costs

The anaylsis concluded with projecting an Opinion of Probable Construction Costs for the rehabilitation of Railroad Street.

Unit prices for construction were assigned based on the consultant's experience with construction costs in 2011. These costs are based upon publicly bid projects that pay prevailing wage rates. In addition, the cost projections take into account the following:

- The condition of the property at the time of construction will be similar to its condition in 2011.
- Projects will be bid through a competitive bidding process utilizing state or federal prevailing wage rates.
- Opinions of probable construction costs should be confirmed / revised upon completion of preliminary design.
- To budget for inflation costs for improvements that will occur after 2011, we recommend a 4.5% annual increase for each year thereafter.
- In Pennsylvania, all projects, valued at over $25,000 and using public funds, are required to pay workers in accordance with the Commonwealth Department of Labor and Industry's Prevailing Wage Rates.

Railroad Street Rehabilitation

Opinion of Probable Construction Cost

Item No.	Description	Qty	Unit	Unit Price	Extension
1	Removal and Disposal of Existing Pavement	1,250	C.Y.	$25.00	$31,250
2	Class 1 Excavation	2,500	C.Y.		$67,500
3	Subbase 12" Depth (PennDOT 2A)	7,500	S.Y.	$44.00	$330,000
4	BC-BC Base Course, 4.5" Depth	7,500	S.Y.	$25.00	$187,500
5	ID-3 Wearing Course, 2.5	7,500	S.Y.	$14.00	$105,000
6	4" Double Yellow Traffic Zone Paint Type 1	2,800	L.F.		$1,400
7	Seed & Mulch	2,150	S.Y.		$2,903
8	Erosion & Sediment Control		L.S.		$5,000
SUBTOTAL					$730,553
Maintenance & Protection of Traffic	(5% of Construction Subtotal)				$36,527.63
Mobilization & General Conditions	(5% of Construction Subtotal)				$36,527.63
Engineering and Project Management (15%)					$109,582.88
Construction Contingency (15%)					$109,582.88
TOTAL					*$1,022,774*

This analysis was provided to Austin Borough for their consideration as they continue discussions with Patterson Lumber. The full report of the Railroad Street Geotechnical Analysis is on file at the Austin Borough Office.

Pedestrian Circulation

Other than hiking trails throughout the park, there are no pedestrian or bicycle accommodations connecting to the park.

There is an existing trail, approximately 2,000 feet in length, between Main Street and the Austin Area School District property located to the south.

This trail is approximately 8' wide and is utilized by pedestrians and cyclists. The trail is not evident from Main Street, as it begins just south of Main Street in the parking area behind Galeotti's Restaurant.

It is desirable to connect the this trail to Main Street, follow Turner Street, to Railroad Street, into the Paper Mill Property, then extend it to the Park property to the north. The distances between various landmarks are as follows:

- Austin Area School to E.O. Austin Home approximately 2,000 feet
- E.O. Austin Home to Paper Mill property near substation approximately 3,000 feet
- Paper Mill Property to Dam approximately 5,500 feet
- Dam to Jones Run Road approximately 4,500 feet

It is a total distance of approximately 15,000 feet, 2.85 miles, from the Austin Schools to Jones Run Road.

Existing Trails

Several hiking trails extend throughout the park property. Each of the trails are named after families who perished in the flood that resulted from the break in the dam.

Existing Recreation Facilities

The park property contains the following recreation facilities:

- Picnic shelter, approximately 15' x 25' in size, southern end enclosed for storage, electric, telephone and wi-fi access available at the shelter, potable well water available at well south of shelter.
- A primitive camping area, approximately 5 acres in size, is located immediately off the north entrance road into the park, on the eastern side of Freeman Run. Currently, there are no accessible camping areas within the primitive camping

area
- Hiking trails
- Picnic areas, 15 in total throughout the park

Easements

A fifty foot wide easement for Jones Run Road is recorded in the deed for the Austin Dam Memorial Park. Further, the Tri-County Electric Cooperative maintains a 20' overhead electric right-of way, from their electrical substation to the south, through each of the properties in the park study area.

Concurrent with this study, the ADMA and Patterson Lumber Company are negotiating a Letter of Intent for a Right-of-Way Agreement. The purpose of this agreement is to provide Patterson Lumber with the right to reinforce and use the Jones Run Bridge to access State Route 872 from the Patterson Lumber Property, through the ADMA property, to State Route 872. Further, the agreement indicates Patterson Lumber Company will provide a right-of-way through their property, connecting to Railroad Street, and develop a vehicular road to connect Railroad Street to the south side of the Dam ruins.

Deed Restrictions

A review of the deeds indicates there are currently no restrictions on the properties.

Soils

United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service maintains an on-line soil survey database, http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov. This database provides information on a variety of soil properties and gives indications on whether they may present constraints or opportunities for various types of land uses and development. A custom soil survey report was generated for the project area.

The study area contains the twenty-five soil classifications:

- Barbour gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, Bc
- Basher sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, Bd
- Dekalb channery loam, 10 to 25 inches deep, 0 to 20 percent slopes, extremely stony, DxD
- Holly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, Ha
- Hartleton channery silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, HaB

- Holly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, Hb, hydric
- Hartleton and Leck Kill channery loams, 30 to 60 percent slopes, HLF
- Hustontown channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, HuD
- Hazleton channery loam, 35 to 45 percent slopes, extremely stony, HzF
- Component: Hazleton (85%)
- Laidig channery loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes, LdC
- Laidig channery loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, LdE
- Leck Kill channery loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, LkB
- Leck Kill channery loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, LkD
- Leck Kill channery loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, LkE
- Leck Kill channery loam, 35 to 45 percent slopes, LkF
- Leck Kill channery loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony, LmE
- Leetonia and Dekalb soils, 30 to 60 percent slopes, extremely stony, LTF
- Lehew silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, LwD
- Lehew silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, LwE
- Lehew channery loam, 35 to 60 percent slopes, LwF
- Melvin silt loam, McA, hydric
- Mixed alluvium, 0 to 5 percent slopes, Mn
- Tunkhannock channery loam, 3 to 20 percent slopes, extremely stony, TkC
- Tunkhannock channery loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, extremely stony, TkE

Prime Farmland

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oil seed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pasture land, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied.

In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent.

Prime farmland is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

In an effort to identify the extent and location of important farmlands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local government organizations, has inventoried land that can be used for the production of the Nation's food supply.

This table lists the map units in the survey area that are considered important farmlands. Important farmlands consist of prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide or local importance. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
Bb	Barbour fine sandy loam, high bottom phase, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland
Bc	Barbour gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland
DxD	Dekalb channery loam, 10 to 25 inches deep, 0 to 20 percent slopes, extremely stony	Prime farmland
Ha	Holly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland
HaB	Hartleton channery silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Prime farmland
LdC	Laidig channery loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes	Prime farmland
LkB	Leck Kill channery loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Prime farmland
LwD	Lehew silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
TuB	Tunkhannock gravelly loam, 0 to 12 percent slopes	Prime farmland

Hydric Soils

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation. The following table lists the map unit components that are rated as hydric soils in the survey area.

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology . Criteria for all of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Hydric Component	Landform
Bb	Barbour fine sandy loam, high bottom phase, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Holly	Backswamps
Bc	Barbour gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Holly	Backswamps
Hb	Holly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Holly	Flood plains
McA	Melvin silt loam	Melvin	Flood plains
Mn	Mixed alluvium, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Holly	Backswamps

Drainage Classification

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

- Group A: High infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

- Group B: Moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

- Group C: Slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

- Group D: Very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

Those soils with a hydrologic classification of A or B may be considered for infiltration best management practices for stormwater management.

Depth to Restrictive Layer

A restrictive layer is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers.

This theme presents the depth to any type of restrictive layer that is described for each map unit. If more than one type of restrictive layer is described for an individual soil type, the depth to the shallowest one is presented. If no restrictive layer is described in a map unit, it is represented by the "> 200" depth class.

Depth to Water Table

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. It occurs during specified months. Estimates of the upper limit are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

Flooding Frequency

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent.

- None: Flooding is not probable. The chance of flooding is nearly 0 percent in any year. Flooding occurs less than once in 500 years.

- Very rare: Flooding is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year.

- Rare: Flooding is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year.

- Occasional: Flooding occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year.

- Frequent: Flooding is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year.

- Very frequent: Flooding is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year.

Ponding Frequency

Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. The water is removed only by deep percolation, transpiration, or evaporation or by a combination of these processes. Ponding frequency classes are based on the number of times that ponding occurs over a given period. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent.

- None: Ponding is not probable. The chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent in any year.

- Rare: Ponding is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions. The chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year.

- Occasional: Ponding occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years. The chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year.

- Frequent: Ponding occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years. The chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year.

Map unit symbol	Map Unit Name	Hydrologic Classification	Depth to Restrictive Layer (cm)	Depth to Water Table (cm)	Flooding Frequency	Ponding Frequency
Bb	Barbour fine sandy loam, high bottom phase, 0 to 3 percent slopes	B	>200	137	Rare	None
Bc	Barbour gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	B	>200	137	Frequent	None
DxD	Dekalb channery loam, 10 to 25 inches deep, 0 to 20 percent slopes, extremely stony	C	64	>200	None	None
Ha	Holly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	A	137	>200	None	None
HaB	Hartleton channery silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	B	122	>200	None	None
Hb	Holly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	D	202	0	Frequent	Occasional
HLF	Hartleton and Leck Kill channery loams, 30 to 60 percent slopes	B	107	>200	None	None
HuD	Hustontown channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	C	76	49	None	None
HzF	Hazleton channery loam, 35 to 45 percent slopes, extremely stony	B	178	>200	None	None
LdC	Laidig channery loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes	C	81	99	None	None
LdD	Laidig channery loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	C	91	87	None	None
LdE	Laidig channery loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	C	91	87	None	None
LkB	Leck Kill channery loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	B	107	>200	None	None
LkD	Leck Kill channery loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	B	107	>200	None	None
LkE	Leck Kill channery loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	B	107	>200	None	None
LkF	Leck Kill channery loam, 35 to 45 percent slopes	B	112	>200	None	None
LmE	Leck Kill channery loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	B	107	>200	None	None
LTF	Leetonia and Dekalb soils, 30 to 60 percent slopes, extremely stony	C	86	>200	None	None
LwD	Lehew silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	C	94	>200	None	None
LwE	Lehew silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	C	94	>200	None	None
LwF	Lehew channery loam, 35 to 60 percent slopes	C	94	>200	None	None
McA	Melvin silt loam	D	217	8	Frequent	Occasional
Mn	Mixed alluvium, 0 to 5 percent slopes	D	102	0	Frequent	Occasional
TkC	Tunkhannock channery loam, 3 to 20 percent slopes, extremely stony	A	>200	>200	None	None
TkE	Tunkhannock channery loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, extremely stony	A	>200	>200	None	None
TuB	Tunkhannock gravelly loam, 0 to 12 percent slopes	A	>200	>200	None	None

Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, Lawns and Landscaping

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. This table shows the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect local roads and streets, shallow excavations, and lawns and landscaping.

The ratings in the table are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect building site development. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Somewhat limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Information in this table is intended for land use planning, for evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally apply only to that part of the soil between the surface and a depth of 5 to 7 feet. Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.

Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds

The soils of the survey area are rated in this table according to limitations that affect their suitability for camp areas, picnic areas, and playgrounds. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the recreational uses.

- Not limited: Soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected.
- Somewhat limited: Soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected.
- Very limited: Soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major

soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The ratings are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. Not considered in the ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are the location and accessibility of the area, the size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites, and access to public sewer lines. The capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank effluent and the ability of the soil to support vegetation also are important. Soils that are subject to flooding are limited for recreational uses by the duration and intensity of flooding and the season when flooding occurs. In planning recreational facilities, on site assessment of the height, duration, intensity, and frequency of flooding is essential.

Sewage Disposal

This table shows the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses.

- Not limited: Soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected.

- Somewhat limited: Soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected.

- Very limited: Soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 72 inches or between a depth of 24 inches and a restrictive layer is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Saturated

hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils, the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated.

Conclusions

The soils associated with the riparian zone and floodplain of Freeman Run are typically limited to development due to:

- Frequent flooding
- High water table
- Hydric soils

The soils in the remaining portions of the property generally have few limitations other than those areas which are steeply sloped. All of the soils on the property have one or more limitations which restrict their use for on-lot septic treatment.

Hydrology

Freeman Run flows in a southerly direction through the property. The portion of Freeman Run flowing through the property is classified by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, in the Pennsylvania Code, Chapter 93, as High Quality Cold Water Fisheries. This segment of Freeman Run is also classified by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) as an Approved Trout Stream, and is stocked by the PFBC. The Freeman Run watershed drains into the First Fork Sinnemahoning Creek at Costello.

In the vicinity of the dam ruins Freeman Run pools behind the dam. There is concern that the action of the water in this area will continue over time to erode the foundation of this portion of the dam ruins until such time it collapses.

Floodplain

A review of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map for Austin Borough indicates the 100 year floodplain is generally defined on the east by State Route 872, and on the west at the base of the slope rising to the west. The FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map for Keating Township indicates the 100 year floodplain becomes more narrow as Freeman Run is followed upstream. The 100 year floodplain for Freeman Run is shown on the Site Analysis Map.

Wetlands

Wetlands are defined in the Title 25 Chapter 105 Dam Safety and Waterway Management regulations as areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, including swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. Wetlands are considered a body of water, which are included in the definition of regulated waters of the Commonwealth.

The roles a wetland is capable of performing, include:

1. Water quality enhancement (reduction of pollutant loading, including excess nutrients, sediments and toxins);
2. Attenuation of flood waters and storm waters;
3. Bank and shoreline stabilization;
4. Sediment and erosion control;
5. Habitat for many species of plants and animals;
6. Food chain support; and
7. Groundwater discharge or recharge

A review of the National Wetland Inventory Map for Austin, PA identifies a number of potential jurisdictional wetlands along Freeman Run, between Austin Borough and Jones Run Road.

Freeman Run is classified as a Wild Trout Fishery. Therefore, jurisdictional wetlands associated with Freeman Run are classified as Exceptional Value Wetlands.

Wetland Regulations

Pennsylvania regulates wetlands under its Dam Safety and Encroachments Act. Any fill or structure which is located in, along, across or projecting into a wetland, or any activity which changes, expands or diminishes the course, current or cross-section of a wetland, or other body of water, will require a permit issued by the State Department of Environmental Protection. There are waivers and general permits applicable to minor activities, such as stream crossings.

In addition, the federal wetland program must also be complied with, and federal approval obtained, for any activity affecting a wetland. The federal program is authorized by Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

In Pennsylvania, there is a joint permit application process whereby state and federal permits are applied for simultaneously. The joint permit application is submitted to the Department of Environmental Protection Regional Office.

Any individual with wetlands existing on the property which will be developed or improved should first have a delineation conducted by a qualified wetlands consultant. This delineation should

be reviewed by the Army Corps of Engineers, which will visit the site and issue a "jurisdictional determination." Once the limits of the wetlands have thus been officially determined, the development can be designed to minimize disturbance of wetland areas.

Pennsylvania has a more restrictive wetland regulation program than the federal program in that it establishes a criteria for "exceptional value" wetlands. Permits will not be issued for any project which will have an adverse impact on exceptional value wetlands.

§ 105.18a. Permitting of structures and activities in wetlands.

(a) Exceptional value wetlands. Except as provided for in subsection (c), the Department will not grant a permit under this chapter for a dam, water obstruction or encroachment located in, along, across or projecting into an exceptional value wetland, or otherwise affecting an exceptional value wetland, unless the applicant affirmatively demonstrates in writing, and the Department issues a written finding, that the following requirements are met:

(1) The dam, water obstruction or encroachment will not have an adverse impact on the wetland, as determined in accordance with § § 105.14(b) and 105.15 (relating to review of applications and environmental assessment, respectively).
(2) The project is water-dependent. A project is water-dependent when the project requires access or proximity to, or siting within, the wetland to fulfill the basic purposes of the project.
(3) There is no practicable alternative to the proposed project that would not involve a wetland or that would have less effect on the wetland, and not have other significant adverse effects on the environment. An alternative is practicable if it is available and capable of being carried out after taking into consideration construction cost, existing technology and logistics. An area not presently owned by the applicant which could reasonably be obtained, utilized, expanded or managed to fulfill the basic purpose of the project, shall be considered as a practicable alternative.
(4) The project will not cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable State water quality standard.
(5) The project will not cause or contribute to pollution of groundwater or surface water resources or diminution of resources sufficient to interfere with their uses.
(6) The cumulative effect of this project and other projects will not result in the impairment of the Commonwealth's exceptional value wetland resources.
(7) The applicant shall replace affected wetlands in accordance with § 105.20a (relating to wetland replacement criteria).

(b) Other wetlands. Except as provided for in subsection (c), the Department will not grant a permit under this chapter for a dam, water obstruction or encroachment in, along, across or projecting into the wetland which is not an exceptional value wetland, or otherwise affecting the wetland, unless the applicant affirmatively

demonstrates in writing and the Department issues a written finding that the following requirements are met:

(1) The project will not have a significant adverse impact on the wetland, as determined in accordance with § § 105.14(b) and 105.15. The determination of whether an adverse impact is significant includes an evaluation of the following factors:
  (i) The areal extent of the wetland impacts.
  (ii) The wetland's values and functions.
  (iii) Whether the affected wetland's values and functions are unique to the area or region.
  (iv) Comments from other State and Federal environmental agencies concerning the scope and effect of the impact.

(2) Adverse environmental impacts on the wetland will be avoided or reduced to the maximum extent possible.

(3) There is no practicable alternative to the proposed project that would not involve a wetland or that would have less adverse impact on the wetland, and that would not have other significant adverse impacts on the environment. An alternative is practicable if it is available and capable of being carried out after taking into consideration construction cost, existing technology and logistics. An area not presently owned by the applicant, which could reasonably be obtained, utilized, expanded or managed to fulfill the basic purpose of the proposed project, shall be considered as a practicable alternative.
  (i) It shall be a rebuttable presumption that there is a practicable alternative, not involving a wetland, to a nonwater-dependent project, and that the alternative would have less adverse impact on the wetland.
  (ii) To rebut the presumption, an applicant for a permit under this chapter shall demonstrate with reliable and convincing evidence and documentation and the Department will issue a written finding that the following statements are true:
    (A) The basic project purpose cannot be accomplished utilizing one or more other sites that would avoid, or result in less adverse impact on the wetland.
    (B) A reduction in the size, scope, configuration or density of the project as proposed and alternative designs to that of the project as proposed that would avoid, or result in fewer or less severe, adverse impacts on a wetland will not accomplish the basic purpose of the project.

(4) The project will not cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable State water quality standard.

(5) The project will not cause or contribute to pollution of groundwater or surface water resources or diminution of the resources sufficient to interfere with their uses.

(6) The cumulative effect of this project and other projects will not result in a major impairment of the Commonwealth's wetland resources.

(7) The applicant will replace the affected wetlands to compensate for unavoidable impacts, in accordance with § 105.20a.

(c) The Department will not grant a permit under this chapter for a dam, water obstruction or encroachment which has a significant adverse impact on a wetland unless the applicant affirmatively demonstrates and the Department finds in writing that a project is necessary to abate a substantial threat to the public health or safety and that the requirements of subsection (b)(2)—(7) are met.

Wetlands should be retained, as they provide important habitat for a variety of species and provide a variety of services to humans, such as stormwater management, flood control, and water quality improvement.

Riparian Zones

Riparian zones are areas of vegetation along waterways that protect water quality and stabilize stream channels. Vegetated areas along streams are of significant ecological importance, as they:

- Slow flood waters and reduce the volume of water through infiltration and root absorption
- Improve water quality by filtering stormwater runoff and promoting sediment deposition
- Recharge groundwater
- Provide canopy cover which shades and cools streams, thus improving habitat conditions for in-stream organisms
- Provide habitat for a variety of birds and small mammals, including access to shelter, food, and water

Existing riparian buffers should be protected from major development and be minimally disturbed for recreational uses. Future plans for the property should include efforts to re-establish riparian buffers where they have been lost. Riparian buffer habitat modifications should be consistent with the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission's Riparian Buffer Habitat Policy.

Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission's
Riparian Buffer Habitat Policy

It is the policy of the Commission to pursue the establishment and preservation of stable vegetative riparian buffer zones between waters of the Commonwealth and other land uses on Commonwealth property under management and control of the Commission. It is the Commission's intent to improve stream bank and shoreline stabilization and water quality to enhance fish and wildlife habitats in these areas, consistent with available fiscal and personnel resources. It is the policy of the Commission to encourage partnerships with other agencies, conservation organizations, and the private sector to provide funding and volunteer assistance to establish and preserve riparian buffer zones under this policy.

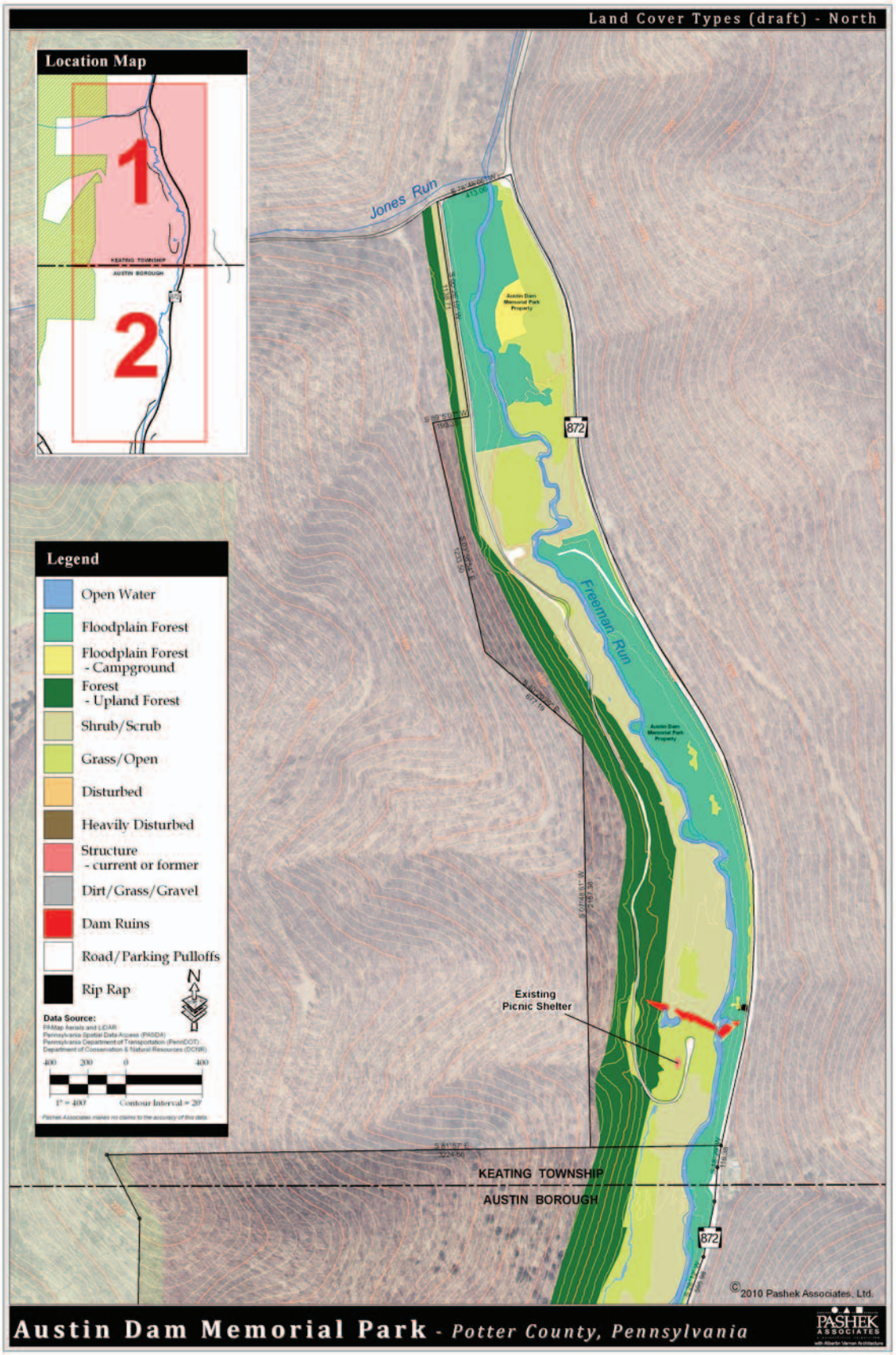
Ecological Units / Land Cover

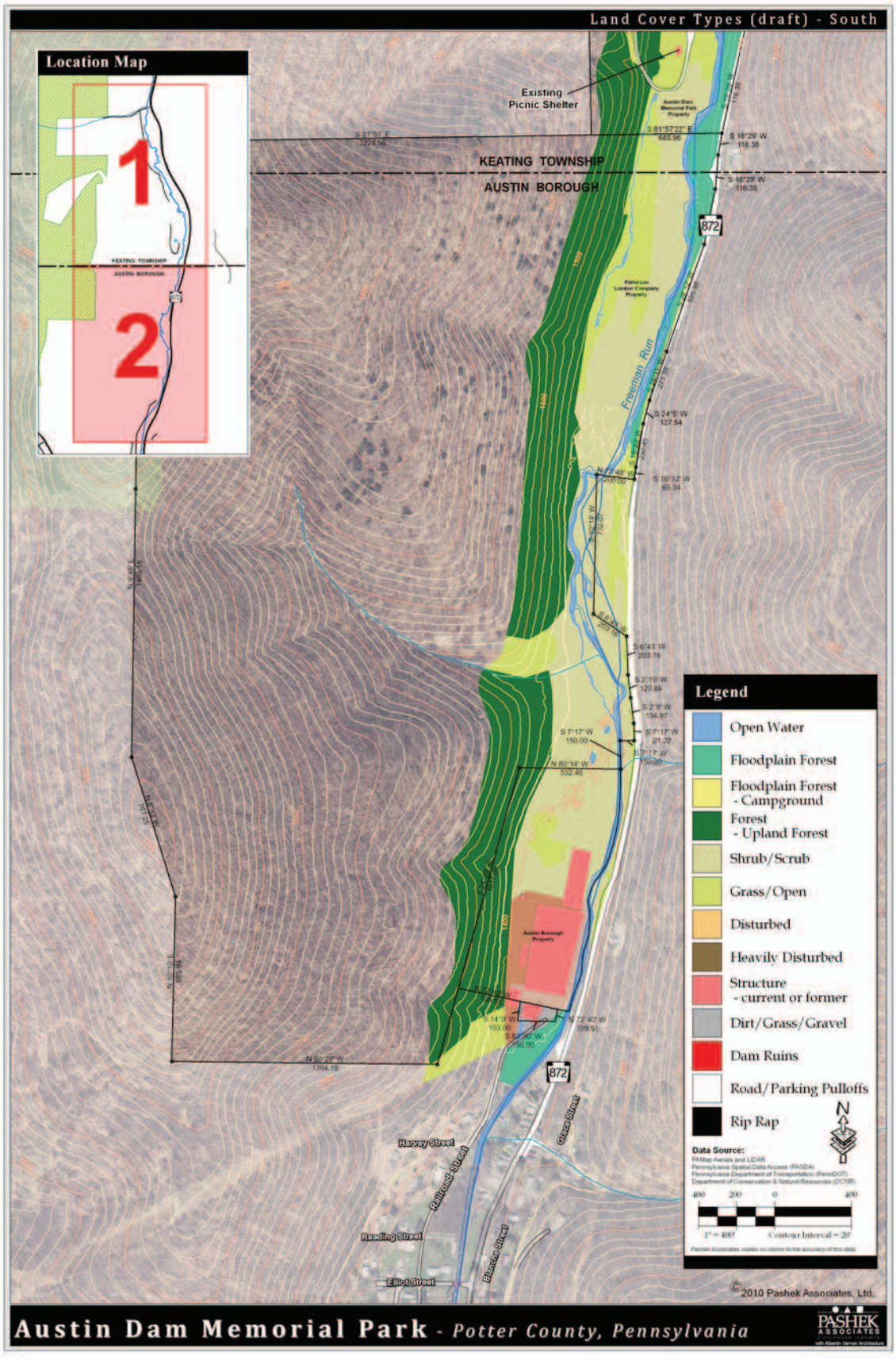
Aerial photo interpretation was completed for the site to determine the ecological units / land cover types that make up the project area. The locations of the units described below are delineated on the Land Cover Map.

- Open Water: Open, flowing water of Freeman Run, as well as pools and backwaters. This class does not always include standing water within structure remains.
- Floodplain Forest: Forest communities existing on the floodplain. Dominant species may be sycamore and silver maple. Understory in these areas typically appears to be a dense layer of shrubs and herbaceous vegetation.
- Primitive Campground: Similar to the floodplain forest type, but understory vegetation has been removed and is planted with mown grass.
- Forest – Upland Forest: Typically northern hardwoods tree species, including black cherry (Prunus serotina), sugar maple (Acer saccharum) and others. The understory of this is variable.
- Shrub/Scrub: Typically a wetland habitat dominated by shrubs including willows, dogwoods, and other shrubs. Some of these areas may have large amounts of invasive honeysuckles.
- Grass/Open: Mowed lawn or disturbed open area.
- Structure (current or former): Includes ruins of paper mill.

- Dirt/Grass/Gravel: Disturbed exposed soil.
- Dam Ruins: Concrete ruins of Austin Dam. Includes standing and non-standing portions of the dam and some surrounding area.
- Road / Parking / Pull-offs: Generalized paved, dirt or gravel roads, parking areas, and pull offs.
- Rip-Rap: Rip-Rap placed for erosion control at drainage outlet on west side of State Route 872.
- Disturbed: Some disturbance to the community. No clear determination was able to be made.
- Heavily Disturbed: Areas around the ruins of the paper mill. While some native vegetation appears to be present, the previous use of the site has heavily disturbed the soils.

Land Cover Analysis - North




Land Cover Types (draft) - South
Location Map
1
2
KEATING TOWNSHIP
AUSTIN BOROUGH
Existing
Picnic Shelter
KEATING TOWNSHIP
AUSTIN BOROUGH
872
Freeman Run
Legend
Open Water
Floodplain Forest
Floodplain Forest - Campground
Forest - Upland Forest
Shrub/Scrub
Grass/Open
Disturbed
Heavily Disturbed
Structure - current or former
Dirt/Grass/Gravel
Dam Ruins
Road/Parking Pulloffs
Rip Rap
N
Data Source:
Harvey Street
Railroad Street
Reading Street
Elliot Street
Grass Street
Blaine Street
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Austin Dam Memorial Park - Potter County, Pennsylvania
PASHEK ASSOCIATES

Austin Dam Biological Diversity Area

As a result of the Austin Dam BioBlitz, May 2009, several rare, threatened, and endangered species were confirmed within the study area. This has resulted in the identification of the Austin Dam Biological Diversity Area, as a component of the Potter County Natural Heritage Inventory. This BDA is described as follows:

This site is designated around the floodplain and adjacent habitat of Freeman Run, which supports two animal species of special concern. The floodplain meadow is an expansive, elongate, open area north of the dam that covers approximately 4.25 hectares. There are other meadows along Freeman Run both south and north of the dam ruins. The meadow is dominated by goldenrods (Solidago spp.) with sporadic fir trees and willows growing along Freeman Run.

Three species of concern were identified during surveys of this site. Two of species are sensitive to human disturbance and collection. Habitat needs for one of these species include open wet meadows and floodplains. The second species requires rocky boulder piles and outcroppings within forests.

The third species of concern was found south of the dam. A small channel supports a population of Baltimore Checkerspot (Euphydryas phaeton) butterflies. During its larval stage, this butterfly uses turtlehead (Chelone glabra) as its host plant. This wetland plant was found growing in a small channel along Freeman Run. The channel had slow flow and fed several small open wetlands with herbaceous marsh plants. This species was spotted at the beginning of its season; therefore additional surveys should be conducted and its population mapped accordingly.

Finally, several vernal pool-like wetlands are present within the old building footprints and other disturbed areas of the site. These wetlands support species such as woodfrogs (Rana sylvatica) and spring peepers (Pseudacris crucifer).

		PNDI Rank		State Legal Status		
	Taxa[1]	Global	State		Last Seen	Quality
Natural communities of conservation concern						
Vernal pool	C	GNR	S3S4	---	5/29/2009	E
Species of conservation concern						
sensitive species of concern[3]	-	G4	S3	PT	5/31/2009	E
sensitive species of concern[3]	-	G5	S3	PT	5/29/2009	E
Baltimore Checkerspot (*Euphydryas phaeton*)	L	G4	S3	PE	5/30/2009	E

[1] A = Amphibian; B = Bird; C = Community; F = Fish; L = Lepidopteran; O = Odonate; P = Plant; M = Mammal; R= Reptile, U = Unionid (Mussel), - = not designated

[2] Please refer to Potter County Natural Heritage Inventory, Appendix II for an explanation of PNHP ranks and legal status

[3] This species is not named by request of the jurisdictional agency

To identify the sensitive species of concern, the property owners, ADMA, Patterson Lumber, and Austin Borough, must make a request to the Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Partnership indicating the reason for requesting information on the species in question. This can be done by contacting: Kierstin Carlson at kcarlson@paconserve.org.

Threats and Stresses

As with most disturbed sites, invasive species are likely a significant presence on the site. Locations of these should be identified on the site and controlled.

The sensitive species present at this site are relatively tolerant of human disturbance; however, care should be taken to minimize impacts to them. Road construction or disturbance may impact some of the rare species along the western edge of the site.

Conservation Recommendations

Invasive species control and management of the habitat conditions for the species of concern are top priorities for the site.

A bioblitz was conducted at the park in May of 2009. As of this writing, the results have not been tabulated. When this dataset is completed, it should be examined for potential species of special concern or indicators of high quality habitat. Additional surveys should be conducted for the three species of special concern to map their actual extent and use of the site.

Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory

A Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory environmental review, ID No. 20100525245460, was completed for the project area to determine if species of special concern (rare, threatened, or endangered) may be located within or in the vicinity of the project site.

The PNDI response confirmed the findings of the Potter County Natural Heritage Inventory Austin Dam Biological Diversity area discussed earlier. The review indicated the probability of the same species located within the study area.

Given the existence of these species, the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources require additional information be submitted, related to proposed improvements / development, to identify and resolve potential impacts to the species or its associated habitat.

Land Use Planning

Austin Borough and Keating Township do not have municipal comprehensive plans, subdivision and land development ordinances, or zoning ordinances. Therefore, development of properties surrounding the park is left to the discretion of the individual property owners.

Utilities

The Underground Line Facilities Damage Prevention Act of 1996; OSHA Standard 1926.651; the Federal Pipeline Safety Act of 1968; and the National Electric Safety Code ANSI C-2, all as amended, require anyone who engages in any type of excavation or demolition to provide advance notice. In Pennsylvania, PA Act 187 of 1996 requires "notice in the design or planning phase of every work operation that involves the movement of earth with powered equipment."

In Pennsylvania, the PA One-Call System has been established to facilitate the requests for utility information in accordance with the above-referenced acts. PA One-Call, Inc. was contacted during the inventory and analysis phase of this master planning process to determine what utilities are in the vicinity / serve site.

The PA One Call Response identifies those utility providers who may have facilities and easements through the project study area.

PA One Call Response *Serial Numbers 20101450666 & 20101450667*			
Utility Company	**Address**	**Response**	**Contact**
Austin Borough	81 Scoville Street P.O. Box 297 Austin, PA 16720		Herman Beyer
Allegheny Power Company	P.O. Box 389 St. Marys, PA 15857		St. Marys Service Center
Zito Media LP	611 Vader Hill Road Coudersport, PA 16915		Todd McManus todd.mcmanus@zitomedia.com
Verizon Pennsylvania, Inc.	4th Floor, 201 Stanwix Street Pittsburgh, PA 15222		Office Personnel
UGI Central Penn Gas, Inc.	225 Morgantown Road Reading, PA 19611		Andrew Black ablack@ugi.com
Tri-County Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	33 Austin Street Wellsboro, PA 16901		Philip Plumley philip@ctenterprises.org

Austin Borough provides public sanitary sewer service to the properties along Railroad Street. This system could be extended to provide sanitary service to the southern portion of the study area.

Potential Environmental Concerns

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's EMAP, www.emappa.dep.state.pa.us, was reviewed to determine if there are recorded environmental issues on or in the vicinity of the project area. This review identified one occurrence which was recorded as follows:

Organization Name:	Austin Boro Potter County
Site Name:	Austin Boro Bayless Papermill Ruins Investigation
Primary Facility Name:	Austin Boro Bayless Papermill Ruins Investigation

Client ID:..... 63394
Site ID:..... 617414
Primary Facility ID:..... 633985
Sub Facility Name: ..... Austin Boro Bayless Papermill Ruins Investigation
Sub Facility ID: 64746
Primary Facility Type: ..... Land Recycling Cleanup Location
Primary Facility Kind:..... Unavailable
Other Facility ID:..... 633985
Sub Facility Type:..... Surface Water Media
Sother FID:..... 764746
Client Relationship: ..... Owner
Site Status:..... Inactive
Primary Facility Status:..... Inactive
Sub Facility Status: ..... Inactive
Compliance:..... Yes
FID:..... 631949

A call was placed to the PA DEP North Central Region Environmental Cleanup Program Engineer to determine the status of the above findings. Discussions with PA DEP Environmental Cleanup Program staff led to the following information:

Water quality sampling was conducted in 2002 at several locations in the Borough, including:

- Borough water supply (wells)
- Groundwater seeps / springs along 872, west bank
- Stagnant water in Bayless Papermill foundations

Environmental Cleanup Program staff indicated the results of the water quality sampling test results indicated all samples were in compliance with PA DEP water quality standards, and therefore, there are not any known water quality issues associated with the properties.

Design Guidelines

In planning for the rehabilitation and enhancement of the facilities, activities, and opportunities recommended in the following chapter, the following guidelines and standards were taken into consideration:

- PA Wilds Design Guidelines - The concepts presented in the design guide encourage positive design patterns and characteristics. They are not intended to be strict regulations, specifications, standards or requirements; instead, this document should be used as a guideline by public agencies, developers, design professionals, property owners, and others. The information presented in this design guide may not solve all problems associated with land use, development, and design, but it serves as a comprehensive and consistent set of design guidelines that can be applied to the Pennsylvania Wilds region to assist communities in reaping the benefits of change and growth while protecting their uniqueness and character.

  The design guide is "descriptive" rather than "prescriptive" and will need to be interpreted with some flexibility and professional judgment tailored to the specific circumstances of a particular property or project.

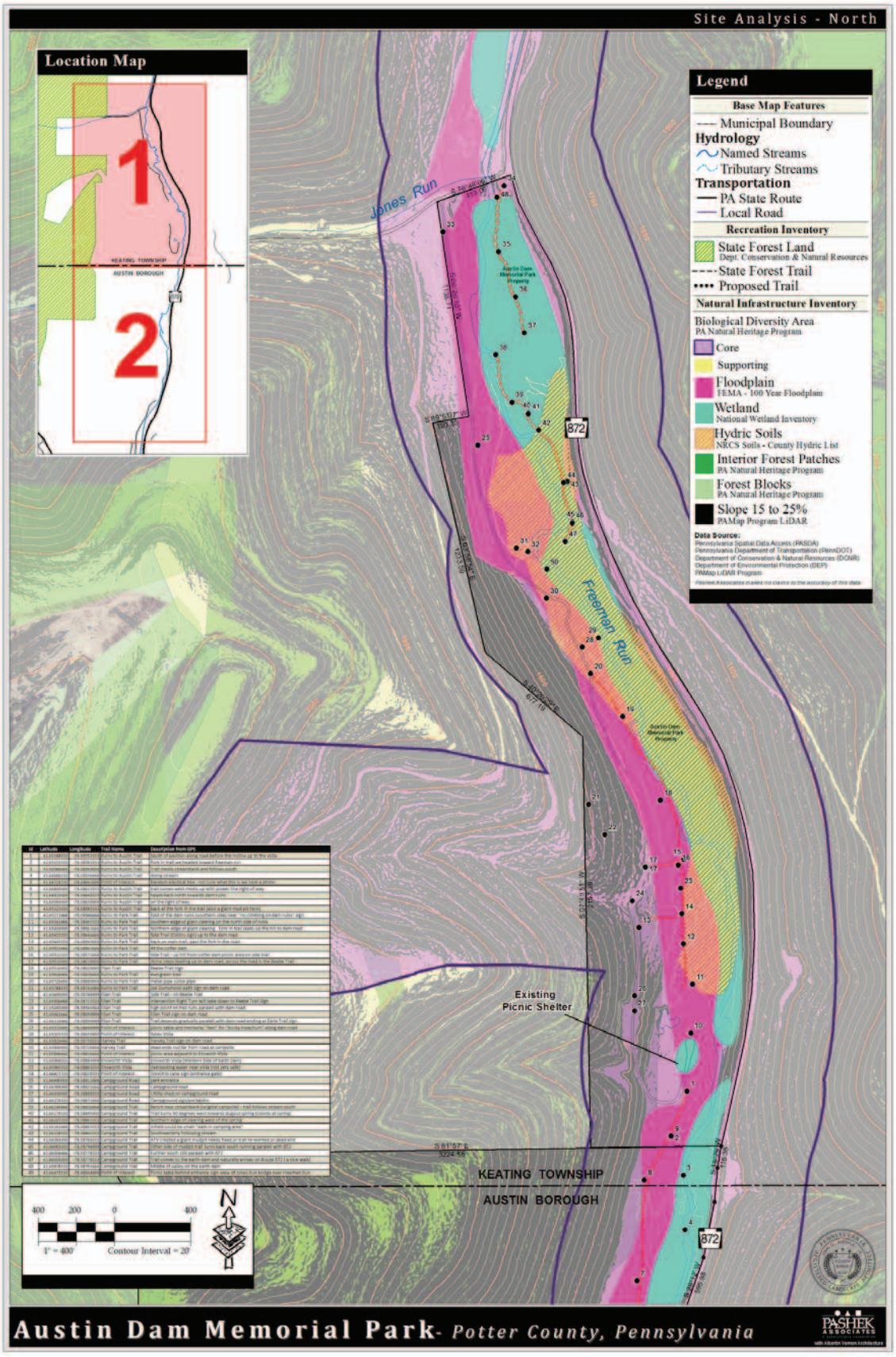
  It is not the intent of the design guide to homogenize the character of the built environment, to burden property owners with unnecessary requirements, or to mandate any specific style for new development. To the contrary, individual expression is encouraged within the context of the design objectives stated within the design guide.

Sustainable Trail Design

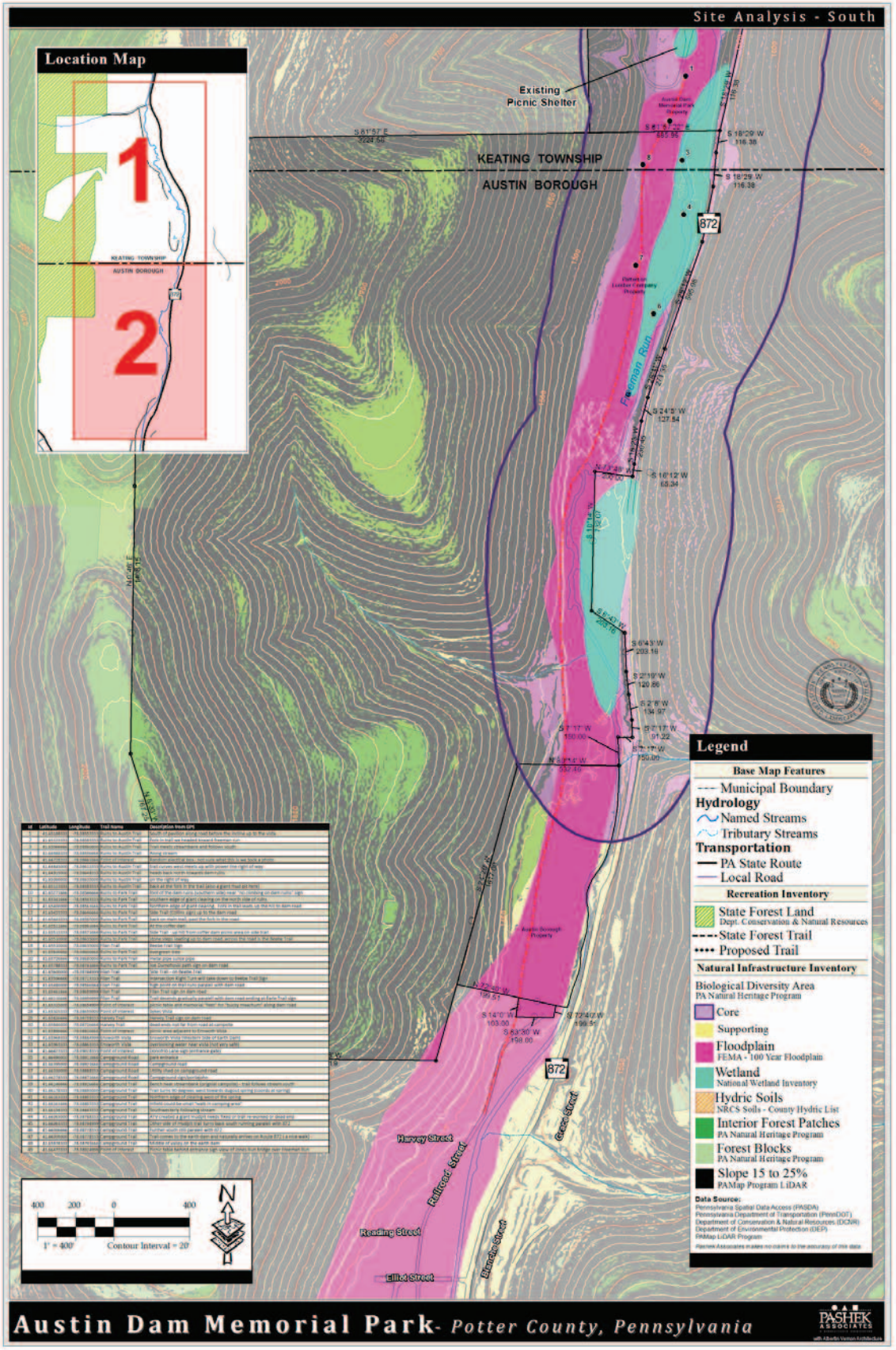
- Trail Planning, Design, and Development Guidelines, by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Trails and Waterways
- Trail Solutions: IMBA's Guide to Building Sweet Singletrack, by the International Mountain Bicycling Association
- Natural Surface Trails by Design: Physical and Human Design Essentials of Sustainable, Enjoyable Trails, by Troy Scott Parker

Accessibility

- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336), Title II, Public Services, as amended 2010.
- Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas Final Draft, October 19, 2009, by U.S. Access Board



Site Analysis - North



Site Analysis - South

Public Participation

Public participation in the design process is important to ensuring the final master plan is fully supported by local decision makers and members of the community. The public participation for this plan occurred through several venues, including:

- Public Input Sessions
- Key Person Interviews
- Steering Committee Meetings

The results of this input are described in this plan.

Steering Committee Meeting One – March 31, 2010

On March 31, 2010, the project steering committee met to begin the master planning process. The agenda for this meeting was as follows:

1. Introductions
2. Review the Planning Process / Schedule
3. Discuss the Scope of Work and the project schedule
4. Brainstorm Vision for the park
5. What do we want the park to be?
6. What story do we want to tell?
7. Discuss current impressions and future vision for marketing and economic development activities
8. Review Site Analysis – Opportunities and Constraints
9. Brainstorm park opportunities, challenges, and desires
10. Environmental
11. Historic and Cultural
12. Identify Key Persons to Interview from marketing / economic development perspective

During this meeting, attendees discussed their vision for the park, and discussed their thoughts on the constraints and opportunities of the park.

The stated vision for the park, as published on the ADMA website, is:

- To clean up the property and make it safe for visitors
- To use existing structures and materials to create landscapes, picnic areas, and walking paths
- To honor the labor and spirit of the men and women who founded the town of Austin and display interesting historical facts

- To create a place where community organizations can hold festivals, arts and craft shows, heritage events, and other activities

During the course of this meeting, attendees offered the following input for consideration:

- Develop into a road trip destination, regional attraction for population centers like Buffalo, Rochester, and Ithaca, NY
- Need to have an authentic and connected storyline
- Celebrate park as a unique and unusual place / the creepy factor
- Need more programs – specifically cultural events like the Dam Show, environmental education opportunities / programs (above and beyond school district)
- Spread the word this is a place of historical significance, renowned like Johnstown
- Potential storylines: Corporate responsibility, engineering failures of the early 20th century (Johnstown, Austin, Titanic same time frame), timeline of September 30, 1911 events, stories of people, "wild west attitude" of Potter County lumber industry, tie to theme in town, Heroes (Cora Brooks and Willie Nelson) and Villains (Bayless, Hatton), Wood hicks, Pigs Ears, legends and lore (panther, missing train gold car), transportation, Goodyear lumber, agriculture, and tanneries
- Interpretation from a personal level, visitors will be more interested in personal storylines
- Need to market the park and community to the regional audience
- Potential for partnerships with state park staff for programming
- Park must be sustainable (financial and environmental)
- Maximize partnerships and volunteers
- Establish presence in other regional facilities / publications
- Protect the environment while improving facilities
- Concern with liability of maintaining historic structures while preserving / interpreting structures
- What needs to be done to preserve dam ruins / concern with possible collapse
- Need traffic accommodations for large events / crowds – not currently prepared to accommodate large number of people / events
- Opportunity for walking / biking trail from School and Main Street to Jones Run Hollow
- Clean-up paper mill area, save what can be saved
- Better vehicular access to site, particularly from the south from S.R. 872
- Comfort facilities (restrooms and showers)
- Memorial Arboretum
- Pedestrian bridges to connect campground to dam ruins
- Overlook of dam ruins from east side of S.R. 872
- Boy Scouts are interested in participating in more projects, like sign flower bed
- Develop historical / environmental education exhibits and signage
- Coin press for children
- Tie adjacent Boy Scout Camp into the park better with a trail from park to camp, then camp to gas well

- Preserve old chimney as historic artifact
- Re-create authentic lumber camp
- Safe swimming area, current "swimming hole" at the dam ruins is unsafe
- Former railroad alignment as bike path, tie into trail from Borough to School
- Turner Street as main access to park – pedestrian and vehicle, Railroad Street is too narrow
- 2' Gauge excursion train through valley
- Expand campground, more sites, provide weekend programs in campground
- Convert Jones Run Road Bridge to a covered bridge
- Restore old pond
- Potable water for drinking
- Facility for programs / special events
- Campground improvements, provide water and electric service to some sites
- Establish another campground, closer to town
- Build rental cabins in park, like state parks / KOAs
- Promote winter use, snowshoeing / winter carnival

Steering Committee Meeting Two – May 26, 2010

On May 26, 2010, the steering committee met to provide input and feedback on the following agenda items:

1. Summary of Key Person Interviews
2. Discussion, Input, and Feedback on Draft Economic Development and Marketing Strategies
   a. Branding
   b. Borough
   c. Businesses
   d. Park
3. Discussion, Input, and Feedback on Draft of Proposed Community / Main Street / Pedestrian and Vehicular Improvements
4. Discussion on Southern Access to Site
   a. Environmental Issues
   b. Traffic Safety Issues
   c. Others
5. Park Concepts Charette
   a. Brief Review of Opportunities and Constraints
   b. Break-out
   c. Reconvene to Present and Discuss Comments
6. Discuss Logistics / Date of Public and Elected Officials Meeting

The input received from the committee during this meeting is documented in the sections of this plan corresponding to the topic being discussed.

Steering Committee Meeting Three &
Public Meeting / Elected Officlals Meetings
August 30, 2011

On August 30, 2011, the consultants met with the steering committee, followed by a public meeting hosted by the steering committee and Austin Borough Officals. The purpose of this meeting was for the consultants to present and receive feedback on the draft recommendations for the master plan and economic development strategies. At this meeting, the consultants also presented recommendations for interpreting local history, cultural and natural resources of the Borough and the park.

The master plan, economic development strategies, draft recommendations, implementation plan and interpretive recommendations for the park and Austin's Main Street were well received by the attendees.

the dam park at austin

chapter 3:

Economic Development, Marketing, and Tourism Analysis and Strategies

chapter 3

Economic Development, Marketing, and Tourism Strategies

Economic development, promotion, and marketing strategies in Austin must build upon previous efforts in the community and the region. Therefore, many of the strategies presented herein are based upon recommendations from other planning efforts, including, but not limited to:

- North Central Greenways Plan - 2010
- Community Workplan – Austin, Galeton, and Coudersport, Potter County Heritage Communities Program – January 2009
- PA Wilds Planning Study - 2007
- Pennsylvania Route 6 Heritage Corridor Management Action Plan – 2004
- Lumber Heritage Region Action Plan
- Austin Borough Revitalization Strategy and Plans – 1997-1998
- Pa Wilds Design Guide – A Design Guide for Community Character Stewardship
- Trail Towns – Capturing Trail Based Tourism, A Guide for Pennsylvania Communities, a project of the Allegheny Trail Alliance

Key Person Interviews

In an effort to get a balanced understanding of the business climate in and around the Austin area, to recognize the economic opportunities of the Austin Dam Memorial Park, and to realize the potential of existing regional marketing efforts, Pashek Associates conducted personal interviews with key persons in the area. Those interviewed were chosen to ensure a cross section of individuals associated with the following groups were given the opportunity to provide input and share their thoughts, and ideas:

- Austin / Austin Area Businesses
- PA Wilds Artisans
- Regional Initiatives including PA Wilds, Lumber Heritage Region, PA Route 6

Therefore, the following individuals were interviewed during the course of this project:

1. Cindy Crumrine, Cock-eyed Cricket
2. Dan Galeotti, Galeotti's Restaurant
3. Pat Perry, Perry's Country Store
4. Ron Ebbert, O.O Austin Home
5. Cindy Garzel, Emporium Specialties
6. Doug Firestone, Firestone Forge
7. Tina Lorson, Cameron County Artisan Gallery
8. Lisa Bainey, Park Manager, Sinnemahoning State Park
9. Terri Dennison, Executive Director, PA Route 6 Heritage Corridor
10. Michael S. Wennin, Executive Director, Lumber Heritage Region of Pennsylvania, Inc.
11. Ta Brant, PA Wilds, Small Business Ombudsman
12. David Brooks, Executive Director, Potter County Visitors Association

The overriding themes of these Key Person Interviews are as follows:

1. Most people recognize Austin Dam Memorial Park as an attraction in the region. The perception needs to be changed so that people will recognize the Austin area that includes the community and the park.

2. Austin has an intriguing story to tell. The story brings together history, culture, nature, and people, and much more.

3. Austin already attracts many visitors from outside the area. It is already a tourist attraction.

4. Development of the town and the park together will enhance the telling of the story. The master site plan is a major part of telling the story but a community connection is essential.

5. Austin's story fits very well with the PA Wilds, Rt. 6 Heritage Corridor, and the Lumber Heritage Region. Austin should work to strengthen their relationships with these agencies.

6. A tourism emphasis will bring economic benefit to the community of Austin.

The following is a summary of these interviews.

Austin Businesses

A series of twelve questions were asked of owners or representatives of five businesses in Austin. The questions touch on topics such as the benefits of the PA Wilds, Rt. 6 Heritage Corridor, and the Lumber Heritage Region; the tourism effect of Austin Dam Memorial Park in the community; the benefits to businesses from park visitors; whether or not development of the park will increase tourism; and information specific to individual businesses.

Four of the five business owners interviewed said they knew of the work of the PA Wilds, Rt. 6 Heritage Corridor, and Lumber Heritage Region. Of those, two believed that the agencies have been a big part of bringing tourists to Austin, while the other three suggested they had little or no impact in Austin.

Most said that a significant portion of their business comes from the summer homes and camps in the area. It is the campers, fishermen, hunters, and seasonal residents that support as much as 60% to 70% of some businesses.

The business owners unanimously recognized that it is the history of the park that brings tourists to Austin, but that the single event that makes the biggest impact is the Austin Dam Show. Most said that the Austin Dam show has a positive impact on their business. The other activity that brought visitors to the park and community was the BioBlitz. Most talked about the strong tie between the park and the town and the need to capitalize on that connection. The businesses will not be able to gain the full effect of the tourists unless there is a conscious effort made to connect the park and the town. The connection should certainly be a physical one, but should also share the story, history, and culture of the park and the region.

The interviewees believe there is a good balance of businesses already located in town to meet the current demand. At this point in time, none of the business owners could visualize that the future would bring sufficient additional business to make them expand in any significant way. However, at least two thought that they would expand if demand increased dramatically. One indicated that if additional visitors to the town showed a greater demand, she would not only expand her existing business, but would consider expanding to meet the demand for other types of businesses as well. One owner talked about providing rooms for rent. Additionally, several interviewees spoke of businesses in Costello as part of the local business community.

All of the interviewees said that the Austin Dam Park is already a tourist attraction and that any physical and marketing improvement would certainly bring more visitors. All were supportive of development of the park in ways that would attract additional visitors. When asked about what would bring more visitors to town, interviewees said:

- Promoting the quaint, rural character of Austin
- Promoting the history and culture of the Austin Dam and town
- Holding more special events
- Improving the park to combine recreational opportunities with cultural and historic interpretation
- Catering to the campers and summer home residents
- Installing interpretive signage that tells the story of Austin's history
- Creating a "walking trail of history" that connects the park and the town and continuing the trail through the historic sites of the town

Firestone Forge

Firestone Forge has been in Galeton for about 8 years. The owner credits the PA Wilds Artisan Trail as the main reason for his success saying, "I wouldn't have a business today without them."

He produces everything an 18th century blacksmith and gunsmith would have made. This includes guns, knives, tools, housewares, cooking utensils, cookware, music stands, and much more. At his storefront, he also sells for other artists, receiving a commission on everything he sells.

Very little of his business comes from local residents. He is mostly reliant on the tourist trade. People come from Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, the Carolinas, West Virginia, Canada, and other states around the region. Part of the success of the business is the personal touch. He tries to talk with everyone who comes through the door. Arts are often one-of-a-kind pieces. People are looking for that uniqueness and are willing to pay for it. They like to hear the story behind the piece. He does a lot of special order business as well. The store is typically open only on Saturdays and Sundays or when the owner is there working at the forge.

The owner is considering expanding the store to another area in the PA Wilds where he will sell his products, along with those of other artisans. He believes there are many artists in the region that are in need of a place to sell their art. He focuses on art that matches the culture and history of the area. Heritage and folk arts have become extremely popular in recent years. He says the intent is not to create what's not there, but to share what already is. Many artists cannot afford to set up shop on their own. It is only profitable if they can sell in someone else's store. He believes there is a strong market in the PA Wilds for additional artisan shops where a number of artisans sell their art in a single location.

Cameron County Artisan Gallery

In July 2008, the Cameron County Artisan Gallery opened along the PA Wilds Artisan Trail. The Gallery began with 10 artists. Now, just two years later there are 75 artists. The director of the Gallery describes that "it has been an extremely successful venture."

The PA Wilds Artisan Trail consists of juried artists only. To become a member of the PA Wilds Artisan Trail, the art shop must register with the PA Wilds and pay the $150 annual registration fee. For the fee, the artisan's name is included in the PA Wilds Brochure (50,000 distributed annually), on the website, and in a variety of other PA Wilds publications. The Gallery Manager suggests that the investment produces a great return.

The Cameron County Artisan Gallery hosts a number of artists in its single location. Artists pay a $50 fee to display and sell at the gallery, as well as a commission of 20% on all items sold. Along the Artisan Trail, some shops are single artists selling only their own art work, while others are galleries that host multiple artists.

The manager of the gallery believes the Artisan Trail is still in its infancy and that there is plenty of room to grow. She relates that people are beginning to come to the PA Wilds for the specific purpose of purchasing art. There are many local artists who cannot support a store of their own and are looking to display and sell at galleries. In the coming years, the number of both single artist shops and multiple artisan galleries will continue to increase.

Regional Organizations

Representatives of the PA Wilds, PA Route 6 Heritage Corridor, and the Lumber Corridor Heritage Region of PA were interviewed. Austin Dam Memorial Park and Austin Borough lie within the boundaries of each of these organizations. All are extremely supportive of Austin Dam Memorial Park and Austin Borough. They all believe it has an exciting story to tell of the history and culture of the region, and all believe it fits well within their respective purposes. Each organization is already working with Austin to promote their facilities as part of the region. However, they all suggested that more could be done as well.

PA Wilds

Ta Brant is the Small Business Ombudsman for the PA Wilds. Her primary role with PA Wilds is business development. She was particularly intrigued by the potential to assist in business development in Austin. She indicated that in order to be successful, there needs to be a strong grassroots effort within the business community to want to enhance business. There needs to be a core group that is ready to move ahead. There is no single method to begin business development. She suggested several options:

1. She could spend a day in Austin meeting one on one with business owners to hear their stories and provide tips on ways to improve business based on the tourism trade. She could follow-up with a group meeting if that would be helpful.
2. She could meet with a core business or community group to talk about how to move ahead connecting with the PA Wilds, PA Route 6 Heritage Corridor, Lumber Heritage Region, and other potential partners such as DCNR, DCED, and the PA Tourism Office.
3. She could meet informally with the study committee to talk about next steps.
4. She could bring representatives from PA Wilds, Rt. 6 Heritage Region, and LHR together to meet with local business and community leaders.

Ta sees her role as a focusing of facilitating and marketing. Additionally, she can assist the group with navigating the system of state agencies, funding sources, and business development resources.

She suggested several immediate strategies:

- Apply to use the PA Wilds Logo in all publicity and on web sites
- Talk to the marketing person with PA Wilds about using their website and other publicity

- Talk to the PA State Tourism Office, Rt. 6 Heritage Corridor Association, and the LHR to tie into their promotions
- Tie into the park planning process ways to incorporate the priorities of the other agencies and their logos

She provided a newly released PA Wilds resource titled "Making an Impact – 2010 Update on the Pennsylvania Wilds Initiative". This will be made available to the study committee.

PA Route 6 Heritage Corridor
Terri Dennison is the Executive Director of the PA Rt. 6 Heritage Corridor. She says the Dam's history is well known. It touched a lot of people's lives through the lumber industry, Bayless Pulp and Paper Factory, and, of course, the disaster of the dam collapsing in 1911. Additionally, Terri made the following comments:

- Rt.6 Heritage Corridor has worked with Austin through the Heritage Communities Program and will continue to do so. The Tourism Associate will continue to assist with marketing as the opportunities in Austin expand. The Heritage Corridor will continue to promote the heritage of the area and, specifically, of Austin Dam Memorial Park.

- There is Extreme Eco-tourism and a more passive Eco-tourism. Austin Dam Memorial Park can cater to the more passive eco-tourism. It is good for short walks and hikes with natural, historic, and cultural interpretation opportunities. It becomes part of the eco-tourism circuit in the county.

- People will need a place to stay as they travel to Austin. The Town could support a couple of Bed and Breakfasts or a country inn, and perhaps additional camping. Camping must be available for primitive users, as well as RV users. Visitors will also need places to eat, purchase supplies, etc. Austin has a great business district. It can grow with the development of the park and related tourism. Planning should think along the lines of typical "Trail Town" type business development… small business that are targeted at the tourism demand.

- Rt. 6 has already assisted Austin in the development of the Heritage Communities Plan for Austin, Coudersport, and Galeton. The Borough will need to work to implement the plan. Potter County is currently developing a Heritage Council to assist in planning and development for all five of the boroughs in the county as they work to implement their Community Work Plans.

Lumber Heritage Region (LHR) of Pennsylvania, Inc.
The Lumber Heritage Region recognizes Austin Borough and the Park, especially as they relate to the history of the lumber industry.

The history of the park and the local region with lumbering, sawmills, and the Bayless Paper Factory make it fit perfectly with the Heritage Region purpose. Austin has been identified several times in the LHR Management Plan as having particular impact in the region.

The Borough and the Bayless Paper Mill are identified is various places throughout the Plan. In particular, Austin Borough is included in the Lost Towns Itinerary and in the Community Conservation Corps northeast Itinerary as a place to visit.

An interpretive LHR sign may be available to the Park to place at its main interpretive area. The Park should contact the LHR if they are interested.

LHR will continue to support Austin in its endeavors to protect, develop and promote the Park and its history. Austin Borough or the Dam Association simply need to make a request to the LHR. There are great stories to tell about Austin. In fact, the dam disaster had an international impact. News of the disaster was told across the U.S. and in Europe.

The Cameron County Historical Society has pre and post flood photos of the dam and the area that may be available to display.

Sinnemahoning State Park

Lisa Bainey, Park Manager, indicated that the Park currently has a limited relationship with Austin Dam Park, not because of any issue or problem, but only that both have had other priorities and the relationship has not developed. She feels strongly that there should be a strong working relationship between the two.

Lisa believes Sinnemahoning State Park could be a big asset to Austin Dam Memorial Park as they look to develop the Austin Dam Park, utilizing the PA Wilds as one of the themes of the park. Sinnemahoning is part of the core of the PA Wilds. They recently developed a $6 million wildlife watching center as part of the State's PA Wilds investment in the region. The Center is a first rate facility that will draw thousands of people annually.

One of the components of the new center will address flood control. Austin Dam will be discussed as part of this component.

Lisa said it would seem a natural fit for both Austin and Sinnemahoning Parks to work together provide a connection between the two… a physical connection, a natural features connection, a cultural connection and an historic connection. One of the overarching themes for Sinnemahoning State Park is travel ways – travel ways for people, wildlife, plant life, and more. Sinnemahoning State park is working toward development of a trail along the former Goodyear Brothers rail line that will connect to Austin.

People visiting Sinnemahoning State Park will also have access to the park's recreation equipment rental for kayaks, canoes, bicycles, and pontoon boats. Many people will be looking for activities to complement their visit to the park. Austin Dam Park could easily be one of those activities.

Lisa is willing to participate in meetings or gatherings to discuss strengthening the connections between the two parks.

Economic Development, Marketing, and Tourism Strategies

Austin has the opportunity to develop into an active tourism community. The community must be well prepared to address the needs of tourists and visitors as they come to visit. This section develops a "getting started" strategy to economic development, marketing and tourism for the Austin community. Everything does not have to happen all at once. It will grow step by step as demand dictates and finances are available.

Vision

The first step in developing a strategy for Economic Development, Marketing, and Tourism is to understand the vision for the overall project. The vision set forth the long-term expectations for the project. The vision for this project is described in Chapter 4 of the master plan.

Branding

It is important to identify, in simple terms, what it is that you have to offer and how it is that you will communicate that to potential users. Your concept needs to be a clear and concise description that is easily recognizable. All of Austin needs to be recognized as one entity for marketing/branding purposes. The perception of Austin needs to be its story. The story is related through the community, the business district, the museum, the park, the people, and its history. It all needs to be connected. In marketing, this is known as branding.

There are two primary components to branding Austin. The first is the name/logo/description that will be used to identify the area. The second is creating what will come to people's minds when they see that name or logo.

Branding - Strategy 1

Develop a park name that reflects the "brand" and logo of Austin.

Branding - Strategy 2

Have a logo professionally designed that will tell the story of Austin.

Branding - Strategy 3

Identify and promote the key components of the story that that will be the most recognizable from seeing the logo or hearing the name Austin. The branding of Austin is really a sub-brand within the PA Wilds. When people think of the PA Wilds, they should think of Austin.

Connections

Making Austin work as a tourist attraction is all about its connections. The connections described below are intended to draw together a variety of partners and business opportunities to create a significant attraction in Austin. The system begins with local connections that set the stage for telling the story of Austin. The story is strengthened as connections are expanded to take advantage of the natural features, cultural diversity, and historic strength of the region. A reciprocal arrangement with regional

partners brings Austin to the forefront of the region. Finally, connections are made with the outside world to tempt visitors to come see and hear the story of a quaint community that has its place in history and in the natural environment.

Local Connections

There are a multitude of connections that will assist in maintaining Austin's storyline. The first and most important is the connection between the park and the town. The connection will be made through concept and design, history, culture, art, and physical pathways and roads.

Local Connections - Strategy 1

Create physical connections between the park and the community.

- Connect the park and the town via a walking /biking trail that carries the history of the park into the town and the history of the town into the park. A "trail of history" should be developed that interprets the community's history at key locations in the park and community. Locations and interpretation of historic remains in the park, locations of existing and former buildings, stories of people and events, and descriptions of lifestyles of the era should all be included along the trail.

- Develop an automobile connection between the park and the town along Route 872 utilizing signage and visual effects. Locate PA Wilds and/or Lumber Heritage Region Gateway Signs at key locations in the park and the town.

Local Connections - Strategy 2

Connect the community and park with the arts. Heritage, folk, and environmental arts have become very popular in recent years. The idea is not to create what isn't a part of the region, but to share what already is.

- Develop the park using a variety of environmental art.

- Include visual art in various locations throughout the Main Street area, i.e. on murals on buildings, and signage describing heritage arts of the region.

- Use art to carry the connection between the park and the town.

- Include an Austin related sculpture as a key component of the proposed Main Street Parklet.

- Place banners with art that reflects the community's heritage on the light poles throughout the Main Street.

- Develop an artisan gallery, Co-Op, etc. along Main Street area where local and regional artists can show and sell their creations.

Local Connections - Strategy 3

Create a community-wide committee that will focus on fulfilling the vision for Austin. The committee needs to be all-inclusive, representing the park, business community, E.O. Austin Home, schools, and community residents.

Connections to the Region

Austin has significant ties to the entire region through its history, culture, and natural features. Strong connections with regional agencies promise reciprocal benefits for all involved. Regional connections should include the Potter County Visitors Association, PA Wilds, PA Rt. 6 Heritage Corridor, the PA Lumber Heritage Region, and Sinnemahoning State Park.

Potter County Visitors Association

PCVA - Strategy 1

Use the Potter County Visitors Association as the first point of contact for marketing needs related to the PA Wilds, the Rt. 6 Heritage Corridor, and the Lumber Heritage Region.

PCVA - Strategy 2

Maintain a strong relationship with the Association.

PA Wilds

PA Wilds - Strategy 1

Develop a strong relationship with local PA Wilds staff.

PA Wilds - Strategy 2

Register with the PA Wilds to use their logo. Encourage its use in signage and marketing.

PA Wilds - Strategy 3

Coordinate with PA Wilds to market Austin on their website.

PA Wilds - Strategy 4

Register the proposed artisan gallery, co-op, etc. as part of the PA Wilds Artisan Trail.

PA Wilds - Strategy 5

Invite the PA Wilds Small Business Ombudsman to assist in business development. (See Business Development Strategies)

PA Wilds – Strategy 6

Utilize the PA Wilds design standards in all park, town, and business development.

Sinnemahoning State Park

SSP - Strategy 1

Establish a personal relationship with the staff at Sinnemahoning State Park.

SSP - Strategy 2

Invite the Park Manager to provide input on opportunities to coordinate efforts between Austin and the Park.

SSP - Strategy 3
Coordinate with the Park Manager to develop the proposed trail connection between Sinnemahoning State Park and Austin.

PA Route 6 Heritage Corridor

PA Route 6 - Strategy 1
Register to use the Route. 6 Heritage Corridor logo by contacting the Executive Director of the Potter County Visitors Association.

PA Route 6 - Strategy 2
Utilize the PA Route 6 Heritage Corridor website for marketing Austin. Requests should be made through the Potter County Visitors Bureau.

PA Route 6 - Strategy 3
Register the proposed artisan gallery, co-op, etc. as part of the PA Route 6 Artisan Trail. This can be done on their website.

PA Route 6 - Strategy 4
Implement the recommendations of the Community Work Plan. Compare the proposed design with the PA Wilds Design Standards and modify where necessary.

- Streetscape
- Building Façade
- Signage
- Dam Site Integration

Lumber Heritage Region

LHR - Strategy 1
Maintain a strong relationship with the Executive Director in an effort to best utilize the LHR resources.

LHR - Strategy 2
Request one of the LHR interpretive signs for use at the park or in town.

LHR - Strategy 3
Utilize the lumber industry resources available through the LHR.

LHR - Strategy 4
Review the Cameron County Historical Society's pre and post flood photos of the dam and the area. Some of these may be available for display. Contact the LHR Executive Director.

Connections to the World

These connections are to those you would like to attract to visit Austin. They could be close by, in a neighboring county or state, or across the world.

CCTW - Strategy 1

Utilize the professionally designed logo (see Branding) as the brand name for Austin.

CCTW - Strategy #2

Upgrade the Austin Dam Website with a professional design.

- Acquire related web addresses such as austindam.org, austindam.com, damsite.net. Redirect all hits on alternate sites to the main webpage.
- Keep the site up-to-date
- Provide links to the site from the websites of Potter County Visitors Association, PA Wilds, Rt. 6 Heritage Corridor, and Lumber Heritage Region. Provide links to the same sites from the Austin Dam site.

CCTW – Strategy 3

Develop other web based marketing methods such as social networking pages – Facebook and Twitter – Austin Dam Blog.

CCTW - Strategy 4

Cater events, activities, and opportunities to attract the part-time residents in local camps and homes.

CCTW - Strategy 5

Utilize the marketing efforts of the regional tourism organizations previously identified.

Business Development Strategies

BDS - Strategy 1

Create a local business development committee to take the lead in implementing these strategies.

BDS - Strategy 2

Initiate Trail Town type business development strategies.

- Create a business atmosphere that attracts visitors to shop in Austin – attractive buildings and streets, friendly and knowledgeable staff, goods and services that tourists need, easily accessible drinking fountains and restrooms, and lots of available parking for bicycles, automobiles, and campers.
- Identify specific business deficiencies (This has been done as part of this plan. Businesses that may be needed in the initial stages of development include overnight accommodations and artisan gallery, co-op, etc.)
- Keep up with business expansion as demand increases.
- Begin business expansion by growing existing businesses to meet growing demand. Some businesses will simply expand their current operations as demand for their services grows. Others will see a new market and choose to begin a new business endeavor to meet that need.

- Recruit new businesses when the expanding demand cannot be met locally.
    - As the proposed trail comes to Austin, ensure the needs of trail users are being met.

BDS - Strategy 3
Implement the recommended improvements of the Rt. 6 Community Work Plan.

- See the proposed Main Street Economic Development Strategies proposed within this plan.

BDS - Strategy 4
Recruit a business person to create an artisan gallery, co-op, etc. in an empty storefront on Main Street. Participate with the Rt. 6 and PA Wilds Artisan Trails.

BDS - Strategy 5
Provide basic overnight accommodations, such as rooms to rent, Bed and Breakfasts, expanded camping, or a country inn.

BDS - Strategy 6
Utilize the PA Wilds Small Business Ombudsman to provide small business training strategies.

Options would be to have the Ombudsman:

- Spend a day in Austin meeting one on one with business owners to hear their stories and provide tips on ways to improve business based on the tourism trade.
- Follow-up with a group meeting if that would be helpful.
- Meet with a core business or community group to talk about how to move ahead connecting with the PA Wilds, Rt. 6 Heritage Corridor, LHR, and other potential partners such as DCNR, DCED, and the PA Tourism Office.
- Meet informally with the study committee to talk about next steps.
- Bring representatives from PA Wilds, Rt. 6 Heritage Region, and LHR together to meet with local business and community leaders

BDS - Strategy 7
Consider ways to create a major motion picture of the history and disaster of the Austin Dam and community.

Main Street Economic Development Strategies
After considering the recommendations developed in previous studies, and after considering the input and analysis conducted during this planning process, we recommend the following Main Street Economic Development Strategies.

MSEDS – Strategy 1
Work with private property owners to list pre-flood buildings within the Borough on the National Register of Historic Places.

MSEDS – Strategy 2
Implement the recommendation of the Austin Borough Revitalization Strategy and Plans by acquiring property and developing gateways into Austin at the intersection of State Route 872 and State Route 607, and at the intersection of State Route 607 and Garretson Street.

MSEDS – Strategy 3
Acquire a trail easement / property through the property which is located between Cooney's Hardware and Harry's Laundry and Arcade for the proposed Austin Tribute Parklet and Community Trail.

MSEDS – Strategy 4
Extend the existing trail from the Austin Area School District property through the proposed Austin Tribute Park, along Turner Street, then Railroad Street and continue trail into the park to the dam ruins.

MSEDS – Strategy 5
Establish a bus and RV parking area east of the intersection of Garretson and Summit Streets.

MSEDS – Strategy 6
Relocate overhead utility lines from Main Street to Goodyear Street.

MSEDS – Strategy 7
Complete streetscape improvements to Main Street including sidewalk replacement, installation of period light fixtures and street trees.

MSEDS – Strategy 8
Work with business community to upgrade storefront signs and facades to be consistent with the recommendations of the PA Wilds Design Guidelines, and assist business owners in identifying grant and loan opportunities for façade improvements.

MSEDS – Strategy 9
Work with business community to complete a Trail Town audit of the business district to determine how to best meet the needs, and how to best provide the goods and services desired by visitors who come to Austin.

MSEDS – Strategy 10
Identify space in an existing building to begin a PA Wilds Artisans Gallery, co-op, etc.

MSEDS – Strategy 11
Complete a feasibility study to identify costs and potential funding sources to establish Big Mike's Dairy Dine as a 1950's diner destination.

MSEDS – Strategy 12
Develop a walking tour and associated walking tour brochure connecting: Austin Area Schools Complex, Main Street and Garretson Street Shops, E.O. Austin Home Museum, & Austin Dam Park.

MSEDS – Strategy 13
Work with the business community, the Borough, the Austin Dam Memorial Association, PA Wilds, and Lumber Heritage Region to develop, identify and secure funding, and install wayfinding and interpretive signs along walking tour.

MSEDS – Strategy 14
Secure funding and erect Tourist Oriented Destination Signs on State Route 872 north and south, and State Route 607 west.

The following is a summary of discussion regarding the proposed strategies:

- Attendees indicated they were a bit overwhelmed with the strategies presented, and they were concerned their small volunteer organization does not have the capacity to implement the recommendations. Vernon suggested the strategies be prioritized, so they can work on implementation over time, not at one time. Buerkle also emphasized the need to utilize partners, such as the PCVA, PA Wilds, LHR, PA Route 6, and DCNR Bureau of State Parks. Brooks agreed and indicated that this a long term project and that it will take place over time. Buerkle indicated that, as the recommendations and implementation strategies are finalized, they will be prioritized into short, medium, and long term strategies for implementation over the next 10 to 15 years.

- Attendees discussed the proposed association with PA Wilds, the use of the logo, establishment of an artisan gallery, etc. Attendees were concerned as they don't want to be like other PA Wilds sites, but they want to establish their own niche. Further, they were concerned that the market for artisan galleries may be reaching a point of saturation. Buerkle and Vernon indicated that PA Wilds is a regional branding initiative to connect tourist destinations in Pennsylvania's North Central region, and that it's meant to promote the unique and diverse opportunities, not to homogenize them. After receiving the explanation, attendees indicated they better understood the proposed association with PA Wilds.

- Attendees discussed the recommendations for the website, and the gateway entrance signs into the community. The website is maintained by the committee, and they would like to know specifically what changes are recommended. One attendee noted that the website has been looked at as a source of information, but not as a marketing tool. Buerkle indicated they would review the ADMA website and make specific recommendations. With regards to the gateway community signs, an attendee noted the signs were recently designed and installed as part of a senior project. Buerkle suggested that when the signs are in need of replacement, the proposed recommendations be considered. He recommends future signs reflect the themes established for the PA Wilds, and follow the recommendations set forth in the PA Wilds Design Guidelines. Further, Buerkle suggested that when the park sign is replaced, the proposed recommendations be considered.

- Attendees discussed the proposed recommendations for emphasizing arts within the Borough and the park. They were concerned an arts theme is adding a theme that currently doesn't exist in the area. Vernon explained the recommendation for an arts theme was not in the traditional sense, but in a way that creatively brings in the themes of history, environment, and culture. He noted that the Dam Show is one way they have been accomplishing that in the past. Vernon reviewed a preliminary study he completed for a temporary canopy that would provide cover during the summer months, and builds upon the theme of history (the dam break), and culture (the people, villains and heros, associated with the dam disaster). After hearing this explanation the attendees where more comfortable with emphasis on artistic components being used to convey the primary themes of history, environment, and culture. Vernon said he has another half dozen or so ideas that he would like to begin to develop. Attendees concurred it would be acceptable for Vernon to do so.

Buerkle briefly reviewed the recommendation for extending the existing trail that begins behind Galeotti's parking lot by bringing it up through the vacant lot between Harry's Laundry and Arcade and Cooney's Hardware. This would visually line the trail up with Turner Street and the E.O. Austin Home. Further, Buerkle recommended the vacant lot be acquired and developed as a Tribute Parklet to celebrate past, current, and future accomplishments of its residents. Attendees approved of this recommendation.

Artisan Gallery, Co-Op, Retail Storefront for Local Vendors

The consultant's proposal to establish an artisan gallery, co-op, or retail storefront on Main Street is predicated on encouraging economic development of Main Street. Towards that end we recommend the Borough, ADMA, Potter County Visitor's Association, PA Wilds, and / or Lumber Heritage representatives to be aggressively looking to attract an entrepreneur whom they can work with to establish such a business.

The process of identifying a champion, their goals and desires, and potential funding sources will direct the management structure of this endeavor. History has shown that the type of businesses that survive in Austin are those that are very diversified, offering a wide range of products to meet the needs of residents of, and visitors to, Austin. The success of this endeavor will rely on being supported by visitors to Austin region.

The Cameron County Visitors Bureau, in Emporium, not only leases office space on main street, but also operates a PA Wilds Artisans Gallery in the same space. Profits from the artisan gallery sales is used to support the efforts of the Cameron County Visitors Bureau. In Austin, the Borough, the Austin Dam Memorial Association, or the Potter County Visitor's Association may be able to facilitate a similar role. Other potential structures include a co-op, where vendors lease table / counter / floor space for their products, or a private retailer who is interested in establishing a storefront form which to sell their goods, or the goods of multiple vendors.

DCED and PA Wilds are available to offer assistance in exploring various models and options with a dedicated champion.

Austin Dam Website Critique

A website is a critical public relations tool. It is often the first and only perception potential visitors get of the Park. It needs to be attractive, well organized, and inviting. An inferior website can deter potential visitors from ever visiting the Park.
To assist with implementing the marketing recommendations, we have reviewed the ADMA website and offer the following recommendations to improve the marketing nature of the ADMA website.

1. Only pertinent and urgent information should be found on the home page

    a. Prominently display the Park logo
    b. Include a simple and brief description of the park and the Association
    c. Use photos and graphics that complement the narrative descriptions
    d. Highlight upcoming activities, events, and news
    e. Create a slide show of the park and its activities
    f. Use buttons down the side and/or across the top to take the viewer to other pages
    g. Display contact info at the top of the page; include a street address that can be used in a GPS; provide directions and/or a link to get map directions (MapQuest, Google maps, etc)

2. Develop a color scheme and template that will be carried throughout the entire web site.

    a. Colors should be light or bright
    b. Avoid dark colors
    c. Provide balance with white
    d. Clearly define items on each page using columns, buttons, and boxes
    e. See some examples on the following pages
    f. Visit other websites to see what the possibilities are

3. Other pages should have a complementary color scheme and style as the Home Page

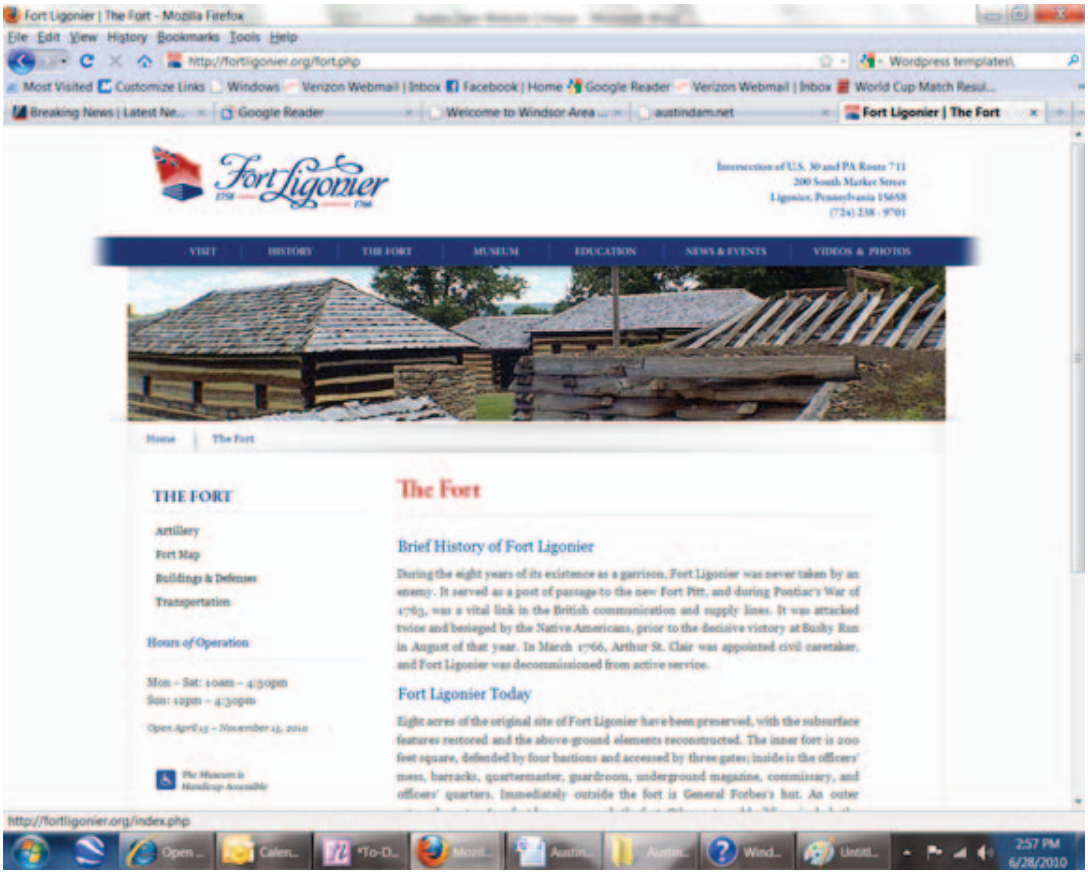
4. Don't let the pages become too busy. Keep them clean, crisp, and easy to read.

5. Be sure all graphics and pictures are clear and legible. It is better not to use graphics if they or blurry or illegible.

6. Ensure that lettering should not be camouflaged by background colors.

7. In addition to the links provided on the existing website, include the PA Wilds, Rt. 6 Heritage Corridor, Lumber Heritage Region, Artisan Trails, Potter County Visitors Association, local businesses, etc.

Secondary page – similar color scheme but different layout.



the dam park at austin

chapter 4:
Master Plan

chapter 4

Master Plan

The master plan for the Dam Park at Austin is the result of analysis of the site, active public participation, and in-depth discussion regarding the needs of Austin Borough residents and visitors to the PA Wilds Region. The master plan provides a foundation to guide the decision-making process for the rehabilitation of the park. With this master plan, the Austin Dam Memorial Association and Austin Borough will be able to respond in an orderly and fiscally responsible manner to requests from various organizations and individuals regarding recreation facilities within the park. Good planning reduces future conflicts, and liability, and can reduce maintenance and operation costs. Furthermore, this master plan can be used to apply for funding for future improvements in the park.

The final master plan reflects the goals developed by this project's steering committee to guide the future of the Dam Park at Austin. This chapter describes the design process, beginning with consideration of design standards, leading to the preparation and evaluation of concept plans, and the development of the final master plan and resulting recommendations.

The recommendations contained in this chapter not only include the physical recommendations for the park, but also include:

- Management recommendations
- Opinions of probable construction costs
- Phasing recommendations which prioritize the development of proposed facilities
- Potential funding sources that may be available to assist in financing the implementation of the master plan's recommendations

Activities and Facilities Analysis

It is important to provide properly located, safe recreation areas and facilities that are accessible to all visitors to the park. It is the responsibility of the Austin Dam Memorial Association and Austin Borough, in developing and maintaining a public facility, to take steps to protect the health, safety, and welfare of visitors to the park.

The following table summarizes the applicable area and facility standards which apply to the areas and facilities being considered for this park.

Activity Area		Required Facilities	Potential Programming Opportunities	Projected Level of Use	Area / Facility Requirements & Stds.	Required / Desired Support Facilities
1.	Walking / Bike Trail	Stable & firm trail surface	Multiple: 5K, environmental & historical education / interpretation, health & wellness, etc.	Average 50 - 100 visitors	10' wide shared use path, meeting ADA Final Draft Accessibility Outdoor Developed Area provisions.	Rest areas, benches, comfort station, interpretive / educational signs, distance markers, wayfinding signs, pedestrian bridges over stream and ruins, etc.
2.	Vehicular Access	Gravel or paved road	Provides access to park and park activity areas and facilities	Average 5 - 10 per day, peak special event ±1000	Minimum one-way vehicular road, 14' wide, meeting Center for Dirt and Gravel Roads Studies	Traffic control signage, gates, pavement markings, etc.
3.	Picnic Shelters	Shelter	Special events, programs, rentals, etc.	Average groups of 20-50, peak 125 for special events		Electric, potable water, sink, grill, fire ring, comfort facility
4.	Hiking Trail	Stable and firm earth trail	Environmental, photography, geocaching	10-20 visitors per day	Sustainable Hiking Trail - see Sustainable Non-Motorized Trail Guidelines for PA	Trailhead, trail map, distance markers, wayfinding signs, interpretive / educational signs
5.	Mountain Bike Trail	Stable and firm single track earth trail	Timed trials	Occassional, single use, and small groups 2-6 riders	Sustainable Mountain Biking Trail - see Sustainable Non-Motorized Trail Guidelines for PA	Trailhead, trail map, distance markers, wayfinding signs, warning signs
6.	Winter Use Trail	Stable and firm earth trail	Winter hiking, snowshoeing, evironmental, photography, geocaching	Occassional, single use, and small groups 2-6 riders	Sustainable Winter Hiking Trail - see Sustainable Non-Motorized Trail Guidelines for PA	Trailhead, trail map, distance markers, wayfinding signs, interpretive / educational signs
7.	Cross Country Skiing Trail	Stable and firm earth trail	Cross country skiing, evironmental, photography, geocaching	Occassional, single use, and small groups 2-6 riders	Sustainable Winter Hiking Trail - see Sustainable Non-Motorized Trail Guidelines for PA	Trailhead, trail map, distance markers, wayfinding signs, interpretive / educational signs

Activity Area		Required Facilities	Potential Programming Opportunities	Projected Level of Use	Area / Facility Requirements & Stds.	Required / Desired Support Facilities
9.	Camp Sites / Cabins	Designated camp sites / cabins	Rentals - Seasonal or daily	Seasonal	ADAAG	Shade, fire ring, access to potable water, electric & comfort station, vehciular access / parking at camp site
10.	Amphitheater	Utilizing dam ruins as backdrop	Special events	250 to 1000 per event	ADAAG, Uniform Construction Code - for structure	Electric, portable or permanent stage, comfort facility, opportunity for spectators to have cover, i.e. shade, shelter, during inclement weather, parking
11.	Comfort Station	Level site	None	Average 10 to 20 visitors per day	ADAAG, Uniform Construction Code - for building, PA DEP for on-lot sanitary disposal / composting	Electric

Outdoor Swimming Opportunities

During the public input process, attendees indicated a desire to provide a formalized swimming area within the park. The following is a summary of Pennsylvania's swimming regulations that would apply to a natural outdoor swimming opportunity at the Dam Park at Austin.

Chapter 18 – Public Swimming and Bathing Places, of the Pennsylvania Code, sets forth the requirements for operating public swimming and bathing opportunities in Pennsylvania. This includes indoor and outdoor swimming pools and hot tubs, as well as general-purpose recreational bathing beaches.

The swimming area proposed by the project steering committee meets the Department's definition of a Bathing Beach: A body of natural water, impounded or flowing, of such size in relation to the bathing load that the quality, quantity, confined or flowing, need be neither mechanically controlled for the purpose of purification nor contained in an impervious structure. Therefore, the proposed facility would need to meet the Public Swimming and Bathing Places regulations. The committee recommended against considering a diving area; therefore, those requirements are not documented herein.

In order to operate a public swimming and bathing place, application must be made to, reviewed, and approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Health. To facilitate this process the Department has published the "Public Bathing Place Manual". This manual

documents the requirements that must be met in order to obtain a public bathing place permit from the Department. These requirements include:

- Submission of the Application
- Sanitary Survey
- Beach Size and User Load
- Design
- Safety Requirements
- Lighting and Electrical Loading Requirements
- Water Supply and Waste Disposal
- Bather Preparation Facilities
- Waivers

Application

An application for a permit from the Department must be submitted by the owner or lessee, along with the required application fee, to the District Office:

Pennsylvania Department of Health
Northcentral District Office
Water Tower Square
1000 Commerce Park Drive, Suite 109
Williamsport, PA 17701-5996
570-327-3400

The application must be accompanied by an engineer's report, specifications, and plans.

Sanitary Survey

A sanitary survey of the watershed or appropriate portion of the watershed above the proposed bathing area shall be conducted before construction. The purpose of the sanitary survey is to determine the quality of the proposed bathing water, existing and potential sources of contamination, other hazards to bathers (e.g. boat traffic, currents, etc.) and the rate of flow of water supplying the beach. This includes:

- Bathing beach water quality analysis: Representative samples along the proposed beach, lasting eight weeks in length, and taking place during the low flow periods of the bathing season (July and August)

- Bacteriological analysis: for fecal coliform levels

- Physical quality: Black six inch disc on white background must be readily visible when placed in a water depth of at least five feet , so that the disc is visible from the surface of the water when the disc is placed at a depth of four feet when the beach is open for use.

- Biological quality: Aquatic plant and animal life that could threaten the health or safety of bather shall be controlled to limit hazards to bathers.

- Chemical quality: Acceptable chemical quality will be analyzed on a case by case basis, considering the number of identified contaminates, the possibility of adverse health effects, concentrations, and known routes of entry into the body for each contaminant, and the possibility of contamination levels increasing.

- Flow of water: Minimum of 500 gallons per day, per bather, during low flow months of July and August.

Beach Size and User Load

The beach size, designated land and water, is to be based on the estimated maximum number of users which may be frequently expected at any one time in the water and on the land area.

- Shallow area requirements: for those portions of the bathing area with water depths of less than five feet, twenty-five square feet of water area shall be provided for each bather.

- Deep area requirements: for those portions of the bathing area with water depths greater than five feet, seventy-five square feet of water area shall be provided for each bather.

Design

Bottom materials: The bathing area bottom shall consist of sand, pea gravel, or other material acceptable to the Department considering bather comfort, turbidity, bacteriological growth, toxicity, etc., and providing it meets the visibility requirements.

Beach material: The material in the bathing beach shall be consistent with the bottom material.

Minimum beach area: A clear, unobstructed beach of not less than thirty feet wide, measured from the waters edge and extending five feet beyond both bouy lines.

Bottom slopes: For depths up to five feet, the slope shall be uniform and shall not exceed one foot vertically to ten feet horizontally. For depths greater than five feet, the bottom slope shall not exceed one foot vertically to three feet horizontally.

Handicap access: Access ramps, if provided, shall be located at the end of the bathing area to prevent other bathers from swimming into or jumping off the structure. The structure shall have rounded edges and be marked by some means as an underwater hazard.

Safety Requirements

Safety markers: Lines, buoys, poles, or other markers shall be used to designate wading, shallow, deep, and diving areas of a bathing beach. Marker lines with buoy markers shall be securely anchored. Lines shall have buoys no more than 25 feet apart and at points where lines are joined.

Wading Area - Designated wading areas, if provided, shall be marked by lines with buoys, shall be no more than 2 feet deep and shall be located in front of a lifeguard station.

Shallow Area - Marker lines with buoys shall designate the boundary of the shallow area if there is an increase in bottom slope between the shallow and deep areas. The marker lines separating the shallow and deep areas shall be located one to two feet toward the shallow area of the bathing beach from the bottom slope break point. No marker lines separating shallow and deep areas will be required if the bottom slope does not change from the shallow to the deep area. However, if the width of the deep area is more than fifteen feet, a marker line separating shallow and deep areas should be provided, even if there is no change in bottom slope.

Limits of Bathing Area - The limits of the bathing area will be designated by lines, buoys, and signs indicating that use of the area is limited to swimming and bathing.

Depth Markers: Clearly visible depth markers, with at least six inch high numbers indicating the water depth in feet, shall be provided on a color contrasting background. The markers shall be placed at or above the water surface at one-foot increments of depth and at no more than twenty-five foot horizontal intervals.

Lifeguard Stations: Under the Public Bathing Law, as amended in 1998, lifeguard coverage is required at all bathing beaches that charge a fee for use of the beach whenever it is open to the public, except those located at campgrounds. We recommend a fee not be charged for the use of the beach and that the ADMA adopt a Open Swim policy similar to the Pennsylvania State Parks.

Open-Swim Policy

Several years ago, the majority of Pennsylvania State Parks began to operate under the "Open-Swim" policy. Lifeguards are not required to be on duty; however beaches will continue to be patrolled by park staff. Swimming is permitted only at designated beaches, within the buoy line from 8 a.m. to sunset, daily. Visitors are urged to be vigilant when their children are swimming and to follow posted rules and regulations.

Warning Signs: Whenever the beach is open for use and no lifeguard service is provided, warning signs shall be placed in plain view of the entrances and inside the pool area which state, "WARNING - NO LIFEGUARD ON DUTY" with clearly legible letters at least four inches high. In addition, the signs shall also state in clearly legible letters at least two inches high, "NO SWIMMING ALONE. CHILDREN AND NON-SWIMMERS SHALL NOT USE THE POOL UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY A RESPONSIBLE ADULT."

First Aid Area: A bathing beach or group of beaches in close proximity shall have a readily accessible room or area designated and equipped for emergency care. The room or area shall have a cot, sink, and telephone. The room or area should be located so that it is readily accessible to the street or road for easy transport of accident victims.

Emergency exit / entrance: An emergency exit/entrance from and to the bathing area shall be provided. The entrance shall be designed so that ambulances and other emergency vehicles have easy access to the bathing area and first aid room.

Closure sign: All beaches shall have a sign at a designated location to indicate whether the beach is open or closed. If the beach is closed, the sign shall provide the reason for closure.

Telephone: Each bathing beach should have a telephone that is immediately accessible, does not require coins to dial 911, and has appropriate emergency contact numbers posted next to it.

Lifesaving Equipment: All bathing beaches shall have at least one flotation device and one reaching device. Lifesaving equipment shall be mounted in conspicuous places, distributed around the swimming pool deck. Whenever lifeguard chairs are provided, each shall be equipped with one unit of lifesaving equipment. A rescue tube "torpedo" may be substituted for a ring buoy at a lifeguard chair.

- First Aid Equipment - Every bathing beach shall be equipped with a first aid kit.

- Spine Board - A spine board with straps and head immobilizers should be provided.

Electrical

All wiring shall conform to the applicable sections of Pennsylvania's Uniform Construction Code current at the time of installation. No electrical wiring shall pass overhead of the beach (land and water) area within a 30 foot horizontal distance of the water's edge. Prior to the opening of a swimming area and every three years afterwards, the electrical systems shall be inspected by an acceptable third party agency.

Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal

Drinking Water Supply: The quality of the water supplied to all drinking fountains, food concessions, lavatories, and showers shall at all times meet the standards of the Department of Environmental Protection, as defined in the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Regulations.

Sanitary Waste

A Department of Environmental Protection approved method for disposing of sanitary sewage shall be provided.

Bather Preparation Facilities

Adequate lavatories, toilets, and appurtenances for each sex shall be provided for bathers at beaches unless these facilities are otherwise available within 500 feet and no more than one floor above or below the beach. Dressing facilities and showers, though not required by the regulations, are recommended. Bathhouse requirements are specified in detail in the Bathing Manual.

Waivers

The Department may grant a waiver for portions of this manual. The applicant must show that the waiver of requirement provides the appropriate protection of public health and safety and does not introduce any toxic or hazardous materials to the water, nor create a threat of injury, illness, or death.

Application for a Waiver: The owner or the registered professional engineer or architect of the public swimming pool must submit a written request for a waiver, specifying which section(s) of the manual are requested for waiver and a justification for the waiver, including any hardships that prevent compliance. The engineer or architect shall certify that the requested waiver does not introduce a hazardous or toxic material and not create a threat of injury, illness, or death. The Pennsylvania Department of Health will notify the applicant in writing of its decision whether to approve or deny the waiver.

Pennsylvania Department of Health may attach conditions for approval of a waiver for which the owner, operator, or registered professional engineer or architect must comply. Failure to comply with said conditions shall be grounds for revoking the waiver and the operating permit of the public swimming facility. If, at any time, the Department finds that the waiver has resulted in a compromise of public health or safety, or if the owner or certified operator has failed to comply with any conditions attached to the waiver, the Department shall revoke the waiver and the owner or certified operator shall take such action as is required to comply with bathing manual or with the conditions set forth by the Department in order to reinstate the waiver.

Activities and Facilities Analysis

Based on the input received through the public participation process and through the steering committee, desired activities and facilities were identified along with a summary of the following related information specific to the respective activity or facility:

1. Potential programming opportunities
2. Projected level of anticipated use
3. Area / facility requirements and guidelines
4. Required / desired support facilities

Design Concept Plans

The inventory and analysis were presented to the steering committee and the public at a public input session. At this meeting, attendees were divided into two groups, Group One and Group Two. The consultant provided each group with the vision for the park (refer to Chapter 5 – Master Plan) and the design parameters, as summarized in this chapter, for developing concept plans based on their desires and the desires of the project steering committee.

Group One

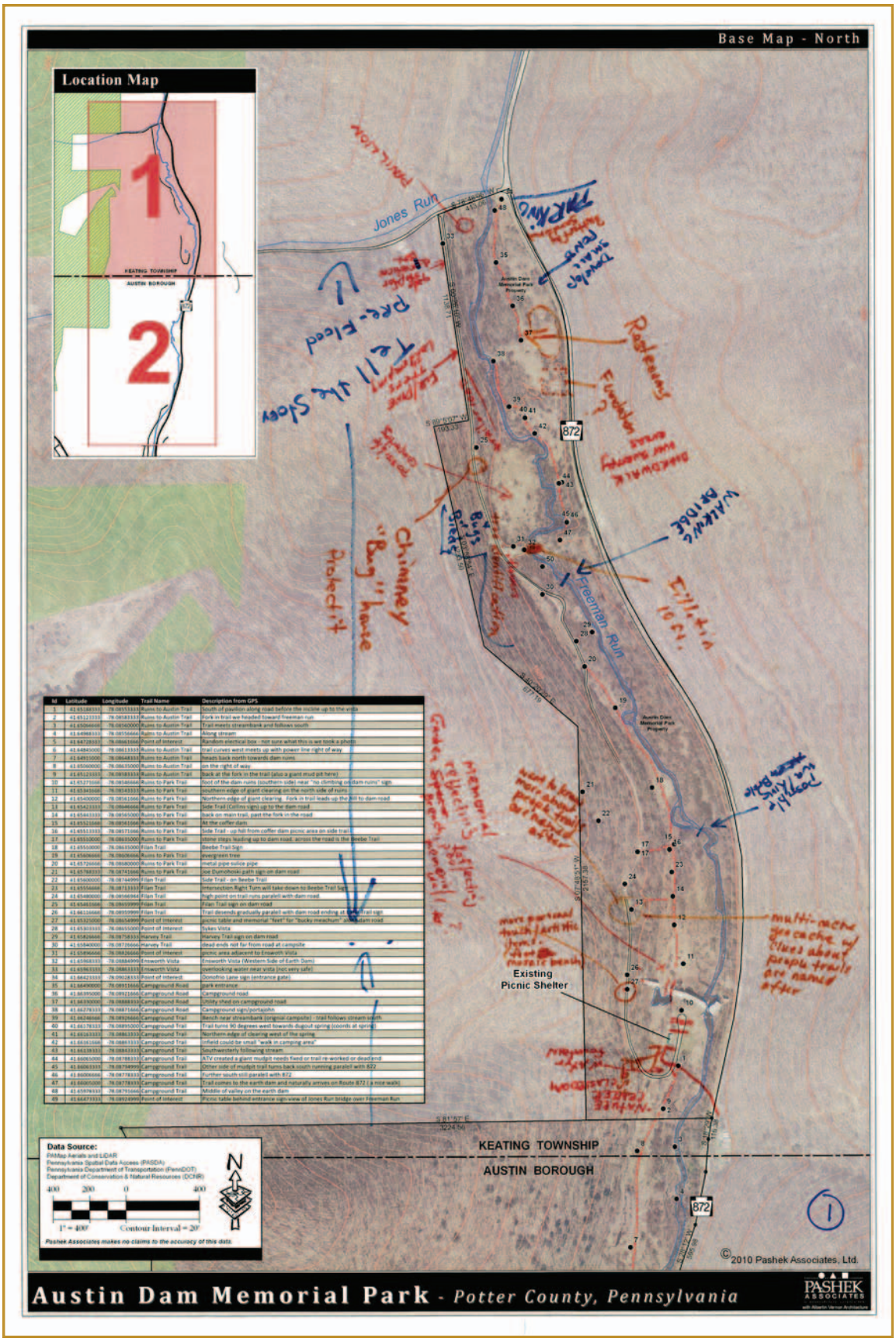
Group One focused on improving existing offerings within the park. Beginning at the south end of the park, near the Tri-County Electric Cooperative Substation, this group proposed a parking area and restroom immediately north of the substation. At this point, vehicular access from Main Street would end; however, pedestrian access was proposed to continue north along a proposed trail. Group One proposed the papermill ruins be preserved as a "ghost town". Representatives suggested consideration be given to establishing a "whiskey still" to interpret a common Prohibition activity in the Lumber Region. Pedestrian and bicycle access is proposed to extend northward along a proposed trail that would lead to the dam ruins.

Immediately south of the dam ruins, this group proposed to maintain the existing picnic shelter and lawn area that serves as a venue for special events in the park. Further, they proposed a nature / environmental center / classroom be developed in this area. The existing access road from the dam ruins, north, to Jones Run Road and State Route 872, should be maintained and widened as topography and environmental features permit. Currently, this road is not wide enough to permit two-way traffic. Environmental art and sculptures were proposed at the existing Sykes Overlook, to complement the art presently located in this location.

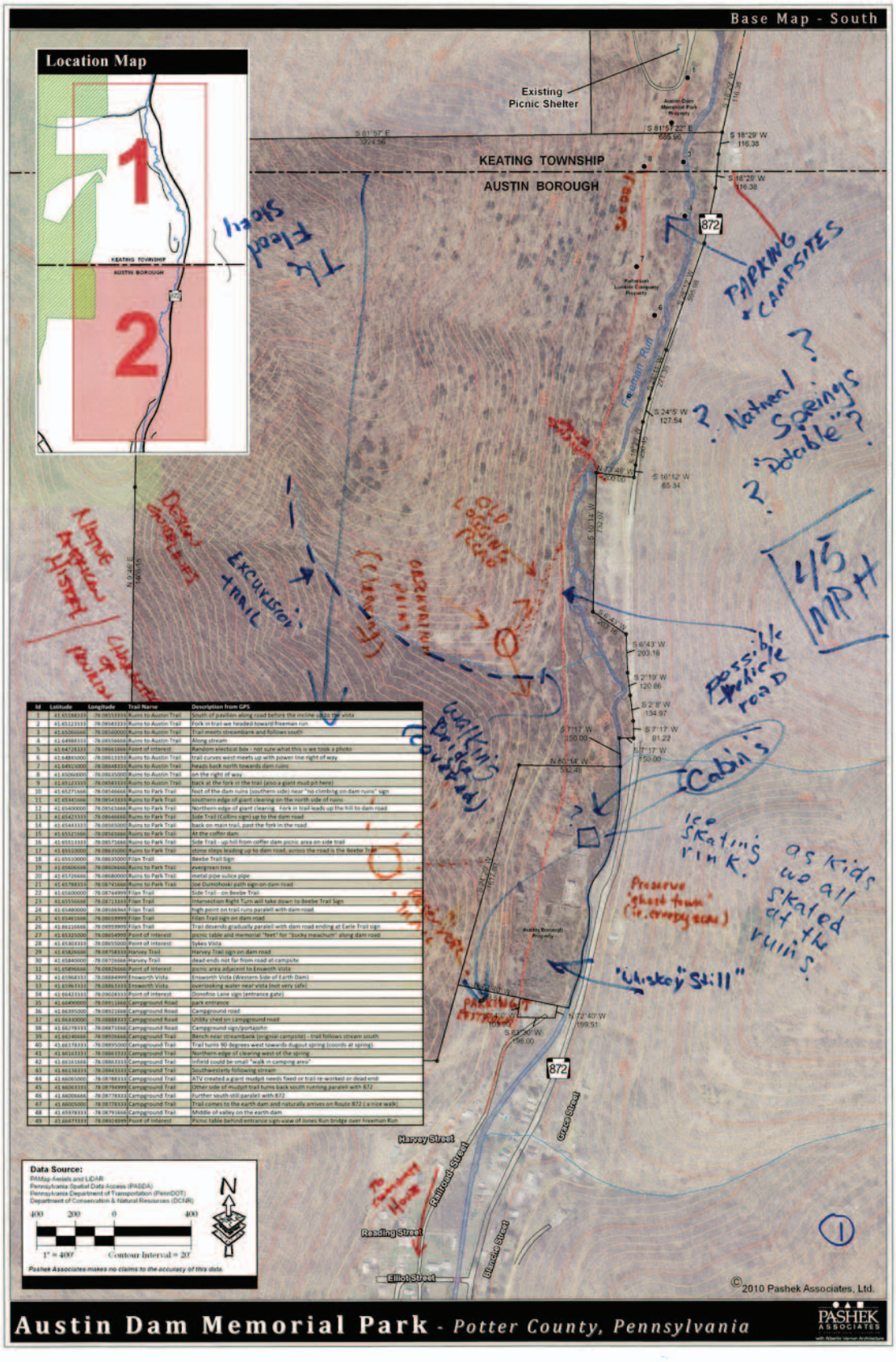
Further, this group recommended providing environmental interpretive opportunities from the dam ruins northward to the existing campground. The existing trails through this valley would be maintained and enhanced. This existing campground at the northern end of the park would be enlarged to provide additional camping opportunities, including camping cabins. A centralized restroom is desirable in this location. Further, parking area(s) should be defined to limit the extent that vehicles can enter into the campground.

Group One recommended interpretive signs be placed along the trails and at key locations throughout the park. They suggested there be a sequence beginning with the

lumber heritage of the region, Austin pre-flood, continuing up to and through the flood. The focus should be on the stories of specific people, rather than the event itself. This style of interpretation would be more impactful and personal in nature.



Concept Plan 1 - North



Concept Plan 1 - South

Group Two

First, Group Two recommended that wayfinding signs be established in the region, to direct visitors to Austin and the park. Specifically, they indicated wayfinding signage is needed in both directions along U.S. Route 6.

Group Two's concept proposes a southern vehicular access road into the park, beginning at Railroad Street, and extending to the vicinity of the dam ruins. This would provide a direct vehicular connection between Main Street, the heart of the park, and the dam ruins. Group Two also proposed providing a second means of egress into and out of the park which is needed, especially during special events. Group Two expressed concerns over ATV activities in the park and riding through wetlands and sensitive habitat. However, in lieu of banning them from the park the group recommended educational efforts be incorporated into signage at entrance kiosks. Group Two also desires restrooms (composting or portable) and access to potable water.

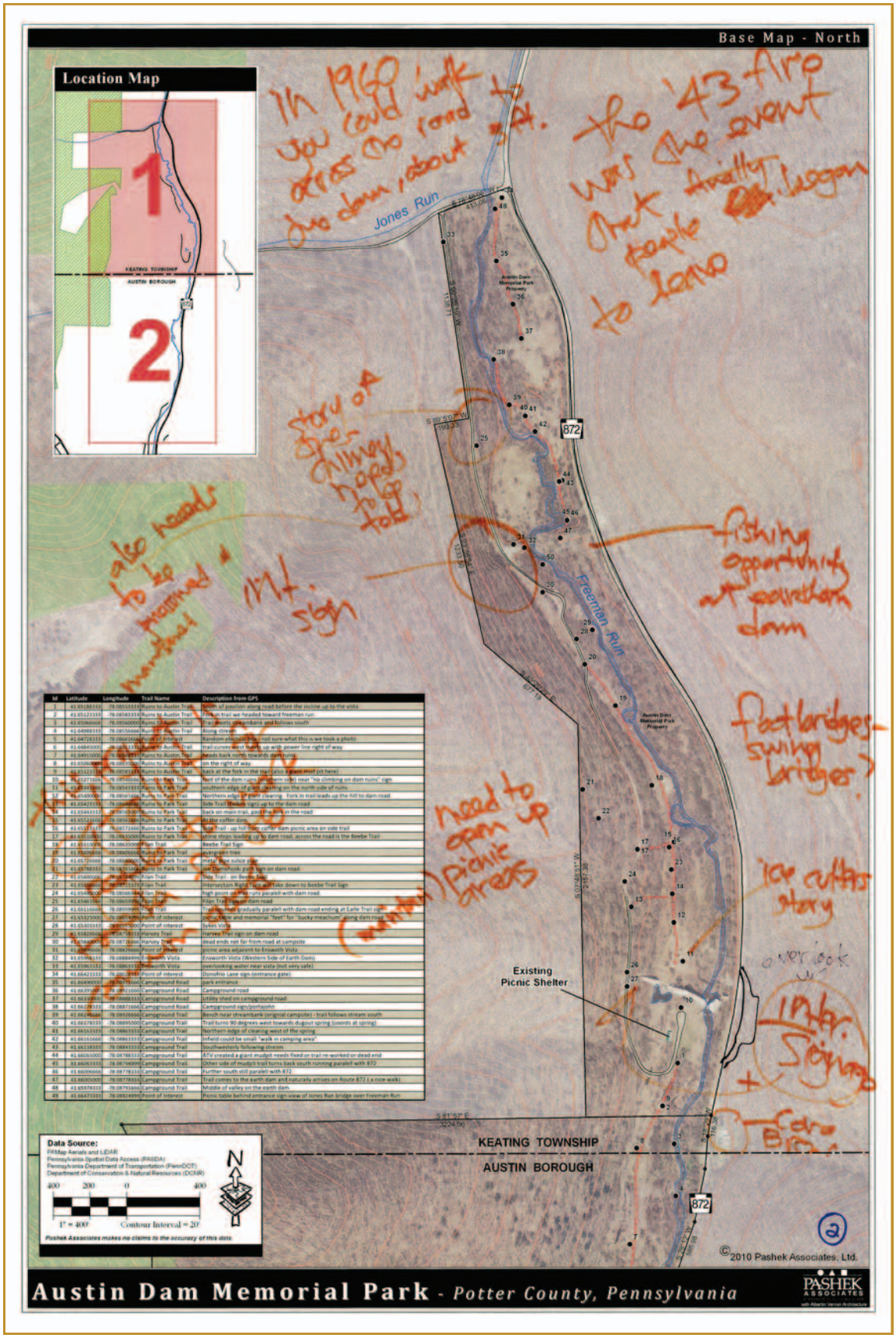
Like Group One, Group Two recommended retaining the papermill ruins and providing interpretive signs to educate visitors on the history and heritage of the region. Further, they noted environmental education opportunities, e.g. beaver activity just west of the papermill ruins. Group Two suggested a hiking / mountain biking trail be extended, sustainably, on the side of the mountain up to the stone reservoir.

North of the reservoir, and before reaching the area of the dam ruins, Group Two recommended the development of a primitive camping area near the stream. In the park, and west of the former home of Cora Brooks, this group recommended an interpretive sign tell Cora's story.

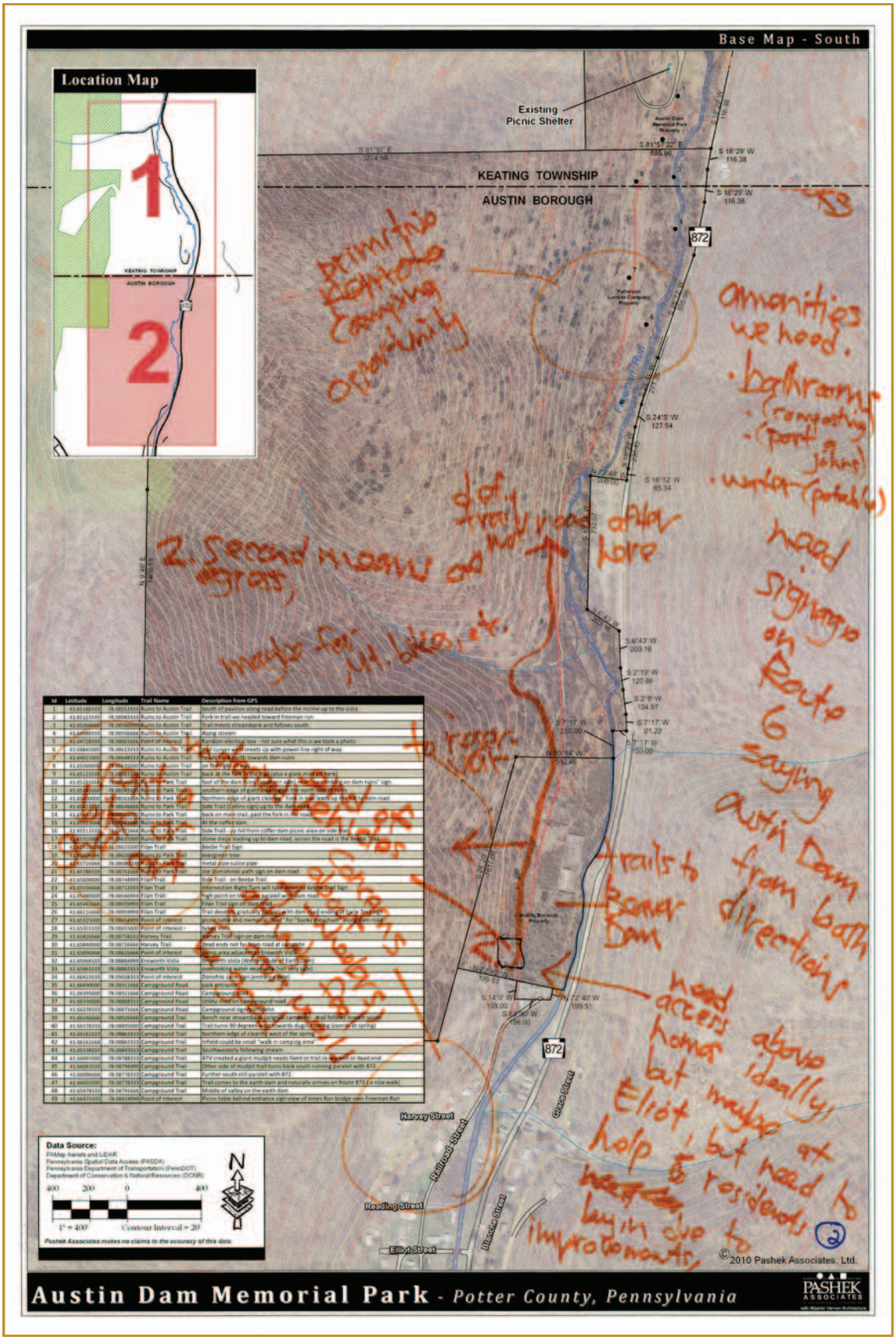
Group Two recommended retaining the shelter and open space located south of the dam ruins, and they suggested the existing Sykes Overlook could be enhanced with interpretive signs. North of the dam, at the southern edge of the clearing near the dam, they recommended an interpretive sign to tell the story of local ice cutters.

This group recommended the existing trails be retained throughout the valley, and indicated they need to determine how to best maintain the trails, which are mowed presently. At the earthern dam, they recommend the existing overlook be maintained, and they indicated there are good fishing opportunities in Freeman Run as it passes through this area. Further north of the earthen dam, on the slope between the valley and existing access road, there are is a stone fireplace / stove and chimney. Although this is intact, there is no evidence of the building or structure that may have housed it. Group One suggested the history of this feature be investigated and then interpreted with a sign.

Group Two recommended the existing campground be enhanced and expanded. Further, they suggested developing a small pond and/or swimming hole at the southern end of the campground.



Concept Plan 2 - North



Concept Plan 2 - South

Common Interests

Both groups had many common interests. These included enhancing the park in a manner that would not require an extensive effort to maintain, providing for the safety of the visitors to the park, telling the story of Austin and its lumber heritage, connecting the town and the park both physically and emotionally, and conserving and enhancing the sensitive environmental resources of the park.

Evaluation of Concepts

Rather than evaluating each concept individually, the consultant evaluated each potential improvement as discussed during study committee and public meetings. This evaluation was accomplished by considering the following criteria:

1. Ability to accommodate the desired activities and facilities
2. Relationship of activities and facilities to each other, and to desired support facilities
3. Anticipated capital construction costs, and management, operations, and maintenance costs
4. Ability of the ADMA to manage the proposed improvements
5. Ability to meet the goals established for the park
6. Level of care and maintenance required to maintain facilities and activity areas
7. Revenue potential of facilities and activity areas
8. Limitations of the site

Based on this evaluation, and the steering committee's desires, elements of each concept were synthesized into the master plan.

Master Plan and Economic Development Recommendations

The Master Plan and Economic Development Strategies for the Dam Park at Austin are the result of intensive analysis, active public participation, and in-depth discussion regarding the recreation and economic development needs of the area. The Master Plan and Economic Development Strategies provide the foundation to guide decision-making for future investment in the park and the community.

THIS IS A MASTER PLAN for economic development, tourist promotion, and enhancement of community pride through the improvement, interpretation and celebration of the history, environment, culture and commerce of North Central Pennsylvania.

OUR PARTNERS (who we are)
Borough Officials, residents, the business community, the Austin Dam Memorial Association, PA Wilds Initiative, Lumber Heritage Region Initiative, DCNR, and DCED (and others as we grow and people hear about what we are doing and want to join us).

OUR MISSION (what we do, where we do it, who we do it for)
Establish Austin as a destination within the PA Wilds, the Pennsylvania Lumber Heritage Region, and the PA U.S. Route 6 planning initiatives.

OUR VISION (how we see ourselves 5 years from now)
Preserving our history and promoting economic development in Austin by telling our stories:

- Our dam history
- Our will and tenacity
- Our outstanding natural resources

OUR GOALS (general ideas about how we will accomplish our mission and vision)
In planning for Austin to become a great place to visit and a great place to live, we plan to:

- Connect Main Street, the businesses, E.O. Austin Home & Museum, and the Austin Dam physically and philosophically
- Enhance tourist spending and economic development opportunities within the Borough
- Ensure visitors can obtain the goods and services they need and want
- Create an inviting atmosphere for visitors (fun, scenic, and educational)
- Promote the themes of history, environment, and culture throughout the Borough and Park

- Improve the park to provide the activities and facilities desired by local residents and visitors to the region, in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner that complements the other recreational resources within Potter County and the PA Wilds.

- Interpret the history, culture, and environment of Freeman Run in a manner that tells visitors this is not only a great place to visit, it's also a really great place to live.

Management Structure: How do we Make This Happen?

For the past few years, a dedicated group of three to six volunteers has been responsible for managing, programming, operating, and maintaining the Dam Park at Austin. Each of these volunteers have pressing commitments such as jobs and families. However they continue to give unselfishly to the community to preserve and enhance the Borugh's defining feature, the Dam Park at Austin.

History tells us few volunteers can only sustain themselves and their projects for so long before they become burnt out. Therefore, it is important for the ADMA and the Borough to continually seek partnerships to help 'spread the load', to reduce the burden on those who have always been there to "take care of it".

The excitement surrounding the centennial remembrance in the Borough has lead to identifying 'new faces' and re-kindling past volunteers to achieve a common goal. This endeavor should be capitalized upon, and expanded, to assist the ADMA in fulfilling the vision for the Dam Park at Austin.

The following is the organizational structure that we recommend for the management of the park and associated economic development activities in Austin Borough, from today forward. It is based on the successful relationships developed during the centennial planning process:

Keys to Getting It Done

- Communicate, Communicate, Communicate
  - Quarterly Meetings (minimum)
  - Monthly email updates
  - Pick up the phone / send email when necessary / distribute "Need to know info"

- Build on Each Others' Strengths
  - If someone is good at something, ask for their assistance
  - Strategic partnerships
  - Delegate and follow up to provide assistance when & where needed
  - Expect to "return the favor"

- Capacity Building
  - Mentor & Train, cannot expect to "throw someone to the wolves"
  - Good volunteers = Those who typically are already busy
    = Those interested in particular area / subject
    = Those who complain – get them involved!
  - Be honest about expectations. How much time per month? How many meetings? For how long?

Main Street Master Plan

Create a community that visitors think of as a great place to visit because it is really a great place to live.

Our story begins along Main Street. We recommend interpretive panels be installed in town in order to begin our journey through history. We propose establishing the William Nelson Park - "A Monument to the Wisdom & Perspective of the Common Man" on a vacant lot on the south side of Main Street. Within this park, we recommend the interpretive panels set the stage for what eventually happens, and William Nelson's foresight, not recognized until too late. Sanborn maps can be interpreted to educate folks on what the region had to offer at the turn of the century, including: Bayless Pulp and Paper Mill; F.H. & C.W. Goodyear Sawmill No. 1 & Rail Yard: F.H. & C.W. Goodyear Sawmill No. 2 & Lumber Yard; and the A.G. Lyman Saw and Planing Mill & Lumber Yard.

Wayfinding signs will direct visitors from Main Street to Turner Street where they can stop in the E.O. Austin Home & Museum and learn more about Austin's history. From the museum, visitors will be guided north on Turner Street, east on Elliott Street, and north on to Railroad Street. We recommend sidewalk improvements along this route, as required, to provide a continuous pedestrian route from Main Street to the park.

Additional Main Street recommendations, to provide goods and services to visitors, and to promote economic activity, include:

- Assisting willing building owners in obtaining National Register of Historic Places designation for pre-flood buildings.

- Attract / promote compatible business development, i.e. coffee / sandwich / ice cream parlor, outfitters, PA Wilds art gallery.

- Potential to convert the former First Bank of Austin to a Bed & Breakfast Opportunity - Continue to discuss potential opportunities for establishing bed and breakfast in this historic building, and provide building owner with technical and finanical assistance (where available) through PA DCED, PA Wilds, and other state tourism and economic development initiatives.

- Implement public right-of-way / streetscape Improvements identified in the Austin Borough Revitalization Strategy and Plans, including: sidewalk improvements, street trees, period lighting and banners, gateway entrances, extending the existing trail from south of Main Street to the E.O. Austin Home & Museum, along Tuner Street, to Elliott Street, to Railroad Street, to the Dam Park at Austin.

- Identify and expand parking opportunities along Main Street - in addition to Main Street opportunites recommended in the Austin Borough Revitalization Strategy. This will require working with willing business owners to formalize parking areas adjacent to and on their properties. Assist willing property owners in securing grants and funding for development of porous pavement parking areas - these

areas can also be used to educate the public about sustainable design best management practices. Stormwater will be filtered by infiltrating into the ground and water table, rather than the stormwater running off into the stream while carrying pollutants and contaminants into Freeman Run, a trout stocked stream.

- Big Mike's Dairy Dine received a new roof and soffit and facia improvements while this study was being conducted. In the future, when additional exterior work is required, assist owner in evaluating feasibility of creating a 50's style diner facade, and assist owner in identifying potential funding sources.

- Secure permission & paint facade murals on U.S. Post Office / Endeavor News Building, Ritsick's Garage, & the Cock-eyed Cricket.

- Maintain and improve streamside buffers along Freeman Run.

- Assist willing business owners in developing and attracting service oriented businesses such as adventure outfitter, bicycle, canoe, kayak, rental, etc.

Legend

BUILDINGS

- Existing Pre-Flood
- Existing Post Flood
- Potential Infill

Proposed Trail to Port Allegany

Main Street
PA State Route 607

Summit Street

West Main Street

Orchard Road

Turner Street

to Park

Railroad Street

Rugaber Street
PA State Route 872

Freeman Run

Goodyear Street

Costello Avenue
PA State Route 872

Thorn Street

Garretson Street

Austin Volunteer Fire Department

E.O. Austin Home & Museum

Sidewalk Replacement / Rehabilitation on both sides of Turner Street

Post Office / Endeavor News

Ritsick's Garage & Gas Station

Galeotti's Restaurant

Garretson Street Shops

Proposed Bus & RV Parking

Resturant & Bar Cock-Eyed Cricket

Cooney's Hardware

Emporium Specialty Metals

Existing Trail to School & Proposed Trail to Sinnemahoning State Park

the dam park at austin™

Legend

1. **Proposed William Nelson Park**
   - Monument to the wisdom & perspective of the common man
2. **Pre-Flood Buildings**
   - Assist building owners in obtaining National Register of Historic Places designation
   - Attract / promote compatible business development, i.e. coffee / sandwich / ice cream parlor, outfitters, art gallery / shop, co-op store for local goods, etc.
3. **Potential Bed & Breakfast Opportunity**
   - Continue to discuss potential opportunities for establishing bed and breakfast in this historic building
4. **Big Mike's Dairy Dine**
   - Assist owner in evaluating feasibility of 50's style diner facade
5. **Murals**
   - Secure permission & paint facade murals on U.S. Post Office / Endeavor News Building, Ritsick's Garage, & Cock-eyed Cricket
6. **Streetscape Improvements**
   - Sidewalk Improvements
   - Street trees
   - Period lighting and banners
7. **Main Street Gateway**
   - Sign / Signature Feature
   - Landscaping
8. **The Dam Trail**
   - Interpretive signs describing the events leading up to the failure of the Dam
9. **Freeman Run**
   - Maintain and Improve streamside buffers

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THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN
Have you heard…
… the whole dam story?

Austin Borough
Potter County, Pennsylvania

PASHEK ASSOCIATES a pennsylvania corporation
with albertinvernon architecture LLC

Park Master Plan Recommendations

Preserving our history and promoting economic development in Austin by telling our stories:

- ***Our dam history***
- ***Our will and tenacity***
- ***Our outstanding natural resources***

This master plan is the result of intensive analysis of the locale and the existing park, active public participation, and in-depth discussion on how we can enhance community pride through the improvement, interpretation and celebration of the history, the environment, culture and commerce of North Central Pennsylvania.

This master plan provides the foundation to guide decision-making for future development and economic development within the park and within Austin Borough. With this master plan, Austin Borough, the Austin Dam Memorial Association, and other existing and potential partners will be able to improve and maintain the park, and encourage economic development in an orderly and fiscally responsible manner. Good planning reduces future conflicts and safety concerns, and can reduce management, operations, and maintenance expenses. Further, this plan can be used to support future funding requests.

The land occupied by the park is our heritage. Rather than memorializing its history, we want to celebrate its history. This celebration begins along the Main Street of Austin Borough and extends through the Freeman Run Valley, where so much of our history is contained.

Park Sustainability Guidelines

Implementing sustainable design, management, operations, and maintenance practices at the Dam Park will help to reduce the level of effort necessary to care for the park. Creating Sustainable Community Parks, A Guide to Improving Quality of Life by Protecting Natural Resources, published by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) in 2007, provides valuable recommendations regarding how to implement sustainable practices into design, maintenance, and operations of parks across the Commonwealth. The guide is available at: www.dcnr.state.pa.us/brc/GreeningPennsylvania.pdf

- Retain as much of the pre-existing landscape as possible during new construction, including the soil, rocks, native vegetation, wetlands, and contours. This will minimize disturbances, which can open up an area to invasive species. It can also keep costs down, as fewer new plants, soil amendments, and habitat enhancements will be needed.

- Maintain high quality soils that will hold water and supply plants with proper nutrients. During construction, leave as much existing topsoil as possible. When new soil is brought in, ensure that it is certified weed free, in order to prevent the

spread of new invasive species.

- Using compost and other natural products for mulch and fertilizer will help enhance the soil and feed the native plants. Good quality soil will reduce the need for fertilizers and supplemental watering.

- Connect new landscape components with the surrounding native vegetation to create larger contiguous areas of habitat. Many wildlife species need large ranges to find adequate food, mates, and shelter. By reducing the amount of roads, parking lots, and turf areas, or by placing these together, habitat quality will be enhanced.

- Create natural storm water management systems and other green infrastructure, such as rain gardens and swales of native grasses. These systems help to minimize downstream flooding, recharge and filter groundwater, and are more cost-effective and environmentally-sound than man-made systems of pipes and storage tanks.

- Protect wetlands from disturbance and fill. Avoid placing construction projects, day-use areas, and roads/parking lots near or in wetlands.

- Natural wetlands provide many benefits to the environment that cannot easily be duplicated with man-made ones.

- Use integrated pest management (IPM) strategies to minimize the use of chemical pesticides to control plant and insect pests. IPM is an ecologically-based approach to pest control that helps maintain strong and healthy plants. IPM can include the use of traps, sterile male pests, and quarantines.

- Minimize impermeable surfaces like roads, parking lots, and paved trails. Consider replacing asphalt and concrete with permeable pavement, mulch paths, gravel lots, and native vegetation. Permeable surfaces help to recharge ground water, reduce erosion, lessen flooding events, and filter out pollutants. When impermeable surfaces must be used, arrange them in an area where they will not fragment habitat, make them as small in area as possible, and keep them away from water bodies.

- Reduce turf to only those areas essential for recreational and other human use activities. Turf offers little habitat benefit and is not as effective as many native plants in pollution filtration, flood prevention, and erosion control. In addition, turf maintenance can have negative impacts on the surrounding environment and can require lots of mowing, watering, and fertilizing. Replace non-native turf grasses with native warm season grasses, which, once they are established, have lower maintenance needs.

- Use native plants in riparian buffers around any surface water body, including wetlands. Riparian buffers help to filter pollutants before they reach water

bodies, and the vegetation discourages nuisance geese from staying in the area. Roots from riparian vegetation also prevent erosion of soils into the water body and minimize flooding events. Shade from these buffers acts as a temperature control for the water body, which enhances habitat value for aquatic organisms. The food and shelter values of these buffers also enhances habitat. In addition, by selecting the right kinds of plants, the scenic views of the water bodies can be enhanced.

- Identify and remove invasive plant species whenever possible. Invasive plants have a number of detrimental effects on natural habitats. Most invasive plants grow so densely and spread so rapidly that native vegetation is choked out.

These guidelines will be referenced throughout the master plan recommendations.

Park Name

We recommend changing the park name to reflect our current time and place in history, rather than being a Memorial Park whose time has passed. We propose the name The Dam Park at Austin, or Dam Park. Further, we recommend adopting a simple tag line which entices newcomers and long time residents of the region to want to learn more about our rich history. We recommend an intriguing and inviting tag line:

The park name and subsequent phrase leaves visitors wanting more. What is the Dam Park and what is its story?

By visiting Austin, and following the interpretive sequence recommended in Chapter 6, one will learn about our Borough, our history, our contributions to settlement of north central Pennsylvania, and our best kept secret, the failure of the Bayless Pulp and Papermill Dam (aka the Austin Dam), its destruction of our community, and our fortitude and resolve to survive and rebuild our community.

The Dam Park at Austin - Overall Plan

The main focus of the overall park master plan is to identify entrances and accesses into the park, as well as areas of focus within the Dam Park.

Two entrances are proposed into the park. The first entrance is a new vehicular and pedestrian entrance from Railroad Street. This access will provide a direct connection to Austin's Main Street. This is important for several reasons:

1. The local population center is located south of the park, in Austin Borough
2. The existing pedestrian trail, between Main Street and the Austin School District Complex (to the south) can be extended into the park to connect the schools, Main Street, E.O. Austin Home & Historical Society, the Bayless Papermill Ruins, and the Bayless Dam Ruins
3. And, most importantly, encourage visitors to the Borough and the park to visit

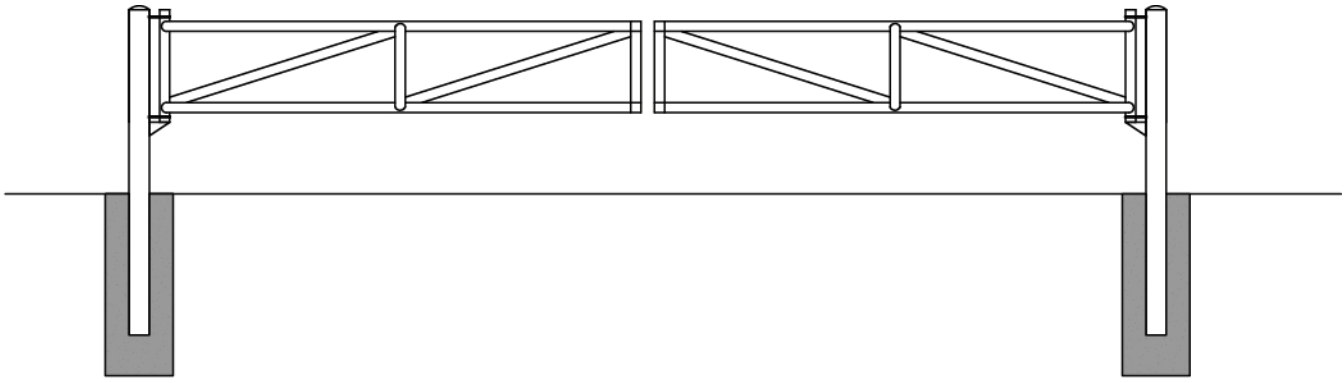
Main Street where they may obtain the goods and services they desire while visiting Austin and the PA Wilds Region.

The southern entrance will provide immediate access to the Bayless Papermill ruins, and the access road is proposed to extend approximately 5,200 feet north to the Bayless Dam Ruins. The southern entrance should be developed to accommodate both vehicular and pedestrian access into the Park.

The second entrance into the park is located at the northern end of the park property, from State Route 872 (Rugaber Street). This entrance is located at the intersection of State Route 872 and Jones Run Road. Immediately upon turning west into the park one crosses over the Jones Run Bridge and heads south on Donofrio Drive (named after a family of seven who perished in the 1911 Flood) for approximately 5,800 feet to reach the Bayless Dam ruins. The northern entrance is primarily vehicular in nature as there is not a local population in proximity to this entrance. The existing access road from the north will connect to the proposed southern access road. Therefore, we recommend the entire length of the road, approximately 11,000 feet, be dedicated as Donofrio Drive.

From the northern entrance road, one can also access the existing campground (Freeman Campground), via a located just before reaching the Jones Run Road Bridge. We recommend this road be dedicated to Cora Brooks, the heroine of the 1911 Flood.

We recommend vehicular barrier gates be installed at both the north and south entrances into the park, as well as near the entrance to the Tri-County Electric Substation, to allow the ADMA and/or Borough to limit access to the park when the park is closed. Gates can be either single or double leaf, depending on the width of the opening. We recommend the gates include locking hardware so they can be secured when desired.



Steel Pipe Gate

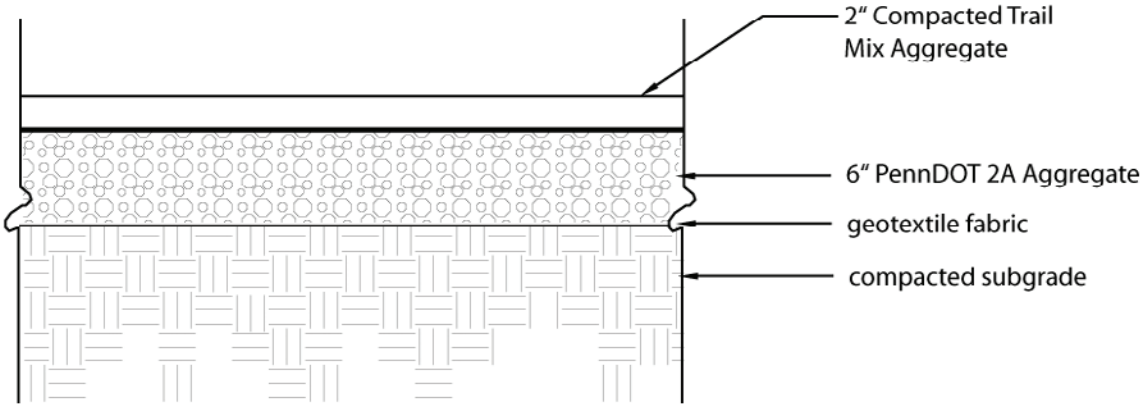
Not to Scale

Trails are proposed throughout the Park for walking, hiking, mountain biking, snowshoeing, and cross country skiing. All trails should be sustainably designed following the recommendations contained in PA DCNR's recent publication Sustainable Non-Motorized Trails for Pennsylvania Guidelines. All mountain bike trails are proposed as sustainable single track trails. Walking trails, snowshoeing, and cross country skiing trails are proposed as compacted aggregate surface trails.

Trail Mix Aggregate Specification

4 parts unwashed AASHTO # 10 (or B3 sand)
4 parts AASHTO # 8
1 part minus #200 fines (collector fines)

Trail Mix shall meet the specifications for "Trail Mix Aggregate" as specified in the "Aggregate Handbook" published by the Penn State Center for Dirt & Gravel Road Studies.



Compacted Aggregate Trail

Not to Scale

Major activity areas within the park include the Bayless Papermill Ruins, the Bayless Dam Ruins, and the Freeman Campground. Each of these areas are further shown on master plan enlargements.

the dam park at austin™

LEGEND

Park Entrance South &
Bayless Pulp & Paper Mill Ruins
Enlargement A

- Dam Park South Entrance
- Tri-County Electric Cooperative Substation
- Park Welcome Center
- Pulp and Paper Mill Ruins Access
- Mill Foundations and Ruins
- Wood Hicks Mountain Bike Trail
- Boardwalk Overlooks
- Mill Office Ruins
- The Sulphur Bunker Outdoor Interpretive Center & Silo Observation Deck
- Railroad Boardwalk
- Mill Machine Room Ruins
- Mill Machine Room Observation Deck

Payless Paper Mill Dam Ruins
Enlargement B

- Coffer Dam Interpretive Area
- Environmental Garden & Picnic Grove
- Collins Trail & Picnic Grove
- Syke's Overlook
- Bayless Pulp and Paper Mill Dam Ruins
- The Face in the Dam
- Donofrio Drive
- The Meadow
- Memorial Centograph & Stage
- Nuschke Family Shelter
- Railroad Street Extension
- The Dam Trail
- Bayless Papermill Overlook

Park Entrance North &
Freeman Run Campground
Enlargement C

- Dam Park North Entrance
- Donofrio Drive
- Cora Brooks Lane
- Freeman Campground
- Freeman Trail
- Reservoir Trail
- Environmental Art & Sculpture Garden
- Ensworth Vista Overlook

North

300 0 300 600
Scale: 1" = 300'

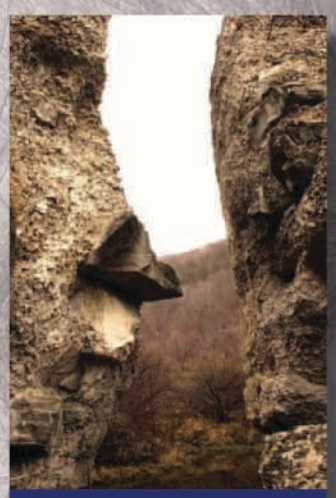
Park Entrance - North

Jones Run Road

Enlargement C

State Route 872 - Rugaber Street

Overlooks and Vistas

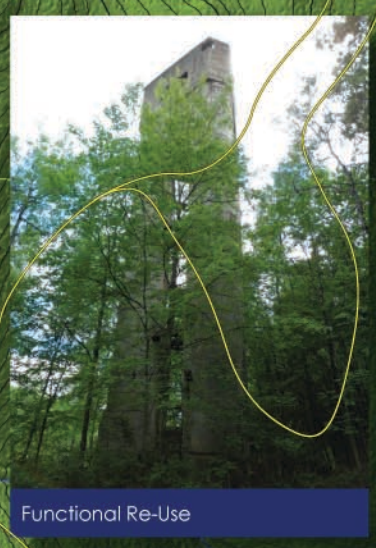


Art & Interpretation

Dam Ruins

Camping & Picnicking

Enlargement B



Functional Re-Use

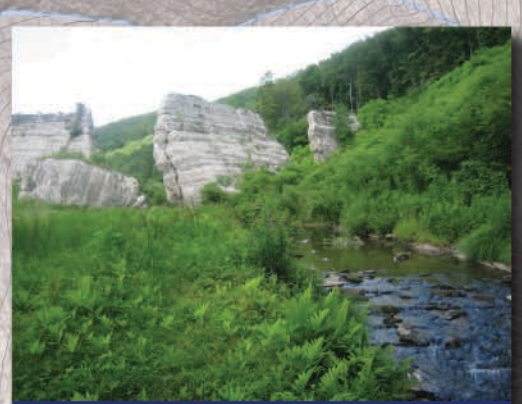
State Route 872 - Rugaber Street

Heritage & History

Park Entrance South

Enlargement A

to Main Street



Conservation & Access

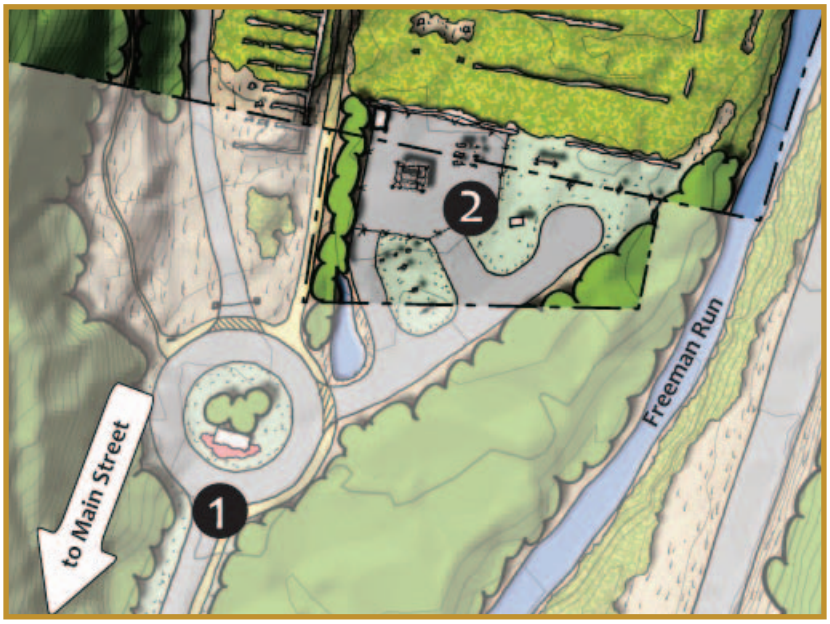
Dam Park South Entrance

Upon arriving at the end of Railroad Street, we recommend a cul-de-sac be constructed. This will accomplish several tasks.

First, the cul-de-sac serves a functional purpose. Should visitors arrive and the park be closed, the cul-de-sac will allow visitors to easily reverse their direction and return to Main Street.

Second, it will visually announce the park. We propose the park entrance sign be located in the center of the cul-de-sac.

Third, it allows us to de-emphasize access to the Tri-County Cooperative Electrical Substation. Currently, the substation and its access define, in a less than aesthetic manner, the southern entrance into the park. Last, the mountain bike trails proposed on the eastern face of the mountain will begin at the proposed cul-de-sac.



We recommend a gate be installed across the access road, heading north from the cul-de-sac. This will allow the ADMA to control access into the park should it be desirable to do so.

We also recommend a separate access from the cul-de-sac, also to be gated, into the Tri-County Electric Substation property. To facilitate utility company access to the substation, this gate should be separate from the park entrance gate, and should be accessible by vehicle even when the park access gate is closed.

From the cul-de-sac one will be able to access the proposed Woodhicks Single Track Mountain Bike Trail.

The Dam Welcome Center

After a short walk, bike, or drive into the park, from the southern entrance, one will arrive at the proposed Dam Welcome Center. In addition to providing a small pervious parking area (14 spaces plus 1 accessible space) for those desiring to access the Bayless Papermill Ruins Trail, the Welcome Center will introduce the following subthemes as further described in Chapter 6 - Interpretive Plan:

- TRIBUTE (to the heroes, victims and survivors of the flood)
- HISTORY (lumber heritage; and the resourcefulness & resilience of Austin's citizens to fire, flood, and fevers)
- EDUCATION (an outdoor classroom focused on ethics and engineering, and the power of nature to destroy, heal and restore)
- RECREATION (nature based tourism opportunities of PA Wilds)
- THE ARTS (music, literature, sculpture, poetry, drama, photography)

In addition, the Dam Welcome Center will provide basic park services such as information (park rules, park map, trail maps, park register, etc.) as well as flush restrooms.

Bayless Papermill Foundations and Ruins

From the Dam Welcome Center defined walking trails will guide visitors on an interpretive experience through the Bayless Papermill Ruins. Several overlook decks will provide framed views into and over various elements of the former structures. These decks will also contain interpretive panels describing to visitors the function and significance of the various portions of the mill that visitors are viewing. Further, interpretive panels along the trail will discuss nature's healing the manmade wounds of the past, by taking over the ruins.

WARNING!

Signage also warns visitors of the imminent danger of collapse of the old paper plant, and that visitors travel at their own risk if they leave the platform, as well as how to behave if they see snakes warming themselves on the boardwalk or the concrete ruins.

As recommended by the Structural Engineer, we recommend signs be tactfully, but visibly, located along the trails warning visitors to stay on the trails to ensure their safety. All trails will be located outside of the buffer zone recommended by the structural engineer.

Woodhicks Mountain Bike Trail

In addition to being accessible from the cul-de-sac entrance into the park, the Woodhicks Single Track Mountain Bike Trail will be accessible within the park. The proposed natural surface single track trail should be sustainably designed and located so there are no negative impacts on the environment. We recommend the trail be designed with the International Mountain Bicycling Association's Rules for Sustainable Trail Design in mind:

1. The Half Rule: A trail's grade should not exceed the half grade of the hillside or sideslope that the trail traverses. If grade does exceed half of the sideslope, it is considered a fall line trail and susceptible to erosion.

2. The Ten Percent Average Grade Guideline: Generally, a trail with an average grade of 10 percent or less is most sustainable. This does not mean that all grades must be kept fewer than 10 percent. Many sections of trail will have short, steep sections greater than 10 percent and some unique situations will allow average grades greater than 10 percent.

3. Maximum Sustainable Grade Trails: A maximum sustainable grade is the steepest section of trail that is more than 10 feet in length. When designing a trail, it is

important to determine, early in the process, the maximum grade a trail will be able to sustain given local conditions. Variables that impact the maximum sustainable grade include:

- Soil Type
- Rock
- Annual Rainfall Amount
- Grade Reversals
- Type of Users
- Number of Users
- Level of Difficulty

4. Grade Reversals: A grade reversal, also known as a grade break, drainage dip, or rolling dip, is a spot at which a climbing trail levels out and then changes direction, dropping subtly for about 10-50 linear feet before rising again. This change in grade forces water to exit the trail at the low point before it can gain volume, velocity, and erosive power.

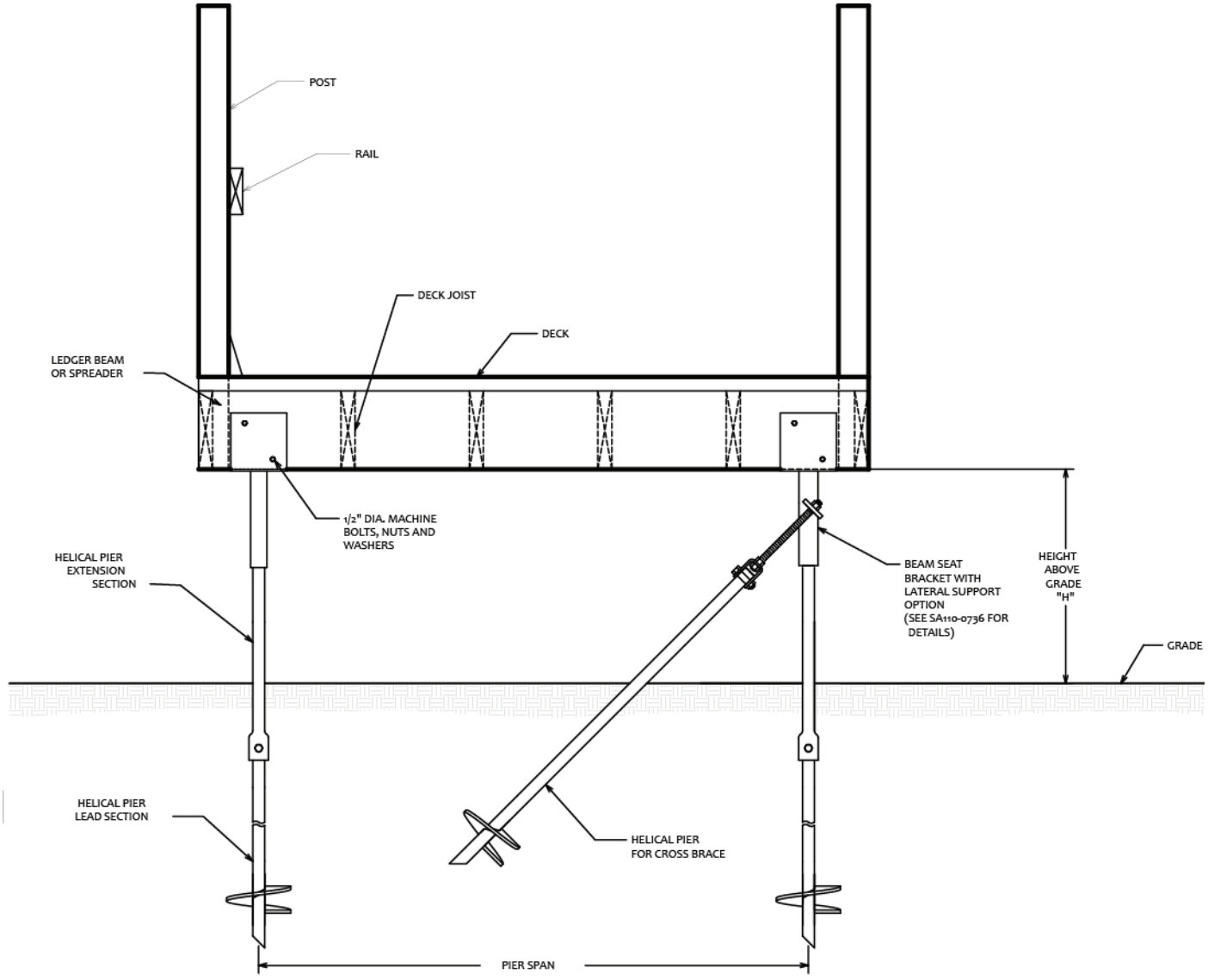
5. Outslope: As a trail contours across a hillside, the downhill, or outer edge of a trail, a trail's tread should tilt slightly down and away from the high side. This slight tilt encourages water to sheet flow across and off the trail, minimizing erosion and tread damage.

Dips should be located along the trails to limit the amount and length that water will flow along the trail before returning to the natural forest canopy.

Maximum Tread Length between Grade Reversals/Dips by Soil Texture *Rule of Thumb*										
Soil Texture	0%	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	12%	14%	16%	18%
Clay Loam with high quantity of gravel and stone	215'	160'	120'	90'	67'	50'	35'	24'	16'	10'
Gravelly clay	180'	132'	96'	69'	49'	34'	22'	14'		
Loam with high quantity of gravel and stone	160'	117'	83'	57'	39'	26'	17'	10'		
Clay	145'	104'	74'	51'	34'	22'	13'			
Loam	135'	90'	57'	37'	23'	14'				
Crushed stone, angular particles, 3/4" or less	125'	78'	49'	30'	17'					
Organic soil	110'	68'	39'	22'	12'					
Sand	100'	55'	30'	16'						

Boardwalk Overlooks

Trails and boardwalk overlooks will direct visitors through an interpretive experience that will serve as a historical and environmental education opportunity. As noted earlier we recommend signs be tactfully, but visibly, located along the trails warning visitors to stay on the trails to ensure their safety. Boardwalks will be anchored to the mill foundation ruins or on helical piers.



Boardwalk Helical Pier

Not to Scale

Lumber Heritage Outdoor Interpretive Center & Silo Observation Deck
Lumber Heritage Outdoor Interpretive Center & Silo Observation Deck will be signature features within the Dam Park.

Lumber Heritage Interpretive Center
The ruins of the building adjacent to the silo will be stabilized and adaptively reused as an outdoor interpretive center to interpret aspects of the site's lumber heritage including:

- Paper making process in 1911
- Significance of the industry at the time - largest pulping plant in the world

Silo Observation Deck
The ruins of the silo will be adaptively reused as an observation deck. Further, the silos provide the opportunity for vertical banners to announce the park to those passing by. As detailed in the interpretive plan, we recommend two vertical banners be hung between the silos:

One banner viewed viewed from SR 872 heading north stating

"have you heard . . ."

A second banner viewed from SR 872 heading south, stating

"the whole Dam story?"

The silos can be adaptively reused to create an observation tower. This will require installing spiral stairs or an elevator, structural stabilization and rehabilitation of the silos, upper machine room, upper deck and roof.

The Silo Observation Deck will be a signature feature of the park, not only visible from within, but also to those traveling along State Route 872.

Interpretive panels installed on the upper platform viewing deck will interpret - Views into history: Dam ruins to the north, Main Street to the south.

Railroad Boardwalk
A boardwalk is proposed to follow the former railbed, extending north and south, and located between the mill ruins and the silo tower.

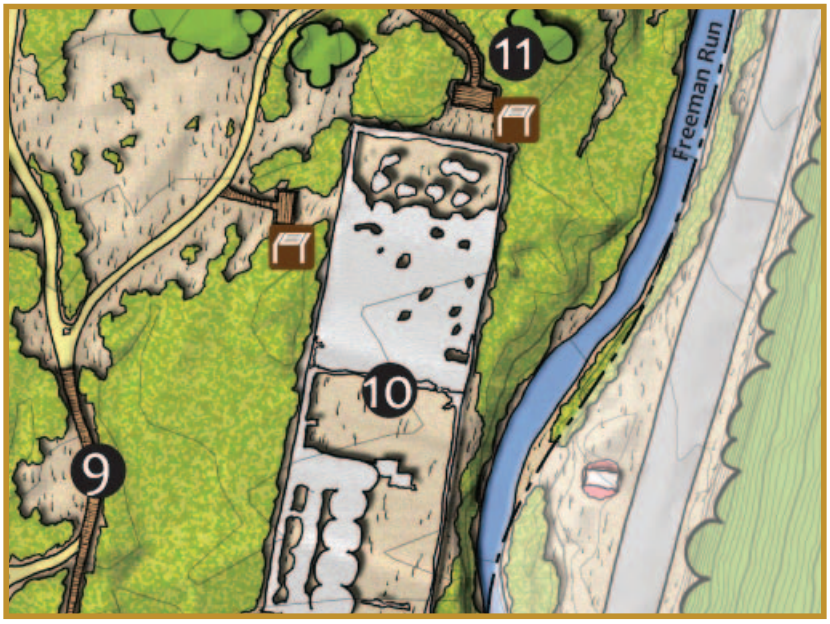
There is an opportunity to incorporate art into the boardwalk area, such as installing painted canvas', and other opportunities such as ironwork railings, leveraging the talent of the local artists.

Mill Machine Room Ruins

The mill machine room ruins consistof several structures, ranging in size from two to three story, and including material storage vats. These ruins are in unstable condition, and visitors must be warned of the impending hazards. Further, portions of the buildings are below grade, and deterioration of their roof structure leave hazardous pitfalls in this area of the site.

- Maintain 1.5 x ht. safety setback, buffer setback area with native plantings to prevent public access into safety setback.

- Recycle portions for trail aggregate.



Adaptive re-use and recycling of ruin remains can occur as long as they do not negatively alter the structural, historic, or aesthetic integrity of the paper mill ruins. This must be done with caution, once done the decision cannot be reversed.

Mill Machine Room Observation Deck

Observation decks will guide visitors to framed views of the mill machine room ruins. Interpretive panels will describe the papermill processes.

the dam park at austin™

Legend

1 Dam Park South Entrance
- Entrance sign
- Access to Patterson Mountain Bike Trail
- Cul-de-Sac to facilitate easy access when park is closed
- Gated entrances into park and adjacent Tri-County Electric property

2 Tri-County Electric Cooperative Substation
- Maintain dedicated access to facility

3 Welcome Center
- Interpretive panels & interactive kiosk focusing on five perspectives:
  1. Local residents
  2. Families of the heroes, victims and survivors of the flood of 1911
  3. Heritage traveler with an interest in Pennsylvania's Lumber Heritage Region
  4. Outdoor recreation enthusiast
  5. Scientist or the educator
  6. Experienced world traveler
- Flush restrooms
- Parking - 1 accessible space and 14 pervious parking spaces

4 Mill Foundations and Ruins
- Maintain buffer for safety
- Interpret nature healing wounds of the past

5 Wood Hicks Mountain Bike Trail
- Sustainable mountain bike trail loops
- Interpretive panels - Life of the Woodhicks

6 Boardwalk Overlooks
- Accessible, directed and contained access to key observation points
- Interpretive panels about mill workers
- Use of helical piers in design to minimize environmental impact of construction

7 Mill Office Ruins
- Interpretive panels about nature's power to recover and restore
- Environmental education interpretation

8 The Sulphur Bunker Outdoor Interpretive Center & Silo Observation Deck

Sulphur Bunker Outdoor Interpretive Center
- stabilize and adaptively reuse ruins
- Interpret:
  - paper making process in 1911
  - significance of the industry at the time - largest pulping plant in the world
  - events leading up to the dam break
  - the day the dam broke
  - the days immediately after the break
  - what is being done today to continue to revive and rebuild the community

Silo Observation Deck
- Adaptive re-use of tower, install spiral stairs
- Views into history: Dam ruins to the north, Main Street to the south

9 Railroad Boardwalk

10 Mill Machine Room Ruins
- Maintain 1.5 x ht. safety setback, buffer setback area with native plantings to prevent public access into safety setback
- Recycle portions for trail aggregate

11 Mill Machine Room Observation Deck
- Interpretive panels on papermill processes

North

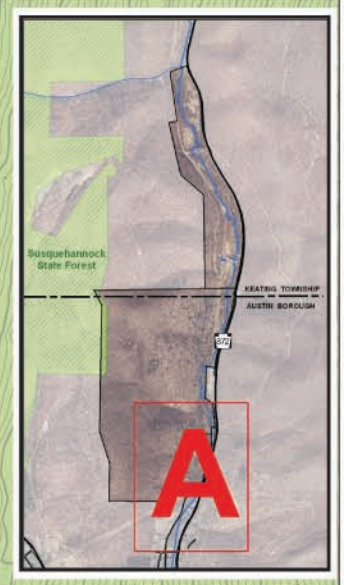
60 0 60 120

Scale: 1" = 60' Contour Interval:

to Main Street

State Route 872 - Rugaber Street

Freeman Run



Legend

13 Nature Trail
- Self guided environmental education interpretation trail
- Accessible loop trail providing access to Freeman Run fishing opportunities

14 Spring Reservoir

15 Railroad Street Extension

16 Wood Hicks Mountain Bike Trail Access
- Parking - 1 accessible space & 4 permeable spaces

- Primitive Camping Cabin
- Primitive Tent Camping Site
- Picnic Shelter
- Composting Restroom
- Accessible Fishing Access
- Picnic Table
- Mountain Bike Trail
- Hiking Trail
- Overlook / Observation Point
- Interpretive Opportunity

All improvements must comply with the 2010 Standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Draft Final Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas, as amended.

have you heard . . . the whole dam story?

Austin Borough
Potter County, Pennsylvania

PASHEK ASSOCIATES a pennsylvania corporation with albertinvernon architecture LLC

This activity area encompasses the center of the park, and is located both north and south of the Bayless Dam Ruins. The areas described herein are described from north to south.

Coffer Dam Interpretive Area

Walking trails to the location of the former coffer dam. The history of the coffer dam and the dam ruins will be interpreted in this area.

Environmental Garden & Picnic Grove

Walking trails will lead from the campground and northern entrance area southward towards the Bayless Dam Ruins. Along these trails, one will find:

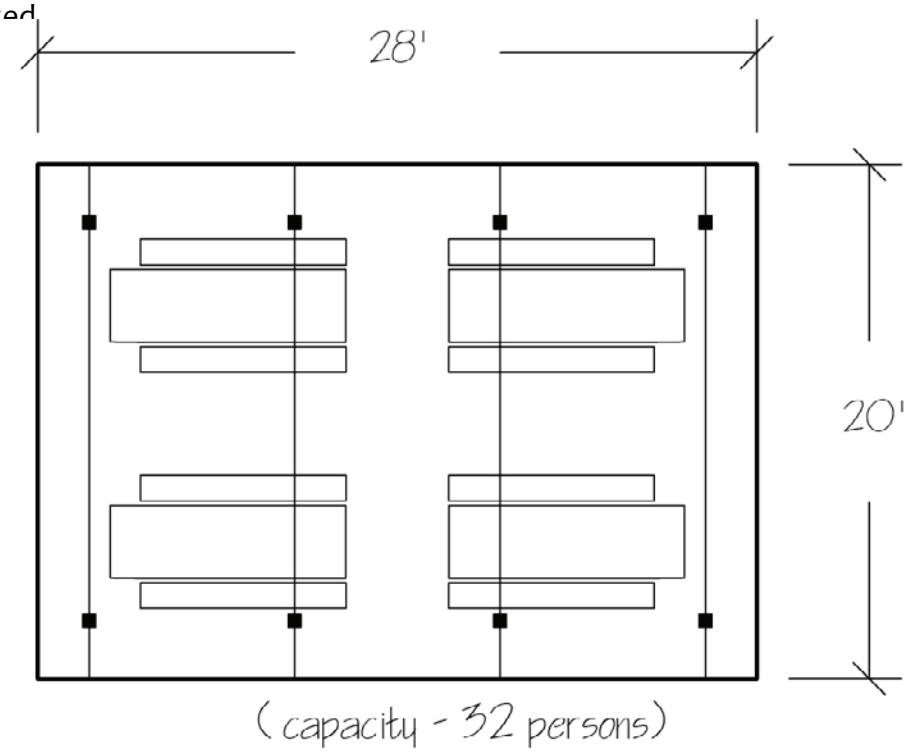
- Accessible trail loops
- Fishing accesses along Freeman Run
- Habitat improvements throughout the valley bottomlands
- Environmental art installations
- Environmental and historic interpretive panels
- Picnic tables

Collins Trail & Picnic Grove
An existing trail, of unsustainable parameters, is located along the Collins trail. We recommend this trail be re-aligned and re-located in a sustainable manner.

Syke's Overlook
We recommend improving the Syke's Overlook by making the following improvements:

- Art installation framing the view of the dam
- Pre-failure interpretive panels
- Parking - 1 accessible space & 16 permeable parking spaces, one accessible space
- Environmental / local art installation
- Installation of a small picnic shelter

We recommend the ADMA adopt a standard shelter style throughout the park. We suggest consideration be given to a laminated arched beam shelter. Laminated arch beam shelters are desirable because they eliminate the need for trusses which often serve as roosting and nesting opportunities for birds. Because there are no opportunities for roosting and nesting, maintenance requirements of the picnic tables is greatly reduced.



Laminated Wood Beam Picnic Shelter

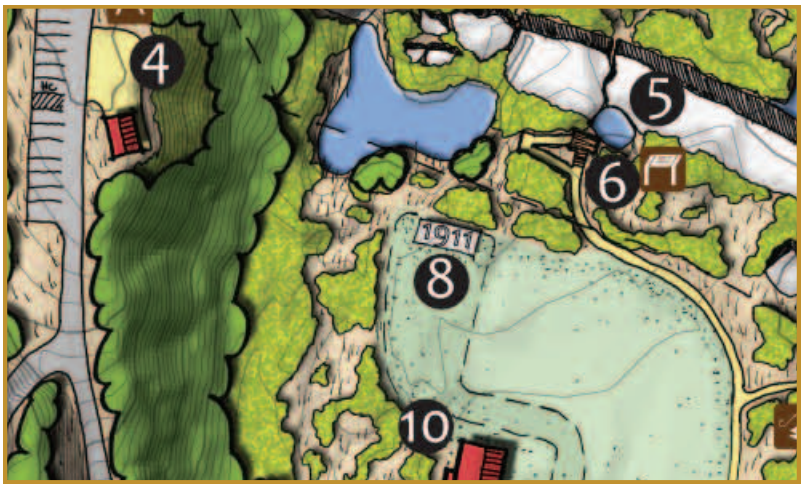
Not to Scale

Bayless Pulp and Papermill Dam Ruins

The Bayless Pulp and Papermill Dam Ruins are the defining characteristics of the Dam Park. Standing near the dam ruins and imagining the terrible disaster that occurred in 1911 tugs at the emotions. As noted earlier, the concrete that makes up the dam's remains is of poor quality. Therefore, it is imperative that visitors be kept at a safe distance from the ruins. The structural engineer recommends a buffer be established that is 1.5 times the height of the dam, conservatively a distance of seventy-feet. We recommend the perimeter of the buffer be signed with tactfully located and designed warning signs and that low growing native vegetation create this barrier.

The dam ruins should be inspected once every other year for spalling concrete and other hazardous concrete sections. When encountered, those areas should removed.

Views should be retained to all aspects of dam ruins.



The Face in the Dam

From a specific perspective, approximately 70 feet from the south side of the dam's western section, one can visualize an abstract FACE in the DAM. We recommend an accessible observation platform be constructed to direct the view of visitors, and an interpretive panel also be installed in this location to interpret history, engineering lessons learned, and the forces of nature.

Donofrio Drive

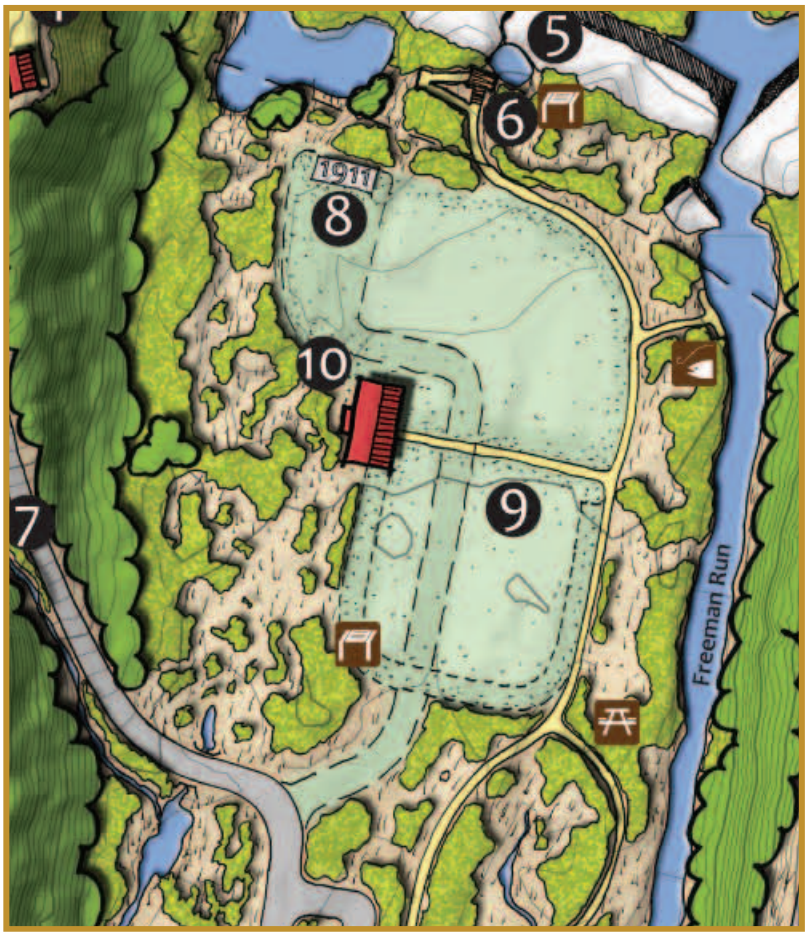
The existing park access road is approximately 14 feet wide. Although this accommodates daily traffic, it creates difficulties during special events. Opportunities are available along portions of the road to widen it to a minimum of 18 feet, and to provide overflow parallel parking areas along portions of the west side of road.

The Meadow

We propose a meadow be maintained immediately south of the Dam. This area serves as the primary event area within the park during special events. As a meadow the area can and should be mowed on a quarterly basis, or as needed to accommodate special events. We recommend securing access to a portable, mobile stage. This may be achieved with partner special event sites in the PA Wilds and / or Lumber Heritage Region. Last, we recommend a wall be erected to isolate the view of the parking from

the Meadow. The wall should be designed a a tribute to the victims of the flood created by the break in the dam.

- Native meadow, mowed for special events to create outdoor venue for portable stage and informal seating
- Portable stage for special events
- Concessionaires' Row around perimeter of The Meadow during special events
- Victims' Tribute Wall - six feet tall, local cut stone, with plaques telling the stories of each victim.



Nuschke Shelter
The existing shelter is dedicated the Nuschke family whose family survived to tell us what happened the day the dam broke and to the volunteers who continue to ensure the future of this park for generations to come.

Donofrio Drive Extension
As described earlier Donofrio Drive is being extended from the area of the Dam Ruins, south to Railroad Street.

The Dam Trail
The Dam Trail is proposed to lead from Main Street to the southern side of the dam ruins. Interpretive signs will be located along the length of the trail describing the events leading up to the failure of the Dam.

Bayless Papermill Overlook
We recommend acquiring an easement or property to obtain the right to allow the public to access the existing pull-off along State Route 872.

The Memorial Cenotaph Near the Face of the Dam
This installation will serve as an alternate location for the memorial elements recommended for the proposed William Nelson Park on Main Street in Austin, exclusive of the Monument to the Wisdom and Perspective of the Ordinary Man, which would still be constructed in the park if the site is abe to be secured at some later date.

Purpose of the Memorial
A cenotaph, which means "empty tomb," is a monument or memorial erected to honor the dead buried elsewhere. The cenotaph will give purpose to the concrete slab erected for the stage when it is not in use for performances most of the year. When viewed from the overlooks above the site, the cenotaph will function as a large sign at the base of the dam, whose bold and singular message will draw visitor's attention to the site from SR 872. Finally, this memorial also will give the stage a landscaped context so it does not look like a disconnected intrusion on the historic site.

Design of the Memorial Stage
A plaza in a clearing of the meadow on the downstream side of the ruins of the dam marks the place where people will gather to learn about the victims, heroes and survivors of the flood of 1911. The raised concrete platform at the center of the plaza will serve as the permanent stage for performances like the Dam Show, where actors will recite stories of the survivors, and where musicians will perform songs that pay tribute to the resourcefulness and resilience of the citizens of Freeman Run, with evening shows performed against the backdrop of the light show projected on the face of the dam. The eight foot wide plaza around the stage will be paved in a mosaic of architectural fragments salvaged from the ruins of the paper mill that cannot be stabilized. Jagged-edged concrete slabs with exposed lengths of twisted rebar, clay tile, bricks, refractory tiles, iron angles and heavy timbers will be excavated from the paper mill site and re-assembled in a 2 dimensional collage representative of the wreckage from the aftermath of the flood. The artifacts will be laid over a tamped gravel base and spaced far enough apart that clumps of native grass and wildflowers can grow in the gaps between them.

Interpretive Messages
The twisted and jagged remnants of the flood set into the floor of the plaza surrounding the stage will remind visitors to the memorial plaza of "nature's power to destroy," while native plants growing in the interstitial areas between the fragments of the crumbling ruins, their edges softened by a century of time, will reveal "the power of nature to heal and restore."

Seventy-eight tile plaques edged with brick surrounds fabricated from white tiles salvaged from the slurry tanks of the paper mill will commemorate the victims of the 1911 flood. Like the plaques at the monument in Postman's Park in London honoring ordinary citizens who lost their lives while savings others, the victims stories will be hand-painted

on the plaques, with the names, ages and brief story of how each of the victims died based on the synopses in the appendix in Paul Heimel's 100th anniversary history of the 1911 flood.

The 78 plaques will be mounted on the face of the three 8" risers of the continuous concrete steps (26 per step) in front of the raised platform of the stage. The low height of the plaques will make them visible and accessible to handicapped visitors from the 8 foot wide apron surrounding the stage. Like reading headstones at a cemetery, ambulatory visitors will have to kneel or stoop over to read the plaques in an act of humility to those whose deaths inspired legislators to enact laws for dam safety. As time passes, additional plaques honoring the known and unknown heroes of the flood, as well as plaques recounting the events of the flood in the words of the survivors, also could be mounted on the north, east and west sides of the elevated platform at each anniversary of the flood. Ideally, the plaques should be hand made from colored tiles, using local craftspeople to assemble and install them, so the spirit and will of the local population is made evident through their work.

The numerical word "1911" spelled out in 12 foot high brick letters that cover the entire floor of the stage will eliminate the monolithic feeling of the slab, and will allow the platform to function as a sign for the memorial visible from SR 872 and the Sykes overlook above the ruins of the dam when it is not in use for performances most of the year.

the dam park at austin™

LEGEND

1. **Coffer Dam Interpretive Area**
2. **Environmental Garden & Picnic Grove**
   - Accessible loop trail
   - Fishing access
   - Habitat improvement
   - Environmental art installations
   - Environmental and historic interpretation
   - picnic tables
3. **Collins Trail & Picnic Grove**
   - realign trail to be sustainable
4. **Syke's Overlook**
   - Framed view of the dam
   - Pre-failure interpretive panels
   - Parking - 1 accessible space & 16 permeable parking spaces
   - Environmental / local art installation
5. **Bayless Pulp and Papermill Dam Ruins**
   - Monitor ruins for spalling and hazardous concrete sections
   - Maintain 1.5 x ht. safety setback, buffer setback area with native plantings to prevent public access into safety setback
   - retain views to all aspects of dam ruins
6. **The Face in the Dam**
   - Observation platform to direct view
   - Accessible route to platform
   - Interpret history, engineering lessons learned, and forces of nature
7. **Donofrio Drive**
   - existing upper park access road
   - Overflow parallel parking along west side of road
8. **Memorial Cenotaph**
   - stage
   - memorial plaques to 78 victims
9. **The Meadow**
   - Native meadow, mowed for special events
   - Concessionaires' Row around perimeter of The Meadow during special events
10. **Nuschke Family Shelter**
    - Existing shelter dedicated to those who ensure the future of community and this park
    - Parking - 2 accessible spaces and 28 permeable spaces
11. **Railroad Street Extension**
12. **The Dam Trail**
    - Interpretive signs describing the events leading up to the failure of the Dam

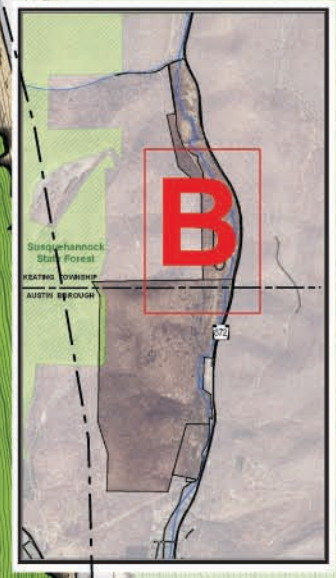
- Primitive Camping Cabin
- Primitive Tent Camping Site
- Picnic Shelter
- Composting Restroom
- Accessible Fishing Access
- Picnic Table
- Mountain Bike Trail
- Overlook / Observation Point
- Hiking Trail
- Interpretive Opportunity

All improvements must comply with the 2010 Standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Draft Final Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas, as amended.

North

60 0 60 120

Scale: 1" = 60' Contour Interval:



Freeman Run

State Route 872 - Rugaber Street

1911

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA · REGISTERED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

have you heard . . . the whole dam story?

Austin Borough
Potter County, Pennsylvania

PASHEK ASSOCIATES with albertinvernon architecture LLC

We recommend installing a sign announcing the park at the intersection of State Route 872 and Jones Run Road. Further, we recommend the historical marker currently located along State Route 872 be re-located to this entrance into the park. After crossing Jones Run Road Bridge, and before turning south onto Donofrio Drive, we recommend vehicular gates be installed. This will allow the ADMA and / or Austin Borough to close the park when necessary.

Further, we recommend a vehicular gate be installed at Cora Brooks Lane, again, to provide control over access into the campground.

Freeman Campground

We recommend consideration be given to constructing primitive camping cabins throughout the campground area. The master plan includes provisions for six, however, fewer or more can be accommodated, depending on demand for them.

We recommend the primitive tent camp sites be improved by providing aggregate tent pads and fire rings.

A medium sized picnic shelter, with stone fireplace to serve as a warming area during the cold seasons, is recommended. The shelter should accommodate approximately 72 people. As with the other shelters in the park, we recommend this shelter be of laminated wood beam construction.

To meet the needs of weekend campers, a centralized composting restroom is proposed in the campground.

We recommend the parking area be formalized with a permeable pavement parking area, accommodating 2 accessible & 28 spaces, and stabilized shoulders to accommodate overflow parking from special events.

Last, electric service, a potable water well and holding tank are proposed for the campground.

Freeman Trail
The proposed Freeman Trail is an accessible interpretive loop trail connecting camping opportunities & providing accessible fishing access.

Reservoir Trail
The Reservoir Trail leads to a former stone-lined reservoir that is believed to have been constructed before the Bayless Dam.

Environmental Art & Sculpture Garden
In this area is proposed an environmental art and sculpture garden. The art installations in this area are to be temporal in nature, either seasonal or annual installations. The area will include an accessible loop trail, habitat improvements, and picnic tables. Vehicular access can be gained on a control basis utilizing the existing corridor that has been previously cleared to this area.

Ensworth Vista Overlook

The Ensworth Vista Overlook provides perspective of the former earthen dam from the west side of the park.

- Ensworth vista overlook shelter & interpretive panels
- Parking - 1 accessible & four permeable parking spaces

Accessibility

All improvements proposed herein must comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act 2010 regulations as well as the Draft Final Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas. The later document provides guidelines to accommodate accessibility for access routes, trails, and other outdoor recreation components.

the dam park at austin™

Legend

1. **Dam Park North Entrance**
   - Park Entrance Gateway Sign
   - Utilize Jones Run Road
2. **Donofrio Drive**
   - existing upper park access road
3. **Cora Brooks Lane**
   - existing access road to campground
4. **Freeman Campground**
   - Primitive camping cabins - 6
   - Primitive tent sites - 11
   - Composting Restroom
   - Potable water - well
   - Picnic Shelter with stone fireplace, capacity 72 persons
   - Parking - 2 accessible & 28 permeable spaces, stabilized access drive shoulder for overflow parking
5. **Freeman Trail**
   - Accessible Interpretive loop trail connecting camping opportunities & providing accessible fishing access
6. **Reservoir Trail**
   - Accessible loop trail
   - Trail connection to Freeman Campground Trail - pedestrian bridge crossings over Freeman Run
7. **Environmental Art & Sculpture Garden**
   - Accessible loop trail
   - Environmental art installations
   - Habitat improvement
   - picnic tables
8. **Ensworth Vista Overlook**
   - Enswoth vista overlook shelter & interpretive panels
   - Parking - 1 accessible & four permeable parking spaces

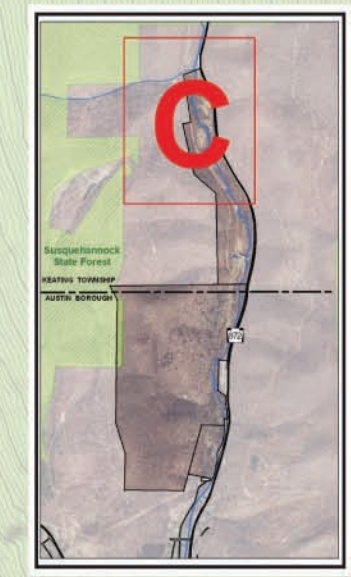
- Primitive Camping Cabin
- Primitive Tent Camping Site
- Picnic Shelter
- Composting Restroom
- Accessible Fishing Access
- Picnic Table
- Mountain Bike Trail
- Hiking Trail
- Overlook / Observation Point
- Interpretive Opportunity

All improvements must comply with the 2010 Standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Draft Final Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas, as amended.

North

60 0 60 120

Scale: 1" = 60' Contour Interval:



Opinion of Probable Construction Costs

Improvements to the

Pennsylvania contains 67 counties. Of those 67 counties, Potter County ranks 62nd in population. It is one of the least populated counties in Pennsylvania and contains very low population density. Further, the Austin School District is the smallest in the state. The rural nature of this area limits access to resources, including: technical and financial resources, as well as a limited population, which in turn limits the pool from which volunteers can be recruited. Thus, this requires residents of the region to maximize their resources to accomplish their goals and visions.

The strength of the community has helped Austin endure the many challenges mother nature has thrown its way, and made the Austin community the place it is today – a place of caring and compassion, with a tenacity that is unmatched. The people of Austin take great pride in the resilience of their community. Despite the many challenges it has faced, Austin lives on, and is well known as the town too tough to die.

In several weeks, Austin's population will likely double for the weekend, as the Borough will remember one of Pennsylvania's most important events, the infamous Flood of September 30, 1911. This centennial remembrance took many individuals a year of planning for this one weekend.

In order for the vision of the Master Plan and Economic Development Strategies to be fulfilled, the same strength and tenacity that has kept Austin alive will be required to implement this vision.

Folks in rural areas of Pennsylvania are often able to complete projects that, on the onset, would not seem to be affordable. This is evident in two examples within Austin:

1. E.O. Austin Home & Museum
   The E.O. Austin Home & Museum is a replica of E.O. Austin's home. It was constructed through the efforts of the Austin Historical Society. It contains approximately 3,800 square feet of space on two floors. If this museum were to be constructed through a public bidding process, utilizing public funds, we estimate it would cost between $650,000 and $700,000 to construct this building, excluding exhibits. Due to the dedication and will of the historical society, the museum was constructed for a fraction of this cost.

2. Dam Park Southern Access Road
   The southern vehicular entrance and access, from Railroad Street to the dam

ruins, was recommended in this master plan. For such a road to be constructed through a public bidding process, it would have cost a couple of hundred thousand dollars. However, due to the dedication of ADMA Board members and Austin Borough Officials, the road was constructed at no cost to Austin. It was constructed through an agreement with Patterson Lumber Company. Patterson Lumber Company needed to obtain access through the park property to access their stand of timber on their property, adjacent to the park. Therefore, they agreed to construct the southern access road in return for receiving the right to cross through the park property.

Many more of these scenarios will be required to allow the ADMA and the Borough to succeed in implementing the vision for Main Street and the park, as outlined herein. By "thinking outside of the box" and partnering with agencies and organizations with common interest and goals, many of the recommendations made herein can be implemented at a reduced, or in some instances, very little cost to ADMA and the Borough.

This being understood, the Borough and ADMA also need to know the true cost of implementing the recommendations, and give themselves fair value for those services that are performed or received as in-kind services and from volunteers. This will allow the Borough and the ADMA to maximize those efforts and leverage them with grant opportunities as they arise. Many grant programs require some form of match. State grant programs that fund recreation improvements require either a 20% match or a 50% match. The match can be reached with cash, in-kind or donated materials and/or services, or with a combination.

Looking back at the example of the southern access road, valued at approximately $200,000, it could be used to apply for $200,000 in grant funding for other park related improvements. Thus, $400,000 in improvements may be achieved with no cash outlay by the ADMA and / or Austin Borough.

Therefore, the opinion of probable construction costs projected here do assume they are constructed through a public bid process utilizing the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry's prevailing wage rates. These projections are likely to give folks "sticker shock". That said, projects should not be put on hold, deferred, or not entertained as they seem too expensive to undertake. Rather the ADMA, the Borough, and other partners need to "think outside the box" to determine how to construct and implement the recommendations of this plan, at the lowest possible cost to the Borough, while maintaining a high level of quality in the construction of that work. Scenarios such as recycling the concrete that spalls from the dam and building ruins by crushing the concrete and re-using to for trail construction are out there, and can substantially reduce the cash required for construction.

Opinion of Probable Construction Costs

Unit prices for construction were assigned based on the consultant's experience with construction costs in 2011. These costs are based upon publicly bid projects that pay prevailing wage rates. In addition, the cost projections take into account the following:

- The condition of the property at the time of construction will be similar to its condition in 2011.
- Projects will be bid through a competitive bidding process utilizing state or federal prevailing wage rates.
- Opinions of probable construction costs should be confirmed / revised upon completion of preliminary design.
- To budget for inflation costs for improvements that will occur after 2011, we recommend a 4.5% annual increase for each year thereafter.
- In Pennsylvania all projects, valued at over $25,000 and using public funds, are required to pay workers in accordance with the Commonwealth Department of Labor and Industry's Prevailing Wage Rates.

It is important to note the costs are based on 2011 construction figures. Should projects be constructed in future years an additional 4.5% per year should be factored into the costs for inflation. Additional increases may be necessary to address the escalation of steel and fuel prices as their costs are escalating at unprecedented rates.

As noted, volunteer labor, in-kind services, and donated materials and services can reduce the overall project cost from those costs projected here. Additionally, alternate sources of funding, including grant opportunities may assist in offsetting the construction costs.

The tables on the following pages reflect our opinions of probable construction costs for implementing the phyisical improvements described and shown on the master plan.

Item No.	Area	Qty	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Item Cost
Enlargement A					
1	**Dam Park South Entrance**				
	- Gateway Entrance Sign	1	EA	$7,500	$7,500
	- Cul-de-Sac	700	SY	$35	$24,500
	- Gated Entrances to Park	1	EA	$3,500	$3,500
	- Gated Entrance to Tri-County Electric	1	EA	$3,500	$3,500
2	**Tri-County Electric Cooperative Substation**				
	- Maintain Dedicated Access to Facility				
3	**Orientation Center**				
	- Interpretive Panels	2	EA	$1,500	$3,000
	- Interactive Kiosk	1	EA	$5,000	$5,000
	- Interpretive Trail Compacted Stone Surface	6000	SY	$15	$90,000
	- Flush Restrooms		LS		$0
	- Permeable Parking Area - 14 std. & 1 accessible space	2520	SY	$35	$88,200
	- Picnic Tables	2	EA	$750	$1,500
4	**Mill Foundations & Ruins**				
	- Maintain Buffer for Safety				
	- Interpretive Panels	2	EA	$1,500	$3,000
5	**Woodhick's Mountain Bike Trail**				
	- Mountain Bike Loop Trails	5000	LF	$5	$25,000
	- Interpretive Panels	2	EA	$1,500	$3,000
6	**Boardwalk Overlooks**				
	- Boardwalk Accessible Access to Observation Points	450	SF	$50	$22,500
	- Observations Decks	3	EA	$4,000	$12,000
	- Interpretive Panels	2	EA	$1,500	$3,000
7	**Mill Office Ruins**				
	- Interpretive Panels	2	EA	$1,500	$3,000
	- Environmental Education Interpretation	5	EA	$1,500	$7,500
8	**The Sulfer Bunker Outdoor Interpretive Center & Silo Observation Deck**				
	(A) Sulfer Bunker Outdoor Interpretive Center				
	- Stabilize & Adaptively Re-Use Ruins	1	LS	$45,000	$45,000
	- Interpretive Panels	2	EA	$1,500	$3,000
	(B) Silo Observation Deck				

Item No.	Area	Qty	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Item Cost
Enlargement A					
	- Adaptive Re-Use of Tower, Install Spiral Stairs	1	LS	$500,000	$500,000
	- Views into History Interpretive Panels	4	EA	$1,500	$6,000
9	**Railroad Boardwalk**				
	- boardwalk	3400	SF	$50	$170,000
10	**Mill Machine Room Ruins**				
	- Maintain Setback, Buffer Setback with Native Plantings				
	- Recycle Portions of Building for Trail Aggregate				
12	**Mill Machine Room Observation Deck**				
	- Interpretive Panels	2	EA	$1,500	$3,000
	- Boardwalk Accessible Access to Observation Points	650	SF	$50	$32,500
	- Observation Decks	2	EA		$0
13	**Nature Trail**				
	- Self Guided Interpretive Trail Compacted Stone Surface	13250	SY	$15	$198,750
	- Accessible Fishing Accesses to Freeman Run	2050	SY	$15	$30,750
	- Picnic Tables	6	EA	$750	$4,500
14	**Railroad Street Extension**				
	- Paved Road Extension to Railroad Street	2500	SY	$60	$150,000
15	**Spring Reservoir**				
	- Interpretive sign	1	EA	$1,500	$1,500
16	**Woodhick's Trail Access**				
	- Permeable Parking Area - 4 std. & 1 accessible space	600	SY	$35	$21,000
	- Picnic Tables	2	EA	$750	$1,500
Subtotal					***$1,470,200***
	Construction Overhead	10	%	$1,470,200	$147,020
	Erosion & Sedimentation Control Measures (including rain gardens)	4	%	$1,470,200	$58,808
	Construction Contingency	10	%	$1,470,200	$147,020
Subtotal					***$1,823,048***
	Professional Services (Design and Engineering Fees)	10	%	$1,823,048	$182,305
TOTAL FOR ENLARGEMENT A					***$2,001,853***

Item No.	Area	Qty	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Item Cost
Enlargement B					
1	**Environmental Garden & Picnic Grove**				
	- Accessible Loop Trail Compacted Stone Surface	2300	SY	$15	$34,500
	- Fishing Access	2	EA	$500	$1,000
	- Habitat Improvement	1	LS	$10,000	$10,000
	- Environmental Art Installations (materials only)	1	LS	$20,000	$20,000
	- Environmental & Historic Interpretation	6	EA	$1,500	$9,000
	- Picnic Tables	8	EA	$750	$6,000
2	**Collins Trail & Picnic Grove**				
	- Realign Trail to be Sustainable (Compacted Stone)	2000	SY	$15	$30,000
	- Picnic Tables	2	EA	$750	$1,500
3	**Syke's Overlook**				
	- Framed View of Dam	1	EA	$5,000	$5,000
	- Interpretive Panels	2	EA	$1,500	$3,000
	- Parking Lot - 1 Accessible and and 16 Pervious Spaces	3250	SY	$35	$113,750
	- Environmental/Local Art Installation (materials only)	1	LS	$5,000	$5,000
4	**Bayless Pulp & Papermill Dam Ruins**				
	- Monitor Ruins for Spalling and Hazardous Concrete Sections				
	- Maintain Safety Setback, Buffer with Native Plantings		LS		$0
	- Interpretive Panels	2	EA	$1,500	$3,000
	- Retain Views to Dam				
5	**The Face in the Dam**				
	- Observation Platform	150	SF	$75	$11,250
	- Accessible route to Platform	300	SF	$35	$10,500
6	**Donofrio Drive**				
	- Existing Upper Park Access road				
	- Construct Overflow Parallel Parking Along West Side of Road	1	LS	$25,000	$25,000
7	**The Meadow**				
	- Native Meadow	1	LS	$7,500	$7,500
	- Portable Stage	1	LS	$75,000	$75,000
	- Concessionaire's Row Around Meadow				

Item No.	Area	Qty	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Item Cost
Enlargement B					
8	**Nuschke Shelter**				
	- Existing Shelter				
	- Parking Lot - 2 Accessible and 28 Pervious Spaces	5022	SY	$35	$175,770
9	**Railroad Street Extension**				
	- Existing Upper Park Access road				
	- Construct Overflow Parallel Parking Along West Side of Road	1	LS	$25,000	$25,000
10	**The Dam Trail**				
	- Compacted Stone Trail	5900	SY	$15	$88,500
	- Interpretive Panels	8	EA	$1,500	$12,000
11	**The Dam Overlook**				
	- Interpretive Panels	2	EA	$1,500	$3,000
Subtotal					***$675,270***
	Construction Overhead	10	%	$675,270	$67,527
	Erosion & Sedimentation Control Measures (including rain gardens)	4	%	$675,270	$27,011
	Construction Contingency	10	%	$675,270	$67,527
Subtotal					***$837,335***
	Professional Services (Design and Engineering Fees)	10	%	$837,335	$83,733
TOTAL FOR ENLARGEMENT B					***$921,068***

Item No.	Area	Qty	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Item Cost
Enlargement C					
1	**Dam Park North Entrance**				
	- Gateway Entrance Sign	1	EA	$7,500	$7,500
2	**Donofrio Drive - Existing Park Road**	0	LS	$0	
					$0
3	**Cora Brooks Lane - Existing Campground Access Road**				
					$0
4	**Freeman Campground**				
	- Primitive Camping Cabins	6	EA	$20,000	$120,000
	- Large Picnic Shelter, 72 person capacity, with stone fireplace	1	LS	$60,000	$60,000
	- Primitive Tent Sites, includes tent pad & fire ring	11	EA	$500	$5,500
	- Composting Restroom	1	LS	$125,000	$125,000
	- Potable Water Well & Holding Tank	1	EA	$30,000	$30,000
	- Permeable Parking, 26 std. spaces & 2 accessible spaces	750	SY	$35	$26,250
5	**Freeman Trail**				
	- Trail Compacted Stone Surface	1750	SY	$15	$26,250
	- Pedestrian Footbridge	1	LS	$40,000	$40,000
	- Fishing Access	2	EA	$500	$1,000
6	**Reservoir Trail**				
	- Trail Compacted Stone Surface	857	SY	$15	$12,855
	- Pedestrian Footbridge	1	LS	$40,000	$40,000
	- Fishing Access	2	EA	$500	$1,000
7	**Environmental Art & Sculpture Garden**				
	- Accessible Loop Trail - compacted stone surface	875	SY	$15	$13,125
	- Environmental Art Installations - juried art competition	6	EA	$5,000	$30,000
	- Picnic Tables	5	EA	$750	$3,750
	- Habitat Improvements	1	LS	$7,500	$7,500

Item No.	Area	Qty	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Item Cost
Enlargement C					
8	**Ensworth Vista Overlook**				$0
	- Overlook Shelter - 16 person capacity	1	LS	$25,000	$25,000
	- Overlook Interpretive Panels	2	EA	$1,500	$3,000
	- Bronze Statue - juried sculpture competition	0	LS	$0	$0
	- Permeable Parking Area - 4 std. & 1 accessible space	600	SY	$35	$21,000
Subtotal					*$655,730*
	Construction Overhead	10	%	$655,730	$65,573
	Erosion & Sedimentation Control Measures (including rain gardens)	4	%	$655,730	$26,229
	Construction Contingency	10	%	$655,730	$65,573
Subtotal					*$777,105*
	Professional Services (Design and Engineering Fees)	10	%	$813,105	$77,711
TOTAL FOR ENLARGEMENT C					*$854,816*
GRAND TOTAL					*$3,781,237*

Management, Operations, Maintenance, Security, and Safety

The success of the partnership will hinge on its ability to successfully manage, operate, maintain, and secure the property. The partnership will need to develop a detailed management plan as the first step towards implementing the recommendations of this plan. This management plan should include the following components:

- Rules and Regulations: Governing the use of the facility.

- Facility Use Agreement: Governing the use of the facility by outside organizations for special events.

- Habitat Management Plan: To address the proper forest, riparian, and waterbody management practices, habitat restoration, enhancement, and monitoring; water quality monitoring, fishery habitat restoration, enhancement, and monitoring; and annual habitat impact evaluation.

- Risk Management Plan: A detailed plan outlining the procedures necessary to effectively and efficiently maintain all facilities, including providing all employees and volunteers responsible for maintaining the property with the proper training.

- Program Plan: Identify the types of programs that should be offered at the site. This should be based on community demand and expectation. Programming should be sensitive to the environs of the property and should not stretch the facilities beyond their reasonable capabilities. The plan should establish a budget for each program and identify who will staff the program. Programs should be planned to address all seasons of the year.

Park Rules

First and foremost, expectations for use of the facility should be established. We recommend rules and regulations be established setting expectations for use of the facility on a broad basis, which address the following:

- Hours of Operation
- Property Damages, Waste, Theft
- Illegal Person Activities
- Posting of Signs
- Fires
- Pets
- Commercial Use
- Camping
- Other Activities
- Parking
- Trash Disposal
- Entry

Proposed Park Rules

The following is a recommended list of rules for visitors to follow when in the Dam Park. These rules have been developed from a review of similar parks.

While these are typical rules for similar facilities, ADMA can amend, adjust, eliminate or add as they determine is in the best interest of safety, operations, and promoting an enjoyable experience at the Dam Park.

W E L CO M E
to the
DAM PARK AT AUSTIN

This park is owned and operated by Austin Dam Memorial Association, a non-profit 501. c3 organization. This park has been created and maintained by the helping hands of volunteers, with generous donations from many wonderful people.

SEASONS & HOURS
The Dam Park is open from sunrise to sunset.
If you are a visitor to our campground return to your camp site at dusk.

During special events the park may be open after dark. Hours will be posted.

The park is open for use during periods of snow cover. However, please be advised that snow may not be plowed from roads and trails will not be plowed or cleared of snow.

The following rules have been adopted to protect your health, safety, and welfare, as well as the health, safety, and welfare of our park. THESE RULES ARE TAKEN VERY SERIOUSLY! If you choose to disregard these rules, or if you pose a safety threat to yourself or others, you will, at a minimum, be ejected from the park.

- All visitors of the Dam Park must abide by all laws of the Commonwealth of PA and the local municipalities.
- All visitors must obey the safety zones established around the paper mill, dam, and other ruins located throughout the Dam Park.
- Parking is permitted in designated areas only.
- No person may enter the Dam Park except through designated entrances.
- No person is permitted in the Dam Park except during posted hours of operation.
- A responsible adult must be with and supervise minors at all times.
- Overnight camping is permitted only in designated areas. Please refer to the Campground Rules as posted in the campground.

The following activities are prohibited within the Dam Park:

- Starting or maintaining a fire except in a fire pit, grill or stove. Leaving a fire unattended. Disposing hot charcoal, except in a facility designated for charcoal disposal.

- Cutting, picking, digging, damaging or removing, in whole or in part, a living or dead tree, shrub or plant.
- Damaging, defacing, cutting or removing constructed features, and rock, shale, sand, clay, soil or other mineral product, natural object or material.
- Feeding wildlife.
- Releasing an animal that was brought into the Park.
- Depositing, dumping or causing to be deposited or dumped, litter, trash, refuse, garbage, bottles, and pollutants.
- Disorderly conduct of any kind.
- Swimming.
- Engaging in construction or excavation.
- Moving, removing, damaging or defacing a park sign, structure, facility or equipment.
- Possessing, discharging or causing to be discharged a firecracker, explosive, torpedo, rocket or other pyrotechnical material.
- Using a chain saw.
- Engaging in commercial activity without written permission of the ADMA.
- Posting or displaying a sign or printed matter.
- Soliciting funds.
- Removing or disturbing a historical or archeological artifact, relic or object.
- Hunting and / or trapping.

Trespassing

A person,who violates any of the rules, described herein, disregards an instruction or warning given by an official of the ADMA or Austin Borough or interferes in the performance of the duties of an employee or volunteer of the Dam Park may be ordered to leave the park. A person who refuses to leave the park after receiving an order to leave from an employee or volunteer of the park or official representative ADMA or Austin Borough shall be considered to be trespassing and shall be subject to criminal prosecution.

Your Personal Conduct

- No disorderly conduct.
- No littering. Please pack out what you pack in.
- A responsible adult must be with and supervise minors at all times.
- ADMA and Austin Borough are neither liable nor responsible for damage, loss or theft of personal property or injury to visitors.
- Leave No Trace - Please review and abide by our Leave No Trace Policy.

Leave No Trace Policy

Leave No Trace is a national and international program designed to assist outdoor enthusiasts with their decisions of how to reduce their impacts when they hike, camp, picnic, snowshoe, run, bike, hunt, paddle, ride horses, fish, ski, or climb. The program strives to educate all those who enjoy the outdoors about the nature of their recreational impacts, as well as techniques to prevent and minimize such impacts. Leave No Trace is best understood as an educational and ethical program, not as a set of rules and regulations.

Plan Ahead and Prepare

- Know the regulations and special concerns for the area you'll visit.
- Prepare for extreme weather, hazards, and emergencies.
- Schedule your trip to avoid times of high use.
- Visit in small groups when possible. Consider splitting larger groups into smaller groups.
- Repackage food to minimize waste.
- Use a map and compass to eliminate the use of marking paint, rock cairns, or flagging.

Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces

- Durable surfaces include established trails and campsites, rock, gravel, dry grasses, or snow.
- Protect riparian areas by camping at least 200 feet from lakes and streams.
- Good campsites are found, not made. Altering a site is not necessary.
- In popular areas, concentrate use on existing trails and campsites.
- Walk single file in the middle of the trail, even when wet or muddy.
- Keep campsites small. Focus activity in areas where vegetation is absent.
- Disperse use to prevent the creation of new campsites and trails.

Dispose of Waste Properly

- Pack it in, pack it out. Inspect your campsite and rest areas for trash or spilled foods. Pack out all trash, leftover food, and litter.
- Deposit solid human waste in catholes dug 6 to 8 inches deep at least 200 feet from water, camp, and trails. Cover and disguise the cathole when finished.
- Pack out toilet paper and hygiene products.
- To wash yourself or your dishes, carry water 200 feet away from streams or lakes and use small amounts of biodegradable soap. Scatter strained dishwater.

Leave What You Find

- Preserve the past: examine, but do not touch, cultural or historic structures and artifacts.
- Leave rocks, plants, and other natural objects as you find them.
- Avoid introducing or transporting non-native species.
- Do not build structures, furniture, or dig trenches.

Minimize Campfire Impacts

- Campfires can cause lasting impacts. Use a lightweight stove for cooking and enjoy a candle lantern for light.
- Where fires are permitted, use established fire rings, fire pans, or mound fires.
- Keep fires small. Only use sticks from the ground that can be broken by hand.
- Burn all wood and coals to ash, put out campfires completely, and then scatter cool ashes.

Respect Wildlife

- Observe wildlife from a distance. Do not follow or approach them.

- Never feed animals. Feeding wildlife damages their health, alters natural behaviors, and exposes them to predators and other dangers.
- Protect wildlife and your food by storing rations and trash securely.
- Control pets at all times or leave them at home.
- Avoid wildlife during sensitive times: mating, nesting, raising young, or winter.

Be Considerate of Other Visitors

- Respect other visitors and protect the quality of their experience.
- Be courteous. Yield to other users on the trail.
- Step to the downhill side of the trail when encountering pack stock.
- Take breaks and camp away from trails and other visitors.
- Let nature's sounds prevail. Avoid loud voices and noises.

Warning and Directional Signs

Given the hazards present through the site, it is imperative that signs be placed to emphasize the need to stay on designated trails and to stay out of hazard areas. During the planning process, a series of warning and directional signs were developed in concept. We recommend these signs be further refined during the develop of a formal interpretive plan, which we recommend in Chapter 5 - Interpretive Considerations.

Sign Concepts

THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN
Have you heard…
… the whole dam story?

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SEASONS & HOURS

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If you are a visitor to our Campground return to your camp site at dusk.

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THE DAM PARK RULES!

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- All visitors must obey the safety zones established around the paper mill, dam, and other ruins located throughout the Dam Park.
- Parking is permitted in designated areas only.
- No person may enter the Dam Park except through designated entrances.
- No person is permitted in the Dam Park except during posted hours of operation.
- A responsible adult must be with and supervise minors at all times.
- Overnight camping is permitted only in designated areas. Refer to the Campground Rules as posted in the Campground.
- No Littering. Please pack out what you pack in.
- A responsible adult must be with and supervise minors at all times.
- ADMA and Austin Borough are neither liable nor responsible for damage, loss or theft of personal property or injury to visitors.
- Leave No Trace - Please review and abide by our Leave No Trace Policy.
- No hunting and / or trapping on park property.

THE FOLLOWING ARE PROHIBITED IN THE DAM PARK:

- Starting or maintaining a fire except in a fire pit, grill, stove. Leaving a fire unattended. Disposing hot charcoal except in a facility designated for charcoal disposal.
- Cutting, picking, digging, damaging or removing, in whole or in part, a living or dead tree, shrub or plant.
- Damaging, defacing, cutting or removing constructed features, and rock, shale, sand, clay, soil or other mineral product, natural object or material.
- Feeding wildlife.
- Releasing an animal that was brought into the Park.
- Depositing, dumping or causing to be deposited or dumped, litter, trash, refuse, garbage, bottles, and pollutants.
- Disorderly conduct of any kind.
- Swimming.
- Engaging in construction or excavation.
- Moving, removing, damaging or defacing a park sign, structure, facility or equipment.
- Possessing, discharging or causing to be discharged a firecracker, explosive, torpedo, rocket or other pyrotechnical material.
- Using a chain saw.
- Engaging in commercial activity without written permission of the ADMA.
- Posting or displaying a sign or printed matter without written permission of the ADMA.
- Soliciting funds.
- Removing or disturbing a historical or archeological artifact, relic or object.

TRESPASSING

A person, who violates these rules, disregards an instruction or warning given by an official of the ADMA or Austin Borough, or interferes in the performance of the duties of an employee of the Dam Park may be ordered to leave the Park. A person who refuses to leave the Park after receiving an order to leave from an employee of the Park or official representative ADMA or Austin Borough shall be trespassing and subject to criminal prosecution.

Thank You for Visiting Our Dam Park, Please Come Again!

DONOFRIO TRAIL

Ralph..... 30 years
Mrs. Ralph ..... 30 years
Emma..... 7 Years
Virginia ..... 6 Years
Monolla ..... 5 years
Virginia ..... 3 years
Antonio..... 4 months

1.0 mi

THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN Have you heard… … the whole dam story?

STAY ON DESIGNATED TRAILS!

By leaving the trail you may be exposed to:

- building & foundation ruins
- falling objects
- pitfalls, voids, & water-filled basements
- snakes & other dangerous wildlife

Each of these are **EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS** to your health and can result in serious injury or **DEATH!**

THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN Have you heard… … the whole dam story?

Trail Signs

STAY OFF THE DAM RUINS!

Please respect the signed buffer zone around the DAM ruins. It has been established to protect you from :

- falling concrete
- sharp objects
- water hazards
- pitfalls, voids, & sink holes
- snakes & other dangerous wildlife

Each of these are **EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS** to your health and can result in serious injury or **DEATH!**

THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN Have you heard… … the whole dam story?

KEEP OUT OF THE PAPER MILL RUINS!

Please respect the signed buffer zone around the PAPER MILL ruins. It has been established to protect you from :

- unstable buildings & structures
- water hazards
- sharp objects
- falling objects
- pitfalls, voids, & sink holes
- snakes & other dangerous wildlife

Each of these are **EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS** to your health and can result in serious injury or **DEATH!**

THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN Have you heard… … the whole dam story?

Warning Signs

THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN

DAM BUFFER

KEEP OUT!

THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN

MILL RUINS BUFFER

KEEP OUT!

Buffer Signs

Facility Use Agreement

When the Dam Park is going to be used by an outside organization, other than the ADMA or the Borough, expectations should be established for these uses to provide for smooth operations of the events. A written agreement should be developed by the ADMA that defines the policies related to the use of the park and its facilities. The purpose of the agreement is to define the expectations and responsibilities of the outside organization and the ADMA. This should include policies and procedures for staffing, rentals, programming, education, fees, security, and use of the property by others not included in the agreement.

Risk Management

A risk management plan is of the highest importance for the safety of visitors to the property and to minimize the partnership's liability exposure. Risk management is accident prevention. When facilities are planned for public use, every precaution should be taken to ensure the safety of the visitors.

Documentation of all risk management procedures is essential, not only for good record keeping and maintenance scheduling, but also to provide evidence in case of legal action. The partner's risk management plan should be based on competence and training of natural resource management and maintenance staff and volunteers. Staff and volunteers should be trained in safety procedures and should expect to be constantly aware of the condition of the property and its facilities.

Staff and volunteers should be trained to recognize and post unsafe conditions, and report hazards, in writing, so they can be remedied in a timely manner.

Adequate liability insurance must be kept up to date. As new programs and facilities are developed, liability insurance coverage should be revised to reflect new conditions. Regular communication with the insurance carriers is necessary. Both risk to users and insurance costs can be reduced if all existing and proposed facilities can be brought into compliance with current standards and guidelines.

Non-Profit Liability

Finally, there is the issue of liability that may be directed to the non-profit organization and its volunteers who may be conducting activities on behalf of the organization. The Volunteer Protection Act of 1997 was enacted into law by the United States Congress (111 Stat. 218). The purpose of the Act is to limit lawsuits against volunteers serving non-profit public and private organizations and governmental agencies. The Act was enacted in response to the withdrawal of volunteers from service to non-profit organizations because of concerns about possible liability.
To receive protection under the Act:

1. The volunteer must have been "acting within the scope of the volunteer's responsibilities" in the organization at the time of the act or omission. Therefore, the scope of the volunteer's responsibilities must be clearly defined.
2. The volunteer is properly licensed, certified or authorized by the appropriate authorities of the State for the activities taken, if such is "appropriate or required."

3. The volunteer is not guilty of willful or criminal misconduct, gross negligence, reckless misconduct, or "a conscious, flagrant indifference" to the rights or safety of the individual harmed.
4. The harm was not caused by the operation of a vehicle, vessel or aircraft where the State requires an operator's license and insurance.

The Act does not apply to an action brought by the organization against the volunteer, nor does it limit the liability of the organization itself, to the extent it would otherwise be responsible for the act of the volunteer. Furthermore, there may be State imposed conditions.

1. The State may require an organization to "adhere to risk management procedures," including mandatory training of volunteers.
2. The State may make an organization liable for the acts or omissions of its volunteers to the same extent as an employer is liable for the acts or omissions of its employees.
3. The State may provide that there is no limitation of liability in actions brought by the State or a local government.
4. The state may require the limitation of liability to be contingent upon an organization providing a financially secure source of recovery, such as an insurance policy, to pay losses up to a specified amount.

At the time of this writing, we are unaware of any conditions imposed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Although this Act provides provisions to reduce the liability of volunteers, it is easy to position a case to show that it doesn't comply with the requirements of the Act. Therefore, we recommend the Austin Dam Memorial Association maintain insurance policies to reduce the organization's liability.

The website www.guidestar.org provides an excellent overview of potential liability of non-profit organizations, and ways to reduce those risks. A variety of insurance policies can be obtained to assist in defending liability claims when they arise. They include:

- Non-profit Directors and Officers Insurance
- Property Insurance
- General Liability Insurance with volunteers as insured and abuse / molestation coverage
- Automobile Insurance with employees and volunteers as insured and non-owned auto liability
- Accident Insurance to cover injuries incurred by volunteers

When considering insurance policies, we recommend you consult an attorney who can advise you on the types and amounts of insurance you should purchase.

Security

The Austin Dam Memorial Association should address the issue of safety and security of the property. While most incidents at a park of this type are not frequent or severe, they do occur. Security concerns include vandalism and theft of both public and personal property, issues of disputes and disagreements, illegal activity, disobeying rules and regulations, vehicle parking and traffic issues, accidents and emergencies, and violence. We recommend the Austin Borough Police Department and the Pennsylvania State Policy be granted the authority to enforce the rules and regulations of the site.

Juried Art Competitions

In our master plan, we recommend a number of art installations throughout town and the park. ADMA and the Borough must establish a process for selecting art installations, whether temporary or permanent. Such a process is necessary to establish the level of quality of the art, and to ensure maintenance requirements will not be prohibitive. Towards this end, we recommend ADMA and the Borough adopt policies to address this issue. We recommend ADMA and the Borough adopt a traditional juried art competition format to achieve these goals.

This program can be similar to the process the PA Wilds has adopted for selecting the artists that sell and exhibit exhibits in the PA Wilds Artisan Galleries throughout the region.

The following outlines the typical process for a juried art competition. If desired, this process can be guided by an art consultant. However, given the PA Wilds experience in such programs, we recommend ADMA and the Borough first discuss whether they might facilitate, or advise ADMA on facilitating such a process. This process should also be revised, as necessary, to reflect the specifics of the desired art installation.

Step One: Review Public Artworks with Similar Project Components

The project coordinator will prepare a broad presentation of public art projects that have project components in common with art installations being considered along Austin's Main Street and in the Dam Park. The purpose of this presentation is to inform the community about contemporary public art practice and to explore artwork aesthetics and approaches that will potentially guide the process. Based on the feedback from this meeting, the project coordinator will develop a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) and an artist selection panel for the respective art installation.

Step Two: Identifying an Artwork Commission Budget

A major factor of the RFQ will be the artwork budget. The project coordinator, ADMA, the Borough, and other potential partners will jointly develop the project budget based on the funding available for the respective project. Consideration should be given to establishing a fund to facilitate the art installations. Being able to cover the artist's costs means a higher likelihood of attracting high quality artists. The budget for the artwork should be all-inclusive. It can pay for design fees for the artist, construction and fabrication of the murals, the artist's transportation, insurance required to work on the project, and documentation of the artwork.

Step Three: Develop an Artist Selection Committee
We recommend that a committee be formed that will be charged with selecting an artist(s) for the art installations.

In its smallest numbers, the committee should include representatives from the Borough, ADMA, one or two community representatives, key partners, and two arts professionals. The role of the panel will be to review artist qualifications, interview finalists, and select an artists to receive the commissions.

Step Four: Develop a Pool of Artists to Review
The project coordinator will develop an RFQ in collaboration with the ADMA / Borough. The RFQ will be distributed regionally, with an emphasis on reaching out to artists who specialize in the type of installations desired.

The project coordinator will respond to the inquires of prospective artists. The project coordinator will organize a pool of artists to present to the selection committee. Artists will be required to submit examples of their past work, a bio or resume, and a letter of interest.

Step Five: Artist Selection
The artist selection committee should meet twice. The first time, they will review the pool of qualified artists to select a number of finalists to be interviewed. These finalists will be asked to develop a conceptual proposal for their final interviews, which will be reviewed at the second selection meeting. If funding is available, a stipend should be paid to the artists for the development of their proposals.

Prospective artists should be required to conduct a site visit so they have the opportunity to learn about Austin and the Dam Park, meet key stakeholders, and become familiar with the art installation locations.

The committee will select artist(s) to receive the commissions based on their proposals and the artistic quality of their work.

Next Steps:
Following the artist selection process, the artists will enter into a contract for the commission, most likely with ADMA or the Borough. The project coordinator should supply an annotated contract to use as a model which is appropriate for public art projects. The artist's scope of services will include a design development phase, where they work with the design team to develop a final proposal for the art installation site. The project team and the artist selection committee reconvene to review a refined proposal and provide feedback. For permanent installations, we recommend that an arts conservator be consulted to review the plans for the artwork to provide feedback about the use of materials and provide a plan for maintenance of the art elements. Once the proposal is accepted, it will be presented to the necessary oversight committees determined by ADMA and the Borough.

Once the final proposal has been approved, the artist will be given notice to begin

fabrication. ADMA and / or the Borough should plan on periodic reviews of the progress of the artworks to ensure that the project is being fabricated as planned and on schedule, but also as a milestone in the artist's contract, assuming they are being paid to complete the work. Once the murals have been completed, they will be reviewed by ADMA, the borough, and any oversight committees.

Regarding maintenance of the installations, it is strongly recommended that a plan be developed for the maintenance and conservation of the artwork, at the conceptual design phase.

Once completed a community celebration should be planned to welcome the new artworks. Educational materials, such as a website and walking tour, are recommended.

Possible Partners include:

- National Endowments for the Arts
- PA Council on the Arts
- PA Wilds
- PA DCED
- PA DCNR

Historic Preservation

This park is unique in its own way due to the authenticity of the natural and historical features contained within. Every effort must be put forth to retain the integrity and authenticity of the ruins located on the property. The dam ruins are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, any modifications to them will require Federal Section 160 Review , as required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, As Amended. This review is required to ensure the historical integrity will not be compromised. This includes stream work at the base of the dam, and any effort to salvage material or steel from the dam ruins.

In Pennsylvania this review is facilitated by the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission. For further information on the review process contact Steven McDougal, 717.772.0923, smcdougal@pa.gov. Failure to comply with a Section 106 review prior to completing any modifications to a historic resource can result in reimbursing federal or state agencies for federal or state funds expended on the modification of a historic resource and for attorney's fees associated with the prosecution for failing to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

the dam park at austin

chapter 5:

Interpretive Opportunities

chapter 5

Interpretive Opportunities

The purpose of Interpretation, and How we Develop a "Sense of Place"

The purpose of interpretation is to help people discover the meaning and significance of a natural, cultural or historic resource in a way that motivates them to become good stewards of that resource. If that resource is in place, and our overarching objective is to motivate people to really love and care for that place, then we must help them discover the meaning and significance of that place in a way that is meaningful and significant for them. That is how and why people develop sense of place, and that is why and how we interpret places.

The National Association for Interpretation (NAI) defines interpretation as "a mission based communication process designed to foster intellectual and emotional connections between the interests of the audience and the meanings inherent in the resources."

For interpretation of place to be effective, therefore, we must not only have a clear idea of what it is we want residents and visitors to learn and remember about our place when they get there, but we also must try to discover who might come here, what their interests might be, and what resources we have that might be of interest to them. Since people respond to things on both an intellectual and emotional level, we must work hard to find ways to connect them to the resources using both the right side of their brain, where they make emotional connections (of heart), and the left side, where they make intellectual connections (of the mind).

"If our overarching objective is to motivate people to really love and care for a place, then we must help them discover the meaning and significance of that place in a way that is meaningful and significant for them.

This is how and why people develop their sense of place, and that is why and how we interpret places."

Glenn Vernon
Interpretive Planner

How to Interpret Effectively

The most common form of interpretation is a sign on a post planted in front of a resource that explains what the visitor is looking at. We call that 'history on a stick." In most cases, that sign only engages the left side of the brain, and most visitors will forget everything they read on the sign by the time they get home.

If we want visitors to really remember something, we must find a way to engage them in the story, to get them excited about what they are learning. We call these types of engagements, that stimulate both the right side and the left side of the brain, 'experiences'.

The challenge of effective interpretation, and therefore, what distinguishes good interpretation is to create a variety of experiences that appeal to the variety of interests of a variety of audiences in a way that engages both the left side and right side of the brain.

The Basic Elements of an Interpretative Plan

There are six basic questions we must answer before we can even begin to know how to properly interpret a resource. Once we discover the answers to those questions, we can then use that information to create a variety of experiences that we know our visitors will enjoy because we know what they like, and we know exactly what we want them to learn and remember, so that when they go home and share those messages with others they will come here too.

The Six Key Elements of an Interpretive Plan

1. Goals
2. Audience
3. Resources
4. Message
5. Media
6. Mechanics

Six Elements of an Interpretive Plan

1. What are ***Management's principal Goals and Objectives for this project*** that are supportive of the primary mission? Who are the agencies in control of the resources, and what are their goals for this project that fit within the mission and vision of their organizations?

2. Who are the ***Primary Audience Members***, and what are their interests?

3. What are the various ***Natural, Cultural and Historic Resources*** we have that may appeal to their interests? What are the stories about this place we'd like to share with local residents and visitors?

4. What are the ***Messages we want people to learn and remember*** from the stories we share about those resources that reinforce the goals we have set for this project? Is there a universal truth we can reveal here, a central message that ties every story together in a way that makes this experience memorable and useful in other areas of the visitor's life?

5. What are the various forms of ***Media*** we can use to deliver our messages? How will we get them to come here, how will they find us when they get here, and how will they learn the messages when they are standing in front of that resource?

6. What are the ***Mechanics*** of how we put it all together? How can we bring all of these ideas together to create experiences that engage both the right and the left sides of the brain, capturing both the hearts and the minds of residents and visitors in a way they remember and are inspired enough to go home and share their stories with others, or to pitch in and help save the resources with their time and or their money?

The Value of Perspective

Perspective is one of the most important tools we have for increasing our awareness and understanding of the meaning and significance of place. The more points of view we have, the closer we get to grasping the true meaning and significance of a place. When we look at the photos on the wall of the diner in downtown Austin and compare the panoramic photo of the valley of Freeman Run on the day before the flood to the exact same view taken the day after the flood, we get a sense of what happened here based on the perspectives of time provided by those two photographs.

We get another perspective of what took place here when we read Gale Largey's new book about the 1911 Flood, based on thousands of news stories and photos about the flood, and compare it to the documentary film he made about the flood featuring country music legend Willie Nelson more than a decade earlier. Clearly, Gale's collection of thousands of news accounts and photographs about the flood, each representing a different photographer's or editor's perspective, changed Gale's understanding of some of the events that occurred here.

The Value of Perspective

The more points of view we have, the closer we get to grasping the true meaning and significance of place.

We get yet another perspective when we read Paul Heimel's recently just published scholarly book of the 1911 Flood that features the debate about design and costs between the dam's owner, George Bayless and his engineer, C. Hatton, and compare that to Katherine Nutchke's more personal account written shortly after the flood occurred, based on survivors' stories about the flood.

The Dam Show, the Austin Dam Memorial Association's annual music festival that draws hundreds of music lovers to Austin and features various artists, some who have written songs about the flood, offers a different kind of interpretation that appeals to an audience who loves music. The visitor gains even another perspective of this place by visiting the E.O. Austin Home & Museum, which is crammed so full of information about the region and the flood, that it's impossible to comprehend it all in one visit, or even a dozen.

While personal points of view are one way to gather information, physical points of view offer another kind of perspective. The SR 872 overlook above the east side of the dam gives the visitor a different perspective than the Sykes overlook on the west side of the dam. Standing on the ground in front of the dam provides a whole different perspective,

and walking behind the dam on the upstream side gives a different point of view than standing in front of the dam on the downstream side.

Bioblitzes conducted to collect information on the Freeman Run watershed are another perspective that informs the visitor to this valley about the things this community cares about most.

All of these perspectives demonstrate two very important ideas:

1. The citizens of Austin already do a really great job of interpreting their history in a way that engages a variety of audiences in a variety of experiences.

2. The opportunity to communicate the value of perspective to increase our understanding of the meaning and significance of place, could never have found a better venue than the ruins of the dam and paper mill at Austin.

Therefore, we have chosen perspective as the central theme of this project because it is already an established way that people here interpret their story, and because it is a concept that has universal value, meaning it is a concept that people from anywhere and everywhere can grasp and apply to improving their knowledge and understanding, their sense of place, in their own community.

Choosing Our Central Theme

The central theme we have chosen for this project, the main idea that should guide all of the media used to interpret this site, is based on highlighting the value and use of perspective to increase our sense of place.

It's impossible to grasp the whole dam story until we've experienced it (seen it and heard about it) from a variety of perspectives.

> *Our Central Theme for the Dam Park at Austin*
>
> "It's impossible to grasp the whole dam story until we've experienced it (seen it and heard about it) from a variety of perspectives."

Using All of Our Senses to Develop a Fuller Sense of Place.

Most textbooks identify our senses as those parts of our bodies we use to collect information: our eyes, our ears, our nose, our tongue, and our skin. Some textbooks include our sense of time as the 6th sense. More recent studies have expanded that list of five or six senses to include as many as 30 ways we sense the world around us, many of them hardwired into us from the earliest days man walked the earth. Our sense of danger, our sense of height, our sense of joy, our sense of place, are all ways we collect information to improve our chances of survival.

The more senses we employ, the more accurate our understanding becomes, and the more likely we will be able to successfully navigate through the challenges life throws our way. Adding a sense of danger, height, joy, or even taste (imagine a cookbook, or a community feast prepared, based on local cuisine) could only add to our understanding of the meaning and significance of this place.

Choosing Our Subthemes

Richard Louv, the man who coined the phrase, nature-deficit disorder, and the renowned author of the international best seller, ***Last Child in the Woods***, has just written another book that is sure to be a best seller, called, ***The Nature Principle***, subtitled, *Human Restoration and the End of Nature-Deficit Disorder*. The premise of Louv's new book is that adults need nature as much as children do; the more technologically oriented our society becomes, the more we all depend on the balance of nature to restore our weary souls.

Louv argues that contact with nature makes us smarter, enhancing both mental and physical health. Louv notes that Albert Einstein, perhaps the smartest man to walk the earth during his generation, was famous for taking daily walks in the Princeton Woods when he was a professor at Princeton. Quoting Charles A. Lewis, author of the book, ***Green Nature/Human Nature: The Meaning of Plants in Our Lives***, Louv makes the case for the importance of experiencing nature as a way we have learned to survive: "We each harbor a hidden self that reacts without thinking to signals embedded within our bodies and in the outside world. … Every subconscious response reveals threads that comprise the fabric of our lives, a protective cloak that has been woven about us for millennia to ensure our survival. Today, in a world largely shaped by intellect, those ancient intuitive threads are frequently pulled. We must learn to read them, for they provide insights into our basic humanity." Louv reminds us that, "We cannot protect something we do not love, we cannot love what we do not know, and we cannot know what we do not see. Or hear. Or sense."

Our Principal SubThemes

The Power of Nature to Destroy, and

The Power of Nature to Heal and Restore

So if **the power of nature to destroy,** that is so evident here by the death and destruction caused by the hubris of man in his efforts to hold back the forces of nature by building a dam across Freeman Run, is one of our principal subthemes, then **the power of nature to heal and restore** is the other subtheme we wish to explore, as evidenced by the signs of new life that have emerged in the ruins of the paper mill plant in the century since the dam broke.

Native grasses growing in clumps beside the stream, beavers building dams that impound and filter waters much like the land of Pennsylvania looked before man arrived here, mosses growing on old railroad timbers, birds nesting in niches in concrete walls, snakes warming themselves on abandoned pavement, trees growing through and on top of the roof of the old paper plant; these all are signs of nature restoring this site. By discovering and learning about these processes of nature in an outdoor classroom setting, man also may find ways to live a harmonious life in concert with nature, and restore his or her own soul when he or she discovers that we too are a part of nature's plan.

T

THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN

Have you heard . . .

. . . the whole dam story?

INTERPRETIVE SIGN IN SINNEMAHONING STATE PARK AND IN GALETON ALONG U.S. ROUTE 6

Between Sinnemahoning Park to Route 6 via Costello, Austin and the Dam Park at Austin are the communities that were once connected by the Buffalo & Sinnemahoning Railroad.

Those same communities are now connected by a trail of historical landmarks, recreational opportunities, and cultural attractions visitors can see and experience between Galeton and the Sinnemahoning State Park.

INTERPRETIVE SIGN IN SINNEMAHONING STATE PARK NEAR THE BUFFALO & SINNEMAHONING RAILROAD WALL

The communities here were once connected by the Buffalo & Sinnemahoning Railroad. The beautifully crafted stone wall here was built for Frank Goodyear's Buffalo & Sinnemahoning Railroad. Frank Goodyear named and built the town of Austin for his

Goodyear Lumber Company. The Goodyear Lumber Company grew to become the largest lumber mill in the world because Goodyear was the first industrialist to add value on site by shipping dimensional lumber by rail out of the forest instead of floating logs down the river for others to cut.

SIGNAGE MOUNTED ON THE EXISTING POSTS JUST BELOW AUSTIN'S EXISTING NORTH AND SOUTH ENTRANCE SIGNS

THE MONUMENT TO THE WISDOM AND PERSPECTIVE OF THE ORDINARY MAN

We are often times driven by our sense of loss during events of immense tragedy to create memorials to those who perished, and to erect monuments commemorating and, as best as possible, explaining the events that led to their death, usually in the place where those deaths occurred.

If the fallen hunks of concrete, lying prostrate on the ground at the Bayless Paper Mill Dam two miles north of Austin, are a fitting monument to the power of nature and the hubris of man, the empty lot on Main Street directly across from Turner Street, where the greatest loss of life most likely occurred when 260 million gallons of water suddenly released from the broken dam and washed every house on it off the map, seems a fitting place to erect and consecrate a monument to those heroes who, standing on higher ground above the crowd, shouted words of warning or risked, and in some cases lost, their lives to save the lives of others, and a memorial to those innocent bystanders who succumbed to the raging waters of Freeman Run that exploded through the cracks in the dam on a day that began as a bright, sunny morning in the remote lumber town of Austin, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM NELSON'S STORY

The central figure in this proposed parklet on Main Street just in front of Turner Street, standing on a broken slab of concrete lying at an angle on the ground between two more concrete slabs representing the sections of the dam that slid forward or rotated, is William Nelson, Austin's beloved grocer, who is said to have visited the dam almost on a daily basis to assess its condition, and just as frequently warned the citizens of Freeman Run of its impending failure.

Nelson, often times referred to as the Jeremiah of Austin, a reference to his biblical counterpart, looks north in the direction of the dam, his gaze focused on the town square across the street of the town he tried to warn. Both Nelson and his wife were killed that early autumn day, along with at least 76 other residents of the Freeman Run community, but his vigilance and constant warnings were widely believed to have contributed to an elevated sense of danger among the valley's 2,000 plus citizens that more

than likely preempted even greater losses among those who lived within the path of the flood.

The two figures behind the concrete slabs, with only their heads barely visible to the public from Main Street through the crack in the dam, are the dam's owner, George Bayless, whose concerns about cost overrode his concern over the imminent danger to the public, and his engineer, C. Hatton, who likewise subordinated his obligation to the safety of the public behind the financial concerns of his client. The two are engaged here in one of their heated debates about the cause and the remedy of the dam's failure that occurred beyond earshot of the public before the dam burst, and in the courtroom after it failed.

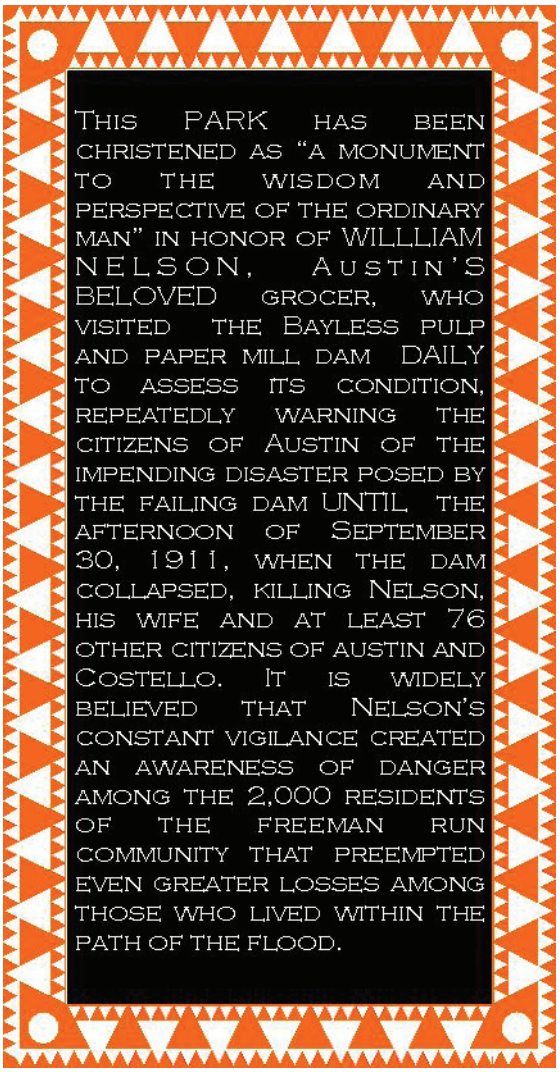
To their right behind the dam walls, barely within the public's view from Main Street, is Austin's Senator Baldwin, the conflicted legislator who not only represented the district's voters but was also the lawyer for the Bayless Paper Company that owned the dam he publicly lobbied to bring to Austin. The Senator stands silently aside with his back toward the debaters, gazing off to a point between the bank building he owned on Main Street, that remarkably survived the flood, and the empty lot of the home where his elderly parents and sister tragically perished on Turner Street.

On the southern downstream side of the two standing concrete walls, rows of plaques mounted below a blue line of tiles that represents the height of the flood waters list the names, ages and brief account of the victims who perished beneath the waters of the flood, while a row of plaques mounted above the blue tile flood line provide vivid accounts of the oral histories and public testimonies collected from many of the survivors just after the flood, including stories of the heroics of those who placed their own safety behind the interests of those they helped save.

The overall look and feel of the park should be of handmade, handcrafted quality reflective of Potter County's artisanal community. To the greatest extent possible, artisans should use materials salvaged from the ruins of the paper mill– bricks, sections of concrete, twisted metal rebar, pieces of red clay tile from the walls, or white tile salvaged from the slurry tanks.

The grounds around the statue will be landscaped using pavers made from fragments of concrete salvaged from the

The imagery for the man in the Monument to the Wisdom & Perspective of the Ordinary Man is based on a photomontage of a historical photo clipped to show only the left side of the dam, and a photo of a figure clipped from local author Gale Largey's book on the 1911 Disaster.



ruins that could not be stabilized or adaptively re-used for some other purpose, arranged on the ground like a depression era crazy quilt pieced together like remnants of old woolen suits worn during periods of greater prosperity. Spaces between the irregular shaped pavers should be filled with native grasses and flowering plants symbolizing nature's restorative powers. A shallow reflecting pool surrounding the slab beneath Nelson's statue symbolizes the now placid waters of Freeman Run, unrestrained by the confines of the dam and man's intervention.

The figures should be carved from slabs of hardwood collected from the nearby forests representative of Pennsylvania's lumber heritage. Care should be taken to express the emotional conflict in Baldwin's face as he stares off in the distance, and to articulate the body language and posture of Bayless and Hatton engaged in an angry debate, and the anxious fear in Nelson's countenance as he warns his fellow citizens of the impending disaster.

THE VICTIMS STORIES & MEMORIAL

The memorial plaques on the back of the wall would be similar in spirit to the tile markers at the Memorial to Heroic Sacrifice in London's Postman's Park, commemorating ordinary citizens who died while saving the lives of others.

The stories here would include the names, ages, and a brief statement about the 78 victims that might shed some light on the magnitude of the tragedy.

AUSTIN MAIN STREET PARK

The next stop along the interpretive journey gives visitors a perspective of the size and force of the wall of water and debris which came rushing down the valley.

This stop is located in the Main Street Park and includes interpretive panels showing the Sanborn Maps from March 1911 which indicates the locations of buildings in town and along Main Street. Further, the panels would indicate the direction of flow, and describe the depth of water and debris rushed through the valley and destroyed many of the buildings in town. Further, the depth of water and debris could be presented by painting a flood line across the buildings on Main Street. Another panel can depict before and after images of the Bank building, which is one of the last remaining pre-flood buildings in the Borough.

E.O. AUSTIN HOME AND MUSEUM

The E.O. Austin Home and Museum gives visitors a place to learn 'the whole dam story'.

Visitors can see photos from the 1911 flood, as well as learn about other floods, fires, and fevers that tested the resourcefulness and resilience of the citizens and earned Austin the reputation of 'the town too tough to die.'

PARK ENTRANCE SIGNS

- the south entrance sign will be located in the cul-de-sac at the south entrance gate
- the south and north entrance signs will be constructed of concrete letters formed with rough sawn plank boards to match the original formwork finish of the dam
- each of the four foot high words will be tapered and arranged to replicate the shape and final resting place of the concrete sections of the dam
- both entrances will be lit at night by solar powered LED spotlights placed at the base of each letter

THE DAM PARK WELCOME CENTER

The 5 subthemes of the park are displayed on panels that help visitors discover the meaning and significance of this place that may appeal to their interests.

1. *Community*

   A community park
   A landmark of National Significance
   A showcase for local talent and skills
   A catalyst for creating new jobs and businesses

2. *Tribute*

   A sacred place: to remember those who died; to recognize the known and unsung heroes of the flood; to celebrate the legacy of changes that were brought about as a result of the public's outrage over this tragedy

3. *Heritage Destination*

   A heritage destination where visitors can learn about Austin's & Costello's contributions to Pennsylvania's Lumber Heritage Region

4. *Hub*

   A hub along the trail between Galeton and Sinnemahoning State Park, and a recreational destination with a variety of its own places to hike, bike, camp, fish, picnic, geocache, watch wildlife or just commune with nature

5. *Outdoor Classroom*

   An outdoor classroom where scientists can study and educators can teach students how the forces of nature can function, not only as a force of destruction, but also as a force for good

THE DAM PARK WELCOME CENTER

The interpretive panels are displayed beneath a trellis built on top of the concrete bases of the twisted steel and crumbling concrete columns of the ruins of the paper plant that hint at the story of what happened here at the edge of the south parking lot. Visitors walk through the trellis to reach the boardwalk that allows them to walk through the ruins in a controlled environment where they learn about the ruins of the paper plant , and how nature can be a force of destruction and restoration.

The trellis built on top of the columns point the visitor in the direction of the interpretive center next to the base of the tower.

THE BOARDWALK AT BAYLESS

An elevated, accessible walkway that safely guides visitors through the ruins of the paper mill and serves as an outdoor classroom where visitors can learn the history of the ruins, the power of nature to destroy, and how nature is restoring this site.



WARNING!
Signage also warns visitors of the imminent danger of collapse of the old paper plant, and that visitors travel at their own risk if they leave the platform, as well as how to behave if they see snakes warming themselves on the boardwalk or the concrete ruins.

LUMBER HERITAGE INTERPRETIVE CENTER

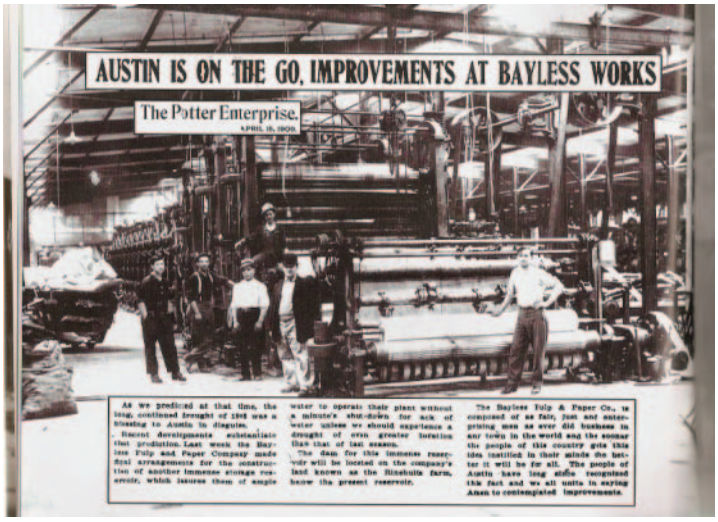
The ruins of the sulfur bunker create a perfect setting where visitors can learn about the three lumber companies whose impact on the industry was felt world wide, The Costello Tannery, The Goodyear Lumber Company, and the Bayless Pulp and Paper Plant.



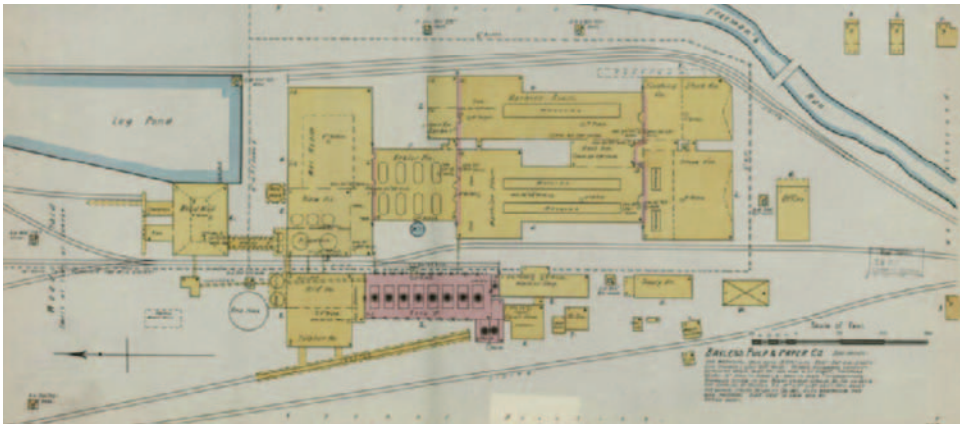
The floor of the building will be paved with bricks salvaged from the wall that fell next to the building. Sanborn maps of the buildings from 1911 will be displayed on the walls, along with enlarged photos and text with stories told by people who worked in the plants.

Sampling of images and stories that could be used for the Goodyear Lumber Company and the Bayless Pulp and Paper Plant panels can be used in this display.

There were still empty lots on Tanner Street and Main Street before the paper mill came to town in this 1898 Sanborn map.



The Bayless Pulp and Paper Mill was a state of the art facility, and a welcome addition to the town when it was built in 1900.



The Bayless Pulp and Paper Mill in 1903. The log pond north of the mill was built over by the time the 1911 Sanborn maps were published. Locals used to skate in the former mill pond that still exists in the basement of the ruins.

A built out Tanner Street and Main Street on the north side of town were the first to be hit by the flood, and suffered the greatest damage.

South Main Street and the Goodyear Lumber Mill on the south side of town also suffered heavy losses.

BAYLESS MILL SILO BANNERS

Banners with the enticing phrase "Have you heard . . . ", "The whole dam story?" should be hung from the silo. They should be positioned such that they can be seen and read from State Route 872. This will visually connect the park with those traveling past the park and will invite them into the park to learn the whole dam story.

BAYLESS MILL OBSERVATION DECK

The observation deck would provide an unparalleled point of view where visitors could look north and see the ruins of the dam, look below and see the ruins of the paper plant it carried away, and look south and see the town of Austin that was devastated by 300,000,000 gallons of water, millions of cords of pulp wood, a maelstrom of other debris from the plant, livestock, barns, houses and everyone who stood in its path.

The former elevator shaft on the west side of the silos provides an ideal location to install an elevator or stair tower that visitors could use to reach the observation deck in the former machine room at the top of the 3 silos that peak out over the forested canopy of this site.

This project's structural engineer has determined that the tower is plumb and stable; however, more detailed analysis would have to be done to assess the condition of the concrete at the upper levels to determine if they are in a condition that the machine room could be used as an observation deck.

SYKE'S OVERLOOK

Visitors learn the whole dam story on 5 panels installed at this overlook above the dam, using the 5 themes of Gale Largey's new book, ***The Austin Disaster, 1911***, to tell the story:

Panel 1:	Building the Dam-Great Expectations
Panel 2:	The Scare, 1910- Risk-Taking for Jobs & Profits
Panel 3:	The Disaster, 1911- Values & Decision Making
Panel 4:	The Aftermath- Social Consequence & the Public Response
Panel 5:	Explanations- Limits of Knowledge & Beliefs

WARNING!

Signage also warns visitors of the imminent danger of falling concrete off the ruins of the dam, and that visitors travel at their own risk if they climb the ruins or walk beyond the path mowed 75 feet from the face or rear of the dam, as well as how to behave if they see snakes warming themselves on the trail or the concrete ruins.

3-D MODEL OF FREEMAN RUN BETWEEN THE EARTHEN DAM AND COSTELLO

A 3-d scale model of Freeman Run will be installed on the ground at the overlook above the dam and used to orient visitors to the major features that played a role in the disaster, and to show why the flood dissipated as the valley widened out around Costello.

The Memorial Cenotaph Near the Face of the Dam

This installation will serve as an alternate location for the memorial elements recommended for the proposed William Nelson Park on Main Street in Austin, exclusive of the Monument to the Wisdom and Perspective of the Ordinary Man, which would still be constructed in the park if the site is abe to be secured at some later date.

Purpose of the Memorial

A cenotaph, which means "empty tomb," is a monument or memorial erected to honor the dead buried elsewhere. The cenotaph will give purpose to the concrete slab erected for the stage when it is not in use for performances most of the year. When viewed from the overlooks above the site, the cenotaph will function as a large sign at the base of the dam, whose bold and singular message will draw visitor's attention to the site from SR 872. Finally, this memorial also will give the stage a landscaped context so it does not look like a disconnected intrusion on the historic site.

Design of the Memorial Stage

A plaza in a clearing of the meadow on the downstream side of the ruins of the dam marks the place where people will gather to learn about the victims, heroes and survivors of the flood of 1911. The raised concrete platform at the center of the plaza will serve as the permanent stage for performances like the Dam Show, where actors will recite stories of the survivors, and where musicians will perform songs that pay tribute to the resourcefulness and resilience of the citizens of Freeman Run, with evening shows performed against the backdrop of the light show projected on the face of the dam. The eight foot wide plaza around the stage will be paved in a mosaic of architectural fragments salvaged from the ruins of the paper mill that cannot be stabilized. Jagged-edged concrete slabs with exposed lengths of twisted rebar, clay tile, bricks, refractory tiles, iron angles and heavy timbers will be excavated from the paper mill site and re-

assembled in a 2 dimensional collage representative of the wreckage from the aftermath of the flood. The artifacts will be laid over a tamped gravel base and spaced far enough apart that clumps of native grass and wildflowers can grow in the gaps between them.

Interpretive Messages

The twisted and jagged remnants of the flood set into the floor of the plaza surrounding the stage will remind visitors to the memorial plaza of "nature's power to destroy," while native plants growing in the interstitial areas between the fragments of the crumbling ruins, their edges softened by a century of time, will reveal "the power of nature to heal and restore."

Seventy-eight tile plaques edged with brick surrounds fabricated from white tiles salvaged from the slurry tanks of the paper mill will commemorate the victims of the 1911 flood. Like the plaques at the monument in Postman's Park in London honoring ordinary citizens who lost their lives while savings others, the victims stories will be hand-painted on the plaques, with the names, ages and brief story of how each of the victims died based on the synopses in the appendix in Paul Heimel's 100th anniversary history of the 1911 flood.

The 78 plaques will be mounted on the face of the three 8" risers of the continuous concrete steps (26 per step) in front of the raised platform of the stage. The low height of the plaques will make them visible and accessible to handicapped visitors from the 8 foot wide apron surrounding the stage. Like reading headstones at a cemetery, ambulatory visitors will have to kneel or stoop over to read the plaques in an act of humility to those whose deaths inspired legislators to enact laws for dam safety. As time passes, additional plaques honoring the known and unknown heroes of the flood, as well as plaques recounting the events of the flood in the words of the survivors, also could be mounted on the north, east and west sides of the elevated platform at each anniversary of the flood. Ideally, the plaques should be hand made from colored tiles, using local craftspeople to assemble and install them, so the spirit and will of the local population is made evident through their work.

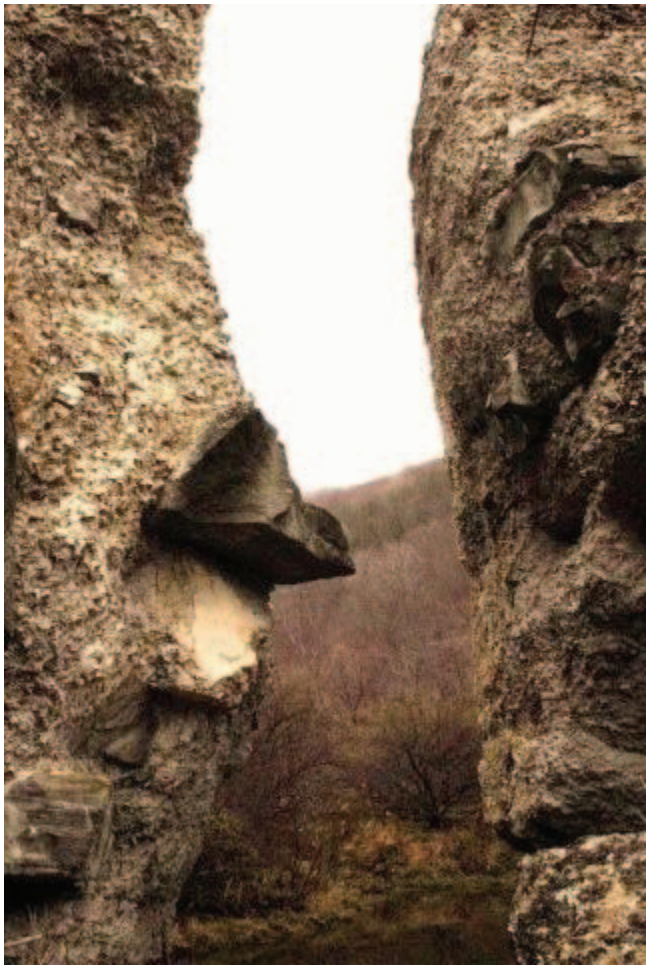
The numerical word "1911" spelled out in 12 foot high brick letters that cover the entire floor of the stage will eliminate the monolithic feeling of the slab, and will allow the platform to function as a sign for the memorial visible from SR 872 and the Sykes overlook above the ruins of the dam when it is not in use for performances most of the year.

THE FACE IN THE DAM OVERLOOK HIGHLIGHTING THE VALUE OF PERSPECTIVE OF TIME AND DISTANCE

This interpretive display would be a simple, affordable display that could be fabricated by a local welder from objects salvaged from the dam and the paper mill ruins. The display itself includes 3 objects arranged in a line: a metal stair with a 5 ft. x 5 ft. landing located a few feet above ground, approximately 100 ft. from the "face in the dam," and a metal window frame salvaged from the paper plant, (or large hoop of rebar 5 ft. in diameter salvaged from the dam) positioned vertically like an empty window, mirror or picture frame at a point between the stair and the face in the dam. Visitors stand on the platform and look through the window frame or hoop to see the face in the dam.

An interpretive panel at the top of the landing asks visitors to look back in time through the window frame or mirror to 1911 and try to decide how they might have acted in the days before dams were regulated, or engineers' codes of ethics were developed. How would they have acted, had they been standing there in the shoes of Willie Nelson, warning his fellow citizens on a daily basis to flee before the dam broke, or Hatton, the chief engineer of the dam, warning paper mill owner George Bayless that his cost cutting would come at a price, or George Bayless himself, trying to weigh the pros and cons of dam safety versus profitability in this remote region that owed much of its existence to his investment?

This display also attempts to get visitors to consider the importance of perspective from the point of view of distance. When visitors views are restricted by the chosen frame to limit their perspective to the face in the dam, which is an imaginary concept, they miss seeing the face of the dam, which is real. By standing back and widening their views, they see the whole dam story, and not just the parts they want to see, or someone else has chosen for them.



The Face in the Dam

Messages we want visitors to learn from this installation:

- Bayless's, Hatton's and Baldwin's perspectives were limited by their priorities.
- The public paid the price for their limited perspectives.
- Limiting our perspectives to the window that we or others create for us can distort our understanding of what is actually there. We see "The Face in the Dam", instead of "The Face of the Dam."
- The Face in the Dam is an imaginary construct that has little if any value, but the Face of the Dam is real.
- Broadening our perspective to as wide an angle as possible gives us a better picture of what is actually in front of us.

It Is the whole dam story.

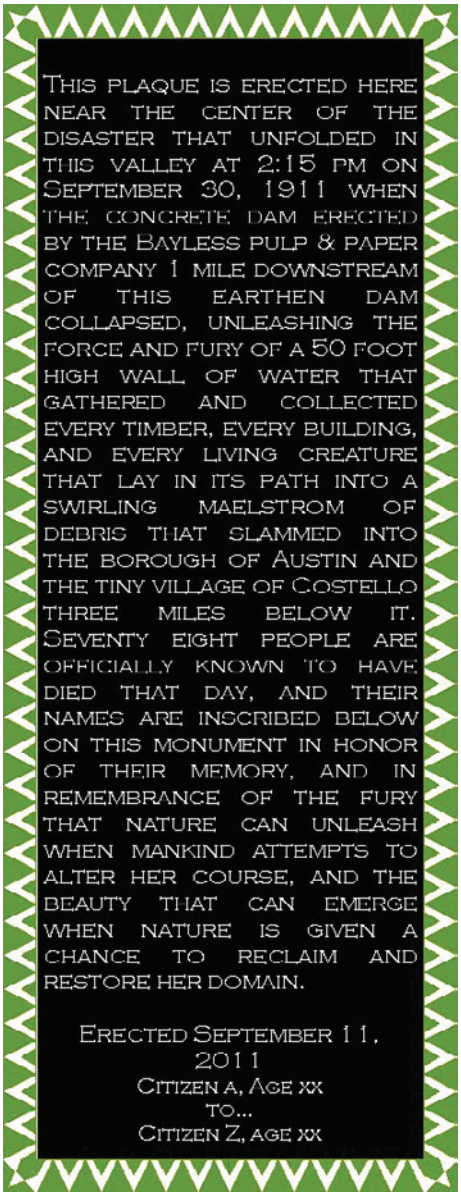
Messages visitors will learn from the interpretive panels are:

- The stone and concrete wall was part of the overflow structure of the earthen dam that was built by the Borough before the concrete dam was constructed.

- The southern stone half wall was probably built first, and the concrete section added when the dam was thickened to try to take the pressure off the concrete dam when it began to fail.

- The stone and concrete overflow wall are all that remain of a wall that probably ran the entire length of the earthen dam it sits upon. The rest of the wall was destroyed when the concrete dam gave way.

- The logs that were used to build this earth and timber dam can still be seen in the bottom of Freeman Run, just east of the picnic area.



The plaques listing the names, ages and accounts of each of the victims of the 1911 flood could be rendered similar to the plaques at the Memorial to Heroic Sacrifice in London's Postman's Park commemorating ordinary citizens who died while saving the life of others.

THE DAM PARK LOGO

During the course of this project, Albertin Vernon developed several concepts for the logo. The purpose of the logo is to establish an identity for park. These concepts included the following logos:

The first concept is based on graphic design principles:

dam park at austin

The second concept for the logo portrays prominance the dam once held as well as the current distressed conditions of the dam ruins.

THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN

have you heard . . . the whole dam story?

The Third concept for the logo potrays breaks in the dam, and the resting position of the dam ruins and includes the tag line to entice interest in the park.

Have you heard . . .

THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN

. . . the whole dam story?

Implementation of the Interpretive Recommendations

The interpretive considerations presented here only begin to scratch the surface. A formal interpretive plan is beyond the scope of this project. We recommend the Austin Dam Memorial Association apply for and secure funding to formalize an Interpretive Plan for the Dam Park at Austin. We estimate it will cost between $15,000 and $20,000 to complete a formal Interpretive Plan for the Dam Park at Austin.

Not only will an Interpretive Plan provide concrete recommendations for all aspects of interpreting the history, heritage, culture, and environment, but it will also define style guides for various applications. This will include recommendations for specific font styles, color palettes, text size, and many other aspects that will establish a consistent and professional image for the Dam Park at Austin.

"Austin and the Dam Park have some of the most interesting histories I've experienced in over twenty years of practice as a planner. Each time I visit the park, it continues to impact me. "

John Buerkle
Principal
Pashek Associates
Master Planner for
THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN

"The story of the 1911 Austin flood is one of Pennsylvania's most riveting stories, yet it is hardly known beyond Potter County. Austin's flood is the event that changed the way dams are designed and built, and inspired engineers to recognize their premier responsibility to protect the public. This site tells a story about Potter County that captured the attention of the world in 1911 when the dam broke, and has the potential to capture and hold their attention again -reinvented as **THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN."**

David Brooks
Executive Director
Potter County Visitors Association

"If you want people to really love and care for a place, then you need to help them discover what is meaningful and significant about that place in a way that has meaning and significance for them. That is why and how we interpret.

This park exudes the kind of history, mystery and beauty we normally associate with the ruins of cultures and places far from our own, and has the potential to capture the hearts and minds of visitors from near and distant places."

Glenn A. Vernon,
Architect
albertin vernon
architecture LLC
Interpretive Planner for
the DAM PARK AT AUSTIN

Have you heard
THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN
... the whole dam story

INTERPRETIVE PANELS PREPARED BY **ALBERTIN VERNON** FOR THE
2011 **AUSTIN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION**

THE DESIGN TEAM

THIS INTERPRETIVE PLAN IS AN ELEMENT OF THE MASTER PLAN PREPARED FOR THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN BY PASHEK ASSOCIATES, MASTER PLANNERS, WITH ALBERTIN VERNON, ARCHITECTURE & INTERPRETIVE PLANNING, AND ROBERT M. DAVIS, PRELIMINARY STRUCTURAL REVIEW

INTERPRETIVE GOALS:

1. To tell the whole dam story
2. To preserve as much of the ruins of the dam and paper mill plant as possible to tell the whole dam story
3. To recycle and re-use those artifacts and building materials that are not salvageable
4. To provide safe ways to access and view the ruins
5. To create a memorial that honors the heroes, victims and survivors of the Flood of 1911
6. To create a physical and physiological connection between the ruins and the town
7. To share the messages of the partners who help fund, interpret and manage the resources in the park

INTERPRETATION

"Interpretation is a mission based communication process that forges emotional and intellectual connections between the interests of the audience and the meanings inherent in the resources." (NAI)

Every form of interpretation offers a different way to learn about or experience the meaning and significance of a place.

The more experiences we have, the closer we get to understanding the true meaning and significance of a place.

A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF INTERPRETATION ALREADY HAPPENS IN THIS COMMUNITY

Austin, PA

INTELLECTUAL CONNECTIONS
(LEFT BRAIN)

NATURE & THE ENVIRONMENT
BIOBLITZES

RESEARCH & EDUCATION

DOCUMENTARIES & PUBLICATIONS

MUSEUMS & COLLECTIONS
E.O AUSTIN MUSEUM

SIGNAGE
HIGHWAY MARKERS

EMOTIONAL CONNECTIONS
(RIGHT BRAIN)

POETRY & MUSIC
JAKOBS HOLLOW
AT THE DAM SHOW

ART
DAM SHOW POSTERS
BY ZEPHYR ART

DRAMA
PAUL HEIMEL'S
"ECHOES OF THE PAST"

PHOTOGRAPHY
DAM SHOW BY CURT
WEINBOLD

LITERATURE
MARGARET SUTTON
THE VANISHING SHADOW

Have you heard ...

THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN™

...the whole dam story

artment of Conservation and Natural

INTERPRETIVE PANELS PREPARED BY
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41°38'31.78" N 78°05'23.15" W elev 1555

AUDIENCE & MESSAGES

from the perspective of
LOCAL RESIDENTS
we want visitors to see this place as:

-a **COMMUNITY PARK**
-a **NATIONAL LANDMARK**
worthy of preservation
-a **SHOWCASE** featuring local crafts and skills
-a **CATALYST** for new jobs and businesses

from the perspective of
FAMILIES OF THE VICTIMS & SURVIVORS of the 1911 FLOOD
we want visitors to see this place as:

a **SACRED PLACE**
-to remember those who died,
-to recognize the known and the unsung heroes of the flood, and
-to celebrate the legacy of changes that were brought about as a result of the public outrage over this tragedy

from the perspective of the
HERITAGE TRAVELER
with an interest in Pennsylvania's Lumber Heritage, we want visitors to see this park as:

a **HERITAGE DESTINATION**
where visitors can learn about Austin & Costello's contributions to Pennsylvania's Lumber Heritage Region in the context of the **CONSERVATION STORY**

THE CENTRAL MESSAGE WE WANT VISITORS TO LEARN ABOUT THIS PLACE AND SHARE WITH OTHERS:

"It's impossible to grasp the whole dam story until you've experienced it from a variety of perspectives."

Austin, PA

Have you heard ...
THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN™
...the whole dam story

artment of Conservation and Natural

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from the perspective of the
OUTDOOR ENTHUSIAST
attracted to the nature based opportunities of the PA Wilds
we want visitors to see this park as:

a **HUB** along the **LOOP TRAIL** between Coudersport, Galeton and the **Sinnemahoning Nature Center**
-a **RECREATION DESTINATION** to hike, bike, camp, fish, picnic, geocache, or watch wildlife

from the perspective of
THE SCIENTIST OR EDUCATOR
we want them to think of this park as:

an **OUTDOOR CLASSROOM**
where they can study and teach students how the forces of nature can function not only as a force of destruction but also as a source of creation and restoration

from the perspective of the
WORLD TRAVELER
we want visitors to see and remember the ruins in this park as

-a unique **ARTIFACT OF AMERICAS INDUSTRIAL PAST** and as
-a **A PLACE OF BEAUTY AND MYSTERY** that we normally associate with the ruins of cultures and places other than our own

HOW VISITORS WILL FIND US

WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

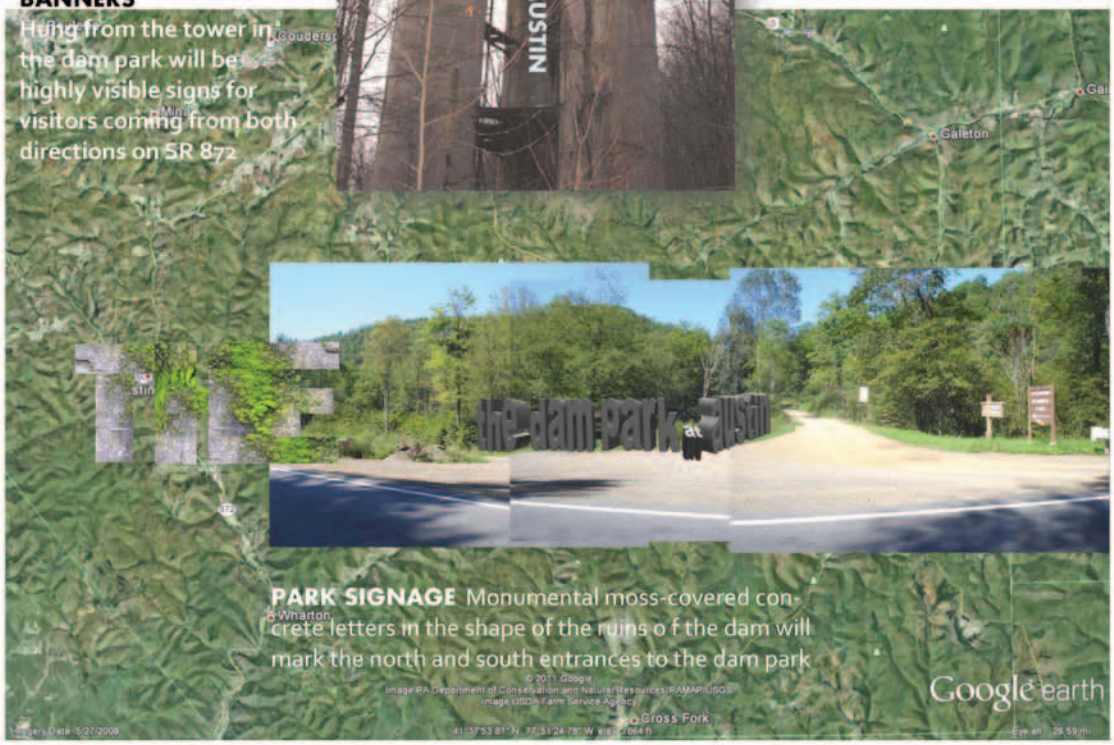
The Dam Park at Austin will be a Hub along the **Nature Trail** between Coudersport, Galeton, and Sinnemahoning State Park. Signage will be located along route 6 and along 872 in Sinnemahoning State Park, and at the north and south entrances to town below the existing Austin Borough signs.

DAM PARK T-SHIRTS & MUGS

So they remember us when they leave

BANNERS

Hung from the tower in the dam park will be highly visible signs for visitors coming from both directions on SR 872



PARK SIGNAGE Monumental moss-covered concrete letters in the shape of the ruins of the dam will mark the north and south entrances to the dam park

Have you heard
THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN ... the whole dam story

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EXHIBITS IN AUSTIN

E.O.AUSTIN MUSEUM

Visitors to the E.O. Austin Memorial Museum can discover hundreds of photos, like the original panorama below, artifacts, press clippings, and narratives about the 1911 flood, as well as other interesting facts about Austin, "the town too tough to die".

WILLIAM NELSON PARK, A MONUMENT TO THE WISDOM AND PERSPECTIVE OF THE ORDINARY MAN

William Nelson was Austin's grocer in 1911, and is the figure standing at the center of this monument facing the dam and the center of the town he tried to warn until the day the dam broke, killing Nelson, his wife, 74 other citizens of Austin, and 2 citizens of Costello.

This monument will be located in downtown Austin, as a tribute to the wisdom and perspective of the ordinary man.

A series of markers similar to the plaques found at " The Memorial to Heroic Sacrifice" in London's Postman's Park (see below) will be mounted on the south side of the concrete fragments that represent the broken sections of the dam behind Nelson's statue.

The plaques will give the names, ages, and a brief statement about the victims of the flood, using the descriptions in Paul Heimel's book, painted on white tiles surrounded by brick frames, both salvaged from the ruins of the paper mill's slurry tanks.

Stories of the survivors of the flood will be told on larger panels placed above a blue tile line representing the flood level, with a marker that identifies the maximum height reached by the flood waters.

Have you heard

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... the whole dam story

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EXHIBITS AT THE PAPER MILL RUINS

OBSERVATION TOWER

AN OBSERVATION DECK LOCATED AT THE TOP OF THE TOWER WILL LET VISITORS SEE THE RUINS OF THE DAM ONE MILE NORTH AND THE TOWN OF AUSTIN THAT WAS DESTROYED WHEN THE DAM FAILED IN 1911 ONE MILE TO THE SOUTH.
NEAR THE BASE OF THE TOWER, AN OUTDOOR INTERPRETIVE CENTER LOCATED INSIDE A CONCRETE BUNKER WILL HAVE DISPLAYS OF THE AUSTIN & COSTELLO LUMBER INDUSTRIES TOLD IN THE CONTEXT OF THE 5 STAGES OF THE CONSERVATION STORY.

LUMBER HERITAGE INTERPRETIVE CENTER

VISITORS ORIENTATION CENTER AND BOARDWALK

The trellis built on top of the columns point the visitor in the direction of the interpretive center next to the base of the tower.

A BOARDWALK LOCATED ALONG THE RIGHT OF WAY OF THE RAILROAD THAT RAN THROUGH THIS SITE WILL SAFELY GUIDE VISITORS THROUGH THE RUINS OF THE PAPER MILL, WHERE THEY WILL LEARN ABOUT THE POWER OF NATURE TO DESTROY, AND ITS POWER TO HEAL AND RESTORE THIS SITE AND THE PEOPLE WHO VISIT IT.
A WOOD TRELLIS BUILT ON TOP OF THE TWISTED IRON AND CRUMBLING CONCRETE PILLARS NEAR THE SOUTH ENTRANCE REMINDS VISITORS OF THE DESTRUCTIVE FORCES OF NATURE, WHILE THE LUSH PLANTING OF NATIVE FLOWERING VINES ON TOP OF THE ARBOR HINTS AT NATURE'S RESTORATIVE POWERS.
SIGNAGE BENEATH THE TRELLIS DESCRIBE ALL THE FEATURES AND AMENITIES IN THE PARK.

COMMUNITY

a community park, a landmark of National Significance for local talent and skills for creating new jobs and businesses

TRIBUTE

-to remember those who died
-to recognize the known and unsung heroes of the flood
-to celebrate the legacy of changes that were brought about as a result of the public's outrage over the tragedy

HERITAGE

where visitors can learn about Austin & Costello's contributions to Pennsylvania's Region

INDUSTRIAL RUINS

RECREATION

-a bubbling brook trail between Galeton and Signemahoning State Park, and

with a variety of its own, places to picnic, bird, camp, fish, explore, geocache, view wildlife or just commune with nature

EDUCATION

where scientists can study and educators can engage students in how the forces of nature can function not only as a force of destruction but also as a force for good

AUSTIN PA

THE DAM PARK AT AUSTIN™

Have you heard ...

... the whole dam story?

Image PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources-PAMAP/USGS

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41°38'31.78" N 78°05'23.15" W elev 1555 ft

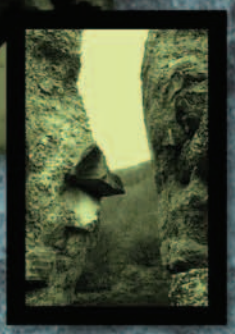
EXHIBITS NEAR THE RUINS OF THE DAM

3-D MODEL

A 3-D MODEL OF FREEMAN RUN LARGE ENOUGH THAT VISITORS CAN WALK THROUGH SHOWS HOW THE NARROW VALLEY- STRIPPED OF ITS TIMBER COVER THAT WOULDHAVE HELPED THE LAND ABSORB THE HEAVY RAINS- CHANELLED THE FLOOD WATERS UNTIL THEY REACHED AUSTIN, AND THEN DISSIPATED AS THE VALLEY FLOOR WIDENED WHEN THEY WASHED INTO COSTELLO.

THE FACE IN THE DAM EXHIBIT

A WINDOW FRAME SALVAGED FROM THE PAPER MILL PLACED IN FRONT OF A VIEWING PLATFORM FRAMES THE VISITOR'S VIEW TO AN IMAGINED FACE IN THE DAM ON THE REAL FACE OF THE DAM. VISITORS LEARN HOW THE DAM'S OWNER AND ENGINEER LIMITED THEIR VIEWS OF THE DAM TO SAVING MONEY, WHILE IGNORING THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC JUST BEYOND THEIR SIGHTS, MISSING THAT PART OF THE WHOLE DAM STORY.



SYKES OVERLOOK ABOVE THE DAM

A SERIES OF 5 PANELS INSTALLED AT THE SYKES OVERLOOK ABOVE THE DAM WILL TELL THE WHOLE DAM STORY, BASED ON THE 5 CHAPTERS IN GALE LARGEY'S BOOK, The Austin Disaster, 1911:

Panel 1 Building the Dam-*Great Expectations*
Panel 2 The Scare, 1910- *Risk-Taking for Jobs & Profits*
Panel 3 The Disaster, 1911-*Values & Decision Making*
Panel 4 The Aftermath- *Social Consequence & the Public Response*
Panel 5 Explanations- *Limits of Knowledge & Beliefs*

Austin, PA

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Image PA Depaitment of Conservation and Natural Resources-PAMAP/USGS

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the dam park at austin

chapter 6:

Implementation Workbook

Chapter 6:

Implementation Workbook

In this chapter you will find tables and information which will assist the Austin Dam Memorial Association, Austin Borough, and each of the potential partners in tracking progress on the implementation of this Master Plan's recommendations.

You should frequently review and update these tables as you implement the recommendations. Further, we recommend the Austin Dam Memorial Association meet annually with all potential partners to review, discuss, update, and revise the implementation strategies, as necessary, to respond to the management, operations, financial, and economic development environments of the Borough and the Region.

The Implementation Strategy Workbook includes:

- Economic Development, Marketing, and Tourism Strategies
- Master Plan Implementation Strategies
- Interpretive Plan Implementation Strategies

Each table includes the following information:

- Description of the implementation strategies
- Priority
  - Immediate.. within 0 to 12 months
  - Short..... 1 to 3 years
  - Medium ..... 3 to 5 years
  - Long ..... 5 years plus
- Responsibility - agency or organization responsible for completing the strategy
- Potential Partners - agencies and organizations that may be able to provide assistance with implementing the strategy

In additon to the implementation workbook tables, this chapter includes contact information for potential partners, and a list of potential funding sources that may be able to assist with funding various aspects of implementing the recommendations contained within this plan.

Economic Development, Marketing, and Tourism Implementation Strategies

Strategy	Description	Priority	Responsibility	Potential Partners	Completed
Branding					
Branding - Strategy 1	Develop a park name that reflects the "brand" and logo of Austin.	I	ADMA	-	
Branding - Strategy 2	Have a logo professionally designed that will tell the story of Austin.	I	ADMA	-	
Branding - Strategy 3	Identify and promote the key components of the story that will be the most recognizable from seeing the logo or hearing the name Austin.	I	ADMA	E.O. Austin Home Lumber Heritage Region	
Local Connections					
LC - Strategy 1	Create physical connections between the park and the community.	S	ADMA Borough	PCRA CDBG Program NCRPC	
1-a	Connect the park and the town with a walking/biking trail that carries the history of the park into the town and the history of the town into the park.	M	Borough	ADMA PA DCNR	
1-b	Develop a "trail of history" to interpret the community's history.	M	ADMA	ADMA E.O. Austin Home PCVA PA Route 6 PHMC	
1-c	Develop vehicular access to the park from Railroad Street.	S	ADMA	Patterson Lumber	9/2011
1-d	Locate PA Wilds and/or Lumber Heritage Region Gateway Signs at key locations in the park and the town.	M	Borough	ADMA PA Wilds Lumber Heritage Region	
LC - Strategy 2	Connect the community and park with the arts.	S	Borough	PA Wilds PA Council on the Arts	
2-a	Develop the park using a variety of environmental art.	S	ADMA	PA Wilds PA Council on the Arts	
2-b	Include visual art in various locations throughout the Main Street area, i.e. on murals on buildings, and signage describing heritage arts of the region.	M	Borough	Local Schools Pitt Bradford PA Wilds Lumber Heritage Region PA Council on the Arts	

Strategy	Description	Priority	Responsibility	Potential Partners	Completed
Local Connections					
2-c	Use art to carry the connection between the park and the town.	M	Borough ADMA	PA Wilds Lumber Heritage Region PA Council on the Arts	
2-d	Include an Austin related sculpture as a key component of the proposed Austin Tribute Parklet.	L	Borough	PA Wilds Lumber Heritage Region	
2-e	Place banners with art that reflects the community's heritage on the light poles throughout the Main Street.	M	Borough	PA Wilds Lumber Heritage Region	
2-f	Develop an artisan gallery, or Co-Op, along Main Street where local and regional artists can show and sell their creations.	S	PA Wilds	Borough ADMA PA Route 6 E.O. Austin	
LC - Strategy 3	Create a community-wide committee that will focus on fulfilling the vision for Austin.	I	Borough	Residents & Businesses	
Connections to the Region					
Potter County Visitors Association					
PCVA - Strategy 1	Use the Potter County Visitors Association as the first point of contact for marketing needs related to the PA Wilds, the Rt. 6 Heritage Corridor, and the Lumber Heritage Region.	On-Going	All	All	
PCVA - Strategy 2	Maintain a strong relationship with the Potter County Visitors Association.	On-Going	All	All	
PA Wilds					
PA Wilds - Strategy 1	Develop a strong relationship with local PA Wilds staff.	On-Going	ADMA Borough	PA Wilds	
PA Wilds - Strategy 2	Register with the PA Wilds to use their logo. Encourage its use in signage and marketing.	I	Borough ADMA	PA Wilds	
PA Wilds - Strategy 3	Coordinate with PA Wilds to market Austin on their website.	I	ADMA	PA Wilds	
PA Wilds - Strategy 4	Register the proposed artisan gallery or Co-Op as part of the PA Wilds Artisan Trail.	S	Gallery Sponsor	PA Wilds	
PA Wilds - Strategy 5	Invite the PA Wilds Small Business Ombudsman to assist in business development. (See Business Development Strategies)	I	Refer to BDS - Strategy 6		
PA Wilds - Strategy 6	Utilize the PA Wilds design standards in all park, town, and business development.	On-Going	All	PA Wilds	
Sinnemahoning State Park					
SSP - Strategy 1	Establish and maintain a personal relationship with the staff at Sinnemahoning State Park.	I	ADMA Borough	Sinnemahoning State Park	

Strategy	Description	Priority	Responsibility	Potential Partners	Completed
Sinnemahoning State Park					
SSP - Strategy 2	Invite the Park Manager to provide input on opportunities to coordinate efforts between Austin and the Park.	On-Going	ADMA	Sinnemahoning State Park	
SSP - Strategy 3	Coordinate with the Park Manager to develop the proposed trail connection between Sinnemahoning State Park and Austin.	L	County Planning	ADMA Borough NCRPDC Sinnemahoning State Park	
PA Route 6 Heritage Corridor					
PR6 - Strategy 1	Register to use the Route 6. Heritage Corridor logo by contacting the Executive Director of the Potter County Visitors Association.	I	Borough ADMA	PA Route 6	
PR6 - Strategy 2	Utilize the PA Route 6 Heritage Corridor website for marketing Austin. Requests should be made through the Potter County Visitors Association.	I	ADMA	PCVA Borough PA Route 6	
PR6 - Strategy 3	Register the proposed artisan gallery as part of the PA Route 6 Artisan Trail. This can be done on their website.	S	In conjunction with PA Wilds - Strategy 4		
PR6 - Strategy 4	Implement the recommendations of the Community Work Plan. Compare the proposed design with the PA Wilds Design Standards and modify where necessary.		Local Communities	PCPC & Redevelopment Authority	
4-a	Streetscape	M	Borough	NCRPDC PA DCED	
4-b	Building Façade		Building Owners	PCRA CDBG Program	
4-c	Signage	S	Borough	PennDOT PA Wilds PA Route 6 Lumber Heritage Region	
4-d	Dam Site Integration	On-Going	ADMA	All	
Lumber Heritage Region					
LHR - Strategy 1	Maintain a strong relationship with the Executive Director in an effort to best utilize the LHR resources.	I	ADMA Borough	Lumber Heritage Region	
LHR - Strategy 2	Request one of the LHR interpretive signs for use at the park or town.	I	Borough	Lumber Heritage Region	
LHR - Strategy 3	Utilize the lumber industry resources available through the LHR.	On-Going	ADMA Borough	Lumber Heritage Region	

Strategy	Description	Priority	Responsibility	Potential Partners	Completed
Lumber Heritage Region					
LHR - Strategy 4	Review the Cameron County Historical Society's pre and post flood photos of the dam and the area. Some of these may be available for display.	S	ADMA E.O. Austin Home	-	
Connections to the World					
CTTW - Strategy 1	Utilize the professionally designed logo as the brand name for Austin.	S	ADMA	-	
CTTW - Strategy 2	Upgrade the Austin Dam Website with a professional design.	S	ADMA	PA Wilds PA NC Commission PCVA	
2-a	Acquire related web addresses such as austindam.org, austindam.com, dampark.net. Redirect all hits on alternate sites to the main webpage.	I	ADMA	PA NC Commission	
2-b	Keep the site up-to-date	On-Going	ADMA	-	
2-c	Provide links to the site from the websites of Potter County Visitors Association, PA Wilds, Rt. 6 Heritage Corridor, and Lumber Heritage Region. Provide links to the same sites from the Austin Dam site.	I	ADMA	PCVA PA Wilds LHR PA Route 6	
CTTW - Strategy 3	Develop other web based marketing methods such as social networking pages – Facebook and Twitter – Austin Dam Blog.	M	ADMA	PCVA	
CTTW - Strategy 4	Cater events, activities, and opportunities to attract the part-time residents in local camps and homes.	L	Local Businesses	NCRPC PCVA	
CTTW - Strategy 5	Utilize the marketing efforts of the regional tourism organizations previously identified.	I	PCVA ADMA	Borough PA Wilds LHR PA Route 6	
Business Development Strategies					
BDS - Strategy 1	Create a local business development committee to take the lead in implementing these strategies.	I	See Branding - Strategy 1		
BDS - Strategy 2	Initiate Trail Town type business development strategies.	M	Borough PA Wilds LHR PA Route 6	NCRPDC PA DCED PCRA	

Strategy	Description	Priority	Responsibility	Potential Partners	Completed
Business Development Strategies					
2-a	Create a business atmosphere that attracts visitors to shop in Austin – attractive buildings and streets, friendly and knowledgeable staff, goods and services that tourists need, easily accessible drinking fountains and restrooms, and lots of available parking for bicycles, automobiles, and campers.	On-Going	Borough PA Wilds LHR PA Route 6	NCRPDC PA DCED PCRA	
2-b	Identify specific business deficiencies.	I	Completed in conjunction with this plan		9/2011
2-c	Keep up with business expansion as demand increases.	L	Local Businesses	PCVA	
2-d	Begin business expansion by growing existing businesses to meet growing demand.	M	Borough PA Wilds LHR PA Route 6	PA DCED PCRA NCRPDC	
2-e	Recruit new businesses when the expanding demand cannot be met locally.	On-Going	Borough PA Wilds LHR PA Route 6	-	
2-f	As the proposed trail comes to Austin, ensure the needs of trail users are being met.	M	Local Businesses	PCVA	
BDS - Strategy 3	Implement recommended improvements of the Rt. 6 Community Work Plan - See the proposed Main Street Economic Development Strategies.	L	PA Route 6 Borough	PennDOT PA Wilds LHR PA DCED PCRA NCRPDC	
BDS - Strategy 4	Recruit a business person to create an artisan gallery in an empty storefront on Main Street. Participate with the Rt. 6 and PA Wilds Artisan Trails.	S	PA Wilds	-	
BDS - Strategy 5	Provide basic overnight accommodations such as rooms to rent, Bed and Breakfasts, expanded camping, or a country inn.	M	Local Businesses	PA DCED PCRA NCRPDC	
BDS - Strategy 6	Utilize the PA Wilds Small Business Ombudsman to provide small business training strategies.	I	PA Wilds	PCVA	
BDS - Strategy 7	Consider ways to create a major motion picture of the history and disaster of the Austin Dam and community.	On-Going	PCVA	All	

Strategy	Description	Priority	Responsibility	Potential Partners	Completed
Main Street Economic Development Strategies					
MSEDS – Strategy 1	Work with private property owners to list pre-flood buildings within the Borough on the National Register of Historic Places.	On-going	ADMA	PCPC NCRPDC	
MSEDS – Strategy 2	Implement the recommendation of the Austin Borough Revitalization Strategy and Plans by acquiring property and developing gateways into Austin at the intersection of State Route 872 and State Route 607, and at the intersection of State Route 607 and Garretson Street.	M	Borough	PA DCED PCRA NCRPDC	
MSEDS – Strategy 3	Acquire a trail / property easement through the property which is located between Cooney's Hardware and Harry's Laundry and Arcade for the proposed Austin Tribute Parklet and Community Trail.	S	Borough	NCRPDC DCNR	
MSEDS – Strategy 4	Extend the existing trail from the Austin Area School District property through the proposed Austin Tribute Park, along Turner Street, then Railroad Street and continue trail into the park to the dam ruins.	M	Borough	ADMA DCNR	
MSEDS – Strategy 5	Establish a bus and RV parking area east of the intersection of Garretson and Summit Streets.	L	Borough	PA DCED PCRA NCRPDC	
MSEDS – Strategy 6	Relocate overhead utility lines from Main Street to Goodyear Street.	L	Borough	PA DCED	
MSEDS – Strategy 7	Complete streetscape improvements to Main Street including sidewalk replacement, installation of period light fixtures and street trees.	M	Borough	PA DCED	
MSEDS – Strategy 8	Work with business community to upgrade storefront signs and facades to be consistent with the recommendations of the PA Wilds Design Guidelines and assist business owners in identifying grant and loan opportunities for façade improvements.	On-Going	PA Wilds	PCRA	
MSEDS – Strategy 9	Work with business community to complete a Trail Town audit of the business district to determine how to best meet the needs, and how to best provide the goods and services, desired by visitors who come to Austin.	S	NCRPC PCPC	PA DCED	
MSEDS – Strategy 10	Identify space in an existing building to begin a PA Wilds Artisans' Gallery.	S	PA Wilds	-	

Strategy	Description	Priority	Responsibility	Potential Partners	Completed
Main Street Economic Development Strategies					
MSEDS – Strategy 11	Complete a feasibility study to identify costs and potential funding sources to establish Big Mike's Dairy Dine as a 1950's diner destination.	M	PCRA	-	
MSEDS – Strategy 12	Develop a walking tour and associated walking tour brochure connecting: Austin Area Schools Complex, Main Street and Garretson Streets Shops, E.O. Austin Home Museum, & Austin Dam Memorial Park.	S	Borough	ADMA PCPC NCRPC E.O. Austin	
MSEDS – Strategy 13	Work with the business community, the Borough, the Austin Dam Memorial Association, PA Wilds, and Lumber Heritage Region to develop, identify and secure funding, and install wayfinding and interpretive signs along walking tour.	M	NCRPC PCPC	Borough ADMA E.O. Austin PA Wilds LHR PA Route 6	
MSEDS – Strategy 14	Secure funding and erect Tourist Oriented Destination Signs on State Route 872 north and south, and State Route 607 west.	S	PCVA	Borough PA Wilds LHR PA Route 6	

Main Street Economic Development Strategies

Strategy	Description	Priority	Responsibility	Potential Partners	Completed
Main Street Development Strategies					
MS-1	Secure easement / property for William Nelson Park	I	Borough	ADMA	
MS-2	Secure easements / properties for extension of existing trail from School to Main Street	I	Borough	ADMA	
MS-3	Extend Trail from terminus to Main Street	S	Borough	ADMA / In-Kind / Volunteers	
MS-4	Prepare design and secure funding for William Nelson Park site improvements	S	Borough	PA Wilds / Lumber Heritage / PA Route 6	
MS-5	Conduct juried artist competition to select artist(s) to complete William Nelson Park Art Installation	M	Borough	PA Wilds / Lumber Heritage / PA Route 6	
MS-5	Construct William Nelson Park	M	Borough	PA Wilds / Lumber Heritage	
MS-4	Discuss PA Wilds Opportunities with PA Wilds Omnibudsman	I	Borough	ADMA / PA Wilds / E.O. Austin	
MS-5	Quarterly meetings with business, industry and tourism representatives	On-going	Borough	All Existing & Potential Partners	
MS-6	Discuss potential and opportunities for Small Business Incubator	I	Borough / ADMA / E.O. Austin	PA DCED / PCVA / PCRA	
MS-7	Establish Small Business Incubator and/ or Artisans Gallery, Adventure store and rentals, etc. (potentially beginning with a co-op)	M	Borough	ADMA / E.O. Austin / DCED / PA Wilds / PA Lumber Heritage / PA Route 6 / PDRA / PCVA	
MS-8	Secure permission for Main Street Murals	I	Borough / ADMA / E.O. Austin	n/a	
MS-9	Conduct juried artist competition to select artist(s) and complete Main Street Murals	S	Borough / ADMA / E.O. Austin	PA Wilds / Lumber Heritage	
MS-10	Continue discussions with owner of former Austin Bank regarding establishment of Bed & Breakfast	On-going	Borough / PCVA	DCED / PA Wilds/ Lumber Heritage	

Strategy	Description	Priority	Responsibility	Potential Partners	Completed
Main Street Development Strategies					
MS-11	Secure Building for Small Business Incubator space	L	Borough / PCRA	DCED / PA Wilds / Lumber Heritage / PA Route 6	
MS-12	Develop Walking Tour Brochure and install Wayfinding Signs	S	Borough	NCRPC Min-Grant / PCVA / PA Wilds / Lumber Heritage / PA Route 6	
MS-13	Meet with Pre-Flood Building Owners to investigate interest in National Register Nomination	On-Going	E.O. Austin	Borough / ADMA	
MS-14	Assist Pre-Flood Building Owners in preparing National Register Nomination Application	As Needed	E.O. Austin / PCVA	ADMA	
MS-15	Main Street and Turner Street Sidewalk Accessibility Improvements	M	Borough	PCRA / Elm Street / Safe Routes to School / DCED / DCNR	
MS-16	Secure conservation easements along Freeman Run, from School to Dam Park	On-going	Borough	PA DEP / PCCD	
MS-17	Design, construct, and install Austin Gateway Signs	S	Borough	ADMA / E.O. Austin / PA Wilds / Lumber Heritage	
MS-18	Secure easement(s) for special event bus and RV parking south of Main Street	L	Borough	PCVA / ADMA	

Master Plan Implementation Strategies

Strategy	Description	Priority	Responsibility	Potential Partners	Completed
Master Plan Implementation Strategies					
S-1	Tower Banners	I	ADMA	Lumber Heritage / PA Wilds	
S-2	Stay on the Trail / Warning Signs	I	ADMA	Seneca Highlands Vocational Technical School	
S-4	Trail signs and markers	on-going	ADMA	Seneca Highlands Vocational Technical School	
S-5	Dam Buffer and Warning Signs	I	ADMA	Seneca Highlands Vocational Technical School	
S-6	Buildings / Ruins Buffers and Warning Signs	I	ADMA	Seneca Highlands Vocational Technical School	
S-7	Wetland and Jursdictional Determination	I	ADMA	University of Pittsburgh - Bradford	
S-8	South Entrance Cul-de-Sac & Gates	I	ADMA	Patterson Lumber Co. / Tri-County Electric	
S-9	Establish Boundaries / mark corners of Dam parking area	I	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers	
S-10	Establish Boundaries / mark corners of campground parking area	I	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers	
S-11	Interpretive Panels for Existing Features	I	ADMA	Lumber Heritage/ PA Wilds / E.O. Austin / In-Kind Services	
S-12	Welcome Center Kiosk and Park Map	S	ADMA	Seneca Highlands Vocational Technical School / Volunteers	
S-13	Nature Trail - from vicinity of future orientation center and loop around area north of building ruins	S	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers / NCPDC Mini-Grant	
S-14	Obtain easement from Patterson Lumber Company for Mountain Bike Trails	S	ADMA	Patterson Lumber Co.	
S-15	Wood Hicks Mountain Bike Trail	M	ADMA	NAMBA	

Strategy	Description	Priority	Responsibility	Potential Partners	Completed
Master Plan Implementation Strategies					
S-16	Railroad Boardwalk, Overlooks, and Interpretive Panels	On-Going	ADMA	Lumber Heritage / PA Wilds / DCNR	
S-17	Welcome Center and Interpretive Features	M	ADMA	Lumber Heritage / PA Wilds / PA DCNR	
S-18	Sulfer Bunker Outdoor Interpretive Center & Interpretive Features	M	ADMA	Lumber Heritage / PA Wilds / DCNR	
S-19	Silo Observation Deck and Interpretive Panels	L	ADMA	Lumber Heritage / PA Wilds / PA DCNR	
S-20	Machine Mill Ruins Observation Platform	L	ADMA	Lumber Heritage / PA Wilds / PA DCNR	
S-21	Environmental Garden and Picnic Groves	M	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers PA DCNR	
S-22	Collins Trail and Picnic Grove	S	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers	
S-23	Syke's Overlook	L	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers / Lumber Heritage / PA Wilds / PA DCNR	
S-24	Face in the Dam	S	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers / PA DCNR	
S-25	Donofrio Drive - overflow parking areas	L	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers / Patterson Lumber	
S-26	The Meadow	S	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers	
S-27	Railroad Street Extension	I	ADMA	Patterson Lumber	09-01-11
S-28	The Dam Trail	S	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers / Lumber Heritage / PA Wilds / PA DCNR	
S-29	Bayless Papermill Overlook	L	ADMA	Lumber Heritage / PA Wilds	

Strategy	Description	Priority	Responsibility	Potential Partners	Completed
Master Plan Implementation Strategies					
S-30	Dam Park North Entrance Gates	S	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers	
S-31	Freeman Campground Improvements	M-L	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers / PCVA / PA Route 6 / Lumber Heritage / PA Wilds / PA DCNR	
S-32	Freeman Run Trail	S	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers / Lumber Heritage / PA Wilds / PA DCNR	
S-33	Reservoir Trail	S	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers / Lumber Heritage / PA Wilds / PA DCNR	
S-34	Environmental Art & Sculpture Garden	M-L	ADMA	PA Wilds / Lumber Heritage / PCVA / PA Council of the Arts	
S-35	Eastside Overlook	L	ADMA	PCVA / PA Route 6 / Lumber Heritage / PA Wilds / PA DCNR	
S-36	Ensworth Vista Overlook	M	ADMA	In-Kind / Volunteers / PA DCNR	

Potential Partners

Potential partners are the agencies and organizations that have been identified in Potter County that may be able to assist with various aspects of project implementation. This list is not all inclusive, but it identifies the typical agencies and organizations that can be a resource for project implementation.

Visitors Bureaus/ Chambers of Commerce

Mr. David Brooks
Potter County Visitors Association
PO Box 245
Coudersport, PA 16915
888-POTTER-2
www.visitpottercounty.com
dbrooks@visitpottercounty.com

Ms. Terri Dennison
PA Route 6 Tourist Association
PO Box 180
Galeton PA 16922
814-435-7706
814-435-6322
www.paroute6.com
terri.paroute6@penn.com

Coudersport Chamber of Commerce
PO Box 261
Coudersport, PA 16915
814-274-8165
www.coudersport.org

Trail Associations

Susquehannock Trail Club
PO Box 643
Coudersport, PA 16915
www.stc-hike.org
stchike@gmail.com

Genesee River Wilds Project
Allen Kerkeslager, Ph.D., Department of Theology, Saint Joseph's University, 5600 City Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19131-1395.
akerkesl@sju.edu
610- 660-1121
www.geneseeriverwilds.org

Land Trust / Land Owner Associations

North Central Forest Landowners' Association
PO Box 141
Port Allegany, PA 16743
http://www.orgsites.com/pa/ncfla

Western Pennsylvania Conservancy
800 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
412-288-2777
http://conserveland.org
info@paconserve.org

Ms. Renee Carey, Executive Director
Northcentral Pennsylvania Conservancy
PO Box 2083
Williamsport, PA 17703
570-323-6222
www.npcweb.org
rcarey@npcweb.org

Potter - Tioga Maple Producers Association
bud@pamaple.com

Watershed Associations

Kinzua Fish & Wildlife Association
Bob Boyer
PO Box 454
Kane, PA 16735
mbboy@verizon.net
www.kfwa.org

Pine Creek Headwaters Protection Group
Ron Comstock, Terra Dillman
PO Box 445
Wellsboro, PA 16901
570-724-5097
riverofpinescottage@hotmail.com; terra.dillman@pa.nacdnet.net
www.pinecreekwatershedrcp.org

Kettle Creek Watershed Association
PO Box 317
Cross Fork, PA 17729
ktlcrik@aol.com

Cowanesque Valley Watershed Association
PO Box 38
Knoxville, PA 16926

Upper Allegheny River Watershed Association
PO Box 146
Coudersport, PA 16915

Sportsmen Clubs

First Fork Fishing Club
PO Box 24
Austin, PA 16720
www.firstforkfishingclub.org
admin@firstforkfishingclub.org

Black Forest Conservation Association
www.pottercountybfca.com

Trout Unlimited God's Country # 327
820 Rte. 49
Coudersport PA 16915

Snowmobile Clubs

Potter County Snowmobile Association
Box 82
Coudersport, PA 16915
814-274-7372
www.pcscriders.com
jblass91@gmail.com

Southern Potter SMC
PO Box 31
Austin, PA 16720
814/647-8729

The Trail Busters Snowmobile Club
PO Box 692
Shinglehouse, PA 16748

West End Trailblazers, Inc
PO Box 69
Roulette, PA 16746
814-544-9060

God's Country Black Forest Snowmobile Club
82 Mitchell Rd
Galeton, PA 16922
814-435-6618

Hilltop Howlers
PO Box 169
Clearfield, PA 16830
814-583-7030

Outfitters

Potter County Outfitters
336 Route 6 West
Coudersport, PA 16915
814-274-0772
pcoservice@verizon.net

Cimino Hardware, Inc.
16 West Street
Galeton, PA 16922
814-435-9911
tonycimino@verizon.net

Healthcare

Charles Cole Memorial Hospital
1001 East 2nd Street, (Route 6 East)
Coudersport, PA 16915
814-274-9300
www.charlescolehospital.com

Historical Societies / Associations

Potter County Historical Society
P O Box 605
308 N. Main St.
Coudersport, Pa 16915
814-274-4410
http://history.pottercountypa.net
gazelle@pennswoods.net

E.O. Austin Home
P.O. Box 412
1 Town Square
Austin, PA 16720
814-647-8358
www.austinhistoricalsociety.com
eoaustinhistsoc@zitomedia.net

Painted Hills Genealogy Society
www.paintedhills.org
paint@paintedhills.org

Other Agencies

Food Matrix
PO Box 1242
Shinglehouse, PA 16748
Phone: (814) 698-2799
food_matrix@hotmail.com

PA Wilds
Sugar Grove, PA 16350
Ms. Ta Brant, Small Business Ombudsman
814-757-9190
814-730-3549 cell
www.pawildsresources.org
tbrant@pawilds.com

Pennsylvania Lumber Museum
5660 US Route 6
PO Box 239
Galeton, PA 16922
814-435-2652
www.lumbermuseum.org
info@lumbermuseum.org

Woodsmen's Show
PO Box 73
Galeton, PA 16922
Phone: 814-435-6855
www.woodsmenshow.com
info@woodsmenshow.com

Potter County Conservation District
107 Market Street
Coudersport, PA 16915
814-274-8411 ext. 4
www.pottercd.com
pccd@zitomedia.net

Potential Regional Partners

Potential regional partners are the agencies and organizations that have been identified within the North Central Pennsylvania region that may be able to assist with various aspects of project implementation. This list is not all inclusive, but it identifies the typical agencies and organizations that can be a resource for project implementation.

Mr. Bob Imhof
North Central Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
651 Montmorenci Road
Ridgway, PA 15853
814-773-3162
mmarusiak@exchange.ncentral.com

Headwaters Resource Conservation & Development Council, Inc.
478 Jeffers Street
DuBois, PA 15801
814-375-1372 ext. 4
headwatr@penn.com

Mr. Tim Bruno, Watershed Manager
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Northwest Regional Office
Elk, Jefferson, and McKean Counties
230 Chestnut Street
Meadville, PA 16335
814-332-6945
tibruno@pa.gov

Mr. Jason Fellon, Watershed Manager
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Northcentral Regional Office
208 West Third Street, Suite 101
Williamsport, PA 17701
570-327-3423
jfallon@pa.goc

Mr. Wes Fahringer, PA DCNR North Central Regional Advisor
330 Pine Street, Suite 300
Williamsport, PA 17701
570-326-3521
mfahringer@pa.gov

Ms. Jackie Kramer, Statewide Public Access & Conservation Lands Coordinator
PA Fish & Boat Commission
1601 Elmerton Avenue
PO Box 67000
Harrisburg PA 17106-7000
814-705-7845

Mr. Dennis Puko
Pennsylvania Governor's Center for Local Government
1403A State Office Building
300 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
412-770-1660
dpuko@state.pa.us

Mr. Christopher Tracey
Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program
800 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
412-586-2326

Mr. Kevin R. Kline, P.E., District Executive
PennDOT District 2-0
1924 Daisy Street, P.O. Box 342
Clearfield, PA 16830
814-765-0400

Mr. Greg Sassaman, Regional Park Manager
Pennsylvania State Parks Region 1
260 Sizerville Road
Emporium, PA 15834-9799
814-486-3365

Bureau of Forestry
Forest District #13
Cameron and Elk Counties
258 Sizerville Road
Emporium, PA 15834
(814) 486-3353

Bureau of Forestry
Forest District #15 - Susquehannock
PO Box 673
Coudersport, PA 16915
(814) 274-3600

Ms. Ta Brant, Small Business Ombudsman
PA Wilds
Sugar Grove, PA 16350
814-757-9190
814-730-3549 cell
www.pawildsresources.org
tbrant@pawilds.com

Ms. Dana Crisp, Assistant Regional Manager
PA Wilds
Bucktail State Park
State Park Region 1 Office
R.R. 4, Box 212
Emporium, PA 15834-9799
814-486-3365
rcrisp@pa.gov

Mr. Rob Fallon, District Ranger
Allegheny National Forest
State Route 66
Marienville, PA 16239
(814) 927-5799
rfallon@fs.fed.us

Mr. Michael S. Wennin, Executive Director
Lumber Heritage Region of Pennsylvania, Inc.
Cameron County Courthouse
20 East Fifth Street
Emporium, PA 15834
814-486-0213
info@lumberheritage.org
www.lumberheritage.org

Mr. Keith Craig, Executive Director
Pennsylvania Hardwoods Development Council
2301 N. Cameron Street, Room 308
Harrisburg, PA 17110
717-772-3715
kecraig@pa.gov

Mr. Paul Lyskava, Executive Director
Pennsylvania Forest Products Association
301 Chestnut Street, Suite 102
Harrisburg, PA 17101
717-901-0420
pfpa@paforestproducts.org

Ms. Susan Swanson, Executive Director
Allegheny Hardwood Utilization Group
PO Box 133
Kane, PA 16735
814-837-8550
hardwood@penn.com

Mr. Andrew M. Loza
Pennsylvania Land Trust Association
105 Locust Street, Suite 300
Harrisburg, PA 17101
717-230-8560
http://conserveland.org
aloza@conserveland.org

PA CleanWays
105 West Fourth Street
Greensburg, PA 15601
724-836-4121
www.pacleanways.org

Mr. R. John Dawes, Executive Director
The Foundation for Pennsylvania Watersheds
9697 Loop Road
Alexandria, Pennsylvania 16611
814- 669-4244
rjdawes1@verizon.net

Ms. Marci Mowery, President
Pennsylvania Parks and Forests Foundation
105 North Front Street
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1436
717- 236-7644
mmowery-ppff@pa.net

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
1133 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Suite 1100
Washington D.C. 20005
202-857-0166

Pennsylvania Equine Council
Post Office Box 62
Huntington Mills, PA 18622-0062
888-304-0281
www.pennsylvaniaequinecouncil.com
info@pennsylvaniaequinecouncil.com

Mr. Curt Ashenfelter
Keystone Trails Association
101 North Front Street
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1404
(717) 238-7017
www.kta-hike.org
ktahike@verizon.net

Pennsylvania State Snowmobile Association
908 N 2nd Street
Harrisburg, PA 17102
888-411-PSSA
www.pasnow.org
jrauker@dejazzd.com

Northern Allegheny Mountain Bike Association
c/o Mr. Andy Georgakis
114 Conewango Avenue
Warren, PA 16365
814-730-0847
www.bikeallegheny.org
Agibike77@hotmail.com

Potential Funding Sources

The following tables list many current funding sources that are available to assist in funding greenway efforts in the North Central region. Because these programs are constantly changing, these tables are a starting point. When seeking grant programs, applicants should check web sites of the funding organizations for an updated listing of grant programs and eligibility requirements.

State Public Agency Grant and Funding Opportunities

Program	Agency	Purpose	Website
Act 167 Enactment and Implementation	PA Wilds Business Signage Grants	Business Signs	www.pawildsresources.org/services
PA Wilds	PA Wilds Design Assistance Grants	Façade Renovation / Design	www.pawildsresources.org/services
PA Wilds	PA Wilds Community Signage Grants	Community Signs	www.pawildsresources.org/services
PA Wilds	Pennsylvania Lumber Heritage Region		www.lumberheritage.org/
Boating Facilities Grants	Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission	boating facilities	www.fish.state.pa.us/promo/grants/boat_fac/00boatfac.htm
Coldwater Heritage Conservation Grant	Pennsylvania Trout Unlimited, PA DCNR, PA Fish & Boat Commission	conservation of coldwater streams	www.coldwaterheritage.org
Community Conservation Partnership Program	Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	greenways, trails, & parks, acquisition, planning, development, circuit rider	http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/brc/grants/general02.aspx
Community Development Block Grant	Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development	infrastructure / community facilities	www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=71
Community Revitalization Program	Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development	quality of life	www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=72
Dirt and Gravel Road Program	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection	reduction of non-point source pollution	www.dep.state.pa.us.dep/deputate/
Environmental Education Grants	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection	Environmental Education	www.depweb.state.pa.us/enved/cwp/
Flood Protection Grants	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection	flood prevention	www.dep.state.pa.us.dep/deputate/
Growing Greener Grants	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection	conservation of resources	www.depweb.state.pa.us/growinggreener
Heritage Area Grants	Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	specific to designated heritage areas	http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/brc/grants/general02.aspx
Hometown Streets & Safe Routes to Schools	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation	bicycle and pedestrian improvements	http://www.dot.state.pa.us/penndot/Bureaus/CPDM/Prod/Saferoute.nsf

State Public Agency Grant and Funding Opportunities (Continued)

Program	Agency	Purpose	Website
Keystone Historic Preservation Grants	Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission	preservation / restoration	www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/grants/3794/keystone_historic_preservation_grant_program/417951
Land Recycling Grants Program	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection	remediation	www.depweb.state.pa.us/dep/site/detail.aspx?id=71
Land Use Planning & Technical Assistance Grants	Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development	community planning	www.depweb.state.pa.us/dep/site/detail.aspx?id=72
Main Street Program	Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development	economic growth / community	www.depweb.state.pa.us/dep/site/detail.aspx?id=79
Non-Point Source Management Section 319	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection	watershed restoration	www.dep.state.pa.us.dep/deputate/
Pennsylvania Infrastructure Bank	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation	transportation projects	www.dot.state.pa.us/bureaus/PIB.nsf/homepagePIB?OpenForm
Pennsylvania Recreational Trails Program	Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	greenways, trails, & parks, acquisition, planning, development, circuit rider	http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/brc/grants/general02.aspx
Pennsylvania Redevelopment Assistance Capital Improvements	Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development	see program guidelines	www.budget.state.pa.us/budget/lib/budget/racp/appmat/applicationhandbook.pdf
Single Application Grants	Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development	see program guidelines	https://www.esa.dced.state.pa.us/ESAW/
TE Home Town Streets & Safe Routes to Schools	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation	trails/easements/ bike/ped	www.dot.state.pa.us
Treevitalize	Pennsylvania Department of Conservation & Natural Resources	planting of trees	www.treevitalize.net
Urban & Community Forestry Grants	Pennsylvania Department of Conservation & Natural Resources	planting of trees	www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/pucfc/
Historic & Cultural Resource Preservation	Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission		http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/grants/3794/historic_preservation_grants/426654
Watersheds	Pennsylvania Water Resources Education Network	community based educational projects that protect and improve the community's watershed	http://wren.palwv.org/grants/grants_wren.html

Pennsylvania Foundation Grant Opportunities

Program	Purpose	Website
Alcoa Foundation	economic development & quality of life	www.alcoa.com/global/en/community/foundation/overview.asp/
Asland Oil Foundation		www.ashland.com/commitments/contributions.asp/
Bayer Foundation		www.bayer.com/en/bayer-foundations.aspx/
Bozzone Family Foundation	quality of life	311 Hillcrest Drive, New Kensington, PA 15068-2318
Bridge Builders Foundation		www.bridgebuildersfoundation.org/aboutus/index.htm/
Deluxe Corporation		www.deluxe.com/dlxab/deluxe-foundation.jsp/
Dominion Foundation	economic development & environment	www.dom.com/about/community/foundation/index.jsp/
Ganassi Foundation		100 RIDC PLZ, Pittsburgh, PA 15238
Giant Eagle Foundation		101 Kappa Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15238
H.J. Heinz Foundation		www.heinz.com/foundation.aspx/
Heinz Endowments	Environment	www.heinz.org/
Highmark Foundation		www.highmark.com/hmk2/community/hmfoundation/index.shtml/
Hillman Foundation	quality of life	www.hillmanfdn.org/
Hunt Foundation	focus on good of the region	www.rahuntfdn.org/
Juliet Lea Hillman Simonds Foundation		330 Grant Street, Suite 200, Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Katherine Mabis McKenna Foundation	environment	P.O. Box 186, Latrobe, PA 15650
Massey Charitable Trust		1370 Washington Pike, Suite 306, Bridgeville, PA 15017-2839
McCune Foundation	community development	www.mccune.org/

Pennsylvania Foundation Opportunities (Continued)

Program	Purpose	Website
Millstein Charitable Foundation		P.O. Box K, Youngwood, PA 15697
Milton G. Hulme Charitable Trust		1146 Old Freeport Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15238
Mine Safety Appliances Company Charitable Trust		www.msanorthamerica.com/communityrelations.html/
National City Bank Foundation		www.nationalcity.com/about-us/community/community-relations/pages/charitable-giving.asp
National Endowment for the Arts		www.arts.gov/grants/apply/OurTown/index.html
Pennsylvania Council on the Arts		www.pacouncilonthearts.org
Pennsylvania Snowmobile Association Mini-grant Program	motorized trails	www.pasnow.org/PSSA%20Trail%20Grant%20Package.prn.pdf
Pew Charitable Trusts	environment & community development	www.pewtrusts.org/
Pittsburgh Foundation		www.pittsburghfoundation.org/
PNC Bank Foundation		https://www.pnc.com/webapp/unsec/ProductsAndService.do?siteArea=/PNC/Home/About+PNC/Our+Organization/Community+Involvement/PNC+Foundation/PNC+Foundation+Contact+Information
PPG Industries Foundation		http://corporateportal.ppg.com/PPG/PPGIndustriesFoundation/
Richard King Mellon Foundation	environment	http://foundationcenter.org/grantmaker/rkmellon/
Rockwell International Corporation Trust Fund		www.rockwellautomation.com/about_us/neighbor/giving.html/
Snee-Reinhardt Charitable Foundation	education & environment	www.snee-reinhardt.org/
The Bank of New York Mellon		One Mellon Center, Room 1830, Pittsburgh, PA 15258
United States Steel Foundation		www.uss.com/corp/ussfoundation/
W. Dale Brougher Foundation	conservation, ecology, history, & arts	1200 Country Club Road, York, PA 17403

Pennsylvania Foundation Grant Opportunities (Continued)

Program	Purpose	Website
Washington Federal Charitable Trust		www.washfed/com/charity.htm/
Westinghouse Foundation	quality of life	www.westinghouse.com/charitablegiving/giving.htm/
Emporium Foundation, Inc.	Cameron, Elk Counties	2 East 4th Street, Emporium, PA 15834-1443
Walker Foundation Trust	Clearfield County	P.O. Box 171, Clearfield, PA 16830-0171
Charles I. Blake Family Foundation	Clearfield, Jefferson Counties	P.O. Box 1046, DuBois, PA 15801-1046
Dickey Foundation	Clearfield, Jefferson Counties	P.O. Box 1084, DuBois, PA 15801-1084
Gray Family Foundation	Clearfield, Jefferson Counties	P.O. Box 1046, DuBois, PA 15801-1046
The Ideal Foundation	Clearfield, Jefferson Counties	735 Maple Avenue, DuBois, PA 15801-2385
Esther M. Martin Memorial Fund	Clearfield, Jefferson Counties	P.O. Box 247, DuBois, PA 15801-0247
J. & R. Doverspike Charitable Foundation	Clearfield, Jefferson Counties	P.O. Box 220, Indiana, PA 15701-0220
Little Leo Cloub of Punxutawney	Clearfield, Jefferson Counties	P.O. Box 472, Punxutawney, PA 16767-0472
Calvin Z. Bean Community Service Fund	Clearfield, Jefferson Counties	P.O. Box 213, Reynoldsville, PA 15851-0213
Revington Authur Foundation, Inc.	Clearfield County	809 Cornwall Road, State College, PA 16803-1431
The Hamer Foundation	Clearfield County	2470 Fox Hill Road, State College, PA 16803-1729
The Huck Charitable Foundation	Clearfield County	233 Lion's Hill Road, State College, PA 16803-3477
Charles H. & Annetta R. Masland Foundation	Clearfield County	497 Orlando Avenue, State College, PA 16803-3477
The James B. & Eileen Ryan Family Foundation	Elk County	357 Brusselles Street, St. Marys, PA 15857-1505
John Schwab Foundation	Elk County	P.O. Box 57, Selinsgrove, PA 16735-1326

Pennsylvania Foundation Grant Opportunities (Continued)

Program	Purpose	Website
Kane Community Development Foundation, Inc.	Elk, McKean Counties	38 Fraley Street, Kane, PA 16735-1326
The Stepping Stone Foundation	Elk County	5902 Ridgway-Johnsburg Road, Johnsonburg, PA 15845-2624
Elk County Community Foundation	Elk County	111 Erie Avenue, P.O. Box 934, St. Marys, PA 15857-1410
Dennis & Rose Heindl Family Foundation	Elk, Jefferson Counties	P.O. Box 146, Ridgway, PA 15853-1209
St. Marys Catholic Foundation	Elk County	251 State Street, St. Marys, PA 15857-1658
Muriel Dauer Stackpole Foundation	Elk County	P.O. Box 1992, St. Marys, PA 15857-1992
Stackpole Hall Foundation	Elk County	44 St. Marys Street, St. Marys, PA 15857-1667
Richard L. & Janet M. Wolfe Family Foundation	Elk County	243 Taft Road, St. Marys, PA 15857-3471
Glenn & Ruth Mengle Foundation	Jefferson County	P.O. Box 1046, DuBois, PA 15801-1046
N. Robert Moore Charitable Trust	Jefferson County	P.O. Box 247, DuBois, PA 15801-0247
Thomas L. Barletta Charitable Foundation	Jefferson County	620 Liberty Avenue, P2-PTPP-10-2, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-2705
Philo & Sarah Blaisdell Foundation	McKean County	410 Seneca Building, Bradford, PA 16701
Glendorn Foundation	McKean County	78 Main Street, Bradford, PA 16701
Mukaiyama-Rice Foundation	McKean County	P.O. Box 547, Bradford, PA 16701-0547
Pembroke Foundation	McKean County	P.O. Box 264, Bradford, PA 16701-0264
The Walrus Foundation, Inc.	McKean County	P.O. Box 363, Bradford, PA 16701-0363
Hannah L. Hamlin Memorial Fund	McKean County	333 West Main Street, Smethport, PA 16749
Arthur T. Cantwell Chartiable Trust	Potter County	10 North Main Street, Coudersport, PA 16915

Pennsylvania Foundation Grant Opportunities (Continued)

Program	Purpose	Website
Andrew Kaul Foundation, Inc.	Potter County	10 North Main Street, Coudersport, PA 16915
Potter County Historical Society	Potter County	308 North Main Street, Coudersport, PA 16915
Marian J. Wettrick Chartiable Foundation	Potter County	10 North Main Street, Coudersport, PA 16915
Gale Community Foundation	Potter County	09-92 Main Street, Wellsboro, PA 16901

Federal Public Agency Grant Opportunities

Program	Agency	Purpose	Website
Brownfields Redevelopment Intiative	General Services Administration	includes trails	http://bri/gda/gov/brownfields/home
Community Development Block Grant	U.S. Department of Housing	can include greenways	www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/index.cfm
Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality Program	Federal Highway & Transportation Administration	includes trails	www.fwha.dot.gov/environment/cmaqpgs/index.htm
Conservation Reserve Program	U.S. Department of Agriculture	resource conservation	www.fsa.usda.gov/dafp/cepd/crp.htm
Economic Development Grants for Public Works	Economic Development Administration	trail development	www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog/asp?progid=167
Environmental Education Grants Program	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Education Projects	www.epa.gov/enviroed/grants.html
Healthy People 2020 Community Grants Program	Federal Department of Human Services	Healthy lifestyles and activities	www.healthypeople.gov/2020/implementing/funding.aspx
Land & Water Conservation Fund Grants	National Park Service	trails and greenways	www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/
National Scenic Byway Program	Federal Highway Adminstration	bicycle and pedestrian facilities	www.byways.org/grants/index.html
North America Wetland Conservation Grants	U.S. Department of the Interior	wetland conservation	www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/grants/nawca/index.shtm
Recreational Trails Program	Federal Highway Adminstration	trails	www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/rectrails/index.htm
Rivers, Trails, & Conservation Assistance Program	National Park Service	conservation of resources	www.ncrc.nps.gov/programs/rtca/ContactUs/cu_apply.html
Safe Schools / Healthy Students Initiative	Office of Juvenile Justice, Department of Education	promote heathly childhood development	www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/grants/safeschool/content.html
Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Act	Federal Highway Administration	bicycle & pedestrian improvements	www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/index.htm
Save America's Treasures Historic Preservation Fund	National Park Service & Arts	preservation / conservation	www.saveamericastreasures.org/funding.htm
Sustainable Development Challenge Grants	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	sustainable community projects	www.epa.gov/ecocommunity/sdcg/
Targeted Watersheds Program	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	sustainable community projects	www.epa.gov/ecocommunity/owow/watershed/initiative/regions.html
Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery Discretionary Grant Programs	U.S. Department of Transportation	Bike/Ped, Trails	www.dot.gov/tiger/

Federal Public Agency Grant Opportunities (Continued)

Program	Agency	Purpose	Website
Transportation & Community & System Pilot Program	Federal Highway Administration	planning & implementation of trails	www.fwha.dot.gov/tcsp/
Transportation Enhancements	Federal Highway Administration	trails & bike / ped facilities	www.enhancements.org/
Urban Park and Recovery Program	National Park Service	parks	www.ncrc.nps.gov/uparr/
Value Added Producers Grants	USDA Rural Development	market value added ag products	www.rurdev.usda.gov/GA/vadg.htm
Water Quality Research Grants	U.S. Department of Agriculture	water quality impairment	www.epa.gov/smarthgrowth/topics/water_quality_funding.htm
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Grants	Natural Resource Conservation Service	watershed improvements	www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/watershed/index
Wetlands Reserve Program	Natural Resource Conservation Service	restore & protect wetlands	www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/WRP/
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	Natural Resource Conservation Service	develop & improve wildlife habitat	www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/whip/

National Foundation Grant and Funding Opportunities

Program	Purpose	Website
Acres for America	property acqusition, fish & wildlife conservation	www.nfwf.org/programs.cfm
American Conservation Association	conservation, river protection & wildlife	1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20005
American Express Philanthropic Program	historic & natural assets	http://home3.americanexpress.com/corp/csr.asp/
AmeriCorp's National Civilian Community Conservation Corps	community improvements / trail building	www.americorps.org/about/programs/nccc.asp/
Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	conservation	www.mellon.org/
Art & Community Landscapes	community landscapes	www.nefa.org/grantprog/acl/acl_grant_app.html/
Bankamerica Foundation	conservation,, parks, fisheries, education	www.bankofamerica.com/foundation/
Bikes Belong Grant Program	bike improvements	www.bikesbelong.org/grants/
Caterpillar Foundation	history & environment	www.cat.com/cda/layout?m=39201&x=7
Chrysler Corporation Foundation	health & community affairs	www.thechrylserfoundation.com/
Coca-Cola Foundation	community development	www.thecoca-colacompany.com/citizenship/foundation_coke.html/
Compton Foundation	conservation	www.comptonfoundation.org/
Davis and Lucille Packard Foundation		www.packard.org/
Exxon Mobil Foundation	environment & education	http://hoe.exxonmobil.com/Corporate/community.aspx
Fish America Foundation	fish & water resources enhancement	www.asafishing.org/content/conservation/fishamerica/
Ford Motor Company Foundation	community development	www.ford.com/our-values/ford-fund-community-service/
Gannett Foundation		www.gannettfoundation.org/
General Mills Corporation	history & environment	www.generalmills.com.corporate.committment/foundation.aspx/
General Motors Foundation		www.gm.com/corporate/responsibility/community/
Harry C. Trexler Trust		33 South Seventh Street, Room 205, Allentown, PA 18101
Home Depot		http://corporate.homedepot.com/wps/portal/Grants

National Foundation Grant and Funding Opportunities (Continued)

Program	Purpose	Website
J.C. Penney		www.jcpenny.net/company/commrel/index.htm/
John D. and Catherine MacArthur Foundation		www.macfound.org/
John S. and James L. Knight Foundation		www.knightfoundation.org/
Kodak American Greenways Awards Program	greenways	www.grants.conservationfund.org/tcf/public/viewAwards.action/
Kresge Foundation	challenge grants	www.kresge.org/
L.L. Bean, Inc.		www.llbean.com/customerservice/aboutLLBean/charitable_giving.html/
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation		www.nfwf.org/
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation - Native Plant Conservation Initiative	Preference for "on-the-ground" projects that provide plant conservation benefit according to the priorities established by one or more of the funding federal agencies and to the Plant Conservation Alliance strategies for plant conservation.	http://www.nfwf.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Charter_Programs_List&TEMPLATE=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm&CONTENTID=15393
National Football League	To improve the quality, safety, and accessibility of local football fields	http://www.sportsphilanthropyproject.com/assets/library/647_2009nflrfp.pdf
New-Land Foundation	environment	114 Avenue of the Americas, 46th Floor, New York, New York, 10036
Norcross Wildlife Foundation	land & habitat conservation	www.norcrossws.org/
Oracle Corporate Giving Program	can include greenways	www.oracle.com/corporate/giving/community/index.html?giving.html
Pepsico Foundation		www.pepsico.com/PEP_citizenship/Contributions/GrantGuidelines/index.cfm/
Polaris 'T.R.A.I.L.S.' Grant Program	motorized trails	www.pi54.com/ATV/PDFs/TRAILSGrantAppForm.pdf
Private Foundation	National	www.tourismcaresfortomorrow.org/
Proctor Gamble Foundation		www.pg.com/company/our_committment/community/jhtml/
Recreational Equipment Company		www.rei.com/reigives/

National Foundation Grant and Funding Opportunities (Continued)

Program	Purpose	Website
Sony Corporation of America Foundation		www.sony.com/SCA/philanthropy/guidelines.shtml/
Surdna Foundation		www.surdna.org/
Texaco Foundation	environment	www.chveron.com/globalissues/economiccommunitydevelopment/
The Global Relief Heritage Forest Program	tree seedlings on public lands	www.americanforests.org/global_reflief/grants/
The Nathan Cummings Foundation	conservation	www.nathancummings.org/
Turner Foundation	watershed protection	www.turnerfoundation.org/
W.K. Kellogg Foundation	community development	www.wkkf.org/
Wallace Reader's Digest Funds	education	www.wallacefoundation.org/
Walmart Foundation		www.walmartstores.com/community/
William Penn Foundation	environment	www.wpennfdn.org/