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## APPENDIX N. PUBLIC COMMENTS

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The following comments are a summary of the discussions held during the Draft Public Meetings as well as the written public comments received after the draft plan.

### Riparian Corridors

- **There are existing mandates that local governments do not enforce. May take a lawsuit to have them take action.**

The following recommendation was added.

- Encourage enforcement of existing local mandates and laws already in place to protect riparian corridors, using lawsuits if necessary.

- **Inventory existing protections**

The following recommendation was added.

- Compile an inventory of available resources that protect riparian corridors and distribute that information to individual landowners and organizations working to conserve riparian corridors.

### Yough Headwaters

- **Sedimentation issue (probably timber related)**

The following recommendation was added.

- Conduct a study to identify sources of sedimentation entering area streams and develop a plan to minimize impacts of sedimentation.

- **Partner Garrett County Soil Conservation Board**

Garrett County Soil Conservation Board was added to the list of conservation organizations that could potentially be partners to implement some of the management recommendations.

### Deep Creek Area

- **Bacterial sampling Swallow Falls with increasing visitation, increase in bacterial contaminants**

The following recommendations have been added for Youghiogheny Headwaters and Deep Creek Management Units.

- Establish a monitoring program for bacteria at swimming locations in the Youghiogheny Headwaters region during the swim season similar to Mountain Watershed Association's program.
- Establish a monitoring program for bacteria at swimming locations in Deep Creek Watershed during the swim season similar to Mountain Watershed Association's program.

### **Invasive species**

- **Add a section about Japanese Knotweed to the Invasive Species sections of Deep Creek, Upper Yough, and Youghiogheny Headwaters.**

The following section was added to the invasive species section of each chapter in the report as Japanese knotweed is a huge threat in all the subwatersheds.

- **Japanese knotweed** was introduced from East Asia in the late 1800s as an ornamental plant to help stabilize streambanks. It spreads profusely dominating over native plants in wetlands, stream corridors, forest edges, drainage ditches. It can grow up to 11 feet and due to its extensive network of underground rhizomes, it is very difficult to eradicate and control.

Japanese knotweed has multiple impacts to land and streams. The dense thickets of knotweed displace native species due to its deep root system, making it difficult for other species to grow. The root systems compact the soil, limiting absorption of water and nutrients, resulting in a decrease of food and habitat available for birds and other wildlife. These deep roots can cause streambanks to erode increasing opportunities to flood. The plants release toxic chemicals to wildlife that eat them as well as to area streams. These chemicals then degrade the water quality and harm aquatic life such as fish and macroinvertebrates.

### **Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

- **Assessment of effectiveness of agricultural best management practices in Deep Creek, Yough Headwaters, Upper Yough**

The following recommendation was added.

- Conduct an assessment on the effectiveness of agricultural best management practices in the Youghiogheny Headwaters, Deep Creek, and Upper Youghiogheny River Management Units.

**Botanical surveys of Deep Creek and Upper Yough**

The following recommendations were added.

- Conduct botanical surveys in the Upper Youghiogheny and Deep Creek watersheds to identify presence of invasive species and develop a remediation plan.
- Conduct botanical surveys in the Upper Youghiogheny and Deep Creek Watersheds to identify and document species of greatest conservation need and develop a plan to conserve these species and their habitats.

**Impact of invasive plants to small streams (water quality, brook trout)**

Recommendation added

**Evaluation of impact of mine run-off, analysis of streams**

The following recommendation was added.

- Conduct assessments of area streams receiving discharges of abandoned mine drainage to evaluate the impact of the pollution and how the streams are tolerating it. Develop a restoration plan for impacted streams.

**Mine restoration with native plants**

The following recommendation was added.

- Utilize native plants in mine drainage remediation efforts.

**Confluence Public Meeting****Public Water- clean without sulfur and sediment in water in Confluence**

The following recommendation was added.

- Work with the community in Confluence, Pennsylvania to improve the public water supply especially reducing the sulfur and sedimentation issues.

**White's Creek- AMD seep**

The following recommendation was added.

- Conduct an assessment of the abandoned mine drainage seep on White's Creek and develop a restoration plan.

Excessive assessment of Dunbar Creek

The following recommendation was added.

- Conduct a watershed assessment of Dunbar Creek.

WISP- withdrawals water from Deep Creek (seasonal time of extraction can have an impact)

The following recommendation was added.

- Conduct a study to determine what impacts might the Deep Creek watershed be experiencing due to the seasonal water withdrawals from WISP resort.

Maryland Healthy Beaches

The following recommendations were added.

- Establish bacteria monitoring program for swimming holes in the entire Casselman River, expanding on Mountain Watershed Association's program.
- Coordinate Maryland Healthy Beaches monitoring program with Mountain Watershed's Swimmable Waters Program.

How does the Yough dam impact the amount of sediment?

The following recommendation was added.

- Conduct a study to determine the Yough Dam's impact of sediment in the Youghiogheny River.

Monitoring Fracking and Drilling

The following recommendations were added.

- Identify or establish an entity as oversight for fracking and drilling operations in the watershed.
- Establish a protocol for monitoring and reporting pollution events caused by drilling and fracking in the watershed.

Pedestrian Bridge (small) old Auto Bridge- from trail to town- across Casselman Bridge

The following recommendation was added.

- Rehabilitate the small pedestrian bridge (old Auto Bridge) across the Casselman River that connects Confluence to the Great Allegheny Passage.

### Wild & Scenic

The following recommendation was added.

- Explore the options of obtaining a designation in Pennsylvania to protect the Youghiogheny River like the Wild & Scenic designation in Maryland.

### New Zealand Mud Snails / Cranberry Glade Lake / (also add to animal invasives)

A section about New Zealand Mud Snails has been added to the invasive species section in the Laurel Hill Creek section of the report.

### **Deep Creek Public Meeting**

Lower Whites Creek Mine drainage 3 miles upstream of the mouth of Casselman. Old Thomas Mine. Also new sewage flowing into Whites Creek. Casselman river raw sewage intake

The following recommendations were added.

- Conduct an assessment of abandoned mine drainage in the White's Creek subwatershed and develop a restoration plan.
- Conduct an assessment of sewage entering Whites Creek and develop a restoration plan to address issues found.
- Conduct an assessment of sewage entering the Casselman River and develop a restoration plan to address issues found.

### **Ohiopyle Public Meeting**

### Fracking

The following recommendations were added.

- Identify or establish an entity as oversight for fracking and drilling operations in the watershed.
- Establish a protocol for monitoring and reporting pollution events caused by drilling and fracking in the watershed.

Westmoreland Water Authority- impacts Dunbar Creek when pipes crack.

The following recommendation was added.

- Work with Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County to minimize impacts to streams, such as Dunbar Creek by and quickly repairing damaged pipes and when applicable replace aging infrastructure.

#### Laurel Run (Potato Ridge)- Wild Trout Streams

The following recommendation was added.

- Redesign the Potato Ridge Abandoned Mine Drainage Treatment System in order to protect Wild Trout Streams.

#### Tire piles at Ohiopyle State Park

The following recommendation was added.

- Conduct a cleanup of the tire piles at Ohiopyle State Park.

#### **Emails**

##### ALEXIS BOYTIM - Carnegie Museum of Natural History

#### ***Climate and Climate Change***

***“Contrary to general belief”*** - I might delete this clause, just to not make anyone feel "othered." It might not be their fault that they don't know the difference between climate and weather (re: education system). I might replace it with, "It is important to distinguish between climate and weather." or "It is important to know/recognize that climate is not the same as weather." This distinction between weather and climate is an important one that is confusing for a lot of people. The Laurel Highlands Conservation Starter Guide includes some climate change basics at the beginning.

Change made to each subwatershed

***“Climate change is the study of changes in the averages and patterns of weather”*** - add over time.

Change made to each subwatershed

***“The Earth’s climate... at an unnatural rate”*** - I see how you are trying to distinguish between human-caused climate change and the natural climate cycles of the planet. The wording is just a bit confusing to me and maybe it could be simplified or incorporated into the paragraph when you talk about human activities. The two important distinctions in these introductory paragraphs are

climate vs weather and natural climate cycles vs human-caused climate change. Could be a good strategy to explicitly say, “There are two important distinctions about climate change to first address.”

*“The current range of uncertainty lies between 350 ppm and 450 ppm, a threshold we are rapidly approaching” “There are many ways in which climate change will impact, and is already impacting the Youghiogheny River watershed”*- This paragraph communicates the urgency of the issue well! From CRSP and social science research, though, we know that left alone this can feel overwhelming and cause people to shut down. So, pairing the urgency with explicitly talking about the solutions and actions in this plan, how we can do something about it, will be important.

*“The temperature of water in our streams is an important factor in maintaining a healthy aquatic ecosystem. However, increased temperatures can lead to warmer streams. This doesn’t sit well with our cold-water fish species like brook trout. Projections show Pennsylvania could be unsuitable for cold water fish species by the year 2100 if we don’t curb our greenhouse gas emissions.”* - This is a great example of keeping the climate change content locally relevant to this Plan. You could consider ending the paragraph with something about how the actions in the Plan are helping in some way. So that there is a hopeful, “ we can do this “ piece to the story represented too.

I would suggest rounding out this section on climate changes with something that relates how the actions outlined in this conservation Plan will help make the watershed more resilient to, better able to adapt to, and/or mitigate climate change impacts. And to explicitly say how it is important to address human-caused climate change in conservation planning at the watershed level.

The following section was added to the Climate Change Section:

Recommendations set forth in this River Conservation Plan are steps forward in addressing climate change impacts to our regional ecosystems. Our conservation efforts work to mitigate impacts of severe weather events by repairing riparian buffers, reducing loss of tree cover, and protecting land from habitat degradation. Your efforts are important, too! Becoming an informed citizen and urging others to participate in water and habitat conservation will help mitigate climate change impacts locally.

SCOTT CARTER - Addison Area Water Authority and Addison Borough Council.

**At the September meetings in Addison the board members discussed the plan and we came up with a few goals that we have in mind for the future and will most likely be applying for grants to help us with these goals.**

**The goals for the Addison Area Water Authority include:**

- A) water line replacement**
- B) water meters replaced**
- C) replace our reservoir with a stand pipe reservoir**
- D) replace main line valves**
- E) replace curb stops**

The following recommendations were added.

- Conduct infrastructural improvements, including the replacement of water lines, water meters, main line valves, and curb stops within the Addison Area Water Authorities jurisdiction.
- Replace the existing Addison Area Water Authority reservoir with a standpipe reservoir.

**Goals that the Addison Borough Council would like to achieve regarding water in the Youghiogheny Watershed:**

**Surface water drainage needs attention. Either maintenance ( pipes under the road flushed) or completely readdressed, however this is currently a fight with PennDOT.**

The following recommendation was added.

- Work with PennDOT to conduct an assessment of drainage of surface runoff in Addison Borough and develop strategies to remediate the problem sites and identify potential future problem areas

**CHELSEA WALKER - Westmoreland County Conservation District**

**I first want to give you and other staff members from MWA a pat on the back. The River Conservation Plan, Part 1 is very well done. I know there were countless hours of research and time to put this report together. Good job!**

**I reviewed Chapter 1, 7, 8, and 9 of the report. My comments are as follows:**

**Overall for the chapters that I reviewed, it is very well written. I know that this is a draft, but I hope you add a bunch more photos to highlight the different aspects of the plan. As always feel free to edit and use what you think is best.**

**Chapter 7:**

**Page 7-8 Westmoreland County Zoning:**

**FYI...**



In 2015, work began to create an Integrated Water Resources Plan (IWRP) for Westmoreland County to address all water resources within the county, study water issues, impacts, and solutions across the county's watersheds, and fulfill the requirements of the Pennsylvania Stormwater Management Act 167. The IWRP and Act 167 plan was approved by PA DEP on 2/4/2020, and by the Westmoreland County Commissioners on 6/4/2020.

LINK: <https://www.westmorelandstormwater.org/stormwater-resources/iwrp/>

The Pennsylvania Stormwater Management Act 167 of Oct. 4, 1978, (P.L. 864, No. 167) provides for the regulation of land and water use for flood control and stormwater management purposes, imposing duties and conferring powers on the PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), municipalities, and counties. The Act requires that each county prepare and adopt a watershed stormwater management plan for each watershed located in the county in consultation with the municipalities located within each watershed, and review and revise the plan(s) at least every five years. The plans must be submitted to DEP for approval and municipalities must enact ordinances or regulations consistent with the plans. The following municipalities adopted the ordinance on the following dates:

**Cook TWP-**

**Donegal Borough- 12/28/2020**

**Donegal Township- 12/14/2020**

**Mt. Pleasant Township- 12/21/2020**

Section added to section on page 7-8.

**Page 7-15 Transportation:**

Municipalities and other public road owning entities can apply for grant funding through the Fayette and Westmoreland Conservation Districts through the Dirt, Gravel and Low Volume Roads Grant Program. This program provides funding to improve sections of unpaved and low volume (less than 500 vehicles per day) paved/ tar and chip surface roads, making them more passable for drivers and less prone to erode and create sediment in nearby streams. LINK:

<https://westmorelandconservation.org/dirt-gravel-low-volume-roads/>

Section added on page 7-15.

**Table 7-10: CNP Mtn Plaza STP\* issue date?**

Section updated to display proper date of 2/13/2021.

Pending renewals for Rustic Ridge and Laurel Highlands Campland were both rechecked and status remains as pending.

**Page 7-41: under Runoff Paragraph 3 "They act as a safeguard by (hold) holding the soil on the bank via its root system."**

Hold was changed to holding.

**Page 7-46 Bacteria Sampling: "What exactly is being tested for through swimmable waters?" add a question mark. I also noticed that the NPDES monitoring is mentioned twice.**

The question "What exactly is being tested?" has been removed and replaced with what actually is being tested. The duplication of NPDES permit monitoring has been deleted.

**Page 7-51: Garlic Mustard "When the eggs are laid on garlic mustard, they fail to develop"**

Statement has been edited to be grammatically correct.

**Page 7-70: Environmental Education: Penn State Extension also offers a Master Naturalist Program. Westmoreland and Fayette County Conservation District offers a wide range of environmental education programs and events.**

Additional environmental education opportunities including the conservation districts, Penn State extension and state parks were added.

#### **Chapter 9: Management Recommendations**

**Add Fayette and Westmoreland County Conservation District to the acronyms sheet.**

Page 9-3 Transportation: Mention DGLVR program and County Conservation District with support from the Center for Dirt and Gravel Roads.

Page 9-9 Streambank Stabilization add Conservation Districts under list of partners. Please let me know if you need me to provide any additional information.

#### **HEATHER FOWLER - Fayette County Conservation District**

**Like Chelsea, I commend you all for all of the effort that you've put into creating this plan. Quite a tall order and unwieldy besides! You've done a great job so far and I know you'll continue to refine and improve it as the comments come in, etc. making it even better. Well done by all accounts.**

**I've noticed some of the same things as Chelsea did and that leads me to a question. Is the management recommendation list meant to be a little on the broad/general side and if it is, can you tell me why? As I was reading it, I felt like there could be a lot more detailed information in there on existing programming, etc. that could be called out to try and tackle the recommendations. It led me to wonder if this was done by design, the sort of general nature of it, until everything is prioritized and then MWA will drill down on additional details?**

**For instance, Chelsea mentioned the Dirt & Gravel Road/Low Volume Paved Road program that each of our offices run. That is a local, direct, well-funded program that each municipality could be looking into for funding, if they aren't already, and it is called out in the recommendations in a**

broader sense mentioning the Center for Dirt & Gravel Road and State Highway and Municipalities but it doesn't include info. on Conservation Districts actually executing the program or contact info. if someone wanted to explore the idea. Will the top ranked priorities get some type of more specific/local options for project development that would include more detailed information?

Conservation Districts are also getting/have the ACAP money for ag related projects and our office has those little programs like our own small grant program for farmers and the O,M,&E money for AMD projects MWA has used in the past. Also, the County has a stormwater/recycling coordinator who could be contacted about expanding recycling in the future as well as ed/outreach programming and hard to recycle events.

On the invasive species front, how did you determine which species to list? I know there are zillions you could have chosen to call out, I'm wondering why the specific ones were called out?

The invasive species highlighted in the report came from the Wildlife Action plans in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The list is definitely not an exhaustive list. Japanese knotweed was added to the list as it is prevalent throughout the watershed.

Please see below for the Southern Laurel Highlands Plant & Pest Management Partnership (SLHPPMP) project priorities for member properties in the Yough, I have them broken out by property.

As you can see, our priorities differ slightly from what was included in the narrative of the plan. Our partnership works collaboratively and actively to address the issues below. Please feel free to list our projects in your project portion of the YRCP Update and add on any MWA invasive priorities (if you have any yet) under our group as well now that you've joined us.

Our work focuses a lot on habitat restoration and creating resiliency within our forests.

Please let me know if you'd like any additional information regarding our regional priorities or have questions, etc.

Ohiopyle State Park:

Control of invasive species for 30 feet on each side of the river corridor as well as in the scour zones.

Primary species of concern in those areas are:

- Japanese Knotweed
- Oriental Bittersweet
- Japanese Stiltgrass
- Purple Loosestrife - the species is currently has low population numbers so may be possible to eradicate from park

- **Hemlock Woolly Adelgid**

**Forbes Forest:**

**Tree-of-heaven, throughout the Forbes but specifically in the Lick Hollow area**

- **Promote native regeneration that many wildlife species depend on.**
- **Japanese stilt grass, throughout the Forbes. Focused in areas with recent logging operations.**
  - **Control to promote native grasses and wildflowers that native pollinators depend on.**
- **Japanese barberry and Multiflora rose, throughout the Forbes.**
  - **Control to allow growing space and sunlight for tree regeneration.**
- **Any new invasive species that appear in the area that likely could be controlled and prevented from spreading, such as mile-a-minute.**
  - **Mile-a-minute was identified and treated on the Wharton Furnace area. Will monitor if more appears.**
- **Spongy Moth, currently low populations on the Forbes in Fayette Co.**
  - **Control to protect oaks/acorn crops which are preferred food source for many wildlife.**
- **Emerald Ash Borer, Brethren Summit Road**
  - **Protect remaining ash trees in the area**

**Western PA Conservancy - Bear Run Nature Reserve & Fallingwater:**

- **Japanese Stiltgrass**
- **Autumn Olive**
- **Japanese Barberry**
- **Multiflora Rose**
- **Tree of Heaven**
- **Hemlock Woolly Adelgid**

**Area 1: Wildflower Planting Area & Trailhead**

In 2019, a 1-acre plot of native wildflowers was planted in an effort to enhance habitat conditions for pollinators. Unfortunately, much of that plot has become infested with Japanese stiltgrass, which may outcompete the wildflowers and other native species for resources. In 2023, approximately 0.5 acre of the plot was treated with herbicide to control stiltgrass. The results were promising, but a follow-up treatment across the entire plot and a buffer area is necessary to help manage the infestation. We propose treating an area of approximately 2 acres.

Not far from the wildflower planting area is the main trailhead for the preserve. An infestation of stiltgrass that began at the trailhead has spread further into the preserve. To help reduce this continued spread, we propose treating stiltgrass along approximately 1.5 miles of trail, including an appropriate buffer (approximately 20 feet to each side; approx. 7 acres).

#### **Area 2: Fallingwater Landscape**

Within the Fallingwater campus, an infestation of stiltgrass continues to spread along the access roads, around the parking areas, and close to the riparian zone of Bear Run. We propose treating approximately 2 acres within these areas.

#### **Area 3: Highmeadow Fields & Tissue Lane**

Bear Run Nature Reserve contains many former agricultural fields that are actively managed as meadow or are being restored to native forest. A management challenge within these areas is an infestation of invasive shrubs, particularly autumn olive. We propose treating scattered autumn olive and other invasive shrubs across approximately 5 acres in an area called Highmeadow.

In addition, scattered autumn olive and other invasive shrubs exist along an access road/trail called Tissue Lane. We propose treating approximately 0.4 mile of this road, including a buffer (approx. 2 acres).

#### **Area 4: Conifer Stands**

In the late 1950s, approximately 99 acres of former cattle pasture were planted in monotypic stands of pine and spruce. To facilitate the gradual restoration of native deciduous forest to this area, in 2018, we created a series of 0.1-acre openings. Over time, we will monitor the response of plants and birds, and control non-native invasive plants as possible. We currently propose treating a dense infestation of Japanese barberry covering approximately 1.5 acres.

#### **National Park Service - Fort Necessity National Battlefield:**

- Japanese Barberry
- Multiflora Rose
- Privet
- Shrub Honeysuckle
- Winged Euyonomous
- Tree of Heaven

Highest priority is controlling woody invasive shrubs in the Great Meadow followed by herbaceous and vine species. Also, of priority is removing relatively small infestations of Princess Tree in the Picnic Loop and Woodcock Fields to hopefully eradicate/prevent from establishing widely in the park.

PA Game Comm. would like to add project priorities for Japanese Knotweed and Tree of Heaven on SGL #296 and Tree of Heaven for SGL #51.

**Chestnut Ridge Trout Unlimited:**

CRTU has a focus on treating Hemlock Woolly Adelgid within the watershed with our partnership for the preservation of our cold-water fisheries/habitat.

These recommendations have all been added.

**BEN MOYER - Chestnut Ridge Trout Unlimited**

**Page 5-32 (Laurel Hill Creek)** In listing invasive animals, consider listing the New Zealand Mudsnail, suspected to be present in Cranberry Glade Lake. Please consider text below.

“New Zealand Mud Snail (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*) is currently suspected to be present in Cranberry Glade Lake, Somerset County, a tributary to Youghiogheny River via Cranberry Glade Run and Laurel Hill Creek. New Zealand Mud Snail is extremely prolific, and consumes organic matter in the benthic environment of lakes and streams, disrupting the native food chain. Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission is working to confirm reports of this invasive snail in Cranberry Glade Lake.”

Added to invasive animal listing

**Page 6-22** Within the discussion about Dunbar Creek, the plan should recognize AMD treatment efforts by Chestnut Ridge TU and Western PA Conservancy. Suggest adding text below:

“In 2003, Chestnut Ridge Chapter, Trout Unlimited constructed an acid mine drainage treatment system on the Glade Run headwaters. The chapter has also continued an alkaline sand treatment project at various locations in the Glade Run watershed since 1998. Recently, the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy completed construction of two additional treatment systems on Glade Run, and plans another. The combined effects of these projects show that the negative impacts of acid mine drainage can be reversed.”

Section added.

**Page 6-23** In the discussion about Deer Lake, consider adding text below:

**“Though Deer Lake captures sediment that would otherwise flow into Meadow Run, the impoundment presents the potential for increasing summer temperatures in Meadow Run downstream. The relatively shallow reservoir heats during summer, and unless discharges from the impoundment are managed properly, through adequate discharge via cooler “bottom release,” trout populations in Meadow Run could be jeopardized by higher temperatures.”**

Section added

**Page 6-53 Under “Historic Sites,” Consider listing Fort Necessity National Battlefield**

Site added.

### **Management Recommendations**

- **Page 9-7 Under Riparian Corridor Preservation**

**Please consider adding:**

**“Conduct inventory of priority Eastern hemlock stands and direct appropriate chemical and/or biological treatment of invasive hemlock woolly adelgid to hemlock stands providing cooling shade to coldwater streams.”**

Recommendation added.

- **Page 9-8 Under Abandoned Mine Drainage**

**Please consider:**

**“Conduct assessment of upper Glade Run watershed, tributary to Dunbar Creek, to identify remaining untreated acid discharges from abandoned mines.”**

**Potential partners are: Chestnut Ridge Chapter, Trout Unlimited; Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, Mountain Watershed Association**

Recommendation added to Middle Youghiogheny Management Unit under Water Resources.

### **MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY**

**Mentions of MAWC in Yough River Conservation Plan**

**Chapter 3: Upper Yough, 3-25 / Chemical Water Monitoring**

- **Sampled mouth of Yough Lake 2010-2012, 2020-2022**

- **Upper Yough: Sampled dam through 2023**

#### **Chapter 4: Casselman River, 4-23 / Chemical Water Monitoring**

- **Sampled mainstem of Casselman River 2010-2012, 2020-2022**
- **Casselman River: Sampled river through 2023**

Data updated to include 2023

#### **Chapter 5: Laurel Hill Creek, 5-24 / Chemical Water Monitoring**

- **Sampled Laurel Hill Creek, Drake Run through 2023 and Ramcat Run Huston historically**
- **Sampled 2 sites on Laurel Hill Creek 2020-2023**

Section corrected.

#### **Chapter 6: Middle Yough, 6-25 / Chemical Water Monitoring**

- **Sampled 29 sites historically, 3 current as of 2023 – Ramcat, Morgan Run, Crooked Run**
- **Middle Yough: Ramcat, Meadow Run and Morgan Run 2010-2012, 2020-2023**

Section has been updated to reflect the changes above.

#### **Chapter 7: Indian Creek, 7-62 / Indian Creek Valley Trail**

- **Reviews lease w/ MWA for trail extension**
- **There is no mention of sampling under Chemical Water Monitoring (7-44) for Indian Creek Watershed**
- **Indian Creek: Sampled Crooked Run, Mill Run Reservoir, Poplar Run 2010-2012, 2020-2023 and Indian Creek 2020-2023**

Data was added.

- **Add that MAWC has source water protection plans for large part of the watersheds outlined in this portion of the YRCP**

The Indian Creek Source Water Protection Plan is discussed starting on page 7-41.

- **Morgan Run sample (SGL51) should fall under Indian Creek watershed**

Morgan Run is actually in the Middle Youghiogheny Management Unit as it enters the Youghiogheny River on the opposite river bank from Indian Creek.