

Draft Individual Section 4(f) Evaluation

State College Area Connector Project



Pennsylvania
Department of Transportation



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

February 2026

DRAFT INDIVIDUAL SECTION 4(f) EVALUATION

STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR PROJECT

**POTTER AND HARRIS TOWNSHIPS, CENTRE COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA**

**PREPARED FOR:
PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ENGINEERING DISTRICT 2-0**

AND

**FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION**

**PREPARED BY:
SKELLY AND LOY**

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AS A SUBCONSULTANT TO:



FEBRUARY 3, 2026

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I. INTRODUCTION/DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) Engineering District 2-0, working in consultation with the Pennsylvania Division of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), proposes to address the identified congestion, safety, and system continuity issues of US 322 in Potter and Harris Townships, Centre County, Pennsylvania. This project, which has been titled as the State College Area Connector, seeks to implement safety and capacity improvements along the eight-mile section of US 322 between Potters Mills and Boalsburg, which is the last remaining two-lane section of US 322 between Harrisburg and State College. The project area for the State College Area Connector encompasses approximately 3,963 acres in southern Centre County and is roughly centered on the existing US 322 roadway, which provides local access through the project area and to regional destinations and beyond. US 322, Mount Nittany Expressway at the western end of the project area provides direct access to Interstate 99 (I-99) which, in turn, provides access to nearby I-80. US 322 at Potters Mills provides access south to the Harrisburg area and connects to I-81 and I-83.

Prior to the current preliminary engineering phase of the State College Area Connector Project, a Planning and Environmental Linkages (PEL) Study was completed to identify the transportation needs within southern Centre County in a 70-square-mile initial study area. The PEL Study evaluated a range of alternatives to determine how they addressed the Study's purpose and need, balanced impacts on the natural and built environment, addressed traffic concerns within the overall study area, met engineering considerations such as constructability and cost, and considered area planning goals. The PEL Study screened nine corridors to determine the best options to advance for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) evaluation and preliminary engineering. Based on the impact analysis, three corridors were identified (US 322-1S, US 322-1OEX and US 322-5) to be advanced as reasonable alternatives, and a specific project area was developed to initiate detailed field investigations and conduct preliminary engineering investigations to address the transportation purpose and needs as part of the NEPA process.

The final PEL Report was published in June 2023, and FHWA acknowledged in a letter, dated September 14, 2023, that the PEL Study was consistent with 23 USC § 168 and 23 CFR §

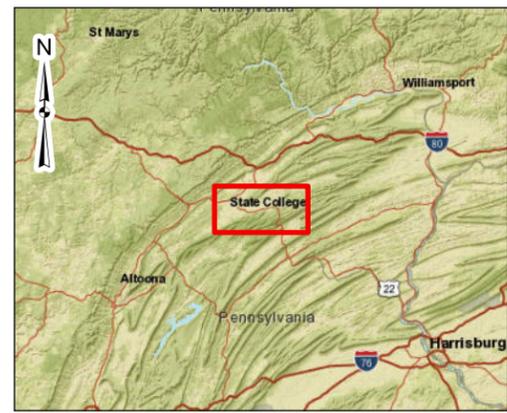
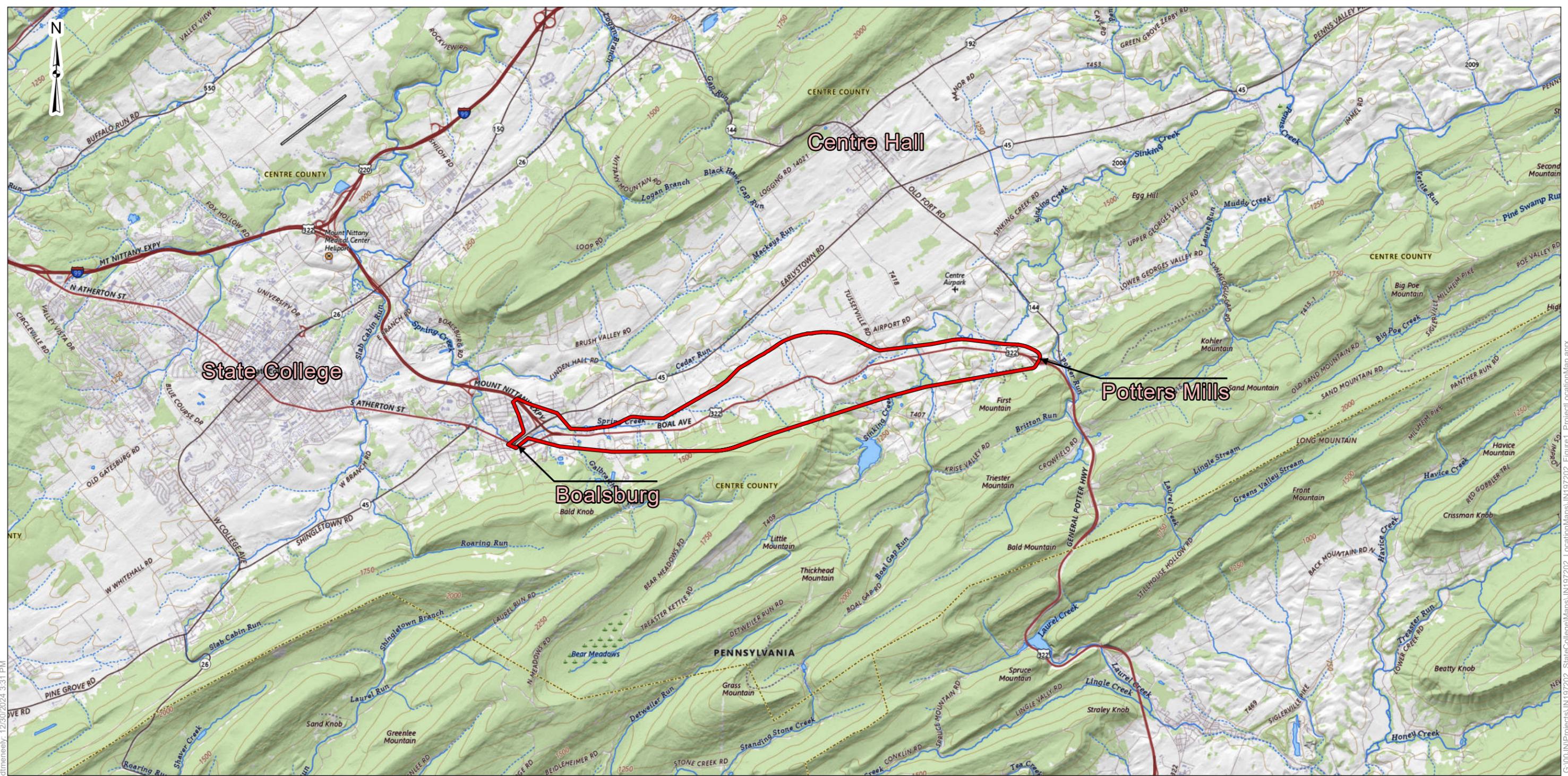
450.212. As a result, the PEL findings provided a starting point for the NEPA studies and preliminary engineering efforts. Additionally, FHWA concurred that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was the appropriate NEPA class of action for the State College Area Connector Project. Following the PEL Study, the project area was reduced from 70 square miles to approximately 6 square miles to encompass the three alternatives proposed to move forward into preliminary engineering (see Figure 1).

Based on the preliminary engineering investigations, fifteen (15) Section 4(f) resources have been identified within the State College Area Connector project area. These Section 4(f) resources include two (2) National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)–eligible historic districts, twelve (12) individually NRHP-eligible historic properties, and one (1) public park/recreation area (see Figure 2). No wildlife/waterfowl refuges, wild and scenic rivers, or state game lands have been identified within the project area.

In regard to the NRHP-eligible historic districts, it is important to note that ten (10) out of twelve (12) of the individually NRHP-eligible historic properties have also been identified as contributing resources to one or both of the historic districts. This is in addition to fifty-five (55) contributing resources in the Rural Historic District and fourteen (14) contributing resources in the Tusseyville Historic District. Implementation of the State College Area Connector Project will result in unavoidable impacts to many of these properties. Therefore, the proposed project is subject to Section 4(f) applicability.

Pursuant to Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act of 1966, 49 U.S.C. §303 as amended and 23 U.S.C. 138, the Secretary of Transportation may approve a transportation program or project requiring the use of publicly owned land of a public park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, state, or local significance, or land of a historic site of national, state, or local significance (as determined by the federal, state, or local officials having jurisdiction over the park, area, refuge, or site) only if:

- there is no prudent and feasible alternative to using that land, and
- the program or project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the park, recreation area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site resulting from the use (23 CFR § 774.3).



Legend
 Project Location

DATA SOURCE(S):
 USGS Quadrangle - Centre Hall and State College, Pennsylvania 2023



Project No.: JN197202
 Date: December 2024
 Drawn By: DTM
 Reviewed By: BSR

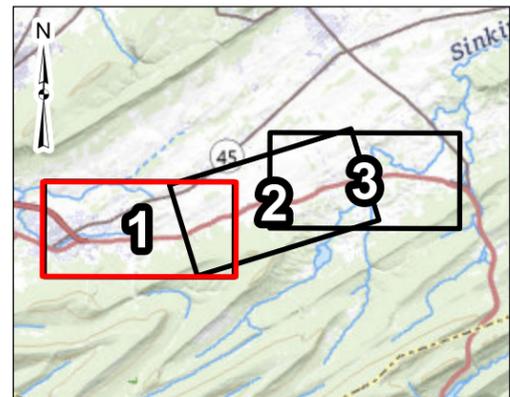
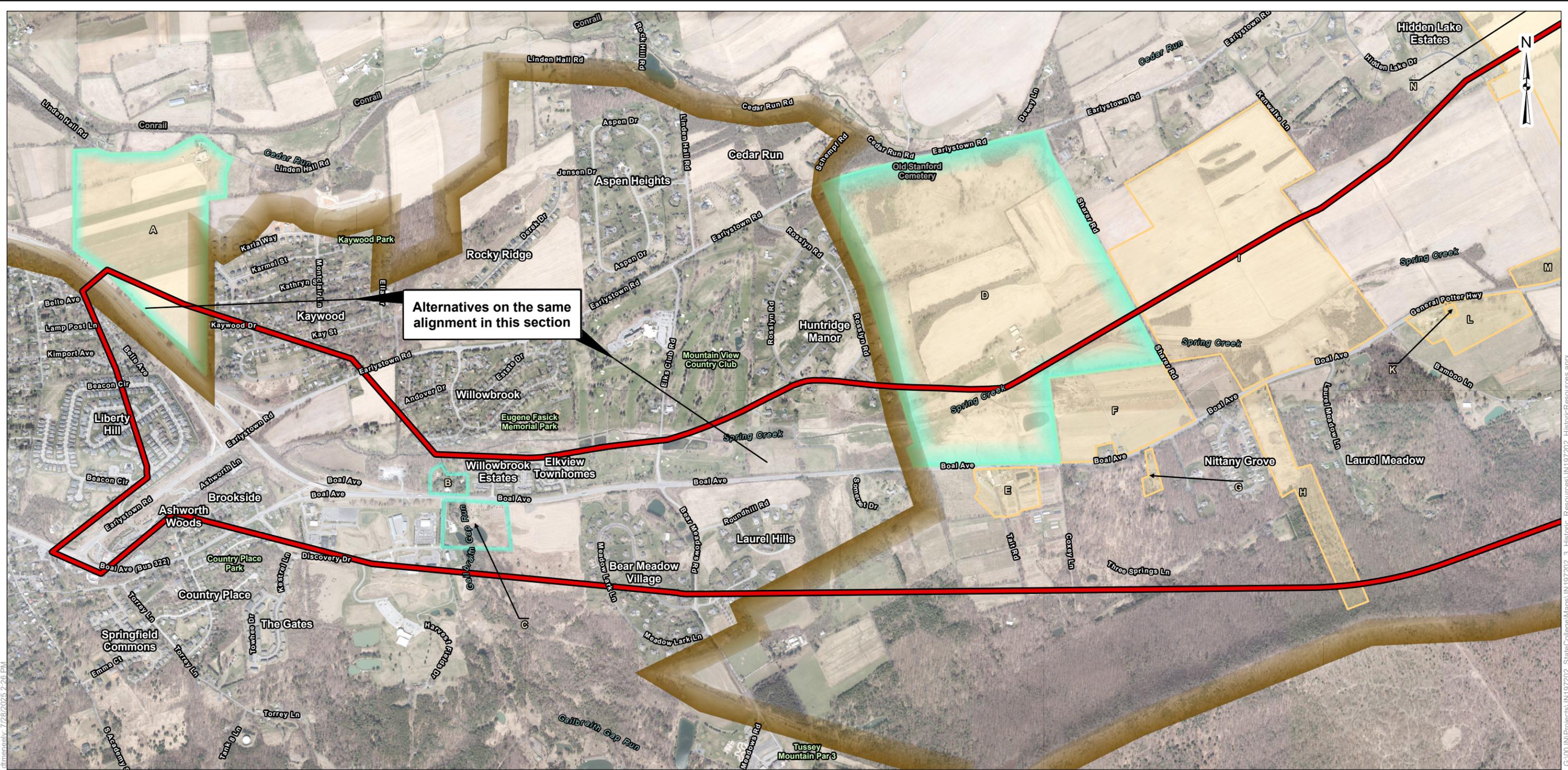
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Project Location Map
 State College Area Connector Project
 Centre County, Pennsylvania

Figure
 1

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Legend

- Project Area
- Map Key ID

- Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District
- Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District - Contributing Resources
- Individually Eligible Historic Resources



Project No.: JN197202
 Date: July 2025
 Drawn By: DTM
 Reviewed By: ARL

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Section 4(f) Resources

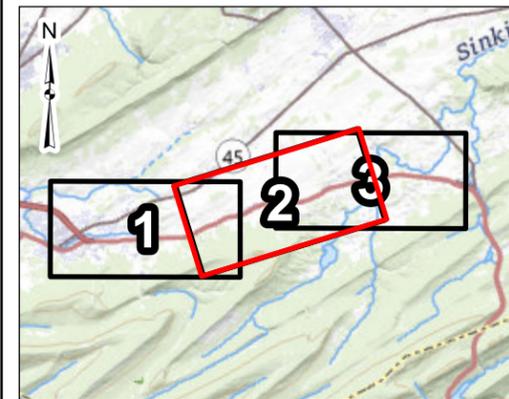
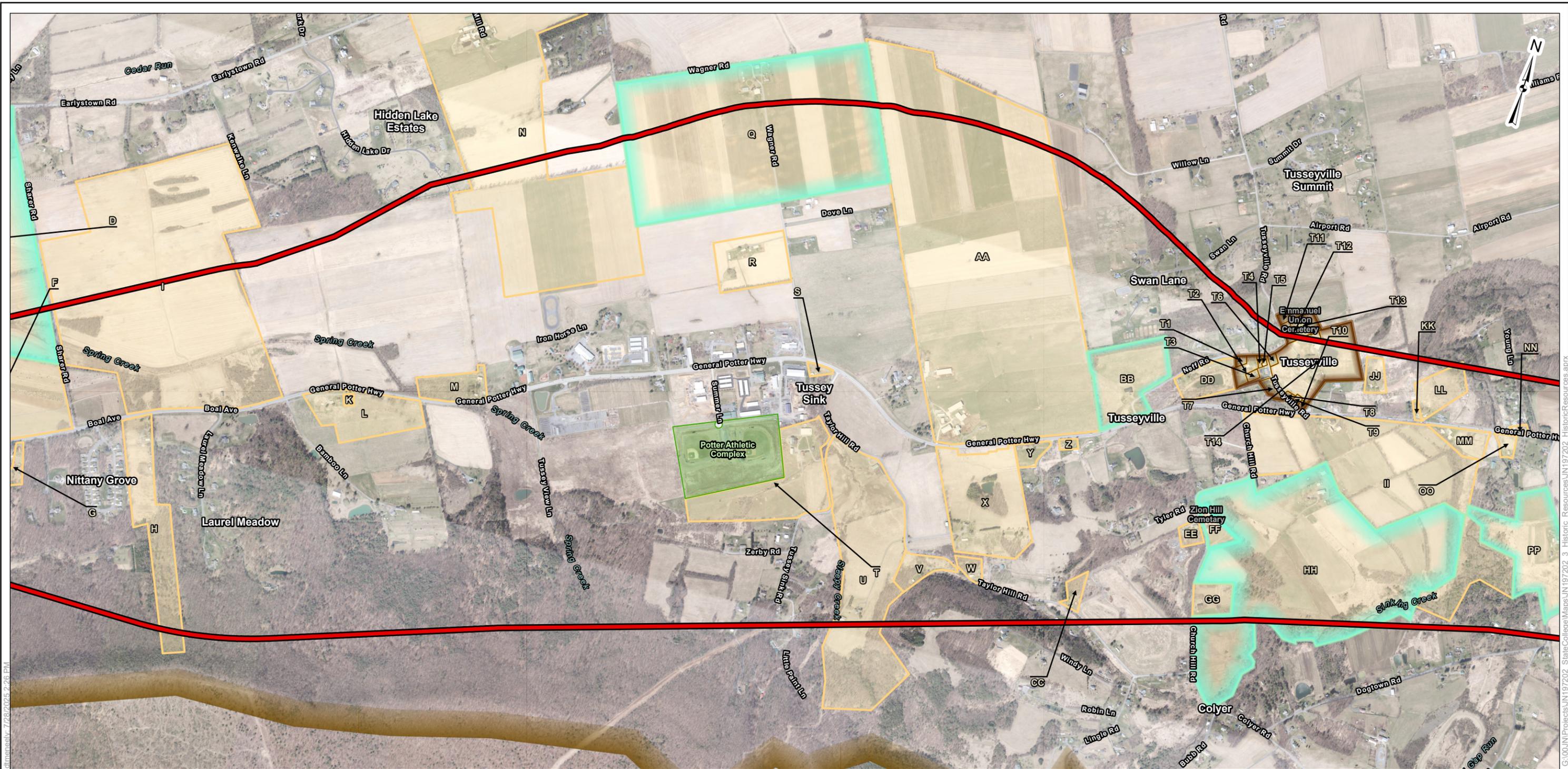
State College Area Connector Project
 Centre County, Pennsylvania

Figure 2

Sheet 1 of 3

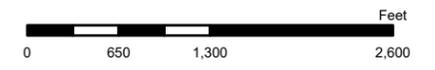
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Legend

- Project Area
- Map Key ID
- Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District
- Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District - Contributing Resources
- Tusseyville Historic District
- Tusseyville Historic District - Contributing Resources
- Individually Eligible Historic Resources
- Potter Township Athletic Complex



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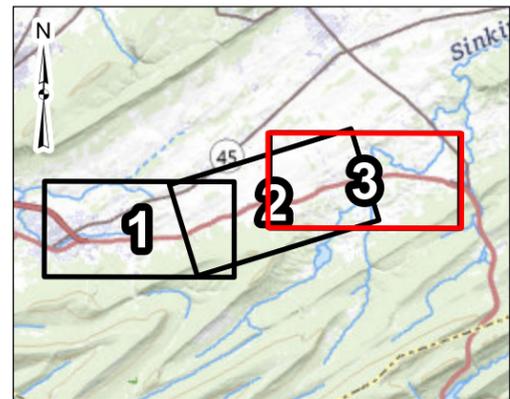
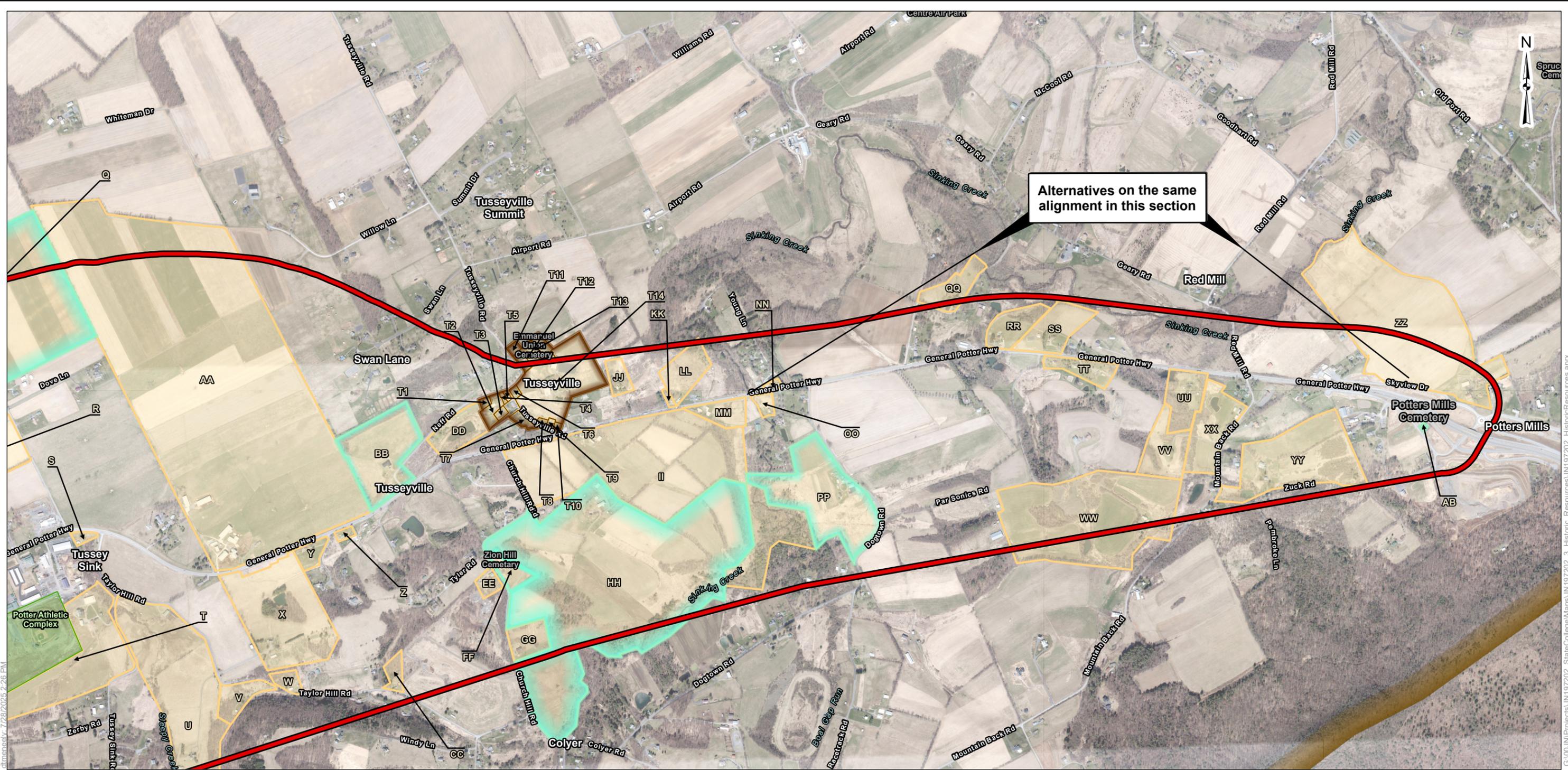
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Section 4(f) Resources
 State College Area Connector Project
 Centre County, Pennsylvania

Figure 2
Sheet 2 of 3

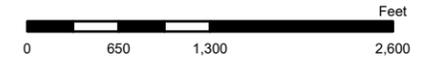
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Legend

- Project Area
- Map Key ID
- Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District
- Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District - Contributing Resources
- Tusseyville Historic District
- Tusseyville Historic District - Contributing Resources
- Individually Eligible Historic Resources
- Potter Township Athletic Complex



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Section 4(f) Resources
 State College Area Connector Project
 Centre County, Pennsylvania

Figure 2
Sheet 3 of 3

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The Secretary may also approve such use if FHWA determines that the use of the property will have a *de minimis* impact. *De minimis* impact, in general terms, means that the use of the transportation project will not adversely affect the activities, features, and attributes of the Section 4(f) property (SAFETEA-LU Section 6009 Implementation Study, Introduction). What it means for a project to “use” land from a Section 4(f) resource is defined by federal regulations found at 23 CFR § 774.17. A project could “use” land from a Section 4(f) resource in one of three ways:

- when land is permanently incorporated into a transportation facility;
- when there is a temporary occupancy of land that is adverse in terms of the statute’s preservation purpose as determined by the criteria set forth at 23 CFR § 774.13(d); or
- when there is a constructive use (proximity impact) of the Section 4(f) property as determined by the criteria set forth at 23 CFR § 774.15.

If an alternative avoids Section 4(f) resources and is prudent and feasible to construct, then it must be selected. If no prudent and feasible avoidance alternative exists, only the alternative that causes the least overall harm and includes all possible planning to minimize harm to Section 4(f) property may be approved.

Impacts to Section 4(f) resources require coordination with the officials with jurisdiction over the subject Section 4(f) resources. In regard to the State College Area Connector Project, this includes the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC), acting in its official capacity as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Potter Township Supervisors (for impacts to the Potter Township Athletic Complex). Coordination has been ongoing with both of these jurisdictional officials throughout the development of the project. Coordination has been conducted with the PHMC at regular intervals as part of the normal Section 106 consultation process. This included consultation during the historic resource eligibility phase of the project, as well as the effect determination phase of the project. Similarly, coordination has been ongoing with the Potter Township Supervisors in regard to the potential impact to the Potter Township Athletic Complex. Ultimately, given the magnitude and overall complexity of the impacts to Section 4(f)-protected resources, this project does not qualify for either a Programmatic Section 4(f) Evaluation or a Section 4(f) *de minimis* use finding. Therefore, PennDOT and FHWA have subsequently determined that an Individual Section 4(f) Evaluation is the appropriate level of Section 4(f) documentation for this project.

This Individual Section 4(f) Evaluation includes a description of the project purpose and need, a description of the Section 4(f) resources that have the potential to be used by the project, an analysis of project alternatives, including total Section 4(f) resource avoidance alternatives, an assessment of least overall harm, and a summary of the project coordination with the PHMC and Potter Township, in their capacity as the officials with jurisdiction over the subject Section 4(f) resources. Technical appendices have been included, as deemed appropriate, to serve as documentation of, or to provide more information about, particular aspects of the project. Similarly, other project documents or studies have been referenced as appropriate.

Consistent with PennDOT policy, this Section 4(f) Evaluation also serves as the documentation required pursuant to Section 2002(a)(15) of the Pennsylvania Administrative Code (71 P.S. §512(a)(15)). In short, Section 2002(a)(15) is the state-level equivalent to Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act and requires a similar level of analysis for project-related impacts to public parks and recreation areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, historic sites, state forest lands, state game lands, and designated wilderness areas. Section 2002(a)(15) applies to all PennDOT transportation projects involving the construction or expansion of a highway, transit line, highway interchange, airport, or other transportation corridor or facility. For transportation projects that have federal aid or require FHWA action (such as the State College Area Connector Project), the Section 4(f) process and its documentation fulfills the requirements of Section 2002(a)(15).

II. PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of this project is to improve roadway congestion by achieving an acceptable Level of Service (LOS) and to address safety issues by reducing the predicted crash frequency along the US 322 corridor between Potters Mills and Boalsburg. Additionally, the project will aim to provide a transportation network that meets driver expectations. Project needs include the following:

- High peak-hour traffic volumes cause congestion and result in unacceptable LOS (LOS D [rural only], E, F) on US 322 roadway and intersections.
 - US 322 serves as the main travel route for local, regional, and interstate traffic, including trucks, within the project area. Currently during peak hours, US 322, between the US 322 Mount Nittany Expressway and the Mountain Back Road/Red Mill Road intersection (just west of Potters Mills), operates at a LOS D or E. The 2050 peak hour traffic volumes are anticipated to increase 41% which will increase congestion and worsen the LOS along the US 322 corridor. In 2050, LOS E is still anticipated for the entire US 322 corridor from the Mount Nittany Expressway to Potters Mills, and travel speed will be further decreased with an average travel speed 15% less than the posted speed.
 - Unsignalized intersections along US 322 are anticipated to operate at unacceptable LOS (LOS D, E, or F) due to high volumes of traffic along the uncontrolled main roadway which limit the availability of gaps in the traffic for making turning movements.
 - US 322 averages three times more truck traffic within the project area in comparison to other similar roadways statewide, and truck traffic is expected to increase by 27% along the corridor by 2050. The additional truck traffic increases overall congestion and contributes to unacceptable levels of service.
- Existing roadway configurations and traffic conditions contribute to safety concerns in the project area.
 - Crashes were identified along a majority of the US 322 corridor with some concentrations at unsignalized intersections (e.g., Elks Club Road/Bear Meadows

Road, Neff Road, and Red Mill Road/Mountain Back Road). Additionally, between 2017 and 2021, nearly 19% of all crashes along US 322 were caused by a heavy vehicle.

- The Highway Safety Manual (HSM) analysis results indicate the potential for safety improvements along a majority of the US 322 corridor and at unsignalized intersections through the project area. Increasing traffic along US 322 has reduced the number of gaps available for side street and driveway traffic attempting to enter or exit US 322. This causes drivers to make turning movements outside of their comfort zone which contributes to crashes at side street and driveway intersections. Additionally, the large percentage of through traffic exacerbates the issue as these drivers may be unfamiliar with the roadway characteristics.
- The roadway network and configuration in the project area lacks continuity and does not meet driver expectations.
 - US 322 is on the National Highway Traffic System and is classified as a principal arterial that is intended to provide long-distance connections. US 322, adjacent to the project area (near both Potters Mills and Boalsburg), is a four-lane, limited access, divided highway facility with exit and entrance ramps to provide access to the local roadway network. This type of roadway is conducive to higher travel speeds and supports regional and interstate travel patterns. These adjacent sections of US 322 feed traffic into the project area, where US 322 is currently a two-lane, non-divided highway with unrestricted access to driveways and intersecting roadways. The abrupt change in roadway configuration and characteristics creates a roadway network that lacks continuity of facility type and function.
 - Within the project area, US 322 serves local, regional, and interstate traffic (including truck and commuter traffic). The road also services other travel modes including farm equipment traffic and bicycle traffic. The change in the roadway cross-section at both ends of the corridor creates inconsistencies which may not meet driver expectations particularly for regional and interstate traffic. The potential for additional uncontrolled access points along US 322 would continue to degrade

roadway continuity along the corridor and create additional locations for conflicts that could result in crashes.

More detailed information can be found in the Purpose and Need Technical Memorandum for the State College Area Connector Environmental Impact Statement (July 2024).

III. IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SECTION 4(f) RESOURCES

As previously indicated, fifteen (15) Section 4(f) resources have been identified within the State College Area Connector project area. These Section 4(f) resources include two (2) National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)–eligible historic districts, twelve (12) individually NRHP-eligible historic properties, and one (1) public park/recreation area (see Figure 2). In regard to the NRHP-eligible historic districts, it is important to note that ten (10) out of twelve (12) of the individually NRHP-eligible historic properties have also been identified as contributing resources to one or both of the historic districts. This is in addition to fifty-five (55) contributing resources in the Rural Historic District and fourteen (14) contributing resources in the Tusseyville Historic District.

For the purposes of this Section 4(f) Evaluation, detailed descriptions have been provided below only for those Section 4(f) resources that are located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and will be used/impacted by one of the alternatives that have been studied in detail (see Chapter IV). This includes the two (2) NRHP-eligible historic districts, five (5) of the individually NRHP-eligible resources, and the Potter Township Athletic Complex. Abbreviated resource descriptions have been provided in Appendix A for those historic properties that have not been determined to be individually NRHP-eligible but have been identified as being contributing resources to one or both of the historic districts and will be used/impacted by one of the alternatives that have been studied in detail. Similarly, resource descriptions have not been provided for those contributing properties that are located outside of the APE and/or will not be used/impacted by one of the alternatives that have been studied in detail. Table 1 has been provided to summarize the individual eligibility and contributing status of each of the historic resources/properties that have been identified within the project area, as well as their potential to be used/impacted by the proposed project.

**TABLE 1
ELIGIBILITY AND CONTRIBUTING STATUS OF THE
HISTORIC SECTION 4(f)-PROTECTED RESOURCES**

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY STATUS	CONTRIBUTING STATUS	USED/IMPACTED BY THE PROPOSED PROJECT
--	Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD)	Eligible	N/A	Yes
--	Village of Tusseyville Historic District (THD)	Eligible	N/A	Yes
A	Tressler-Meyer Farm	Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
B	Michael Jack Estate	Individually Eligible	Does Not Contribute	Yes
C	Nease House	Individually Eligible	Does Not Contribute	Yes
D	Henry Meyer Farm	Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
E	Tait Farm	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
F	Kuhns Tree Farm	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
G	2114 Boal Avenue	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
H	2296 Boal Avenue	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
I	North Side Boal Avenue	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
J	Peter Ruble Farmstead	Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
K	126 Vernon Way	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
L	120 Vernon Way	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
M	John Brisbin Farmstead	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
N	131 Stave Mill Road	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
O	2215 Earlstown Road	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
P	Durst Farm	Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
Q	Wagner-Homan Farm	Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY STATUS	CONTRIBUTING STATUS	USED/IMPACTED BY THE PROPOSED PROJECT
R	163 Wagner Road	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
S	Tusseysink Schoolhouse	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
T	Ruble Family Farm	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
U	166 Taylor Hill Road	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
V	234 Taylor Hill Road	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
W	Love, O	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
X	207 Taylor Hill Road	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
Y	Spangler-Runkle House	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
Z	2214 General Potter Highway	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
AA	2165 General Potter Highway	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
BB	Joseph Jordan Farm	Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
CC	Boal, William	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
DD	136 Neff Road	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
EE	Evangelical Church	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
FF	Bethany Church & Cemetery	Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
GG	Kerr, Rev. D., Estate, Site	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
HH	Frederick Seltzer Farm	Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
II	Lawrence Grossman Farm	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY STATUS	CONTRIBUTING STATUS	USED/IMPACTED BY THE PROPOSED PROJECT
JJ	Fisher-Fortney Farm	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
KK	105 Addleman Circle	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
LL	109 Addleman Circle	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
MM	2414 General Potter Highway	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
NN	105 Young Lane	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
OO	Michael Ulrich Farmstead	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
PP	Jacob Keller Farm	Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
QQ	159 Cider Press Road	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
RR	2571 General Potter Highway	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
SS	2601 General Potter Highway	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
TT	2606 General Potter Highway	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
UU	2668 General Potter Highway	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
VV	397 Mountain Back Road	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
WW	Thomas J. Stiver Farm	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
XX	Samuel Royer Farmstead	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
YY	127 Zuck Road	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No
ZZ	Miller Farm	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	Yes
AB	Old Lewistown Pike Cemetery	Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD	No

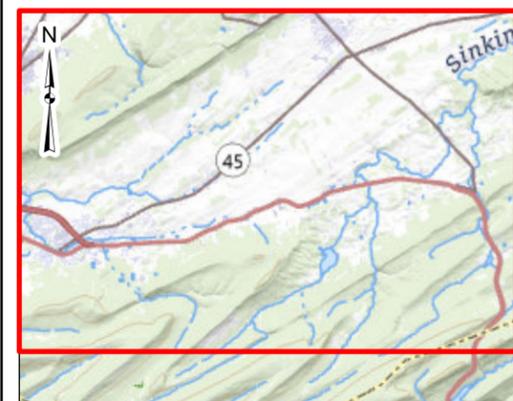
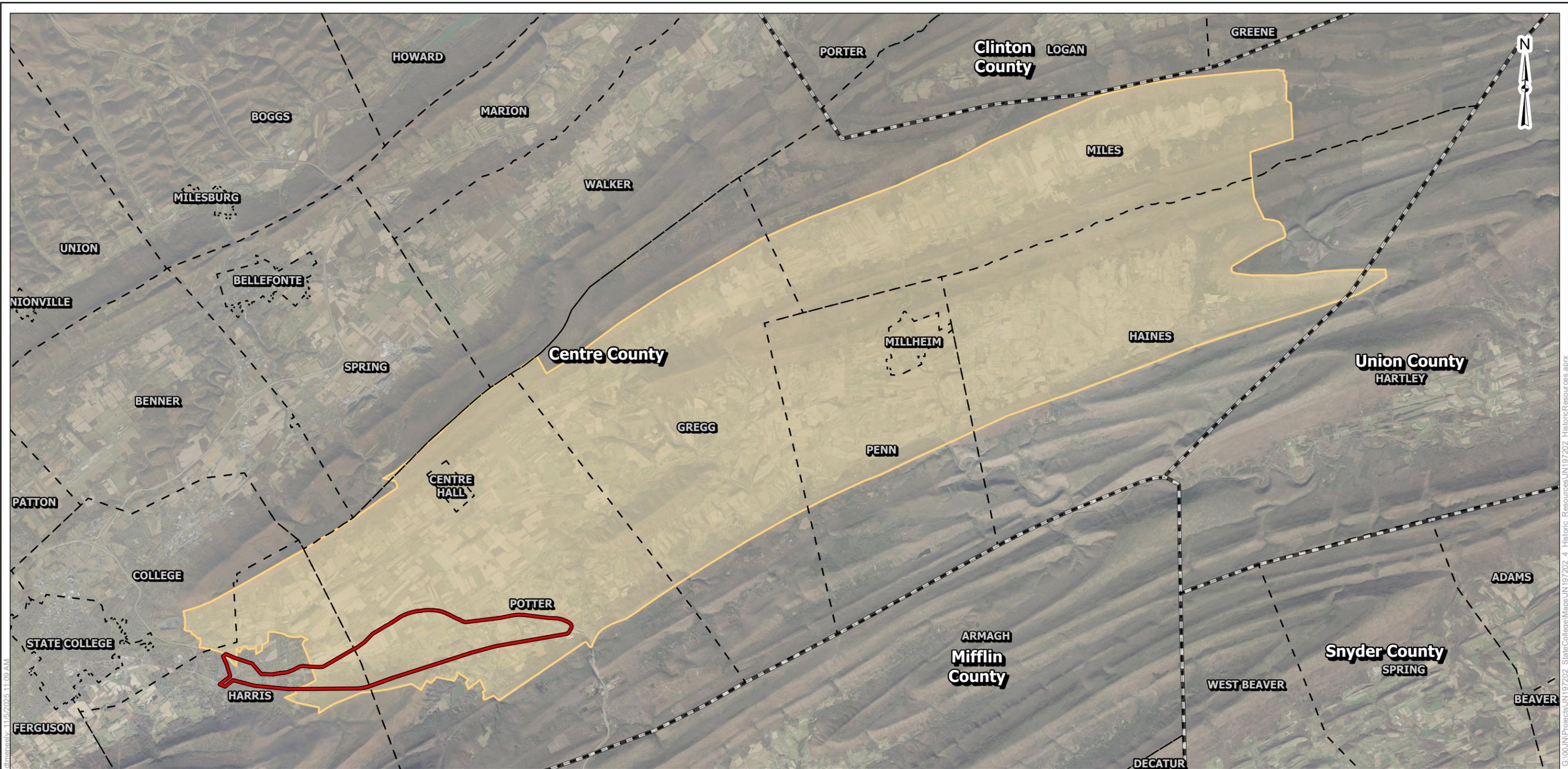
MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY STATUS	CONTRIBUTING STATUS	USED/IMPACTED BY THE PROPOSED PROJECT
T1	Wm W. Love House	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	No
T2	Jacob Strohm House	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Yes
T3	John Lichty House	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Yes
T4	S.M. Swartz House	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	No
T5	Swartz General Store/Tusseyville Post Office	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	No
T6	James Moyer House	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	No
T7	Henry Rossman House	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Yes
T8	F.D. Hosterman Tenant House	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Yes
T9	George and Myra Ishler House	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Yes
T10	Maggie Love House	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Yes
T11	Emmanuel Union Church School	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	No
T12	Emmanuel Union Church	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	No
T13	Emmanuel Union Cemetery	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	No
T14	Jonas From Farm	Not Individually Eligible	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Yes
<i>Individually NRHP-eligible historic property that will be used/impacted by one of the alternatives that have been studied in detail.</i>				
<i>Historic property that has not been determined to be individually NRHP-eligible but has been identified as being a contributing resource to one or both of the historic districts and will be used/impacted by one of the alternatives that have been studied in detail.</i>				

Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District

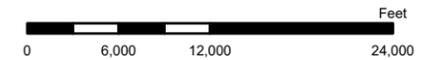
The 98,000-acre Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) is located within the boundaries of five (5) Centre County townships including Gregg, Haines, Miles, Penn, and Potter, and portions of two (2) other townships, College and Harris (see Figure 3). The boundaries of the District are defined by the Nittany Mountain Ridge to the north, the parallel Tussey and Seven Mountains ridges to the south, and the closing-in of the mountain ridges at the eastern end of the two valleys, at the Union/Centre County line. The western edge extends to the village of Lemont, where Penns Valley meets Nittany Valley at the base of Mount Nittany. The boundary then links the western Penns Valley villages of Oak Hall and Boalsburg with the proposed district. Within these expansive boundaries, the RHD consists of approximately 1,200 privately owned contributing properties. Within the project study area, the Henry Meyer Farm, which is both individually eligible and contributing to the RHD, has been enrolled in an agricultural conservation easement for farmland preservation. No other individually eligible or contributing properties within the project study area have been identified as being subject to any clauses (i.e., leases, easements, covenants, restrictions, or conditions) that limit or restrict the ability of the current owners to sell, transfer, or otherwise convey these privately owned parcels to another owner.

The historic character and appearance of the district are represented by a broad pattern of historic farming-related resources and features in the fertile limestone valleys. They include croplands and open fields framed by old roads, tree stands and hedgerows; and nineteenth and early twentieth century farmsteads, some of them connected to tenant properties by farm lanes. The mountains are essential land features that define and reinforce the historic agricultural characteristics and appearances of the valleys, providing a sense of cohesiveness to the rural character. Other old farmsteads, some of them still in operation, were located in high mountain valleys. Traces of logging, charcoal making, and limestone quarrying also are evident and are related to the county's significant nineteenth century ironmaking industry located in Nittany Valley along Spring Creek. In the early twentieth century many of the high valley farms and industrial locations were converted into recreational uses as hunting and fishing facilities.

The district also includes former small market towns and post villages and some of them were established as mill seat locations along fast-moving streams within the Penns Creek and Spring Creek Watersheds. In coordination with the SHPO, the RHD was determined eligible for



- Legend**
- Project Area
 - County Boundary
 - Municipal Boundary
 - Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District Boundary



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 Date: November 2025
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Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District

State College Area Connector Project
 Centre County, Pennsylvania

Figure

3

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listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for Agriculture and Criterion C for Architecture (Appendix G, Letter dated March 5, 2024). The areas within this large, rural historic district that are subject to Section 4(f) applicability correspond to the property boundaries of the individually eligible and contributing properties that have been identified within the National Register boundary of the district.

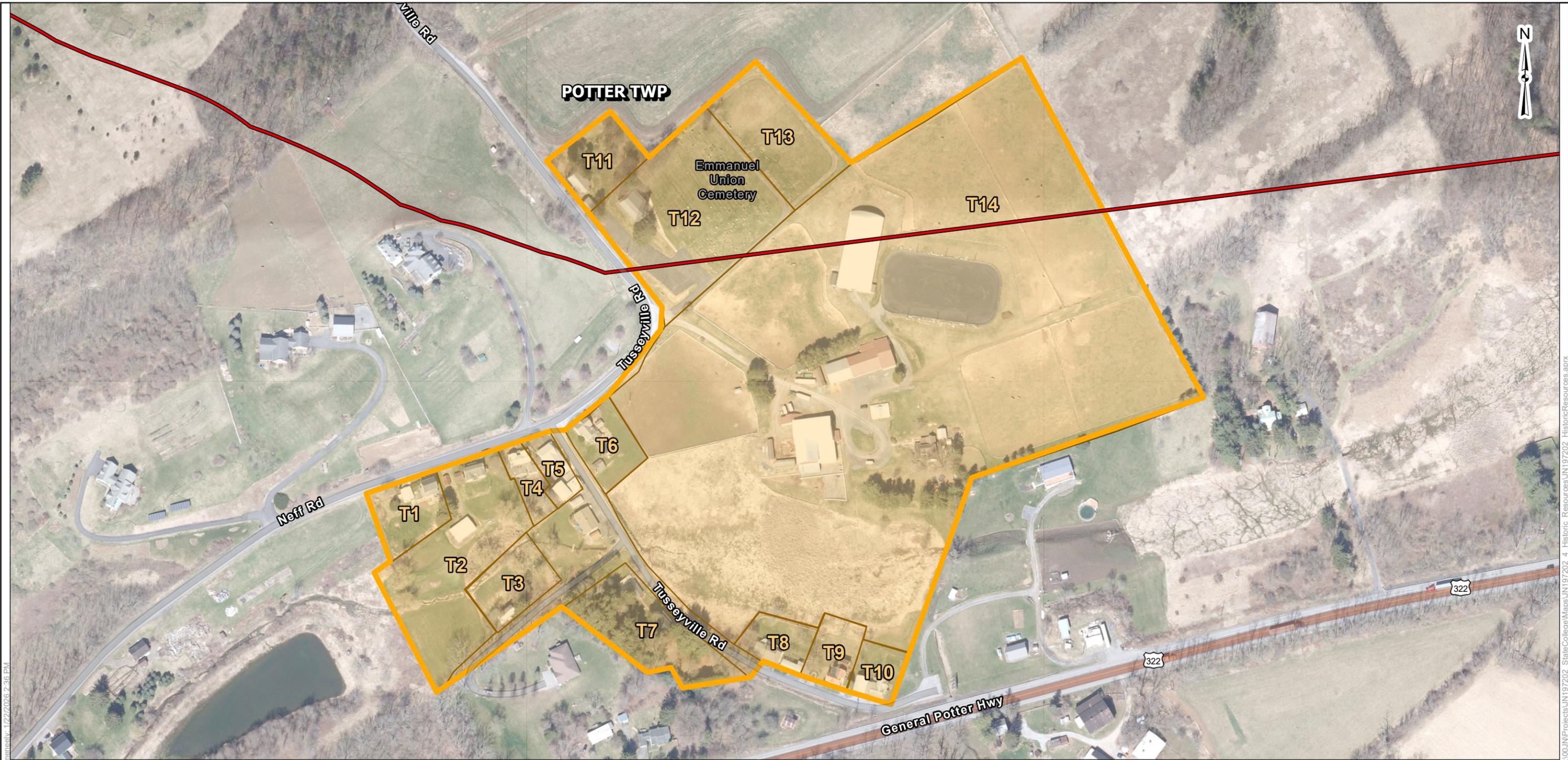
Village of Tusseyville Historic District

The Village of Tusseyville is a cross-roads village in Potter Township, located around the intersection of Neff Road and Tusseyville Road (see Figure 4). The village contains ten (10) privately owned dwellings, one of which was a former post office and general store, a schoolhouse, the Emmanuel Union Church and the associated cemetery, and a 19-acre farmstead which historically contributed much of the land in the district. The historic buildings of the district were constructed between 1837 and about 1890, and the earliest known burial in the cemetery occurred in 1801. There are no known clauses (i.e., leases, easements, covenants, restrictions, or conditions) that limit or restrict the ability of the current owners to sell, transfer, or otherwise convey these privately owned parcels to another owner.

The Village of Tusseyville developed around a German Lutheran and Reformed church, originally known as the Loop Church, in the early 19th century. The earliest iteration of the church was established about 1805 in a log church on land that was donated in 1797. A schoolhouse was established in the village in the mid-1830s, and local residents began constructing the existing buildings along present-day Neff and Tusseyville Roads soon after. In coordination with the SHPO, the Tusseyville Historic District (THD) was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for Commerce and Settlement (Appendix G, Letter dated April 30, 2024). The areas within this historic district that are subject to Section 4(f) applicability correspond to the property boundaries of the contributing properties that have been identified within the National Register boundary of the district.

Michael Jack Estate (Individually Eligible)

The Michael Jack Estate at 1301 Boal Avenue is located in Harris Township, Centre County. The 4-acre property is bounded by modern residential development to the north and east and US 322 to the south and commercial development to the west. It includes a circa 1820 house,



- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Municipal Boundary
 - Tusseyville Historic District
 - Tusseyville Historic District - Contributing Resources



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Tusseyville Historic District
 State College Area Connector Project
 Centre County, Pennsylvania

Figure
4

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a circa 1965 cabana, ruins belonging to a circa 1880 barn, a circa 1900 shed and numerous footbridges constructed from circa 1950-2010. Access to the property is provided by way of a private driveway that connects directly to US 322. The Michael Jack Estate is privately owned and used for residential purposes. In coordination with the SHPO, the Michael Jack Estate was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for Design and Construction in 2004 (Appendix G, Letter dated June 5, 2024).

Nease House (Individually Eligible)

The Nease House is located at 1302 Boal Avenue in Harris Township, Centre County. The 12.28-acre property is bounded by Discovery Drive and commercial property on the west, vacant land on the east, residential property to the south, and US 322 to the north. The property consists of a circa 1960 mid-century modern house, shed, and garage along Galbraith Gap Run and two circa 1960 man-made ponds. The dwelling retains integrity of design from the period spanning 1960-1975 and retains integrity of materials. It is a good local example of a mid-century modern style building designed by regionally significant architect Phil Hallock. Access to the property is provided by way of a private driveway that connects directly to US 322. The Nease House property is privately owned and used for both residential and community gardening purposes. In coordination with the SHPO, the Nease House was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for Design and Construction in 2023 (Appendix G, Letter dated June 5, 2024).

Henry Meyer Farm (Individually Eligible and Contributes to RHD)

The Henry Meyer Farm is located at 2051 Boal Avenue in Harris Township, Centre County. The 285.78-acre farm is bounded by US 322 to the south, a residential subdivision to the west, PA 45 (Earlystown Road) to the north, and Sharer Road to the east. The building complex is located in the center of the property and contains a dwelling, barn, corn crib, three silos, feeding trough, shelter, run-in shed, feeding shed, and multiple machine sheds. The Henry Meyer Farm property is privately owned and is accessed by way of private driveways that connect directly to US 322 and Sharer Road. As previously mentioned, this historical farm property is currently enrolled in an agricultural conservation easement for farmland preservation. In coordination with the SHPO, the Henry Meyer Farm was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion

A for Agriculture in 2023 and is a contributing resource to the RHD (Appendix G, Letter dated May 24, 2024).

Wagner-Homan Farm (Individually Eligible and Contributes to RHD)

The Wagner-Homan Farm is located at 242 Wagner Road in Potter Township, Centre County. The 147.9-acre farm is bounded on all sides by agricultural land and other farmsteads with Wagner Road running northwest through the middle of the property, separating the farmstead structures. The farmstead contains a dwelling, garage, barn, milking parlor, milk house, machine shed, two silos, a machine shed/corn crib, hay drying shed, free stall barn, tool shed, woodshed, and shed. The Wagner-Homan Farm property is privately owned and is accessed directly via Wagner Road. In coordination with the SHPO, the Wagner-Homan Farm was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2023 under Criterion A within the context of the Continued Reorientation of the Livestock Economy (circa 1920 – circa 1960) and Criterion C as an example of a mid-20th century dairy farm and is a contributing resource to the RHD (Appendix G, Letter dated March 11, 2024).

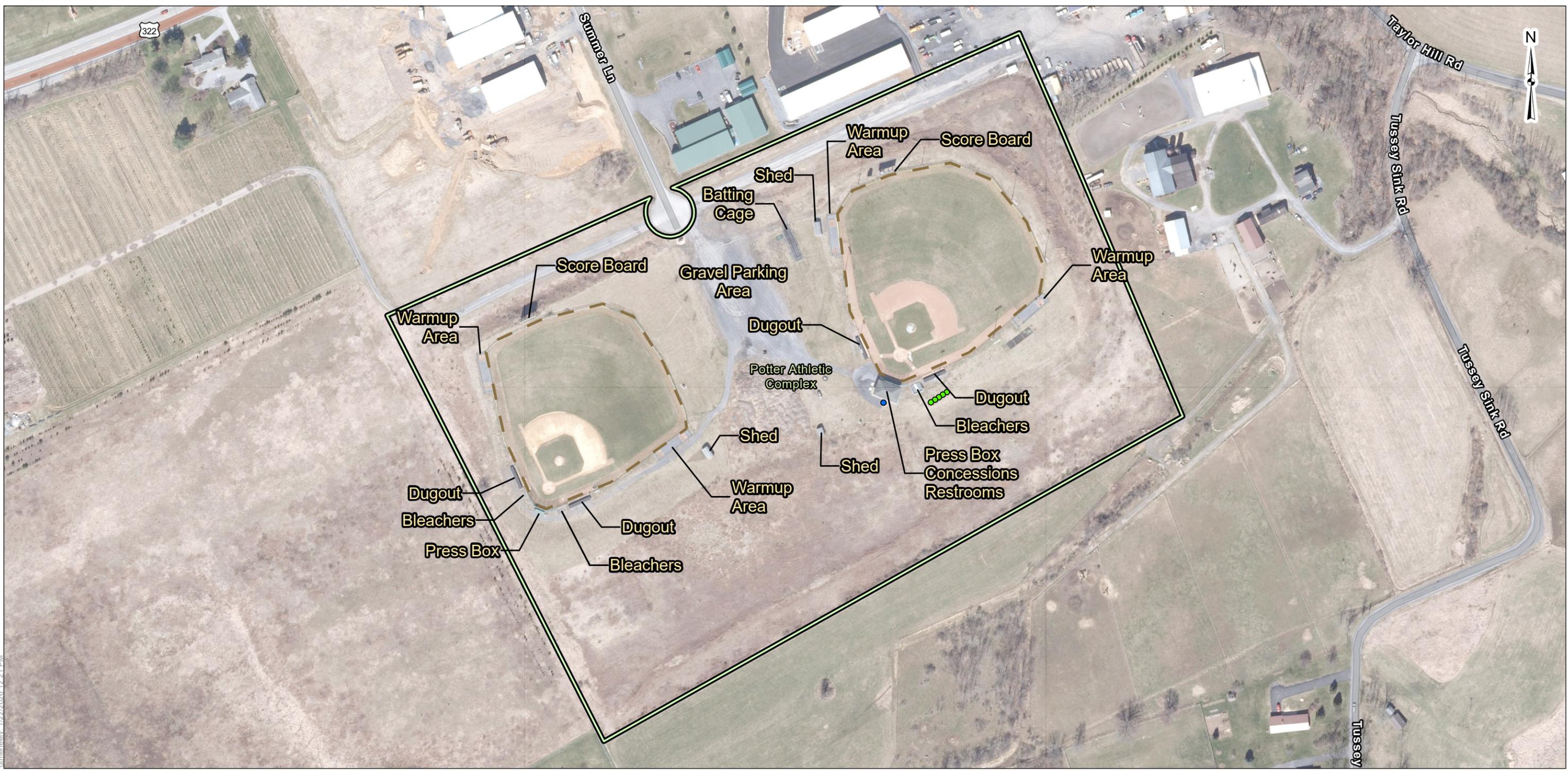
Joseph Jordan Farm (Individually Eligible and Contributes to RHD)

The Joseph Jordan Farm at 112 Neff Road, Centre Hall, Pennsylvania is located in Potter Township, Centre County. The farm is approximately twenty-two (22) acres and is located about five (5) miles east of Boalsburg. The property is roughly bounded by US 322 to the south and private residences and farm properties to the north, east and west. Cropland lies north of Neff Road and US 322, surrounding the barn and outbuildings and is bounded by tree lines at the north, east and west of the property. The Jordan Farm includes a circa 1840 house, circa 1860 barn, circa 1940 storage shed, and circa 1975 hay drying shed with the house located south of Neff Road and the barn, outbuildings and field located north of Neff Road. The Joseph Jordan Farm property is privately owned and is accessed directly via Neff Road. In coordination with the SHPO, the Joseph Jordan Farm was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for Agriculture and it is a contributing resource to the RHD (Appendix G, Letter dated March 13, 2024).

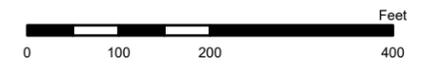
Potter Township Athletic Complex

The Potter Township Athletic Complex is located in the middle of the project area on Summer Lane, south of the existing US 322 commercial area (see Figure 2). The complex is 29.2 acres and contains two fenced baseball fields, a gravel parking lot, and an undeveloped/unused scrub-shrub area (see Figure 5 and the representative photos in Appendix E). There are no other recreational facilities or features located on this property other than the two baseball fields, which constitute the entirety of the recreational use of this property. As noted above, the Potter Township Athletic Complex is accessed via Summer Lane which ends at the entrance to the gravel parking lot that is located between the two baseball fields. This single parking lot serves both baseball fields. There are also three small maintenance/equipment storage sheds located on the property, which are immediately adjacent to the ballfields. Coordination with Potter Township indicated that there is no management plan for this property and that there are no plans to develop the park for other recreational uses. Similarly, the township had no estimates for the number of users of the park.

In 2024, the Township offered a free lease of the entire complex to any organization that was willing to maintain the fields. A five-year lease agreement was executed between Potter Township and the United Baseball League. As part of the lease agreement, the United Baseball League agreed to insure and maintain the property. The park property appears to be available for informal public use when the current tenant is not utilizing the fields.



- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Potter Township Athletic Complex
 - Septic
 - Well
 - Athletic Field



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Potter Township Athletic Complex
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Figure
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IV. ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

The alternatives analysis conducted for this Section 4(f) Evaluation was undertaken to identify feasible and prudent alternatives that totally avoid the use of Section 4(f) properties. Alternatives are considered to be feasible if they can be constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices. Alternatives are considered to be prudent if they meet the established project purpose and need and do not result in unacceptable safety or operational problems, costs of an extraordinary magnitude, or unique problems/impacts of an extraordinary magnitude. Should a feasible and prudent alternative that avoids all impacts to Section 4(f) properties be identified, it must be selected. This alternative is typically referred to as the “Total Avoidance Alternative.” If no feasible or prudent Total Avoidance Alternative exists, then an assessment of least overall harm would be completed for the remaining alternatives that impact Section 4(f) properties and were found to be reasonable under the environmental review process. The alternative that would result in the least overall harm would be identified and selected.

Specific to this Section 4(f) Evaluation, it is important to note that the alternatives analysis is consistent with, and includes information from, the PEL Study that was completed for the State College Area Connector Project. It also includes information derived from both the Alternatives Analysis and Screening Report for the State College Area Connector PEL Study (February 2023) and the State College Area Connector Project Engineering Technical Memorandum (July 2025). Copies of these documents can be found in the project technical files. A range of alternative concepts, typical of corridor studies, was identified and evaluated as part of the Alternatives Analysis and PEL Study processes. These alternatives were systematically screened on their ability to meet the project purpose and need, minimize environmental impacts, attain engineering feasibility, and achieve the project goals. Any alternative that was determined to not meet the project purpose and need was dismissed during the PEL Study and was not advanced into the project’s Environmental Impact Statement for further consideration as a reasonable alternative (see Figure 6).

As part of this Section 4(f) Evaluation, four total Section 4(f) resource avoidance alternatives have been analyzed. These total Section 4(f) resource avoidance alternatives include the No-Build Alternative, the Transportation Control Measures Alternative, the Transportation

Systems Management Alternative, and the Public Transportation Alternative. An off-line total avoidance alternative was not evaluated for this project due to the expansive size of the Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District, which encompasses approximately 98,000 acres of land across seven different townships (see Figure 3). The expansive size of this large, rural historic district dwarfs the study area for the State College Area Connector Project such that there is no feasible way to connect an offline avoidance alternative from one end of the project corridor to the other. Additionally, an alternative that involves upgrading the existing US 322 roadway, as well as nine different off-line build alternatives have been considered. All of the build alternatives, as well as the Upgrade Existing Alternative, would result in unavoidable impacts to individually NRHP-eligible resources and contributing properties within the National Register boundary of both the Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District and the Tusseyville Historic District and are thus presented as the “Other Alternatives Considered.”

To assist in navigating through the Section 4(f) alternatives analysis, Table 2 has been provided to summarize the individual project alternatives presented in this document. As shown in the table, the alternatives are differentiated based on their ability to avoid Section 4(f) resources (i.e., Total Section 4(f) Resource Avoidance Alternatives -vs- Other Alternatives Considered). For the purposes of this project, three alternatives have been determined to be reasonable under the environmental review process and have been advanced into the Section 4(f) least overall harm assessment. This is also consistent with the alternatives that were advanced in the project’s EIS for detailed environmental analysis.

TABLE 2
SECTION 4(f) ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS SUMMARY

ALTERNATIVE	PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS	DETAILED ANALYSIS	LEAST OVERALL HARM ANALYSIS	REASON FOR DISMISSAL AND/OR LEAST OVERALL HARM ANALYSIS
TOTAL SECTION 4(f) RESOURCE AVOIDANCE ALTERNATIVES				
No-Build Alternative	→			Dismissed – did not meet the project need (appears not prudent per 23 CFR 774.17 feasible and prudent definition (3)(i))
Transportation Control Measures Alternative	→			Dismissed – did not meet the project need (appears not prudent per 23 CFR 774.17 feasible and prudent definition (3)(i))
Transportation Systems Management Alternative	→			Dismissed – did not meet the project need (appears not prudent per 23 CFR 774.17 feasible and prudent definition (3)(i))
Public Transportation Alternative	→			Dismissed – did not meet the project need (appears not prudent per 23 CFR 774.17 feasible and prudent definition (3)(i))
OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED				
US 322 Upgrade Existing Alternative	→			Dismissed – did not meet the project need (determined to be unreasonable (during the environmental review process) and not prudent (Act 120))

ALTERNATIVE	PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS	DETAILED ANALYSIS	LEAST OVERALL HARM ANALYSIS	REASON FOR DISMISSAL AND/OR LEAST OVERALL HARM ANALYSIS
US 322-2 Build Alternative	→			Dismissed – impacts of an extraordinary magnitude (determined to be unreasonable (during the environmental review process) and not prudent (Act 120))
US 322-3 Build Alternative	→			Dismissed – impacts of an extraordinary magnitude (determined to be unreasonable (during the environmental review process) and not prudent (Act 120))
US 322-4 Build Alternative	→			Dismissed – impacts of an extraordinary magnitude (determined to be unreasonable (during the environmental review process) and not prudent (Act 120))
PA 144-1 Build Alternative	→			Dismissed – impacts of an extraordinary magnitude (determined to be unreasonable (during the environmental review process) and not prudent (Act 120))

ALTERNATIVE	PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS	DETAILED ANALYSIS	LEAST OVERALL HARM ANALYSIS	REASON FOR DISMISSAL AND/OR LEAST OVERALL HARM ANALYSIS
PA 144-2 Build Alternative	→			Dismissed – impacts of an extraordinary magnitude (determined to be unreasonable (during the environmental review process) and not prudent (Act 120))
PA 144-3 Build Alternative	→			Dismissed – impacts of an extraordinary magnitude (determined to be unreasonable (during the environmental review process) and not prudent (Act 120))
North Alternative	→			Carried to least overall harm analysis; appears to result in more harm than the Central Alternative
Central Alternative	→			Appears to be least overall harm alternative (conclusion to be made in Final Section 4(f) Evaluation only)
South Alternative	→			Carried to least overall harm analysis; appears to result in more harm than the Central Alternative

A. IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES THAT TOTALLY AVOID THE SECTION 4(f) RESOURCES

1. No-Build Alternative

The No-Build (or Do-Nothing) Alternative assumes no action is taken other than routine maintenance activities on the existing project area roadways (i.e., US 322 and PA 45). The only exception to this would be the implementation of regional projects that are already considered to be “committed” based on a listing of programmed projects in the Centre County MPO’s Long Range Transportation Plan 2050 and the corresponding 2025-2028 Transportation Improvement Program. As such, this alternative would not involve any significant improvements to the existing project area roadways that would increase capacity, improve safety, or alter the roadway configuration in any way, shape or form. Therefore, the No-Build Alternative serves as a basis for comparison to determine if the public benefit of the proposed project outweighs the associated environmental impacts. Because the No-Build Alternative involves taking little to no action, it would, by default, result in little to no environmental impacts, including Section 4(f) impacts. However, the No-Build Alternative would not meet the project purpose and need of reducing congestion, improving safety, and correcting the system continuity issues along the existing US 322 roadway. Given its inability to meet the project purpose and need, the No-Build Alternative, while technically feasible as a matter of sound engineering, does not appear to be prudent per 23 CFR § 774.17. It also does not appear to be prudent under Section 2002(a)(15) and was dismissed from further consideration.

2. Transportation Control Measures Alternative

The Transportation Control Measures (TCM) Alternative would consist of developing measures that focus on reducing the volume of vehicles on the transportation network. This strategy would include areawide programs, as well as corridor-specific strategies. For the PEL Study, the TCM Alternative considered:

- creating park-and-ride facilities,
- designating high-occupancy vehicles (HOV) lanes,

- advocating ridesharing services/vanpool programs,
- developing active transportation (pedestrian/bicycle) facilities, and
- promoting employer-based travel demand measures (TDM) programs (including telework or flexible work schedules).

Roadway-oriented TCM (e.g., HOV lanes, park-and-rides, and active transportation facilities) were considered along the key project area roadways, including US 322, PA 45, and PA 144. Program-oriented measures (e.g., TDM programs, rideshare/van pools) were considered within the overall PEL study area. As such, this alternative would not involve any significant physical improvements to the existing project area roadways that would increase capacity, improve safety, or alter the roadway configuration in any way, shape or form.

The TCM Alternative was evaluated in the PEL Study Final Report, which FHWA accepted in September 2024. The PEL Study applied a two-level screening process. During Level 1 Screening, the full range of alternatives underwent a qualitative assessment to determine whether each could meet the project’s identified transportation needs as an independent alternative without the implementation of additional measures. This assessment drew on information developed during the purpose and need analyses, including 2050 No Build average annual daily traffic (AADT), average annual truck traffic, origin–destination (O&D) patterns, traffic composition, level of service (LOS), and safety considerations. Using these data—along with accepted industry expectations regarding the benefits of transportation demand management strategies—a determination was made during Level 1 Screening of the PEL Study regarding whether the TCM Alternative could independently satisfy the transportation needs of the study area.

The following outlines key considerations for the effectiveness of TCM strategies in meeting the purpose and needs of the project:

- Research shows that time and financial incentives are the most effective demand strategies. These work well in urbanized areas where parking premiums are higher, parking is restricted, or travel times can be enhanced with programs such as HOV lanes.
- These types of strategies typically focus on mode choice and do not influence truck travel.
- “Demand-side programs are not a panacea for all social ills or a cure-all for traffic congestion problems. However, they can have a significant impact on travel. If the correct incentives and disincentives are used to facilitate shifts to alternative modes, demand-side strategies can reduce vehicle trips and VMT [vehicle miles traveled] 10%-20%. Most decision-makers, however, are reluctant to adopt certain

disincentives (such as parking pricing) to change travel behavior in a significant way. In the absence of these strategies, most demand management programs should only be expected to reduce travel by 0% - 5% (COMSIS, 1993)." (Summary of Case Study Experience FHWA website:

https://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/mitig_traf_cong/sum_experience.htm#:~:text=M any%20other%20recent%20research%20projects,national%20policy%20in%20places%20like)

- Consideration of a park-and-ride lot would be most effective at the eastern end (Potter Township) of the corridor to capture traffic heading into the more densely developed areas in the region. However, currently there is no transit service to support the facility (e.g., rideshare, vanpools, or dedicated bus routes) in Potter Township. Potter Township does not contract with Centre Area Transportation Authority (CATA) for transit services; based on coordination with CATA, there are no plans to expand in this area. Additionally, Potter Township would need to accept the ownership and maintenance responsibilities for any park and ride facility as well as providing transit service either through a contract with CATA or some other service.
- O&D data showed that heavy truck traffic is primarily through trips that travel through the PEL Study Area. Almost 90% of heavy trucks have an origin and destination outside the study area, and 100% of all heavy trucks have either an origin or a destination outside of the study area. Heavy trucks are typically used for long-haul trips. Medium trucks, typically used for deliveries, exhibit a similar trip type pattern; however, more of them (35%) have an origin or destination within the study area. Alternatively, 74% of all passenger vehicles have either an origin and/or a destination within the study area.
- Projected traffic volumes (design year 2050) along US 322 will range from 15,700-18,600 Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT), with 26-31% of those vehicles being trucks, and a LOS ranging from D to E, depending on location.
- To achieve an acceptable LOS in the design year on US 322, the predicted 2050 traffic volumes would need to decrease by 25% to 35%. As previously noted, TCM strategies do not influence changes in truck travel. As a result, the reduction in passenger vehicle travel would need to be reduced by 35% to 50% to meet the over 25% to 35% reduction in total traffic to achieve an acceptable LOS.
- AADT is a metric of the daily volume of traffic on a roadway at a specific location. VMT is the vehicle miles traveled within an area (region) and is calculated by multiplying the AADT by the miles of roads within the area. While AADT is a factor in VMT, a reduction in AADT can result in a reduction in VMT, however, it is not a one-to-one relationship but generally correlates and measures similar traffic trends.

Level 1 Screening evaluated whether the TCM Alternative could fully address anticipated future travel demand, safety needs, and driver expectations. Based on the information described above, it was determined that, although TCM strategies could provide some reduction in congestion, the anticipated reduction would be insufficient to achieve an acceptable LOS based on the need for a 25% to 35% reduction in total traffic volume. From a safety perspective,

marginal improvements could result from the slight reduction in traffic volumes. However, key safety concerns would remain unresolved because the TCM Alternative would not modify the roadway geometry, reduce conflict points, or address interactions between local and regional travel patterns. Finally, the TCM Alternative could not address the third transportation need related to meeting driver expectations.

Based on these findings, a determination was made during Level 1 Screening of the PEL Study not to advance the TCM Alternative for further study, as it would not meet the project's purpose and needs. Furthermore, the PEL Study noted that aspects of the TCM Alternative could be incorporated into the project to support other alternatives advanced for further study, as appropriate.

Because the TCM Alternative involves taking minimal action in regard to physical roadway improvements, it would, by default, likely result in little to no environmental impacts, including Section 4(f) impacts. While the TCM Alternative would address some of US 322's congestion issues, it would not fully meet the project purpose and need of reducing congestion, improving safety, and correcting the system continuity issues along the existing US 322 roadway. The TCM Alternative would have some potential to provide facilities that would encourage changing motorist behavior and reduce the number of vehicles on the roadway network, thereby improving travel demand and operations, but it would not sufficiently address future travel demand to satisfy the project needs. Given its inability to fully meet the project purpose and need, the TCM Alternative, while technically feasible as a matter of sound engineering, does not appear to be prudent per 23 CFR § 774.17. It also does not appear to be prudent under Section 2002(a)(15) and was dismissed from further consideration.

3. Transportation Systems Management Alternative

The Transportation Systems Management (TSM) Alternative involves implementing a set of strategies that focus on operational improvements that preserve, and even improve, the performance of the existing transportation network without additional capacity. The goal of the TSM Alternative is to advance comprehensive solutions that consider multimodal opportunities and activities to manage travel demand, thus crossing over political, modal, and jurisdictional

boundaries. The TSM Alternative extends beyond a single project or corridor and considers the impacts of the entire transportation system. For the PEL Study, the TSM Alternative considered:

- incident and special event management,
- road weather management,
- freight logistics management,
- traffic signal coordination,
- real time traveler information (e.g., PA 511),
- intelligent transportation systems/emerging technology,
- integrated corridor management, and
- intersection improvements.

Roadway-oriented TSM strategies (e.g., intersection improvements and incident and special event management) were considered along the key project area roadways, including US 322, PA 45, and PA 144. Program-oriented TSM strategies (e.g., freight management and real time traveler information) were considered within the overall PEL study area.

Because the TSM Alternative involves taking minimal action in regard to physical roadway improvements, it would, by default, likely result in little to no environmental impacts, including Section 4(f) impacts. While the TSM Alternative would address some of US 322's congestion issues, it would not fully meet the project purpose and need of reducing congestion, improving safety, and correcting the system continuity issues along the existing US 322 roadway. The TSM Alternative strategies would likely enhance the overall operation of the roadway and intersections by providing signal coordination along the corridor but it would not sufficiently address future travel demand to satisfy the project needs. Given its inability to fully meet the project purpose and need, the TSM Alternative, while technically feasible as a matter of sound engineering, does not appear to be prudent per 23 CFR § 774.17. It also does not appear to be prudent under Section 2002(a)(15) and was dismissed from further consideration.

4. Public Transportation Alternative

Public transportation in rural areas, like the State College Area Connector project area, is limited by low population densities which inherently have lower ridership, longer travel times,

infrequency of service, and higher costs that require substantial subsidies with traditional limitations in funding. Generally, rural public transportation can include demand-response service (e.g., dial-a-ride), traditional and deviated fixed-route services (e.g., shuttles and circulators), vanpool, or reimbursement programs. Currently, the Centre Area Transportation Authority (CATA) offers the following:

- CATARIDE: a demand-response service for individuals age 65 and older or those eligible for paratransit under the Americans with Disabilities Act at reduced fares,
- CATA COMMUTE: a vanpool/rideshare transit,
- CATAGO: an on-demand bus service (similar to Uber), and
- CATABUS: a traditional bus service that operates on a fixed route.

Currently, there are no CATABUS fixed routes that extend through the entire project area. For the PEL Study, the Public Transportation Alternative considered adding a new CATABUS fixed bus route that extends from the CATABUS storage at 2081 West Whitehall Road in State College to the Centre Hall area. Potential routes for buses would include using US 322, PA 45, and PA 144 through the project area.

Because the Public Transportation Alternative involves taking no action in regard to physical roadway improvements, it would, by default, likely result in little to no environmental impacts, including Section 4(f) impacts. However, the Public Transportation Alternative would not meet the project purpose and need of reducing congestion, improving safety, and correcting the system continuity issues along the existing US 322 roadway. The Public Transportation Alternative would encourage motorists to use mass transit thus potentially reducing the number of vehicles on the roadway network. However, a substantial portion of the traffic on the roadway is traffic destined to places outside of the study area or truck traffic which would not use public transit. Overall, this alternative would not meet future travel demand. Additionally, this alternative would not improve operations on the existing roadway network as truck traffic and traffic destined to places outside of the study area would still use an unimproved roadway network. Given its inability to meet the project purpose and need, the Public Transportation Alternative, while technically feasible as a matter of sound engineering, does not appear to be prudent per 23 CFR § 774.17. It also does not appear to be prudent under Section 2002(a)(15) and was dismissed from further consideration.

B. IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

1. Alternatives Considered During Preliminary Section 4(f) Analysis

a. US 322 Upgrade Existing Alternative

In general, the Upgrade Existing Alternative considered various roadway improvements within or immediately adjacent to the existing US 322 right-of-way, such as roadway widening, intersection improvements, horizontal and vertical geometry improvements, and access control. The Upgrade Existing Alternative would involve right-of-way acquisition to accommodate roadway widening for additional lanes adjacent to the existing roadway, minor roadway realignment, and partial roadway relocation along short roadway sections to address geometric issues.

For the PEL Study, the US 322 Upgrade Existing Alternative involved widening US 322 to include a four-lane, barrier-separated typical section from the recently constructed US 322/PA 144 interchange at Potters Mills to the east end of the Mt. Nittany Expressway in Boalsburg. This alternative would include access-controlled lanes with at-grade intersections and jughandle turnarounds strategically located to maintain local road network connectivity. The US 322 Upgrade Existing Alternative would extend along existing US 322 for approximately 7.2 miles.

As part of the PEL Study, the US 322 Upgrade Existing Alternative was evaluated in regard to its ability to meet the project purpose and need. When considering the need to reduce congestion on the local transportation network, a detailed traffic analysis revealed that this alternative would continue to experience 6.6 lane miles of unacceptable LOS in the 2050 analysis, which is 92% of the existing US 322 alignment. Further, the analysis showed that this alternative had one intersection (i.e., Boalsburg Road & US 322 WB On/Off Ramp) that did not achieve an acceptable LOS during the morning peak hour traffic.

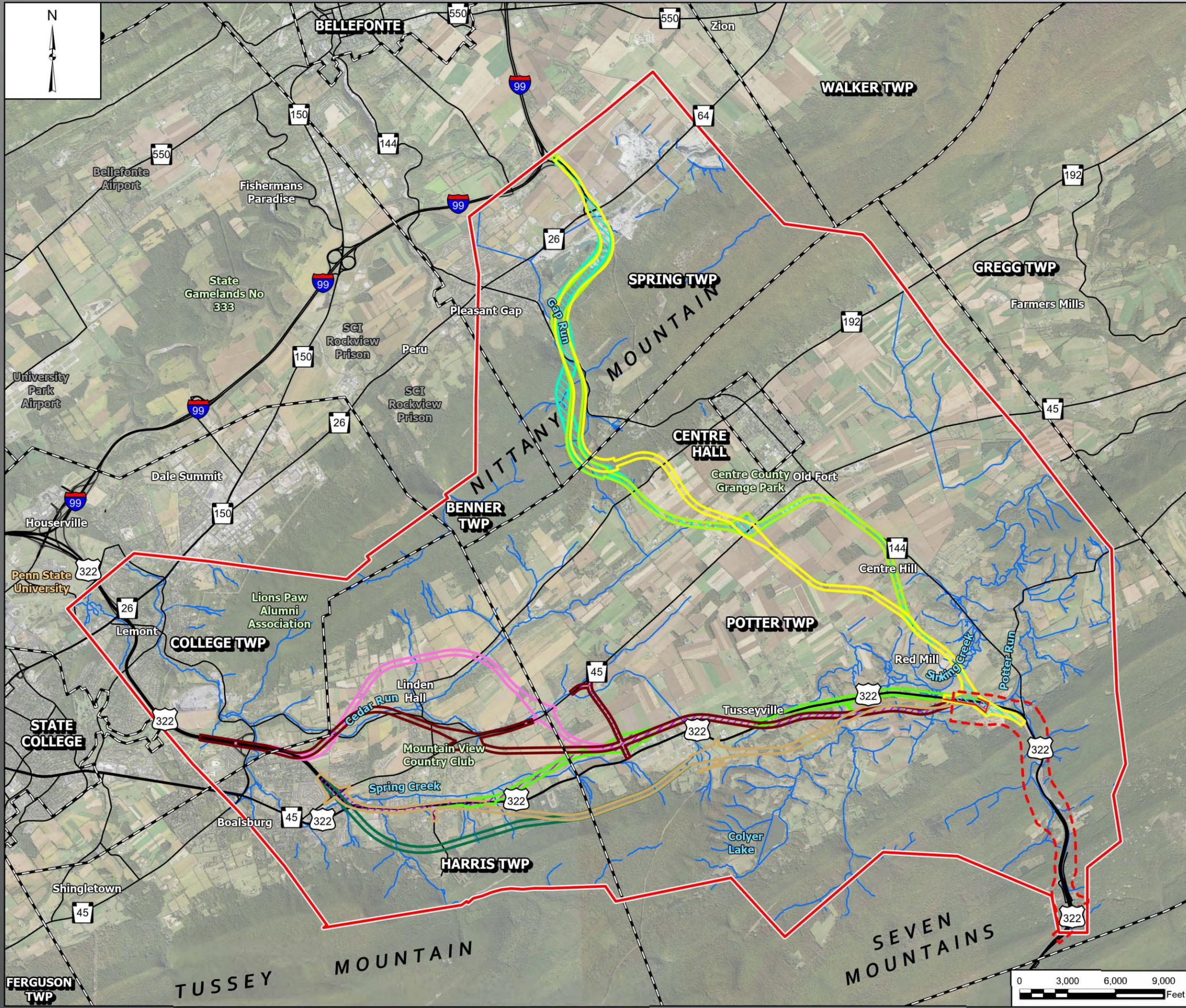
To assess the need to improve safety, a safety analysis was conducted using the crash predictive model of the Highway Safety Manual (HSM) analysis to quantitatively evaluate the safety benefits associated with each of the alternatives that were evaluated as part of the Level 2 Screening in the PEL Study. As part of that safety analysis, the predicted number of crashes along US 322 nearly doubled under the US 322 Upgrade Existing Alternative due to the increased traffic volumes and the continued presence of local access points at jughandle intersections and

driveways providing conflict points. Within the study area, overall crashes were predicted to increase by approximately 10 percent. Consequently, it was determined that this alternative does not meet the need to improve safety. Given its inability to fully meet the project purpose and need, the US 322 Upgrade Existing Alternative was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process. It also does not appear to be prudent under 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15) and was dismissed from further consideration.

b. US 322-2 Build Alternative

The US 322-2 Build Alternative (US 322-2) would involve the construction of a new roadway facility that would add capacity to the local roadway network. It would be designed as a freeway and consist of a limited access roadway on a new alignment. It would provide four travel lanes (two in each direction) with full inside and outside shoulders and would be designed to meet freeway criteria. It would have logical termini at US 322 (Mt. Nittany Expressway) near Boalsburg and US 322 at Potters Mills (see Figure 6). US 322-2 would begin at the existing US 322 interchange with PA 45 (Boalsburg Pike), proceed past the Oak Hall Regional Park property and continue north and east of Linden Hall where it would turn southward cross Lower Brush Valley Road and PA 45. An interchange would be constructed at PA 45 near Kenwalke Lane with a connector road that extends from existing US 322 near Neff Road in Tusseyville. Paralleling US 322 to the south, it would connect with the recently constructed US 322/PA 144 interchange at Potters Mills. US 322-2 would be approximately 10.0 miles long.

An environmental screening of US 322-2 conducted as part of the PEL Study resulted in this alternative having the highest potential impacts to productive agricultural land, which would make it difficult to successfully navigate through the Agricultural Lands Condemnation Approval Board (ALCAB) approval process. The environmental screening also revealed that US 322-2 would have the highest potential impacts to contributing properties within the Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District, which would make it difficult to successfully navigate through the Section 106 and Section 4(f) approval processes. Additionally, this alternative would result in a high number of residential displacements when compared to the other off-line build alternatives. Consequently, the US 322-2 Build Alternative was determined to be unreasonable under the



LEGEND

- Potters Mills Gap Transportation Project
- PEL Study Area
- Municipal Boundaries
- Streams

US 322 Alternatives

- US322 1 OEX
- US322 1 S
- US322 2
- US322 3
- US322 4
- US322 5

PA 144 Alternatives

- PA 144 - 1
- PA 144 - 2
- PA 144 - 3



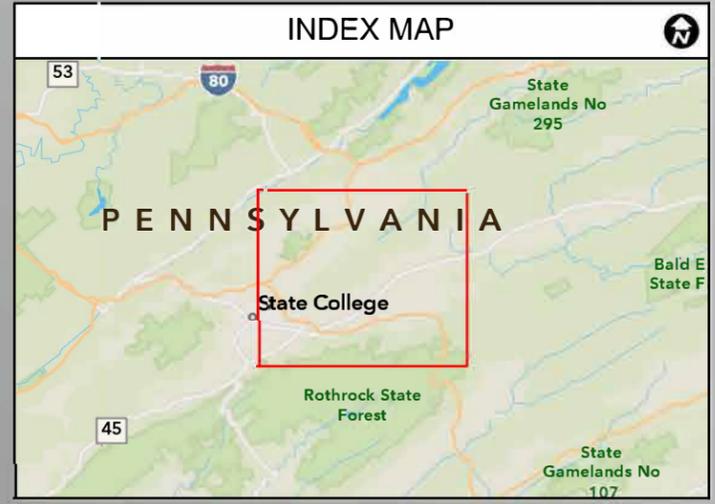



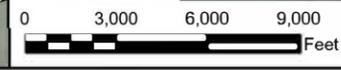
Figure 6

STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED DURING THE PEL STUDY

CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

1 Inch = 6,000 Feet



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environmental review process. It also does not appear to be prudent under 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15) and was dismissed from further consideration.

c. US 322-3 Build Alternative

The US 322-3 Build Alternative (US 322-3) would involve the construction of a new roadway facility that would add capacity to the local roadway network. It would be designed as a freeway and consist of a limited access roadway on a new alignment. It would provide four travel lanes (two in each direction) with full inside and outside shoulders and would be designed to meet freeway criteria. It would have logical termini at US 322 (Mt. Nittany Expressway) near Boalsburg and US 322 at Potters Mills (see Figure 6).

US 322-3 would begin at the existing US 322 interchange with PA 45 (Boalsburg Pike), proceed past the Oak Hall Regional Park property and proceed through the northern portion of Linden Hall. It would parallel Linden Hall and Cedar Run Roads when approaching a PA 45 interchange, with a connector road that extends from existing US 322 to PA 45. The corridor would parallel existing US 322 to the north until it crosses over US 322 near Neff Road in Tusseyville. It would then parallel US 322 to the south before it would connect to the recently constructed US 322/PA 144 interchange at Potters Mills. US 322-3 would be approximately 9.7 miles long.

An environmental screening of US 322-3 conducted as part of the PEL Study resulted in this alternative having high potential impacts to productive agricultural land, including high impacts to land enrolled in agricultural conservation easements, when compared to the other off-line build alternatives. Similar to US 322-2, the high impacts to productive agricultural land and agricultural conservation easements associated with this alternative would make it difficult to successfully navigate through the ALCAB approval process. The environmental screening also revealed that US 322-3 would have high potential impacts to both individually NR-eligible resources and contributing properties within the Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District when compared to the other off-line build alternatives, which would make it difficult to successfully navigate through the Section 106 and Section 4(f) approval processes. Additionally, this alternative would result in the highest number of residential displacements when compared to the other off-line build alternatives. Consequently, the US 322-3 Build Alternative was determined to

be unreasonable under the environmental review process. It also does not appear to be prudent under 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15) and was dismissed from further consideration.

d. US 322-4 Build Alternative

The US 322-4 Build Alternative (US 322-4) would involve the construction of a new roadway facility that would add capacity to the local roadway network. It would be designed as a freeway and consist of a limited access roadway on a new alignment. It would provide four travel lanes (two in each direction) with full inside and outside shoulders and would be designed to meet freeway criteria. It would have logical termini at US 322 (Mt. Nittany Expressway) near Boalsburg and US 322 at Potters Mills (see Figure 6).

US 322-4 would begin at the existing US 322 interchange with PA 45 (Boalsburg Pike), diverge south over US 322 until it would turn eastward generally along the base of Tussey Mountain, paralleling US 322. An interchange would be proposed near Taylor Hill Road with a connector to US 322. The corridor would continue paralleling US 322 to the south crossing over Church Hill Road, Dogtown Road, and Red Mill Road and connect to the recently constructed US 322/PA 144 interchange at Potters Mills. US 322-4 would be approximately 6.6 miles long.

An environmental screening of US 322-4 conducted as part of the PEL Study resulted in this alternative having high potential impacts to water resources when compared to the other off-line build alternatives, which would make it difficult to successfully navigate through the Section 404/Chapter 105 Joint Permit process. Similarly, the environmental screening revealed that US 322-4 would have high potential impacts to the Rothrock State Forest & Stone Mountain Important Bird Area, which includes potential habitat for threatened and endangered wildlife and plant species protected under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. Further, US 322-4 would have high potential impacts to contributing properties within the Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District, which would make it difficult to successfully navigate through the Section 106 and Section 4(f) approval processes. Finally, this alternative has the highest potential impacts to Harris Township's only industrial-zoned land with potential displacements. Consequently, the US 322-4 Build Alternative was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process. It also does not appear to be prudent under 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15) and was dismissed from further consideration.

e. PA 144-1 Build Alternative

The PA 144-1 Build Alternative (PA 144-1) would involve the construction of a new roadway facility that would add capacity to the local roadway network. It would be designed as a freeway and consist of a limited access roadway on a new alignment. It would provide four travel lanes (two in each direction) with full inside and outside shoulders and would be designed to meet freeway criteria. It would have logical termini at the recently constructed US 322/PA 144 interchange at Potters Mills and I-99 north of Pleasant Gap (see Figure 6).

PA 144-1 would proceed in a northerly direction from the US 322/PA 144 interchange at Potters Mills, paralleling Goodhart Road to the east. At Airport Road, PA 144-1 would head northeast and parallel PA 144 before it turns west to parallel PA 45. An interchange would be provided at PA 45 between Rudy Road and Williams Road to provide local access. PA 144-1 would then proceed to the north and bridge Upper Brush Valley Road to the east of Black Hawk Village mobile home park. The corridor would proceed north through the Black Hawk Gap and curve to the east crossing over PA 144 to the north of Lower Greens Valley Road. PA 144-1 would continue in a northeasterly direction across Mount Nittany. PA 144-1 would terminate at the existing PA 26/I-99 interchange. PA 144-1 would be approximately 10.3 miles long.

An environmental screening of PA 144-1 conducted as part of the PEL Study resulted in this alternative having high potential impacts to jurisdictional wetlands when compared to the other off-line build alternatives, which would make it difficult to successfully navigate through the Section 404/Chapter 105 Joint Permit process. Specifically, the PA 144 corridor alternatives were found to have the highest wetland impacts of any of the build alternatives that were evaluated for this project. Similarly, the environmental screening revealed that PA 144-1 would have high potential impacts to terrestrial habitat for threatened and endangered wildlife and plant species protected under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, including high impacts to forest land and bat swarming areas. Further, PA 144-1 would have high potential impacts to productive agricultural land, including high impacts to land enrolled in agricultural conservation easements, when compared to the other off-line build alternatives. Similar to US 322-2 and US 322-3, the high impacts to productive agricultural land and agricultural conservation easements associated with this alternative would make it difficult to successfully navigate through the ALCAB approval process. Finally, this alternative was identified as having high potential impacts to public water

supply well protection areas and quarry/mineral mining operations that are valuable community resources that cannot be easily replaced. Consequently, the PA 144-1 Build Alternative was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process. It also does not appear to be prudent under 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15) and was dismissed from further consideration.

f. PA 144-2 Build Alternative

The PA 144-2 Build Alternative (PA 144-2) would involve the construction of a new roadway facility that would add capacity to the local roadway network. It would be designed as a freeway and consist of a limited access roadway on a new alignment. It would provide four travel lanes (two in each direction) with full inside and outside shoulders and would be designed to meet freeway criteria. It would have logical termini at the recently constructed US 322/PA 144 interchange at Potters Mills and I-99 north of Pleasant Gap (see Figure 6).

PA 144-2 would proceed in a northerly direction from the US 322/PA 144 interchange at Potters Mills, paralleling Goodhart Road to the east. At Airport Road, PA 144-2 would head northeast and parallel PA 144 before it turns west to parallel PA 45. An interchange would be provided at PA 45 between Rudy Road and Williams Road to provide local access. PA 144-2 would then proceed to the north and bridge Upper Brush Valley Road to the east of Black Hawk Village mobile home park. The corridor would proceed north through the Black Hawk Gap staying west of PA 144-1 before it would curve to the east crossing over PA 144 to the north of Lower Greens Valley Road. PA 144-2 would continue in a northeasterly direction across Mount Nittany. PA 144-2 would terminate at the existing PA 26/I-99 interchange. PA 144-2 would be approximately 10.5 miles long.

An environmental screening of PA 144-2 conducted as part of the PEL Study resulted in this alternative having high potential impacts to jurisdictional wetlands when compared to the other off-line build alternatives, which would make it difficult to successfully navigate through the Section 404/Chapter 105 Joint Permit process. Specifically, the PA 144 corridor alternatives were found to have the highest wetland impacts of any of the build alternatives that were evaluated for this project. Similarly, the environmental screening revealed that PA 144-2 would have high potential impacts to terrestrial habitat for threatened and endangered wildlife and plant species

protected under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, including high impacts to forest land and bat swarming areas. Further, PA 144-2 would have high potential impacts to productive agricultural land, including high impacts to land enrolled in agricultural conservation easements, when compared to the other off-line build alternatives. Similar to US 322-2, US 322-3, and PA 144-1, the high impacts to productive agricultural land and agricultural conservation easements associated with this alternative would make it difficult to successfully navigate through the ALCAB approval process. Finally, this alternative was identified as having high potential impacts to public water supply well protection areas and quarry/mineral mining operations that are valuable community resources that cannot be easily replaced. Consequently, the PA 144-2 Build Alternative was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process. It also does not appear to be prudent under 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15) and was dismissed from further consideration.

g. PA 144-3 Build Alternative

The PA 144-3 Build Alternative (PA 144-3) would involve the construction of a new roadway facility that would add capacity to the local roadway network. It would be designed as a freeway and consist of a limited access roadway on a new alignment. It would provide four travel lanes (two in each direction) with full inside and outside shoulders and would be designed to meet freeway criteria. It would have logical termini at the recently constructed US 322/PA 144 interchange at Potters Mills and I-99 north of Pleasant Gap (see Figure 6).

PA 144-3 would proceed in a northerly direction from the US 322/PA 144 interchange at Potters Mills, paralleling Goodhart Road to the east. As PA 144-3 approaches Airport Road, the corridor would head in a northwest direction to a perpendicular crossing of PA 45. An interchange would be provided at PA 45 between Rudy Road and Williams Road to provide local access. From the PA 45 crossing, PA 144-3 would proceed north crossing over Brush Valley Road before turning west to cross Mount Nittany through the Black Hawk Gap. The corridor would proceed north staying just east of PA 144-2 before it would curve to the east crossing over PA 144 to the north of Lower Greens Valley Road. PA 144-3 would continue in a northeasterly direction across Mount Nittany. PA 144-3 would terminate at the existing PA 26/I-99 interchange. PA 144-3 would be approximately 9.7 miles long.

An environmental screening of PA 144-3 conducted as part of the PEL Study resulted in this alternative having high potential impacts to jurisdictional wetlands when compared to the other off-line build alternatives, which would make it difficult to successfully navigate through the Section 404/Chapter 105 Joint Permit process. Specifically, the PA 144 corridor alternatives were found to have the highest wetland impacts of any of the build alternatives that were evaluated for this project. Similarly, the environmental screening revealed that PA 144-3 would have the highest potential impacts to terrestrial habitat for threatened and endangered wildlife and plant species protected under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, including high impacts to forest land and bat swarming areas. Further, PA 144-3 would have high potential impacts to productive agricultural land, including high impacts to land enrolled in agricultural conservation easements, when compared to the other off-line build alternatives. Similar to US 322-2, US 322-3, PA 144-1, and PA 144-2, the high impacts to productive agricultural land and agricultural conservation easements associated with this alternative would make it difficult to successfully navigate through the ALCAB approval process. Finally, this alternative was identified as having high potential impacts to public water supply well protection areas and quarry/mineral mining operations that are valuable community resources that cannot be easily replaced. Consequently, the PA 144-3 Build Alternative was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process. It also does not appear to be prudent under 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15) and was dismissed from further consideration.

2. Alternatives Considered During Detailed Section 4(f) Analysis

a. North Alternative (refined PEL alignment US 322-1 OEX)

The North Alternative (refined PEL alignment US 322-1 OEX) would involve the construction of a new roadway facility that would provide added capacity in addition to the local roadway network. It would be designed as a freeway and consist of a limited access roadway on a new alignment. It would provide four travel lanes (two in each direction) with full inside and outside shoulders and would be designed to meet freeway criteria. It would have logical termini at the recently constructed US 322/PA 144 interchange at Potters Mills and the PA 45 interchange in Boalsburg (see Figure 7).

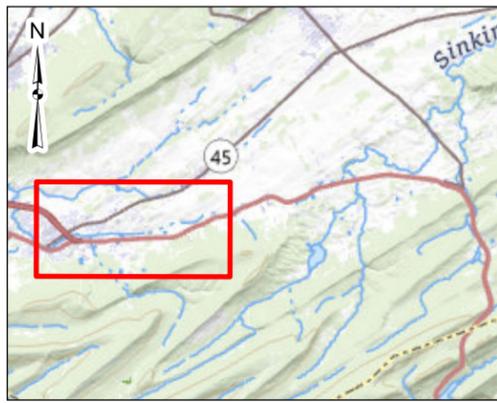
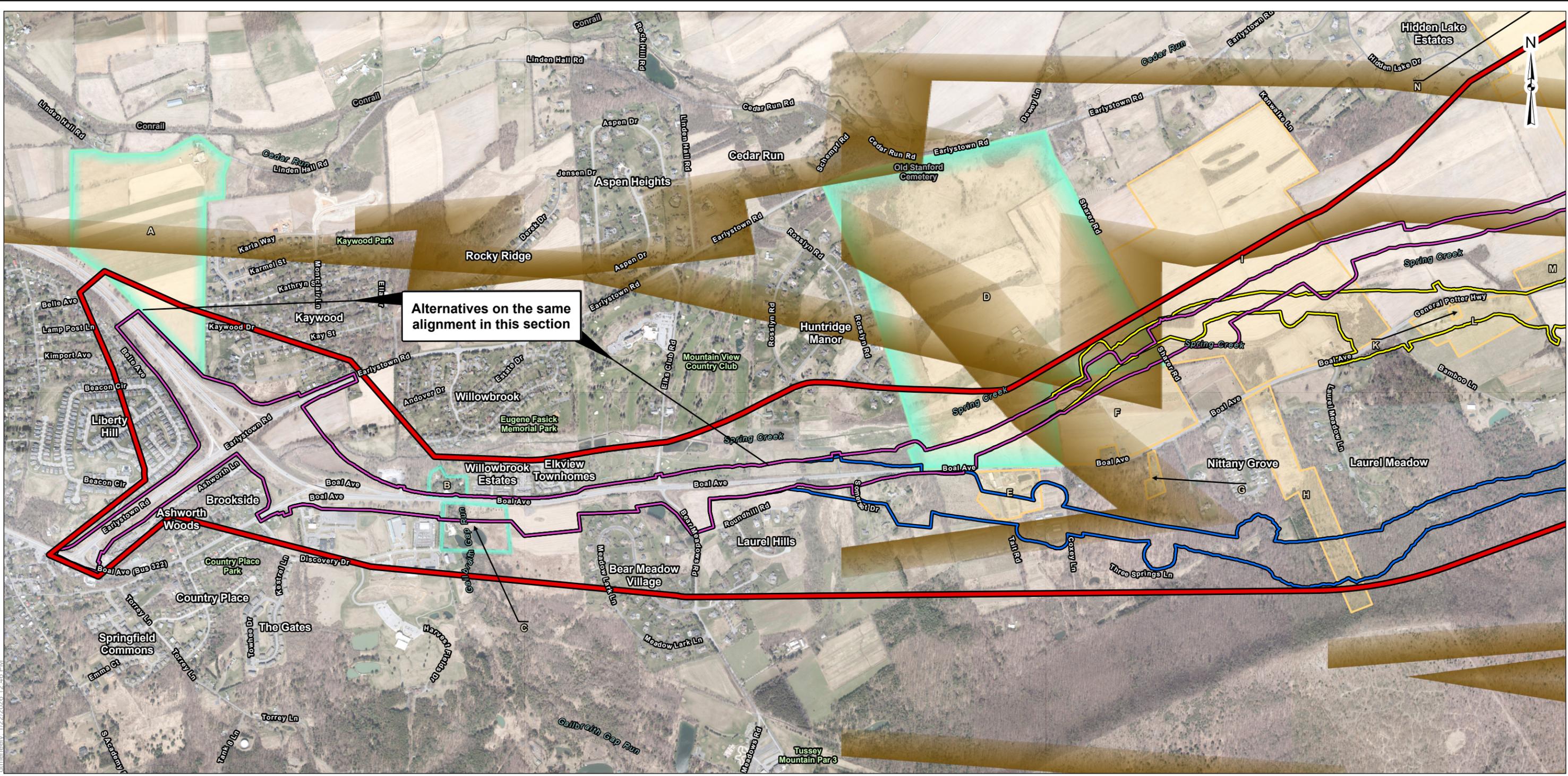
The western end alignment would be the same for all three alternatives that were studied in detail, from the PA 45 interchange to just east of the Mountain View Country Club Golf Course. At the western end, the existing US 322 would remain in its current location and the new US 322 4-lane highway would be located on the south side of the existing US 322. The western end alignment would also include a pedestrian/bicycle trail on the north side of the existing US 322 from Boal Avenue to Bear Meadows Road.

Just east of the Mountain View Country Club Golf Course, the alignment would start to move north of the existing US 322 through the Nittany Farm and around Kuhns Tree Farm. It would continue through the agricultural fields on the north side of US 322, avoiding the commercial area on local 322 in Potter Township. The alignment would return to the existing US 322 corridor through Tusseyville. The eastern end would maintain the existing US 322 corridor as the local 322 in its current position and the 4-lane highway alignment would be located on the south side of the existing US 322 corridor from approximately Tusseyville to Potters Mills.

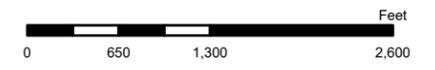
Bridges would be constructed over Maggie's Dip (Mountain Back Road and a Sinking Creek tributary with wetland complex), ponds and a wetland complex near Cider Press Road, Sinking Creek, ponds and wetlands in Tusseyville, Spring Creek, Sharer Road, a wetland complex along Spring Creek on the Nittany Farm, Somerset Drive, and Bear Meadows Road.

Non-Section 4(f) Impacts of the North Alternative:

The North Alternative avoids headwaters of Spring Creek, avoids many of the Spring Creek tributaries, and avoids the Stone Mountain Important Bird Area but it has high impacts to productive agricultural land on the north side of the existing US 322, high impacts to individually eligible historic properties, high impacts to properties that contribute to the Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD), high impacts to the Tusseyville Historic District (THD) and the Tusseyville community and has the most residential displacements.



- Legend**
- Project Area
 - North Alternative
 - Central Alternative
 - South Alternative
 - XX Map Key ID
 - Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District
 - Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District - Contributing Resources
 - Individually Eligible Historic Resources



Project No.: JN197202
 Date: January 2026
 Drawn By: DTM
 Reviewed By: ARL

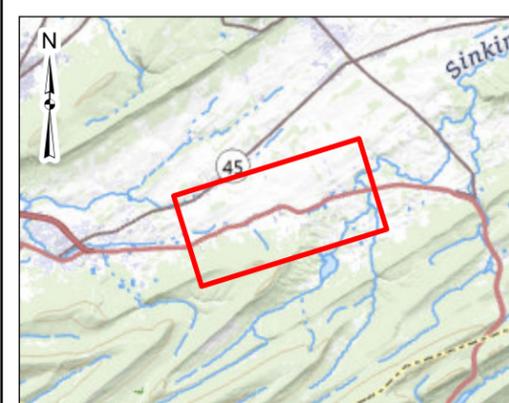
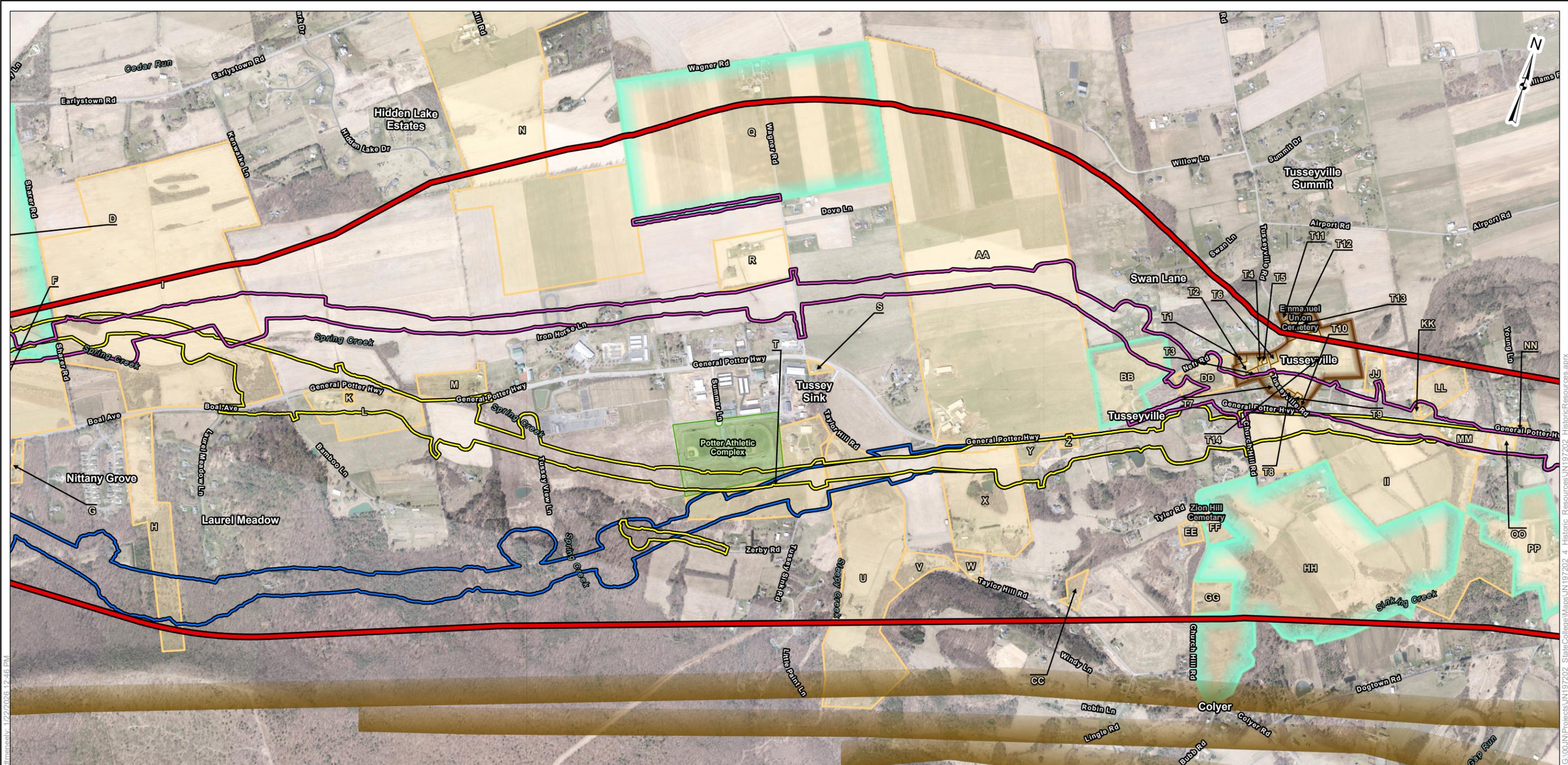
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Alternatives Studied in Detail
 State College Area Connector Project
 Centre County, Pennsylvania

Figure 7
Sheet 1 of 3

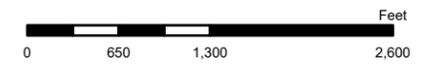
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Legend

- Project Area
- North Alternative
- Central Alternative
- South Alternative
- XX Map Key ID
- Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District
- Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District - Contributing Resources
- Tusseyville Historic District
- Tusseyville Historic District - Contributing Resources
- Individually Eligible Historic Resources
- Potter Township Athletic Complex



Project No.: JN197202
 Date: January 2026
 Drawn By: DTM
 Reviewed By: ARL

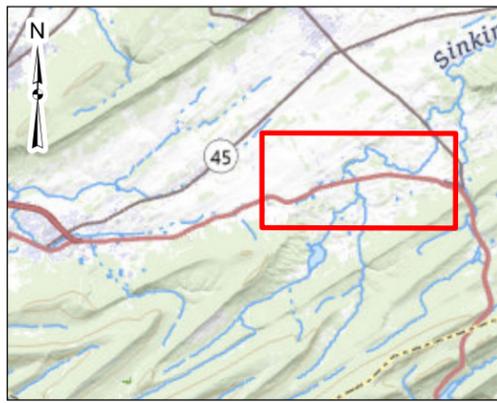
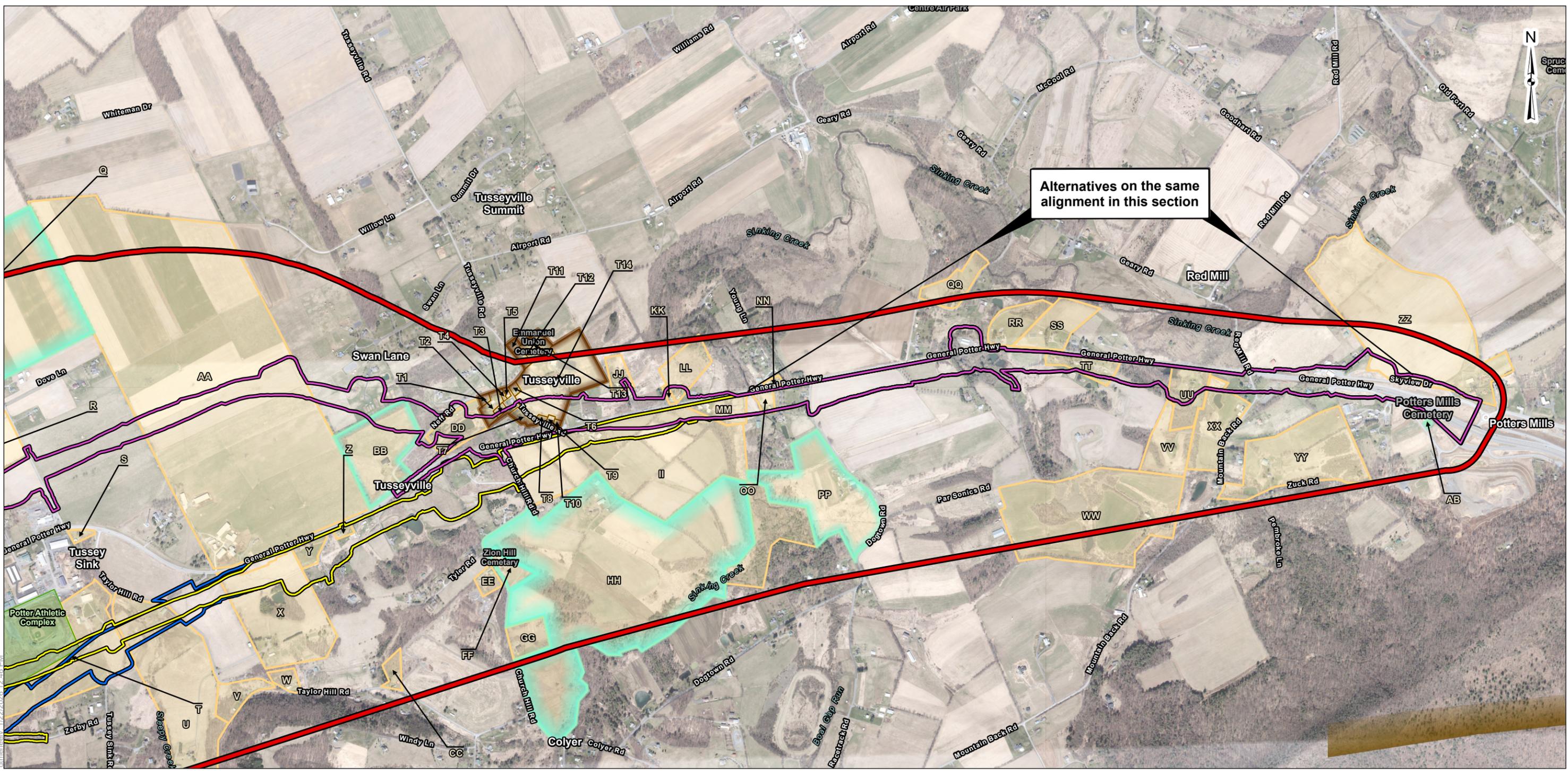
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Alternatives Studied in Detail
 State College Area Connector Project
 Centre County, Pennsylvania

Figure 7
Sheet 2 of 3

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- Legend**
- Project Area
 - North Alternative
 - Central Alternative
 - South Alternative
 - XX Map Key ID
 - Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District
 - Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District - Contributing Resources
 - Tusseyville Historic District
 - Tusseyville Historic District - Contributing Resources
 - Individually Eligible Historic Resources
 - Potter Township Athletic Complex



Project No.: JN197202
 Date: January 2026
 Drawn By: DTM
 Reviewed By: ARL

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Alternatives Studied in Detail

State College Area Connector Project
 Centre County, Pennsylvania

Figure 7

Sheet 3 of 3

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Section 4(f) Impacts of the North Alternative:

Table 3 provides a concise summary of the Section 4(f) uses associated with this alternative. More detailed information on the Section 4(f) uses of the North Alternative can be found in Appendix B. Appendix E contains detailed Section 4(f) use/impact mapping for this alternative.

**TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF SECTION 4(f) USES OF THE NORTH ALTERNATIVE**

Total Number of Section 4(f) Resources Used	7
Historic Section 4(f) Resources Used	7
Contributing Resources from RHD Used	26
Contributing Resources from THD Used	7
Contributing Resources Used with a No Adverse Effect/Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact	5
Recreational Section 4(f) Resources Used	0

b. Central Alternative (refined PEL alignment US 322-1 South)

The Central Alternative (refined PEL alignment US 322-1 South) would involve the construction of a new roadway facility that would provide added capacity in addition to the local roadway network. It would be designed as a freeway and consist of a limited access roadway on a new alignment. It would provide four travel lanes (two in each direction) with full inside and outside shoulders and would be designed to meet freeway criteria. It would have logical termini at the recently constructed US 322/PA 144 interchange at Potters Mills and the PA 45 interchange in Boalsburg (see Figure 7).

The western end alignment would be the same for all three alternatives that were studied in detail, from the PA 45 interchange to just east of the Mountain View Country Club Golf Course. At the western end, the existing US 322 would remain in its current location and the new US 322 4-lane highway would be located on the south side of the existing US 322. The western end alignment would also include a pedestrian/bicycle trail on the north side of the existing US 322 from Boal Avenue to Bear Meadows Road.

Just east of the Mountain View Country Club Golf Course, the alignment would start to move north of the existing US 322 corridor through the Nittany Farm and around Kuhns Tree Farm. It would then cross over the existing US 322 corridor near Bamboo Lane and travel through the undeveloped/unused southern portion of the Potter Township Athletic Complex on the south side of local 322, avoiding the recreational ballfields on the Potter Township Athletic Complex and the commercial area in Potter Township. From there, the alignment crosses Sleepy Creek (stream that drains to Tussey Sink) and starts to move north towards the existing US 322 corridor. The alignment would return to the existing US 322 corridor near Tusseyville. The eastern end would maintain the existing US 322 corridor as the local 322 in its current position and the 4-lane highway alignment would be located on the south side of the existing US 322 corridor from approximately Tusseyville to Potters Mills.

Bridges would be constructed over Maggie's Dip (Mountain Back Road and a Sinking Creek tributary with wetland complex), ponds and a wetland complex near Cider Press Road, Sinking Creek, wetlands and access driveways near Tussey Meadow Lane, Tussey Sink and Taylor Hill Road, wetlands and Spring Creek tributaries near Tussey View Lane, Spring Creek, Sharer Road, a wetland complex along Spring Creek on the Nittany Farm, Somerset Drive, and Bear Meadows Road.

Non-Section 4(f) Impacts of the Central Alternative:

The Central Alternative avoids headwaters of Spring Creek, avoids the Stone Mountain Important Bird Area, utilizes the undeveloped/non-recreational scrub-shrub southern portion of the Potter Township Athletic Complex, has the least residential impacts, has less agricultural impacts than the North Alternative but more than the South Alternative, and has less impacts to individually eligible historic properties and properties contributing to the Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District.

Section 4(f) Impacts of the Central Alternative:

Table 4 provides a concise summary of the Section 4(f) uses associated with this alternative. More detailed information on the Section 4(f) uses of the Central Alternative can be found in Appendix C. Appendix E contains detailed Section 4(f) use/impact mapping for this alternative.

**TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF SECTION 4(f) USES OF THE CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE**

Total Number of Section 4(f) Resources Used	5
Historic Section 4(f) Resources Used	4
Contributing Resources from RHD Used	18
Contributing Resources from THD Used	0
Contributing Resources Used with a No Adverse Effect/Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact	2
Recreational Section 4(f) Resources Used	1

In regard to the use of the Potter Township Athletic Complex, it is important to note that there would be no change in public access to the park and no impacts to any recreational features, facilities or functions of the park. This alternative would result in increased traffic noise at the Potter Township Athletic Complex. Modeled noise increases ranging between six (6) and fifteen (15) decibels could be experienced at the park due to the proximity of the roadway. Consequently, a noise barrier at this location was evaluated and determined to be feasible but not reasonable because the square footage of an acoustically effective barrier would exceed the 2,000-square-foot per benefited receptor reasonableness threshold specified by PennDOT noise policy. Similarly, the proximity of the Central Alternative would introduce new visual impacts on the Potter Township Athletic Complex, as the new highway would be visible from the baseball fields. No substantive air quality impacts are anticipated.

Mitigation for the Central Alternative’s impact on the Potter Township Athletic Complex will be developed in coordination with Potter Township (see Appendix H). Measures will include:

- a commitment not to use park property as a construction staging area,
- pre- and post-construction monitoring of the sewage facility to ensure continued operation, with corrective actions for any negative impacts, and
- development of an earthen berm for a visual buffer that provides noise reduction.

c. South Alternative (refined PEL alignment US 322-5)

The South Alternative (refined PEL alignment US 322-5) would involve the construction of a new roadway facility that would provide added capacity in addition to the local roadway network. It would be designed as a freeway and consist of a limited access roadway on a new alignment. It would provide four travel lanes (two in each direction) with full inside and outside shoulders and would be designed to meet freeway criteria. It would have logical termini at the recently constructed US 322/PA 144 interchange at Potters Mills and the PA 45 interchange in Boalsburg (see Figure 7).

The western end alignment would be the same for all three alternatives that were studied in detail, from the PA 45 interchange to just east of the Mountain View Country Club Golf Course. At the western end, the existing US 322 corridor would remain in its current location and the new US 322 4-lane highway would be located on the south side of the existing US 322 corridor. The western end alignment would also include a pedestrian/bicycle trail on the north side of the existing US 322 from Boal Avenue to Bear Meadows Road. Just east of the Mountain View Country Club Golf Course, the alignment would start to move south of the existing US 322 corridor through the Tait Farm and along the side of the Tussey Mountain ridge behind the neighborhoods and communities along the south side of the existing US 322 corridor.

The preliminary engineering design of the South Alternative requires notable depths of cut as it traverses approximately 1.5 miles across the Tussey Mountain ridge. The maximum vertical depth of cut between the proposed and existing ground lines is 60 feet. However, due to the alignment generally paralleling the existing ridge, excavation for sidehill construction results in cut slopes that are as much as 180 feet above the surface of the proposed roadway to the top of the existing slope. Although much of the project area is underlain by karst/limestone geologic formations, the South Alternative cuts through the Reedsville and Bald Eagle Formations along the Tussey Mountain ridge.

It would then cross over Sleepy Creek (stream that drains to Tussey Sink) and start to move north towards the existing US 322 corridor. The alignment would return to the existing US 322 corridor near Tusseyville. The eastern end would maintain the existing US 322 corridor as the local access road in its current position and the 4-lane highway alignment would be located on the south side of the existing US 322 corridor from approximately Tusseyville to Potters Mills.

Bridges would be constructed over Maggie’s Dip (Mountain Back Road and a Sinking Creek tributary with wetland complex), ponds and a wetland complex near Cider Press Road, Sinking Creek, wetlands and access driveways near Tussey Meadow Lane, Tussey Sink and Taylor Hill Road, a pond and streams near Tussey View Lane, Coxey Lane, Tait Road, Somerset Drive, and Bear Meadows Road.

Non-Section 4(f) Impacts of the South Alternative:

The South Alternative has the lowest impact to agricultural land, has less impacts to individually eligible historic properties, has high impacts to the Stone Mountain Important Bird Area, high impacts to the headwaters of Spring Creek, high impacts to forest land, and the greatest acreage impact to contributing properties of the Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District. Further, the engineering design of the South Alternative requires notable depths of cut (as described above) as it traverses approximately 1.5 miles along the Tussey Mountain ridge side, which is known to contain rock formations with the potential to encounter acid-producing rock.

Section 4(f) Impacts of the South Alternative:

Table 5 provides a concise summary of the Section 4(f) uses associated with this alternative. More detailed information on the Section 4(f) uses of the South Alternative can be found in Appendix D. Appendix E contains detailed Section 4(f) use/impact mapping for this alternative.

**TABLE 5
SUMMARY OF SECTION 4(f) USES OF THE SOUTH ALTERNATIVE**

Total Number of Section 4(f) Resources Used	4
Historic Section 4(f) Resources Used	4
Contributing Resources from RHD Used	15
Contributing Resources from THD Used	0
Contributing Resources Used with a No Adverse Effect/Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact	2
Recreational Section 4(f) Resources Used	0

C. ASSESSMENT OF LEAST OVERALL HARM

In accordance with 23 CFR § 774.3(c), if the Section 4(f) alternatives analysis concludes that there is no feasible and prudent avoidance alternative, then FHWA may approve, from among the remaining alternatives that use Section 4(f) property, only the alternative that causes the least overall harm in light of the statute's preservation purpose. The least overall harm is determined by balancing the following factors:

- the ability to mitigate adverse impacts to each Section 4(f) property (including any measures that result in benefits to the property);
- the relative severity of the remaining harm, after mitigation, to the protected activities, attributes, or features that qualify each Section 4(f) property for protection;
- the relative significance of each Section 4(f) property;
- the views of the official(s) with jurisdiction over each Section 4(f) property;
- the degree to which each alternative meets the purpose and need for the project;
- after reasonable mitigation, the magnitude of any adverse impacts to resources not protected by Section 4(f); and
- substantial differences in costs among the alternatives.

Further, the alternative selected must include all possible planning to minimize harm to Section 4(f) property.

For the purposes of this project, only those alternatives that were determined to be reasonable under the environmental review process have been carried forward for consideration as part of the Section 4(f) least overall harm assessment. These alternatives include the North Alternative, the Central Alternative, and the South Alternative. As previously indicated, this is consistent with the alternatives that were advanced in the project's EIS for detailed environmental analysis. All three of these alternatives would involve the construction of a new off-line, four-lane, limited access section of US 322 between Potters Mills and Boalsburg in order to reduce congestion, improve safety, and establish overall system continuity of the US 322 roadway

between State College and Harrisburg. While the location of these three alternatives varies, they are generally similar in design. As such, the avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for each of these alternatives would be functionally similar with only minor differences based on the location of the alternative (e.g., shifting the alignment to the north or south, incorporating a reduced typical section at certain locations, and implementing mitigation measures consistent with the project's Section 106 programmatic agreement). The following text provides information on the project-specific avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures that have been developed and evaluated for each alternative.

1. Shifts/Design Modifications to Avoid the Use of the Section 4(f) Resources

Shifting the alignment of the North, Central, and South Alternatives to avoid the use of Section 4(f) resources has been extensively evaluated and incorporated into the project design to the maximum extent practicable. Similarly, design modifications (i.e., reduced typical sections, steepened fill slopes, retaining walls, relocated stormwater management facilities, etc.) to avoid the use of Section 4(f) resources have also been evaluated and incorporated into the project design to the maximum extent practicable. The following three tables (i.e., Tables 6, 7, and 8) summarize various shifts and design modifications that have been evaluated for the North, Central, and South Alternatives for the express purpose of avoiding the use of the Section 4(f) resources that have been identified within the project study area.

As evidenced in the tables, there are some resources that are so large and expansive in size (i.e., rural farm properties with extensive acreage) that shifting the alignment to avoid the property is simply not achievable. This has been indicated where applicable. In numerous instances, an alignment shift resulted in avoiding multiple adjacent resources, and it only made sense to look at shifting the alignment in order to achieve the desired multi-resource avoidance. This concept is presented in Tables 6, 7, and 8 by combining the rows of multiple resources under a single avoidance shift.

Consistent with established Section 4(f) guidelines, it is important to note that these shifts and design modifications have only been evaluated for those resources that wouldn't otherwise qualify for a *de minimis* use finding. For the purposes of this project, that includes those resources that have been identified as having an Adverse Effect pursuant to the Section 106 Effects process.

Individually eligible or contributing resources that were identified as having a No Effect or No Adverse Effect were assumed to qualify for a *de minimis* impact finding* and do not require analysis of avoidance measures.

**(In a letter dated March 1, 2006, PHMC documented their written understanding that PennDOT will make a de minimis finding for historic resources where a Section 106 effects determination of no adverse effect or no historic properties affected is made. Therefore, individual notices of the intent to apply the de minimis finding for historic resources are no longer required in Pennsylvania if the SHPO is the official with jurisdiction, and the SHPO has agreed that when a no adverse effect or no historic properties affected determination is made, that the de minimis use is appropriate.)*

**TABLE 6
SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS OF THE NORTH ALTERNATIVE
TO AVOID SECTION 4(f) USES**

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
--	Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (97,821 acres)	Eligible	114.37 acres of impact including the use of 26 contributing resources	Use of the RHD is a measure of the collective impacts to its contributing resources. See below for an analysis of the shifts and design modifications to avoid the contributing resources.
--	Village of Tusseyville Historic District (THD) (29.71 acres)	Eligible	5.73 acres of impact including the use of 7 contributing resources	Use of the THD is a measure of the collective impacts to its contributing resources. See below for an analysis of the shifts and design modifications to avoid the contributing resources.
B	Michael Jack Estate (3.86 acres)	Individually Eligible	0.33 acres of impact; no building demolitions	All three alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of this property is the same for all three alternatives. Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the entire roadway alignment, including the proposed local 322 access road, to the south but that would result in the likely displacement of the individually NRHP-eligible Nease House, the commercial Bricks and

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
				Stone Supply business, and the newly constructed Harris Township Municipal Center. Therefore, a southern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
C	Nease House (12.28 acres)	Individually Eligible	4.48 acres of impact; no building demolitions	All three alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of this property is the same for all three alternatives. Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the entire roadway alignment, including the proposed local 322 access road, to the north but that would result in the likely displacement of the individually NRHP-eligible Michael Jack Estate, as well as the HUD-assisted affordable housing apartment complex to the east (approximately 50-70 units). Therefore, a northern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
D	Henry Meyer Farm (285.78 acres)	Individually Eligible Contributes to RHD	18.02 acres of impact; no building demolitions	Total avoidance of this property is not achievable with the North Alternative due to its expansive size.

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
BB	Joseph Jordan Farm (22.00 acres)	Individually Eligible Contributes to RHD	3.96 acres of impact; no building demolitions	Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the north but that would result in additional building displacements and substantively more impacts to terrestrial wildlife habitat and productive agricultural land, including all of the buildings and the productive agricultural land associated with the RHD- and THD-contributing Jonas From Farm. This alignment shift would also result in the total destruction of the RHD- and THD-contributing Wm W. Love House, S.M. Swartz House, Swartz General Store/Tusseyville Post Office, and Jame Moyer House. Therefore, a northern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
F	Kuhns Tree Farm (44.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	5.66 acres of impact; no building demolitions	Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the north but that would result in additional building displacements and substantively more impacts to terrestrial wildlife habitat and productive agricultural land, including all of the buildings and the productive agricultural land associated with the individually NRHP-eligible Henry Meyer Farm. This alignment shift would also result in substantively greater impacts to Spring Creek and

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
				its adjacent wetlands. Therefore, a northern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
I	North Side Boal Avenue (183.16 acres)	Contributes to RHD	30.85 acres of impact; no building demolitions	Total avoidance of this property is not achievable with the North Alternative due to its expansive size.
AA	2165 General Potter Highway (240.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	16.31 acres of impact; no building demolitions	Total avoidance of this property is not achievable with the North Alternative due to its expansive size.
II	Lawrence Grossman Farm (85.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	5.75 acres of impact including the demolition of two contributing barns	Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the north side of existing US 322 several hundred feet to the east but that would result in additional building displacements and substantively more impacts to terrestrial wildlife habitat and productive agricultural land, including greater impacts to the productive agricultural land associated with the RHD-contributing Fisher-Fortney Farm and 109 Addleman Circle property, as well as other non-historic/non-contributing agricultural properties. Specifically, this northern avoidance shift would result in the displacement of 2 residences and a garage on two separate non-historic/non-contributing properties and 3 buildings on the RHD-contributing Fisher-Fortney Farm (i.e., the contributing residence, a non-contributing garage, and a non-

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
				contributing woodshed). Therefore, a northern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
KK	105 Addleman Circle (0.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.39 acres of impact including the demolition of the residence	Total avoidance of these two properties would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the south side of existing US 322 several hundred feet to the east but that would result in additional building displacements and substantively more impacts to terrestrial wildlife habitat and productive agricultural land, including greater impacts to the productive agricultural land associated with the RHD-contributing Lawrence Grossman Farm and 2414 General Potter Highway property. Specifically, this southern avoidance shift would result in the displacement of 7 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence, a workshop/shed, 2 outbuildings, a smokehouse, and 2 barns) and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., 2 machine sheds and a corn crib) on the RHD-contributing Lawrence Grossman Farm. Therefore, a southern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23
LL	109 Addleman Circle (6.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.73 acres of impact including the demolition of the residence	

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
				CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
MM	2414 General Potter Highway (4.86 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.05 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the barn) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and workshop)	All three alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of these two properties is the same for all three alternatives. Total avoidance of these properties would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the south but that would result in additional building displacements (i.e., 2 residences, 2 garages, a pole building, an animal stable, and 2 storage sheds on two separate non-historic/non-contributing properties) and substantively more impacts to terrestrial wildlife habitat and productive agricultural land, including the productive agricultural land associated with the RHD-contributing Lawrence Grossman Farm. This southern alignment shift would also impact a palustrine open water wetland feature that would otherwise be avoided by the project. Therefore, a southern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
OO	Michael Ulrich Farmstead (1.51 acres)	Contributes to RHD	1.49 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the garage) and 1 non-contributing building (i.e., a horse stable)	
TT	2606 General Potter Highway (5.03 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.68 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 2 non-contributing buildings	All three alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of these three properties is the same for all three alternatives. Total avoidance of

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
UU	2668 General Potter Highway (9.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	(i.e., a garage and outbuilding) 4.88 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and 2 outbuildings)	these properties would involve shifting the roadway alignment to either the north or the south. Shifting the alignment to the north would result in a significantly greater impact on Sinking Creek and the wetland complexes associated with Sinking Creek. Further, this northern alignment shift would result in the demolition of a minimum of six residences, including the residences (and associated outbuildings) on the RHD-contributing properties located at 2601 General Potter Highway and 2571 General Potter Highway. Conversely, shifting the alignment to the south would require a complete relocation or total reconstruction of the existing Potters Mills Interchange because the properties are located immediately adjacent to the existing US 322 roadway at the extreme eastern end of the project. Further, shifting the alignment to the south would result in greater impacts to the RHD-contributing 127 Zuck Road property (demolition of the residence and barn), the Thomas J. Stiver Farm (demolition of 2 barns, 3 outbuildings, and a silo), the Lawrence Grossman Farm (demolition of 7 contributing buildings including the residence, a workshop/shed, 2 outbuildings, a smokehouse, and 2 barns and 3 non-contributing buildings including 2 machine sheds and a corn crib), and
XX	Samuel Royer Farmstead (12.71 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.82 acres of impact; no building demolitions	

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
				the individually eligible Jacob Keller Farm (demolition of the residence, the barn and several other historic outbuildings). Therefore, both a northern and southern shift of the alignment at this location were determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
DD	136 Neff Road (7.26 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.56 acres of impact including the demolition of the residence	Total avoidance of these eight properties would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the north but that would require the entire alignment east of Tusseyville to the Potters Mills Interchange to be shifted to the north side of the existing US 322 roadway which would cause a significantly greater number of residential displacements (approximately 10). It would also result in a significantly greater impact on Sinking Creek and the wetland complexes associated with Sinking Creek. Therefore, a northern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
T2	Jacob Strohm House (1.72 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	0.35 acres of impact; no building demolitions	
T3	John Lichty House (0.47 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	0.14 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and an outhouse)	
T7	Henry Rossmann House (0.94 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	
T8	F.D. Hosterman Tenant House (0.32 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	
T9	George and Myra Ishler House (0.32 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	

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MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
T10	Maggie Love House (0.28 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	
T14	Jonas From Farm (19.55 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	3.38 acres of impact; no building demolitions	

**TABLE 7
SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE
TO AVOID SECTION 4(f) USES**

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
--	Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (97,821 acres)	Eligible	125.68 acres of impact including the use of 18 contributing resources	Use of the RHD is a measure of the collective impacts to its contributing resources. See below for an analysis of the shifts and design modifications to avoid the contributing resources.
B	Michael Jack Estate (3.86 acres)	Individually Eligible	0.33 acres of impact; no building demolitions	All three alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of this property is the same for all three alternatives. Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the entire roadway alignment, including the proposed local 322 access road, to the south but that would result in the likely displacement of the individually NRHP-eligible Nease House, the commercial Bricks and Stone Supply business, and the newly constructed Harris Township Municipal Center. Therefore, a southern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
C	Nease House (12.28 acres)	Individually Eligible	4.48 acres of impact; no building demolitions	All three alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of this property is the same for all three alternatives. Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the entire roadway alignment, including the proposed local 322 access road, to the north but that would result in the

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
				likely displacement of the individually NRHP-eligible Michael Jack Estate, as well as the HUD-assisted affordable housing apartment complex to the east (approximately 50-70 units). Therefore, a northern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
D	Henry Meyer Farm (285.78 acres)	Individually Eligible Contributes to RHD	20.06 acres of impact; no building demolitions	Total avoidance of this property is not achievable with the Central Alternative due to its expansive size.
F	Kuhns Tree Farm (44.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	3.94 acres of impact; no building demolitions	Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the north but that would result in additional building displacements and substantively more impacts to terrestrial wildlife habitat and productive agricultural land, including all of the buildings and the productive agricultural land associated with the individually NRHP-eligible Henry Meyer Farm. This alignment shift would also result in substantively greater impacts to Spring Creek and its adjacent wetlands. Therefore, a northern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
I	North Side Boal Avenue (183.16 acres)	Contributes to RHD	30.18 acres of impact; no building demolitions	Total avoidance of this property is not achievable with the Central Alternative due to its expansive size.

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
K	126 Vernon Way (0.48 acres)	Contributes to RHD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	Total avoidance of these two properties would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the north but that would result in substantively more impacts to terrestrial wildlife habitat and productive agricultural land, including all of the buildings and the productive agricultural land associated with the 7.30-acre, RHD-contributing John Brisbin Farmstead. Therefore, a northern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
L	120 Vernon Way (18.12 acres)	Contributes to RHD	11.28 acres of impact including the demolition of the residence	
T	Ruble Family Farm (30.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.91 acres of impact; no building demolitions	Total avoidance of these two properties would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the north but that would result in additional building displacements, including the displacement of at least four commercial businesses (i.e., SC Vinyl, LLC, Designer's Studio Furniture, Centre Hall All Storage, and Landpro Equipment) located adjacent to the existing US 322 roadway. Therefore, a northern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
U	166 Taylor Hill Road (69.40 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.10 acres of impact including the demolition of 5 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a barn, silo, 2 stables, and loafing shed)	
X	207 Taylor Hill Road (34.07 acres)	Contributes to RHD	8.22 acres of impact; no building demolitions	The Central and South Alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of this property is the same for these two alternatives. Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the roadway

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
				<p>alignment more than 1,500 feet to the south for a total distance of approximately one mile in length. This southern alignment shift would result in substantively more impacts to terrestrial wildlife habitat and productive agricultural land, including all of the buildings and the productive agricultural land associated with both the RHD-contributing Love, O. and 234 Taylor Hill Road properties. This alignment shift would also result in a significantly greater impact on the productive agricultural land associated with the RHD-contributing 166 Taylor Hill Road property, as well as the displacement of several residential properties that would otherwise be avoided by the project. Therefore, a southern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).</p>
Y	Spangler-Runkle House (2.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	<p>The Central and South Alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of these properties is the same for these two alternatives. Total avoidance of these properties would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the south but that would result in the displacement of four residential properties (i.e., one along Chopper Lane and three along Tussey Meadow Lane). This southern alignment shift would also impact two palustrine open water wetland features that would otherwise be avoided by the project. Therefore, a</p>
Z	2214 General Potter Highway (0.73 acres)	Contributes to RHD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
				southern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
II	Lawrence Grossman Farm (85.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	20.06 acres of impact including the demolition of 7 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence, a workshop/shed, 2 outbuildings, a smokehouse, and 2 barns) and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., 2 machine sheds and a corn crib)	The Central and South Alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of this property is the same for these two alternatives. Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the north side of existing US 322 but that would result in additional building displacements including all of the buildings on the RHD-contributing 105 and 109 Addleman Circle properties, as well as the RHD/THD-contributing F.D. Hosterman Tenant House, George and Myra Ishler House, and Maggie Love House. This would be in addition to at least 8 other residential displacements from non-historic/non-contributing properties, as well as the Pets Come First Animal Shelter that would otherwise be avoided by this project. Therefore, a northern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
MM	2414 General Potter Highway (4.86 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.05 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence	All three alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of these two properties is the same for all three alternatives. Total avoidance of these

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
			and the barn) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and workshop)	<p>properties would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the south but that would result in additional building displacements (i.e., 2 residences, 2 garages, a pole building, an animal stable, and 2 storage sheds on two separate non-historic/non-contributing properties) and substantively more impacts to terrestrial wildlife habitat and productive agricultural land, including the productive agricultural land associated with the RHD-contributing Lawrence Grossman Farm. This southern alignment shift would also impact a palustrine open water wetland feature that would otherwise be avoided by the project. Therefore, a southern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).</p>
OO	Michael Ulrich Farmstead (1.51 acres)	Contributes to RHD	1.49 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the garage) and 1 non-contributing building (i.e., a horse stable)	
TT	2606 General Potter Highway (5.03 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.68 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and outbuilding)	
UU	2668 General Potter Highway (9.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.88 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 3 non-	<p>All three alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of these three properties is the same for all three alternatives. Total avoidance of these properties would involve shifting the roadway alignment to either the north or the south. Shifting the alignment to the north would result in a significantly greater impact on Sinking Creek and the wetland complexes associated with Sinking Creek. Further, this northern alignment shift would result in the demolition of a minimum of six residences, including the residences (and associated outbuildings) on the RHD-</p>

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
			contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and 2 outbuildings)	contributing properties located at 2601 General Potter Highway and 2571 General Potter Highway. Conversely, shifting the alignment to the south would require a complete relocation or total reconstruction of the existing Potters Mills Interchange because the properties are located immediately adjacent to the existing US 322 roadway at the extreme eastern end of the project. Further, shifting the alignment to the south would result in greater impacts to the RHD-contributing 127 Zuck Road property (demolition of the residence and barn), the Thomas J. Stiver Farm (demolition of 2 barns, 3 outbuildings, and a silo), the Lawrence Grossman Farm (demolition of 7 contributing buildings including the residence, a workshop/shed, 2 outbuildings, a smokehouse, and 2 barns and 3 non-contributing buildings including 2 machine sheds and a corn crib), and the individually eligible Jacob Keller Farm (demolition of the residence, the barn and several other historic outbuildings). Therefore, both a northern and southern shift of the alignment at this location were determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
XX	Samuel Royer Farmstead (12.71 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.82 acres of impact; no building demolitions	
N/A	Potter Township Athletic Complex (29.20 acres)	N/A	5.95 acres of impact to the undeveloped southern portion of the property; no impacts to the recreational ballfields	The alignment of the Central Alternative was shifted to the south to minimize impacts on this property by avoiding the recreational ballfields. Total avoidance of the property would involve shifting the roadway alignment further to the south but that would

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
				<p>result in substantively greater impacts to the productive agricultural land associated with the RHD-contributing Ruble Farm. So much so, that the farming operation would likely be rendered uneconomical and result in a complete loss of the farm. Therefore, a southern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).</p>

**TABLE 8
SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS OF THE SOUTH ALTERNATIVE
TO AVOID SECTION 4(f) USES**

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
--	Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (97,821 acres)	Eligible	83.42 acres of impact including the use of 15 contributing resources	Use of the RHD is a measure of the collective impacts to its contributing resources. See below for an analysis of the shifts and design modifications to avoid the contributing resources.
B	Michael Jack Estate (3.86 acres)	Individually Eligible	0.33 acres of impact; no building demolitions	All three alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of this property is the same for all three alternatives. Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the entire roadway alignment, including the proposed local 322 access road, to the south but that would result in the likely displacement of the individually NRHP-eligible Nease House, the commercial Bricks and Stone Supply business, and the newly constructed Harris Township Municipal Center. Therefore, a southern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
C	Nease House (12.28 acres)	Individually Eligible	4.48 acres of impact; no building demolitions	All three alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of this property is the same for all three alternatives. Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the entire roadway alignment, including the proposed local 322 access road, to the north but that

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
				would result in the likely displacement of the individually NRHP-eligible Michael Jack Estate, as well as the HUD-assisted affordable housing apartment complex to the east (approximately 50-70 units). Therefore, a northern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
E	Tait Farm (11.12 acres)	Contributes to RHD	5.23 acres of impact; no building demolitions	Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the south but that would result in substantively more impacts to terrestrial wildlife habitat and non-historic/non-contributing productive agricultural land. Therefore, a southern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
H	2296 Boal Avenue (24.92 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.5 acres of impact; no building demolitions	Total avoidance of this property is not achievable with the South Alternative due to its expansive size.
T	Ruble Family Farm (30.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	16.59 acres of impact; no building demolitions	Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the south but that would result in additional building displacements and substantively more impacts to terrestrial wildlife habitat, jurisdictional wetlands and productive agricultural land, including the productive agricultural land associated with the RHD-contributing 166 Taylor Hill Road property. Therefore, a southern shift of the alignment

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
				at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
U	166 Taylor Hill Road (69.40 acres)	Contributes to RHD	5.88 acres of impact including the demolition of 5 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a barn, silo, 2 stables, and loafing shed)	Total avoidance of this property is not achievable with the South Alternative due to its expansive size. Shifting the alignment to avoid displacing the non-contributing buildings (but still within the boundaries of the historic property) would not avoid or minimize impacts in any way. Shifting to avoid the non-contributing buildings would result in a greater impact to the contributing agricultural land on the property, as well as a greater impact on a large PEM wetland system adjacent to the Tussey Sink. Further, shifting the alignment to avoid the non-contributing buildings would result in the creation of a landlocked, uneconomic remnant of productive agricultural land between the existing US 322 roadway and the new roadway on the RHD-contributing 207 Taylor Hill Road property to the east. Therefore, shifting the alignment to avoid the non-contributing buildings was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).
X	207 Taylor Hill Road (34.07 acres)	Contributes to RHD	8.73 acres of impact; no building demolitions	The Central and South Alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of this property is the same for these two alternatives. Total avoidance of this

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
				<p>property would involve shifting the roadway alignment more than 1,500 feet to the south for a total distance of approximately one mile in length. This southern alignment shift would result in substantively more impacts to terrestrial wildlife habitat and productive agricultural land, including all of the buildings and the productive agricultural land associated with both the RHD-contributing Love, O. and 234 Taylor Hill Road properties. This alignment shift would also result in a significantly greater impact on the productive agricultural land associated with the RHD-contributing 166 Taylor Hill Road property, as well as the displacement of several residential properties that would otherwise be avoided by the project. Therefore, a southern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).</p>
Y	Spangler-Runkle House (2.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	The Central and South Alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of these properties is the same for these two alternatives. Total avoidance of these
Z	2214 General Potter Highway (0.73 acres)	Contributes to RHD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	properties would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the south but that would result in the displacement of four residential properties (i.e., one along Chopper Lane and three along Tussey Meadow Lane). This southern alignment shift would also impact two palustrine open water wetland features that would

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
				<p>otherwise be avoided by the project. Therefore, a southern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).</p>
II	Lawrence Grossman Farm (85.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	20.06 acres of impact including the demolition of 7 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence, a workshop/shed, 2 outbuildings, a smokehouse, and 2 barns) and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., 2 machine sheds and a corn crib)	<p>The Central and South Alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of this property is the same for these two alternatives. Total avoidance of this property would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the north side of existing US 322 but that would result in additional building displacements including all of the buildings on the RHD-contributing 105 and 109 Addleman Circle properties, as well as the RHD/THD-contributing F.D. Hosterman Tenant House, George and Myra Ishler House, and Maggie Love House. This would be in addition to at least 8 other residential displacements from non-historic/non-contributing properties, as well as the Pets Come First Animal Shelter that would otherwise be avoided by this project. Therefore, a northern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).</p>
MM	2414 General Potter Highway (4.86 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.05 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings	<p>All three alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of these two properties is the same for all three</p>

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
			(i.e., the residence and the barn) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and workshop)	<p>alternatives. Total avoidance of these properties would involve shifting the roadway alignment to the south but that would result in additional building displacements (i.e., 2 residences, 2 garages, a pole building, an animal stable, and 2 storage sheds on two separate non-historic/non-contributing properties) and substantively more impacts to terrestrial wildlife habitat and productive agricultural land, including the productive agricultural land associated with the RHD-contributing Lawrence Grossman Farm. This southern alignment shift would also impact a palustrine open water wetland feature that would otherwise be avoided by the project. Therefore, a southern shift of the alignment at this location was determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).</p>
OO	Michael Ulrich Farmstead (1.51 acres)	Contributes to RHD	1.49 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the garage) and 1 non-contributing building (i.e., a horse stable)	
TT	2606 General Potter Highway (5.03 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.68 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and outbuilding)	
UU	2668 General Potter Highway (9.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.88 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence)	<p>All three alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint at this location. Therefore, the use of these three properties is the same for all three alternatives. Total avoidance of these properties would involve shifting the roadway alignment to either the north or the south. Shifting the alignment to the north would result in a significantly greater impact on Sinking Creek and the wetland complexes associated with Sinking Creek. Further, this northern alignment shift would result in the demolition of a minimum of six residences, including the residences (and</p>

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT	SHIFTS/DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO AVOID USE
XX	Samuel Royer Farmstead (12.71 acres)	Contributes to RHD	and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and 2 outbuildings) 0.82 acres of impact; no building demolitions	associated outbuildings) on the RHD-contributing properties located at 2601 General Potter Highway and 2571 General Potter Highway. Conversely, shifting the alignment to the south would require a complete relocation or total reconstruction of the existing Potters Mills Interchange because the properties are located immediately adjacent to the existing US 322 roadway at the extreme eastern end of the project. Further, shifting the alignment to the south would result in greater impacts to the RHD-contributing 127 Zuck Road property (demolition of the residence and barn), the Thomas J. Stiver Farm (demolition of 2 barns, 3 outbuildings, and a silo), the Lawrence Grossman Farm (demolition of 7 contributing buildings including the residence, a workshop/shed, 2 outbuildings, a smokehouse, and 2 barns and 3 non-contributing buildings including 2 machine sheds and a corn crib), and the individually eligible Jacob Keller Farm (demolition of the residence, the barn and several other historic outbuildings). Therefore, both a northern and southern shift of the alignment at this location were determined to be unreasonable under the environmental review process and not prudent in accordance with 23 CFR § 774.17 and Section 2002(a)(15).

2. All Possible Planning to Minimize Harm to the Section 4(f) Resources

Similar to the resource avoidance measures described above, measures to minimize harm to Section 4(f) resources have been extensively evaluated and incorporated into the project design to the maximum extent practicable. Simply put, the alignments and general configurations of the North, Central, and South Alternatives have been designed to avoid and minimize impacts to all environmental resources, including Section 4(f) resources, by “threading the needle” as much as possible.

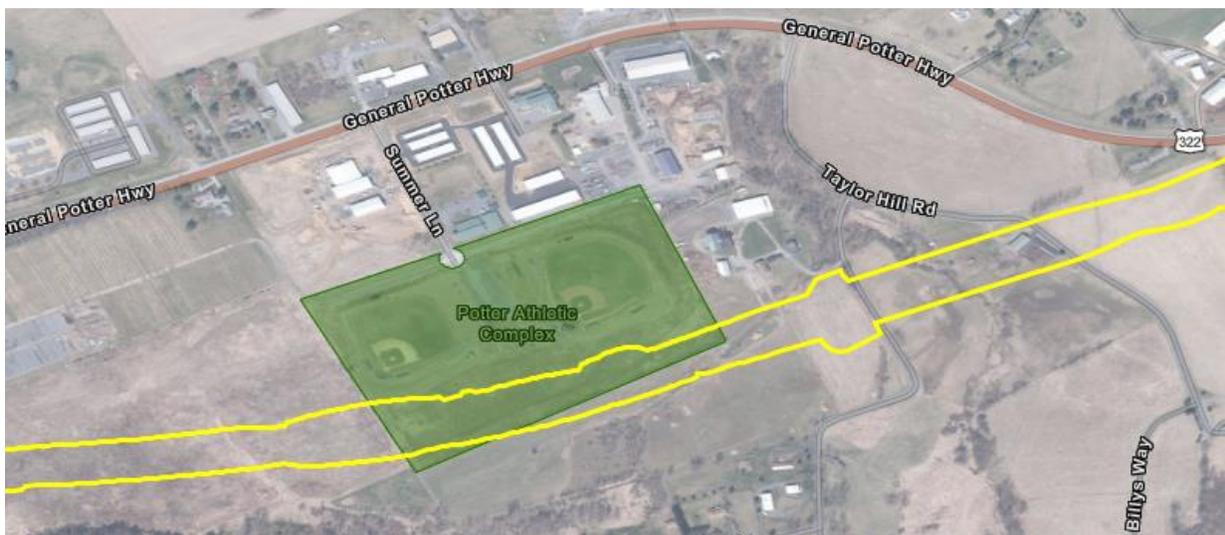
The best example of this design-level commitment to resource avoidance and minimization occurs at the western end of the project near the connection with the Mt. Nittany Expressway where all three alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint. As noted in the above tables, shifting the proposed roadway alignment, even just a little, would result in significantly greater impacts to either the Micheal Jack Estate or the Nease House. As currently designed, the project avoids the displacement of the historic buildings on both of these individually NRHP-eligible properties by “threading the needle” between the two properties. However, shifting the alignment one way or the other would result in the displacement of the historic buildings. Design-level avoidance and minimization measures like this have been incorporated throughout the length of the project for all three alternatives.

Another notable minimization measure recently implemented for the Central Alternative involves an alignment shift to reduce the impact on the Potter Township Athletic Complex. As originally designed, the alignment of the Central Alternative impacted the recreational ballfields on this property (see Figure 8). However, based on recent coordination with the Township, the alignment of the Central Alternative was shifted to the undeveloped southern portion of the property to avoid impacting the ballfields (see Figure 9). Coincidentally, this southern alignment shift also reduced impacts on the neighboring RHD-contributing Ruble Farm by avoiding the displacement of three historic buildings. Given the favorable impact minimization benefits brought about by this southern alignment shift, it has subsequently been incorporated into the design of the Central Alternative.

FIGURE 8
ORIGINAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE IN THE AREA
OF THE POTTER TOWNSHIP ATHLETIC COMPLEX



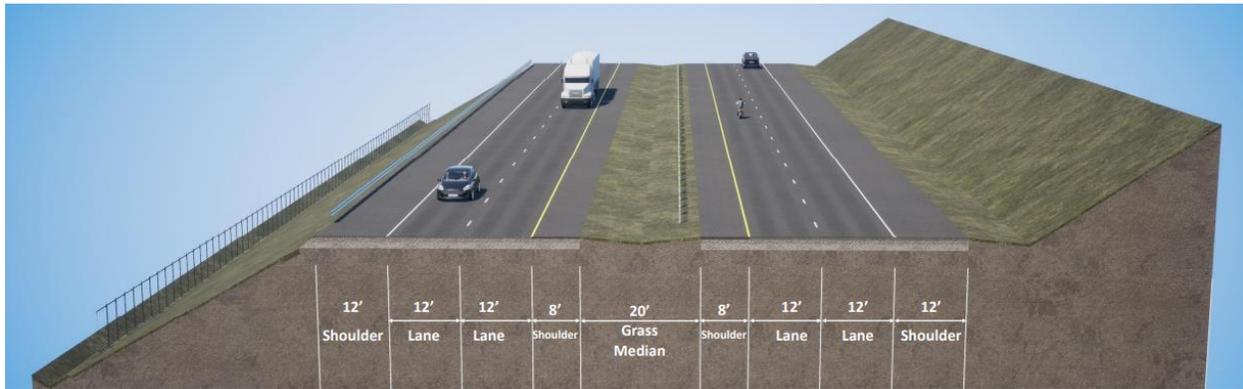
FIGURE 9
REVISED ALIGNMENT OF THE CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE IN THE AREA
OF THE POTTER TOWNSHIP ATHLETIC COMPLEX



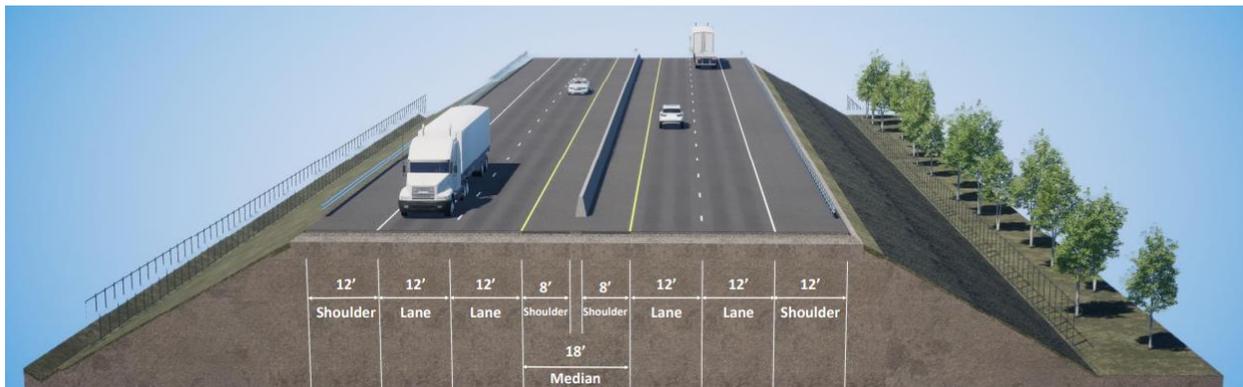
Additionally, a reduced design, in the form of a reduced typical section, has been incorporated into certain sections of the project to further minimize environmental impacts. Figure 10 shows the typical section for the portion of the North, Central, and South Alternatives that would be constructed between Bear Meadows Road and Tusseyville. Analysis of this figure indicates that this new off-line section of roadway would consist of four 12-foot travel lanes (i.e., two in each direction), a 12-foot outside shoulder, an 8-foot inside shoulder, and a 20-foot grass median, thus resulting in an overall section width of 108 feet. It is important to note that this typical section consists of the required minimums for lane and shoulder widths based on facility type and traffic volumes, specifically truck volumes. Further, at the outset of the project, PennDOT decided that this off-line section of roadway between Bear Meadows Road and Tusseyville must be constructed with sufficient width to accommodate median crossovers for emergency services vehicles and Department maintenance vehicles. This 108-foot typical section, which consists of a 36-foot combined median (i.e., 20-foot grass median and two 8-foot inside shoulders), is the minimum required width to accommodate median crossovers. The proposed median crossover has been designed in accordance with guidance from PennDOT's DM-2, Chapter 12, Exhibit 12.4.10 – Example of Narrow Median Crossover for High-Tension Cable Barrier. Dimensions were also coordinated with PennDOT Centre County Maintenance to ensure that their current vehicle fleet can stop in the median before making the U-turn without encroaching on the adjacent through lanes. Therefore, this typical section is reflective of a minimum design for this section of the project.

At the eastern (i.e., from Potters Mills to Tusseyville area) and western (i.e., from Mt. Nittany Expressway to Bear Meadows Road) ends of the project where all three alternatives share a common alignment and impact footprint, the roadway would be constructed to consist of a typical section containing four 12-foot travel lanes (i.e., two in each direction), a 12-foot outside shoulder, an 8-foot inside shoulder, and only a 2-foot concrete median, thus resulting in an overall section width of 90 feet (see Figure 11). Consequently, no median crossovers would be permitted in these end sections of the project. However, this change in typical section results in an 18-foot reduction in the overall width of the roadway, thereby minimizing impacts to adjacent environmental resources, including Section 4(f) resources (e.g., the Michael Jack Estate, the Nease House, 2606 General Potter Highway, 2668 General Potter Highway, and the Samuel Royer Farmstead).

**FIGURE 10
TYPICAL SECTION BETWEEN BEAR MEADOWS ROAD AND TUSSEYVILLE**



**FIGURE 11
REDUCED TYPICAL SECTION AT THE EAST AND WEST ENDS OF THE PROJECT**



Further, a mitigation commitment will be incorporated into the project to ensure that the final design engineers continue to minimize impacts to the project's remaining Section 4(f) resources when developing the post-construction stormwater management (PCSM) plan.

Beyond these design-related minimization measures, several Section 4(f)-specific mitigation measures have been developed for the project. These mitigation measures were identified through the Section 106 consultation process and are documented in a programmatic agreement (PA) between PennDOT, FHWA, and PHMC (see Appendix F). The following mitigation measures for above-ground historic resources have been documented in the PA.

- PennDOT shall create a Design Advisory Committee (“Committee”) to assist in development of a context sensitive design solution for the State College Area Connector Project that minimizes impacts to the Penns Valley Brush Valley Rural Historic District. PennDOT shall invite up to 10 active consulting parties, which includes members of the public, and representatives of municipalities and special interest groups, to join PennDOT as members of the Committee, including, but not limited to, the Centre County Historical Society, the Pennsylvania State University Landscape Architecture program, Potter Township, Harris Township, FHWA, and SHPO. Each group, municipality or other organization invited to join the Committee may designate one representative to participate on the Committee. PennDOT shall afford the Committee members an opportunity to comment on proposed design elements within the State College Area Connector Project APE, to include bridges, stormwater management, wildlife passage, and other elements that will have an impact on the landscape of the Penns Valley Brush Valley Rural Historic District, its contributing resources, and those individually eligible resources within the project corridor but outside the Penns Valley Brush Valley Rural Historic District. The PennDOT design team shall include a landscape architect to assist with the design process and to participate on the Committee. PennDOT shall afford the Committee an opportunity to provide comments on draft plans and vote on preferred context sensitive design alternatives. PennDOT shall consider the recommendations of the Committee and will incorporate them as practicable. The Committee shall meet at a minimum of four times to discuss project plans, including an initial organizing session, wherein Committee members will be appointed and guidelines for the Committee will be established. Committee review meetings also will be held at the 30%, 60% and 90% phases of design.
- PennDOT shall develop a public education component that addresses the history and cultural significance of historic resources adversely affected by the selected alternative. PennDOT shall develop the educational component in consultation with the Committee and in conjunction with the Committee design process. PennDOT shall solicit input from the consulting parties and vote on a preferred educational component alternative.

Mitigation for the Central Alternative’s impact on the Potter Township Athletic Complex will be developed in coordination with Potter Township (see Appendix H). Measures will include:

- a commitment not to use park property as a construction staging area,
- pre- and post-construction monitoring of the sewage facility to ensure continued operation, with corrective actions for any negative impacts, and
- development of an earthen berm for a visual buffer that provides noise reduction.

3. Determination of Which Alternative Results in the Least Overall Harm

As previously indicated, three alternatives were determined to be reasonable under the environmental review process for this project and have been carried forward for consideration as part of the Section 4(f) least overall harm assessment. These alternatives include the North Alternative, the Central Alternative, and the South Alternative. As previously indicated, this is consistent with the alternatives that were advanced in the project's EIS for detailed environmental analysis. All three of these alternatives would involve the construction of a new off-line, four-lane, limited access section of US 322 between Potters Mills and Boalsburg in order to reduce congestion, improve safety, and establish overall system continuity of the US 322 roadway between State College and Harrisburg. While the location of these three alternatives varies, they are generally similar in design. As such, the avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for each of these alternatives would be functionally similar with only minor differences based on the location of the alternative (e.g., shifting the alignment to the north or south, incorporating a reduced typical section at certain locations, and implementing mitigation measures consistent with the project's Section 106 programmatic agreement).

To assist in the identification of the alternative that results in the least overall harm, three tables have been developed. Table 9A provides a direct, side-by-side comparison of the Section 4(f) impacts of each alternative with respect to the individually eligible historic resources and the Potter Township Athletic Complex. Table 9B provides a direct, side-by-side comparison of the Section 4(f) impacts of each alternative with respect to historic district contributing resources. Finally, Table 10 provides a summary of the least overall harm assessment factors as applicable to the State College Area Connector Project.

Based on the information contained in these tables, it's clear that the North Alternative would have the greatest impact on the project's Section 4(f) resources, including the use of seven (7) individually eligible historic resources. Of these seven (7) individually eligible historic resources, it is important to note that two (2) of them are the Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District and the Tusseyville Historic District and one (1) of them (i.e., the Wagner-Homan Farm) was determined to result in a No Adverse Effect finding pursuant to the Section 106 effects process. Additionally, the North Alternative was found to use land from a total of twenty-six (26)

contributing properties in the Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District and seven (7) contributing properties in the Tusseyville Historic District. For comparison purposes, the Central Alternative would only result in the use of five (5) Section 4(f) resources, including the use of four (4) individually eligible historic resources and the Potter Township Athletic Complex; whereas the South Alternative would result in the use of four (4) Section 4(f) resources, all of which are individually eligible historic resources. Of the four (4) individually eligible historic resources used by the South Alternative, one (1) of them (i.e., the Henry Meyer Farm) was determined to result in a No Adverse Effect finding pursuant to the Section 106 effects process. The Central Alternative would use land from a total of eighteen (18) contributing properties in the Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District, whereas the South Alternative would use land from fifteen (15) contributing properties. Neither of these alternatives would impact the Tusseyville Historic District.

As noted above, the Central Alternative is the only alternative that would impact the Potter Township Athletic Complex; however, in coordination with Potter Township, the alignment of the Central Alternative has been shifted to avoid impacting the recreational ballfields. Consequently, the impact on the Potter Township Athletic Complex would occur in the undeveloped southern portion of the property and would avoid the developed recreational facilities.

The South Alternative natural resource impacts include 159 acres of productive agricultural land (compared to 139 acres for the Central Alternative), 123 acres of forest land and the resulting impacts on bat species (compared to 31 acres for the Central Alternative), 110 acres of Important Bird Areas (compared to 2 acres for the Central Alternative), and the potential for encountering acid-producing rock where cuts would be required on the ridge side in the Reedsville and Bald Eagle Formations. In addition, the South Alternative impacts 8,452 linear feet of stream impacts (compared to 3,799 linear feet for the Central Alternative) and the impacts from the South Alternative include Spring Creek headwater streams. At the October 2024 agency field view, the regulatory resource agencies such as United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), USFWS, and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) expressed concern for the South Alternative because of the amount of forest loss; effects to headwater streams and wetlands downstream such as potential loss of flow and thermal impacts; and potential for encountering acid producing rock. Documentation of this agency field view is available in the

project technical files. Conversely, it is important to note that the Tribes and Nations indicated that they preferred the South Alternative because it would impact less farmland.

The Central Alternative was developed as a “best balance” between the North and South Alternatives. The Central Alternative would have less historic and agricultural impacts than the North Alternative and less natural resource impacts than the South Alternative. For these reasons, the Central Alternative appears to be the feasible and prudent project alternative that will result in the least overall harm.

**TABLE 9A
SECTION 4(f) USE/IMPACT COMPARISON (INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE RESOURCES)**

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	NORTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	SOUTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS
--	Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (97,821 acres)	Eligible	114.37 acres of impact including the use of 26 contributing resources	125.68 acres of impact including the use of 18 contributing resources	83.42 acres of impact including the use of 15 contributing resources
--	Village of Tusseyville Historic District (THD) (29.71 acres)	Eligible	5.73 acres of impact including the use of 7 contributing resources	No Use	No Use
B	Michael Jack Estate (3.86 acres)	Individually Eligible	0.33 acres of impact; no building demolitions	0.33 acres of impact; no building demolitions	0.33 acres of impact; no building demolitions
C	Nease House (12.28 acres)	Individually Eligible	4.48 acres of impact; no building demolitions	4.48 acres of impact; no building demolitions	4.48 acres of impact; no building demolitions

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	NORTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	SOUTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS
D	Henry Meyer Farm (285.78 acres)	Individually Eligible Contributes to RHD	18.02 acres of impact; no building demolitions	20.06 acres of impact; no building demolitions	0.09 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)
Q	Wagner-Homan Farm (147.9 acres)	Individually Eligible Contributes to RHD	2.95 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)	No Use	No Use
BB	Joseph Jordan Farm (22.00 acres)	Individually Eligible Contributes to RHD	3.96 acres of impact; no building demolitions	No Use	No Use
N/A	Potter Township Athletic Complex (29.20 acres)	N/A	No Use	5.95 acres of impact to the undeveloped southern portion of the property; no impacts to the recreational ballfields	No Use
Total Number of Section 4(f) Resources Used			7	5	4
Historic Section 4(f) Resources Used			7	4	4
Recreational Section 4(f) Resources Used			0	1	0

**TABLE 9B
SECTION 4(f) USE/IMPACT COMPARISON (RHD & THD CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES)**

MAP KEY ID	RESOURE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	NORTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	SOUTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS
E	Tait Farm (11.12 acres)	Contributes to RHD	No Use	No Use	5.23 acres of impact; no building demolitions
F	Kuhns Tree Farm (44.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	5.66 acres of impact; no building demolitions	3.94 acres of impact; no building demolitions	No Use
H	2296 Boal Avenue (24.92 acres)	Contributes to RHD	No Use	No Use	4.5 acres of impact; no building demolitions
I	North Side Boal Avenue (183.16 acres)	Contributes to RHD	30.85 acres of impact; no building demolitions	30.18 acres of impact; no building demolitions	No Use
K	126 Vernon Way (0.48 acres)	Contributes to RHD	No Use	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	No Use
L	120 Vernon Way (18.12 acres)	Contributes to RHD	No Use	11.28 acres of impact including the demolition of the residence	No Use
M	John Brisbin Farmstead (7.30 acres)	Contributes to RHD	No Use	0.11 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)	No Use

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	NORTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	SOUTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS
N	131 Stave Mill Road (177.72 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.08 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)	No Use	No Use
R	163 Wagner Road (15.19 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.10 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)	No Use	No Use
T	Ruble Family Farm (30.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	No Use	4.91 acres of impact; no building demolitions	16.59 acres of impact; no building demolitions
U	166 Taylor Hill Road (69.40 acres)	Contributes to RHD	No Use	4.10 acres of impact including the demolition of 5 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a barn, silo, 2 stables, and loafing shed)	5.88 acres of impact including the demolition of 5 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a barn, silo, 2 stables, and loafing shed)
X	207 Taylor Hill Road (34.07 acres)	Contributes to RHD	No Use	8.22 acres of impact; no building demolitions	8.73 acres of impact; no building demolitions

MAP KEY ID	RESOURE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	NORTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	SOUTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS
Y	Spangler-Runkle House (2.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	No Use	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence
Z	2214 General Potter Highway (0.73 acres)	Contributes to RHD	No Use	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence
AA	2165 General Potter Highway (240.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	16.31 acres of impact; no building demolitions	No Use	No Use
DD	136 Neff Road (7.26 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.56 acres of impact including the demolition of the residence	No Use	No Use
II	Lawrence Grossman Farm (85.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	5.75 acres of impact including the demolition of two contributing barns	20.06 acres of impact including the demolition of 7 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence, a workshop/shed, 2 outbuildings, a smokehouse, and 2 barns) and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., 2 machine sheds and a corn crib)	20.06 acres of impact including the demolition of 7 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence, a workshop/shed, 2 outbuildings, a smokehouse, and 2 barns) and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., 2 machine sheds and a corn crib)

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	NORTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	SOUTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS
JJ	Fisher-Fortney Farm (2.93 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.2 acres of impact including the demolition of a non-contributing garage (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)	No Use	No Use
KK	105 Addleman Circle (0.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.39 acres of impact including the demolition of the residence	No Use	No Use
LL	109 Addleman Circle (6.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.73 acres of impact including the demolition of the residence	No Use	No Use
MM	2414 General Potter Highway (4.86 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.05 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the barn) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and workshop)	4.05 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the barn) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and workshop)	4.05 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the barn) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and workshop)

MAP KEY ID	RESOURE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	NORTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	SOUTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS
OO	Michael Ulrich Farmstead (1.51 acres)	Contributes to RHD	1.49 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the garage) and 1 non-contributing building (i.e., a horse stable)	1.49 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the garage) and 1 non-contributing building (i.e., a horse stable)	1.49 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the garage) and 1 non-contributing building (i.e., a horse stable)
TT	2606 General Potter Highway (5.03 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.68 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and outbuilding)	4.68 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and outbuilding)	4.68 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and outbuilding)
UU	2668 General Potter Highway (9.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.88 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and 2 outbuildings)	4.88 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and 2 outbuildings)	4.88 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and 2 outbuildings)
XX	Samuel Royer Farmstead (12.71 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.82 acres of impact; no building demolitions	0.82 acres of impact; no building demolitions	0.82 acres of impact; no building demolitions

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	NORTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	SOUTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS
ZZ	Miller Farm (71.17 acres)	Contributes to RHD	3.19 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)	3.19 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)	3.19 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)
T2	Jacob Strohm House (1.72 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	0.35 acres of impact; no building demolitions	No Use	No Use
T3	John Lichty House (0.47 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	0.14 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and an outhouse)	No Use	No Use
T7	Henry Rossman House (0.94 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	No Use	No Use
T8	F.D. Hosterman Tenant House (0.32 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	No Use	No Use
T9	George and Myra Ishler House (0.32 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	No Use	No Use

MAP KEY ID	RESOURE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	NORTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS	SOUTH ALTERNATIVE SECTION 4(f) IMPACTS
T10	Maggie Love House (0.28 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence	No Use	No Use
T14	Jonas From Farm (19.55 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	3.38 acres of impact; no building demolitions	No Use	No Use
Contributing Resources from RHD Used			26	18	15
Contributing Resources from THD Used			7	0	0
Contributing Resources Used with a No Adverse Effect/Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact			5	2	2

**TABLE 10
SUMMARY OF LEAST OVERALL HARM ASSESSMENT**

FACTORS FOR DETERMINING LEAST OVERALL HARM	NORTH ALTERNATIVE	CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE	SOUTH ALTERNATIVE	COMPARISON
Impacts to the Section 4(f) Resources	Uses 7 historic Section 4(f) resources; including 26 contributing resources from the RHD (accounting for 114.37 acres of total impact) and 7 contributing resources from the THD (accounting for 5.73 acres of total impact). No impacts to the Potter Township Athletic Complex.	Uses 4 historic Section 4(f) resources and 1 recreational Section 4(f) resource (i.e., the Potter Township Athletic Complex); including 18 contributing resources from the RHD (accounting for 125.68 acres of total impact). No impacts to the THD.	Uses 4 historic Section 4(f) resources; including 15 contributing resources from the RHD (accounting for 83.42 acres of total impact). No impacts to the THD or the Potter Township Athletic Complex.	The North Alternative uses the highest amount of Section 4(f) resources (including contributing resources from the RHD) and is the only alternative to impact the THD. The Central Alternative uses less Section 4(f) resources than the North Alternative but more than the South Alternative (including contributing resources from the RHD) and is the only alternative to impact the Potter Township Athletic Complex. The South Alternative uses the least amount of Section 4(f) resources (including contributing resources from the RHD).

FACTORS FOR DETERMINING LEAST OVERALL HARM	NORTH ALTERNATIVE	CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE	SOUTH ALTERNATIVE	COMPARISON
Ability to Mitigate Adverse Impacts to the Section 4(f) Resources	Mitigation for the Adverse Effect to the historic Section 4(f) resources would be consistent with the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement.	Mitigation for the Adverse Effect to the historic Section 4(f) resources would be consistent with the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement. Mitigation for the impact to the Potter Township Athletic Complex would include a commitment not to use park property as a construction staging area, pre- and post-construction monitoring of the sewage facility to ensure continued operation, with corrective actions for any negative impacts, and development of an earthen berm for a visual buffer that provides noise reduction.	Mitigation for the Adverse Effect to the historic Section 4(f) resources would be consistent with the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement.	Mitigation for the Adverse Effect to the historic Section 4(f) resources would be the same for all three alternatives. Mitigation for the Central Alternative's impact to the Potter Township Athletic Complex would include a commitment not to use park property as a construction staging area, pre- and post-construction monitoring of the sewage facility to ensure continued operation, with corrective actions for any negative impacts, and development of an earthen berm for a visual buffer that provides noise reduction.
Relative Severity of the Harm to the Protected Activities, Attributes, or Features of the Section 4(f) Resources	See Appendix B	See Appendix C	See Appendix D	See Tables 9A and 9B

FACTORS FOR DETERMINING LEAST OVERALL HARM	NORTH ALTERNATIVE	CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE	SOUTH ALTERNATIVE	COMPARISON
Relative Significance of the Section 4(f) Resources	Same for all three alternatives			
View of the Jurisdictional Officials in Regard to the Impacts to the Section 4(f) Resources	PHMC: Adverse Effect Potter Township: Current position is unknown	PHMC: Adverse Effect Potter Township: Current position is unknown	PHMC: Adverse Effect Potter Township: Current position is unknown	PHMC: Same for all three alternatives Potter Township: Current position is unknown
Degree to Which the Alternative Meets the Project Purpose and Need	Fully meets the project purpose and need	Fully meets the project purpose and need	Fully meets the project purpose and need	Same for all three alternatives

FACTORS FOR DETERMINING LEAST OVERALL HARM	NORTH ALTERNATIVE	CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE	SOUTH ALTERNATIVE	COMPARISON
Magnitude of Adverse Impacts to Other Resources	Greatest impact on productive agricultural land and historic resources, including the only alternative to impact the THD	Developed as a “best balance” between the North and South Alternatives. The Central Alternative would have less historic and agricultural impacts than the North Alternative and less natural resource impacts than the South Alternative.	Greatest impact on natural resources including linear feet of stream impacts, impact to Spring Creek headwater streams, forest land, Important Bird Areas, and the potential for encountering acid-producing rock where cuts would be required on the ridge side in the Reedsville and Bald Eagle Formations. The regulatory resource agencies (i.e., USACE, USFWS, and DEP) are most concerned about the environmental impacts resulting from this Alternative.	The Central Alternative represents the “best balance” between the agricultural and historic resource impacts of the North Alternative and the natural resource and acid-producing rock impacts of the South Alternative.
Differences in Project Costs	Estimated project cost: \$661 million to \$831 million	Estimated project cost: \$843 million to \$1.06 billion	Estimated project cost: \$738 million to \$928 million	The Central Alternative appears to have the highest potential construction cost of the three alternatives.

**V. COORDINATION WITH THE OFFICIALS WITH JURISDICTION
OVER THE SECTION 4(f) RESOURCES**

Coordination with the officials with jurisdiction over the subject Section 4(f) resources has been ongoing throughout the development of the State College Area Connector Project. This includes the PHMC, acting in its official capacity as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Potter Township Supervisors (for impacts to the Potter Township Athletic Complex).

Coordination has been conducted with the PHMC at regular intervals as part of the normal Section 106 consultation process (see Appendix G). This included the posting of a Project Early Notification/Scoping Results form on PennDOT's Project PATH website on January 15, 2020. Other Project PATH website postings to PHMC included a Consulting Party Application Form on August 17, 2020, a PEL Archaeological Resources Technical Memorandum on September 8, 2021, a Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey on July 18, 2023, supplemental information for the Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey on January 24, 2024, January 30, 2024, February 20, 2024, April 12, 2024, May 8, 2024, May 16, 2024, and May 17, 2024, NRHP Eligibility Determinations on July 29, 2024, a Consulting Party Meeting Invitation on August 13, 2024, Consulting Party Meeting #1 Minutes on September 4, 2024, a Determination of Effects Report on April 24, 2025, a Determination of Effects Addendum on May 30, 2025, a second Consulting Party Meeting Invitation on June 11, 2025, Consulting Party Meeting #2 Minutes on June 20, 2025, a second Determination of Effects Addendum on July 16, 2025, and a third Consulting Party Meeting Invitation on July 22, 2025.

Additionally, Section 106 Consulting Party Meetings, which PHMC attended, were held at the Boalsburg Fire Company on August 28, 2024 (to introduce the project and review the NRHP-eligible resources), June 16, 2025 (to review the Determination of Effects Report findings and provide an overview of potential mitigation concepts), and August 26, 2025 (to present recent shifts to the alternatives, including the Recommended Preferred Alternative, and further discuss/refine potential mitigation concepts). Coordination remains ongoing with the PHMC regarding the execution of a Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for this project. This Section 106 Programmatic Agreement will document the mitigation for above ground historic resources to resolve the adverse effect.

Similarly, coordination has been ongoing with the Potter Township Supervisors in regard to the potential impact to the Potter Township Athletic Complex. Specifically, a public officials meeting was held with Potter Township on March 7, 2023, where it was documented that Potter Township was open to utilizing the recreational ballfields on the athletic complex for the project as long as impacts were mitigated for in other parts of the Township. A second public officials meeting was held with Potter Township on July 10, 2025, where a shift in the alignment of the Central Alternative was shown to go through the undeveloped southern portion of the property and avoid impacting the recreational ballfields. Following the meeting, this alignment shift was formally submitted to Potter Township via written letter dated July 21, 2025. On October 29, 2025, PennDOT sent another letter to the Potter Township Supervisors proposing a vegetative screening to minimize visual impacts of the Central Alternative on the recreational ballfields. In their November 12, 2025 response letter, the Potter Township Supervisors proposed alternative measures for mitigating the impact on the Potter Township Athletic Complex. Finally, in their December 8, 2025 letter to Potter Township, PennDOT outlined the suggested mitigation measures that they consider to be commensurate with the recreational impacts of the project and are willing to implement moving forward. Appendix H contains documentation of this coordination with Potter Township.

**APPENDIX A:
ABBREVIATED RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE
HISTORIC DISTRICT CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES**

Tait Farm (Contributes to RHD)

The Tait Farm is an 88.89-acre farm dating from the mid-20th century but with some buildings dating from the 19th century, located at 121 Tait Road in Centre Hall, Harris Township, Centre County. Today, the property remains a working farm for three agribusinesses – Tait Farm Harvest Shop, Tait Farm Christmas Trees, and a community supported agriculture (CSA) operation. The property includes a circa 1837 frame house with additions, a circa 1837 barn with a circa 1880 addition, a circa 1942 kennel, a circa 1942 horticultural building, a circa 1942 machine shed, a circa 1988 tree house shop, a circa 2000 retail store, a circa 2012 greenhouse, two circa 2015 greenhouses, and a garden shed constructed in 2022.

Kuhns Tree Farm (Contributes to RHD)

Kuhns Tree Farm consists of a circa 1900 barn on approximately 44 acres of land. It does not meet the registration requirements for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion A as a farm or farmstead established by the Central Valley Diversified Farming agricultural region context but contributes to the RHD as a period-appropriate barn and associated land.

2296 Boal Avenue (Contributes to RHD)

The resource is a 20th century farm that contributes to the RHD, located at 2296 Boal Avenue. The farm contains a circa 1940 concrete block garage/workshop, a circa 1940 shed, a circa 1940 privy, a circa 1980 prefabricated pole barn, and two circa 2005 prefabricated sheds.

North Side Boal Avenue (Contributes to RHD)

The North Side Boal Avenue resource is a collection of abandoned mid-20th century outbuildings on farmland with no associated dwelling. The buildings include a circa 1950 concrete block barn, a circa 1970 granary, and a circa 1970 machine shed. The circa 1950 barn is constructed of concrete block and features a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles. The windows are six-light with fixed steel sashes and concrete sills and the farmworker doors are wood board with steel strap hinges. The circa 1970 machine shed is also constructed of concrete block and features two garage bays fitted with composite overhead doors. The building has a side gabled

roof, and a shed roof addition is located on the south side. The circa 1970 granary is comprised of two gabled masses clad in corrugated metal siding and roofing.

126 Vernon Way (Contributes to RHD)

The resource is a circa 1940 dwelling with Craftsman style influence located south of US 322 on Vernon Way.

120 Vernon Way (Contributes to RHD)

The resource is a circa 1900 vernacular dwelling with an associated circa 1980 shed located west of dwelling.

John Brisbin Farmstead (Contributes to RHD)

The John Brisbin Farmstead is a 7.3-acre 19th century farmstead located at 1901-1905 General Potter Highway in Centre Hall, Potter Township, Centre County. The property contains a circa 1820 dwelling with a 1979 addition, a circa 1920 spring house, a circa 1938 small shed, a circa 1979 well, a circa 1930 poultry house, a circa 1994 barn, a circa 1959 garage. The five bay wide and two-bay deep house is constructed of limestone and is two and a half stories tall with two-over-two double hung wood sash windows. The 1979 addition to the house was constructed using limestone from a now-gone barn on the property.

131 Stave Mill Road (Contributes to RHD)

The resource is a late 19th century farm containing a circa 1870 dwelling, a circa 1890 three-gable barn, a circa 1950 machine shed, a circa 1975 dairy barn, two circa 1990 machine sheds, two circa 1990 loafing sheds, a circa 1995 hay and hay drying shed, a circa 2000 free stall barn, and a circa 2000 small shed. The circa 1870 dwelling has a side gabled roof and a wrap-around porch with a hipped roof. It is clad in asbestos siding and many of the windows are one-over-one aluminum replacement units. The porch posts, balustrade, and decking have been replaced with pressure-treated lumber. The circa 1890 barn is a single-story three gable barn. The side gabled mass is on a stone foundation and appears to be the original section of the barn, while the intersecting gable has a concrete block foundation and was likely added to the barn in the early 20th century. It is clad in vertical wood board. The circa 1950 machine shed is clad in

corrugated metal siding and features large rolling doors on the south eave side. The circa 1970 hay drying shed has a side gabled roof and is clad in vertical board siding. It has large rolling doors on the eaves side and large hinged doors at the gable end. The circa 1975 dairy barn is a single story, side gabled building with an irregular footprint. It is clad in corrugated metal siding.

Ruble Family Farm (Contributes to RHD)

The Ruble Family Farm is a 30-acre farm property that dates from the 19th century located at 110 Tussey Sink Road in Potter Township, Centre County. The resource includes a circa 1870 house with a circa 1960 addition, a circa 1870 barn with a circa 1985 shed roof addition, a circa 1920 milk house, two circa 1950 silos, a circa 1955 stable, a circa 1960 garage, a circa 1985 machine shed, and a circa 2010 barn. The house is a two and a half story, side gabled vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding with replacement windows and a two-story, flat roofed rear addition dating from circa 1960. The circa 1860 banked barn has a T-shaped plan and is clad in vertical board and vinyl siding.

166 Taylor Hill Road (Contributes to RHD)

The resource is an early 20th century farm. The resource contains a circa 2000 dwelling, a circa 2000 garage, a circa 1950 L-shaped stable, a circa 1960 silo, a circa 2000 front gable frame barn, and a circa 2010 loafing shed. The stable and silo are the only historic age buildings that were retained at the property. The earliest portion of the stable was constructed circa 1950 and ran parallel to an existing barn that is no longer extant. The later portion of the barn runs parallel to Taylor Hill Road. It and the associated silo were constructed circa 1960. The stable is constructed of concrete block and has a gabled roof.

207 Taylor Hill Road (Contributes to RHD)

The resource is a 20th century farmstead.

Spangler-Runkle House (Contributes to RHD)

The Spangler-Runkle House is located on a 2.5-acre parcel at 102 Tussey Meadow Lane in Potter Township, Centre County. The resource contains a circa 1840 Federal house with a circa 1865 addition, a circa 2010 garage, and a circa 2010 shed. The Federal house is five bays wide and two bays deep with a front gabled ell addition dating from circa 1865. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the windows have been replaced with nine-over-nine metal double hung sash units.

2214 General Potter Highway (Contributes to RHD)

The resource is a circa 1940 dwelling.

2165 General Potter Highway (Contributes to RHD)

The resource is a 240-acre, 20th century farm. The resource contains a circa 1900 three-gable barn with an early 20th century milk shed addition, a circa 2016 dwelling, and nine outbuildings dating to the late 20th century. The property does not contain a historic dwelling.

136 Neff Road (Contributes to RHD)

The resource is a 19th century farmhouse with two associated mid-20th century outbuildings.

Lawrence Grossman Farm (Contributes to RHD)

The Lawrence Grossman Farm is an 85.5-acre farm property located at 2348 General Potter Highway in Centre Hall, Potter Township, Centre County. The property contains a circa 1800 house, a circa 1870 Pennsylvania barn, a circa 1870 smokehouse, a circa 1930 small barn, a circa 1930 shed, a circa 1930 workshop, two circa 1930 outbuildings, a circa 2008 machine shed, a circa 2008 corn crib, and a circa 2015 machine shed.

Fisher-Fortney Farm (Contributes to RHD)

The resource is a late 19th century farmstead located at 2381 General Potter Highway in Potter Township, Centre County. The property includes a circa 1840 house with circa 1870 and

circa 1950 additions, a circa 1850 barn, a circa 1975 woodshed, a circa 1975 garage, and a circa 1940 brooder house for raising chickens.

105 Addleman Circle (Contributes to RHD)

The resource consists of a dwelling constructed circa 1900 and a shed constructed circa 1980 on a 0.5-acre parcel. The dwelling has undergone material alterations, including window and door replacement and modification of the porch, which have diminished its historic integrity.

109 Addleman Circle (Contributes to RHD)

The resource consists of a dwelling constructed circa 1900 and a shed constructed circa 1940 on a 6.5-acre parcel. The dwelling has undergone material alterations, including window and door replacement and modification of the porch, which have diminished its historic integrity.

2414 General Potter Highway (Contributes to RHD)

The resource consists of a circa 1900 house and barn, and a garage and workshop dating to circa 1950.

Michael Ulrich Farmstead (Contributes to RHD)

The resource is a one acre, 19th century farmstead located at 2452 General Potter Highway, Centre Hall, Potter Township, Centre County. The property contains a circa 1840 house, a circa 1940 garage, and a circa 1965 stable. The house is a three-bay wide and two bay deep two-story side gabled house with a rear ell addition constructed circa 1900. The exterior and windows have been replaced with modern materials. The side gabled garage has two car openings and is clad in replacement materials. The stable has a saltbox roof and is clad in wooden board and batten.

2606 General Potter Highway (Contributes to RHD)

The resource consists of a dwelling constructed circa 1900 and two garages constructed in the 1950s. The dwelling has been altered with a large addition and modifications to the facade.

2668 General Potter Highway (Contributes to RHD)

The resource consists of a circa 1900 dwelling and circa 1950 garage on an approximately 9-acre parcel. The dwelling has undergone alterations, including replaced windows, modification of the porch, and the application of vinyl siding, which have diminished its historic integrity.

Samuel Royer Farmstead (Contributes to RHD)

The resource is a 12.71-acre, 19th century farmstead located at 411 Mountain Back Road, Spring Mills, Potter Township, Centre County. The Samuel Royer Farmstead includes a circa 1840 dwelling with a circa 1860 expansion, a circa 1860 Pennsylvania barn, a circa 1960 workshop with circa 1980 addition, a circa 2000 workshop, a circa 1940 garage, and a circa 1930 outhouse. The property also contains a pond constructed between 1965 and 1983, according to historic aerial imagery.

Miller Farm (Contributes to RHD)

The resource is a 19th century farm containing a circa 1880 dwelling with a circa 1950 addition, a circa 1880 barn, circa 1940 milk shed, a circa 1970 machine shed, a circa 1980 barn, and a circa 1985 secondary dwelling. The agricultural buildings on the property are clad in corrugated metal siding and the dwelling is clad in vinyl siding.

Jacob Strohm House (Contributes to RHD and Tusseyville HD)

The dwelling at 176 Neff Road was constructed circa 1865 and expanded circa 1890. The original mass of the dwelling is two-and-one-half stories with a side gabled roof with eve returns. The front facade features a centered, partial-width front porch with a hipped roof supported by four doric columns. Two gabled masses were constructed at the rear of the dwelling circa 1890. A brick exterior chimney pierces the roof at the east elevation. All of the windows in the dwelling are six-over-one vinyl replacement units and the entirety of the dwelling is clad in board and batten siding. A small workshop was constructed to the west of the dwelling circa 1875. The workshop rests on a stone foundation and features an interior brick chimney. It is clad in board and batten siding and has a side gabled roof clad in corrugated metal.

John Lichty House (Contributes to RHD and Tusseyville HD)

The John Lichty House is a 19th century dwelling located at 110 Black Walnut Lane in Centre Hall, Potter Township, Centre County. The resource contains a circa 1875 house with circa 1885 and circa 1940 additions and a circa 1940 outhouse. The house is a two story, wood frame side gabled vernacular house on a parged stone basement foundation and clad in horizontal wooden board. The original two-over-two double hung sash windows are extant. The wood frame outhouse has a shed roof and is clad in vertical wood planks.

Henry Rossman House (Contributes to RHD and Tusseyville HD)

The Henry Rossman House was constructed circa 1875 and the property also contains a combination workshop/garage constructed circa 1920. The dwelling is four-bays wide, two rooms deep, and three-and-one-half stories tall. It features a side-gabled roof with eave returns and exterior end chimneys. It is banked into the landscape and features a full-width front porch with a shed roof, supported by modern square posts. All of the windows are vinyl replacement units, and the walls are clad in aluminum siding. The dwelling was expanded by enclosing the lower level of the porch circa 2010. A single-story combination workshop and garage was constructed to the north of the dwelling circa 1920. The concrete block building has a front gabled roof with eave returns and is accessed by an overhead door on the east elevation and a single-entry door on the south. The garage has six-over-six steel windows and a porte cochere was added to the north elevation circa 2010.

F.D. Hosterman Tenant House (Contributes to RHD and Tusseyville HD)

The F.D. Hosterman Tenant House was constructed circa 1885 and expanded by an addition on the east side and an enclosed front porch circa 1975. A second addition was constructed on the west side of the dwelling circa 1990. The original mass of the dwelling is two bays wide, one room deep, and two-and-one-half stories tall with a side gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. All windows in the original portion of the dwelling appear to be one-over-one wood sash units. A hipped roof front porch, now enclosed, spans the front facade. The dwelling is accessed by a modern entry door in the east side addition. A single-story addition with a side-gabled roof and projecting bay window with shed roof extension was constructed on the west side of the dwelling circa 1990. The original portion of the dwelling and the east and enclosed porch additions

are clad in aluminum siding, while the circa 1990 addition is clad in vinyl siding. A three-bay garage with a side-gabled roof was constructed to the east of the building circa 1950. It is clad in fiberboard siding and features a corrugated metal roof.

George and Myra Ishler House (Contributes to RHD and Tusseyville HD)

The George and Myra Ishler House was constructed circa 1890 and was expanded by a rear ell and flat roof addition circa 1950. The original portion of the dwelling is three bays wide and one room deep with a cross-gable roof clad in standing seam metal. A gabled-roof porch on square posts shelters the entryway. The windows on the original portion of the dwelling are one-over-one double hung wood sash units and the walls are clad in aluminum siding.

Maggie Love House (Contributes to RHD and Tusseyville HD)

The Maggie Love House Road was constructed circa 1886 and expanded with a series of additions between 1910 and 1930. The original mass of the dwelling fronts on Tusseyville Road and is three bays wide and one room deep. A shed roof addition was constructed at the rear of the building circa 1910. A rear ell with a side cross-gable was added circa 1930. The dwelling features a full-width, shed-roof porch which wraps to the east side of the dwelling. It is supported by square wood posts and features five three-over-one wood windows on the east side. A pair of exterior concrete block chimneys are located on the east elevation and the entirety of the building is clad in vinyl siding. All windows on the main body of the building are one-over-one vinyl replacement units. A circa 1960 one-and-one-half story two-bay garage is located to the north of the dwelling. It features a front gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. The building is clad in vinyl siding and the two garage bays are fitted with modern vinyl overhead doors.

Jonas From Farm (Contributes to RHD and Tusseyville HD)

The Jonas From Farm is a 19.55-acre farm located at 108 Tusseyville Road in Potter Township, Centre County. The property includes a circa 1812 dwelling with circa 1860 addition, a circa 1850 Pennsylvania barn with circa 1890 and circa 2020 additions, a circa 1930 garage with circa 1970 addition, a circa 1940 small shed, a circa 1960 machine shed, a circa 1980 machine shed, a circa 1980 garage, a circa 2000 small shed, a circa 2006 indoor riding ring, three stables relocated in 2020, circa 2020 prefabricated shed, and a 2023 machine shed.

**APPENDIX B:
SECTION 4(f) USES OF THE NORTH ALTERNATIVE**

SECTION 4(f) USES OF THE NORTH ALTERNATIVE

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT
--	Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (97,821 acres)	Eligible	114.37 acres of impact including the use of 26 contributing resources
--	Village of Tusseyville Historic District (THD) (29.71 acres)	Eligible	5.73 acres of impact including the use of 7 contributing resources
B	Michael Jack Estate (3.86 acres)	Individually Eligible	0.33 acres of impact; no building demolitions
C	Nease House (12.28 acres)	Individually Eligible	4.48 acres of impact; no building demolitions
D	Henry Meyer Farm (285.78 acres)	Individually Eligible Contributes to RHD	18.02 acres of impact; no building demolitions
Q	Wagner-Homan Farm (147.90 acres)	Individually Eligible Contributes to RHD	2.95 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to this resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)
BB	Joseph Jordan Farm (22.00 acres)	Individually Eligible Contributes to RHD	3.96 acres of impact; no building demolitions
F	Kuhns Tree Farm (44.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	5.66 acres of impact; no building demolitions
I	North Side Boal Avenue (183.16 acres)	Contributes to RHD	30.85 acres of impact; no building demolitions
N	131 Stave Mill Road (177.72 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.08 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)
R	163 Wagner Road (15.19 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.10 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT
AA	2165 General Potter Highway (240.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	16.31 acres of impact; no building demolitions
DD	136 Neff Road (7.26 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.56 acres of impact including the demolition of the residence
II	Lawrence Grossman Farm (85.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	5.75 acres of impact including the demolition of two contributing barns
JJ	Fisher-Fortney Farm (2.93 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.2 acres of impact including the demolition of a non-contributing garage (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)
KK	105 Addleman Circle (0.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.39 acres of impact including the demolition of the residence
LL	109 Addleman Circle (6.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.73 acres of impact including the demolition of the residence
MM	2414 General Potter Highway (4.86 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.05 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the barn) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and workshop)
OO	Michael Ulrich Farmstead (1.51 acres)	Contributes to RHD	1.49 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the garage) and 1 non-contributing building (i.e., a horse stable)
TT	2606 General Potter Highway (5.03 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.68 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and outbuilding)

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT
UU	2668 General Potter Highway (9.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.88 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and 2 outbuildings)
XX	Samuel Royer Farmstead (12.71 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.82 acres of impact; no building demolitions
ZZ	Miller Farm (71.17 acres)	Contributes to RHD	3.19 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)
T2	Jacob Strohm House (1.72 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	0.35 acres of impact; no building demolitions
T3	John Lichty House (0.47 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	0.14 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and an outhouse)
T7	Henry Rossman House (0.94 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence
T8	F.D. Hosterman Tenant House (0.32 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence
T9	George and Myra Ishler House (0.32 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence
T10	Maggie Love House (0.28 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence
T14	Jonas From Farm (19.55 acres)	Contributes to RHD Contributes to THD	3.38 acres of impact; no building demolitions
Total Number of Section 4(f) Resources Used			7
Historic Section 4(f) Resources Used			7
Contributing Resources from RHD Used			26
Contributing Resources from THD Used			7

state college area
CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT
	Contributing Resources Used with a No Adverse Effect/Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact		5
	Recreational Section 4(f) Resources Used		0

**APPENDIX C:
SECTION 4(f) USES OF THE CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE**

SECTION 4(f) USES OF THE CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT
--	Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (97,821 acres)	Eligible	125.68 acres of impact including the use of 18 contributing resources
B	Michael Jack Estate (3.86 acres)	Individually Eligible	0.33 acres of impact; no building demolitions
C	Nease House (12.28 acres)	Individually Eligible	4.48 acres of impact; no building demolitions
D	Henry Meyer Farm (285.78 acres)	Individually Eligible Contributes to RHD	20.06 acres of impact; no building demolitions
F	Kuhns Tree Farm (44.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	3.94 acres of impact; no building demolitions
I	North Side Boal Avenue (183.16 acres)	Contributes to RHD	30.18 acres of impact; no building demolitions
K	126 Vernon Way (0.48 acres)	Contributes to RHD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence
L	120 Vernon Way (18.12 acres)	Contributes to RHD	11.28 acres of impact including the demolition of the residence
M	John Brisbin Farmstead (7.30 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.11 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)
T	Ruble Family Farm (30.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.91 acres of impact; no building demolitions
U	166 Taylor Hill Road (69.40 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.10 acres of impact including the demolition of 5 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a barn, silo, 2 stables, and loafing shed)
X	207 Taylor Hill Road (34.07 acres)	Contributes to RHD	8.22 acres of impact; no building demolitions
Y	Spangler-Runkle House (2.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT
Z	2214 General Potter Highway (0.73 acres)	Contributes to RHD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence
II	Lawrence Grossman Farm (85.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	20.06 acres of impact including the demolition of 7 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence, a workshop/shed, 2 outbuildings, a smokehouse, and 2 barns) and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., 2 machine sheds and a corn crib)
MM	2414 General Potter Highway (4.86 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.05 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the barn) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and workshop)
OO	Michael Ulrich Farmstead (1.51 acres)	Contributes to RHD	1.49 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the garage) and 1 non-contributing building (i.e., a horse stable)
TT	2606 General Potter Highway (5.03 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.68 acres of 4.68 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and outbuilding)
UU	2668 General Potter Highway (9.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.88 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and 2 outbuildings)
XX	Samuel Royer Farmstead (12.71 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.82 acres of impact; no building demolitions
ZZ	Miller Farm (71.17 acres)	Contributes to RHD	3.19 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT
			concurrent with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)
N/A	Potter Township Athletic Complex (29.20 acres)	N/A	5.95 acres of impact to the undeveloped southern portion of the property; no impacts to the recreational ballfields
Total Number of Section 4(f) Resources Used			5
Historic Section 4(f) Resources Used			4
Contributing Resources from RHD Used			18
Contributing Resources from THD Used			0
Contributing Resources Used with a No Adverse Effect/Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact			2
Recreational Section 4(f) Resources Used			1

**APPENDIX D:
SECTION 4(f) USES OF THE SOUTH ALTERNATIVE**

SECTION 4(f) USES OF THE SOUTH ALTERNATIVE

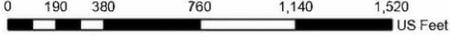
MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT
--	Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (97,821 acres)	Eligible	83.42 acres of impact including the use of 15 contributing resources
B	Michael Jack Estate (3.86 acres)	Individually Eligible	0.33 acres of impact; no building demolitions
C	Nease House (12.28 acres)	Individually Eligible	4.48 acres of impact; no building demolitions
D	Henry Meyer Farm (285.78 acres)	Individually Eligible Contributes to RHD	0.09 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)
E	Tait Farm (11.12 acres)	Contributes to RHD	5.23 acres of impact; no building demolitions
H	2296 Boal Avenue (24.92 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.5 acres of impact; no building demolitions
T	Ruble Family Farm (30.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	16.59 acres of impact; no building demolitions
U	166 Taylor Hill Road (69.40 acres)	Contributes to RHD	5.88 acres of impact including the demolition of 5 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a barn, silo, 2 stables, and loafing shed)
X	207 Taylor Hill Road (34.07 acres)	Contributes to RHD	8.73 acres of impact; no building demolitions
Y	Spangler-Runkle House (2.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence
Z	2214 General Potter Highway (0.73 acres)	Contributes to RHD	Conversion of the entirety of the property including the demolition of the residence

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT
II	Lawrence Grossman Farm (85.50 acres)	Contributes to RHD	20.06 acres of impact including the demolition of 7 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence, a workshop/shed, 2 outbuildings, a smokehouse, and 2 barns) and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., 2 machine sheds and a corn crib)
MM	2414 General Potter Highway (4.86 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.05 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the barn) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and workshop)
OO	Michael Ulrich Farmstead (1.51 acres)	Contributes to RHD	1.49 acres of impact including the demolition of 2 contributing buildings (i.e., the residence and the garage) and 1 non-contributing building (i.e., a horse stable)
TT	2606 General Potter Highway (5.03 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.68 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 2 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and outbuilding)
UU	2668 General Potter Highway (9.00 acres)	Contributes to RHD	4.88 acres of impact including the demolition of 1 contributing building (i.e., the residence) and 3 non-contributing buildings (i.e., a garage and 2 outbuildings)
XX	Samuel Royer Farmstead (12.71 acres)	Contributes to RHD	0.82 acres of impact; no building demolitions

MAP KEY ID	RESOURCE NAME	ELIGIBILITY	USE/IMPACT
ZZ	Miller Farm (71.17 acres)	Contributes to RHD	3.19 acres of impact; no building demolitions (PHMC/SHPO concurred with a no adverse effect to the resource – qualifies as a Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact)
Total Number of Section 4(f) Resources Used			4
Historic Section 4(f) Resources Used			4
Contributing Resources from RHD Used			15
Contributing Resources from THD Used			0
Contributing Resources Used with a No Adverse Effect/Section 4(f) <i>de minimis</i> impact			2
Recreational Section 4(f) Resources Used			0

**APPENDIX E:
DETAILED SECTION 4(f) USE/IMPACT MAPPING AND
REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOS**

Village of Tusseyville Historic District

	Resource Name: Tusseyville Historic District	Individual Eligibility: Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06860	Map ID: N/A
		

 <p>Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS user community</p>	<p>North Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE ■ North Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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 <p>Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS user community</p>	<p>Central Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> No Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Central Alt. APE ■ Central Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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 <p>Source: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NOAA, NPSA, CGLAR, N. Robinson, NCEAS, NUS, OS, NMA, GeoBabystyle, Rijkswaterstaat, BSA, GeoInfo, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community. Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Centre County Government, data.gow, Esri, OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Satelgraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, MPT/INSA, USGS, NOAA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS</p>	<p>South Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> No Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ South Alt. APE ■ South Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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View of the Village of Tusseyville, showing the Emmanuel Union Church and Cemetery in the foreground, looking southwest.



View of the Village of Tusseyville from the cemetery, looking southwest.



View of the Village of Tusseyville looking south-southwest from Tusseyville Road.

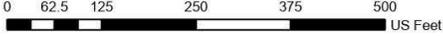


View of the Village of Tusseyville along Neff Road.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Michael Jack Estate

	Resource Name: Jack, Michael, Estate	Individual Eligibility: Eligible
	Resource ID: 1981RE00409	Map ID: B
		Penns/Brush Valley RHD: N/A Village of Tusseyville HD: N/A



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

North Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- North Alt. APE
- North Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Central Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- Central Alt. APE
- Central Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NOAA, NASA, GEBCO, N. Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NIMA, GeoDataByzance, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, GeoEye, FEMA, IntraMap and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNR/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community, Map Contributors, Centre County Government, data.gov, OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, TeleAtlas, Swire, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, HERE, ESRI, USA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US census, Bureau, USDA, USFWS

South Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- South Alt. APE
- South Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD

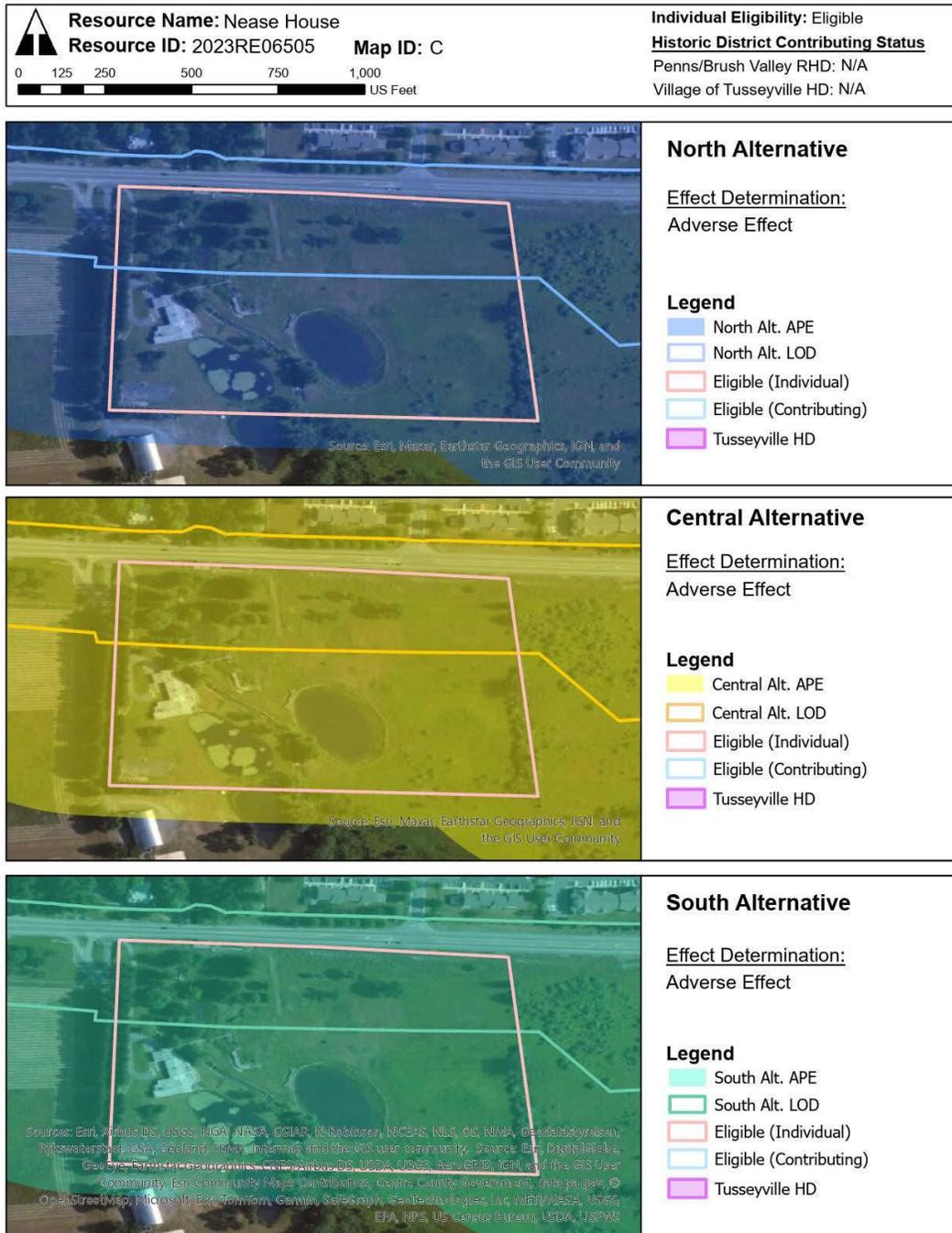


Michael Jack Estate (1981RE00409), west and south elevations of circa 1820 house, looking northeast.



Michael Jack Estate (1981RE00409) west and north elevations of circa 1820 house, looking southeast (ell addition circa 1850 at left side of photo).

Nease House



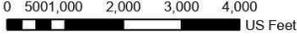


Nease House (2023RE06505) view of circa 1960 dwelling (left) and circa 1975 addition (right), looking northeast.



Nease House (2023RE06505) view of circa 1960 dwelling and rear circa 1975 addition, looking southwest.

Henry Meyer Farm

	Resource Name: Henry Meyer Farm	Individual Eligibility: Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06502	Map ID: D
		

 <p>Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>North Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE ▬ North Alt. LOD ▭ Eligible (Individual) ▭ Eligible (Contributing) ▭ Tusseyville HD
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 <p>Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>Central Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Central Alt. APE ▬ Central Alt. LOD ▭ Eligible (Individual) ▭ Eligible (Contributing) ▭ Tusseyville HD
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 <p>Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>South Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> No Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ South Alt. APE ▬ South Alt. LOD ▭ Eligible (Individual) ▭ Eligible (Contributing) ▭ Tusseyville HD
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View of Henry Meyer Farm (2023RE06502) from driveway, looking north.

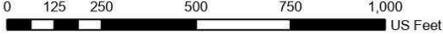


View of Henry Meyer Farm (2023RE06502) dwelling, southwest and southeast elevations, looking northeast.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Tait Farm

	Resource Name: Tait Farm	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06506	Map ID: E
		

 <p><small>Sources: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN and the GIS User Community</small></p>	<h3>North Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: No Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE North Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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 <p><small>Sources: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN and the GIS User Community</small></p>	<h3>Central Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: No Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Central Alt. APE Central Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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 <p><small>Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NOAA, NASA, NOAA, N Robinson, NOAA, NLS, OS, NIMA, Geodabryzalen, Rikwaterstein, GSA, Geoline, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community. Sources: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Map Contributors, Centre County government, data.pa.gov, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SatNav, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI, NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS</small></p>	<h3>South Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ South Alt. APE South Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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Tait Farm (2023RE06506), view of barn and retail store complex, looking southeast.

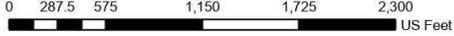


Tait Farm (2023RE06506), view of dwelling, north and west elevations, looking southeast.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Kuhns Tree Farm

	Resource Name: Kuhns Tree Farm	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06507 Map ID: F	Historic District Contributing Status Penns/Brush Valley RHD: Contributing Village of Tusseyville HD: N/A
		

 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	North Alternative Effect Determination: Adverse Effect Legend <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE ■ North Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	Central Alternative Effect Determination: Adverse Effect Legend <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Central Alt. APE ■ Central Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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 <p style="font-size: x-small; text-align: center;">Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, GMAA, N. Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NIMA, Geodatos.nl, Intel, Wikidata, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community. Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNRS/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Centre County Government, data.gov, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS</p>	South Alternative Effect Determination: No Effect Legend <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ South Alt. APE ■ South Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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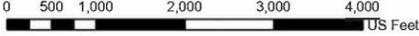


Kuhns Tree Farm (2023RE06507), view of the historic barn on the property of Kuhns Tree Farm, looking northeast.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

2296 Boal Avenue

	Resource Name: 2296 Boal Avenue	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06510 Map ID: H	Historic District Contributing Status Penns/Brush Valley RHD: Contributing Village of Tusseyville HD: N/A
		

 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>North Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Not in APE</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE North Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>Central Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Not in APE</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Alt. APE Central Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">For Community Map Contributors, Centre County Government, Esri, Inc., TomTom, Garmin, Satefy, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, NOAA, USGS Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Esri, NASA, NOAA, USGS FEMA. Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>South Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Alt. APE South Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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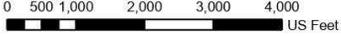


2296 Boal Avenue (2023RE06510) view of the circa 1940 garage/workshop on the property at 2296 Boal Avenue (Resource No. 202306510), looking east.



2296 Boal Avenue (2023RE06510) view of the circa 1940 garage/workshop and the circa 2005 shed on the property at 2296 Boal Avenue (Resource No. 202306510), looking east-northeast.

North Side Boal Avenue

	Resource Name: North Side Boal Avenue	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06515 Map ID: I	Historic District Contributing Status Penns/Brush Valley RHD: Contributing Village of Tusseyville HD: N/A
		



Sources: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, CNES and the GIS User Community

North Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- North Alt. APE
- North Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Sources: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, CNES and the GIS User Community

Central Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- Central Alt. APE
- Central Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Sources: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, CNES and the GIS User Community

South Alternative

Effect Determination:
Not in APE

Legend

- South Alt. APE
- South Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



North Side Boal Avenue view of the circa 1950 barn on the property on Boal Avenue (Resource No. 2023RE06515), looking east.



North Side Boal Avenue view of the circa 1970 granary on the property on Boal Avenue (Resource No. 2023RE06515), looking northwest.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

126 Vernon Way

	Resource Name: 126 Vernon Way	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06512	Map ID: K
		

 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>North Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Not in APE</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Alt. APE North Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>Central Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Alt. APE Central Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: x-small;">Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, INCA, NASA, CGL&R, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NIWA, GeodataBrasil, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, GEBCO, FEMA, Infranap and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Centre County Government, data.pa.gov, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, Garmin, GeoGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS</p>	<p>South Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Not in APE</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Alt. APE South Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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126 Vernon Way (2023RE06512) view of the dwelling at 126 Vernon Way (2023RE06512), looking east.



126 Vernon Way (2023RE06512) view of the dwelling at 126 Vernon Way (2023RE06512), looking east.



120 Vernon Way (2023RE06511) view of the dwelling and machine shed at 120 Vernon Way (2023RE06511), looking east.

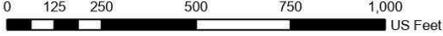


120 Vernon Way (2023RE06511) view of the dwelling and machine shed at 120 Vernon Way (2023RE06511), looking south.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

John Brisbin Farmstead

	Resource Name: John Brisbin Farmstead	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06514 Map ID: M	Historic District Contributing Status Penns/Brush Valley RHD: Contributing Village of Tusseyville HD: N/A
		

 <p>Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>North Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> No Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE North Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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 <p>Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>Central Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> No Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Central Alt. APE Central Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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 <p>Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEM, NLS, CS, NMA, Geodata by nelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, ESA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Centre County Government, data.pn.gov, © OpenStreetMap (Microsoft), Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS</p>	<p>South Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Not in APE</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ South Alt. APE South Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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John Brisbin Farmstead (23RE06514), view of dwelling and porch with false wall, looking northwest.

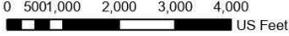


John Brisbin Farmstead (2023RE06514), view of barn, south and east elevations, looking northwest. The greenhouse is appended to the southwest side.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

131 Stave Mill Road

	Resource Name: 131 Stave Mill Road	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06549 Map ID: N	Historic District Contributing Status Penns/Brush Valley RHD: Contributing Village of Tusseyville HD: N/A
		

 <p><small>Source: Esri, Intel, Earthstar Geographics, CNR, and the GIS User Community</small></p>	<p>North Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> No Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE □ North Alt. LOD □ Eligible (Individual) □ Eligible (Contributing) □ Tusseyville HD
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 <p><small>Source: Esri, Intel, Earthstar Geographics, CNR, and the GIS User Community</small></p>	<p>Central Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Not in APE</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Central Alt. APE □ Central Alt. LOD □ Eligible (Individual) □ Eligible (Contributing) □ Tusseyville HD
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 <p><small>Esri, NASA, Intel, USGS, FEMA, Centre County Government, data.gov, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Swatch, Geotitles, Inc, MET/NASA, TRS, ICB, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Sotheby's, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNR/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community</small></p>	<p>South Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Not in APE</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ South Alt. APE □ South Alt. LOD □ Eligible (Individual) □ Eligible (Contributing) □ Tusseyville HD
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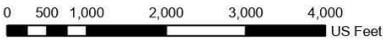


131 Stave Mill Road (2023RE06549) view of the circa 1870 dwelling, looking northwest.



131 Stave Mill Road (2023RE06549) view of the circa 1890 barn, looking north.

Wagner-Homan Farm

	Resource Name: Wagner-Homan Farm	Individual Eligibility: Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06547 Map ID: Q	Historic District Contributing Status Penns/Brush Valley RHD: Contributing Village of Tusseyville HD: N/A
		

 <p><small>Source: Esri, DeLorme, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</small></p>	<p>North Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> No Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE ■ North Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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 <p><small>Source: Esri, DeLorme, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</small></p>	<p>Central Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Not in APE</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Central Alt. APE ■ Central Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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 <p><small>Source: Esri, DeLorme, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</small></p>	<p>South Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Not in APE</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ South Alt. APE ■ South Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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Wagner-Homan Farm (2023RE06547) view of the circa 1955 house, looking northeast.

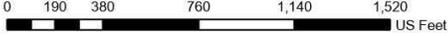


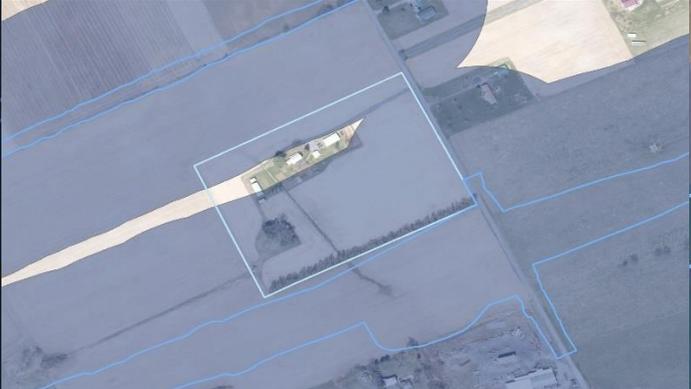
Wagner-Homan Farm (2023RE06547) view of the circa 1955 combination machine shed and corn crib, looking northeast.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

163 Wagner Road

	Resource Name: 163 Wagner Road	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06546	Map ID: R
		

	<h3>North Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: No Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE ■ North Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: right;">Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, CNR, and the GIS User Community</p>	<h3>Central Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: Not in APE</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Central Alt. APE ■ Central Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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 <p style="font-size: small;">Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NSA, JPASA, GeAIR, N/Robison, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NIWA, GeoDataSyracuse, Rijkswaterstof, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermid and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNR/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Centre County Government, data.gov, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Safaricom, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NSA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS</p>	<h3>South Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: Not in APE</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ South Alt. APE ■ South Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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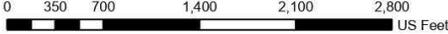


163 Wagner Road (2023RE06546), view of the farm at 163 Wagner Road, looking northwest.

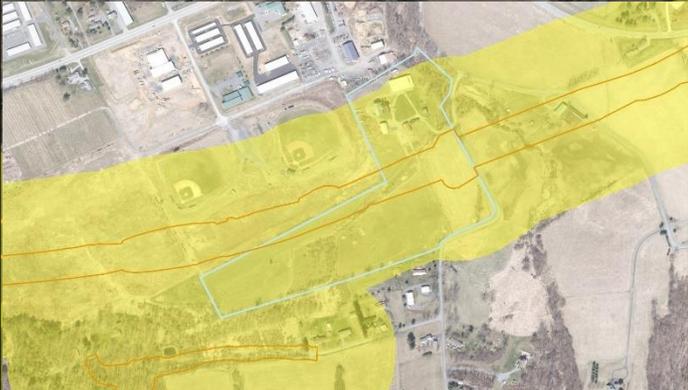


163 Wagner Road (2023RE06546), view of the farm at 163 Wagner Road, looking northwest.

Ruble Family Farm

	Resource Name: Ruble Family Farm	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06539	Map ID: T
		

	<h3>North Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: Not in APE</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE ■ North Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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	<h3>Central Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Central Alt. APE ■ Central Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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	<h3>South Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ South Alt. APE ■ South Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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Ruble Family Farm (2023RE06539), view of house, looking southwest.

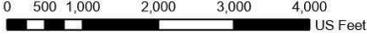


Ruble Family Farm (2023RE06539), view of banked barn, looking south.

state college area CONNECTOR

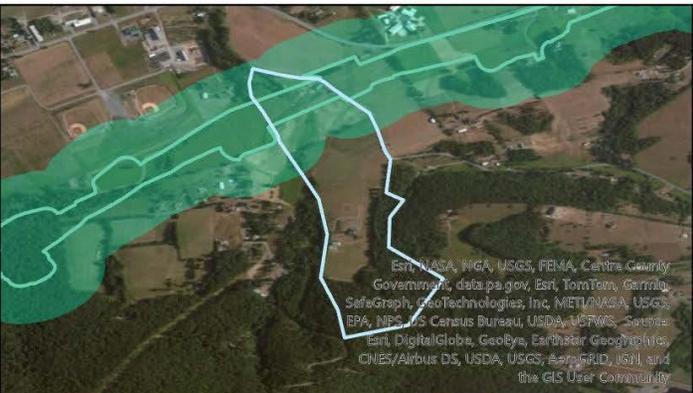
PennDOT.gov/SCAC

166 Taylor Hill Road

	Resource Name: 166 Taylor Hill Road	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06517	Map ID: U
		

 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, CNES, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>North Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Not in APE</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Alt. APE North Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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	<p>Central Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Alt. APE Central Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Centre County Government, data.pa.gov, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Sotheby's, Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>South Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Alt. APE South Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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166 Taylor Hill Road (2023RE06517), view of the circa 2000 dwelling, looking south-southeast.



166 Taylor Hill Road (2023RE06517), view of the circa 1960 silo, circa 1950-1960 stable, circa 2010 loafing shed, and circa 2000 barn, looking north-northwest.

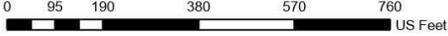


View of 207 Taylor Hill Road (2023RE06538).



View of 207 Taylor Hill Road (2023RE06538).

Spangler-Runkle House

	Resource Name: Spangler-Runkle House	Individual Eligibility: Undetermined
	Resource ID: 2023RE06573	Map ID: Y
		

 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>North Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Not in APE</p>
	<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Alt. APE North Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD

 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>Central Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Adverse Effect</p>
	<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Alt. APE Central Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD

 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NOAA, NASA, CGIAR, N. Robinson, NOAA, NLS, OS, NIMA, GeoDataWorld, Rijswaterstaat, GSA, Geoscience, FEMA, Inarmap and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Map Contributors, Centre County Government, data.pa.gov, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Safaricom, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/WASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS</p>	<p>South Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Adverse Effect</p>
	<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Alt. APE South Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD



Spangler-Runkle House (2023RE06573). View of the circa 1840 house, looking south (Google Maps 2023).

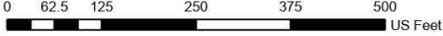


View of the circa 1840 house and circa 1865 addition, looking northwest.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

2214 General Potter Highway

	Resource Name: 2214 General Potter Highway	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06572 Map ID: Z	Historic District Contributing Status Penns/Brush Valley RHD: Contributing Village of Tusseyville HD: N/A
		

 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>North Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Not in APE</p>
	<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE North Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD

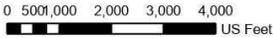
 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>Central Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Adverse Effect</p>
	<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Alt. APE Central Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD

 <p style="font-size: x-small; text-align: center;">Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NOAA, NASA, CALAR, N. Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NIMA, Geodatasysteme, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community. Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Map Contributors, Centre County Government, data.pa.gov, © OpenStreetMap (Mapbox), Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeStreet, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS</p>	<p>South Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Adverse Effect</p>
	<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Alt. APE South Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD



View of 2214 General Potter Highway (2023RE06572).

2165 General Potter Highway

	Resource Name: 2165 General Potter Highway	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06574 Map ID: AA	Historic District Contributing Status
		Penns/Brush Valley RHD: Contributing Village of Tusseyville HD: N/A

	<h3>North Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Alt. APE North Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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	<h3>Central Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: No Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Alt. APE Central Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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	<h3>South Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: No Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Alt. APE South Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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2165 General Potter Highway (2023RE06574). View of the circa 1900 barn, looking north-northeast.

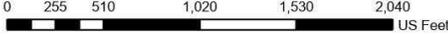


2165 General Potter Highway (2023RE06574). View of the circa 2016 dwelling, looking northwest.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Joseph Jordan Farm

	Resource Name: Joseph Jordan Farm	Individual Eligibility: Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06532	Map ID: BB
		Penns/Brush Valley RHD: Contributing Village of Tusseyville HD: N/A



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

North Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- North Alt. APE
- North Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Central Alternative

Effect Determination:
No Effect

Legend

- Central Alt. APE
- Central Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NOAA, NASA, GCR, N. Rabusen, NCEM, NLS, OS, NIMA, Geodab, J. R. Kowitz, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Centre County Government, data.pa.gov, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS

South Alternative

Effect Determination:
No Effect

Legend

- South Alt. APE
- South Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Joseph Jordan Farm (2023RE06532). North elevation of house, looking southeast.

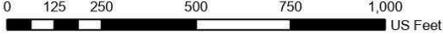


Joseph Jordan Farm (2023RE06532). South elevation of barn, looking northwest.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

136 Neff Road

	Resource Name: 136 Neff Road	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06531	Map ID: DD
		

 <p><small>Sources: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</small></p>	<p>North Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE ■ North Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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 <p><small>Sources: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</small></p>	<p>Central Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> No Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Central Alt. APE ■ Central Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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 <p><small>Sources: Esri, Airbus DE, USDA, NOAA, NASA, GCR, N. Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NIMA, GeoDataBrasil, Njkwatstein, GSA, GeoEye, FEMA, Infrared and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNR/Samba DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Contributor, Centre County Government, data.gov, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SatStitch, GeoTechnologies, Inc, MET/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS</small></p>	<p>South Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> No Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ South Alt. APE ■ South Alt. LOD ■ Eligible (Individual) ■ Eligible (Contributing) ■ Tusseyville HD
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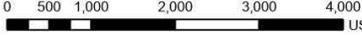


136 Neff Road (2023RE06531), view of the house, looking southeast.



136 Neff Road (2023RE06531), view of the outbuildings, looking southwest.

Lawrence Grossman Farm

	Resource Name: Lawrence Grossman Farm	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06530 Map ID: II	Historic District Contributing Status
		Penns/Brush Valley RHD: Contributing Village of Tusseyville HD: N/A



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

North Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- North Alt. APE
- North Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Central Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- Central Alt. APE
- Central Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Esri Community Map Contributors, Centre County Government, data.gov, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, Geotechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

South Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- South Alt. APE
- South Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Lawrence Grossman Farm (2023RE06530). View of farm, looking southeast.



Lawrence Grossman Farm (2023RE06530). West elevations of the outbuildings and barn, looking northeast.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Fisher-Fortney Farm

	Resource Name: Fisher-Fortney Farm	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06571	Map ID: JJ
		



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

North Alternative

Effect Determination:
No Adverse Effect

Legend

- North Alt. APE
- North Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Central Alternative

Effect Determination:
No Effect

Legend

- Central Alt. APE
- Central Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NOAA, NASA, CGIAR, N. Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NIMA, Geodabufgrain, Rakwaterstein, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community. Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Map Contributors, Centre County Government, data.gov, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Swatch, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS

South Alternative

Effect Determination:
No Effect

Legend

- South Alt. APE
- South Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Fisher-Fortney Farm (2023RE06571). View of House, looking northeast.

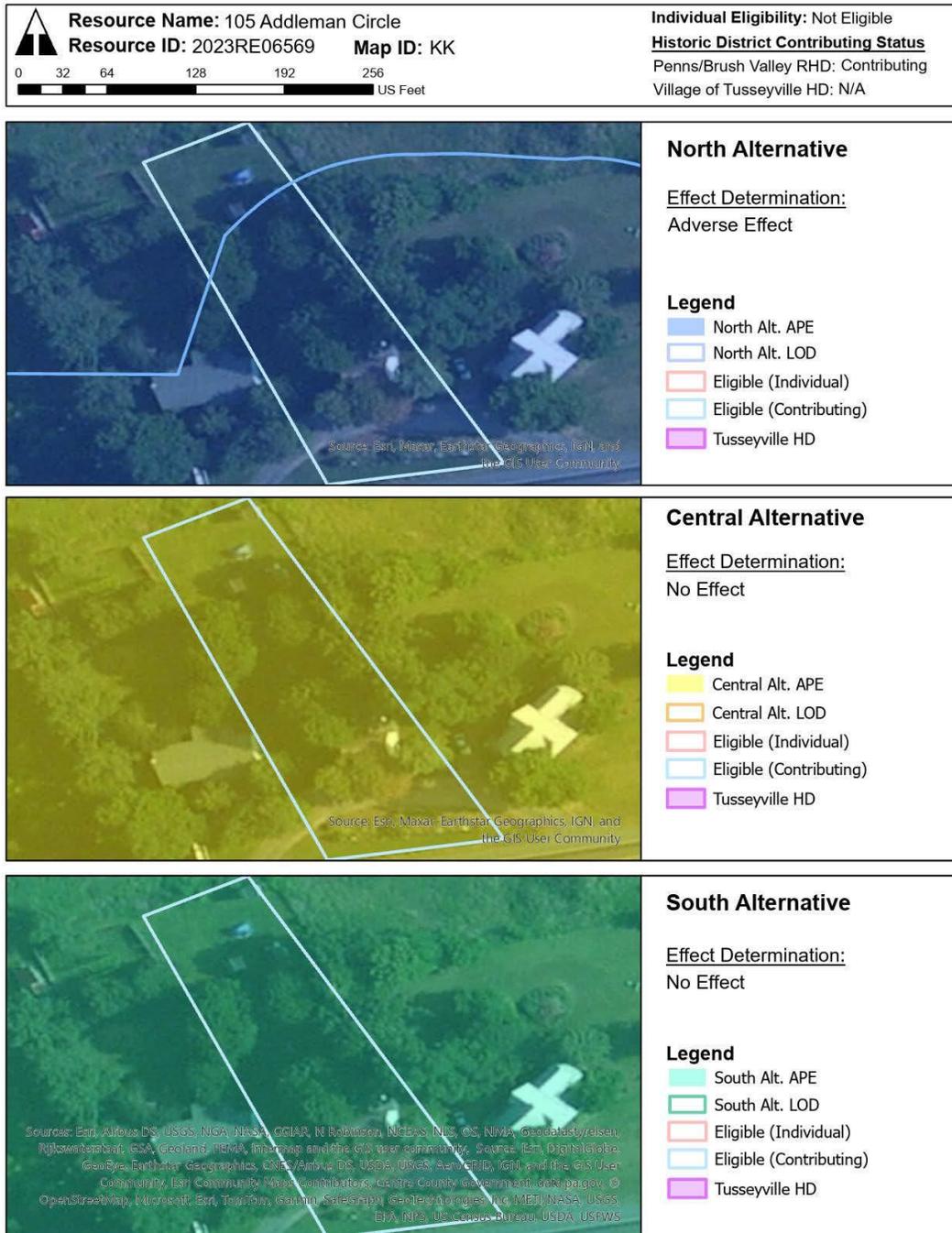


Fisher-Fortney Farm (2023RE06571). View of Barn, looking northwest.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

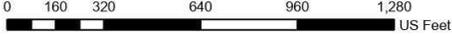
105 Addleman Circle





105 Addleman Circle (2023RE06569). View of the dwelling and shed.

109 Addleman Circle

	Resource Name: 109 Addleman Circle	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06568	Map ID: LL
		



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

North Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- North Alt. APE
- North Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Central Alternative

Effect Determination:
No Effect

Legend

- Central Alt. APE
- Central Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NOAA, NASA, CGIAR, N. Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatasys, Inc., Mikwaterstein, GSA, GeoInfo, FEMA, Inverness and the GIS user community. Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Centre County Government, data.gov, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeStreet, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS

South Alternative

Effect Determination:
No Effect

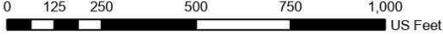
Legend

- South Alt. APE
- South Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



109 Addleman Circle (2023RE06568). View of the dwelling and shed.

2414 General Potter Highway

	Resource Name: 2414 General Potter Highway	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06567 Map ID: MM	Historic District Contributing Status Penns/Brush Valley RHD: Contributing Village of Tusseyville HD: N/A
		



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

North Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- North Alt. APE
- North Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Central Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- Central Alt. APE
- Central Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Source: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NOAA, NASA, GGLAR, N Robinson, NGLAS, NLS, OS, NIMA, Geodabuyralsen, Inkwaterstar, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Infomap and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Map Contributors, Centre County Government, data.pe.gov, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechniques, Inc, METU/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS

South Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- South Alt. APE
- South Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



2414 General Potter Highway (2023RE06567), view of the dwelling and outbuildings.



2414 General Potter Highway (2023RE06567). View of the outbuildings.



Michael Ulrich Farmstead (2023RE06560). South elevation of house, facing northwest.

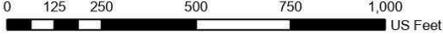


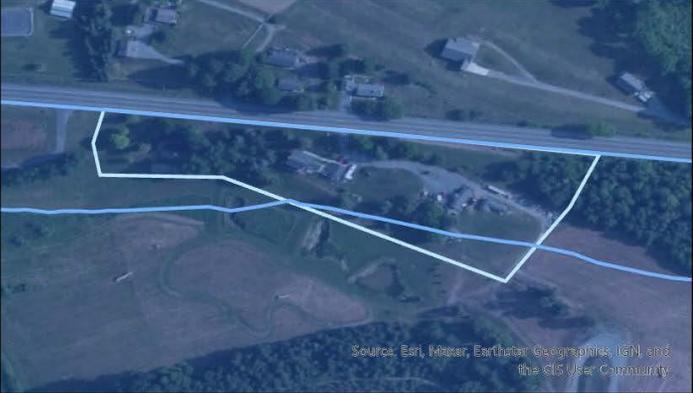
Michael Ulrich Farmstead (2023RE06560). View of property, looking northeast

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

2606 General Potter Highway

	Resource Name: 2606 General Potter Highway	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06555 Map ID: TT	Historic District Contributing Status Penns/Brush Valley RHD: Contributing Village of Tusseyville HD: N/A
		



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

North Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- North Alt. APE
- North Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Central Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- Central Alt. APE
- Central Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Sources: Esri, AirPhoto DS, USGS, NOAA, NASA, CGIAR, NRI/Biosis, INCEAS, NLS, OS, NIMA, Geodatasysteme, Rikswaterstaat, GSA, Geoinfo, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNRS/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Centre County Government, data.pa.gov, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Seberson, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS

South Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- South Alt. APE
- South Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



2606 General Potter Highway (2023RE06555). View of the house and garage.

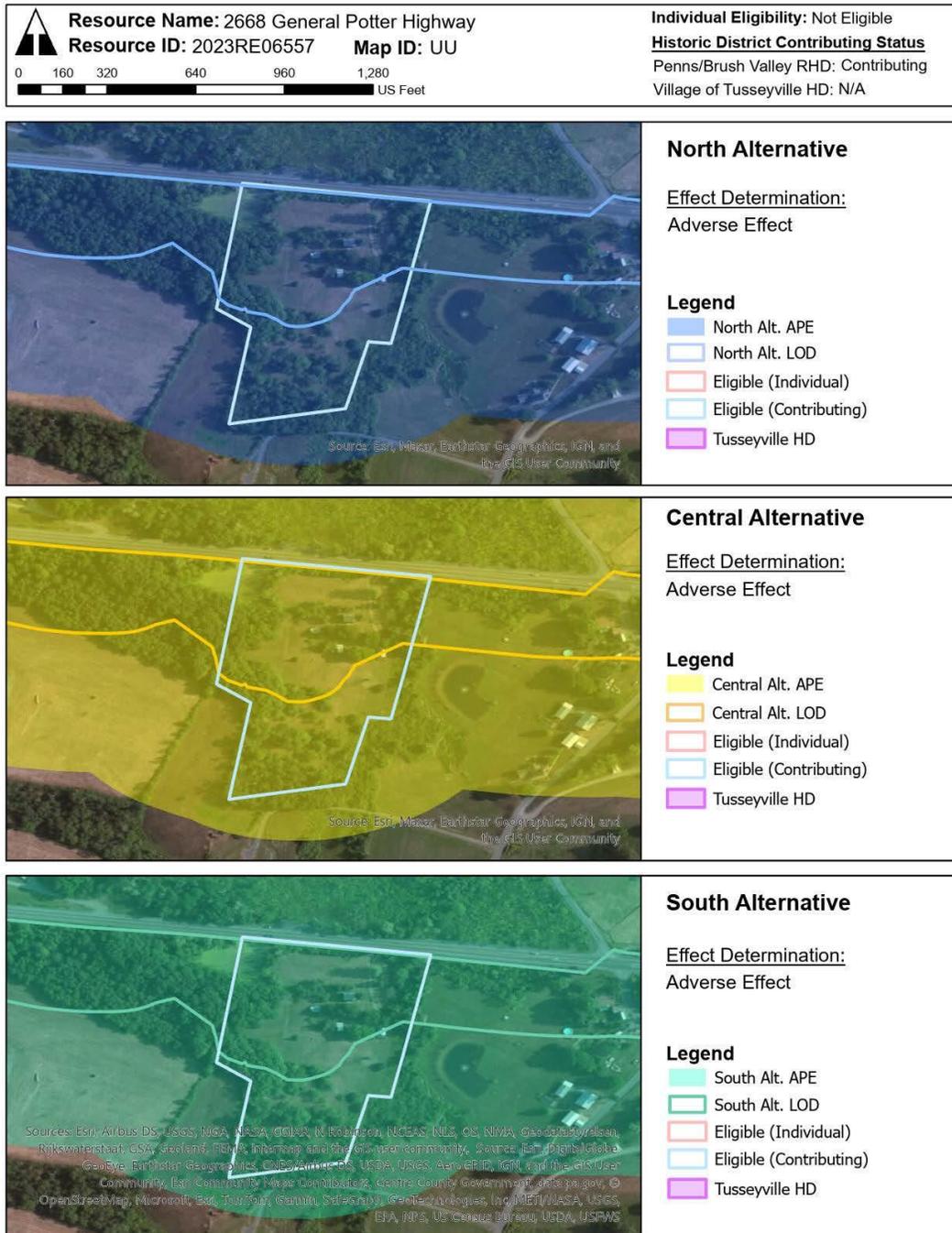


2606 General Potter Highway (2023RE06555). Outbuilding.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

2668 General Potter Highway



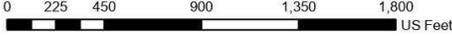


2668 General Potter Highway (2023RE06557). View of the property.



2668 General Potter Highway (2023RE06557). View of the dwelling.

Samuel Royer Farmstead

	Resource Name: Samuel Royer Farmstead	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06498	Map ID: XX
		



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

North Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- North Alt. APE
- North Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Central Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- Central Alt. APE
- Central Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NOAA, NASA, GEBCO, N. Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NIWA, Geodatasystems, RakutenSatellite, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community, Mapbox (Baidu, DeLorme, Swire, SwireHaworth, Bing, Swire), Centre County Government, data.pn.gov, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS

South Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- South Alt. APE
- South Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD

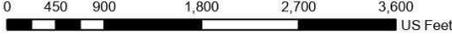


View of house, looking northwest.



View of barn, looking south.

Miller Farm

	Resource Name: Miller Farm	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06496	Map ID: ZZ
		

	<h3>North Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: No Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE North Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
	<small>Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</small>

	<h3>Central Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: No Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Central Alt. APE Central Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
	<small>Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</small>

	<h3>South Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: No Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ South Alt. APE South Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
	<small>Esri Community Map Contributors, Centre County Government, Washington, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Satmap, Geotoolbox, N/A, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Coast Guard, USDA, USFWS, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community</small>



Miller Farm (2023RE06496). View of the circa 1880 dwelling, looking north.

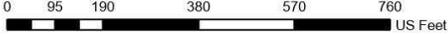


Miller Farm (2023RE06496). View of the circa 1880 barn, looking north-northwest.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Jacob Strohm House

	Resource Name: Jacob Strohm House	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06524 Map ID: T2	Historic District Contributing Status Penns/Brush Valley RHD: Contributing Village of Tusseyville HD: Contributing
		

 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>North Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE North Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>Central Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> No Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Alt. APE Central Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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 <p style="font-size: x-small; text-align: center;">Source: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NOAA, NASA, GEBCO, N. Robinson, NOAA, NLS, OS, NIMA, Geodatasystems, Wikewaterstof, GSA, GeoInfo, FEMA, IntraMap and the GIS user community. Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Map Contributors, Centre County Government, data.pa.gov, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Safelink, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS</p>	<p>South Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> No Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Alt. APE South Alt. LOD Eligible (Individual) Eligible (Contributing) Tusseyville HD
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View of the Jacob Strohm House (2023RE06524) in the foreground.

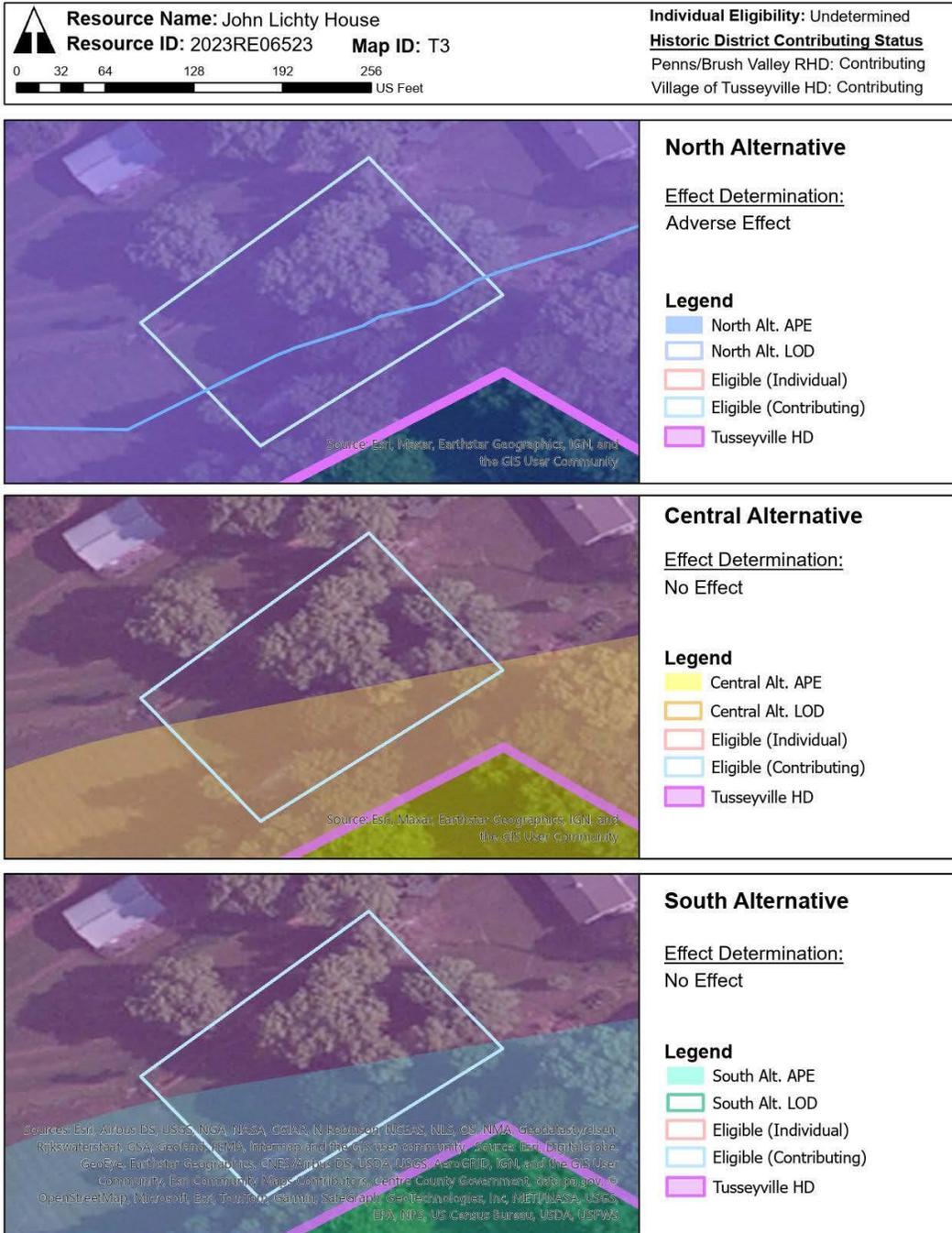


View of the workshop (left) on the property of the Jacob Strohm House (2023RE06524).

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

John Lichy House



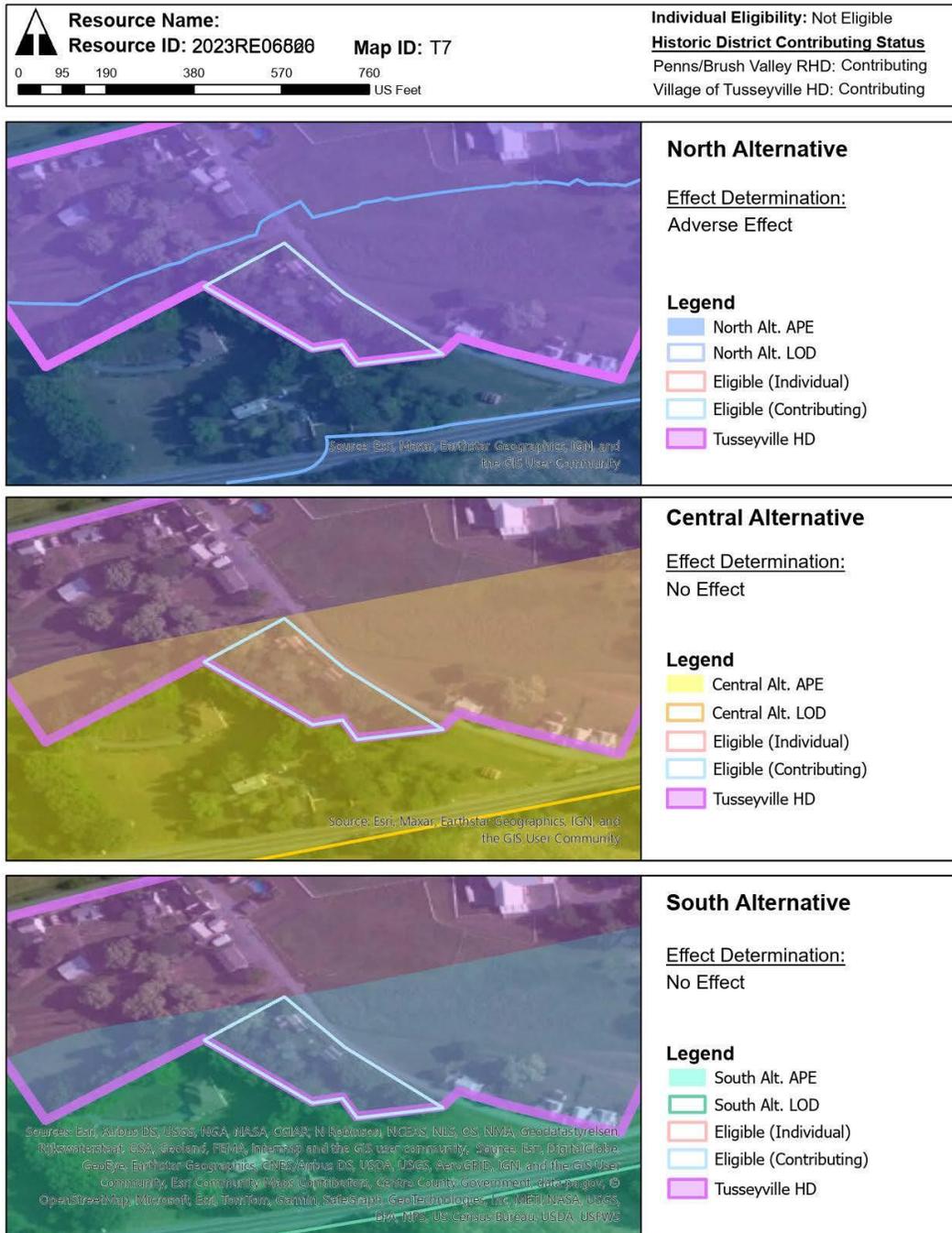


View of the John Lichy House (2023RE06523), looking north-northwest.



View of the rear of the John Lichy House (2023RE06523).

Henry Rossman House





View of the Henry Rossman House (2023RE06523), looking south.

F. D. Hosterman Tenant House



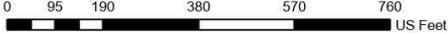


View of the F.D. Hosterman Tenant House (2023RE06527), looking southeast along Tusseyville Road.



View of the F.D. Hosterman Tenant House (2023RE06527) garage.

George and Myra Ishler House

	Resource Name: George and Myra Ishler House	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06800	Map ID: T9
		



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

North Alternative

Effect Determination:
Adverse Effect

Legend

- North Alt. APE
- North Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Central Alternative

Effect Determination:
No Effect

Legend

- Central Alt. APE
- Central Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



Source: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NOAA, NASA, GDR, N Robinson, NCEM, NLS-05, NIMA, Geodatasystems, RKWahrstorf, GSA, Geonames, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Centre County Government, data.pa.gov, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US census Bureau, USDA, USFWS

South Alternative

Effect Determination:
No Effect

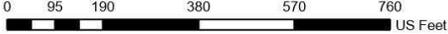
Legend

- South Alt. APE
- South Alt. LOD
- Eligible (Individual)
- Eligible (Contributing)
- Tusseyville HD



View of the George and Myra Ishler House (2023RE06528).

Maggie Love House

	Resource Name: Maggie Love House	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE068809	Map ID: T10
		

 <p>Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>North Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> Adverse Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  North Alt. APE  North Alt. LOD  Eligible (Individual)  Eligible (Contributing)  Tusseyville HD
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 <p>Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>Central Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> No Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Central Alt. APE  Central Alt. LOD  Eligible (Individual)  Eligible (Contributing)  Tusseyville HD
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 <p>Source: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NOAA, NASA, CGIAR, W. Robinson, INCEP, NLS, OS, NIMA, Geodatusystems, RW, waterstair, USA, Geoland, THMG, Intermap and the GIS user community. Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNRS/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Centre County Government, data.pu.gov, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, MPTI, NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS</p>	<p>South Alternative</p> <p><u>Effect Determination:</u> No Effect</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  South Alt. APE  South Alt. LOD  Eligible (Individual)  Eligible (Contributing)  Tusseyville HD
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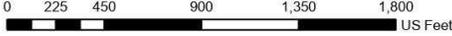


View of the Maggie Love House (2023RE06529) and garage.

state college area CONNECTOR

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Jonas From Farm

	Resource Name: Jonas From Farm	Individual Eligibility: Not Eligible
	Resource ID: 2023RE06520	Map ID: T14
		Penns/Brush Valley RHD: Contributing Village of Tusseyville HD: Contributing

	<h3>North Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: Adverse Effect</p>
	<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ North Alt. APE □ North Alt. LOD □ Eligible (Individual) □ Eligible (Contributing) □ Tusseyville HD

	<h3>Central Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: No Effect</p>
	<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Central Alt. APE □ Central Alt. LOD □ Eligible (Individual) □ Eligible (Contributing) □ Tusseyville HD

	<h3>South Alternative</h3> <p>Effect Determination: No Effect</p>
	<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ South Alt. APE □ South Alt. LOD □ Eligible (Individual) □ Eligible (Contributing) □ Tusseyville HD



View of the Jonas From Farm (2023RE06520), looking northeast from Tusseyville Road.

Potter Township Athletic Complex

North Alternative: No Use



Central Alternative: 5.95 acres of impact to the undeveloped southern portion of the property; no impacts to the recreational ballfields; and no impacts to any recreational features or facilities



South Alternative: No Use





View of the Potter Township Athletic Complex, looking southeast.



View of the Potter Township Athletic Complex, looking north.

**APPENDIX F:
SECTION 106 PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT**

DRAFT

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AND
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
THROUGH ITS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
PURSUANT TO 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(1)
REGARDING THE STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR PROJECT,
SR 322, SECTION D10
IN HARRIS AND POTTER TOWNSHIPS,
CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

WHEREAS, the Federal Highway Administration (“FHWA”), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (“USACE”), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (“ACHP”), the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer (“SHPO”) and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (“PennDOT”) on February 17, 2023 executed a Programmatic Agreement (“Delegation PA”) regarding implementation of the Federal Aid Highway Program in Pennsylvania or highway projects requiring a USACE permit in Pennsylvania;

WHEREAS, FHWA, in cooperation with PennDOT, has consulted with SHPO, pursuant to the Delegation PA, 36 CFR § 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 54 USC § 306108), and FHWA, PennDOT, and SHPO determined that it is appropriate to enter into this project specific Programmatic Agreement (“PA”), pursuant to the Delegation PA and 36 CFR 800.14(b);

WHEREAS, PennDOT proposes to construct a new approximately 8-mile limited access four lane highway between Potters Mills (on the east) and the Mount Nittany Expressway (on the west) in Harris and Potter Townships, Centre County, Pennsylvania (“the Project”); see Exhibit A: Project Location Map);

WHEREAS, through the PEL (Planning and Environmental Linkage) and NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act of 1969) processes, PennDOT has developed four alternatives: No Build Alternative, North Alternative, Central Alternative, and South Alternative;

WHEREAS, PennDOT has established the Project Area of Potential Effects (“APE”) for above ground historic resources, as defined at 36 CFR § 800.16(d), to include the proposed limits of disturbance of all project alternatives, as well as additional areas that could be subject to indirect effects;

WHEREAS, PennDOT has established the APE for below ground historic resources (archaeology), as defined at 36 CFR § 800.16(d), to include the proposed limits of disturbance of the final project alternative, as well as additional areas that could be subject to Project ground disturbance effects;

WHEREAS, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.5(d)(2) and the Delegation PA, PennDOT has determined that the North Alternative will have an adverse effect on the Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (contributing resources – Henry Meyer Farm, Kuhns Tree Farm, North Side Boal Avenue, 2165 General Potter Highway, Joesph Jordon Farm, 136 Neff Road, Lawrence Grossman Farm, 105 Addleman Circle, 109 Addleman Circle, 2414 General Potter Highway, Michael Ulrich Farmstead, 2606 General Potter Highway, 2668 General Potter Highway, Samuel Royer Farmstead, and all the resources listed under the Village of Tusseyville), Village of Tusseyville Historic District (contributing resources – Jacob Strohm House, John Lichty House, Henry Rossman House, F. D. Hosterman Tenant House, George and Myra Ishler House, Maggie Love House, and Jonas From Farm), Michael Jack Estate, Nease House, Henry Meyer Farm, and Joseph Jordan Farm;

WHEREAS, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.5(d)(2) and the Delegation PA, PennDOT has determined that the Central Alternative will have an adverse effect on the Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (contributing resources – Henry Meyer Farm, Kuhns Tree Farm, North Side Boal Avenue, 126 Vernon Way, 120 Vernon Way, Ruble Family Farm, 166 Taylor Hill Road, 207 Taylor Hill Road, Spangler-Runkle House, 2214 General Potter Highway, Lawrence Grossman Farm, 2414 General Potter Highway, Michael Ulrich Farmstead, 2606 General Potter Highway, 2668 General Potter Highway, and Samuel Royer Farmstead), Michael Jack Estate, and Nease House;

WHEREAS, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.5(d)(2) and the Delegation PA, PennDOT has determined that the South Alternative will have an adverse effect on the Penns Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (contributing resources – Tait Farm, 2296 Boal Avenue, Ruble Family Farm, 166 Taylor Hill Road, 207 Taylor Hill Road, Spangler-Runkle House, 2214 General Potter Highway, Lawrence Grossman Farm, 2414 General Potter Highway, Michael Ulrich Farmstead, 2606 General Potter Highway, 2668 General Potter Highway, and Samuel Royer Farmstead), Michael Jack Estate, and Nease House;

WHEREAS, PennDOT has completed a Phase IA archaeological assessment and is proposing additional archaeological investigations for the selected alternative in final design;

WHEREAS, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.5(d)(2) and the Delegation PA, PennDOT has determined that the No-Build Alternative does not meet the project purpose and needs and is carried forward for comparison purposes only;

WHEREAS, PennDOT has identified the Central Alternative as the preferred alternative;

WHEREAS, SHPO concurred with the above ground historic properties effect report on May 13, 2025, July 29, 2025, and August 26, 2025;

WHEREAS, PennDOT has consulted with SHPO in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. § 306108 (“NHPA”), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800) to resolve the effects of the Project on historic properties;

WHEREAS, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.3 and the Delegation PA, PennDOT has identified: Robert Anderson, Cory Baggett, Alan Bigatel, Elizabeth Crisfield, Bonnie Darlington, Jesse Darlington,

Lynn Darlington, Lisa M. Dugas (for the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council), Constanza Ehrenhaus, Linda Friend (for the Center County Farmland Trust), Mary Carol Frier, Michael Fuller, Marjorie Gustafson, Ray Hamilton (for the Clearwater Conservancy), Franklin M. Harden, Al Luloff, Paul Daniel Marriott, Lisa Moir, Guy Schenker, Karl Shellenberger, Susan Smith (for the Lemont Village Association), Mary Sorensen (for the Centre County Historical Society), Jacob Tanis, Tom Yahner (for the Centre County Historical Society) as consulting parties for the Project;

WHEREAS, PennDOT, on behalf of FHWA, will continue to involve the public and consulting parties as stipulated under the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”) of 1969, as amended, the NHPA, and 36 CFR § 800, in a manner consistent with FHWA and PennDOT public involvement procedures;

WHEREAS, PennDOT has notified the ACHP of the adverse effect finding, and the ACHP declined on July 31, 2025 to participate in resolving the adverse effects of the Project;

WHEREAS, PennDOT participated in the consultation regarding this Project pursuant to the Delegation PA and will sign this PA, thus becoming a party upon execution of this PA;

WHEREAS, FHWA has consulted with federally recognized tribal organizations (Tribes and Nations) with ancestral ties to Pennsylvania who may attach religious or cultural significance to historic properties within the APE, namely Absentee Shawnee Tribe, Delaware Nation, Delaware Tribe, Eastern Shawnee Tribe, Oneida Nation, Onondaga Nation, Seneca Nation, Seneca-Cayuga Nation, and Shawnee Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the Delaware Nation, Delaware Tribe, Eastern Shawnee Tribe, Oneida Nation, Onondaga Nation, Seneca Nation, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe, and Shawnee Tribe have requested to be consulting parties.

NOW, THEREFORE, FHWA, PennDOT, and SHPO agree that upon FHWA’s decision to proceed with the Project, FHWA shall ensure that PennDOT and the concurring parties implement the following stipulations in order to take into account the effects of the proposed action on historic properties.

1. Recitals

The recitals set forth above are incorporated by reference as a material part of the PA.

2. Stipulations for Resolving Adverse Effects

A. Archaeological Resources

- i. Prior to construction of the selected alternative, PennDOT shall complete an archaeological survey of that alternative. The archaeological survey will be conducted in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Identification (46 FR 44720-23), and SHPO Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Pennsylvania

(2021). Any archaeological resources identified within the APE will be evaluated in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4 (c). PennDOT shall submit a report on the findings of the survey to FHWA, SHPO, consulting Tribes and Nations, and other consulting parties for their review and comment. SHPO concurrence will be requested on the eligibility of archaeological properties. The review period will be 30 days.

- ii. If eligible archaeological resources are identified within the APE, PennDOT shall make a reasonable effort to avoid or minimize effects to these resources. If the eligible resources cannot be avoided, PennDOT shall apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5. If the project will have an adverse effect on archaeological sites, and if these resources are eligible chiefly under National Register Criterion D (36 CFR § 63) for the significant information in prehistory or history they are likely to yield through data recovery, PennDOT shall ensure that a data recovery plan or a plan for alternative mitigation is developed in consultation with SHPO, consulting Tribes and Nations, and other consulting parties. Any data recovery plan will be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation (48 FR 44734-37) and also will take into account the ACHP's publication Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites. The data recovery or alternative mitigation plan will be submitted to FHWA, SHPO, consulting Tribes and Nations, and other consulting parties for their review and comment. The review period will be 30 days. If archaeological resources are identified that are eligible under Criteria other than or in addition to Criterion D, PennDOT shall comply with 36 CFR § 800.6.
- iii. At the conclusion of data recovery excavations or alternative mitigation, PennDOT shall prepare a report on the results of the data recovery or alternative mitigation. The report will be provided to FHWA, SHPO, consulting Tribes and Nations, and other consulting parties for review and comment. The data recovery report will meet professional standards set forth by the Department of the Interior's Format Standards for Final Reports of Data Recovery Program (42 FR 5377-79) and will be prepared consistent with SHPO Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Pennsylvania (2021). A draft report will be provided to FHWA, SHPO, consulting Tribes and Nations, and other consulting parties within two years of the completion of archaeological fieldwork. The review period will be 30 days. Any comments provided by FHWA, SHPO, Tribes and Nations, or other consulting parties will be considered in the preparation of the final report. The final report will be completed and submitted within six months of the close of the comment period.
- iv. If archaeological data recovery is necessary, the mitigation plan will include preparation of information for the general public. The specific materials to

be produced will be determined individually for each site for which data recovery is necessary and may include, but not be limited to, pamphlets, brochures, artifact displays, exhibits, booklets, digital story maps, and public presentations on the results of the excavations. The public information materials should explain the purpose of the project and the significance of the excavation of eligible sites. PennDOT shall consult with FHWA, SHPO, consulting Tribes and Nations, and other consulting parties on the proposed public information materials and will provide a draft of any public information materials to FHWA, SHPO consulting Tribes and Nations, and other consulting parties for their review and comment prior to the finalization of the materials. The review period will be 30 days.

- v. PennDOT shall ensure that any human remains or grave-associated artifacts encountered during the archaeological investigations are brought to the immediate attention of FHWA, SHPO, and federally recognized Tribes or Nations that may attach religious or cultural significance to the affected property. Notification will be within 48 hours of the discovery. No activities that might disturb or damage the remains will be conducted until FHWA, in consultation with the appropriate parties, has developed a treatment plan that considers the comments of the appropriate parties. All procedures will follow the guidance outlined in the National Park Service publication National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places, taking into account the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (PL 101-601; as revised) and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's (PHMC) Policy for the Treatment of Burials and Human Remains (1993).
- vi. All records and materials resulting from the archaeological investigations will be curated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79 and the curation guidelines developed by the PHMC (October of 2021).
 - 1. Artifacts recovered from Commonwealth property and all associated records will be curated at the State Museum of Pennsylvania or their designee.
 - 2. When artifacts are recovered from property not owned by the Commonwealth, PennDOT shall explain to the property owner the importance of artifact donation and will request that the owner sign a gift agreement donating the artifacts to the State Museum. If the property owner does not wish to donate the artifacts, PennDOT shall complete the necessary analyses prior to returning the artifacts and will submit all records to the State Museum.
 - 3. If a federally recognized Tribe or Nation request artifacts, FHWA will consider the request in consultation with the State Museum of Pennsylvania.

4. PennDOT shall submit archeological collections within six months of acceptance of the final report. PennDOT shall be responsible for the curation fee.
- vii. FHWA shall consider the use of Tribe and Nation cultural monitors during portions of the archaeological investigations and during construction where warranted. The specific Tribes and Nations providing the monitors, terms of the monitoring, and the specific investigations to be monitored will be determined through ongoing consultation with the federally recognized Tribe and Nation consulting parties and detailed in the Phase IB Work Plan for the selected alternative.
- viii. FHWA shall consider the use of a historian to complete research into Contact and Historic Period Native American diaspora and resettlement across Central Pennsylvania. The scope of the research will be determined through ongoing consultation with the federally recognized Tribe and Nation consulting parties and defined in the Phase IB work plan.

B. Above Ground Historic Resources

- i. PennDOT shall create a Design Advisory Committee (“Committee”) to assist in development of a context sensitive design solution for the State College Area Connector Project that minimizes impacts to the Penns Valley Brush Valley Rural Historic District. PennDOT shall invite up to 10 active consulting parties, which includes members of the public, and representatives of municipalities and special interest groups, to join PennDOT as members of the Committee, including, but not limited to, the Centre County Historical Society, the Pennsylvania State University Landscape Architecture program, Potter Township, Harris Township, FHWA, and SHPO. Each group, municipality or other organization invited to join the Committee may designate one representative to participate on the Committee. PennDOT shall afford the Committee members an opportunity to comment on proposed design elements within the State College Area Connector Project APE, to include bridges, stormwater management, wildlife passage, and other elements that will have an impact on the landscape of the Penns Valley Brush Valley Rural Historic District, its contributing resources, and those individually eligible resources within the project corridor but outside the Penns Valley Brush Valley Rural Historic District. The PennDOT design team shall include a landscape architect to assist with the design process and to participate on the Committee. PennDOT shall afford the Committee an opportunity to provide comments on draft plans and vote on preferred context sensitive design alternatives. PennDOT shall consider the recommendations of the Committee and will incorporate them as practicable. The Committee shall meet at a minimum of four times to discuss project plans, including an initial organizing session,

wherein Committee members will be appointed and guidelines for the Committee will be established. Committee review meetings also will be held at the 30%, 60%, and 90% phases of design.

- ii. PennDOT shall develop a public education component that addresses the history and cultural significance of historic resources adversely affected by the selected alternative. PennDOT shall develop the educational component in consultation with the Committee and in conjunction with the Committee design process. PennDOT shall solicit input from the consulting parties and vote on a preferred educational component alternative.

3. Administrative Stipulations

A. Personnel Qualifications

PennDOT shall ensure that all archaeological work carried out pursuant to this PA is carried out by, or under the direct supervision of, a person or persons meeting, at a minimum, the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeologists, and that all historic preservation work is carried out by, or under the direct supervision of, a person or persons meeting, at a minimum, the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural Historian Professionals (see http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm).

B. Late Discoveries

If any unanticipated discoveries of historic properties or archaeological sites are encountered during the implementation of this undertaking, PennDOT shall suspend work in the area of the discovery, and PennDOT shall immediately notify FHWA. In compliance with 36 CFR § 800.13, FHWA shall notify, within 24 hours, the ACHP, SHPO, and, if applicable, federally recognized Tribal organizations that attach religious and/or cultural significance to the affected property. SHPO, FHWA, PennDOT, and Tribal representatives, as appropriate, may conduct a joint field view within 72 hours of the notification to FHWA. FHWA, in consultation with the appropriate parties, will determine an appropriate treatment of the discovery prior to the resumption of construction activities in the area of the discovery.

C. Amendments

Any party to this PA may propose to FHWA that the PA be amended, whereupon FHWA shall consult with the other parties to this PA to consider such an amendment. Section 36 CFR § 800.6(c)(7) will govern the execution of any such amendment. Any time periods set forth in this PA may be extended by letter of agreement signed by the authorized representatives of FHWA, SHPO, and other invited signatories and approved as to form and legality by PennDOT's Office of Chief Counsel.

D. Resolving Objections

- a. Should any party to this PA object in writing to FHWA regarding any action carried out or proposed with respect to the Project, or implementation of this PA, FHWA shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If after initiating such consultation FHWA determines that the objection cannot be resolved through consultation, FHWA shall forward all documentation relevant to the objection to the ACHP, including FHWA's proposed response to the objection. Within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall exercise one of the following options:
 - 1) Advise FHWA that the ACHP concurs in FHWA's proposed response to the objection, whereupon FHWA shall respond to the objection accordingly;
 - 2) Provide FHWA with recommendations, which FHWA shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection; or
 - 3) Notify FHWA that the objection will be referred to comment pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.7 and proceed to refer the objection and comment. The resulting comment shall be taken into account by FHWA in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.7(c)(4) and § 110(1) of the NHPA.
- b. Should the ACHP not exercise one of the above options within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, FHWA may assume the ACHP's concurrence in its proposed response to the objection.
- c. FHWA shall take into account any ACHP recommendation or comment provided in accordance with this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection. FHWA's responsibility to carry out all actions under this PA that are not the subject of the objection shall remain unchanged.

E. Resolution of Objections by the Public

At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this PA, should any objection pertaining to any such measure, or its manner of implementation, be raised by a member of the public, FHWA shall notify the parties of this PA and take the objection into account, consulting with the objector and, should the objector so request, with any of the parties to this PA to resolve the objection.

F. Duration

This PA will expire if its terms are not carried out within 10 years from the date of its execution. Prior to such time FHWA may consult with the other

signatories to reconsider the terms of the PA and amend it in accordance with Administrative Stipulation C above.

G. Termination

- a. Any signatory may terminate this PA by providing notice to the other parties, provided that the parties will consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. Termination of this PA will require compliance with 36 CFR § 800.
- b. If at any time during the course of the Project, PennDOT cancels the Project or withdraws its request for federal funding, PennDOT will so notify FHWA. FHWA will notify the other signatories to the PA and the ACHP that it is terminating the PA. FHWA, in consultation with those parties, will consider the effects of any Project-related activities undertaken prior to Project cancellation or withdrawal of the funding request, and FHWA will assess its responsibilities and obligations pursuant to 36 CFR § 800 and determine steps to terminate the PA.

H. Severability

The provisions of this PA are severable. If any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this PA is declared to be contrary to the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of the United States or of the laws of the Commonwealth and its applicability to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this PA and its applicability to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected.

I. Assignment

This PA may not be assigned, either in whole or in part, without the signatories' written consent.

J. Notices

- a. The contact person for each of the signatories of the PA shall be the following:
 - 1) For FHWA: Team Leader for Environment, 30 North Third Street, Suite 700, Harrisburg, PA 17101, Telephone Number: (717) 221-3461.
 - 2) For PennDOT: Director, Bureau of Design and Delivery, 400 North Street, 7th Floor, Harrisburg, PA 17120, Telephone Number: (717) 787-3310.

3) For SHPO: Deputy SHPO, 400 North Street, 2nd Floor, Harrisburg, PA 17120, Telephone Number: (717) 787-4215.

b. Any signatory may change its designated contact person by providing written notice to the other signatories.

4. Counterparts

The signatories may execute this PA in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and has the full force and effect as an original, but all of which constitute one and the same instrument.

5. Electronic Signatures

The parties may sign this PA electronically in accordance with the Electronic Transactions Act, 73 P.S. §2260.301, *et seq.*

Execution of this PA by FHWA and SHPO, and implementation of its terms, is evidence that the FHWA has taken into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties.

SIGNATORY:

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

Per FHWA Pennsylvania Division Delegation of Authority

By: _____ Date: _____

Name and Title

SIGNATORY:

PENNSYLVANIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: _____ Date: _____

Name and Title

Approved as to Legality and Form

By: _____ Date: _____

For PHMC Counsel

SIGNATORY:

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

By: _____ Date: _____

Name and Title

Approved as to Legality and Form

By: _____ Date: _____
for PennDOT Chief Counsel

By: _____ Date: _____
Deputy General Counsel

By: _____ Date: _____
Deputy Attorney General

CONCUR:

TRIBE # 1

By: _____

Date: _____

Name and Title

CONCUR:

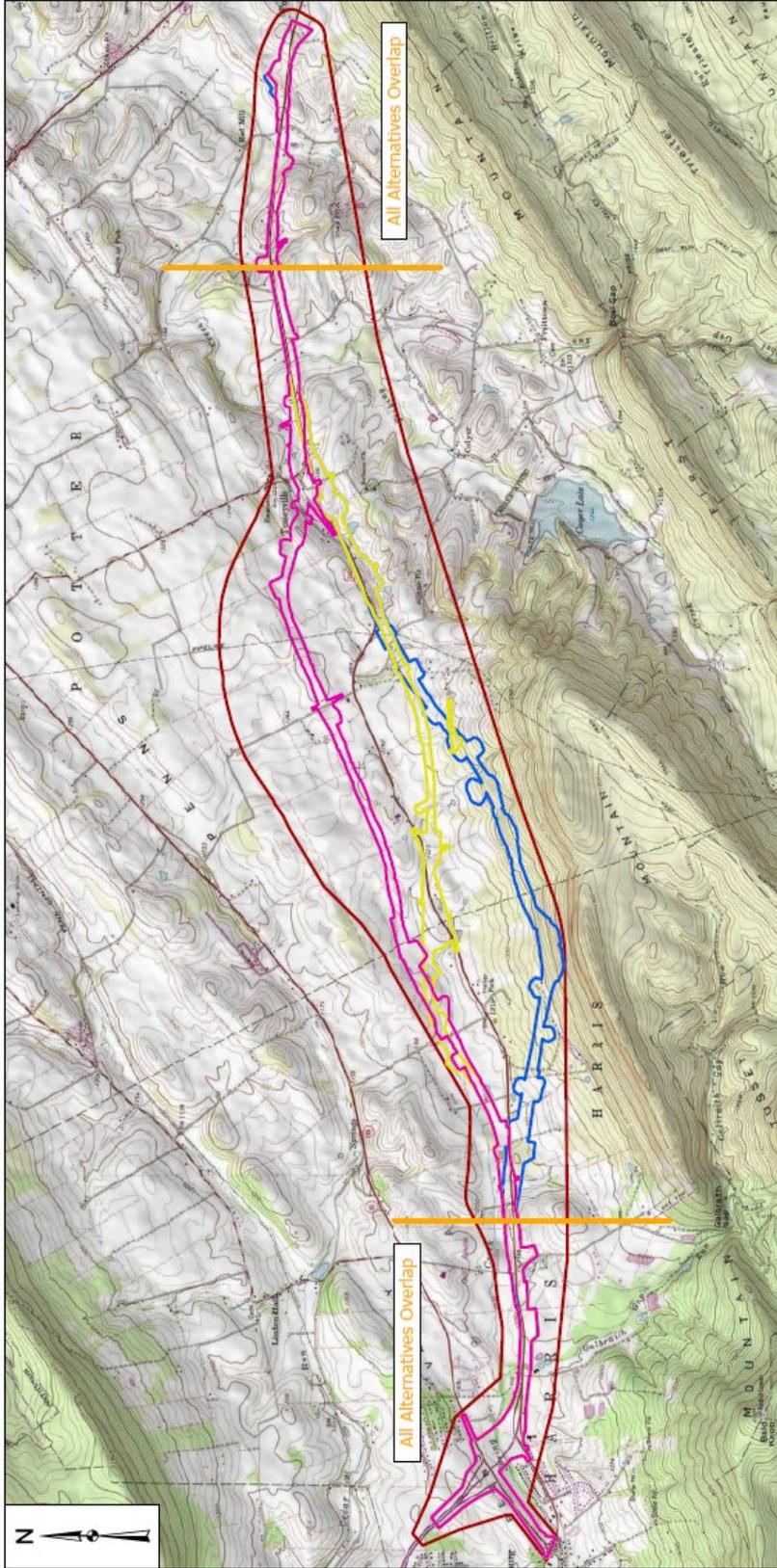
TRIBE # 2

By: _____

Date: _____

Name and Title

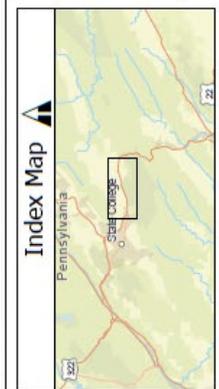
Exhibit A: Project Location Map



July 2025

State College Area Connector
Project Location Map
 CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

1966 (ed. 1990) Centre Hall, PA
 USGS 7.5-minute topographic map
 1 inch = 2,981 ft



Legend

- █ NEPA Project Area
- █ North Alternative
- █ Central Alternative
- █ South Alternative

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Miles

**APPENDIX G:
PHMC CORRESPONDENCE**



Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

August 4, 2020

Brian Thompson, Director
Bureau of Project Delivery
PA Department of Transportation
Attn: Don Burden and Scott Shaffer
P.O. Box 2966
Harrisburg, PA 17105

ER 2020-8092-027-D: State College Area Connector, SR 0322 Section D10, Potter, Spring, Harris, College and Benner Townships and Centre Hall Borough, Centre County, MPMS 112784, ACM Meeting July 22, 2020, PEL Process comments

Dear Mr. Thompson,

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

Proposed Project Study Area

The study area for initial data collection is approximately 70 square miles and extends through Centre County and incorporates portions of Potter, Spring, Harris, College and Benner Townships and Centre Hall Borough.

Draft Public and Agency Coordination Plan for the State College Area Connector Planning and Environmental Linkage Study (PEL)

On February 26, 2020, the PA SHPO attended the first Agency Coordination Meeting (ACM) for the proposed State College Area Connector project; wherein PennDOT provided an overview of the Planning and Environmental Linkage (PEL) process which was established by FHWA to provide a more efficient method of identifying, evaluating and recommending transportation improvements for project delivery. This process allows early planning-level decisions to be carried forward into future transportation projects so that National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements are connected and planning analyses and decisions are not revisited.

On July 22, 2020, the PA SHPO attended the second ACM meeting for the proposed project, wherein further details regarding the PEL Process, draft coordination time tables and plans, performance measures, initiation of Purpose and Need discussion etc. were reiterated.

Prior to the ACM meeting, the attendees were provided the "Draft Coordination Plan and Timetable." As discussed in the ACM, the PA SHPO and others are to provide comments within 15 days of the ACM meeting.

Role of the PA SHPO

The PA SHPO has been delegated the role of a Participating Agency in the PEL process. Participating Agencies participate in the PEL Study regarding the purpose and need statement, range of alternatives, methodologies and level of detail for the analysis of alternatives; identify

early on any issues of concerns regarding potential environmental impacts and provide meaningful and timely input on unresolved issues.

As a Participating Agency, the PA SHPO is not being asked to provide concurrence at major project milestones (purpose and need, range of alternatives, preferred alternative).

Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the PA SHPO has its role and responsibilities as a by-right consulting party, for consultation, cultural resources review and concurrence under the 106 process.

PA SHPO Comments

As a non-federal agency, the PA SHPO is formally requesting Participating Agency status.

PA SHPO environmental reviewers, Casey Hanson and Cheryl Nagle, are authorized to continue to attend the ACM meetings. Official comments will be provided under my direction and authority.

The Draft Coordination Plan and Timetable clearly denotes the roles of the agencies and timeframes for this process.

As related to the July ACM meeting and presentation of information, the PA SHPO would request to review and discuss in advance any methodology being proposed in the identification/study of cultural resources.

If you need further information concerning archaeological issues please consult Casey Hanson at chanson@pa.gov or (717) 772-0923. If you need further information on above ground resources please consult Cheryl Nagle at chnagle@pa.gov or (717) 772-4519.

Sincerely,



Douglas C. McLearn, Chief
Division of Environmental Review

cc: Rob Weed rweed@pa.gov
Lori Cole LCole@jmt.com
Kevin James c-kevames@pa.gov



Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

March 5, 2024

Don Burden
PennDOT
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 171200093

RE: ER Project # 2020PR01856.023, STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR, Federal Highway Administration, Centre County – Above Ground Resources, Identification of Historic Properties

Dear Don Burden,

Thank you for submitting information concerning the above referenced project. We are in receipt of the Additional Historic Resources Information Memorandum for the State College Connector. Based on the information received and available within our files, we offer the following comments:

The **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (Resource #2002RE02814)** was previously determined **Eligible** under Criterion A for Agriculture and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance for the district is ca. 1800 - ca. 1940. The district's contributing resources are those resources that were constructed and/or used within the period of significance of the district and retain sufficient integrity to convey the period of significance. Resources that pre-date the period of significance, but were used within the period, would still be considered contributing if they retain integrity within the period. Non-contributing features include buildings that post-date the period of significance as well as buildings constructed within the period of significance that did not serve the agricultural community.

We agree with the agency that the following properties lack integrity and/or significance. We agree that the properties are not individually eligible and do not contribute to the Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD (Resource # 2002RE02814):

- TR 518 Red Mill Road Bridge over Sinking Creek, Resource # 2004RE06514
- US 322/SR 322/LR 307 Bridge over Spring Creek, Resource # 2004RE11352
- US 322/SR 322/LR 307 Bridge over Sinking Creek, Resource # 2005RE01267
- Barn at the west side of T407 south of Route 322, Resource # 2019RE15821
- 392 Mountain Back Road, Resource # 2023RE06499

We agree with the agency that the following properties are not individually eligible but contribute to the Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD (Resource # 2002RE02814):

- 397 Mountain Back Road, Resource # 2023RE06500
- 2296 Boal Avenue, Resource # 2023RE06510
- North Side Boal Avenue, Resource # 2023RE06515
- 166 Taylor Hill Road, Resource # 2023RE06517
- 127 Zuck Road, Resource # 2023RE06580
- 112 Miller Road, Resource # 2023RE06496
- 131 Stave Mill Road, Resource # 2023RE06549
- 2165 General Potter Highway, Resource # 2023RE06574

We agree with the agency that the following properties are individually eligible and contribute to the Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD (Resource # 2002RE02814):

- Old Lewistown Pike Cemetery, Resource # 2013RE01590

We agree with the agency that the Harpster Farm (Resource # 2017RE02445) has lost agricultural lands, barn and other agricultural outbuilding, which has diminished the farm's integrity as a farm and farmstead and therefore is not individually eligible under Criterion A for Agriculture. Further survey is necessary to determine significance under Criterion C for Architecture; however, we agree that the dwelling and associated land are located outside the project's Area of Potential Effects and therefore no additional survey is recommended.

For questions and/or continued consultation concerning above ground resources, please contact Tyra Guyton at tyguyton@pa.gov.

Sincerely,



Emma Diehl

Environmental Review Division Manager



March 11, 2024

Don Burden
PennDOT
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 171200093

RE: ER Project # 2020PR01856.025, STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR, Federal Highway Administration, Centre County

Dear Don Burden,

Thank you for submitting information concerning the above referenced project. We are in receipt of the supplemental information for six resources submitted on the survey on 2/22/24. Based on the information received and available within our files, we offer the following comments:

The **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (Resource #2002RE02814)** was previously determined **Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A for Agriculture and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance (POS) for the district is ca. 1800 - ca. 1940. The district's contributing resources are those resources that were constructed and/or used within the period of significance of the district and retain sufficient integrity to convey the period of significance. Resources that pre-date the period of significance, but were used within the period, would still be considered contributing if they retain integrity within the period. Non-contributing features include buildings that post-date the period of significance as well as buildings constructed within the period of significance that did not serve the agricultural community.

We agree with the agency that the **John Lichty House (Resource # 2023RE06523)** is a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. The house, built ca. 1875 with ca. 1885 and ca. 1940 additions, has a high degree of integrity as an example of vernacular architecture and contributes to the character and period of the district. It is our opinion that more information is necessary to determine if the house is individually eligible under Criterion A for Worker Housing or Criterion C for Architecture. If the project has the potential for direct impacts to the property, then more information is requested to determine individual eligibility to include analysis on the industry related to the occupants to determine significance as worker housing, comparative information on comparable property types, and interior pictures to better understand the evolution of the building and its typology.

We agree with the agency that the **Rubble Family Farm (Resource # 2023RE06539)** is **not individually eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C, due to a lack of significance but retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. The farm retains agricultural buildings and farmland that contributes to the character and period of the historic district.

We agree with the agency that the **Wagner-Horman Farm (Resource # 2023RE06547)** is individually **eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for Agriculture and as a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. The farm retains a ca. 1920 stable barn with ca. 1960 addition, ca. 1935 woodshed, ca. 1940 milkhouse, ca. 1955 dwelling, ca. 1955 tool shed, ca. 1955 garage, ca. 1955 combination machine shed and corn crib, ca. 1955 machine shed, ca. 1960 milk parlor, ca. 1960

hay shed, and ca. 1965 fuel pumps. The farm meets the building requirements to convey significance within the “1920-1960 Continued Reorientation of the Livestock Economy” period of the Central Valleys Diversified Farming Region of the *Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania Context*. It is our opinion that the farm is not eligible under Criterion C due to lack of significance. The individual POS for the farm is 1920 to 1960, corresponding to the significant agricultural period and the boundary is the tax parcel.

We agree with the agency that the **Durst Farm (Resource # 2023RE06548)** is individually **eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for Agriculture and as a **contributing resource** to the **Penn’s Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. The farm retains a ca. 1825 dwelling, ca. 1830 barn with ca. 1900 and ca. 1930 additions, ca. 1850 summer kitchen, ca. 1870 combination machine shed and corn crib, ca. 1900 shed, ca. 1900 pigsty, ca. 1930 outhouse, and ca. 1940 workshop. The farm meets the building requirements to convey its significance within the “1830 to about 1880 A High-Powered Cash-Grain and Livestock Economy,” “c. 1880-1920 A High-Powered Feed and Grain and Livestock Economy,” and “1920-1960 Continued Reorientation of the Livestock Economy” periods of the Central Valleys Diversified Farming Region of the *Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania Context* and therefore meets the requirements for Changes over Time. The farm meets or exceeds the township average production values in the 1850, 1880, and 1927 census. The POS for the farm is 1825, date of the earliest building, to 1960, to coincide within the end of the agricultural period for which the property conveys significance. It is our opinion that the house has potential to be eligible under Criterion C for Architecture and if the project has the potential for direct impacts to the house, then more information is requested to evaluate its architectural significance. Please provide a boundary for the property that includes all historically associated farm buildings, agricultural land, and legal property/parcel.

We agree with the agency that the **Spangler-Runkle House (Resource # 2023RE06573)** retains sufficient integrity to be considered a **contributing resource** to the **Penn’s Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. It is our opinion that the house has potential to be eligible under Criterion C for Architecture and if the project has the potential for direct impacts to the house, then more information is requested to evaluate its architectural significance.

We agree with the agency that the **Peter Ruble Farmstead (Resource # 2023RE06676)** retains sufficient integrity to be considered a **contributing resource** to the **Penn’s Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. Based on the information received and available within our files, it is our opinion that the farm is also individually **eligible** under Criterion A for Agriculture. The farm retains a ca. 1840 dwelling with ca. 1950 addition, ca. 1840 barn with ca. 1900 and ca. 1960 additions, ca. 1920 hog house, ca. 1920 milkhouse, ca. 1940 poultry house, ca. 1945 garage, ca. 1950 hay shed, ca. 1950 silo, ca. 1950 well. The farm meets the building requirements to convey its significance within the “c. 1880-1920 A High-Powered Feed and Grain and Livestock Economy,” and “1920-1960 Continued Reorientation of the Livestock Economy” periods of the Central Valleys Diversified Farming Region of the *Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania Context*. The farm meets or exceeds the township average production values for the 1880 and 1927 census. The POS for the farm is c. 1880 to 1960, corresponding to the significant agricultural periods. It appears that the undeveloped property beside the farm is historically associated farmland. Please provide a boundary that includes the current tax parcel and the parcel containing the undeveloped farmland beside the farm.

Please note: Our opinion is conditional based on the information available to date. Should new information be brought to our attention in any future reviews of the property, a re-evaluation of the significance, integrity, and/or overall National Register eligibility of this property may be necessary. For questions and/or future consultation concerning above ground resources, please contact Tyra Guyton at tyguyton@pa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Emma Diehl".

Emma Diehl
Environmental Review Division Manager



March 13, 2024

Don Burden
PennDOT
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 171200093

RE: ER Project # 2020PR01856.027, STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR, Federal Highway Administration, Centre County

Dear Don Burden,

Thank you for submitting information concerning the above-referenced project. We are in receipt of the supplemental information for six resources submitted on the survey on 2/29/24. Based on the information received and available within our files, we offer the following comments:

The **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (Resource #2002RE02814)** was previously determined **Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A for Agriculture and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance (POS) for the district is ca. 1800 - ca. 1940. The district's contributing resources are those resources that were constructed and/or used within the period of significance of the district and retain sufficient integrity to convey the period of significance. Resources that pre-date the period of significance, but were used within the period, would still be considered contributing if they retain integrity within the period. Non-contributing features include buildings that post-date the period of significance as well as buildings constructed within the period of significance that did not serve the agricultural community.

We agree with the agency that the **Bethany Church and Cemetery (Resource # 1995RE24683)** is **not individually eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C, due to a lack of significance. In our letter dated 8/14/23, we agreed that the Bethany Church and Cemetery retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**.

We agree with the agency that the **Samuel Royer Farmstead (Resource # 2023RE06498)** is **not individually eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C, due to a lack of significance but retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. The farm retains agricultural buildings and contributes to the character and period of the historic district.

We agree with the agency that the **Joseph Jordan Farm (Resource 2023RE06532)** retains sufficient integrity to be considered a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. Based on the information received and available within our files, it is our opinion that the farm is also individually **eligible** under Criterion A for Agriculture. The farm retains a ca. 1840 house with 1900 addition, ca. 1860 barn with ca. 1880 addition that includes accommodation of farm machinery and a dairy/creamery, and ca. 1940 storage shed. The farm meets the building requirements to convey its significance within the "1830 to about 1880 A High-Powered Cash-Grain and Livestock Economy" and "c. 1880-1920 A High-Powered Feed and Grain and Livestock Economy," periods of the Central Valleys Diversified Farming Region of the *Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania Context*. The farm meets or exceeds the township average production values for the 1850 and 1880 census. The POS

for the farm is c. 1840, date of earliest building, to 1920, to coincide with the end of the agricultural period for which the property conveys significance. The boundary is the tax parcel.

We agree with the agency that the **Michael Ulrich Farmstead (Resource # 2023RE06560)** is **not individually eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C, due to a lack of significance but retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. The farm retains agricultural buildings and farmland that contributes to the character and period of the historic district.

We agree with the agency that the **Fisher-Fortney Farm (Resource # 2023RE06571)** is **not individually eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C, due to a lack of significance but retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. The farm retains agricultural buildings and farmland that contributes to the character and period of the historic district.

We agree with the agency that the **Frederick Seltzer Farmstead (Resource # 2023RE06561)** is **not individually eligible** under Criteria A, B, or C due to lack of integrity and/or significance. It is our opinion that the farm does not retain enough integrity to convey its significance to the RHD and therefore is **not a contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**.

Please note: Our opinion is conditional based on the information available to date. Should new information be brought to our attention in any future reviews of the property, a re-evaluation of the significance, integrity, and/or overall National Register eligibility of this property may be necessary. For questions and/or future consultation concerning above ground resources, please contact Tyra Guyton at tyguyton@pa.gov.

Sincerely,



Emma Diehl

Environmental Review Division Manager



Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

April 30, 2024

Don Burden
PennDOT
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 171200093

RE: ER Project # 2020PR01856.039, STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR, Federal Highway Administration, Unknown, Centre County

Dear Don Burden,

Thank you for submitting information concerning the above referenced project. We are in receipt of the supplemental information for three resources submitted on the survey on 4/12/24. Based on the information received and available within our files, we offer the following comments:

The **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (Resource #2002RE02814)** was previously determined **Eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A for Agriculture and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance (POS) for the district is ca. 1800 - ca. 1940. The district's contributing resources are those resources that were constructed and/or used within the period of significance (POS) of the district and retain sufficient integrity to convey the period of significance. Resources that pre-date the period of significance, but were used within the period, would still be considered contributing if they retain integrity from the period of significance. Non-contributing features include buildings that post-date the period of significance as well as buildings constructed within the period of significance that did not serve the agricultural community.

We agree with the agency that the **Tusseysink Schoolhouse (Resource #2023RE06516)** is **not individually eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C, due to a lack of significance but retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**.

We agree with the agency that the **Village of Tusseyville Historic District (Resource #2023RE06860)** is **eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of Commerce and Settlement. The village is a good example of a crossroad village and retains sufficient integrity to convey its associations with the social, economic, educational, and architectural trends of the area and period. The POS begins in 1801, the earliest known burial in the Emmanuel Union Church/Tusseyville Cemetery and ends in 1955, when the Swartz General Store/Tusseyville Post Office was closed and converted to residential use. We generally agree with the list of contributing resources to the district as provided in Table 1 and shown below, however, it is our opinion that the Jonas From Farm (Resource #2023RE06520) is a contributing resource as it dates to the POS and contributed much of the land that forms the village. We agree with boundary as provided in Figure 1 of the form. We agree with the agency that the following properties contribute to the Village of Tusseyville Historic District and further documentation and evaluation is necessary to determine individual eligibility:

James Moyer House (Resource # 2023RE06737)
Swartz General Store/Tusseyville Post Office (Resource #2023RE06521)
S.M. Swartz House (Resource #2023RE06522)

Jacob Strohm House (Resource #2023RE06524)
Wm W. Love House (Resource #2023RE06524)
John Lichty House (Resource #2023RE06523)
Jonas From Farm (Resource #2023RE06520)
Henry Rossman House (Resource #2023RE06526)
F. D. Hosterman Tenant House (Resource #2023RE06527)
George and Myra Ishler House (Resource #2023RE06528)
Maggie Love House (Resource #2023RE06529)

We also agree that the Village of Tusseyville is a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (Resource #2002RE02814)**.; however, based on the information provided to date, we cannot concur with the agency's recommendation that the Village of Tusseyville is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

We agree with the agency that the **Emmanuel Union Cemetery (Resource #2023RE06519)** is a **contributing resource** to the **Village of Tusseyville Historic District (Resource #2023RE06860)** as the cemetery was developed during the POS and retains sufficient integrity to convey its association with the settlement of the Village. The Cemetery was previously determined to be a contributing resource to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (Resource #2002RE02814)**. Based on the information provided to date, we cannot concur with the agency's recommendation that the Cemetery is also individually eligible; if its individual eligibility determination is warranted, please associate the cemetery with the Emmanuel Union Church (Resource #2023RE06518) and evaluate together. We understand that the church replaced an earlier multi congregational church, however, the church is still associated with German settlement and is linked to the historic use of the cemetery. If interior photographs of the church would be accessible, please also include these as part of the submission.

Please note: Our opinion is conditional based on the information available to date. Should new information be brought to our attention in any future reviews of the property, a re-evaluation of the significance, integrity, and/or overall National Register eligibility of this property may be necessary.

For questions and/or future consultation concerning above ground resources, please contact Tyra Guyton at tyguyton@pa.gov.

Sincerely,



Emma Diehl
Environmental Review Division Manager



May 24, 2024

Don Burden
PennDOT
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 171200093

RE: ER Project # 2020PR01856.044, STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR, Federal Highway Administration, Unknown, Centre County

Dear Don Burden,

Thank you for submitting information concerning the above-referenced project. We are in receipt of the fifth batch of resources submitted on the survey on 5/08/24. Based on the information received and available within our files, we offer the following comments:

The **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (Resource #2002RE02814)** was previously determined **Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A for Agriculture and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance (POS) for the district is ca. 1800 - ca. 1940. The district's contributing resources are those resources that were constructed and/or used within the period of significance of the district and retain sufficient integrity to convey the period of significance. Resources that pre-date the period of significance, but were used within the period, would still be considered contributing if they retain integrity within the period. Non-contributing features include buildings that post-date the period of significance as well as buildings constructed within the period of significance that did not serve the agricultural community.

We agree with the agency that the **Henry Meyer Farm (Resource #2023RE06502)** is **individually eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture and as a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. The farm retains a ca. 1823 dwelling with ca. 1830 addition, ca. 1850 barn with ca. 1940 milking parlor addition, ca. 1870 machine shed, ca. 1930 machine shed and corn crib, ca. 1950 silo, and the Stanford Cemetery. The farm meets the building requirements to convey its significance within the "1920-1960 Continued Reorientation of the Livestock Economy" period of the Central Valleys Diversified Farming Region of the *Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania Context*. While the 1927 census data was unavailable, the farm exceeded census data for the 1850 and 1880 census and the built environment shows the reorientation to dairy and milk production during the significant agricultural period. The POS for the farm is c. 1920 to 1960, to coincide with the agricultural period for which the property conveys significance. The boundary is the tax parcel.

We agree with the agency that the **John Brisbin Farmstead (Resource #2023RE06514)** is **not individually eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C, due to a lack of significance but retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. The farm retains agricultural buildings and farmland that contributes to the character and period of the historic district.

We agree with the agency that the **Albert and Margaret Drobka House (Resource #2023RE06509)** is **not individually eligible** under Criteria A, B, or C due to lack of integrity and/or significance and is **not a contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**.

We agree with the agency that the **Tressler-Meyer Farm (Resource #2023RE06503)** retains sufficient integrity to be considered a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. Based on the information received and available within our files, it is our opinion that the farm is also individually **eligible** under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture. The farm retains a ca. 1830 dwelling with ca. 1860 ell addition, ca. 1860 three-gable barn with ca. 1880 wing addition, ca. 1860 smoke house, and ca. 1870 machine shed. The farm meets the building requirements to convey its significance within the "1830 to about 1880 High-Powered Cash-Grain and Livestock Economy" period of the Central Valleys Diversified Farming Region of the *Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania Context*. The farm meets or exceeds the township average production values for the 1850 and 1880 census. The POS for the farm is ca. 1830 to 1880, date of earliest building and coincides with the agricultural period for which the property conveys significance. Please provide a boundary for the property that includes all historically associated farm buildings, agricultural land, and legal property/parcel.

It is our opinion that the **Tait Farm (Resource #2023RE06506)** is **not individually eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C, due to a lack of significance. We agree with the agency that the farm retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. The farm retains agricultural buildings and farmland that contributes to the character and period of the historic district.

We agree with the agency that the **Joseph Meyer Farm (Resource #2004RE10398)** is **not individually eligible** under Criteria A, B, or C due to lack of integrity and/or significance.

Please note: Our opinion is conditional based on the information available to date. Should new information be brought to our attention in any future reviews of the property, a re-evaluation of the significance, integrity, and/or overall National Register eligibility of this property may be necessary. For questions and/or future consultation concerning above ground resources, please contact Tyra Guyton at tyguyton@pa.gov.

Sincerely,



Emma Diehl

Environmental Review Division Manager



June 5, 2024

Don Burden
PennDOT
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 171200093

RE: ER Project # 2020PR01856.055, STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR, Federal Highway Administration, Unknown, Centre County

Dear Don Burden,

Thank you for submitting information concerning the above referenced project. We are in receipt of the sixth and seventh batch of resources submitted on the survey on 5/17/24 and 5/20/24. Based on the information received and available within our files, we offer the following comments:

The **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (Resource #2002RE02814)** was previously determined **Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A for Agriculture and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance (POS) for the district is ca. 1800 - ca. 1940. The district's contributing resources are those resources that were constructed and/or used within the period of significance of the district and retain sufficient integrity to convey the period of significance. Resources that pre-date the period of significance, but were used within the period, would still be considered contributing if they retain integrity within the period. Non-contributing features include buildings that post-date the period of significance as well as buildings constructed within the period of significance that did not serve the agricultural community.

We agree with the findings of the agency that the **Frederick Seltzer Farm (Resource #2023RE06534)** is **individually eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture and as a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. The farm retains an 1863 dwelling, ca. 1860 barn with ca. 1880 carriage house addition, ca. 1870 machine shed and corn crib, and ca. 1870 small barn and therefore, meets the building requirements to convey its significance within the "1830 to about 1880 High-Powered Cash-Grain and Livestock Economy" period of the Central Valley's Diversified Farming Region of the *Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania Context*. The farm meets or exceeds the township average production values in the 1850 census. The individual POS for the farm is 1860, date of the earliest building, to ca. 1880, to coincide with the end of the agricultural period for which the property conveys significance. The boundary is the tax parcel.

We agree with the findings of the agency that the **Jacob Keller Farm (Resource # 2023RE06563)** is **individually eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture and as a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. The farm retains a ca. 1815 dwelling, ca. 1860 barn, ca. 1930 garage, ca. 1930 machine shed, ca. 1930 icehouse, ca. 1930 small shed, ca. 1950 machine shed, ca. 1950 hog house, ca. 1950 silo, and ca. 1957 milk house and therefore meets the building requirements to convey significance within the "1920-1960 Continued Reorientation of the Livestock Economy" period of the Central Valleys Diversified Farming Region of the *Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania Context*. The farm meets or exceeds the township average production values for the 1927 census. The individual POS for the farm is 1920 to 1960,

corresponding to the significant agricultural period, and the boundary is a contiguous boundary including all the tax parcels that encompass the current 141.93 acres.

We agree with the agency that the **Nease House (Resource #2023RE06505)** is **eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criteria C in the area of Architecture as a good example of Midcentury Modern Architecture designed by regionally significant architect Phil Hallock. The POS is 1960, date of construction of the earliest part of the house, to 1975, date of construction of the addition. The boundary is the current tax parcel. The property may also have significance for its association with Aubrey Nease, however more information would be needed to assess its significance under Criterion B.

We agree with the findings of the agency that the **Michael Jack Estate (Resource #1981RE00409)** remains **eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a good example of Georgian and Colonial Revival Architecture. The POS is ca. 1820, date of construction and the boundary is the tax parcel.

We agree with the findings of the agency that the following properties are **not individually eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C due to a lack of significance but retains sufficient integrity to convey their significance as a **contributing resource** to the **Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD**. The farms retain agricultural buildings and farmland that contributes to the character and period of the historic district.

Thomas J. Stiver Farm (Resource #2023RE06501)
Lawrence Grossman Farm (Resource #2023RE06530)
Jonas From Farm (Resource #2023RE06520)

We agree with the findings of the agency that the following properties are **not eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C due to a lack of integrity and/or significance.

Goheen Barn (Resource #1995RE24788)
Meyer Farmstead (Resource #2004RE03033)
Spar Farmstead (Resource# 2004RE05715)
Stamm Farmstead (Resource #2004RE10399)
Paul and Patricia Axt House (Resource #2023RE06588)

Based on the information received and available within our files, we disagree with the findings of the agency regarding the **Elks Club Boalsburg (Resource #2022RE03133)**. In our opinion, the property is **not eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C due to a lack of integrity and/or significance.

Please note: Our opinion is conditional based on the information available to date. Should new information be brought to our attention in any future reviews of the property, a re-evaluation of the significance, integrity, and/or overall National Register eligibility of this property may be necessary.

For questions and/or future consultation concerning above ground resources, please contact Tyra Guyton at tyguyton@pa.gov.

Sincerely,



Emma Diehl

ER Project #2020PR01856.055

Page 3 of 3

Environmental Review Division Manager



May 13, 2025

Don Burden
PennDOT
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 171200093

RE: ER Project # 2020PR01856.062, STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR, Federal Highway Administration, Centre County. Determination of Effects Report for Above Ground Resources (April 2025)

Dear Don Burden,

Thank you for submitting information concerning the above referenced project.

Proposed Project

The project proposes the evaluation of a new roadway that addresses safety issues by reducing the predicted crash frequency along the US 322 corridor between Potters Mills and Boalsburg and improving roadway congestion by achieving acceptable levels of service. The documentation provides the refinement, development, and evaluation of the alternatives advanced for further evaluation from the PEL Study. PennDOT is evaluating three options to alleviate congestion called the North, Central, and South Alternatives.

Area of Potential Effect

We concur with the area of potential effect as presented in PA-SHARE (APE).

Above Ground Resources

Thank you for providing the Determination of Effects Report for Above Ground Resources for the above listed project. We offer the following comments.

Identified Historic Properties

Previously identified historic properties in the APE for the above-referenced project includes the following National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligible resources:

The Penn's Valley & Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) (Resource #2002RE02814) was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under Criterion A for Agriculture and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance for the district, as identified in the November 2013 eligibility report for the Potters Mill Gap Transportation Project, is ca. 1800- ca. 1940. The district's contributing resources are those resources that were constructed and/or used within the period of significance of the district and retain sufficient integrity to convey the period of significance. Resources that pre-date the period of significance, but were used within the period, would still be considered contributing if they retain integrity within the period. Non-contributing features include buildings that post-date the period of significance as well as buildings constructed within the period of significance that did not serve the agricultural community.

The Village of Tusseyville Historic District (Resource #2024RE00580) was determined eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Commerce and Settlement. The village is a good example of a crossroad village and retains sufficient integrity to convey its

associations with the social, economic, educational, and architectural trends of the area and period. The period of significance begins in 1801, the earliest known burial in the Emmanuel Union Church/Tusseyville Cemetery, and ends in 1955, when the Swartz General Store/Tusseyville Post Office was closed and converted to residential use.

The following properties contribute to the significance of the Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD:

Village of Tusseyville Historic District (Resource #2024RE00580)

Tait Farm (Resource #2023RE06506)

Kuhns Tree Farm (Resource #2023RE06507)

2114 Boal Avenue (Resource #2023RE06508)

2296 Boal Avenue (Resource #2023RE06510)

North Side Boal Avenue (Resource #2023RE06515)

126 Vernon Way (Resource #2023RE06512)

120 Vernon Way (Resource #2023RE06511)

John Brisbin Farmstead (Resource #2023RE06514)

131 Stave Mill Road (Resource #2023RE06549)

2215 Earlstown Road (Resource #2023RE06550)

163 Wagner Road (Resource #2023RE06546)

Tusseysink Schoolhouse (Resource #2023RE06516)

Ruble Family Farm (Resource #2023RE06539)

166 Taylor Hill Road (Resource #2023RE06517)

234 Taylor Hill Road (Resource #2023RE06537)

Love, O. (Resource #1995RE24674)

207 Taylor Hill Road (Resource #2023RE06538)

Spangler-Runkle House (Resource #2023RE06573)

2214 General Potter Highway (Resource #2023RE06572)

2165 General Potter Highway (Resource #2023RE06574)

Boal, William (Resource #1995RE24675)

136 Neff Road (Resource #2023RE06531)

Evangelical Church (Resource #1995RE24682)

Kerr, Rev. D., Estate, Site (Resource #1995RE24681)

Lawrence Grossman Farm (Resource #2023RE06530)

Fisher-Fortney Farm (Resource #2023RE06571)

105 Addleman Circle (Resource #2023RE06569)

109 Addleman Circle (Resource #2023RE06568)

2414 General Potter Highway (Resource #2023RE06567)

105 Young Lane (Resource #2023RE06564)

Michael Ulrich Farmstead (Resource #2023RE06560)

159 Cider Press Road (Resource #2023RE06552)

2571 General Potter Highway (Resource #2023RE06553)

2601 General Potter Highway (Resource #2023RE06641)

2606 General Potter Highway (Resource #2023RE06555)

2668 General Potter Highway (Resource #2023RE06557)

397 Mountain Back Road (Resource #2023RE06500)

Thomas J. Stiver Farm (Resource #2023RE06501)

Samuel Royer Farmstead (Resource #2023RE06498)

127 Zuck Road (Resource #2023RE06580)

Miller Farm (Resource #2023RE06496)

The following properties contribute to the significance of the Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD and are individually eligible as noted in the Determination of Effects Report for Above Ground Resources State College Area Connector Project (April 2025):

Tressler-Meyer Farm (Resource #2023RE06503)
Henry Meyer Farm (Resource #2023RE06502)
Peter Ruble Farmstead (Resource #2023RE06676)
Durst Farm (Resource #2023RE06548)
Wagner-Homan Farm (Resource #2023RE06547)
Joseph Jordan Farm (Resource #2023RE06532)
Bethany Church & Cemetery (Resource #1995RE24683)
Frederick Seltzer Farm (Resource #2023RE06534)
Jacob Keller Farm (Resource #2023RE06563)
Old Lewistown Pike Cemetery (Resource #2013RE01590)

The following properties contribute to the significance of the Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD and the Village of Tusseyville Historic District:

Wm W. Love House (Resource #2023RE06525)
Jacob Strohm House (Resource #2023RE06524)
John Lichty House (Resource #2023RE06523)
S.M. Swartz House (Resource #2023RE06522)
Swartz General Store/ Tusseyville Post Office (Resource #2023RE06521)
James Moyer House (Resource #2023RE06737)
Henry Rossman House (Resource #2023RE06526)
F. D. Hosterman Tenant House (Resource #2023RE06527)
George and Myra Ishler House (Resource #2023RE06528)
Maggie Love House (Resource #2023RE06529)
Emmanuel Union Church School (Resource #2023RE06675)
Emmanuel Union Church (Resource #2023RE06518)
Emmanuel Union Cemetery (Resource #2023RE06519)
Jonas From Farm (Resource #2023RE06520)

The following properties are individually eligible as noted in the Determination of Effects Report for Above Ground Resources State College Area Connector Project (April 2025)

Michael Jack Estate (Resource #1981RE00409)
Nease House (Resource #2023RE06505)

Assessment of Effects

Based on the information provided and within our files, we concur with the federal agency on the finding of effects of the North, Central, and South Alternative for the above ground historic properties identified in Table 1 (pages viii-x, also appended to this letter) of the Determination of Effects Report except for the following properties:

It is our opinion that the North and Central Alternatives will result in an Adverse Effect on the Henry Meyer Farm. The farm is individually eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture and a contributing resource to the Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD and includes 285 acres. The character defining features of the farm include the historically associated farmland. The North and Central Alternative would destroy 18.02 and 20.06 acres respectively of farmland and convert the land into transportation use, introducing a new visual element, a roadway, into the setting. This would diminish the setting, feeling, and association of property.

It is our opinion that the North and Central Alternative will result in an Adverse Effect on the Kuhns Tree Farm. The 44-acre farm is eligible for the National Register as a contributing resource to the Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD. The character defining features of the farm includes the agricultural land. The North and Central Alternative would result in the destruction of 5.66 and 3.94 acres respectively and convert the land into transportation use, introducing a new visual element, a roadway into the setting. This would diminish the setting, feeling, and association of the RHD.

It is our opinion that the South Alternative will result in an Adverse Effect on 2296 Boal Avenue. The farm is eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource to the Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD. The character defining feature of the property includes the wooded lot that is historically associated with the RHD. The South Alternative will result in the destruction of 4.5 acres of the woodlot and would convert the land into transportation use, introducing a new visual element, a roadway, into the setting. This would diminish the setting, feeling, and association of the RHD and detract from the woodlot's ability to convey its historic function and agricultural significance.

It is our opinion that the North and Central Alternative will result in an Adverse Effect on the North Side Boal Avenue property. The property is eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource to the Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD. While the associated farm buildings are in ruin, the character defining features of the farm includes agricultural land. The North and South Alternative would result in the destruction of 30.85 and 30.18 acres respectively and convert the land into transportation use, introducing a new visual element, a roadway into the setting. This would diminish the setting, feeling and association of the RHD

It is our opinion that the North Alternative will result in an Adverse Effect on 163 Wagner Road. The property is eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource to the Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD. The character defining features of the farm includes the agricultural land. The North Alternative would result in the destruction of 1.54 acres and convert the land into transportation use, introducing a new visual element, a roadway into the setting. This would diminish the setting, feeling, and association of the RHD.

It is our opinion that the North, Central, and South Alternative will result in an Adverse Effect on the Samuel Royer Farmstead. The property is eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource to the Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD. The character defining features of the farm includes the agricultural land. The North, Central, and South Alternative would result in the destruction of 0.82 acres and convert the land into transportation use, introducing a new roadway into the setting. This would diminish the setting, feeling, and association of the RHD.

In summary, for those properties that contribute to the historic district, the conversion of historically associated farmland that continues under agricultural use or extant woodlots to transportation use as well as the introduction of new visual and audible features in the form of a roadway will detract from the ability of contributing resources to convey agricultural significance. The introduction of the roadway on inactive farmland or properties no longer under agricultural use does not have the ability to detract from the agricultural significance of the resource.

Continued Consultation

The Frederick Seltzer Farmstead (Resource # 2023RE06561) was determined not eligible and not contributing to the Penn's Valley & Brush Valley RHD. The property retains a ca. 1900 metal truss bridge that was previously not evaluated for individual eligibility. The bridge is within the APE of the North, Central, and South Alternatives but does not appear to be in the proposed path of the

roadway. If the proposed project would have the potential to affect the bridge, please provide additional information to evaluate the individual eligibility of the bridge.

Please provide mapping that shows each alternative and all the properties in the APE with labels that include their eligibility and contributing status to the RHD.

Given the size of the report, rather than revising the document, we request that any response to comments on the April 2025 effect report be provided as an addendum in comment response format. This format will expedite future reviews.

Finally, comments provided by our office should not preclude consideration of local preservation comments. Please provide any comments from the consulting parties on the identification report and any related documentation to our office for review and consideration.

We look forward to additional consultation to avoid and minimize effects on historic properties. For questions concerning above ground resources, please contact Tyra Guyton at tyguyton@pa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "B. Frederick".

Barbara Frederick

Environmental Review Division Manager



Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

June 18, 2025

Sent Via PA-SHARE

RE: ER Project # 2020PR01856.064, STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR, Federal Highway Administration, Unknown, Centre County

Dear Submitter,

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

Above Ground Resources

More Information Requested - New Attachment

Please provide a map for each alternative that provides boundary of each property and labels each property as contributing or non contributing to the historic district and labels those properties that are individual eligibility. Please submit the requested materials to the PA SHPO through PA-SHARE using the link under SHPO Requests More Information on the Response screen.

For questions concerning above ground resources, please contact Tyra Guyton at tyguyton@pa.gov.

Archaeological Resources

For questions concerning archaeological resources, please contact Sara-Ladd Manley at samanley@pa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'B. Frederick'.

Barbara Frederick
Environmental Review Division Manager



July 29, 2025

Sent Via PA-SHARE

RE: ER Project # 2020PR01856.065, STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR, Federal Highway Administration, Unknown, Centre County

Dear Submitter,

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

Above Ground Resources

SHPO Sends Comments - Environmental Review - SHPO Sends Above Ground Comments

The July 2025 second Addendum to the Determination of Effects Report includes minor changes to the Central Alternative alignment and modification to a stormwater management area along the North Alternative for the State College Area Connector Project (SCAC). The addendum reevaluates the potential effects of these changes on four properties located within the area of the proposed design changes. The PA SHPO concurs with the agency that the changes to the Central Alternative will not change the Adverse Effect finding for the Ruble Family Farm (Resource #2023RE06539), 166 Taylor Hill Road (Resource # 2023RE06517), and 207 Taylor Hill Road (Resource # 2023RE06538). The PA SHPO concurs with the agency that the changes to the North Alternative will change the Adverse Effect finding for 163 Wagner Road (Resource # 2023RE06546) to No Adverse Effect. We look forward to additional consultation to avoid and minimize effects on historic properties.

For questions concerning above ground resources, please contact Tyra Guyton at tyguyton@pa.gov.

Archaeological Resources

For questions concerning archaeological resources, please contact Tyra Guyton at tyguyton@pa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Frederick". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "B" and a distinct "F".

Barbara Frederick

Environmental Review Division Manager

**APPENDIX H:
POTTER TOWNSHIP COORDINATION**

STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR Meeting Minutes

Purpose: State College Area Connector Meeting with Harris and Potter Townships

Date/Time: March 7, 2023 / 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Location: Boalsburg Fire Hall

Author: Kevin James

Issued Date: 03/10/2023

Attendees:

	NAME	REPRESENTING	PHONE	EMAIL
X	Tom Zurat	PennDOT D2	814-765-0410	tzurat@pa.gov
X	Dean Ball	PennDOT D2	814-765-0439	deball@pa.gov
X	Eric Murnyack	PennDOT D2	814-765-0435	emurnyack@pa.gov
X	James Saylor	CCMPO/CRPA	814-231-3050	jsaylor@crcog.net
X	Matt Nulton	JMT	717-710-2155	mnulton@jmt.com
X	Lori Cole	JMT	610-816-4683	lcole@jmt.com
X	Chad Martin	Erdman Anthony	717-766-1741	martinc@erdmananthony.com
X	Kerry Henneberger	LDG		khenneberger@larsondesigngroup.com
X	Kevin James	PennDOT/MBI	717-221-2021	c-kevjames@pa.gov
X	Amy Farkas	Harris Township		Manager@harristownship.org
X	Frank Harden	Harris Township		fharden@harristownship.org
X	Denny Hameister	Harris Township		dhameister@harristownship.org
X	Bud Graham	Harris Township		cgraham@harristownship.org
X	Dick Decker	Potter Township		ddecker@pottertownship.org
X	Jake Tanis	Potter Township		jtanis@pottertownship.org
X	Dennis Foust	Potter Township		dfoust@pottertownship.org
X	David Boliek	Potter Township		roads@pottertownship.org

1. Review recommended alternatives from west to east

Kevin James started the meeting by providing a general overview of the agenda. He then proceeded to review the three recommended alternatives, 322-1OEX, 322-1S, and 322-5 utilizing the GIS Webmap that can be found on the State College Area Connector webpage (penndot.pa.gov/SCAC).

2. Review existing interchange options at 322/45

Tom Zurat presented several “stick figure” maps depicting a few options for consideration at the existing US 322/PA 45 interchange.

- Option A depicted the existing conditions at the interchange with no revisions.
- Option B depicted a full diamond interchange with two new ramps connecting PA 45 with a US 322 EB on-ramp and a US 322 WB off-ramp. This option also included a 322 local access connection to PA 45.

- Option C depicted the existing interchange at US 322/PA 45 with a 322 local access road following the same alignment under US 322 to connect to Boal Avenue. The option also depicted a mid-point interchange with the proposed PA 45 Connector Road.
- Option D included the removal of the existing exit ramps at US 322/PA 45 as well as the removal of the existing ramps connecting US 322 to Boal Avenue. This option also included a 322 local access road connection under US 322 to Boal Avenue as well as a mid-point interchange with the proposed PA 45 Connector Road.

Harris Township indicated that Option C was preferred for maintaining the existing exit/entrance ramps at US 322/PA 45 while providing for a 322 local access road connection with Boal Avenue. They are also open to review of Option D with the elimination of the existing interchange at US 322/PA 45 with a mid-point interchange and the PA 45 Connector Road. However, both Townships would like to review the detailed traffic analysis for this option when available.

Harris Township did not prefer Option B with the full diamond interchange as it could attract more traffic to Boal Avenue where there are existing traffic issues.

Potter Township also preferred Option C, but without the PA 45 Connector Road. They would like to review the detailed traffic analysis for the PA 45 Connector when it is available.

Harris Township expressed interest in maintaining the local connection to Discovery Drive.

Harris Township also indicated that the Ashworth Woods development located in the SE quadrant of the US 322/PA 45 interchange may include low-income housing. The PennDOT team will review this development to determine whether it is designated as Section 8 housing.

Harris Township asked PennDOT to review the crash history at the Warner Boulevard and Boal Avenue intersection. Harris Township prefers an option that would reduce the traffic along Boal Avenue. Boal Avenue is zoned as Village Commercial.

Harris Township also asked PennDOT to review the existing Orange Detour Route used for incident management.

For the 322-5 alternative, the PennDOT team asked whether Potter Township would be open to moving the proposed mid-point interchange from Taylor Hill Road further to the west, closer to the existing Shaner Ballfields. Potter Township indicated that they would be open to this as long as any impacts to the ballfields would be mitigated in other parts of the Township. They specifically mentioned the potential to expand recreation and bicycle facilities at their parks along PA 192 (Brush Valley Road).

3. Review existing interchange options at Potters Mills Gap

Tom Zurat presented several “stick figure” maps depicting a few options for consideration at the existing Potters Mills Gap interchange.

- 322-1OEX Option 1 depicted a bridge along US 322 over the intersection of Red Mill Road and Mountain Back Road and a 322 local access road located to the north of existing US 322.

- 322-1OEX Option 2 depicted US 322 without a bridge over the intersection of Red Mill Road and Mountain Back Road. This option also included a connection of Mountain Back Road with Annabel Road to the south of 322 and a connection of Red Mill Road with the proposed 322 local access road.
- 322-1S Option 1 depicted a bridge along US 322 over the intersection of Red Mill Road and Mountain Back Road and a 322 local access road located slightly north of existing US 322.
- 322-1S Option 2 depicted US 322 without a bridge over the intersection of Red Mill Road and Mountain Back Road. This option also included a connection of Mountain Back Road with Annabel Road to the south of 322 and a connection of Red Mill Road with the proposed 322 local access road.
- 322-5 Option 1 depicted a bridge along US 322 over the intersection of Red Mill Road and Mountain Back Road and a 322 local access road located slightly north of existing US 322.
- 322-5 Option 2 depicted US 322 without a bridge over the intersection of Red Mill Road and Mountain Back Road. This option also included a connection of Mountain Back Road with Annabel Road to the south of 322 and a connection of Red Mill Road with the proposed 322 local access road.

Potter Township preferred the options that provide a bridge along US 322 over the Red Mill Road/Mountain Back Road intersection that would maintain the connection of Red Mill and Mountain Back Roads.

4. Discuss 322 access roadway and connections to existing 322

The group reviewed existing local roads that connect to existing 322. Below is a summary of this discussion.

- Sharer Road – Harris Township indicated that this road’s connection to 322 could be eliminated if there were a better connection to PA 45 provided or the geometry of the proposed alternative would prevent such a connection.
- Wagner Road – Potter Township also indicated that this road’s connection to 322 could be eliminated if another connection to PA 45 could be provided or the geometry of the proposed alternative would prevent this connection.
- Neff Road – need to maintain connection to the 322 local access road for all alternatives.
- Church Hill Road – sight distance along existing 322 is limited; This connection to 322 could be eliminated as long as other roads remain connected. Potter Township utilizes other road connections to 322 such as Dogtown Road, Taylor Hill Road, and Mountain Back Road.
- Discovery Drive – Harris Township indicated that connections to Boal Avenue would need to be maintained for the businesses and homes.

5. Multimodal transportation options – bicycle and pedestrian

Both Harris and Potter Townships would like to see more bicycle access provided with any transportation improvements.

Both would like connections to existing bicycle and pedestrian trails or multi-use trails.

6. Discuss PA 45

Both Harris and Potter Townships would like to have lower speeds along PA 45, and potentially a third lane for turning and/or passing. Otherwise, they would like to eliminate some more existing passing zones.

7. Next Steps and future meetings with Townships

The PennDOT team will begin the preliminary engineering focusing on the areas and options that are preferred by both Harris and Potter Townships. PennDOT indicated that they hope to have more information to share later this summer and will meet with the Townships again to review more detailed information.

8. General Discussion

Harris Township mentioned that the Tussey Mountain Ski Resort has new ownership. PennDOT to contact the new owners to meet with them to discuss the project and the resorts future plans. The owners would like to redevelop the property and expand the sewer facilities.

Potter Township indicated that there are many heavy trucks that seem to speed on PA 45. Trucks may be hauling coal and rock.

Potter Township indicated that a new housing development, Horizon, is now located along PA 192 (Brush Valley Road) just behind the Willverly Acres development. This will be added/updated on the GIS webmap.

CC: Attendees

The information presented in these minutes represents the author's interpretation and understanding of the discussions and decisions that occurred during the meeting. Any clarifications, corrections, or additions to these minutes are to be provided to the author within ten (10) business days of the date issued. No response implies that information presented is agreed to be correct as written.

State College Area Connector
Presentation to Potter Township
July 10, 2025 @ 7:00 PM
Meeting Notes – K. James (MBI)

1. Mr. Glenn Roth, Potter Township Supervisor and Chairman, started the meeting at approximately 6:55 pm and asked the PennDOT team to introduce themselves to the Board of Supervisors.
2. Mr. Eric Murnyack, Assistant District Executive – Design for PennDOT Engineering District 2-0, opened the discussion by indicating that PennDOT had reviewed the recent letter provided by Potter Township regarding the desire to review the details of the potential Section 4(f) net benefit that may result from the direct impacts to the athletic fields. The PennDOT team reviewed an update to the Central Alternative that would minimize impacts to the Potter Township Athletic Fields property and eliminate the direct impacts to the actual ball fields.
3. Ms. Lori Cole, JMT’s Environmental lead for the project’s design team, presented the update on the SCAC Project related to the Section 4(f) impacts to the Potter Township Athletic Fields. Lori presented the Central Alternative that directly impacts the athletic fields as was presented at the second scoping public meeting in May 2025. She then presented the updates to this alternative that minimizes impacts to the Potter Township property as well as the adjacent Allegar farm. The revised alternative eliminates the direct impacts to the ball fields and the direct impacts to the historic structures on the Allegar farm.
4. Mr. Kevin Starner, Skelly & Loy’s Section 4(f) expert, explained Section 4(f) as a federal requirement that protects recreational resources such as the Potter Township athletic fields. Section 4(f) requires that each project examine resources in two parts; the first part is to avoid the resource, the second part is to minimize the impacts to the resource. PennDOT is required to examine athletic fields in this manner.
5. Mr. John Collins indicated that there would still be impacts to the southern portion of the Potter Township parcel. The Township Supervisors indicated that there is a septic system/sand mound on the southern portion of their parcel. The design team will locate the sand mound and review potential to avoid impacts if possible.
6. Mr. Glenn Roth then asked the PennDOT team for a brief break to discuss the update with their solicitor. The break began at approximately 7:15 pm and the meeting resumed at approximately 7:20 pm.
7. Mr. Roth asked the PennDOT team to provide a response to their letter to obtain the Township’s acceptance with the proposed changes to the impacts to their property. Mr. Starner indicated that PennDOT does not need to obtain written acceptance of the impacts since the project is preparing an individual Section 4(f) evaluation and not using

a Programmatic Section 4(f) evaluation. Mr. Murnyack indicated that PennDOT would provide a response to Potter Township's letter soon.

8. Mr. Roth thanked the PennDOT team for their presentation and the meeting adjourned at approximately 7:23 pm.

Attendees:

PennDOT Team:

Eric Murnyack

Kevin Starner

Kevin James

Lori Cole

Potter Twp. Supervisors:

Glenn Roth, Chair

Ryan Newman, Vice Chair

Dick Decker

Jake Tanis

Scott Floray

John Bee, McQuaide Blasko, Attorneys at Law – Solicitor for Potter Township

John Collins – Centre Hall Borough - Parks and Recreation Board

Dave Boliek – Potter Township Public Works Superintendent



July 21, 2025

Potter Township
124 Short Road
Spring Mills, PA 16875

RE: State College Area Connector

Dear Board of Supervisors,

Thank you for your letter dated June 23, 2025, regarding the State College Area Connector's proposed impacts on the Potter Athletic Complex and future mitigation for the site. In the letter, Potter Township rescinded its approval for a Section 4(f) Net Benefit, which was originally provided on June 3, 2025. The Township requested clarification on the potential impact on the Township's property, mitigation for the impacts, and how the project impacts would be a net benefit to the park. The letter indicated that until further details on how the potential Net Benefit would actually benefit the local community and more information could be provided, the Township could not concur that the use was a Section 4(f) Net Benefit.

As discussed with the Supervisors on July 10, 2025, PennDOT considered your concerns outlined in the letter regarding potential recreational impacts on the community. Consequently, PennDOT reevaluated the Central Alternative alignment to see if avoiding the recreational fields was feasible. The evaluation showed that a shift to the south around the ballfield is possible and offers additional benefits to local resources, including avoiding barns and other agricultural buildings on an adjacent farm. As explained at the meeting, Section 4(f) laws require that each project assess protected resources in two parts: first, to avoid the resource; second, to minimize impacts to it. Although the area is rich in Section 4(f) resources, PennDOT must evaluate how to avoid and minimize impacts as much as possible. The analysis concluded that the Central Alternative shift presented to the Township, which avoids the use of the ball fields, will be advanced for further evaluation.

PennDOT will continue working with the Township officials regarding the property and ensure that water and sanitary services remain at the site. This property will be included in the Individual Section 4(f) Evaluation. If impacts to the Section 4(f) resource portions of the Township property are anticipated, then mitigation options will be identified in discussions with the Township. The Individual Section 4(f) Evaluation will be provided to the Township for review and comment. We have included a copy of the July 10, 2025, meeting notes for your use. We will be working to inform the public of this shift over the next few weeks.

Please let us know if you have any additional questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eric J. Murnyack".

Eric J. Murnyack, P.E.
Assistant District Executive - Design
Engineering District 2-0



October 29, 2025

Potter Township
124 Short Road
Spring Mills, PA 16875

RE: State College Area Connector

Dear Board of Supervisors,

We would like to thank you for taking the time to meet with us earlier this summer to discuss the State College Area Connector Project and its potential impact on the Potter Township Athletic Complex. Your feedback and input during these meetings was greatly appreciated and played a pivotal role in helping us to develop a solution that seeks to avoid and minimize impacts on the recreational features of this property.

As documented in our letter dated July 21, 2025, we considered your concerns regarding the proposed impacts on the recreational ball fields and proceeded to reevaluate the Central Alternative alignment to see if avoiding these ball fields would be feasible. As previously indicated, the evaluation showed that a shift to the south around the ball fields is possible and offers additional benefits to local resources, including avoiding barns and other agricultural buildings on an adjacent farm. The analysis concluded that the Central Alignment shift presented to the Township, which avoids the use of the ball fields, will be advanced for further evaluation.

As such, the purpose of this letter is to officially document the reduced impact on the Potter Township Athletic Complex brought about by this alignment shift and to present the mitigation measures that the Department is proposing to offset the approximate 6.0-acre impact on the undeveloped, non-recreational, southern portion of the park property. In addition to the payment of fair market value for the required right-of-way acquisition, the Department is proposing to develop a landscape planting plan to provide a vegetative area between the proposed roadway and the recreational ball fields. The landscape planting plan will be developed in consultation with the Township during the Final Design phase of the project and will consist of a combination of tree and shrub species suitable for the geographic location. The intent of this planting plan is to provide a vegetative area between the recreational ball fields and the proposed roadway (See attached graphic).

Potter Township
Re: State College Area Connector
Page 2
October 29, 2025

Please use the box below to either agree with the proposed landscape planting plan and commitment to working together to further develop the plan or provide other recreational improvement suggestions that you would prefer in lieu of the proposed landscaping. We would appreciate your response by November 12, 2025. If we do not hear back from the Township, we will advance the landscape planting plan in the Section 4(f) evaluation. As the officials with jurisdiction of the park, you will also have the opportunity to review the draft Section 4(f) and DEIS.

We look forward to continuing our coordination of this important regional project with the Township.

Sincerely,



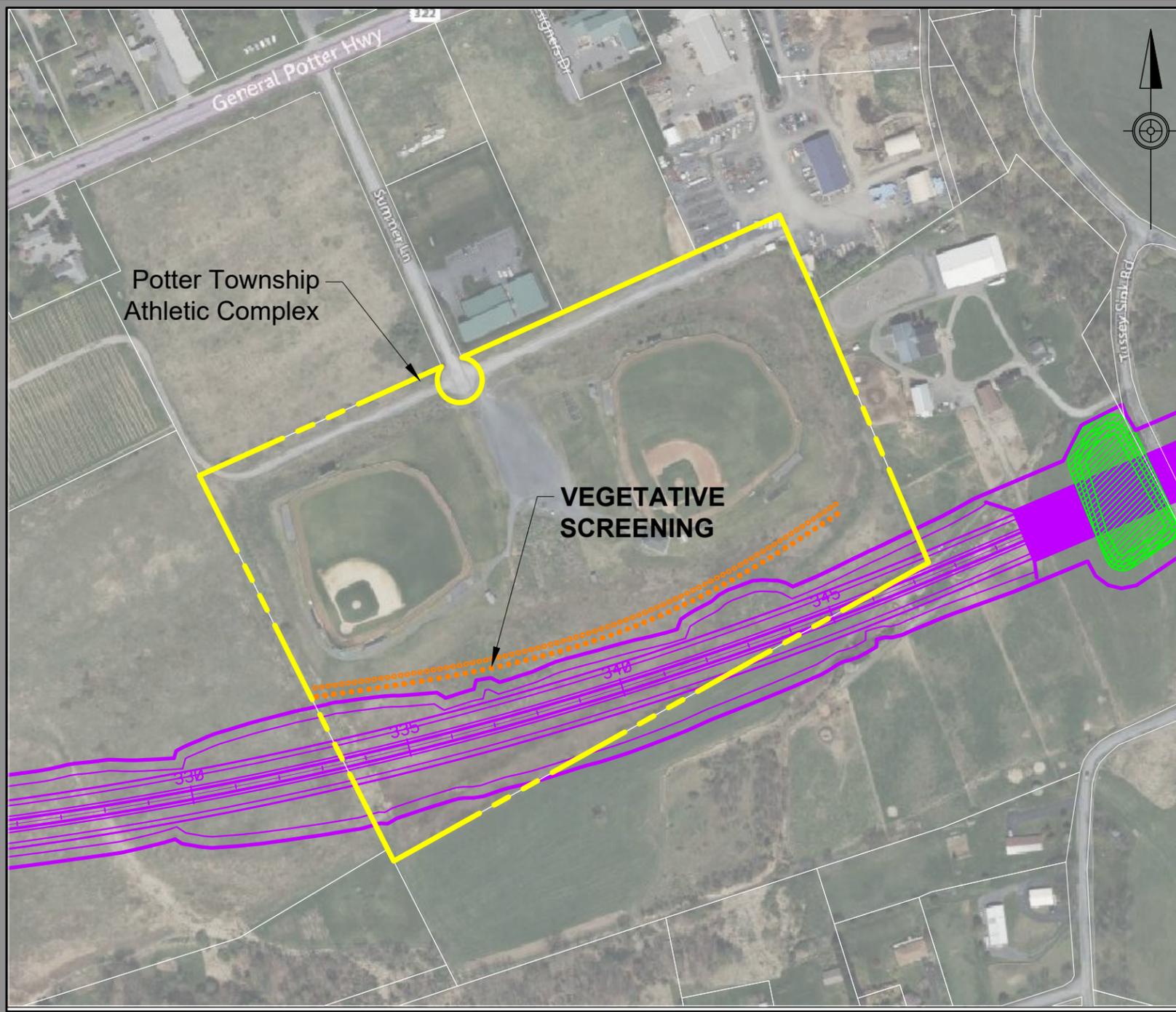
Eric J. Murnyack, P.E.
Assistant District Executive – Design
Engineering District 2-0

Attachment

Landscape Planting Plan

Other Recreation Improvement



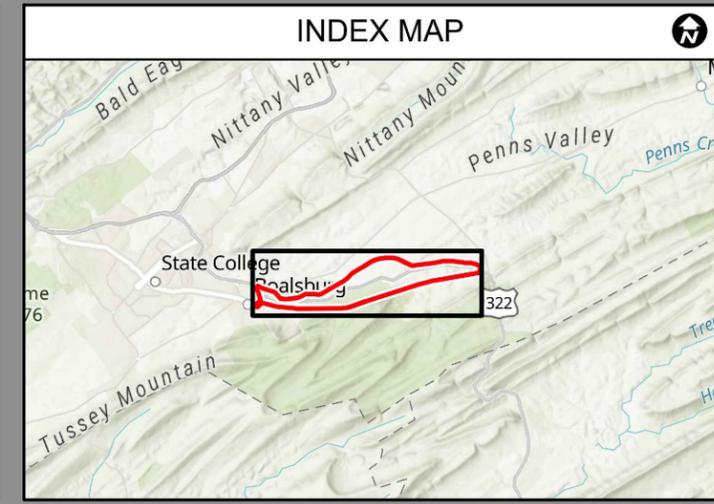


View from Park's Cul-De-Sac looking at the Central Alternative (Recommended Preferred) after construction is completed



View from Park's Cul-De-Sac looking at the Central Alternative (Recommended Preferred) approximately 15 year after construction is completed

Note:
Mitigation Measure shown on this figure is conceptual and could change during the Final Design Process, so the Mitigation Measure will be more effective when constructed.



STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR

Section 4(f) Mitigation Vegetative Screening at Potter Township Athletic Complex

CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Figure 3-13-LAYOUT1 Scale: 1" = 300'



124 Short Road
Spring Mills, PA 16875
www.pottertownship.org
November 12, 2025

Phone: 814-364-9176
E-mail: secretary@pottertownship.org

Mr. Eric J. Murnyack, PE
Assistant District Executive- Design
PennDOT Engineering District 2-0
70 PennDOT Drive
Clearfield, PA 16830

RE: SCAC 4f Impacts on Potter Athletic Fields

Dear Mr. Murnyack-

Thank you for your letter and attachments of October 29, 2025. PennDOT proposes to reduce the harm of its taking of our Potter Athletic Fields (PAF) by leaving the ballfields and structure intact and taking approximately six acres of open land on the south side of the 29 acre park parcel. The earlier approach had proposed putting the median strip of the SCAC across the current two pitcher's mounds, so this is a good first step towards mitigation of impact. Thank you. It also saves PennDOT up to \$2,000,000 that would have been required to replace the two ballfields, pitching cage, 3-phase electrical service, fencing, stands, sewage, concession, and related facilities.

However, the latest proposal still diminishes the park and its future by taking twenty percent of the park land, reducing the current and future usefulness of the park, and placing a source of traffic and noise within 150 feet of the two fields. This is clearly a 4(f) taking and a 4(f) use under PennDOT's 4(f) manual¹, since there is permanent acquisition of park property. More needs to be done comply with the 4(f) statute and to include "all possible planning to minimize harm to the park"² to reduce the impact of the planned park land taking. We appreciate that PennDOT will pay the fair market value for the land acquired. However, the proposed landscape planting plan is too limited to mitigate the 4f taking and we reject it. According to PennDOT's own publication "Fences or vegetation have minimal effectiveness as sound barriers."³ We urge you to adopt the mitigation measures we have outlined below.

The gold standard of park mitigation when a road is put through a park is cut-and-cover construction that would put the SCAC in this location in a tunnel with a cover that would reestablish the park acreage. This type of mitigation minimizes the long term impact of the new highway to almost zero. According to FHWA, this is what TnDOT did in the precedent setting case of Overton Park⁴ and what PennDOT is currently doing with the I-95 CAP project near Penns Landing Park in Philadelphia⁵.

¹ PennDOT Publication 349, Section 4f/2002 Handbook, 1/25/18, page 2-1.

² 49 USC 303(c)(2)

³ PennDOT, "Sound Decisions About Highway Noise Abatement, 2011, page 3.

⁴ https://www.environment.fhwa.dot.gov/env_topics/4f_tutorial/legal_overton.aspx

⁵ <https://www.delawareriverwaterfront.com/what-to-know-before-you-go/park-at-penn-s-landing-construction>

However, we recognize this would increase the cost of the SCAC by tens or hundreds of millions of dollars, so we propose the following set of lower cost mitigation measures to reduce adverse impact instead of the cut-and-cover approach. We Potter Township officials, as the responsible local officials for the park, would be willing to agree to these five mitigation measures as creating "net benefits" for the park taking, so that PennDOT could use a programmatic impact statement to move forward. Alternatively, you can proceed with the full 4f process, if you wish.

These mitigation steps are:

1. **NOISE MITIGATION.** PennDOT should commit in writing to provide continuous absorptive solid noise barrier walls blocking line of sight (and therefore noise propagation) from the top of truck tractor exhausts on the SCAC to sensitive receptors in the two ball parks prior to allowing traffic on the road.

DISCUSSION: The current area is pristinely quiet and enables park visitors to hear ballgame sounds and umpires and for users to picnic in the quiet areas. The new SCAC will bring four lanes of traffic and thousands of cars and trucks to within feet of the stands with all the accompanying noise and vibrations.

2. **ACCESS MITIGATION:** Expand the usefulness of your proposed emergency access ramps near Tussey View road by expanding these access points to slip ramps for general access.

DISCUSSION: PennDOT's 071025 revision to the PAF taking showed on and off ramp access for emergency vehicles a short distance west of the PAF. To mitigate the PAF taking, we propose you expand these access points to slip ramps. These would have the following benefits:

- a). Improve park access to the PAF, especially for traffic on the SCAC.
- b). Make joint use of one of the new overpasses to reduce costs. Slip ramps would cost less than a full cloverleaf interchange and be similar to the slip ramps ten miles away at Sand Mountain Road on four lane 322.
- c). Make it easier for emergency responders and service vehicles to access 322/SCAC, since responders would not need to cross a locked entrance.
- d). Improve the value of the SCAC capital improvement by serving other local origins and destinations.
- e). Enable fringe parking at the PAF fields and other Transportation System Management options.

3. **CONSTRUCTION MITIGATION.** PennDOT should commit in writing to minimize impact during construction.

DISCUSSION: Park land should not be used for staging or storage. Access to the park facilities and parking during and after construction should not be negatively impacted.

4. **BICYCLE PATHS MITIGATION.** PennDOT should provide continuous access and paved connections between PAF and the other bicycle facilities in the area, including the new bicycle trails that are part of the SCAC at Bear Mountain Road.

DISCUSSION: This will allow the recreational parking at the PAF to be used to provide trailhead facilities for hikers and bicycle users. There are already sewer, water, electricity, and shelter facilities at the PAF so this is a way for PennDOT to enhance the usefulness of its other trail improvements.

5. SEPTIC FIELD MITIGATION. If the PennDOT land taking disturbs the current septic drain field, PennDOT should also provide a replacement septic drain field for ball field restrooms and snack bar.

DISCUSSION: It may not be possible to locate a drain field on the residual parcel because of physical and drainage constraints. Otherwise, the current sewage system will not function and we cannot use the restroom and snack bar facilities of the park and proposed trailhead.

We ask that you include this letter and quantify the impacts of these five mitigation measures in your draft EIS and 4f statement so that the benefits can be incorporated into the fabric of the SCAC.

Thank you for your help. We look forward to a SCAC that meets transportation needs as well as park and recreation needs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Glenn Roth".

Glenn Roth, Chair
Potter Township Supervisors.

cc: Julia Moore, FHWA Division Office, Harrisburg



December 8, 2025

Potter Township
124 Short Road
Spring Mills, PA 16875

RE: State College Area Connector

Dear Board of Supervisors,

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (Department) is in receipt of your letter dated November 12, 2025, requesting alternative mitigation to the proposed landscape planting plan. As documented in our previous correspondence, we acknowledge your concerns regarding the proposed impacts on the recreational property and have considered your request for five mitigation steps. As such, the purpose of this letter is to officially document the commitments that the Department has identified as commensurate with the proposed impacts on the Potter Township Athletic Complex (Athletic Complex) brought about by the proposed Central Alternative for the State College Area Connector project.

The Department will pay fair market value for the required right-of-way acquisition. In addition, the Department offers the following responses to the Township's proposed mitigation:

- 1. Visual Mitigation:** Given the rural nature of the project area, to address the Township's concern for the Section 4(f) property, the Department evaluated an earthen berm as mitigation for visual impacts. The proposed earthen berm will be elevated and will be generally 1,506-foot-long by 10-foot-high tapering to existing ground for a full length of 1,850-feet. The earthen berm offers a

context-sensitive solution that blends into the natural landscape adjacent to the Athletic Complex property, offering the best solution to limit the roadway visibility at the Athletic Complex.

2. Noise Mitigation: A noise assessment was undertaken consistent with state and federal guidelines outlined in PennDOT's Publication No. 24 (*Project Level Highway Traffic Noise Handbook*), to evaluate potential impacts and abatement solutions in Design Year 2050 with the proposed highway in place.

- The noise level is expected to increase by 7 to 14 A-weighted decibels (dBA) within the Athletic Complex for the Central Alternative. A-weighted decibels refer to a measurement of sound that accounts for the sensitivity of the human ear to different frequencies. The analysis showed that a noise impact would be expected at certain locations within the Athletic Complex, warranting consideration of noise abatement.
- A noise barrier was modeled to determine if noise abatement would be feasible (i.e., a barrier could be engineered that would meet the goal of reducing noise ≥ 5 dBA for the majority of the impacted receptors). An optimized noise barrier, 2,216-foot-long, 20-foot-tall (average height), would be feasible as it achieves the acoustical performance goals (5-8 dBA noise reduction at impacted receptors).
- A reasonableness assessment was then undertaken. Although the barrier is able to meet the reasonableness noise reduction goal (≥ 7 dBA for at least one impacted receptor), it exceeds the allowable cost reasonableness value of 2,000 maximum square feet per benefited receptor (with a value of 5,937). Therefore, the barrier is not proposed for construction.
- Although a noise barrier is not reasonable, the proposed visual berm will provide audible noise reduction for the Athletic Complex. Although the berm is not abatement under applicable FHWA and PennDOT noise policies, it is anticipated to provide a 4-8 dBA noise reduction at Athletic Complex receptors.

Summary: *Providing the earthen berm meets the intent of Potter Township's November 12, 2025, letter for blocking line of sight to the highway, providing compensation commensurate with the proposed impacts and consistent with the*

Section 4(f) regulations. The Department will incorporate an earthen berm in the Central Alternative as a context-sensitive solution that blends seamlessly into the natural landscape adjacent to the Athletic Complex property. This feature offers the best combined solution to address visual and noise impacts by limiting roadway visibility at the Athletic Complex and providing audible noise reductions.

3. Access Management: The State College Area Connector Project proposes no change to the existing access to the Athletic Complex. The Township's request to provide slip ramps at the emergency access point effectively creates a full midpoint interchange. The Department has previously confirmed that a full midpoint interchange will not be included in this project. Furthermore, an interchange at this location does not qualify as commensurate mitigation for the use of a Section 4(f) resource because existing access to the Athletic Complex is maintained.

Summary: *The Department will not include the requested slip ramps. Doing so would constitute the creation of a full midpoint interchange, which is not commensurate mitigation for the Section 4(f) resource impact.*

4. Construction Management: *The Department agrees with the Township's request and will not utilize any part of the Athletic Complex for staging or storage during construction. Access to the Athletic Complex will be maintained during construction.*

5. Bicycle Paths Mitigation: *The Department understands the Township's desire for a potential trailhead at the Athletic Complex with the development of bicycle connections to area recreational opportunities. However, no such facility is included in any approved recreation plan for the area. Providing this connection would need to be fully developed in a planning document and receive community support. Additionally, if PennDOT were to build a dedicated bike path to provide these connections, it would require a maintenance agreement for Potter Township and additional coordination with a second maintenance agreement with Harris Township. PennDOT does not agree that a dedicated bike path qualifies as commensurate mitigation for the use of a*

Potter Township

Re: State College Area Connector

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December 5, 2025

Section 4(f) resource, as the project would not physically alter any of the recreation-defining features or planned features at the facility. Additionally, a dedicated bike path would increase project impacts to wetlands, Section 106 historic resources, and productive agricultural lands.

- 6. Septic Field Mitigation:** *The Department will review the septic system and associated facilities at the Athletic Complex to confirm their location and current functionality. If potential impacts are identified during the design phase, the Department will implement appropriate measures to ensure the system complies with 2025 operational requirements and capacity following construction. Additionally, pre- and post-construction surveys will be conducted to verify operational performance.*

In conclusion, the fair market value, proposed earthen berm, and other mitigation commitments noted above would provide compensation commensurate with the proposed Central Alternative impacts and consistent with the Section 4(f) regulations.

Please let us know if you have any additional questions or concerns by December 17, 2025. We look forward to continuing our coordination of this important regional project with the Township.

Sincerely,



Eric J. Murnyack, P.E.

Assistant District Executive – Design
Engineering District 2-0