

GREENE COUNTY

Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Trails / Greenways Plan

ADOPTED AUGUST 14, 2008



Rural / Wilderness Zone

Technology / Recreation Zone

Historical / Cultural Zone



This project was financed in part by a grant from the Keystone Recreation, Park, and Conservation Fund, under the administration of the Department of Conservation of Natural Resources (DCNR), Bureau of Recreation and Conservation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Greene County Comprehensive Recreation, Parks and Trails / Greenways Plan was completed with the help of the following entities:

- * **Greene County Board of Commissioners**
- * **Greene County Planning Commission**
- * **Greene County Department of Recreation**
- * **Greene County Department of Economic Development**
- * **Greene County Office of Tourism**

The following people volunteered their time to serve on the Greene County Comprehensive Recreation, Parks and Trails / Greenways Plan Steering Committee:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| * Chuck Baily | * Rhonda Kerr |
| * Jason Bartley | * Ronald Kerr |
| * Jake Blaker | * Kirk King, Esquire |
| * Pamela Blaker | * John Krajnak |
| * Terry Boyle | * Robbie Matesic |
| * Pat Bristol | * George Messich |
| * Philip Cole | * Jeanie Patton |
| * Jonathan Coote | * Kevin Paul |
| * John Curtis | * Reverend John Phipps |
| * William Deegan | * David Pollock |
| * Keith Ealy | * Wendy Saul |
| * Larry Freeman | * Billy Simms |
| * Ken Ganocy | * George Smith |
| * Harry Gillispie | * Robert Stephenson |
| * Chris Hardie | * Steven Stuck |
| * Kelley Hardie | * Suzanne Swinshock |
| * Carol Howard | * Farley Toothman |
| * J. William Hook,
Esquire | * Darlene Urban-Garrett |
| * Gregory Hopkins | * Sam Veltre |
| * Renee Jones | * Blair Zimmerman |
| * Mary Jane Kent | * Kevin Zimmerman |

The Greene County Comprehensive Recreation, Parks and Trails / Greenways Plan was prepared for the Board of Commissioners of the County of Greene by:



(Mackin Engineering Company)
R.I.D.C. Park West
117 Industry Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15275-1015

With assistance from the following sub-consultants:

Benetec Associates
James Watenpool, Certified Parks and Recreation Practitioner
(CPRP)
and
Richard Manning, Recreation Consultant

The Greene County Comprehensive Recreation, Parks and Trails / Greenways Plan was funded in part by a Pennsylvania Department of Conservation of Natural Resources (DCNR) Community Cooperation Partnerships Program (C2P2) grant.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

Introduction 1-1
County History 1-3
County Government 1-3
Transportation 1-4
Schools 1-4
Tourist Attractions 1-4
County Demographics 1-6
Municipal Demographics 1-15
Land Use 1-23
Natural Resources 1-23
Recreation, Parks Trails and Greenways 1-28

- Figure 1-1: Project Location*
Figure 1-2: School Districts
Figure 1-3: Historic Attractions
Figure 1-4: Land Use
Figure 1-5: Hydrology
Figure 1-6: Water Quality
Figure 1-7: Elevation
Figure 1-8: Steep Slopes
Figure 1-9: Agriculture
Figure 1-10: Forest Resources
Figure 1-11: Natural Heritage Inventory Sites

CHAPTER 2: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Administration & Personnel 2-1
Maintenance 2-10
Financing 2-15
Recreation Programs 2-20
Facilities 2-28
Historic / Cultural Assets 2-55
Regional Park Facilities 2-58

- Figure 2-1: Recreation Program Locations*
Figure 2-2: State and County Facilities
Figure 2-3: Public/Private Recreation Facilities

CHAPTER 3: TRAILS AND GREENWAYS

Trail Network 3-1
Greenways 3-11
Open Space 3-21

- Figure 3-1: Current and Proposed Trail Network*
Figure 3-2: Current Greenway Network
Figure 3-3: NHI—Significance
Figure 3-4: Potential Greenway Corridors
Figure 3-5: Potential Hubs
Figure 3-6: Ecological Index Assignment

CHAPTER 4: RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Reclaimed Mine Site 4-1
Other Recreation Opportunities 4-8
All-Terrain Vehicles (ATV) 4-15

- Figure 4-1: Recreation Opportunities*
Figure 4-2: Active ATV Vehicles in PA
Figure 4-3: ATV Suitability Analysis

CHAPTER 5: NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Recreation Needs Survey 5-1
Public Meetings 5-14
Pennsylvania’s Recreation Plan: 2004-2008 5-19
Comparison to NRPA Standards 5-22
Park Availability Analysis 5-23
Comparison to Surrounding County Facilities 5-25

- Figure 5-1: Park Service Areas*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 6: RECOMMENDATIONS

<u>Priority Implementation Strategies</u>	6-1
Recreation / Tourism Regions	6-2
Priority Recreation Projects	6-6
Proposed Greenway System	6-14
<u>Recommendations</u>	6-23
Administration / Personnel	6-24
Financing	6-25
Tourism	6-27
Programming	6-28
Facilities and Equipment	6-29
County Parks and Facilities	6-31
Trails, Greenways, and Open Space	6-34

Figure 6-1: Recreation / Tourism Regions

Figure 6-2: Priority Implementation Strategies

APPENDICES

<u>References</u>	Appendix A
<u>Sample Ordinance / By-Laws</u>	Appendix B
<u>Municipal Survey Results</u>	Appendix C
<u>Public Input Results</u>	Appendix D

1. BACKGROUND

Introduction

Greene County is located in the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania and is bordered by Washington County to the north, the Monongahela River and Fayette County to the east, and West Virginia to the south and the west. The county is comprised of 20 townships and six boroughs.

Figure 1-1: Project Location depicts the county's municipalities as well as its location in relation to the region (Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, etc.).

More than any other factor, the physical features and abundant mineral resources of Greene County have affected the history and settlement of the County; these characteristics continue to influence growth patterns today. Although the topography of Greene County has limited where and to what extent development has occurred, it has also contributed to the largely unspoiled and picturesque landscape. The eastern portion of the County has been traditionally associated with agriculture and retains historic villages while the western region offers sweeping landscapes of wooded hillsides and breathtaking viewsheds.

Greene County has a niche market, which is to utilize and promote its most precious assets—its rural beauty, open spaces, and recreational attractions. Greene County has a unique opportunity to capitalize on its many recreational assets such as the Monongahela River, the vast amount of state game lands, Ryerson Station State Park, County Park System, its numerous historical sites, and the cultural / environmental amenities that can be a part of an outdoor experience. Parks and recreation facilities / activities have been shown to increase property values, attract business and

industry, improve the overall health of the residents, and preserve the natural and cultural features of the area.

Greene County officials understand the need to help improve the county's economy and attractiveness and have taken the first steps toward putting a strategy in place. The Greene County Commissioners retained Mackin Engineering Company to complete a Comprehensive Recreation, Park, and Trails / Greenways Plan for the county. The overall goal of the plan is to direct future efforts over the next 10 years to provide affordable, quality recreation opportunities to all residents of Greene County. The Comprehensive Recreation, Park and Trails / Greenways Plan, once adopted, will become an amendment to the Greene County Comprehensive Plan. The adoption process will follow the requirements as set forth in the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (Act of 1968, P.L. 805, No. 247 as reenacted and amended) in Article III—Comprehensive Plan.

A steering committee was established to assist in the plan's development and included representatives from various Greene County departments, school districts, municipalities, and recreational and community organizations. In addition to the steering committee, the public involvement process included stakeholder interviews, a county-wide public survey, and regional public meetings. The public involvement process is summarized in Chapter 5: Needs Assessment.

1. BACKGROUND

Plan Purpose and Goals

The primary purpose of a comprehensive recreation, parks and trails / greenways plan is to inventory and evaluate existing recreation facilities and programs and to assess the recreational needs of county residents. An analysis is also conducted of the administration, use, maintenance, and need for these facilities and programs. This plan will provide Greene County with a prioritized implementation strategy of recommendations for each of the plan elements. The plan will also provide strategies that will capitalize upon the unique historical aspects of Greene County as well as serve as a blueprint to expand the current trails / greenways network.

At the beginning of the planning process, the steering committee developed a set of County Development Objectives for the Greene County Comprehensive Recreation, Parks and Trails / Greenways Plan. The County Development Objectives are broad goals that directed the completion of the plan.

- ⇒ *Create a living document that can be used to obtain funding for all types of recreation projects*
- ⇒ *Develop a plan that contains projects and recommendations that are feasible and can be implemented*
- ⇒ *Improve the geographic distribution of recreation facilities and programs throughout Greene County*
- ⇒ *Provide a variety of recreation facilities and programs for all ages and include family-oriented activities*

To further build upon the objectives outlined above, a mission statement was developed at the beginning of the project and continued to be evaluated throughout the planning process. Utilizing input gained from public meetings, surveys, the steering committee, and county officials, the mission statement will serve as a guideline for implementing the recommendations contained in this plan.

Greene County Mission Statement

“The Greene County Department of Recreation will create opportunities for all people to live rich and fulfilling lives while ensuring the sustainability and integrity of the environment. The County will implement practical strategies for the efficient allocation of resources by capitalizing upon public and private partnerships to develop a variety of recreational facilities and programs that are available to all residents and visitors of Greene County.”

1. BACKGROUND

County History

The southern border of Greene County, which separates Pennsylvania from West Virginia, is one of the most famous boundaries in the United States—the Mason-Dixon Line. The Mason-Dixon Line was originally delineated in the mid-1700s by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to settle a property dispute between the Calvert and Penn families and is most commonly associated with the division between the free and slave states during the 1800s and American Civil War-era.

Greene County was established on February 9, 1796 when Washington County was divided into two counties through an act of the Legislature. The southern portion became Greene County, named after the Revolutionary War General Nathanael Greene. After permanent settlement began in 1764, Waynesburg (named after General “Mad” Anthony Wayne) was established through a deed sale on October 28, 1796 and is presently the County Seat.

County Government

One of twenty four (24) sixth class counties in Pennsylvania, Greene County is guided by the policies set forth in the Pennsylvania County Code. Sixth class counties are those having a population between 45,000 and 95,000 inhabitants, as well as counties with a population between 35,000 and 45,000 which by ordinance or resolution of the Board of County Commissioners elect to be a county of the sixth class. Three county commissioners constitute the chief governing body of the county and each is elected to a four (4) year term. The administrative powers and duties of

county commissioners include registration and elections, assessment of persons and property, human services, veterans' affairs, appointment of county personnel and fiscal management.

The county commissioners have created departments that are responsible for each of the services being provided by the county. Three departments in particular help to develop and promote parks and recreational facilities / programs in Greene County.

Greene County Department of Recreation

The Department of Recreation was established to oversee the development, maintenance and needs of the parks and recreation facilities of Greene County.

Greene County Office of Tourism

The Greene County Office of Tourism was created to promote and market tourism within the County as an economic development tool. Currently, the office is developing a marketing strategy to attract more visitors to the many tourist attractions located in Greene County.

Greene County Department of Economic Development

The mission of the Department of Economic Development is to coordinate services relating to planning and development activity and provide support services and technical assistance. The Department of Economic Development houses the Conservation District, Planning Commission, Industrial Development Authority (IDA), as well as Solid Waste and Recycling Offices, and the county's Grant services.

1. BACKGROUND

Additional information on Greene County, the governing body, and its various departments can be found on the county website at <http://co.greene.pa.us/>.

Transportation

Interstate 79 is the largest and most important transportation route in Greene County, connecting the County to both Pittsburgh and Morgantown. Other important roadways are US Route 19 and PA Routes 21 and 88. Railroads continue to play an important role in transporting freight, such as coal, within and out of the County. Other modes of transportation in the County include the Monongahela River and the Greene County Airport. The Greene County Airport is discussed further in Chapter 2: Inventory & Analysis.

Figure 1-1: Project Location identifies the major transportation corridors in the county.

Schools

Greene County is divided into five (5) school districts to serve County residents: West Greene, Central Greene, Southeastern Greene, Carmichaels and Jefferson-Morgan.

Figure 1-2: School Districts depicts the school district boundaries for Greene County. The school districts and their facilities are discussed further in Chapter 2: Inventory & Analysis.

In addition to the local schools, there are two (2) institutions of higher education in Greene County: Waynesburg University and a satellite campus for Westmoreland County Community College. Waynesburg University is located near

downtown Waynesburg Borough while the Community College can be found along PA 21, east of Waynesburg, near I-79 in Franklin Township.

Tourist Attractions

Greene County has numerous tourist attractions, many of which are listed on the National Register of Historical Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. "Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior."

Table 1-1 on page 1-5 lists all sites in Greene County that are contained on the Registry. *Figure 1-3: Historic Attractions* shows the approximate locations of historical sites and attractions in Greene County.

1. BACKGROUND

Table 1-1: Greene County Sites Listed on the National Historic Registry

Historic Site	Location	Historic Site	Location
Boughner, Alexander V., House	Greensboro	Hughes House	Jefferson
Bridge in Franklin Township	Morrisville	Jones, James, House	Greensboro
Carmichaels Covered Bridge	Carmichael	Kent, Thomas, Jr., Farm	Waynesburg
Corbley, John, Farm	Garards Fort	King Covered Bridge	Kuhntown
Crawford, John Minor, House	Glassworks	Lippincott Covered Bridge	Waynesburg
Crawford, William, House	Carmichaels	Marion Bridge	Point Marion
Cree, William, House	Jefferson Township	Miller Hall	Waynesburg
Davis, Horn, Overholtzer Bridge	Fairfield	Parreco, James, House	Greensboro
Fisher Site (36GR21)	West Findley	Peters--Graham House	Greensboro
Foley, Richard T., Site (36GR52)	Holbrook	Red, Neils, Covered Bridge	Garards Fort
Glassworks--Core House	Glassworks	Reppert—Gabler House	Glassworks
Glassworks--Gabler House	Glassworks	Rex, John, Farm	Jefferson
Gordon, George W., Farm	Franklin	Rice's Landing Historic District	Rices Landing
Greene Academy	Carmichaels	Scott Covered Bridge	Rogersville
Greene Hills Farm	Waynesburg	Shriver Covered Bridge	Rogersville
Greensboro Public School	Greensboro	Sugar Grove Petroglyph Site (36GR5)	Monongahela Township
Greensboro Historic District	Greensboro	Thralls, Ernest, House	Spraggs
Grimes Covered Bridge	Waynesburg	Waynesburg Historic District	Waynesburg
Hanna Hall	Waynesburg	White Covered Bridge	Garards Fort
Heasley, Charles Grant, House	Waynesburg	Woods, Nettie, Covered Bridge	Oak Forest

1. BACKGROUND

County Demographics

Recognizing the interrelationship of the county’s demographic composition to factors such as employment, social services, recreation needs, and transportation networks are crucial for future planning efforts. The following pages provide a snapshot of the demographics of Greene County and how it compares to surrounding counties. A more detailed demographic analysis is provided in the Greene County Comprehensive Plan. As a member of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC) metropolitan planning organization (MPO), Greene County is compared to the nine other counties that comprise southwestern Pennsylvania.

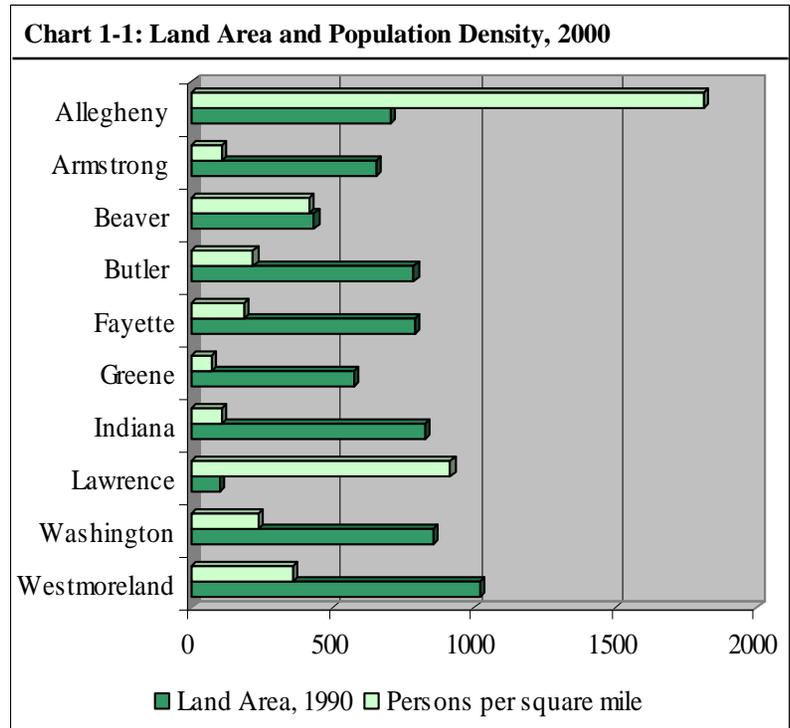
Population Characteristics

County	Class	2000 Population
Allegheny	2	1,281,666
Armstrong	6	72,392
Beaver	4	181,412
Butler	4	174,083
Fayette	5	148,644
<i>Greene</i>	6	40,672
Indiana	6	89,605
Lawrence	5	94,643
Washington	4	202,897
Westmoreland	3	369,993

Source: U.S. Census, 2000

Shown in Table 1-2 are the county class and 2000 population for the SPC region. Greene County has the lowest population, at 40,672, and has more than 30,000 less people than its sixth class counterparts, Armstrong and Indiana.

According to land mass, Greene is the third smallest county in the SPC region at 575.9 square miles—only larger than Lawrence County and Beaver County—and has the lowest population density out of all the counties in the SPC region, with only 70.6 persons per square mile. With such a low population density, it makes it difficult for the county to provide recreation facilities and programs that will be available



Source: US 2000 Census

1. BACKGROUND

to a large number of residents within a reasonable distance.

A low population density directly corresponds to the rural nature of a municipality. Table 1-3 shows the population as a percentage that is categorized as urban and rural according to the 2000 Census. The U.S. Census Bureau defines urban as “all territory, population and housing units in areas consisting of a central place(s) and adjacent territory with a general population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile of land area that together have a minimum residential population of at least 50,000 people and in places of more than 2,500 persons outside of urbanized areas.” Rural are all those areas not classified as urban.

Table 1-3: Population: Percent Urban & Rural 2000

	Urban:	Rural:
Allegheny	97%	3%
Armstrong	37%	63%
Beaver	73%	27%
Butler	53%	47%
Fayette	53%	47%
<i>Greene</i>	<i>31%</i>	<i>69%</i>
Indiana	38%	62%
Lawrence	59%	41%
Washington	63%	37%
Westmoreland	74%	26%
Pennsylvania	77%	23%

Source: U.S. Census, 2000

With 69 percent of its population categorized as rural and only 31 percent urban in 2000, Greene County is the most rural county in the SPC region. The low density and sparse population make it vitally important to plan carefully when investing in new opportunities in order to ensure that an adequate number of residents will utilize the facility or program and make the investment worthwhile.

In looking at population trends between 1960 and 2000, Pennsylvania grew by 8.5 percent while Southwestern Pennsylvania counties experienced a mix of growth and loss. Butler County doubled in population over the 40 year period while Allegheny County lost over a fifth of its population. Greene County’s population was somewhat stagnant during

Table 1-4: Population: Percent Change, 1960-2000

	1960-2000	1990-2000	1980-1990	1970-1980	1960-1970
Allegheny	-21.3	-4.1	-7.8	-9.7	-1.4
Armstrong	-9	-1.5	-5.5	2.9	-4.9
Beaver	-12.3	-2.5	-9	-1.9	0.7
Butler	51.9	14.5	2.8	15.6	11.6
Fayette	-12.2	2.3	-8.8	3.1	-8.7
<i>Greene</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>-8.5</i>
Indiana	18.9	0.0	-2.5	16.1	5.4
Lawrence	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Washington	-6.6	2.9	-5.8	2.9	-2.9
Westmoreland	4.9	-0.1	-5.6	4	6.9
Pennsylvania	8.5	3.4	0.1	0.5	4.3

Source: U.S. Census, 2000

1. BACKGROUND

that same time frame. While the Census shows Greene County having a 2.8 percent increase between 1990 and 2000 and a 3.2 percent increase between 1960 and 2000. It is important to note that the opening of the State Correctional Institution (SCI) Greene near Waynesburg in 1993 had a significant impact on the County’s 2000 population, composition, and changes between the 1990 and 2000 Census. Once the prison population is accounted for, Greene County actually experienced a population loss of 2.0 percent between 1990 and 2000 and a 2.8 percent between 1960 and 2000. The largest change in population occurred between 1970 and 1980, with Greene County experiencing a 12.2% increase.

SPC released their Cycle VIII Forecast in 2007, which contains population projections for the counties that comprise SPC, as shown in Table 1-5: Population Projections, 2005-2035. According to SPC’s projections, all counties within the SPC Region are expected to experience an increase in population by 2035. Greene is projected to grow in population by seven percent (7%); while the lowest in the region, is an improvement compared to recent population trends. Of the ten counties, Butler is expected to continue experiencing the highest rate of population increase, though Beaver, Fayette, Lawrence, and Washington are all expected to see population increases of more than 20 percent. Overall, Southwestern Pennsylvania’s population is expected to grow by approximately 18 percent over the next 25 years.

Table 1-5: Population Projections (2005 - 2035)

	2005	2035	% Change
Allegheny	1,276,775	1,421,883	15.1%
Armstrong	69,117	78,305	10.6%
Beaver	168,085	216,147	21.8%
Butler	207,301	247,517	32.4%
Fayette	157,825	183,676	23.8%
<i>Greene</i>	<i>40,470</i>	<i>42,469</i>	<i>7.0%</i>
Indiana	99,674	96,608	9.1%
Lawrence	92,824	111,775	20.4%
Washington	366,667	250,442	24.3%
Westmoreland	374,686	426,733	16.8%

Source: SPC Cycle VIII Forecast (2007)

1. BACKGROUND

Chart 1-2 shows the breakdown of population by sex for the SPC Region compared to Pennsylvania. Greene County is the only county with a higher percentage of males than females, although it is very slight. All counties in the SPC Region are similar to that of Pennsylvania in terms of male and female population.

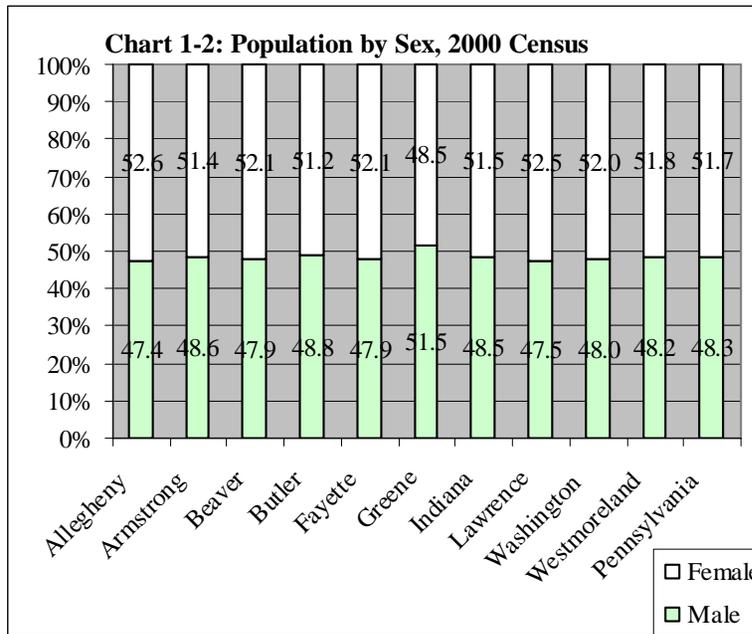


Table 1-6 depicts racial composition for the entire SPC Region and the Commonwealth. Characteristic of southwestern Pennsylvania, Greene County is homogenous in terms of racial diversity. With the exception of Allegheny County, the white population in the SPC Region is between 92.5% (Beaver County) and 98.3% (Armstrong County).

As shown, Greene falls in the middle, at 95.1%. Of the total Greene County population, 3.9% is black or African American and less than one percent is of either American Indian / Alaska Native, Asian, or Hispanic / Latino ethnicity. However, as noted earlier, once the population of SCI Greene is accounted for in the 2000 Census figures, the County's population is over 98 percent white.

	White	Black / African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Other	Hispanic / Latino (any race)
Allegheny	84.3	12.4	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.9
Armstrong	98.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Beaver	92.5	6.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7
Butler	97.8	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6
Fayette	95.3	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
<i>Greene</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Indiana	96.9	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5
Lawrence	95.0	3.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6
Washington	95.3	3.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6
Westmoreland	96.6	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5
Pennsylvania	85.4	10.0	0.1	1.8	1.5	3.2

U.S. Census Bureau; Note: all counties had 0 or less than 0% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

1. BACKGROUND

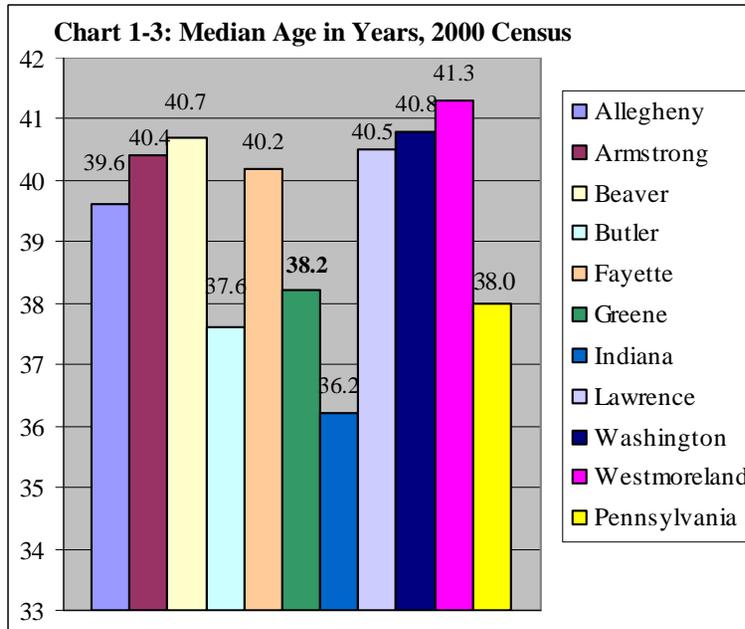


Chart 1-3 depicts the median age (in years) for the SPC Region according to the 2000 Census. At 38.2 years, Greene County is almost identical to that of Pennsylvania and only Butler and Indiana counties have a lower median age. The median age in Greene County is also approximately two years younger than that of its neighbors, Washington and Fayette counties.

It is likely that median age has been highly affected by the presence of SCI Greene in Greene County and the Indiana University of Pennsylvania in Indiana County. The U.S. Census does not separate institutionalized population from median age figures.

Table 1-7 depicts the total number of households, percentage of those households that are families, and the percentage of those family households with children at home under the age of 18. Not surprisingly, Greene County has the lowest number of households out of the 10 counties in SPC, at 15,060 households. The counties with household figures closest to Greene are Armstrong, Indiana, and Lawrence; although all three are almost double that of Greene. Greene County has the third highest percentage of family households, at 70.3% and percentage of those households with children under 18 years of age, at 30.6%. Greene County maintains strong family values and future recreation efforts should be family-oriented.

	Total Households	% of Family Households	% of Family Households with children under 18
Allegheny	537,150	61.9%	26.4%
Armstrong	29,005	70.8%	29.5%
Beaver	72,576	69.6%	28.6%
Butler	65,862	71.1%	32.9%
Fayette	59,969	68.7%	28.7%
Greene	15,060	70.3%	30.6%
Indiana	34,123	66.0%	27.9%
Lawrence	37,091	69.8%	28.8%
Washington	81,130	69.1%	28.4%
Westmoreland	149,813	69.8%	28.4%
Pennsylvania	4,777,003	67.2%	30.0%

Source: US 2000 Census

1. BACKGROUND

Table 1-8 examines marital status for the counties in the SPC Region and the state. Marital status in Greene County indicates that approximately a quarter of the population has never been married and well over half is married. In comparing Greene to the surrounding counties, the percentages of married people are slightly higher than that of Pennsylvania. The remaining population in Greene County is split almost evenly between widowed and divorced, with only a small percentage separated. With approximately 16% of its population divorced or widowed, the percentage is nearly identical to that of Pennsylvania and falls in the middle of the SPC counties.

It is important to know when planning for future recreation

Table 1-8: Marital Status (15 years and over)

	Never Married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced
Allegheny	29.1	51.1	2.0	9.3	8.4
Armstrong	22.0	58.6	1.9	9.4	8.1
Beaver	23.0	57.7	2.0	9.0	8.2
Butler	23.1	60.8	1.4	7.1	7.6
Fayette	23.9	55.2	2.0	9.9	9.0
<i>Greene</i>	24.4	57.1	1.9	8.0	8.6
Indiana	31.6	53.2	1.5	7.1	6.5
Lawrence	23.4	56.6	1.7	9.8	8.5
Washington	22.4	58.3	1.6	9.4	8.3
Westmoreland	22.1	59.2	1.7	9.1	7.8
Pennsylvania	27.2	54.3	2.2	8.2	8.1

U.S. Census Bureau

projects the amount of disabled persons living in the community. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of

1990 requires that all public facilities, including parks and recreation facilities be reasonably accessible and usable to all populations. As disabled and special needs persons require special facilities and services, the county must recognize this and be able to adequately provide these facilities and services. According to the US Census, people were defined as having a disability if one or more of the following conditions were true:

- They were aged 5 or older and responded “yes” to a sensory, physical, mental, or self-care disability.
- They were aged 16 years or older and responded “yes” to a disability affecting going outside the home.
- They were between the ages of 16 and 64 and responded “yes” to an employment disability.

Table 1-9 shows the percentages of disabled persons for the SPC Region. Fayette and Greene show the highest percentages of persons with a disability for all age groups in 2000. While

Table 1-9: % of Persons with a Disability, 2000

	Ages 5-20	21-64	65+
Allegheny	6.5	15.8	38.7
Armstrong	6.7	19.1	39.4
Beaver	7.1	16.6	38.1
Butler	6.4	13.3	38.9
Fayette	9.0	24.0	45.9
<i>Greene</i>	7.1	22.4	44.8
Indiana	6.9	17.3	42.2
Lawrence	7.1	18.2	37.1
Washington	7.1	18.0	40.5
Westmoreland	6.8	15.8	39.0
Pennsylvania	7.5	17.5	39.4

Source: US 2000 Census

1. BACKGROUND

the percentage in the ages 5-20 category is similar to that of the counties and state, the figures for the 21-64 and 65+ categories are approximately five percent higher than that of the state and most other counties. Almost a quarter of the population in Greene County between the ages of 21 and 64 and almost half over 65 are classified as disabled.

Education

Table 1-10 portrays the levels of educational attainment for each of the counties and the state for all persons 25 years of age and older.

When compared to the other counties in the SPC Region, Greene County and Fayette County stand out as having the highest percentages of population who either completed less than 9th grade or attended high school but did not receive a diploma. At 8.7 percent and 15.6 percent, Greene is more than three percent higher than that of Pennsylvania in those respective categories.

These statistics have an impact on the fact that Greene also has the lowest percentage of residents who have at least a high school diploma (75.7%) and the third lowest percentage with a bachelor's degree or higher (12.2%). Again, compared to state averages, Greene fares more than five percent and ten percent lower in both categories.

Table 1-10: Educational Attainment (25yrs and older)

	A l l e g h e n y	A r m s t r o n g	B e a v e r	B u t l e r	F a y e t t e	G r e e n e	I n d i a n a	L a w r e n c e	W a s h i n g t o n	W e s t m o r e l a n d	P e n n s y l v a n i a
<9th grade	3.7	7.2	5.0	4.0	8.5	8.7	7.5	5.0	5.6	4.7	5.5
9-12, no diploma	10.0	12.9	11.4	9.2	15.5	15.6	11.4	13.4	11.8	9.7	12.6
HS graduate	33.9	51.1	42.4	39.0	47.9	47.6	46.4	45.7	42.6	41.2	38.1
Some college, no degree	17.0	12.7	17.3	17.0	11.9	12.0	13.2	15.0	14.6	16.9	15.5
Associate degree	7.1	5.7	8.1	7.3	4.8	3.9	4.5	5.8	6.6	7.3	5.9
Bachelor's degree	17.3	7.1	11.1	16.1	7.2	8.0	9.3	9.9	12.8	13.6	14.0
Graduate / Professional degree	11.0	3.3	4.7	7.4	4.3	4.3	7.7	5.2	6.0	6.6	8.4
% HS graduate or higher	86.3	80.0	83.6	86.8	76.0	75.7	81.0	81.6	82.6	85.6	81.9
% Bachelor's or higher	28.3	10.4	15.8	23.5	11.5	12.2	17.0	15.1	18.8	20.2	22.4

U.S. Census Bureau

1. BACKGROUND

Income

The relatively high percentage of residents without at least a high school diploma corresponds directly with low median income levels. Median income levels are shown in Table 1-11 for the following categories: household, family, and per capita (individual). The US Census Bureau defines a household as “including all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.” A family is defined as being “a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.” Typically, family incomes are higher than household incomes, as there are a large percentage of households comprised of only one person.

Median household income is lowest in Fayette (\$27,451), Greene (\$30,352) and Indiana (\$30,233), of which all three are more than \$10,000 lower than that of Pennsylvania. Butler County has the highest median household income at \$42,308.

Although the median family income levels across the board are higher than that of median household income levels, once again Fayette (\$34,881) and Greene (\$37,435) are the two lowest in the region.

Greene County ranks last in terms of median per capita income levels in the region and is more than \$5,000 less than that of the state. Once again, Fayette, Indiana, and Armstrong counties are close behind Greene with a separation of less than one thousand dollars.

Table 1-11: Median Income, 2000

	Household	Family	Per Capita
Allegheny	\$38,329	\$49,815	\$22,491
Armstrong	\$31,557	\$38,271	\$15,709
Beaver	\$36,995	\$45,495	\$18,402
Butler	\$42,308	\$51,215	\$20,794
Fayette	\$27,451	\$34,881	\$15,274
<i>Greene</i>	\$30,352	\$37,435	\$14,959
Indiana	\$30,233	\$38,386	\$15,312
Lawrence	\$33,152	\$41,463	\$16,835
Washington	\$37,607	\$47,287	\$19,935
Westmoreland	\$37,106	\$45,996	\$19,674
Pennsylvania	\$40,106	\$49,184	\$20,880

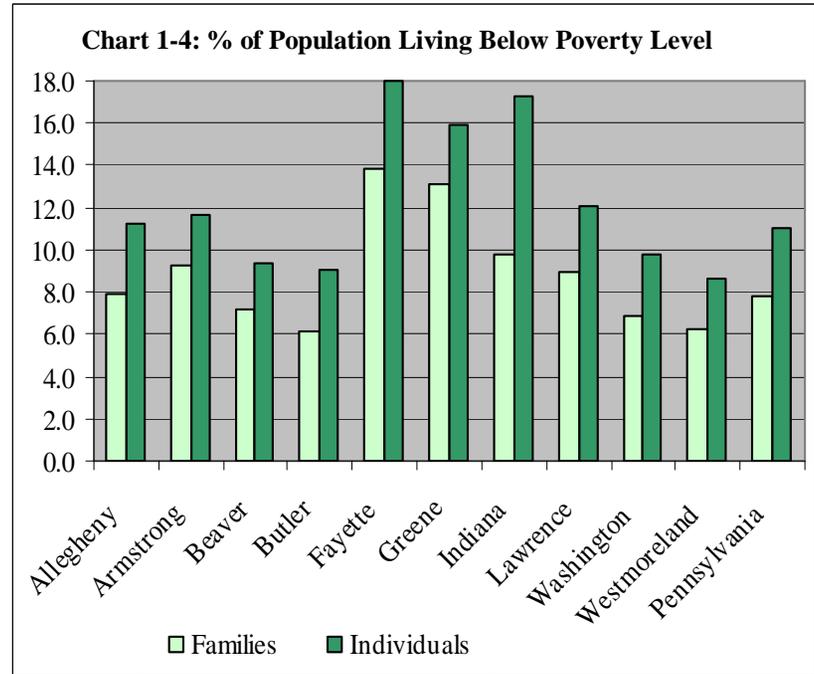
U.S. Census Bureau

1. BACKGROUND

Poverty

Poverty level is based upon the US Department of Agriculture’s determination that one third of income is spent on food and the basis for the food cost is from a Department of Agricultural economy food plan. For the 2000 Census, the poverty level was determined at \$8,350 / annually for persons who were 18 and over, and resided in the contiguous United States and the poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$17,603. Chart 1-4 shows the poverty levels for each county in the SPC Region and that of Pennsylvania.

Corresponding to low education and income levels, Fayette, Greene, and Indiana counties have the highest percentages of both families and individuals living below the poverty level. Greene County has approximately 13% of families and 16% of individuals living below the poverty level.



1. BACKGROUND

Municipal Demographics

Greene County is comprised of 26 municipalities—20 townships and six boroughs. Of the six boroughs, three (Waynesburg, Jefferson, and Carmichaels) are surrounded entirely by a singular township, while the remaining three (Rices Landing, Greensboro, and Clarksville) are located along the Monongahela River. Table 1-12 denotes each municipality’s population, land area, and population density for 2000.

As the county seat, Waynesburg Borough is located in the center of Greene County while the remaining five boroughs are located in the eastern side of the county. In terms of land area, all six boroughs are very small, with each encompassing less than one square mile. Waynesburg and Rices Landing are the largest boroughs, at 0.8 square miles while Clarksville and Greensboro are the smallest, at just 0.1 square miles each.

Waynesburg is the most heavily populated borough in the county with 4,184 persons in 2000, while all five of the remaining boroughs have less than 600 persons each. Since the boroughs are very small in size, it is not surprising that each has an extremely high population density. Waynesburg is the most densely populated with 5,000 persons per square mile, primarily due to the presence of Waynesburg College. Rices Landing has the lowest density but it is much larger in terms of land area than the others, except for Waynesburg.

With the exception of Gray Township (3.3 square miles), each township in the county encompasses at least 17 square miles with the largest being Richhill at 56.0 square miles.

Table 1-12: Population Density by Municipality, 2000

	Total Population	Land Area (1990)	Persons per square mile
Aleppo Township	597	27.3	21.9
Carmichaels Borough	556	0.2	2,780.0
Center Township	1,393	48.6	28.7
Clarksville Borough	234	0.1	2,340.0
Cumberland Township	6,564	38.3	171.4
Dunkard Township	2,358	31.7	74.4
Franklin Township	7,694	40.9	188.1
Freeport Township	302	8.7	34.7
Gilmore Township	295	21.7	13.6
Gray Township	236	3.3	71.5
Greene Township	445	18.6	23.9
Greensboro Borough	295	0.1	2,950.0
Jackson Township	516	29.4	17.6
Jefferson Borough	337	0.2	1,685.0
Jefferson Township	2,528	21.6	117.0
Monongahela Township	1,714	17.3	99.1
Morgan Township	2,600	24.5	106.1
Morris Township	1,040	35.8	29.1
Perry Township	1,720	30.3	56.8
Rices Landing Borough	443	0.8	553.8
Richhill Township	1,062	56.0	19.0
Springhill Township	476	22.1	21.5
Washington Township	1,106	27.0	41.0
Wayne Township	1,223	39.5	31.0
Waynesburg Borough	4,184	0.8	5,230.0
Whiteley Township	754	31.2	24.2

Source: U.S. Census; 2000

1. BACKGROUND

With a population in 2000 of 7,694, Franklin Township has the largest population in the county. The townships vary significantly in population, as 12 of the 20 have populations over 1,000 and the remaining eight have less. Only Franklin and Cumberland (6,564) have over 3,000 residents. As such, the majority of the townships have population densities of less than 100 people per square mile. In fact, only Franklin, Cumberland, Jefferson and Morgan have population densities of over 100 persons per square mile.

The population distribution throughout Greene County is very interesting to examine. The eastern half of the county is comprised of the higher populated municipalities and encompasses all six boroughs. Much of this is due to the presence of not only the Monongahela River but also the early road network in the county. Just nine townships (Aleppo, Center, Freeport, Gilmore, Gray, Jackson, Morris, Richhill, and Springhill) comprise the western half of the county, with a total population just 5,917, or roughly 1/8 of the overall county population. The hilly terrain and steep slopes account for the sparse development in the western portion of the county.

Table 1-13 shows the percentage change of population for each municipality by decade from 1960 to 2000 as well as the overall change. The change in population varies greatly among the 26 municipalities. The boroughs experienced the largest populations losses over the 40-year time period, with Greensboro losing over 40% of its population. Franklin Township on the other hand has grown by 89% between 1960 and 2000. Washington Township and Morris Township have also experienced significant population growth and would indicate that the townships along I-79 and

Table 1-13: Population: Percent Change, 1960-2000

	1960-2000	1990-2000	1980-1990	1970-1980	1960-1970
Aleppo Township	-19.3%	-9.0%	-9.0%	9.4%	-10.9%
Carmichaels Borough	-29.4%	4.5%	-15.6%	3.6%	-22.8%
Center Township	14.8%	-4.6%	7.8%	19.6%	-6.7%
Clarksville Borough	-29.5%	10.9%	-15.9%	-6.7%	-19.0%
Cumberland Township	-1.5%	-2.6%	-4.4%	13.7%	-6.9%
Dunkard Township	-11.4%	-1.2%	-9.9%	6.3%	-6.4%
Franklin Township	88.9%	38.3%	13.5%	21.3%	-0.9%
Freeport Township	0.7%	-7.6%	-19.3%	45.7%	-7.3%
Gilmore Township	-20.9%	-19.2%	2.5%	16.3%	-18.0%
Gray Township	12.9%	7.3%	-5.2%	0.4%	10.5%
Greene Township	-9.4%	-9.9%	-2.8%	18.7%	-12.8%
Greensboro Borough	-41.6%	-3.9%	-18.6%	-14.1%	-13.1%
Jackson Township	-10.9%	-5.5%	1.3%	31.1%	-29.0%
Jefferson Borough	-23.8%	-5.1%	-14.0%	12.8%	-17.2%
Jefferson Township	-2.4%	-0.3%	-5.1%	21.0%	-14.8%
Monongahela Township	-17.8%	-7.8%	-3.2%	3.7%	-11.2%
Morgan Township	-6.9%	-9.9%	-2.3%	14.5%	-7.6%
Morris Township	30.8%	15.8%	3.2%	24.3%	-11.9%
Perry Township	14.7%	0.1%	-0.9%	63.7%	-29.4%
Rices Landing Borough	-36.1%	-3.1%	-11.4%	9.1%	-31.7%
Richhill Township	-8.6%	-3.6%	-6.8%	10.6%	-7.9%
Springhill Township	8.4%	-5.9%	0.4%	14.8%	0.0%
Washington Township	38.8%	3.3%	3.5%	36.9%	-5.1%
Wayne Township	-7.6%	-7.1%	-11.8%	13.3%	-0.5%
Waynesburg Borough	-19.4%	-2.0%	-4.7%	-13.0%	-0.7%
Whiteley Township	9.4%	-1.6%	5.5%	16.5%	-9.6%

Source: U.S. Census, 2000

1. BACKGROUND

the Washington County border are seeing the most growth.

Table 1-14 depicts the population projections, as calculated by SPC in the Cycle VII Long Range Forecast that was adopted in June of 2003. The table provides the projected populations for 2010, 2020, and 2030, as well as the percentage change from actual 2000 population figures to the projected 2030 numbers.

Areas were projected to grow by as much as 60 percent in Jefferson Borough and lose as much as 35 percent in Gilmore Township by 2030. The western half of the County is expected to lose the most population. All nine townships are projected to experience decline, with Gilmore Township projected to have the highest population loss at 34.5 percent and Morris Township the least at 3.9 percent.

That being said, any population gain is projected to occur in municipalities in eastern Greene County, primarily in Whiteley Township, Jefferson Borough, Dunkard Township, Morgan Township, and Waynesburg Borough, which are all expected to see population increases of over ten percent by 2030.

It is important to keep the projections in mind but also to remember that new developments and a change in the economy could have a positive impact on population growth. County staff should closely monitor population data and trends to determine whether the projections are accurate.

The median age for Greene County as a whole was 38.2 years in 2000, comparable with that of the median age in Pennsylvania (38.0). It is interesting then to look at the

Table 1-14: Municipal Population Projections

	% Change 2000-2030	2010	2020	2030
Aleppo Township	-23.8%	443	433	455
Carmichaels Borough	6.7%	588	581	593
Center Township	-22.7%	1,151	1,097	1,077
Clarksville Borough	-19.7%	204	194	188
Cumberland Township	-16.0%	5,866	5,592	5,513
Dunkard Township	25.7%	2,672	2,767	2,965
Franklin Township	0.5%	7,765	7,468	7,262
Freeport Township	-17.2%	215	222	250
Gilmore Township	-34.6%	176	178	193
Gray Township	-15.3%	226	210	200
Greene Township	-23.4%	321	321	341
Greensboro Borough	-4.7%	225	243	281
Jackson Township	-24.2%	416	396	391
Jefferson Borough	60.5%	426	470	541
Jefferson Township	-9.5%	2,394	2,304	2,287
Monongahela Township	1.3%	1,413	1,517	1,736
Morgan Township	12.0%	3,363	3,363	3,437
Morris Township	-3.9%	930	938	999
Perry Township	-8.4%	1,555	1,536	1,575
Rices Landing Borough	-11.3%	357	364	393
Richhill Township	-17.4%	817	831	877
Springhill Township	-19.1%	336	348	385
Washington Township	4.6%	1,098	1,103	1,157
Wayne Township	0.1%	1,122	1,147	1,224
Waynesburg Borough	11.8%	4,421	4,465	4,677
Whiteley Township	44.4%	909	977	1,089

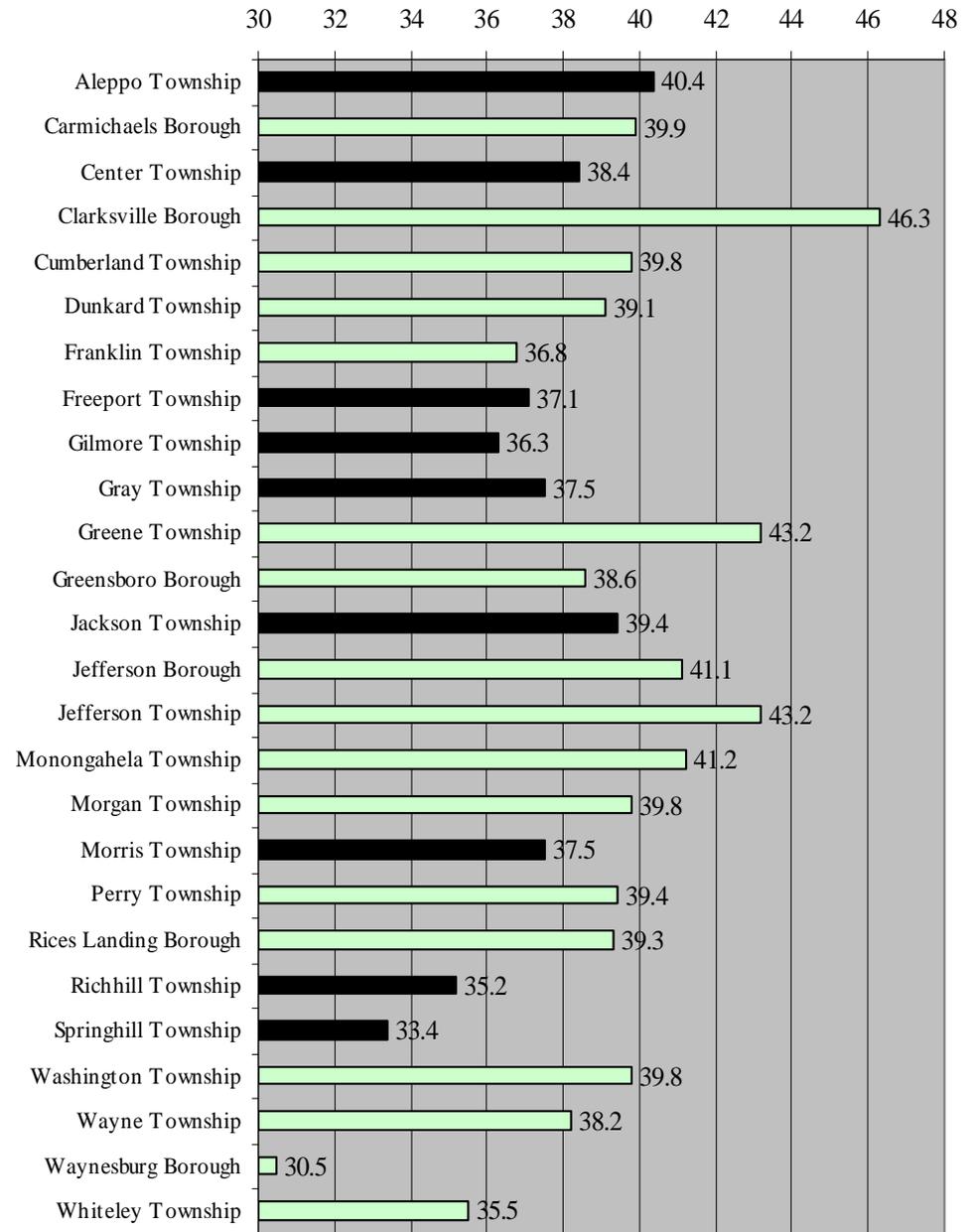
1. BACKGROUND

breakdown of median age at a municipal level throughout the county.

Chart 1-5 graphs the median age of all 26 municipalities in the year 2000. The median age varies significantly throughout the county, ranging from a low of 30.5 years in Waynesburg to a high of 46.3 years in Clarksville. There are approximately 1,500 students attending Waynesburg University between the ages of 18 and 22, which serves to lower the median age. The County and Borough should strive to work with the College to provide facilities that meet their needs and take full advantage of their presence in town.

As the eastern half of the county is more heavily populated than the western half, it is interesting to compare the average median age for each half. The median age for the nine townships that comprise the western half is 37.2 years. The median age of the eastern half is 41.8 years. The municipalities that comprise the western portion of the County are depicted by black bars in Chart 1-5. Only Aleppo Township has a median age over 40 years in the west, compared to five municipalities in the east. Besides Waynesburg, Springhill and Richhill have the lowest median ages in the county.

Chart 1-5: Municipal Median Age (in years), 2000 Census



1. BACKGROUND

Table 1-15 breaks down the number of households for each municipality in Greene County and the percentage of those households which are families, and finally the percentage of those family households with children under the age of 18 living at home. The U.S. Census Bureau defines a household as “including all the persons who occupy a housing unit” and a family as “consisting of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.”

Cumberland Township has the highest number of households, at 2,659, with Franklin Township a close second at 2,157. The only other municipalities with more than 1,000 households are Waynesburg Borough, Morgan Township and Jefferson Township. Despite the size of the borough, the number of households in Waynesburg is probably higher due to the presence of college students (student housing, apartments, etc.), as only 53.7 percent of those households are families. However, these five municipalities account for over half of all households in Greene County (8,476 of the total 15,060), all of which are in the central / eastern portion. Parks and recreation facilities in the east serve a significant number of more households than would in the west.

Discounting Waynesburg, the percentage of households who are families ranges from 61.2 percent in Carmichaels Borough to a high of 80.2 percent in Washington Township. As for families who have children under 18 living at home, it ranges from 26.3 percent in Carmichaels Borough (again, discounting Waynesburg) to a high of 40.8 percent in Springhill Township. The average percentage of families with children under 18 for Pennsylvania is 30 percent.

Table 1-15: Households by Municipality, 2000

	Total Households	% Family Households	% Family Households With Children Under 18
Aleppo Township	233	70.4%	30.0%
Carmichaels Borough	232	61.2%	26.3%
Center Township	517	79.7%	36.6%
Clarksville Borough	78	66.7%	26.9%
Cumberland Township	2,659	69.0%	30.6%
Dunkard Township	967	69.5%	30.1%
Franklin Township	2,157	70.7%	32.0%
Freeport Township	115	73.9%	31.3%
Gilmore Township	114	69.3%	35.1%
Gray Township	95	77.9%	30.5%
Greene Township	180	78.9%	30.0%
Greensboro Borough	117	68.4%	34.2%
Jackson Township	192	76.0%	34.4%
Jefferson Borough	139	69.8%	30.2%
Jefferson Township	1,016	73.9%	27.4%
Monongahela Township	677	75.8%	31.0%
Morgan Township	1,025	72.6%	27.9%
Morris Township	338	76.9%	37.9%
Perry Township	683	74.1%	28.8%
Rices Landing Borough	179	70.9%	27.9%
Richhill Township	402	74.4%	35.6%
Springhill Township	169	76.9%	40.8%
Washington Township	409	80.2%	36.4%
Wayne Township	465	74.0%	31.8%
Waynesburg Borough	1,619	53.7%	24.1%
Whiteley Township	283	75.3%	42.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

1. BACKGROUND

Table 1-16 depicts the percentage of residents in each municipality who are categorized as disabled for the age categories of 5-20, 21-64, and 65 and older. The average percentage for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for ages 5-20 is 7.5 percent, for ages 21-64 it is 17.5 percent, and for ages 65 and older it is 39.4 percent.

The percentage of disabled persons between the ages of 5 and 20 varies throughout Greene County, ranging from a low of zero in Morris Township to a high of 20 percent in Springhill Township. Twelve municipalities have over the state average of 7.5 percent disabled persons in this age category.

In looking at the age category of persons between 21 and 64, the range of disabled residents falls between 4.5 percent in Gray Township and 31.5 percent in Springhill Township. Six municipalities have over one quarter of their working class classified as disabled and 22 of 26 municipalities are higher than the state average of 17.5 percent (shown in green in Table 1-16).

Compared to the state average of 39.4 percent, 23 of 26 municipalities have higher percentages of disabled elderly (65 years and older). In fact, five municipalities have over half of their population over 65 classified as disabled.

While there does not seem to be a concentration of disabled persons in any one geographic area, overall Greene County has a much higher percentage of disabled residents than Pennsylvania. A possible explanation could be the high number of residents who work in the coal mining industry. Either way, the County and its municipalities need to ensure

Table 1-16: % of Disabled Persons by Municipality, 2000

	Ages 5-20	21-64	65+
Aleppo Township	4.4	24.3	52.5
Carmichaels Borough	10.5	20.6	43.1
Center Township	11.8	19.4	42.7
Clarksville Borough	6.3	10.2	43.2
Cumberland Township	4.7	25.2	45.3
Dunkard Township	12.3	26.4	48.4
Franklin Township	2.5	18.1	38.7
Freeport Township	5.2	20.7	40.0
Gilmore Township	10.8	25.9	35.3
Gray Township	*	4.5	45.6
Greene Township	4.9	23.6	41.0
Greensboro Borough	10.8	15.8	63.0
Jackson Township	10.4	25.8	52.2
Jefferson Borough	6.8	21.3	48.5
Jefferson Township	8.3	19.7	44.8
Monongahela Township	13.2	24.0	48.9
Morgan Township	6.9	26.2	43.8
Morris Township	*	19.6	50.0
Perry Township	7.6	22.8	44.0
Rices Landing Borough	1.0	15.9	49.2
Richhill Township	12.5	21.6	37.6
Springhill Township	20.0	31.5	52.1
Washington Township	6.4	19.6	53.0
Wayne Township	12.2	27.8	48.6
Waynesburg Borough	7.2	22.8	43.0
Whiteley Township	2.8	17.7	48.6

U.S. Census Bureau; * represents 0 or figures that round to 0

1. BACKGROUND

that they are providing recreation facilities that are ADA compliant.

The median income levels are outlined in Table 1-17 for each municipality, according to household, family and individual figures. Family income is usually the highest of the three, as many households are comprised of only one individual and are not counted as families. The state median income levels are as follows: Households - \$40,106, Family - \$49,184, and Individual - \$20,880.

Median household income ranges from a low of \$18,393 in Springhill Township to a high of \$39,432 in Washington Township. The five boroughs fall between \$25,833 in Clarksville and \$36,875 in Greensboro.

The median family income in Greene County ranges between \$22,857 in Springhill Township and \$46,250 in Gilmore Township. Looking at just the boroughs, the median family income ranges from \$26,429 in Clarksville to \$42,933 in Waynesburg.

The lowest median individual income is found in Springhill Township, \$10,364, while the highest individual income is in Greensboro Borough, \$18,176.

Table 1-17: Median Income

	Household	Family	Individual
Aleppo Township	\$30,125	\$36,563	\$13,346
Carmichaels Borough	\$33,462	\$36,719	\$14,979
Center Township	\$31,492	\$31,850	\$14,610
Clarksville Borough	\$25,833	\$26,429	\$13,721
Cumberland Township	\$26,834	\$36,187	\$15,293
Dunkard Township	\$25,995	\$30,357	\$14,537
Franklin Township	\$29,747	\$35,852	\$13,066
Freeport Township	\$22,813	\$24,844	\$11,731
Gilmore Township	\$35,208	\$46,250	\$16,325
Gray Township	\$26,250	\$30,500	\$13,583
Greene Township	\$30,227	\$31,806	\$15,486
Greensboro Borough	\$36,875	\$41,786	\$18,176
Jackson Township	\$32,188	\$37,500	\$12,653
Jefferson Borough	\$33,750	\$40,893	\$15,294
Jefferson Township	\$31,639	\$39,565	\$17,143
Monongahela Township	\$30,192	\$35,167	\$17,158
Morgan Township	\$33,629	\$38,009	\$15,588
Morris Township	\$37,250	\$43,750	\$15,430
Perry Township	\$33,947	\$39,750	\$15,696
Rices Landing Borough	\$34,306	\$39,792	\$17,774
Richhill Township	\$31,667	\$36,625	\$15,845
Springhill Township	\$18,393	\$22,857	\$10,364
Washington Township	\$39,432	\$43,889	\$17,207
Wayne Township	\$29,950	\$35,625	\$14,296
Waynesburg Borough	\$30,990	\$42,933	\$15,333
Whiteley Township	\$33,438	\$39,464	\$14,906

U.S. Census Bureau

1. BACKGROUND

The number of vehicles available to a household plays a large role in planning where future recreational facilities and programs should occur. Population centers are target locations as they reach the most residents, but it is also important to assess whether or not residents have a means of transportation to and from the facilities and programs. As there is no public transportation available in Greene County, residents are vehicle-dependent unless the facility and/or program is in walking distance. Table 1-18 shows the percentage of households for each municipality in Greene County with zero, one, two and three or more vehicles available.

Waynesburg Borough has the highest percentage with either zero or one vehicle and the lowest percentage with three or more, however a large portion can be attributed to the college student population who are without vehicles. The downtown and recreation facilities and/or programs are located within walking distance and there is less dependence upon vehicular transportation. At least 60 percent of all households have access to one or two vehicles in all the municipalities. Out of the nine municipalities in the western portion of the County (highlighted in Table 1-18), five have over 10 percent of their households with no vehicle while six have access to three or more vehicles.

Recreation programming should be planned in areas that have parking available and be held at times conducive for working parents and residents to attend and/or drop their children off. The townships in the west are more dependent upon transportation, as most facilities are not within walking distance of the majority of the population.

Table 1-18: Households with # of Vehicles Available

	None	1	2	3 or more
Aleppo Township	10.1%	39.2%	36.3%	14.3%
Carmichaels Borough	6.5%	36.1%	36.5%	20.9%
Center Township	4.6%	28.8%	48.4%	18.2%
Clarksville Borough	15.2%	30.4%	43.0%	11.4%
Cumberland Township	8.9%	37.0%	37.6%	16.5%
Dunkard Township	9.3%	37.4%	32.8%	20.5%
Franklin Township	11.6%	36.0%	35.3%	17.1%
Freeport Township	15.0%	28.3%	34.5%	22.1%
Gilmore Township	10.3%	27.6%	41.4%	20.7%
Gray Township	13.5%	32.3%	39.6%	14.6%
Greene Township	5.9%	34.1%	45.9%	14.1%
Greensboro Borough	11.3%	24.3%	38.3%	26.1%
Jackson Township	7.4%	22.9%	47.3%	22.3%
Jefferson Borough	9.9%	27.7%	46.8%	15.6%
Jefferson Township	8.1%	31.2%	36.9%	23.9%
Monongahela Township	8.2%	28.7%	43.6%	19.4%
Morgan Township	5.2%	32.7%	44.4%	17.7%
Morris Township	7.3%	24.0%	46.9%	21.7%
Perry Township	8.6%	28.4%	43.2%	19.8%
Rices Landing Borough	8.9%	27.4%	43.0%	20.7%
Richhill Township	9.5%	30.4%	39.4%	20.7%
Springhill Township	13.6%	32.0%	30.2%	24.3%
Washington Township	4.7%	21.9%	48.0%	25.4%
Wayne Township	7.7%	34.8%	35.5%	21.9%
Waynesburg Borough	16.1%	41.0%	34.6%	8.3%
Whiteley Township	7.2%	31.5%	41.8%	19.5%

U.S. Census Bureau

1. BACKGROUND

Land Use

Figure 1-4: *Land Use* provides a general depiction of the existing land use for Greene County. The land use data is based on tax assessment data (current as of 2004) and is separated into seven categories: Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Utility (properties owned by utility companies), Agriculture (greater than 10 acres), Clean and Green (tax break properties for agriculture or forested lands), and Public (tax exempt properties).

As can be seen, most of the land in Greene County is classified as either Agriculture or Clean and Green, which supports the demographic data that Greene County is predominantly rural. The eastern part of the County contains the majority of the developed areas. Development is mainly found in the boroughs, the areas surrounding the boroughs, and along major transportation corridors; all of which can be found in eastern Greene County.

Natural Resources

Water Resources

Streams

Figure 1-5: *Hydrology* maps the location of streams, wetlands, and floodplains for Greene County. The PADEP protects waters within the state boundary under the following categories: aquatic life, water supply, recreation, special protection, and other. Under the “Special Protection” category, certain watercourses and their drainage basins are given protection as High Quality

Table 1-19 Greene County Streams

Stream Name	Municipality	Drainage Area (miles ²)	Chapter 93 Protected Water Use
Monongahela River	All municipalities along the eastern border of the county	7,386	WWF
BROWNS CREEK (and its tributaries)	Franklin Township Washington Township Morris Township Center Township	45.7	HQWWF
BEAR LAKES	Morris Township	n/a	HQWWF
CLEAR RUN	Center Township Franklin Township	1.47	HQWWF
SOUTH FORK TEN MILE CREEK (and its tributaries)	Center Township Franklin Township	199.0	HQWWF
RUSH RUN	Center Township	1.85	HQWWF
CAPPO RUN	Center Township	0.60	HQWWF
LIGHTNER RUN	Center Township	1.70	HQWWF
PURSLEY CREEK (and its tributaries)	Wayne Township Center Township Franklin Township	13.2	HQWWF
ENLOW FORK WHEELING CREEK (and its tributaries)	Morris Township Richhill Township	73.1	TSF
SOUTH FORK, DUNKARD FORK WHEELING CREEK (and its tributaries)	Jackson Township Richhill Township	28.0	TSF
NORTH FORK, DUNKARD FORK WHEELING CREEK (and its tributaries)	Aleppo Township Richhill Township	26.9	TSF
WHITELEY CREEK (and its tributaries)	Whiteley Township Greene Township Perry Township	54.4	TSF
TEN MILE CREEK	Morgan Township Jefferson Township	338.0	TSF

Notes: HQWWF - high quality warm water fishery; TSF - trout stocked fishery (according to PADEP Chapter 93. Water Quality Standards)

1. BACKGROUND

Waters (HQ), meaning that the watercourse has excellent quality waters and environmental or other features that require special water quality protection (PADEP, 1999). Greene County is fortunate to have several streams with this designation. In addition, several streams and their tributaries have been designated as trout stocked fisheries (TSF) by the PADEP, which means these streams maintain stocked trout from February 15 to July 31 and maintains and propagates fish species and additional flora and fauna which are indigenous to a warm water habitat. Table 1-19 identifies the name of the HQ and TSF streams and characteristics relating to each and are depicted on *Figure 1-6: Water Quality*.

Wetlands

A wetland is defined by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as any land transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this classification wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes; (2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and (3) the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of the year (USFWS, 2004). The USFWS provides information on the characteristics, extent, and status of the Nation's wetlands and deepwater habitats and other wildlife habitats. The National Wetland Inventory, provided by the USFWS, has identified more than 1,000 wetlands within the County, ranging from less than 0.1 acres to approximately 1,150 acres (the riverine wetland along the Monongahela

River). Large concentrations of wetlands can be used as passive recreation areas and become interpretive areas. Wetlands that are listed on the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) can be found on *Figure 1-5: Hydrology*.

Floodplains

A floodplain is defined in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 9.4 as the lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters including, at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Wherever in this regulation the term floodplain is used, if a critical action is involved, floodplain shall mean the area subject to inundation from a flood having a 0.2 percent chance of occurring in any given year (500-year floodplain).

Flood management and insurance rates are coordinated through the National Flood Insurance Program (FIRM). This program, which was established by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, was an effort to reduce the damage and hazards associated with flood events. To accomplish these goals, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) conducts routine flood insurance studies, which investigate the severity and existence of flood hazards throughout the country. The results of these studies are then used to develop risk data that can be applied during land use planning and floodplain development. Development is often restricted in floodplains, which may allow for developers to donate the land to the municipality or County to be used for recreation areas. The types of facilities constructed will be dependent upon the intended uses and materials used. *Figure 1-5: Hydrology*

1. BACKGROUND

shows the floodplains identified by FIRM mapping.

Land Resources

Geology and Topography

Pennsylvania is divided into numerous physiographic provinces, which are defined as regions in which all parts are similar in geologic structure, climate, relief, and have a unified geomorphic history. The majority of Greene County is located in the Waynesburg Hills Section of the Appalachian Plateaus physiographic province; a small section in the southeastern quadrant of the county is located in the Pittsburgh Low Plateau Section. The dominant topography in the region is very hilly with narrow hilltops and steep-sloped, narrow valleys and is underlain with sandstone, shale, red beds, and limestone. The geology in the area originates from fluvial erosion and landslides and has a developed dendritic drainage pattern.

Figure 1-7: Elevation provides a visual depiction of the elevation changes in Greene County. The elevation ranges from a low of 750 feet, found along the Monongahela River and other stream corridors, to a high of 1,675 feet, which is predominantly found in the southwestern portion of the County.

Figure 1-8: Steep Slopes identifies areas that have a slope between 25 and 40 percent and areas with a slope greater than 40 percent. Land having a slope value between 25 and 40 percent present unique characteristics and should allow limited and carefully planned development. These areas can be found throughout the county, though they are

more prevalent to the west of I-79.

Land having a slope value greater than 40 percent should be reserved from residential, commercial, or industrial development. These areas should focus on preserving natural areas and wildlife habitat as well as preventing erosion. The majority of these areas are found in the western portion of the county, particularly in the southwest.

The topography of Greene County presents a natural challenge to provide certain types of recreation facilities, particularly walking trails. In order to use state or federal funds, trails must be ADA compliant and have less than a five percent grade. Unless trails are developed along ridge tops, it will be difficult to provide linear connections in western Greene County that meet these requirements.

Soils

Soil is produced through the interaction of five natural forces: climate, plant and animal life, parent material, topographic relief, and time. The degree and influence of each of these factors differ from place to place and influence individual characteristics of the soil.

General knowledge of the soil associations within an area is useful for planning. These associations can provide background information for determining suitable land uses for land tracts. In addition, this information is useful for watershed management, forestland management, community development, and recreation planning.

Three soil associations exist within Greene County (USDA,

1. BACKGROUND

1979):

- Dormont-Culleoka – Moderately well drained and well drained; deep and moderately deep; gently sloping to very steep soils; on hilltops, ridges, benches, and hillsides
- Dormont-Culleoka-Newark – Well drained to somewhat poorly drained; deep and moderately deep; nearly level to very steep soils; on hilltops, ridges, benches, hillsides, and floodplains
- Glenford-Dormont-Library – Moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained; deep, nearly level to sloping soils; on terraces and surrounding uplands

The majority of the County is comprised of the Dormont-Culleoka association. The major limitations associated with this association include steep slopes, a tendency for erosion to occur, and a seasonal high water table. The Dormont-Culleoka-Newark association is located along the floodplains and hillsides adjacent to the following streams: Enlow Fork Wheeling Creek, Dunkard Fork (North and South Forks), South Fork Tenmile Creek, and Whiteley Creek. Major limitations associated with this association are the steep slopes, the tendency for erosion to occur, a seasonal high water table, and occasional flooding. The Glenford-Dormont-Library association is located in the eastern portion of the county and a few isolated pockets in central and southeastern Greene County. The major limitations associated with this association include steep slopes, the tendency for erosion to occur, a seasonal high water table, and slow and moderately slow permeability.

Prime agricultural soils can be found scattered throughout the county, predominantly in the eastern portion of the county and along stream banks. *Figure 1-9: Agricultural Resources* identifies the locations of prime agricultural soils as well as agricultural security areas (ASA) and areas classified as agriculture (as per the most current land cover data). ASAs are lands that the owners have put into a program that provides a level of protection to the farmers from development. In addition, the landowner is eligible to voluntarily sell a conservation easement to the County Agricultural Land Preservation Board which states that the land must be available for agricultural use in perpetuity. These conservation easements can be useful for greenways planning and assist the County in protecting agricultural lands. The only ASAs in the county can be found north of Waynesburg in Washington Township. Agricultural resources are discussed further in *Chapter 4: Trails and Greenways*.

Biological Resources

Vegetation

Greene County is located within the Eastern Broadleaf Forest (Continental) Province (USGS, 2004). Several types of forestland are found in Greene County, including deciduous, coniferous, and a mix of both types. Deciduous forest land includes all forested areas that have a predominance of trees that lose their leaves when the frost-free season ends or the dry season begins (Anderson, 1976). Two pockets of coniferous forestland were identified near Boyd Run in Washington Township and near Fordyce Run in Gilmore Township. The USGS also identified the majority of the deciduous forestland in Greene County as oak-hickory forest (USGS, 2004).

1. BACKGROUND

Figure 1-10: Forest Resources provides a visual depiction of forest lands (as per the most current land cover data). In addition, data from the Natural Infrastructure Project (distributed by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission) shows areas with Oak and Hickory forests and areas with Maple, Beech and Birch forests. These areas are also shown on *Figure 1-10: Forest Resources*.

Stream margins throughout the county are composed of several species of riparian vegetation. The USDA Forest Service defines a riparian buffer as “the aquatic ecosystem and the portions of the adjacent terrestrial ecosystem that directly affect or are affected by the aquatic environment. This includes streams, rivers, lakes, and bays and their adjacent side channels, floodplain, and wetlands. In specific cases, the riparian buffer may also include a portion of the hill slope that directly serves as streamside habitats for wildlife.” Vegetation observed along some of the streams in the county included deer-tongue grass (*Dichanthelium clandestinum*), jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), smooth alder (*Alnus serrulata*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), birch (*Betula spp.*), and American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*). These riparian and wetland species function to alter floodwater flow, retain sediment and toxins from upland areas, stabilize and shade the stream margin, and deliver detrital matter to the stream.

Riparian buffers provide an excellent opportunity to develop a greenways network. In suitable areas that have a wide buffer, it is possible to develop a walking trail within the greenway. In other areas, the riparian buffer and greenway provide a natural area that allows for conservation and preservation.

Ecological Habitats

Several types of important habitats exist within Greene County. An Important Bird Area (IBA) is a site that is recognized globally for its bird conservation value. The National Audubon Society administers this program in the United States and these areas are monitored by volunteer efforts. IBAs were established to promote habitat conservation by focusing attention on ways to avoid habitat fragmentation, suburban sprawl, and overbrowsing by deer. The Enlow Fork IBA is the only IBA within Greene County. It is located in the northwestern corner along the boundary between Greene and Washington Counties and a portion overlaps with the State Game Lands 302. Several representative birds were identified and classified according to the IBA criteria. The summer tanager (*Piranga rubra*) occurs at the IBA and may breed there. The site also contains breeding populations of Cerulean warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*), Yellow-throated warbler (*Geothlypis trichas*), Kentucky warbler (*Oporornis formosus*), Acadian flycatcher (*Empidonax vireescens*), and Louisiana waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*).

Another type of important habitat is the riparian buffer zones, which consist of areas of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous vegetation that is situated within the interface between a terrestrial and aquatic habitat. They are crucial to the quality of a stream. The quality of the riparian buffers vary throughout the county. Some stretches of streams have intact buffer systems; however, many areas have been degraded from encroachments from agriculture, livestock grazing, and lawns.

1. BACKGROUND

As part of an initiative to uncover Natural Heritage Areas in Pennsylvania, the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy (WPC) conducts Natural Heritage Inventories (NHI) for interested counties. The WPC completed the NHI for Greene County in 2005. The results of the inventory provide information on areas of unique and significant flora and fauna communities within the state. This data can be used in part for planning for biological diversity enhancements and ecological protection within specific regions or watersheds. Municipalities and residents may view the Greene County NHI (adopted 2005) by contacting the Greene County Department of Economic Development or by going to the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy website at <http://www.paconserve.org/rc/cnhi-greene.html>.

The NHI separates these ecologically important areas into two classifications: Biological Diversity Area (BDA) and Landscape Conservation Area (LCA). In addition, the BDA is further categorized by being either a core habitat area or a supporting habitat area, while the LCA is broken into a forest LCA or a watershed LCA. *Figure 1-11: NHI Sites* depicts the results of the NHI. More detailed information regarding the NHI areas and how they were used to identify potential greenways and areas for preservation is contained in *Chapter 4: Trails and Greenways*.

Recreation, Parks, Trails and Greenways

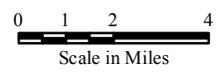
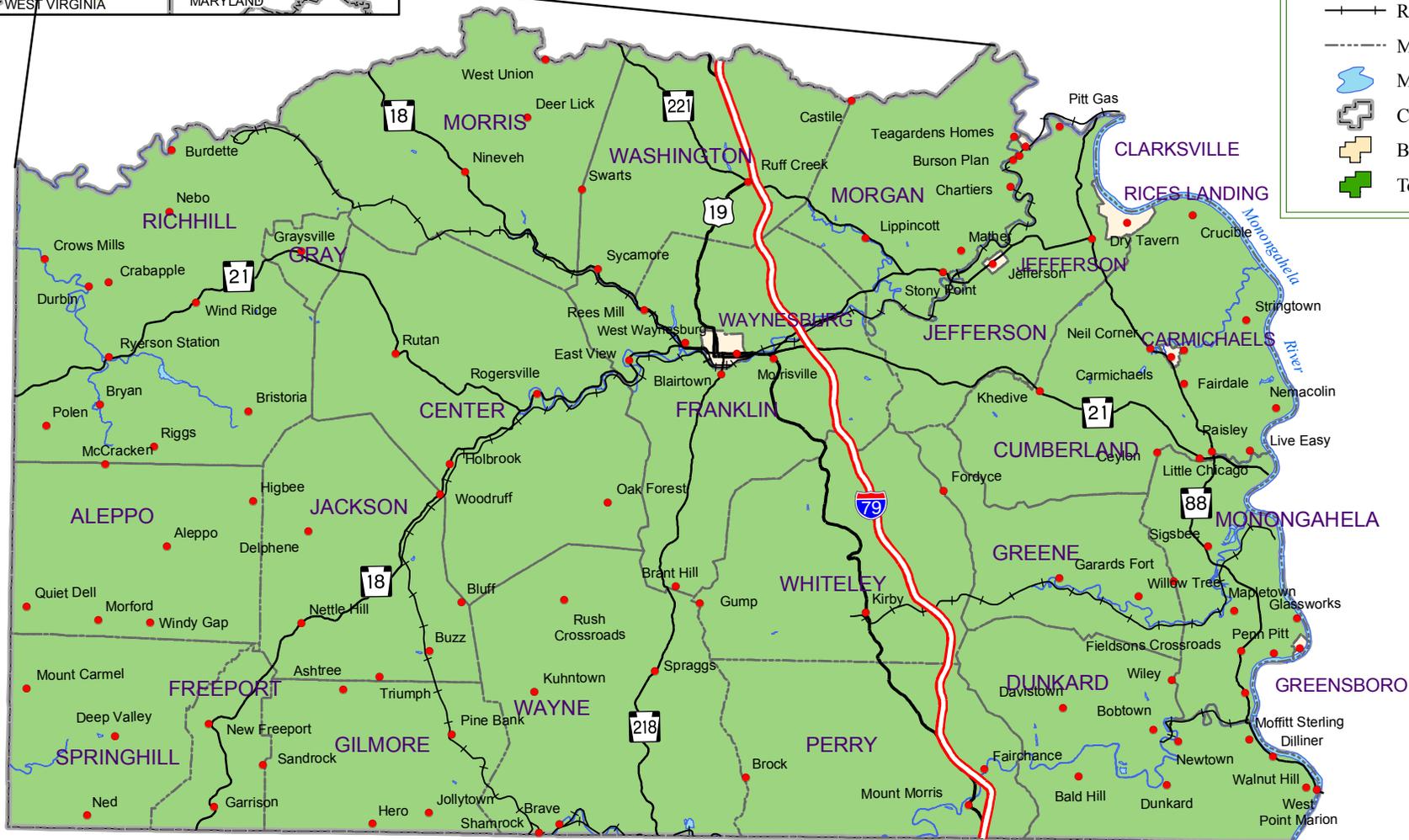
The Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) and the Pennsylvania Recreation and Park Society, Inc. (PRPS) define recreation as “the act of participating in experiences that result in achieving and maintaining the balance required for people to live life fully and to realize their full potential.” Quality of life is one of the most important factors in determining why people choose to live in certain places. Greene County has an abundance of recreation and outdoor destinations located within the County that should be recognized and utilized to their fullest extent. The Greene County Comprehensive Recreation, Parks, Trails / Greenways Plan will provide the officials with the tool needed to provide a wonderful network of parks, recreation facilities and trails / greenways that will meet the needs of both current and future residents. The remaining chapters of this plan focus on providing an inventory and analysis of the existing recreation in Greene County as well as potential recreational opportunities.



**FIGURE 1-1:
PROJECT LOCATION**

Map Legend

- Town / Village
- Interstate
- US Route
- PA State Route
- +— Railroad
- - - - Municipal Boundary
- Major Water Body
- County Boundary
- Borough
- Township



Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

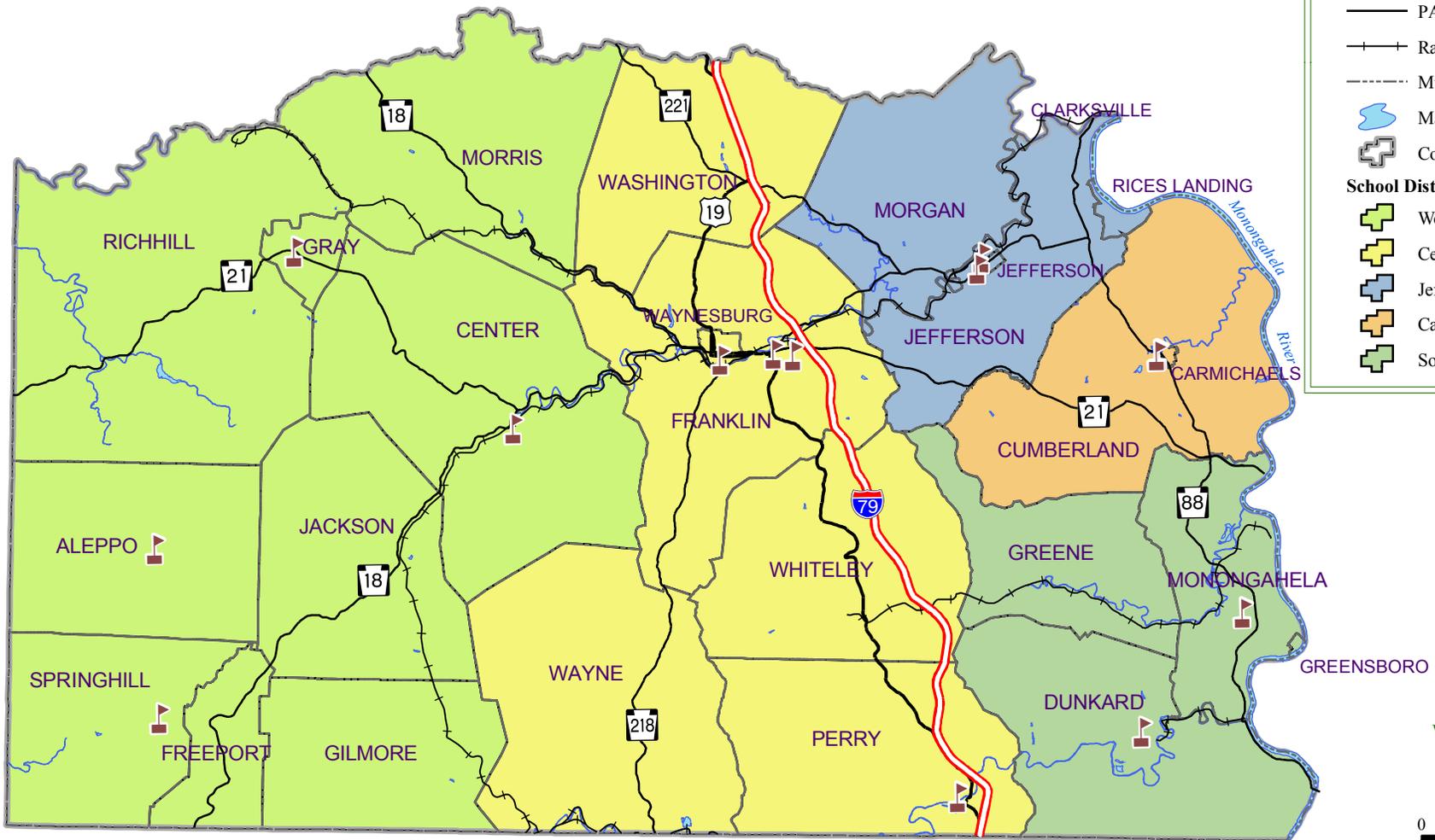


Adopted: August 14, 2008

**FIGURE 1-2:
SCHOOL DISTRICTS**

Map Legend

-  School
-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Major Water Body
-  County Boundary
- School Districts**
-  West Greene
-  Central Greene
-  Jefferson Morgan
-  Carmichaels
-  Southeastern Greene



Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Planning and Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

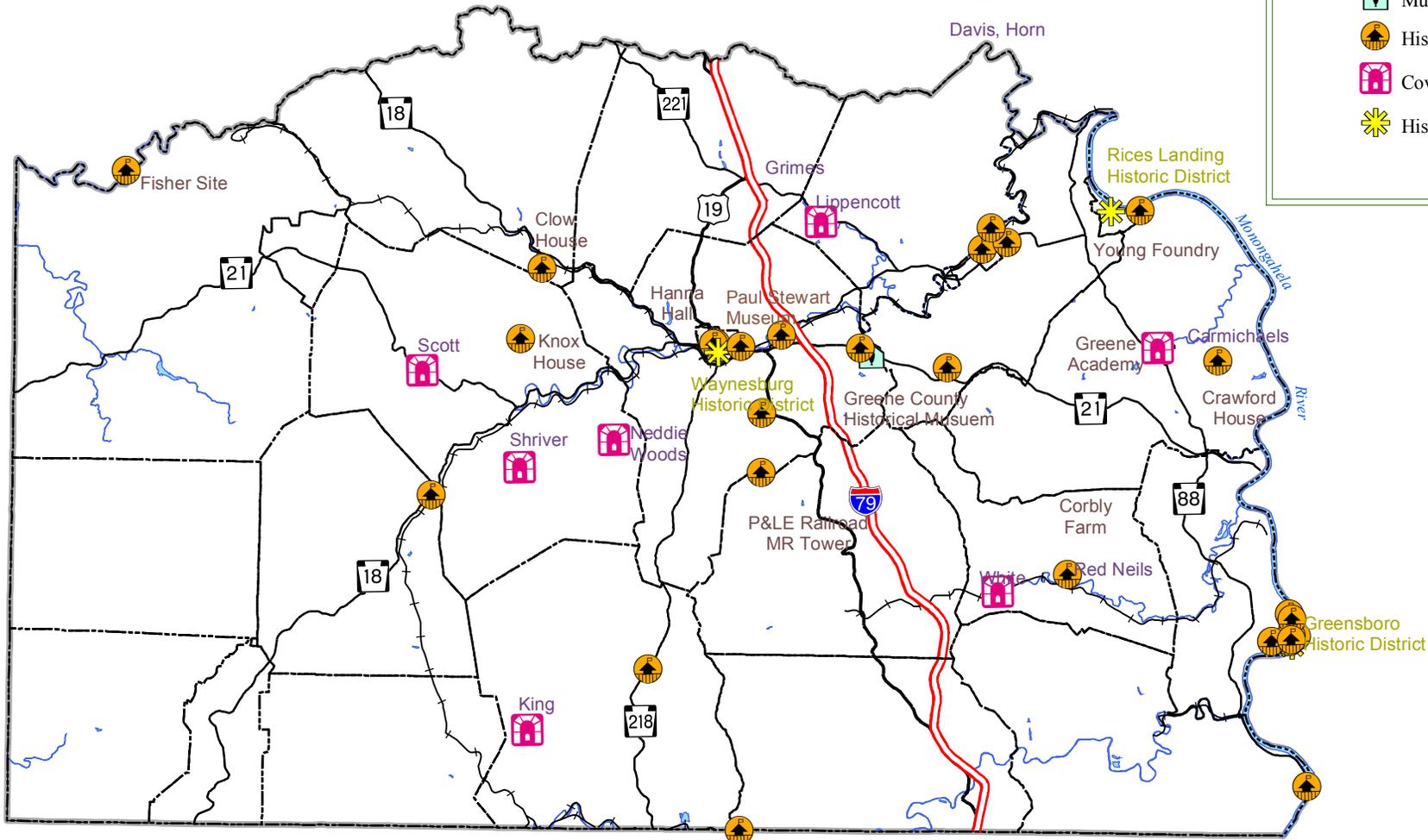


Adopted: August 14, 2008

**FIGURE 1-3:
HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS**

Map Legend

-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Railroad
-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body
-  Museum
-  Historic Site
-  Covered Bridge
-  Historic District



0 1 2 4
Scale in Miles



Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

Adopted: August 14, 2008

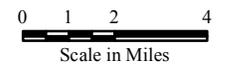
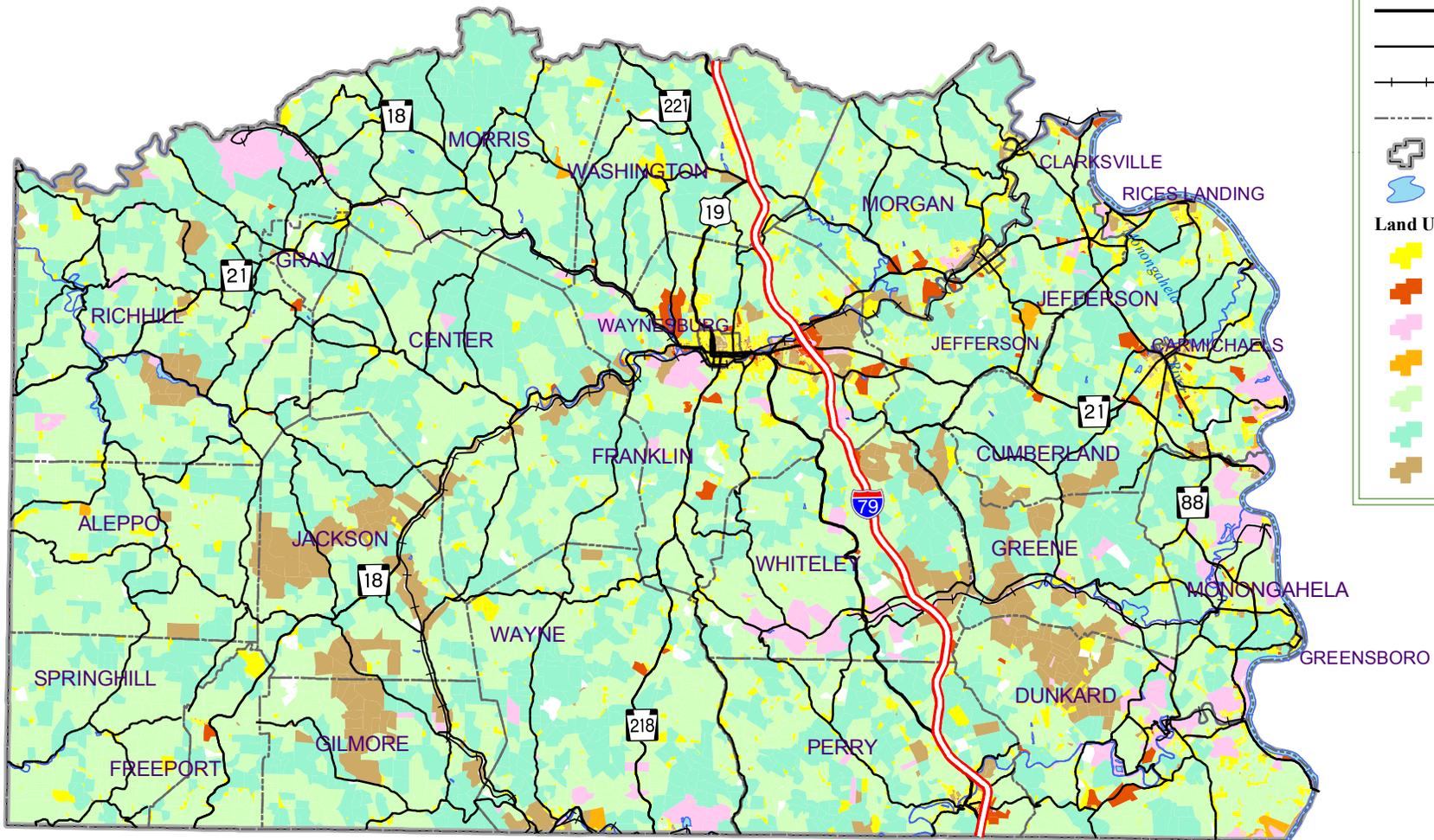
**FIGURE 1-4:
LAND USE**

Map Legend

-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad
-  Municipal Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body

Land Use

-  Residential
-  Commercial
-  Industrial
-  Utility
-  Agriculture > 10 acres
-  Clean and Green
-  Public

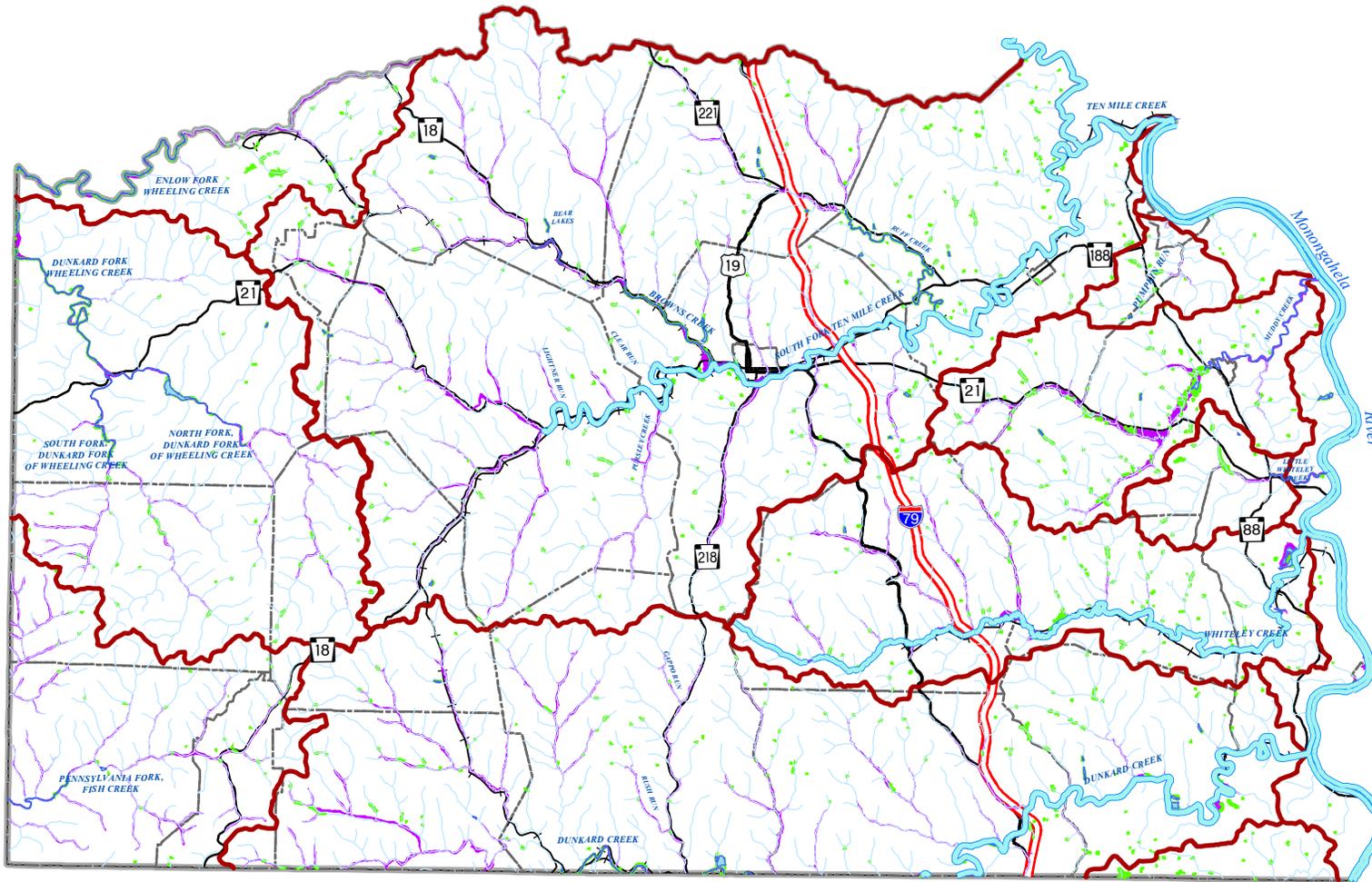


Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

**FIGURE 1-5:
HYDROLOGY**

Map Legend

-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Stream
-  Whitewater Stream
-  Major Watershed Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body
-  NWI Wetland
-  100-year Floodplain



0 1 2 4
Scale in Miles



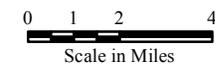
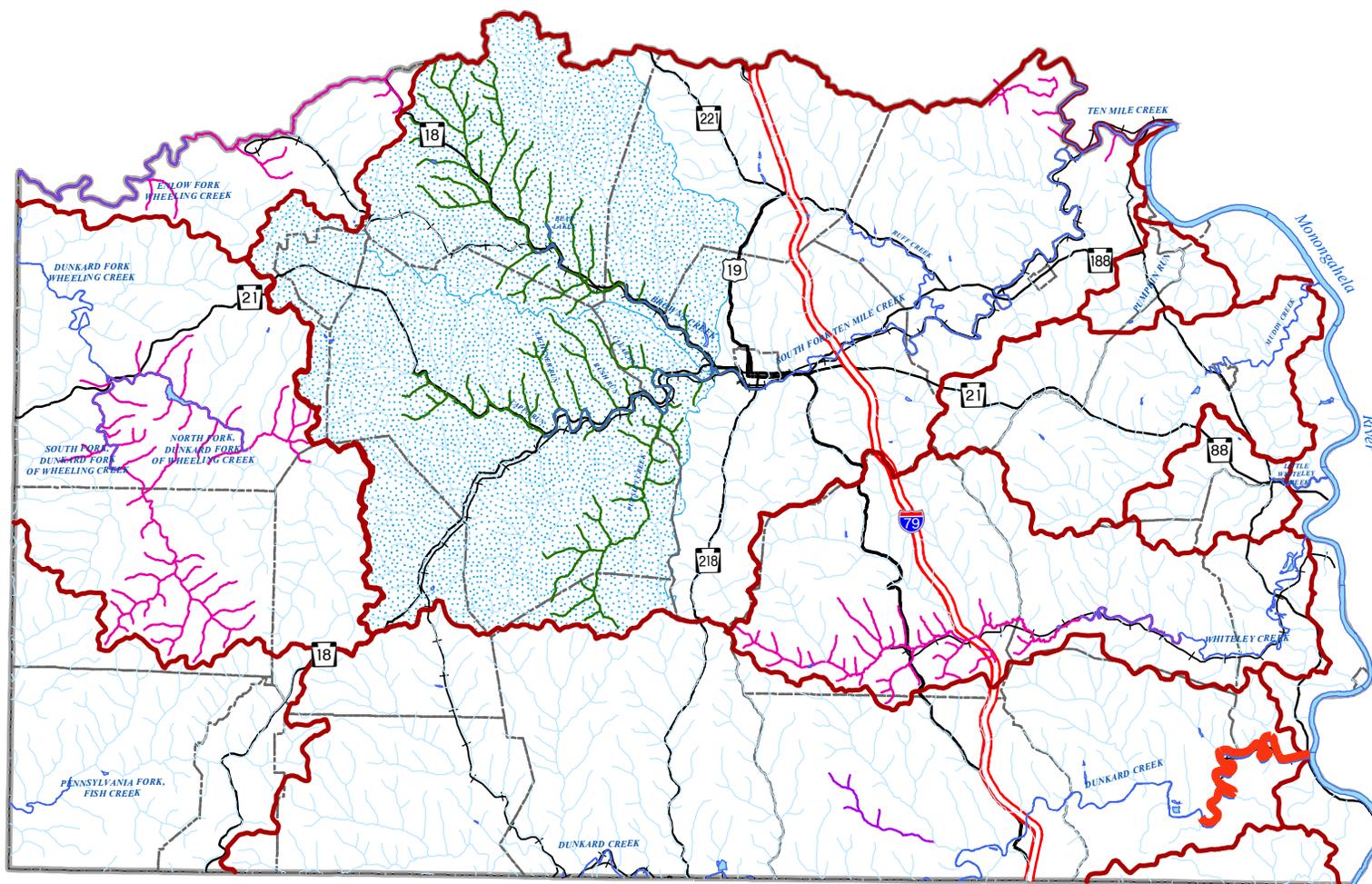
Adopted: August 14, 2008

Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

**FIGURE 1-6:
WATER QUALITY**

Map Legend

-  Interstate
 -  US Route
 -  PA State Route
 -  Railroad
 -  Municipal Boundary
 -  Major Watershed Boundary
 -  County Boundary
 -  Major Water Body
- Stream Quality**
-  High Quality Warm Water Fishery
 -  Trout Stocked Fishery
 -  Cold Water Fishery
 -  Warm Water Fishery
 -  Fishery Impacted by AMD
 -  High Quality Subwatershed



 Mackin

Adopted: August 14, 2008

Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

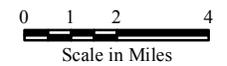
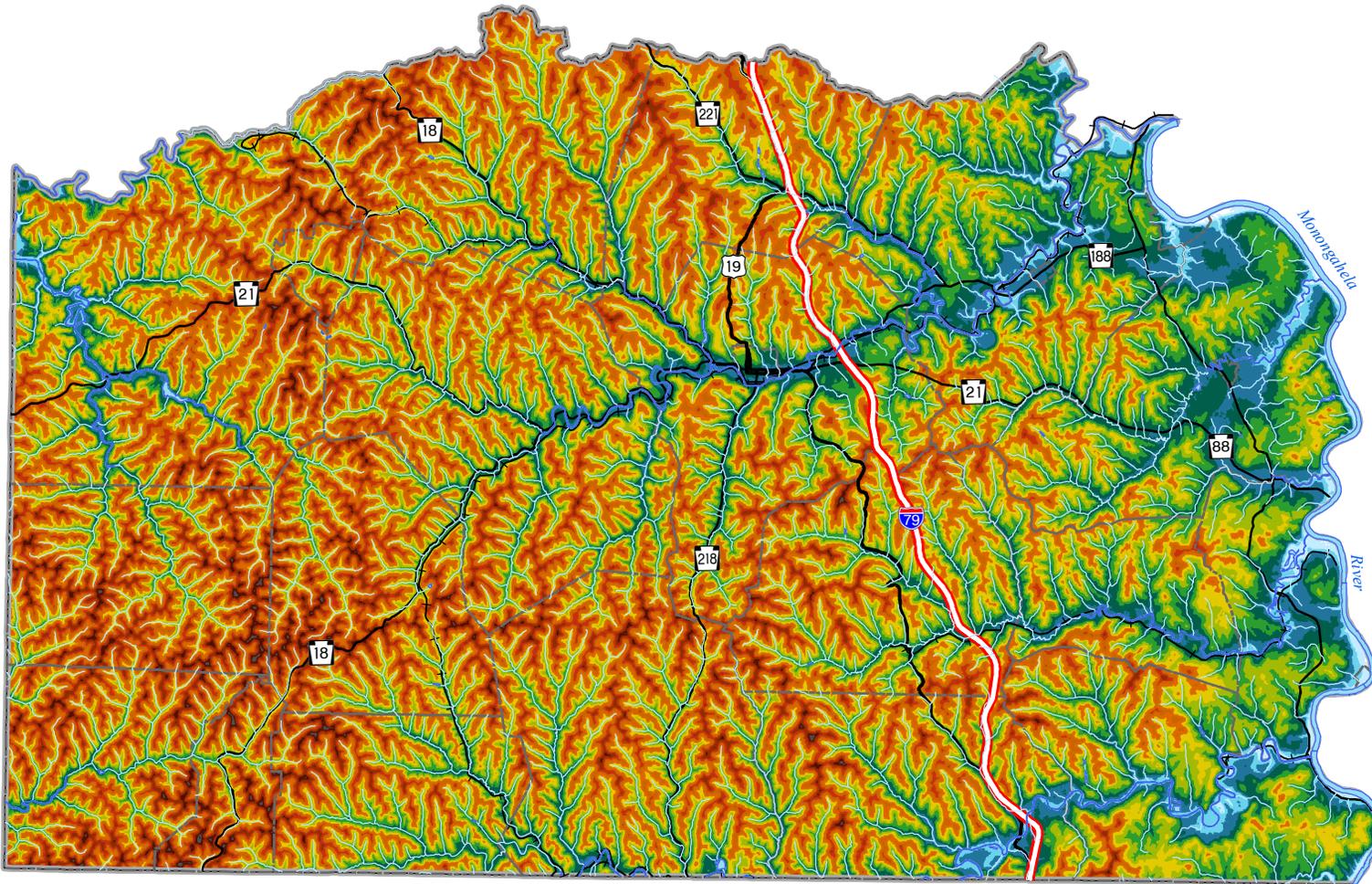
**FIGURE 1-7:
ELEVATION**

Map Legend

-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad
-  Stream

Elevation

-  > 501 meters
-  481 - 500
-  461 - 480
-  441 - 460
-  421 - 440
-  401 - 420
-  381 - 400
-  361 - 380
-  341 - 360
-  321 - 340
-  301 - 320
-  281 - 300
-  261 - 280
-  241 - 260
-  < 240 meters

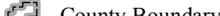


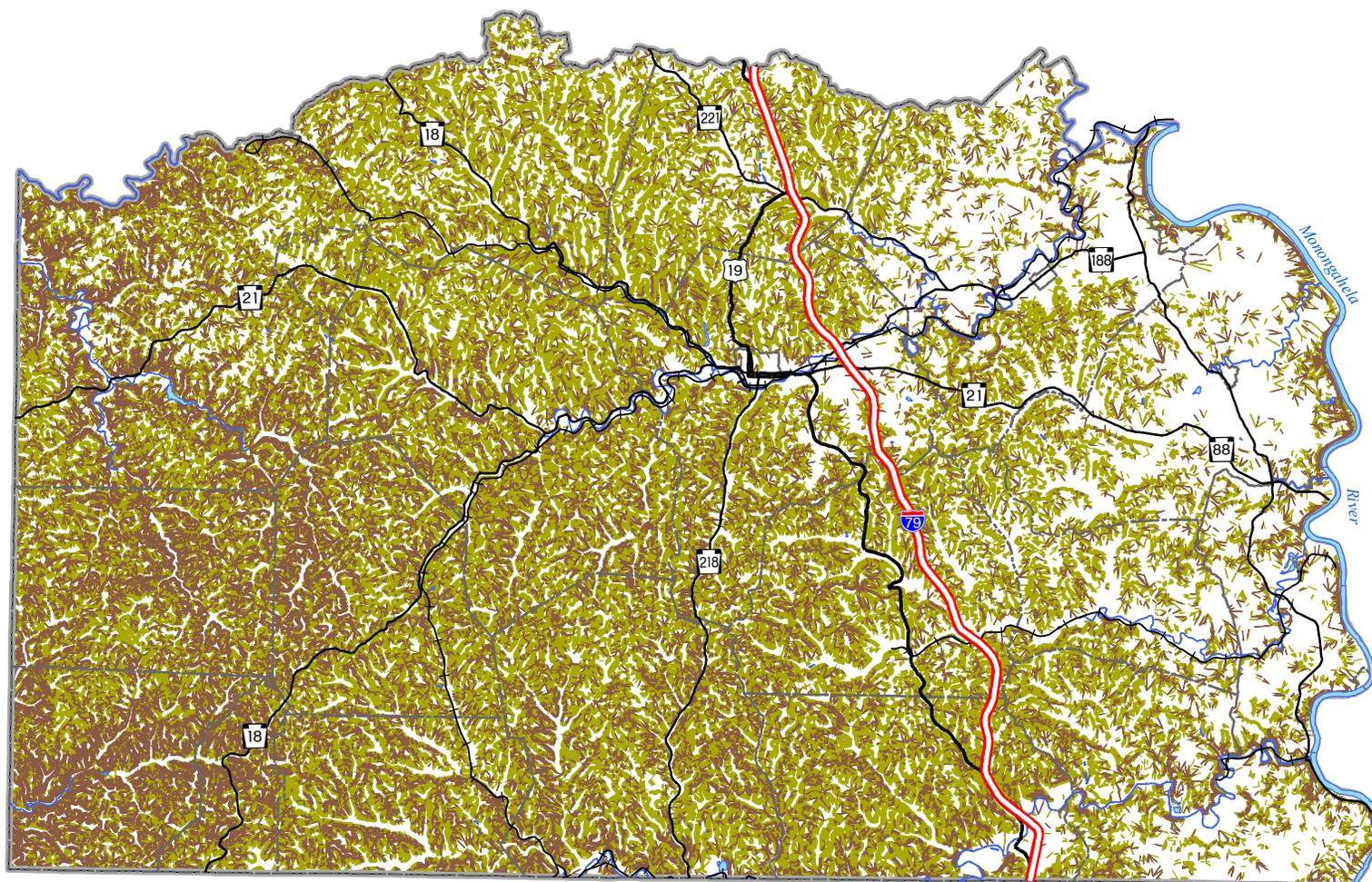
Adopted: August 14, 2008

Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

**FIGURE 1-8:
STEEP SLOPES**

Map Legend

-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad
-  Municipal Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body
-  Slope >25-40%
-  Slope >40%

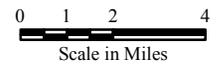
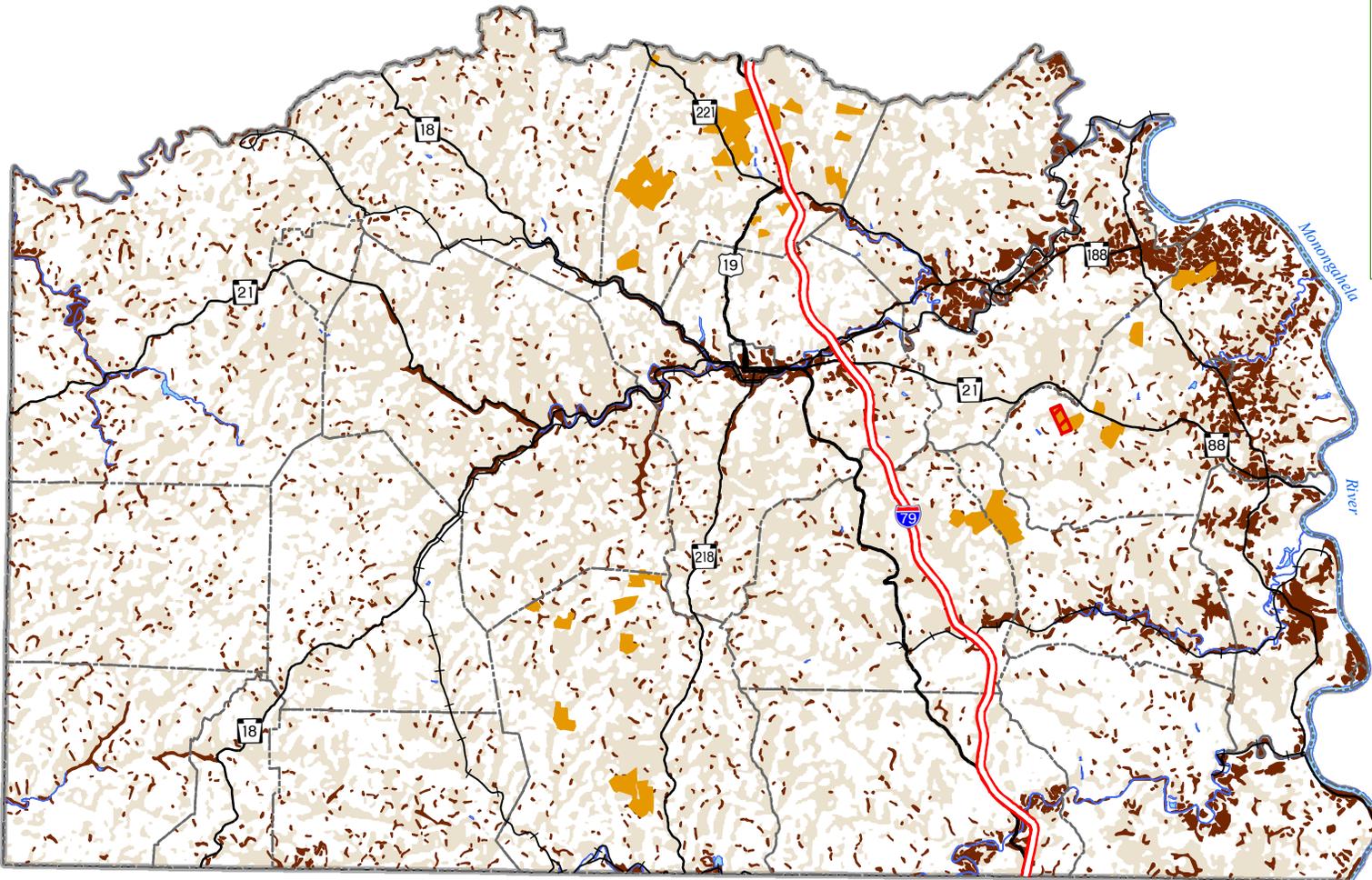


Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

FIGURE 1-9: AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Map Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- ==== Interstate
- US Route
- PA State Route
- +— Railroad
- ⊕ County Boundary
- ⬡ Major Water Body
- ⬢ Prime Agricultural Soil
- ⬢ Agriculture (land cover data)
- ⬢ Ag Security Area (ASA)
- ⬢ Farmland Preservation



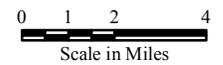
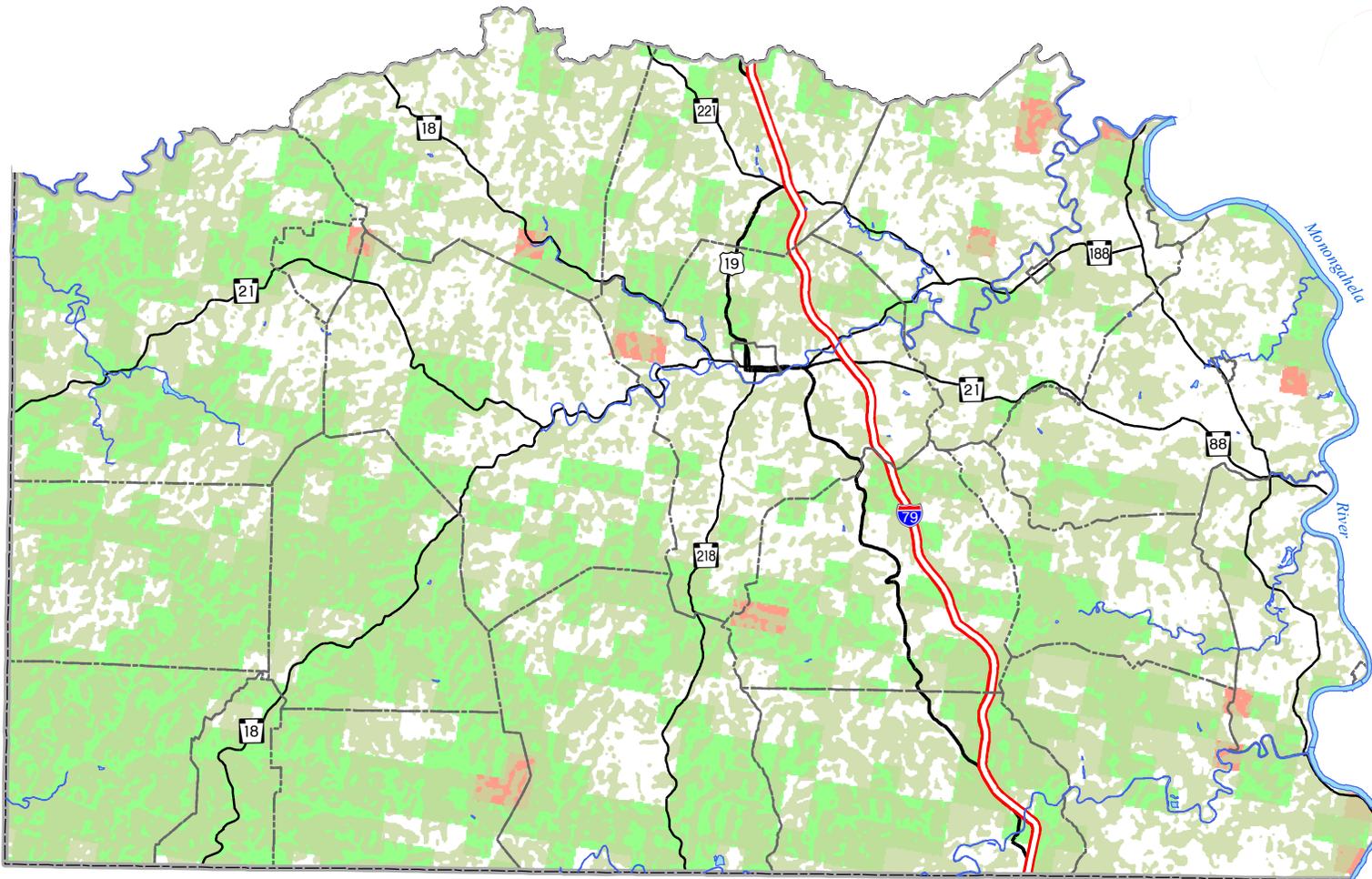
Adopted: August 14, 2008

Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

**FIGURE 1-10:
FOREST RESOURCES**

Map Legend

-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Municipal Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body
-  Oak-Hickory
-  Maple-Beech-Birch
-  Forest (land cover data)



Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

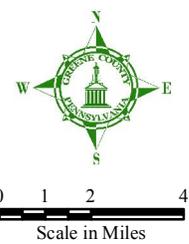
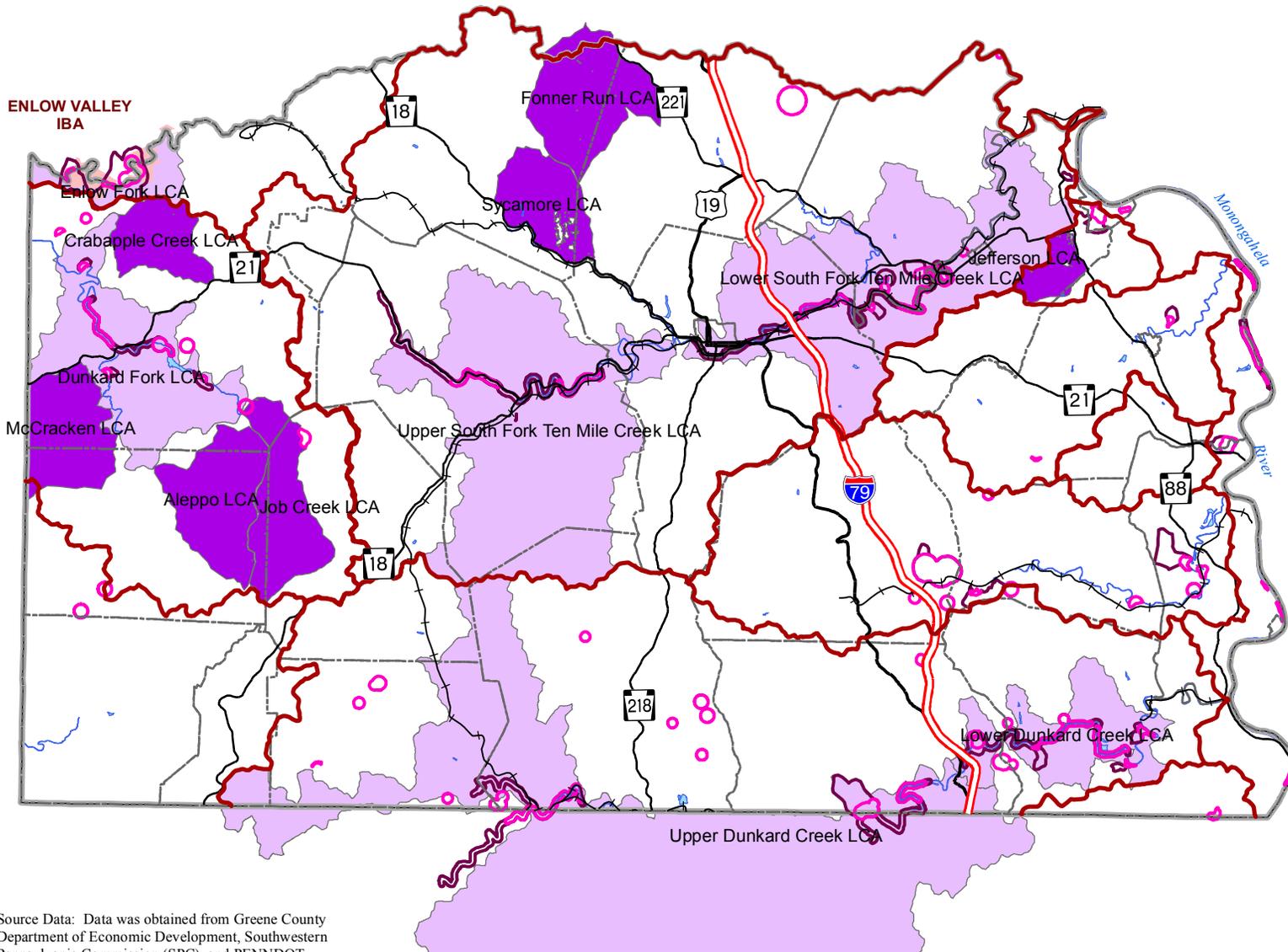


Adopted: August 14, 2008

**FIGURE 1-11:
NATURAL HERITAGE
INVENTORY**

Map Legend

-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Major Watershed Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body
-  Important Bird Area (IBA)
- Biological Diversity Area (BDA)**
-  Core Habitat BDA
-  Supporting Habitat BDA
- Landscape Conservation Area (LCA)**
-  Forest LCA
-  Watershed LCA



Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

As a part of the initial background studies, existing recreation and park resources were inventoried, regardless of ownership. Once inventoried and analyzed, the condition of the resources was compared to standards based upon population and service areas. This section is separated into the following five components:

- * Administration & Personnel
- * Maintenance
- * Financing
- * Programs
- * Facilities

Administration & Personnel

Greene County Department of Recreation

The Department of Recreation was established to oversee the daily operation of recreation in Greene County. The County owns 798 acres of land, of which 350 acres are County Parks, including the Airport. Responsibilities of the department include running the Fairgrounds, the Central Greene Pool, the Carmichaels Pool, seven Day Camps, the Greene River Trail, the Greene County Airport, and Community Service in the County. In addition, on June 2, 2005 the County Commissioners approved the transfer of ownership of Mon View Park in Greensboro from the Greensboro-Monongahela Township Volunteer Fire Company and Monongahela Recreation Federation, Inc. to the County.

The Department is overseen by a full-time director, who reports to the County Commissioners. The Director is responsible for the development of programs at each of the

County parks, providing technical assistance to local municipalities and all maintenance at County-owned facilities.

The department is also charged with the responsibilities of future park development and open space acquisition. For approximately five years, the acquisition of open space in the County has been a major responsibility for the Director. Negotiations with local coal companies to obtain additional open space have been a primary focus for both the Commissioners and the Director. The County has taken over the ownership of a former mining area which will become a recreation focal point for residents to use in their leisure time. This mine site is described in detail in *Chapter 4: Recreation Opportunities*.

Another important function of the Department is to provide technical assistance to local municipalities within the County boundaries. This comes in the form of recommendations from the Director for local park / facility development. Municipalities are able to obtain, through a County Park Grant Program, up to \$3,000 for local projects. This particular program is a cooperative venture of the Department of Economic Development and the Department of Recreation in an effort to assist local park development.

The Department's current wish list for new recreation projects consists of the following:

- * Extension of the Greene River Trail (10 or more miles)
- * Development of the Crucible Riverfront Park
- * Restore Ryerson Station Park's Duke Lake
- * Expand outdoor and recreational activities at Ryerson
- * Develop Wisecarver Reservoir / Dam into a recreational area

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

- * Work with UMWA to develop Coal Heritage Park
- * Promote the development of a conference / retreat center
- * Enhance tourism / recreational signage
- * Expand tourism marketing / promotional activities

As previously mentioned, the Director / department answer to the County Commissioners and receive direction accordingly. This administrative method does not afford elected officials input from its citizenry on a regular basis. There is no formal survey process to gather information from the general public regarding their recreation needs and desires. The following concepts are potential ways for the County to improve the administration of parks and recreation. Specific strategies are contained in Chapter 6: Recommendations.

Recreation and Parks Advisory Board

The creation of a recreation and parks advisory board would allow for more public input and interaction between County residents and the Department of Recreation. An advisory board is comprised of volunteers and its role is to advise the governing body, director and staff concerning recreation and parks matters. Advisory boards do not have final decision-making authority and recommendations are not adopted unless the board gains final approval from the elected officials. The board can serve as a community forum to discuss new ideas, programs, policies and procedures for recreation and parks. They also provide advice on accepting grants, gifts, donation, personal property or real estate. A sample ordinance and by-laws are included in *Appendix B*.

Support Groups

Addition of new parks and recreation facilities, and development of new recreation programming, will be difficult to accomplish without increasing County-wide interest and support. A successful volunteer organization can do much toward fundraising for new County facilities. In addition, volunteer organizations can provide invaluable assistance by developing and coordinating recreation programming at County park facilities. Volunteer support groups can assist in facility maintenance by organizing "clean-up days." As more people are involved, more residents will take pride in and watch over park facilities.

An organization of this type is governed by a Board of Directors, and elects officers, including a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer. One of these officers can act as liaison to the Park and Recreation Commission. The Parks and Recreation Director should sit on the Board as a member. The Department should have a formal agreement with the organization in which the responsibilities of both the County and the organization are clearly defined. It will be desirable for the organization to have its own statement of purpose, long- and short-term objectives, and a charter outlining its structure and chain of command. One method of ensuring County-wide participation is to form "committees" by regions, to coincide with Park and Recreation Commission representation. These committees can help in addressing the individual needs of each community. The organization could solicit donations for operating expenses. A quarterly newsletter could be supported by selling

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

advertising space.

Media Relations

Department staff should also maintain a personal relationship with media representatives to include newspapers, television (public and cable) and radio. This will assist with the department receiving adequate publication of its news releases, advertisements and event coverage. A continual update of media contacts will ensure that news material developed will reach the correct individuals.

In parks and recreation services, customer service is paramount to success. Many participants expect the same services they receive when purchasing a product.

Improvements to customer service may include:

- * Expand office hours during registration periods
- * Accept telephone and electronic mail registrations
- * Accept credit cards as payment

Record Keeping

For maximum efficiency, all participation, including program registrations, shelter reservations, etc., should be directly handled by the Parks and Recreation Department. Customer service should be enhanced and streamlined through use of computer software designed expressly for recreation agencies..

A full and uniform system of records and reports should become a goal of the Park and Recreation Department. A comprehensive records system for recreation

programming is necessary to analyze participants, demographics, costs, benefits, etc. All records for each program should be uniform in nature and should include:

- * Program costs, including materials and supplies, instructor compensation or value of instructor time, utility costs (where possible), rental fees, etc.
- * Program revenues
- * Accidents and incidents
- * Instructor evaluation of program
- * Participant evaluations of program

Computer programs designed for recreation agencies, as recommended above, can be of enormous benefit in record-keeping. Based on program records, a thorough analysis of the financial success of each program can be carried out to determine if costs were covered.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Department of Recreation Personnel

The organizational personnel chart is depicted in Chart 2-1.

Director

The Department employs a full-time parks and recreation director, who reports directly to the Greene County Commissioners. The Director of the Greene County Department of Recreation is charged with the direction and overall administration of the operation, planning, development and maintenance of all County-owned recreation facilities and programs.

The responsibilities of the Director include the following:

- * Administer the day-to-day operations of the department
- * Develop and administer policies and procedures for all department programs and activities
- * Develop and review program activities and recreational operations for new or improved programs.
- * Research and write federal, state and local grant proposals to obtain needed funding for recreation programs
- * Prepare annual budget and oversee all expenditures and fiscal operations within the department
- * Supervise department staff and handle any related personnel issues
- * Visit recreational programs to monitor program integrity, efficiency, effectiveness and community involvement
- * Provide technical assistance to the community and

facilitate community meetings and cooperative program activities

- * Assure all recreational programs are in compliance with required codes and safety requirements
- * Inspect parks and recreational facilities / programs to assure proper functioning, maintenance and safety
- * Schedule full-time and seasonal staff, as well as staff training as needed
- * Act as liaison between the County and service groups regarding recreational programs
- * Assure that environmental rules and regulations are adhered to
- * Maintain various statistics and prepare reports as required
- * Submit regular status reports to Chief Clerk of Greene County
- * Interact with County and government officials, general public and staff daily
- * Evaluate staff projects and programs as required for compliance and efficiency of operations
- * Train and orient new staff

The Director is also in charge of overseeing the Community Services Coordinator, the Fairgrounds Manager, the Airport Manager, the Program Coordinator, Park Maintenance and Recreation Services. The organizational personnel chart is depicted in Chart 2-1 found on page 2-7.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Community Services Coordinator

The Community Services Coordinator is responsible for the coordination of persons sentenced through the Courts to perform community service. The coordinator is the point of contact for municipalities, non-profit organizations, and community groups who serve as approved worksites for community service workers and handles scheduling, reporting and assignment of workers.

Fairgrounds Manager

The Fairgrounds Manager is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Greene County Fairgrounds. The essential daily duties of the Manager include the following:

- * Administer the day-to-day operation of the Fairgrounds
- * Prepare the annual budget and oversee the expenditures of the Fairgrounds
- * Supervise the Fairgrounds staff as well as seasonal employees
- * Schedule full-time and seasonal staff
- * Interact with the County, general public and staff daily
- * Evaluate staff projects / programs as required for compliance and efficiency of operations
- * Train and orient new staff

Staff include three full-time maintenance workers and five part time maintenance workers.

Program Coordinator

In September of 2004, the Greene County Commissioners created a new position entitled Program Coordinator. The Program Coordinator assists the Director in the planning and implementing of various assigned recreational programs and activities including, but not limited to, After School, Summer Camp, and Special Events. The Coordinator also assists in the development of advertising through a variety of media, overseeing of staff, and ordering supplies for activities. The responsibilities of the Coordinator include the following:

- * Organize the development of programs and activities, with special emphasis on core programs including After School and Summer Camp
- * Plan and facilitate special event activities
- * Act as department representative for assigned programs and activities
- * Provide direction and daily schedules to temporary program / activity staff
- * Provide lesson plans and on-site supervision
- * Promote and market programs, activities and events, by preparing press releases, flyers and newsletters
- * Provide program / activity evaluations
- * Maintain inventories of materials and equipment and make purchase recommendations as needed in a timely manner for more cost efficient programs

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Airport Manager

The Airport Manager is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Greene County Airport. Employees include one full time and three part time workers

Park Maintenance

The County employs one full time Union Supervisor to oversee the park maintenance. The supervisor has a staff of six part time maintenance workers. Both the fairgrounds and park maintenance staff report to the Director, which allows the Director to oversee all aspects of the maintenance program, better coordination of personnel, more efficient time management and better overall cooperation in completing tasks in an orderly and timely fashion is attained. The overall maintenance of County parks and facilities is discussed further under the Maintenance section, beginning on page 2-9.

Recreation Services

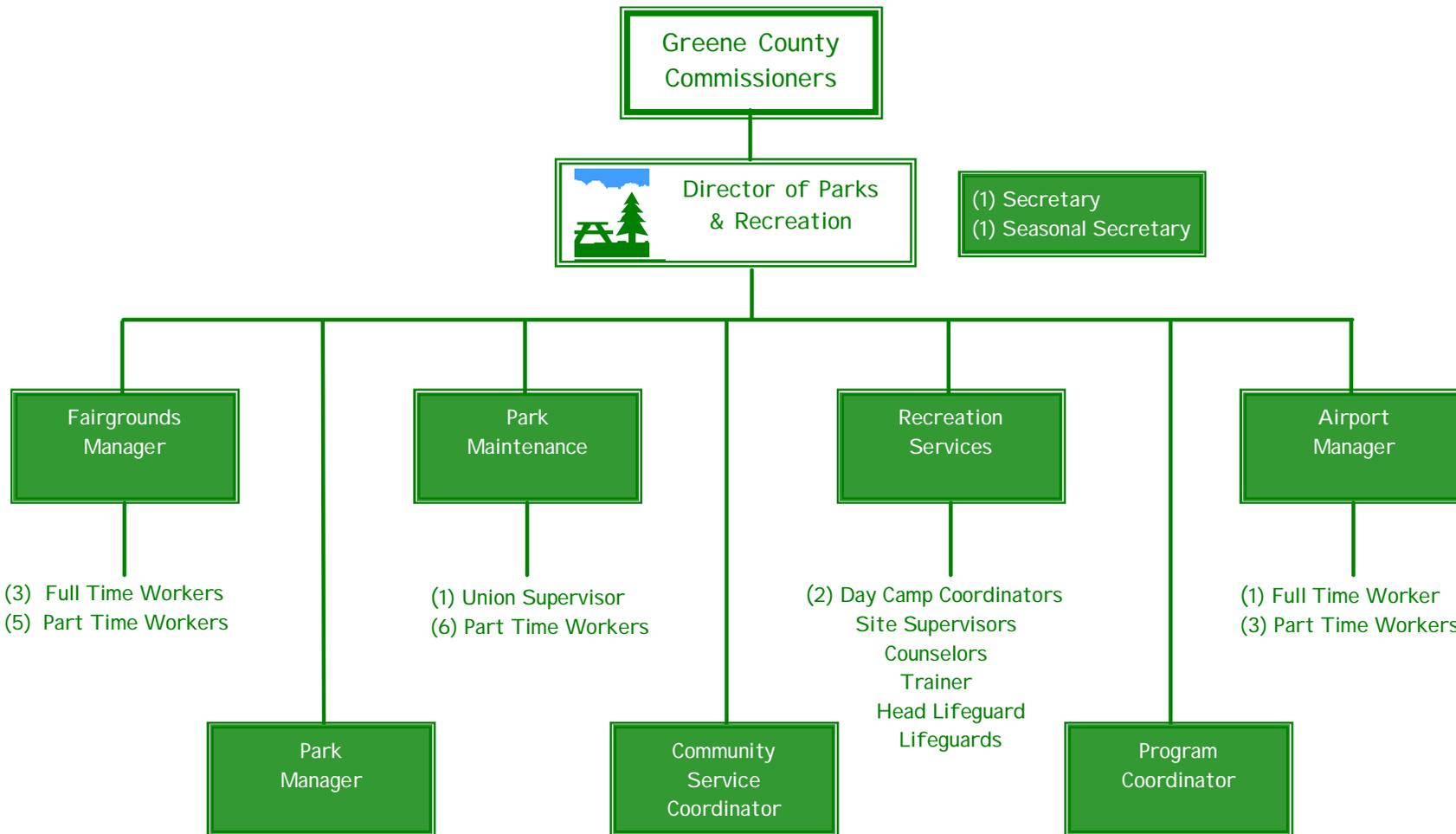
Employees include two Day Camp Coordinators, Site Supervisors, Assistant Coordinator, and Pool employees including a trainer, head lifeguard and other lifeguards.

Park Manager

The position of Park Manager was added to the Department of Recreation as a new staff member in 2007.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Chart 2-1: Greene County Department of Parks & Recreation Organizational Personnel Chart



2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Greene County Office of Tourism

Until 2005, the Greene County Office of Tourism was under the direction of the Director of Parks and Recreation.

Currently, the Tourism is a stand alone office that is housed at the Greene County Airport. The office receives funding from the County budget, hotel taxes, and from events sponsored by the County.

The Miss Greene County Pageant and the Covered Bridge Festival (held in conjunction with Washington County) are two of the annual events that are promoted by the Greene County Office of Tourism. Other events currently include the Annual Dog Show, the Annual Rodeo, the Dock to Lock 5K, the Greene River Trail, and numerous other events. The Office of Tourism helps promote the Sheep and Fiber Fest, the Farmer's Market, Rain Day, the Greene County Fair, and the 50's Car Show.

A new event will be the Heinz History Center's display of local artwork, where Greensboro pottery will be featured in a two-week presentation in 2008. Future events could include cycling, hunting, canoeing, fall foliage, and tours of the various historical and cultural sites within the county.

Since the beginning of 2007, the Greene County Office of Tourism has been working diligently to develop new tourism strategies and promotional events. One new promotion is the Covered Bridge Puzzles. Each year a new covered bridge will be photographed and the puzzles will be sold throughout the region. All proceeds will go to the Tourism Office.

There is an opportunity for the Greene County Office of Tourism to work cooperatively with other organizations in the

County to promote tourism. Some of these coordinated programs could include working with the County Fairgrounds, Greene Academy of Arts, Pennsylvania Game Commission, Mason-Dixon Historical Park, cycling and canoeing groups, farmers organizations, and others who have an interest in making Greene County a destination for visitors and adventurers.

The tourism director felt that tourism can play a significant part in the future of Greene County, both in bringing visitors to the County and in bringing people and industry to the County on a permanent basis. The County is a beautiful area that has a lot to offer, but is a well kept secret (personal communication, 2004).

Greene County Hunting and Fishing Guide (2008-2010)

The Greene County Office of Tourism recently published a booklet titled, "Greene County, PA- Hunting and Fishing Guide (2008-2010)". This publication focuses on areas within the county that sportsman would find appealing. Sections of the guide focus on whitetail deer hunting, coon hunts and coonhounds, wild turkeys and small game, angling, trails and bike routes, and include a county map as an insert. The Tourism Promotion Agency feels this publication is essential for the county- which has a large amount of visitors who enjoy the outdoors and all that it entails.

Bicycle PA: Bike Routes

In the spring of 2008, the Greene County Office of Tourism updated the Bicycle PA maps for Greene County. One of their main highlights was the Route A, which they wanted to showcase in greater detail for the

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

new edition.

Driving Tour Booklet for Mail Pouch Barns and General Stores

In the fall of 2008, the Greene County Office of Tourism will be designing two new brochures. The first will focus on the Mail Pouch Barns that dot the county roads. The driving tour will be in printed format and will show the locations and driving directions for over ten different locations in Greene County.

The second booklet will focus on the plethora of General Stores that exist in Greene County. The format will be the same as the Mail Pouch brochure but will focus on thirteen different stores at many different sections of Greene County.

Office of Tourism Personnel

Tourism Director

The Director of the Greene County Office of Tourism reports to the Greene County Tourism Board and is in charge of the direction and administration of the operation, planning, development and maintenance of the County Tourism Program and other related projects.

The responsibilities of the Director include the following:

- * Administer the day-to-day operations of the Tourism Program
- * Coordinate tourism projects under the direction of the Tourism Board
- * Develop and administer policies and procedures for all programs and activities
- * Develop and review program activities for new or improved programs
- * Research and write federal, state and local grant proposals to obtain needed funding for tourism programs
- * Prepare annual budget and oversee all expenditures and fiscal operations within the program
- * Develop promotional events, brochures and related documents to promote the County of Greene
- * Provide technical assistance to the community, Tourism Board members and County employees to promote cooperative program activities
- * Schedule full-time and seasonal staff, as well as staff training as needed
- * Act as liaison between County and service groups regarding tourism programs
- * Maintain various statistics and prepare reports as required
- * Submit regular status reports to Tourism Board and County designee
- * Interact with County and government officials, general public and staff daily
- * Evaluate staff projects and programs as required for compliance and efficiency of operations
- * Train and orient new staff, volunteers and individuals involved in Tourism activities
- * Office of Tourism and Department of Recreation join efforts to control the LED sign at the County Fairgrounds
- * Office of Tourism collaborates with all the regional organizations such as Pittsburgh and its Countryside, the Washington TPA, and the Laurel Highlands

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Maintenance**Maintenance Program**

The Greene County Department of Recreation oversees the maintenance program for the following County owned facilities: Greene County Fairgrounds, Greene County Airport, Greene River Trail, Central Greene Pool, the Eastern Pool Complex, Mason Dixon Park (undeveloped) and Mon View Park. The maintenance work is divided between the fairgrounds staff and the park maintenance staff. All other maintenance work for county-owned facilities is completed by the Buildings and Grounds crew.

The fairgrounds staff consists of the Fairgrounds Manager who oversees a maintenance staff of three full time positions, one part time position and five seasonal positions. Their responsibilities include maintaining and improving all existing buildings, painting, cutting grass, maintenance of landscaped areas, track maintenance, equipment maintenance, fairgrounds road maintenance, fencing and bleacher maintenance, and any other maintenance issues that arise in the fairgrounds.

The park maintenance staff consists of one full time union supervisor and five seasonal staff. If a specific job requires additional personnel they can request the use of fairgrounds staff. The park maintenance staff is responsible for maintaining the Greene River Trail so that it is safe, usable and aesthetically pleasing. They must also maintain the swimming pools, grass areas, and buildings at both pool sites.

Another source of personnel that the County taps into is through the Community Services Coordinator. Utilizing individuals performing Community Service for park maintenance work provides additional staff personnel to the Director that can be used on an as-needed basis.

At present a written maintenance management plan does not exist. A manual defining all aspects of a maintenance management plan should be written and adopted for the maintenance staff to follow. Although the staff does some preventive maintenance, a manual would provide the basis for shifting from responsive maintenance to a more complete preventative maintenance plan. This would aid in keeping recreation facilities safe and reduce liability risks.

Regular inspections of all county owned facilities and inspections of undeveloped areas for hazards should be conducted to insure the safety of all park patrons. A written inspection form should be completed with each inspection. All minor repairs should be completed immediately while major repairs should be documented. The facility should be posted as unsafe until the repairs can be completed as soon as possible. Besides providing documentation of work that has been completed and work that needs to be completed, the inspection form would provide valuable information in case of legal action against the County.

To prepare a successful maintenance plan, the County should complete the following tasks as recommended by the PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR):

- Involve all employees to get their complete understanding and support.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

- Inventory the resources to maintain. Determine how many thousands of square feet of turf, the total building space, the number of restrooms, etc.
- Develop a standard for each of the resources. The standard is a short description of what the resource should look like when the maintenance has been completed. The standards can include specifics such as grass cutting height and frequency.
- List tasks to perform so that the resources are maintained up to standards. The tasks should be described in enough detail so that anyone would know how to perform them.
- Determine the amount of time it takes to do each task.
- Decide how often each task needs to be done. The frequency will determine the quality and cost of maintenance.
- Schedule tasks into an operational plan and divide up the tasks to develop a schedule for each staff person or crew.
- Implement and monitor the work schedules so adjustments can be made as needed. Have staff track how long it takes to complete each task and have the supervisor monitor the quality of maintenance.

Although there are no maintenance records available for the current maintenance program, both maintenance crews seem to be doing an efficient and acceptable job in maintaining their respective areas, based upon interviews with County staff and public input. The County has good leadership people in these positions, which will allow the County to continue to maintain and develop their facilities. Records of work performed, inspections, equipment maintenance, preventative maintenance and a maintenance management

plan should be written and utilized by County personnel.

Maintenance Equipment Inventory

The equipment used by the Public Works Department to maintain all of the parks and recreation facilities in Greene County is listed in Table 2-1: Maintenance Equipment Inventory. The parks crew will also borrow trucks and other equipment from the fairgrounds crew as needed.

It is recommended that the Parks and Recreation Department institute a regular replacement program for all maintenance equipment. A preventative maintenance plan and regular inspections of equipment will maximize efficiency and help prevent accidents and unwarranted break downs. Record keeping of all maintenance performed on each piece of equipment will assist in developing a cost benefit analysis. An annual review of this information at budget preparation time will aid in planning and prioritizing the replacement of the equipment. Thorough records will help to justify any budget requests.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Table 2-1: Maintenance Equipment Inventory

<i>Greene County Fairgrounds</i>	Expected Replacement Year	<i>Greene County Airport</i>	Expected Replacement Year
GMC one ton dump	2008	Ford tractor w/6' finish mower	2008
GMC crew cab pickup—community service	2007	John Deere 48" riding mower	2006
John Deere tractor w/front bucket & backhoe attachments	2010	New finish mower was purchased in 2007	2012
McCormick tractor w/broom	2015	<i>Parks Crew</i>	
Ford pickup	2005	Trail	2008
Chevrolet 12' flatbed	2005	Push mowers	2005
27' trailer	2010	Weed eaters	2005
Ford 3000 tractor w/box drag	2008	Sprayer	2007
Craftsman 19.5 HP riding mower for County Pools	2006	Riding mower	2006
John Deere 18 HP riding mower	2007		
Chemical sprayer for Greene River Trail	2007		
EZ-Go ST 350 work horse cart for Greene River Trail	2006		
8' mowing deck	2010		
4 push mowers	2004		
John Deere auger	2008		
Table saw	2005		
Band saw	2005		
Paint sprayer	2006		
Planer 72" Bush hog finisher mower	2007		
3 weed eaters	2006		
Chain saw	2006		

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Risk Management

Risk management is defined by DCNR as “the process of making park areas and recreation facilities safer by conducting and documenting routine safety inspections, having procedures in place to correct problems and performing the necessary work promptly.” A risk management plan should cover all recreation programs, facilities, and services offered by the County. Each component of the park or recreation area needs to be thoroughly inspected and compared against the standards of acceptable condition and then classified as either a safety risk or not a problem.

When the County installs playground equipment on County property, the parks maintenance staff will need to complete a monthly inspection of all playground equipment and fill out an inspection form showing their findings. The inspection form, when completed properly, will provide a thorough accounting of the inspection of each piece of equipment, date inspected, repairs needed, date repaired and the staff completing the inspection. These are the standard requirements for a playground inspection form.

When completed these forms should be retained in an easily accessible place for quick reference to insure that all repairs are completed in a reasonable amount of time and questions concerning playground maintenance can be quickly addressed. Besides the monthly inspection form, a weekly visual inspection of all playground equipment before and/or after heavy use periods is recommended. Repairs noted from these visual inspections should be addressed immediately.

Risk management record keeping should include additional daily logs of all maintenance activities completed, both scheduled and unscheduled. These logs should include the task performed, the amount of time taken, the materials needed and the equipment used. For future reference in planning, these logs will aid in determining maintenance and budgeting needs.

In order to provide a successful Risk Management Plan, parks and fairgrounds maintenance staff should be provided proper training and encouraged to attend training sessions when offered by various organizations, i.e. National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) and Pennsylvania Recreation and Parks Society (PRPS). At least one staff member should receive their Playground Safety Inspection Certification and one staff member should have a Pesticide Certification in Category 23 and other categories as needed.

The staff should be trained to perform at a minimum the following duties:

- * Constantly be aware of the condition of all facilities and open areas
- * Make immediate repairs to minor unsafe facilities and areas
- * Post unsafe conditions that cannot be immediately repaired
- * Prevent use of unsafe equipment and facilities
- * Report, in writing, safety hazards
- * Submit accident reports
- * Complete major repairs as soon as possible

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

The director, supervisor and/or maintenance staff should keep up to date with developments in the safety standards published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other such organizations. They should also regularly review or know who to contact concerning legal requirements and inspections for conformance to sanitary regulations, criteria for licensing, fire laws, building and zoning codes, pesticide applications and safety procedures. Posting of “Right to Know” information and other information as required by law should be located in an easily accessible and visible location. First aid supplies and safety equipment should also be readily accessible.

A risk management plan also requires adequate liability insurance be kept up to date. As new equipment is purchased, new facilities constructed and new programs established, liability insurance should be revised to reflect the new conditions.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Financing

The Department of Recreation is currently financed through the County of Greene General Fund, pool admissions, program fees, and grants.

The Greene County budget includes separate Statements of Revenues and Expenditures for the following categories:

1. Parks and Pools
2. Tourism
3. Trails
4. Fairgrounds

For the Fiscal Year of January 01, 2004 through December 31, 2004 the Greene County Parks and Pool budget operated at a total budget of \$176,772.50. The Greene County Tourism Budget operated on a budget of \$33,721.02. The Greene County Trail budget was \$141,885.19 for the Fiscal Year ending December 31, 2004. The Greene County Fairgrounds budget includes various budgets for physical facilities, which are not included in this analysis. For overall financing of operating costs, this study includes only the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for the general operating costs which totaled \$278,456.85 for Fiscal Year 2004.

Table 2.2 Parks and Recreation Budget displays the percent change in revenue and expenditures for the four categories. As can be seen, the largest decrease in revenue occurred in the category of tourism.

However, the tourism budget is now a separate budgetary function, funded by a dedicated tax and other fund sources.

	2002	2003	2004	% Change
Parks & Pools				
Revenue	\$48,000	\$45,000	\$40,000	-16.7%
Expenditures	\$153,109	\$171,218	\$176,773	15.5%
Tourism				
Revenue	\$52,400	\$16,000	\$16,000	-69.5%
Expenditures	\$61,558	\$28,526	\$33,721	-45.2%
Trails				
Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Expenditures	\$160,820	\$131,051	\$141,885	-11.8%
Fairgrounds				
Revenue	\$55,000	\$27,000	\$15,100	-72.5%
Expenditures	\$180,487	\$240,533	\$278,457	54.3%
TOTAL	\$144,518.75	\$2,090,002.84	\$701,935.56	126.53%

Source: Greene County

The tourism category also indicated a decrease in expenditures. However, for the purposes of this study, further analysis is difficult without examining the separate budgetary process carried out for this department.

Table 2.2 also reflects a decrease in revenue for the Fairgrounds general operating budget coupled with an increase in expenditures. Again, more information will be required prior to understanding the implications of such a dramatic decrease in revenue.

Showing a decrease in revenue, the Parks and Pool category reflects a 16.7 percent loss of revenue with a 15.5 percent increase in expenditures. Admission fees are charged at both

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

the Central Greene Pool and the Eastern Pool with rates (as of 2004) of \$1.50 for children; \$2.00 for juveniles; and \$3.00 for adults. The revenue from the pool admissions covers only a very small percentage of the costs involved in operating the two County pools. Other revenue generated includes fees associated with the Learn to Swim Program that is offered at each of the pools.

Table 2.3 provides a detailed trends analysis for the expenditures under this category. Table 2.2 shows a decrease in expenditures for trails. Further analysis is provided in Table 2.4.

Table 2-3: Parks and Pool Budget shows the percent change in the budget for the Parks and Recreation Department from Fiscal Year 2002 through 2004. For a more detailed analysis, the line items are separated into General Administration and Other Costs. General Administration had a 4.5 percent decrease in overall expenditures, which is an actual dollar loss of \$5,361.93.

Table 2-3, Other Costs, details specific line items that have direct impact on programming, employee services, and equipment suitability. As shown, this category had an increase of 94 percent, which reflects an additional \$29,125 spent between Fiscal Year 2002 and 2004. The single largest increase was seen in the line item of Local Grants, which had an increase of 94 percent or actual dollar increase of \$29,125. Program supplies was another significant increase from \$12,000 to \$26,000 for a total increase of 116.7 percent. These two categories have the most significant impact to the increase in the budget for Other Costs.

	2002 Budget	2004 Budget	% Change 2002-2004
General Administration Costs			
Salaries and Wages	\$ 69,416.00	\$ 74,700.28	7.6%
Other Compensation	\$ 1,000.00	0	-100.0%
Medical Coverage	\$ 12,644.48	\$ 4,344.07	-65.6%
Workers Comp	\$ 1,969.63	\$ 3,624.15	84.0%
Unemployment Comp	\$ 4,036.80	\$ 2,735.20	-32.2%
Social Security Tax	\$ 9,883.79	\$ 4,631.42	-53.1%
Medicare Tax	\$ 2,311.53	\$ 1,083.15	-53.1%
Life Insurance	\$ 247.20	\$ 29.23	-88.2%
Heating Fuel/Natural Gas	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,000.00	-16.7%
Electric	\$ 7,700.00	\$ 7,800.00	1.3%
Water	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	44.4%
Sewerage	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,600.00	60.0%
Garbage/Janitorial	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	0.0%
Local Service	\$ 500.00	\$ 1,100.00	120.0%
Long Distance	\$ 200.00	\$ -	-100.0%
<i>Sub Total</i>	\$122,109.43	\$116,647.50	-4.5%
Other Costs			
Advertising	0	\$ 200.00	N/A
Mileage	0	\$ 1,300.00	N/A
Printing and Reproduction	0	\$ 75.00	N/A
Other Professional Services		\$ 200.00	N/A
Employee Development	\$ 500.00	\$ 1,000.00	100.0%
Office Supplies	\$ -	\$ 150.00	N/A
Program Supplies	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 26,000.00	116.7%
Building Repairs/Improvement	\$ -	\$ 100.00	N/A
Equipment Repairs	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 100.00	-96.7%
Other Capital Outlay	\$ 8,500.00	\$ 8,000.00	-5.9%
Local Grants	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 23,000.00	228.6%
<i>Sub Total</i>	\$ 31,000.00	\$ 60,125.00	94.0%
TOTAL	\$153,109.43	\$176,772.50	15.46%

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Table 2-4 provides a breakdown and comparison of the Trails Budget percent change in costs for Fiscal Year 2002 through 2004. To provide a more detailed analysis, the line items were divided into General Administration Costs and Other Costs. Under General Administration, the line items of Salaries and Wages increased by 48.2 percent for a total of \$16,584. Insurance coverage increased significantly under the line item of Workers Comp, while Unemployment Comp increased only slightly. The line items of Social Security and Medicare decreased. The general administration shows a large dollar increase in Legal Services.

Under Other Costs, the changes reflect lower consulting services and land/building purchases. A slight increase occurred of \$1,000 in Equipment Purchases.

Grants

Funding for parks and recreation is also obtained through grant applications to a variety of funding sources. Current grants that are presently being utilized by Greene County to fund parks and recreation related projects include:

- * MonView Park Rehabilitation and Day Camp Programming- Phase 3 (\$150,000)
- * Eastern Swimming Pool Upgrades (\$50,000)
- * Fairground Upgrade Project (\$150,000)
- * Demolition and relocation of T-Hangars (\$200,000)

	2002 Budget	2004 Budget	% Change 2002-2004
General Administration Costs			
Salaries and Wages	\$ 34,416.00	\$ 51,000.00	48.2%
Medical Coverage	\$ -	\$ 4,344.07	N/A
Workers Comp	\$ 976.53	\$ 1,936.84	98.3%
Unemployment Comp	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,072.40	7.2%
Social Security Tax	\$ 3,993.79	\$ 3,162.00	-20.8%
Medicare Tax	\$ 934.03	\$ 739.50	-20.8%
Life Insurance	\$ -	\$ 855.38	N/A
Legal Services	\$ -	\$ 6,000.00	N/A
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>\$ 41,320.35</i>	<i>\$ 69,110.19</i>	<i>67.3%</i>
Other Costs			
Consulting Services	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	-58.3%
Other Professional Services		\$ 75.00	N/A
Program Supplies		\$ 200.00	N/A
Equipment Purchase	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	15.4%
Land/Building Purchase	\$ 53,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	-24.5%
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>\$119,500.00</i>	<i>\$ 72,775.00</i>	<i>-39.1%</i>
TOTAL	\$160,820.35	\$141,885.19	-11.77%

County Park Grant Program

As stated earlier, Greene County provides funding and technical assistance to local municipalities. Technical assistance is provided to support the submission of grant applications. Funding is provided through a County Park Grant Program. This program is a cooperative venture of the Greene County Department of Economic Development and the Greene County Department of Recreation to assist local municipalities with updating parks, playground equipment,

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

and programs. Local municipalities and organizations are able to receive up to \$3,000 for local projects.

Beginning in January of 2005 through June of 2006, the County has provided \$24,000 in grant funding to local municipalities. Recent grantees have included:

- * Perry Township Park- relocation of the park for safety
- * Cumberland Township- basketball restoration project
- * Carmichaels Mikes Baseball Boosters- upgrade batting cage
- * Rogersville Community Park- dugouts on three baseball fields
- * King Coal Girls Softball- dugout seating and improvements
- * Jefferson Girls Softball- field and batting cage enhancements
- * Dunkard Township- restroom facility upgrade
- * Cumberland Township field enhancements

Municipalities are encouraged to contact the Department of Recreation on an annual basis to determine the level of funding available for that year.

Fundraising

Public relations will become an essential tool for generating public support and successful fundraising. The Parks and Recreation Department must create greater public awareness of its activities and goals, without immoderate expenditure of resources. The Department can pursue several strategies to help realize its goals.

A *Recreation Needs Survey* was conducted as a part of the planning process and the full results can be found in *Chapter 5: Needs Assessment*. Survey results indicated that survey participants were in favor of constructing new facilities but less enthusiastic about using tax revenues to do so. The Parks and Recreation Department will need to conduct a successful public relations campaign to gain support not only for new recreation facilities, but for financing with public funds. The establishment of a County-wide volunteer organization will do much toward publicizing and creating advocates for parks and recreation. The organization can assist with public relations by holding meetings, and distributing flyers. However, these efforts will not be sufficient to reach the entire Greene County community. Elements of a successful marketing plan should include:

- * Development of a logo to symbolize the mission of the Parks and Recreation Department. This logo should appear prominently on all printed material and at all County-owned facilities.
- * The adoption of a slogan, a brief striking phrase used to express the characteristics of the Parks and Recreation Department. Parks and recreation departments across the nation are currently taking

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

advantage of this marketing tool to increase their public recognition. Development of both logo and slogan should be the first step in marketing park and recreation services.

- * An annual newsletter, including the new logo the Commission's mission statement.
 - ⇒ *A list of all facilities and available services*
 - ⇒ *General information about programs*
 - ⇒ *A message from the County Commissioners*
 - ⇒ *List of Commission members*
 - ⇒ *Rules, policies, and procedures*
 - ⇒ *Articles about current endeavors in park development name*
 - ⇒ *Address, and phone number of a contact person*
- * Attractive photos, pictures, and graphics make this type of publication appealing. This newsletter should be bulk mailed to every household in Greene County. Advertising space may be sold to businesses to offset the cost of printing and mailing.
- * A series of informational brochures, professionally produced, should include a general brochure describing parks and recreation services and individual brochures for each recreation facility. Brochures should list facility acreage and features, park regulations, fees and charges (if any), programs, hours and seasons of operation, contact persons, etc., and should include color photographs of facilities. Brochures may be on public display at a number of locations, including:
 - ⇒ County Courthouse
 - ⇒ Public libraries
 - ⇒ Municipal buildings
 - ⇒ Chamber of Commerce offices

⇒ Schools

- * Publicity flyers and program registration forms. As these are developed, they can be made available at the locations listed above. Program literature and flyers should be available to children in all Greene County schools, public and private.
- * An annual report, which will be a valuable public relations and fundraising tool, providing testimony of the agency's contribution to the quality of life in Greene County. Copies of the annual report should be distributed to all County Commissioners and Commission members, and should be available to the public upon request.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Recreation Programs**Greene County Programs*****Summer Day Camps***

Currently, the Greene County Department of Recreation operates two recreation programs annually. Day Camps were originally offered in 1970 at three sites, but were ended in 1975. In 1991, the Department began offering the Summer Day Camps again, which has become an extremely successful program throughout the County. Since its re-offering, the Summer Day Camp program has been expanded from one site in 1991 to three sites in 1992 and is currently offered at the following sites:

- * Waynesburg Lions Club Park
- * Carmichaels Wana B Park
- * Jefferson at the Township Building
- * Bobtown Elementary
- * Mon View Park
- * Ryerson Station
- * Perry Elementary in Mt. Morris

The locations are shown on *Figure 2-1: Recreation Program Locations*. The program runs for six weeks, usually from the third week in June through the last week in July, from 10 AM to 3 PM. The Day Camp program is free of charge, with the exception of the swimming fee at the pools (\$1.50 at Carmichaels and Waynesburg and \$2.00 at Mon View Park). The program is open to all children between the ages of 5 and 17.

As part of the Day Camps Program in 2007, the Department incorporated a six-week program called “Intro to Patriotism.” The series was taught by the mother of a local fallen soldier and taught 1,000 children the significance of “patriotism” through relay races, patriotic songs, a variety of activities and crafts, and included sending hundreds of letters to U.S. soldiers. This program received a Children and Youth Excellence in Programming Award at the 61st Annual Pennsylvania Recreation and Park Society Awards.

Learn to Swim Program

In addition to the Summer Day Camps, the Department of Recreation also offers a Learn to Swim program. The program is held at both the Carmichaels and Waynesburg pools. Fees run at \$20 per person and \$10 per person for beginners. Approximately 500 participants take part in the program annually. *Figure 2-1: Recreation Program Locations* identifies the locations of the Learn to Swim program.

Yearbook Project

An event sponsored by the Greene County Commissioner’s, local School District Superintendent’s, and the local library system that began in 2002. The project is aimed at gathering and preserving the local yearbooks of all high schools in the county. Ultimately the yearbooks will be preserved digitally on a CD. Local school students were brought into the project during the summer of 2005 to help bring the items together.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Programs by Other Providers

Central Park Playground Day Camp

Held in Waynesburg Central Park, this program is offered during the second week of July through the third week of August, from 9 AM to noon. The camp is free and open to all children between the ages of 5 to 14. Activities include games, crafts and sports. Light refreshments are also provided.

Camp Laughalot

Camp Laughalot is a summer camp for children with disabilities. Held at Waynesburg Central High School for two weeks in August, the camp runs from 8:30 AM to 2:30 PM for children ages 6 to 18. With approximately 45 children each week, staff includes a camp director, 15 experienced counselors, and support staff from ARC Human Services. Activities include singing, crafts, sports, swimming, snacks, lunch and demonstrations.

Kindergarten Club 2004

Community Action Southwest held an educational summer program for all children entering Kindergarten accompanied by their parents. The program was held for three weeks in July from 9 AM to 11 AM and served to introduce parents, children, and teachers. Locations for the program included:

- * Bobtown Elementary
- * Carmichaels Elementary
- * Central Greene Elementary

- * Jefferson-Morgan Elementary
- * Graysville Elementary
- * Springhill-Freeport Elementary

Bowlby Public Library Summer Reading Program

A six week program held at the Bowlby Public Library that offers the following activities:

- * Storytime (3-4 years)
- * Toddler share (18-35 months)
- * Summer Reading Club (6-8 years)
- * Summer Reading Club (9-13 years)
- * Summer Reading Club (6-13 years)
- * Stories Under the Moon
- * Baby Lap Sit (6-17 months)

Thomas Hughes Reading Center

The Thomas Hughes Reading Center is the headquarters of the Greene County Library System and is the home to numerous programs such as: Adult Literacy Program, Book Sales, and reading Events for Kids and Teenagers.

Flenniken Library Summer Reading Program

The summer reading program is held at the Flenniken Public Library once a week throughout the summer from 10:30 AM until 1:30 PM for children ages 2 to 6. The library also sponsors a free after-school tutoring program throughout the summer for students in grades K-12 in any subject.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

“M.A.G.I.C. Goals” Soccer Camp

Free soccer camp for all Greene County youth between the ages of 6 and 16. The camp is held at the Carmichaels School District Soccer Field from 9AM until 11 AM, once a week during July.

“NET M.A.G.I.C.” Basketball Camp

A free basketball camp for all Greene County youth between the years of 6 and 16. The camp is held at Margaret Bell Miller Middle School Gymnasium in Waynesburg from 2 PM to 4 PM weekly in July.

Ryerson Station State Park

Various activities and programs are held at Ryerson Station State Park and open to everyone.

Special Events

The following is a list of annual festivals and events held in Greene County:

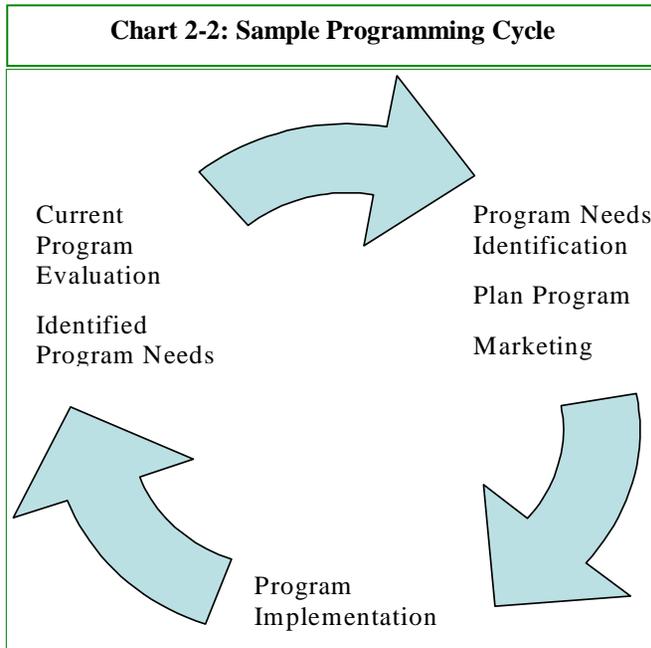
- * Greene County Fair
- * Rain Day Festival
- * Covered Bridge Festival
- * Harvest Festival
- * Arts in the Park Festival
- * Festival of Flight
- * Child Fest
- * Pioneer Festival
- * RiverFest

- * Jacktown Fair
- * PA Bituminous Coal Show
- * 50’s Fest & Car Show
- * Christmas Parade
- * U.S. Pro Motorcross Championship
- * Sheep and Fiber Fest
- * Purple Martin Festival
- * Ramp Festival
- * Frontier Festival
- * Hammer Inn
- * Pumpkin Festival
- * Enlow Fork Wildflower Walk
- * Motorcycle Swap Meet
- * Ms. Greene County Pageant
- * Relay For Life
- * Horseman’s Show
- * Dog Show
- * Ice Plant Car Show
- * Women in the Woods
- * Mentored Youth Hunting Program
- * Drag Racing Event at County Airport

Future Program Building

Currently, recreation programs offered by the County are somewhat limited. The Director of the Department of Recreation hired a program coordinator in 2004 in order to offer more programs. The program coordinator is responsible for the development of recreation programs.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS



As the County/Staff continues to increase the number and variety in accordance with the survey information, it should consider formalizing the program delivery system via the adoption of a Program Cycle, as depicted in Chart 2-2: Sample Programming Cycle.

The use of this vehicle will afford a more complete programming process, assessment of public relations efforts, evaluation of administration, evaluation of program staff, assessment of program affordability, assist with program staff recruitment and provide a continual survey of additional program desires.

A major component of the program cycle is the utilization of a Program / Activity Evaluation to be completed by program

participants. This tool will afford the County Recreation Staff an on-going means of communicating with its residents and assessing their desired needs. It is always a challenge in recreation to identify future programming needs and evaluate existing offerings. It is highly recommended that the Department create a program evaluation form to be given to participants.

The following items should be included in this form:

- * Program instructor effectiveness
- * Facility suitability
- * Quality of program material
- * Convenience of program time/day etc.
- * Program publicity
- * Administrative functions – cost/registration ease
- * What participant liked most/least about activity
- * Future program ideas
- * Section for general comments

A similar form should be developed for the instructor to complete so that they have input to the future programming process and therefore additional ownership with the Department’s growth.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Program Methods:

There are several program methods that could be undertaken by the County. Each of these methods have concerns that should be considered before any one method is chosen. The various program methods are listed below:

County Sponsored

This method will require the Director to identify programs, recruit staff; and plan, publicize, implement, supervise and administer all County sponsored programs. It will provide quality assurance in programs but will take longer to implement a full range of services due to program personnel/facility needs.

Concern: At the present time, staff assigned to the County is not adequate to utilize this program method solely. The Director's current work responsibilities do not provide sufficient time to adopt this type of method as its primary programming source. The addition of the Program Coordinator will allow for more County-sponsored programs.

County / Contracted Services

This method would utilize services of "outside" agencies to meet the community programming needs in County owned facilities. The Program Coordinator should be responsible for program identification and the publicity, implementation and administration of all activities. Prime examples of this method are to contract with local

colleges, private enterprises for educational activities or trips.

Concern: Currently, the County's indoor facilities limit what programs can be offered. In addition, the Program Coordinator will need to identify potential enterprises to partner with.

County / School District / Contracted Facilities

Utilization of this method would allow the County to have an immediate impact on accomplishing the identified program needs for all residents. The County should consider the development of a Cooperative Agreement with all School Districts since the general public identifies with their district's facilities/programs. Each entity has its own unique resources which could be shared by other signers of a Cooperative Agreement which reduces resource duplication. The program selection process could increase in its diversity due to an increase in availability of facilities and provide services at locations throughout the County.

Concern: When utilizing other agencies facilities, the question of liability always arises. It would be prudent for the County to talk to their Solicitor prior to possible adoption of this programming method.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Program Development

Upon determining the method to use in program delivery, the County should begin to develop activities geared to all age levels of its citizenry (pre-school thru senior citizen). The survey information indicates programming diversity be attained with a strong emphasis on physical activities. During the development stage, a recommendation is to “go slow” and don’t offer too many programs at one time. This is a frequent mistake which can extend staff and volunteers too far. There are programming staples which should be looked at in the program ignition period:

- * Pre-school physical/leisure activities (pre-gymnastics / storytime / mom & me)
- * Elementary age physical/leisure activities (athletic leagues/sport clinics/art mediums)
- * Teen activities – special events/high adventure (dances / concerts / rappelling / rafting / lifetime sports instructions)
- * Adult physical /leisure activities (aerobics / wellness classes / educational programs)
- * Special Senior Activities
- * Special Population Programs
- * P.R.P.S. Sponsored Programs (Discount tickets, Hershey Track & Field)
- * Nationally Sponsored Programs (Pitch / Hit / Run, USTA Tennis, Punt, Pass and Kick)
- * Trips (Skiing, Special Local / Regional Attraction, Tours)

Accurate records should be maintained for all programs. The records should include:

- * Day, date and time – This will help to determine the best time to offer this program, as some programs are effective at only certain times.
- * Program Fee / Costs – Was it reasonable? Did you cover costs? What was your profit margin? Were the participants satisfied? Should you increase or decrease the fee?
- * Location – Was it suitable for the program?
- * Number of Participants- Documentation of this can be helpful in numerous ways in the future, such as possible grant information, nomination of program for awards, etc.
- * Program Publicity – What was most effective?
- * Program Evaluation – This was explained earlier, but it should be maintained with the records for each program

An operational manual should be developed for each program. The manual would provide the necessary information for anyone to step in and effectively run each program when it is offered. Included in the manual would be the following information:

- * Date, time and location of the program
- * Contacts for the program
- * Detailed description of the program
- * Detailed list of supplies needed to operate the program
- * Timeline for developing each phase of the program
- * Set up and clean up procedures
- * Cost elements related to the program
- * Potential revenues generated from the program
- * Program records as addressed above
- * Sponsorship, donations, etc. for the program
- * Volunteers, staff needed to successfully operate the

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

program

- * Photos, news releases, newspaper/magazine articles of the program
- * Follow up – Thank you letters, volunteer recognition, etc.
- * Program review details – after reviewing the program with others, all ideas suggestions, changes should be properly noted.

This information will make future programs more effective and efficient, save time and eliminate the possibility of forgetting to address certain aspects of the program, especially if it is a special event.

Cooperative Programming Partnerships

Cooperative programming partnerships is an excellent and effective way to expand your program schedule. Small departments often would like to offer their residents a larger, more diversified selection of programs, however, due to limited staffing, financial restraints and facility availability, they are unable to do so. Through cooperative programming the potential to expand is only limited by the amount of time that can be devoted to developing these programs.

Some potential cooperative programming partnerships can be developed with the following:

- * Municipalities
- * Schools and universities
- * Churches
- * Private businesses

- * YMCA & YWCA
- * Sports Facilities
- * Associations – athletic, home owners, etc.
- * Various organizations
- * Other Counties

Benefits to cooperative programming partnerships include:

- * Larger financial base
- * More staffing
- * Additional facilities
- * Unlimited program opportunities
- * Increased grant opportunities
- * Larger volunteer base
- * More diversified knowledge and abilities

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Tours and Trips

Tours and trips are an excellent way to provide another form of recreation for residents of your community. These trips can be designed for all age groups and incorporated into other programs. They can be anything from a few hour field trip for a preschool group to an extended vacation for senior citizens. To meet the needs of residents and to reach the different age groups a variety of different styles of trips should be offered, such as adventurous, entertaining, educational, scenic, or evening shopping.

Before adding this type of programming to the schedule, consideration should be given to the potential of developing a cooperative program with other agencies. This will provide a larger base to draw from and more clout when working with tour companies / agencies.

Marketing

The County Department of Recreation should develop a program brochure to publicize its programs and activities. As the Department continues to provide the citizenry with more leisure opportunities, it is imperative that a sound marketing plan be developed. Elements to be considered should address the verbal, visual and written communicative means and be inviting, informative, persuasive while enticing the public to participate. As the recreation opportunities continue to grow, the need to develop seasonal program brochures/fliers increases.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Facilities

Greene County has numerous parks and recreation facilities, both publicly and privately owned. For all public and non-profit facilities, the facility inventory includes the name of the facility; ownership; acreage; number and type of facilities; and the general condition and use of the facility.

For all facilities owned and managed by the Greene County Department of Recreation, the inventory also includes which are in poor condition and/or in need of repairs; the extent to which playgrounds and tot lots meet current safety standards; the extent to which the facilities comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA); any facilities which are obsolete or no longer meet the needs for surrounding residents; and the ability of residents to travel or walk to existing facilities.

Table 2-2 outlines facilities owned by Pennsylvania and Table 2-3 contains facilities owned and operated by Greene County. The locations of all state and county recreation facilities are shown on *Figure 2-2: State and County Facilities*.

State-Owned Parks and Recreation Facilities

State Game Lands

In Greene County, the largest publicly owned park and recreation facilities are owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Within the County, there are over 13,000 acres of State Game Lands (SGL). In addition to the State Game Lands, the Pennsylvania Game Commission also owns approximately 1,000 acres of land in the southern tip of Wayne Township. Hunting is open to the public along with fishing, in a 10-acre lake, on this property.

In addition to hunting, the following activities are allowed within the game lands:

- ⇒ Hiking (portion of Warrior Trail on SGL)
- ⇒ Biking
- ⇒ Horseback Riding
- ⇒ Wildflower Walks
- ⇒ Mushroom Hunts (allowed to pick and keep the mushrooms)

<i>Table 2-2: State-Owned Parks and Recreation Facilities</i>			
Site Name	Size (acres)	Ownership	Facilities & Equipment Available
Ryerson Station State Park	1,037	Pennsylvania DCNR	Camping (cabins, tents, RV hookups), hiking trails, amphitheatre, swimming pool, picnic areas, lodge, playground
State Game Lands #179	5,385	Pennsylvania Game Commission	Two rifle ranges- one with a 300 yd. range, Bike Trails, Equestrian Trails, Wetlands, Ponds, Blacksville Lake, Blue bird and other nesting boxes, Covered Bridge, Special areas maintained for specific use (i.e. rabbit hunting), 5 1/2 miles of trout streams, Three miles of handicap accessible roads for paraplegics, open for year round use.
State Game Lands #223	7,223		
State Game Lands #302	1,043		

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

- ⇒ Fishing
- ⇒ Bird Watching
- ⇒ Dog Walking/Training
- ⇒ Special Youth Hunts
- ⇒ School classes brought to game lands for class work



State Game Lands # 179 (Mackin, 2004)

The Game Commission works cooperatively in the following endeavors:

- ⇒ Cooperate with the Greene County Covered Bridge Festival
- ⇒ Boy Scout and Girl Scout Projects
- ⇒ Wildlife Conservation Officers (WCO) provides assistance to non-consumptive users (i.e. Bird Watching etc.)
- ⇒ The Isaac Walton League funding and Vo-tech construction of an observation tower at the wetlands in SGL #223, to include a handicap path

- ⇒ Conduct Hunter/Trapper Education Courses
- ⇒ Conduct educational sessions in schools, parks, granges, churches, Sportsmen's Clubs, etc.
- ⇒ Partners with the Pennsylvania Environmental Council (PEC) on various projects

SGL #302 is also an Important Bird Area (IBA) and is also known as the Enlow Fork Natural Area. The site was purchased by the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy in 1986 and resold to the Game Commission in the early 1990's. The area is dedicated primarily to protecting rare wildflowers, but is one of the few remaining areas of high-quality riverbottom forest in southwestern Pennsylvania. It is also an exceptional habitat for numerous rare and threatened bird species. Future preservation of the site may include additional land acquisitions, continued restriction of development and access, and control of white-tailed deer (PA Audubon Society, 2006).

Pennsylvania is the first state in the nation, under the Families Afield Initiative, to pass legislation designed to encourage more young people to be introduced to hunting at an earlier age. Designed for youngsters under the age of 12, the Mentored Youth Program allows for one-on-one, hands-on hunting experience. The program educates young people about hunting safety, ethics, and responsibility. Game allowed by the program include squirrel, groundhog, and turkey.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Ryerson Station State Park

Ryerson Station is located in the northwest portion of Greene County in Richhill Township. The entire park encompasses over 1,000 acres and is the largest park in the County. Ryerson is situated along a pleasant stream valley and surrounded by rolling hills.

This facility is extremely well maintained and appears to be compliant with current safety standards. It is utilized by the Greene County Parks and Recreation Department as the site for Day Camp as well as the home for some County sponsored Special Events, such as an annual fishing derby. There is also a large meeting room in the park that is available free of charge.

As a part of DCNR’s Growing Greener II—Quality of Life Initiative, the following projects are planned:

- ⇒ Add two yerts and one cottage
- ⇒ Resources Management
- ⇒ Resources Inventory Information
- ⇒ Day Use Area Restoration
- ⇒ Campground Restoration (add electricity)
- ⇒ Repair the Dam
- ⇒ Sewer and Water Lake Crossing
- ⇒ Park Rehabilitation Pit Latrines

In April of 2004, “Friends of Ryerson Station State Park” was established to focus on issues and concerns facing Ryerson. Friends of Ryerson is a non-profit 501-C-3 organization and has become an incorporated chapter of the Pennsylvania Parks and Forest Foundation. As a non-profit



Ryerson Station (Mackin, 2004)

organization, Friends of Ryerson can accept donations on behalf of the Park for DCNR-approved projects and is currently working on obtaining funds to improve the Park, as well as to bring in tourism dollars to western Greene County.

A Board of Directors has been established to oversee the organization and Pennsylvania State Representative DeWeese will be the Chairman of the Board. To date, Friends of Ryerson has raised funds including \$25,000 from Representative DeWeese, \$6,000 from Duke Energy, and \$3,000 from the Greene County Tourist Promotion Agency.

The highlight of the park used to be the 62-acre Duke Lake, which was the main recreational lake for Greene County residents until July 2005, when DCNR and DEP uncovered cracks and water seepage during inspections in the dam’s spillway. Within days, the lake was drained for

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

safety reasons and in August of 2005, a section of the dam spillway was removed to prevent the reservoir from refilling after heavy rains.

A Task Force of local and state representatives was formed immediately by DCNR and local elected officials to assure that factual information was available to the public and to guide the process of rebuilding and restoring Ryerson Station State Park. As the Task Force was initiating their actions, Representative H. William DeWeese and Senator Barry Stout crafted a survey for county residents that solicited comments about recreation in the western Greene area as well as the county as a whole. The goal of the survey was to gather feedback that would create goals and objectives for the Task Force to work towards and implement.

The results were compiled and 536 responses were received. A summary of the results follows:

- * 33.15% visit Ryerson primarily for fishing
- * The largest percentage of visitors (17.11%) engaged in fishing, with picnicking a close second
- * The largest percentage had enjoyed swimming over the past two years, with fishing a close second
- * 37.47% visit Ryerson more than 11 times per year
- * Duke Lake received the highest number of votes as the facility that would cause people to visit the park more than once a week
- * The majority of respondents (62%) prefer that Duke Lake be dredged and replaced in its entirety (62 acres), while 1/4 felt it should be replaced larger
- * The largest percentage of respondents felt that there

should not be additional recreational facilities developed at the Park, while some would like bike trails and horse riding trails

- * The majority (54%) would volunteer time and/or labor to help the “Friends of Ryerson” with Park projects or events
- * The majority (58%) would be willing to serve on a focus group to assist with planning and projects to improve the Park
- * Respondents were divided (46% to 45%) over whether they would be willing to travel to other county lakes and ponds that were sufficiently stocked by the Fish & Boat Commission for fishing and/or non-motorized boating

Additionally, legal proceedings have begun against Consol Energy Inc. in regard to the structural failure of the dam. Consol’s local mine, Bailey Mine, had mined as close as 900 feet to the dam, and this mining may have played a role in the damage to the dam. Design and construction of a new dam will be conducted through the Pennsylvania Department of General Services and is expected to begin during 2008. Governor Edward Rendell and Secretary DiBerardinis have committed to advance the dam reconstruction concurrently as legal action advances.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Greene County-Owned Parks and Recreation Facilities

Greene County Department of Recreation owns and operates eight recreational facilities, as listed in Table 2-3, which includes three swimming pools. A description and assessment of each county facility can be found on the following pages.

The county airport is included as a recreation facility due to the fact that recreational events are held at the site and it has the potential to expand its recreational capacity.

Table 2-3: Greene County-Owned Parks and Recreation Facilities

Site Name	Size (acres)	Ownership	Facilities & Equipment Available
Foundation Coal Aquatics Center	4	Greene County	Snack bar, special events room, bath house; competition-sized swimming pool, 12' diving pool, 40'x40' play area, spiral water slide, straight water slide, lazy river with tubes for floating
Dreamer Memorial Park	10	Greene County	Family cemetery, stone monument (Dreamer), 25 foot stone monument to the four wars
Eastern Pool Complex	10	Greene County	Adjoins Wana B Park, swimming pool, wading pool, pavilion, concession stand, restrooms
Greene County Airport	140	Greene County	36 hangers, runway, restaurant, offices, full motion simulator, helicopter landing area, remote control area
Greene County Fairgrounds	47	Greene County	Horse track, fields, grandstands, buildings
Mason Dixon Park	134	Greene County & Monongalia County, WV	PA side has open space, hiking trails, Catawba Trail, Adirondack shelters; WV side has a ball field, basketball court, log cabins, museum, shelters
Mon View Park	4.91	Greene County	2 ball fields, basketball court, sand volleyball court, 2 horseshoe pits, swimming pool, roller rink, bath house, 6 pavilions, concession stand, restrooms, playground equipment
Greene County Tennis Courts	2	Greene County	Three tennis courts, fence, lights

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Foundation Coal Aquatic Center

In 2007, Greene County replaced the Central Pool Complex with the Foundation Coal Aquatic Center, which offers free parking, new playground equipment, picnic areas, pavilions, and the following features:

- * Nine (9) Certified Lifeguards on-duty
- * Snack Bar
- * Special events room—\$40 rental fee for 3 hours. (12:30 - 3:30 p.m. or 4:30 - 7:30 p.m.). Admission to pool is sold separately; one free admission per rental.
- * Bath house complete with lockers, restrooms, showers and changing facilities;
- * 300,000 gallon competition-sized pool with eight (8) lap lanes, 2 diving boards and a 12' diving pool;
- * 40'x40' Children's play area;
- * 148' spiral water slide;
- * 25' straight water slide;
- * 180' "lazy river" with tubes for floating;



Foundation Coal Aquatic Center (Greene County Website, 2008)

The park is open Sunday through Thursday from 11:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. and Friday and Saturday from 11:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Eastern Pool Complex

The Eastern Pool Complex is located on a ten-acre parcel adjoining the Wana B Park in Cumberland Township. The pool was constructed in 1980 in a Z-shaped configuration and is handicapped accessible. Swim lessons and various competitions are held at this facility. A wading pool is located next to the main pool. Also located on the complex are a concession area, restrooms, and a large pavilion. The pavilion is available to all residents for rental fee.



Eastern Pool Complex (Mackin, 2004)

The pool facilities are in good condition and in need general maintenance. The County installed new fencing in 2007 and is planning on installing a new water slide in the fall of 2008.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Dreamer Memorial Park

Dreamer Memorial Park is located along Majorsville Road in the northwest corner of Richhill Township. Donated to the County by the Dreamer family, the park occupies approximately ten acres of property, most of which is wooded. The park consists of a large stone monument, approximately 25 feet tall with an eagle on top, which pays tribute to four wars: Revolutionary War, Civil War, Spanish American War, and World War (I). Four small stone memorials recognize the Marines, Soldiers, Sailors and Nurses. Also present is a small family (Dreamers) cemetery.

Although in a very remote location, the park is a treasure and should be improved to attract more visitors. The walkway up to the monument should be improved and benches placed throughout the park. Another idea is to construct a kiosk that details the history of the Dreamer family, the Memorial, and the park itself.



Dreamer Park (Mackin, 2004)

Greene County Fairgrounds

The Greene County Fairgrounds are located along PA Route 21 in Franklin Township, east of Waynesburg. The fairgrounds encompass 47 acres and are also home to the Greene County Department of Recreation.



Greene County Fairgrounds (Mackin, 2004)

Fairgrounds facilities include the following:

- ⇒ Department of Recreation and Parks Building—houses offices for the Recreation and Parks Director, Secretary, Maintenance Foreman, and Community Service Coordinator. Tents are available for use in two sizes—40’x40’ and 40’x60’. The tents are also used for the Pioneer Festival, Covered Bridge Festival, Arts in the Park, the Greene County Historical Museum, American Cancer Walk, etc. They are free for municipal and non-profit companies and are available for a \$400 fee for private use.
- ⇒ 4H Building—a 60’x60’ two-story building that is the most rented facility in the Fairgrounds. The downstairs is a rental facility, comprised of an open

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

- ⇒ hall with a kitchen, restrooms, mechanical room, and storage room. The upstairs is a large open room with restroom, mechanical room, and is handicap accessible. There is no access between floors.
- ⇒ Auction Building—a 36'x100' building with a kitchen, restrooms, and tables and chairs. The building is the second most rented facility, with flea markets twice a week, Sunday Bingo by the Humane Society, and auctions as scheduled.
- ⇒ Agricultural Building / Arena Barn—a large building that contains bleacher seating for approximately 800 people, a concession area, restrooms with showers, and a horse corral. This building is utilized for motor cross shows, cattle shows, and other events.
- ⇒ Race Horse Barn—48 stalls, county performs general maintenance while the boarders are responsible for cleaning.
- ⇒ 4H Barn—the local 4H club operates the building and rents it from the County. It has dirt floors, wash stalls, and horse stalls. The County performs repairs but the owners are responsible for damage costs.
- ⇒ Covered Bleachers—seat 1800 people with a concrete observatory deck that is 2/3 the length of the bleachers. There is also a supply room in the bleachers. The flea market is held under the bleachers and the County charges a \$6.00 set-up fee.
- ⇒ Two Pole Buildings—42'x108' each, one has a concrete floor and one has a dirt floor. There are 12 picnic tables with a small landscaped area around the front of the buildings.
- ⇒ Maintenance building—used to store equipment and is also rented out.
- ⇒ Inner track area—the inner track area contains the only

- athletic field at the Fairgrounds, a ball field. The announcers stand is also located in the inner area.
- ⇒ Track—one mile in length, circles the field
- ⇒ Two Show Rings
- ⇒ House—night watchman occupies the house
- ⇒ Tunnels to track and field
- ⇒ Parking Area—gravel parking lot but uses turf areas for overflow. Horse trailer parking is available and has water and sewer hookups.
- ⇒ Small Bleachers
- ⇒ Waynesburg Volunteer Fire Company Concession Stand
- ⇒ Landscaped island
- ⇒ Purple Martin bird house
- ⇒ Large white oak trees
- ⇒ Directional Signage

The rental rates for the Fairgrounds in 2004 are as follows:

* Horse Stall (County Resident)	\$60.00
* Horse Stall (Out of County)	\$75.00
* Horse Stall (4-H Members)	\$35.00
* Tack Stall	\$35.00
* #10 Upstairs	\$60.00
* #10 Downstairs	\$70.00
* #10 Up (for Wedding Reception)	\$250.00
* #10 Down (for Wedding Reception)	\$275.00
* #10 Up or Down (Security Deposit)	\$100.00
* Key Deposit	\$20.00
* Arena Barn (Event Day)	\$600.00
* Arena Barn (Set up or tear down)	\$200.00
* Arena Barn (Security Deposit)	\$300.00

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

* Auction Building (Event Day)	\$225.00
* Auction Building (set up/tear down)	\$50.00
* Camper Spaces (elec, water, sewer)	\$25.00
* Camper Spaces (elec, water)	\$15.00
* Tent Spaces	\$10.00
* Pole Barns	\$25.00 ea
* Concessions (midfield Building)	\$25.00
* Show Rings	\$100.00
* Track / Grandstand Area	\$1500.00
* Midway (if not renting building)	\$100.00
* Tents	\$400.00

Mason Dixon Historical Park

Approximately 287 total acres, Mason Dixon Park spans across state borders from Greene County, Pennsylvania into Monongalia County, West Virginia. The West Virginia side of the park encompasses 153 acres and is more developed. Park amenities include:

- ⇒ Two shelters with handicap ramp access, electricity, available for rental at \$50 per day
- ⇒ Basketball court
- ⇒ Baseball field
- ⇒ Restrooms
- ⇒ Grills
- ⇒ Playground with swing sets, slides, climber, whirl
- ⇒ Amphitheatre with lights
- ⇒ Log house
- ⇒ Log cabin
- ⇒ Caretakers home
- ⇒ Maintenance building

- ⇒ Museum building
- ⇒ Barn
- ⇒ Trails
- ⇒ Purple Martin houses
- ⇒ Four 30 amp electrical hookups with water and sewer

The barn is a rental facility (\$60 for four (4) hours) that seats over 100 people, has a fully equipped commercial grade kitchen, stage with a wooden dance floor, ceiling fans and restrooms. The museum building is closed and the log house and log cabin are presently not used for any activities. A ramp festival is held annually in the park that draws a large crowd.

The Pennsylvania portion of Mason Dixon Park is approximately 134 acres and consists of beautiful wooded hillsides and open space. Dunkard Creek transverses through the park and contains large mouth, small mouth, and spotted bass.



Mason Dixon Park Building, WV (Mackin, 2004)

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

The PA side also contains an archaeological and historically sensitive protected area. The southern end of the Catawba Trail in Greene County runs through the park and one of the Adirondack shelters is located on the property. One of the original Mason Dixon markers is on the trail, with the following engravings on each side: PA, W VA, MD, and 1883. An historic oil derrick is also located along the Catawba Path in the park.



Mason Dixon Line Marker (Mackin, 2004)

Mon View Park

As stated on page 2-1, on June 2, 2005 the ownership of Mon View Park was transferred from the Greensboro-Monongahela Township Volunteer Fire Company and Monongahela Recreation Federation Inc. to Greene County. Facilities at Mon View Park include two ball fields, a basketball court, a sand volleyball court, two horseshoe pits, a swimming pool, a roller rink, a bath house, six pavilions, a concession stand, restrooms, and playground equipment.

The Mon View Park Project involves four stages. The first two stages, which have already been completed, involved updating the pump station and the roller rink. Currently, the County is updating the playground facilities, which is expected to be completed by the end of



Mon View Park (Mackin, 2004)

2008. The final stage will involve the removal of the decking around the pool facility and replacing the gutters, with an expected completion date of the end of 2009.

The Roller Rink and Community Center was officially opened on April 11, 2008 and welcomed over 200 skaters for its opening night. The facility has a snack bar / concession area, skate rental area, updated sound system, a large wooden skate floor, and newly reconstructed ceiling. The facility can house special events such as parties and larger community events (concerts, speakers, etc.) of over 250 persons. Currently the facility is only open on the weekends, but the overall plan has for special events to be reserved during the week with advance notification. The Department of Recreation hired a Park Manager, whose role is to oversee this facility.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Greene County Airport

The Greene County Airport is located adjacent to Route 21 just east of I-79. Occupying 140 acres, the Airport contains the following facilities:

- ⇒ 36 hangers—there are 34 planes and one hanger used for equipment and one for community service.
- ⇒ Runway – 75' x 3500'
- ⇒ Restaurant
- ⇒ District Justice Office
- ⇒ Tourism Office
- ⇒ Maintenance area
- ⇒ Flight School Office—operated separately
- ⇒ Full motion simulator—also has a helicopter landing area and a remote control area.

As noted earlier on page 2-5, the maintenance for the Airport is handled by the maintenance workers from the Fairgrounds. Approximately 30 percent of the area at the Airport is mowed. The Airport is utilized for recreation as host of Airport Days, plane rides, and by Waynesburg University and Waynesburg High School for their women's Cross Country teams.



**Airplane landing at Greene County Airport
(Mackin, 2004)**



**Greene County Airport Administration Building,
(Mackin, 2004)**

The Greene County Commissioners commissioned L. Robert Kimball and Associates to complete a Master Plan Update for the Greene County Airport. The Update is scheduled to be completed in 2008 and will include a business plan and marketing plan and will contain strategies to maximize the potential of the Airport in terms of economics and recreation.

In 2007, the Department of Recreation hosted a successful drag racing event at the Airport. On three days between July and September, the Airport welcomed street legal drag racers to race head to head on the airport runway.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Greene County Tennis Courts

The new tennis courts were relocated in 2007 and are currently being utilized by many parties including local residents, athletes traveling from outside the county, as well as the local school districts. The surface is state of the art and contains three new courts, new fencing, and a new lighting system. Later this year the Department of Recreation will be adding bathrooms that will be available to the public.



New Greene County Tennis Courts (Mackin, 2007)

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

School District Facilities

School districts also provide recreation facilities, of which some may be open to the public. This section provides an inventory of each school district’s facilities and which, if any, are open to the public. Greene County is divided into five (5) school districts:

- * West Greene School District—*Aleppo, Center, Freeport, Gilmore, Gray, Jackson, Morris, Richhill and Springhill Townships*
- * Central Greene School District—*Franklin, Perry, Washington, Wayne and Whiteley Townships and Waynesburg Borough*
- * Southeastern Greene School District—*Dunkard, Greene and Monongahela Townships and Greensboro Borough*
- * Carmichaels School District—*Carmichaels Borough and Cumberland Township*
- * Jefferson Morgan School District—*Jefferson Borough, Jefferson Township, Morgan Township, Clarksville Borough, and Rices Landing Borough*

Refer to *Figure 1-2: School Districts* for a map of district boundaries. Table 2-4 compares each school district in terms of student enrollment, percentage of students enrolled in the Free Lunch Program, and the number of schools in the district.

Central Greene has the largest enrollment while Southeastern Greene has the smallest. Geographically, West Greene is the largest of the districts and operates five schools. In looking at the students enrolled in the free lunch program, Southeastern Greene has the highest, over 20 percent higher than the other four districts.

Table 2-4: Greene County School Districts					
	West Greene	Central Greene	Southeastern Greene	Carmichaels Area	Jefferson-Morgan
# of Students	1,050	2,300	698	1,135	970
% in Free Lunch Program	44%	46%	68%	46%	44%
# of Schools in District	5	4	2	2	2

West Greene School District

Recreation Facilities:

Springhill/Freeport Elementary School

- * Playground
- * Ball Field (used by the local Little League)

Graysville Elementary

- * Playground
- * Ball Field
- * Gym

West Greene Middle School / High School

- * Football Field with large bleachers and concession stand
- * Basketball Court
- * Wrestling Room
- * Two gyms
- * Auditorium & Cafeteria
- * Fitness Center – open four nights a week for adults, facility is supervised when in use, well equipped, free use to district residents, small fee for non-residents

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

- * Greenhouse—Ag students raise plants and sell to community
- * Nature Trail
- * Wetlands – science classes use

Cooperative Efforts:

- * 21st Century program teaching adult education for computer related jobs and an after school tutoring program
- * Community can use the buildings and grounds for various programs (i.e. Pioneer Festival every summer)
- * Sport teams utilize the facilities
- * Girl Scouts use the buildings
- * Township meetings are held there
- * Adults use the gyms for basketball and volleyball
- * The cafeteria and auditorium can be used by the community
- * Various youth programs are held in the schools
- * Christmas Play – public invited
- * SEMlab – electronic microscope – RJ Lee Corporation works with students doing research projects and analysis – students are paid, community team evaluates program
- * Pittsburgh Technology Council provided school 100 with refurbished Pentium III & IV computers, unlimited numbers of Pentium II are given to the school for students to refurbish and give to low income families (this is a community outreach program)
- * Fall Festival that the public is invited with a chicken barbecue and a carnival

Special Needs Programs

- * 21st Century programs tutoring students
- * Title 1 programs
- * IDEA for Special Needs
- * Countywide Special Olympics
- * Transition program (this is offered countywide)

Central Greene School District

Recreation Facilities

Waynesburg Central Elementary

- * One gymnasium with basketball courts
- * Playground on site
- * Auditorium

Perry Elementary School

- * Playground on site
- * Auditorium

Margaret Bell Miller Middle School

- * Two gymnasiums; multi-purpose

Waynesburg Central High School

- * Athletic Field—has artificial turf, used for both school and community events
- * Auditorium—variety of performances
- * Nature Trail
- * Fitness Trail – 12 to 14 stations, approximately 600 yards long
- * Field House – Fitness room
- * Training room (WVU agreement for student trainers)
- * Batting Cage
- * Lighted Football Field
- * Track
- * Multipurpose Field

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

- * Pool – open to public, small fee, no ramp, no swim team
- * Gym – heavy use
- * Fitness Center – Grant to build, National school fitness – part of P.E. Program
- * Practice Fields – Students also bussed to other fields
- * Wrestling Room – youth wrestling program also use facility
- * Tribute Wall at Central Greene High School—the wall was built to coincide with the opening of the Raider field of Pride at Central Greene High School. The wall houses names of individuals and organizations that donated money to the project. Each block is a permanent recognition including their name and a Memory Medallion.

Cooperative Efforts:

- * Evening Programs for adults
- * Day Care Grant
- * Day Programs
- * Technology Classes for adults
- * After school programs
- * Senior Olympics
- * Summer Programs
- * Free adult computer program
- * Walk for Ovarian Cancer
- * Use school facilities as much as possible on off hours
- * Coordinate programs with Waynesburg University
- * Memory Medallion— is a new and innovative way to store data in a medallion for use on trails, monuments or many other remote locations. When the medallion is

touched with a touch wand attached to a PDA the information is displayed for the user.

Special Needs Programs:

- * Transition services – Lack of places to provide employment
- * GreeneARC
- * Workshop
- * Recycling
- * Greenhouse
- * Leisure Activities
- * Pool Use
- * Life Skills
- * Run chains for football program

Southeastern Greene School District

Recreation Facilities

Bobtown Elementary School

- * Baseball Field – not being used

Mapletown Junior / Senior High School

- * Football Field
- * Baseball Field
- * Basketball Court

Cooperative Efforts:

- * Fitness center by public after school – free to district residents, \$25/month for non-resident
- * Tutoring
- * 21st Century Grant & Programs
- * Westmoreland Community College (WCC) uses school facilities

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Special Needs Programs:

- * Countywide Special Olympics

Carmichaels Area School District

Recreation Facilities

Carmichaels Area Elementary Center

- * Gymnasium
- * Playground Area

Carmichaels Area Junior / Senior High School

- * Field House – Student and community weight room – approx. 400 people/month signed in, free, open mornings and evenings year-round, mirrors and music provided
- * Track – 1/3 mile cinder track used by community for walking
- * Open Gym – used in the evenings by children and occasionally by adults
- * Gazebo
- * Baseball field & Softball field
- * Soccer field
- * Track
- * Football field
- * Basketball court
- * Kindergarten playground
- * Large playground

Cooperative Efforts:

- * Adult Education Programs – 21st Century free adult education classes, childcare grant for infant to 17 – provides homework help and recreation time
- * Westmoreland County Community College Credit

Classes provided at a low tuition rate

- * Faculty wellness program offered occasionally
- * Athletic Fields – Baseball field hosts county leagues and other leagues
- * Football field used by midget league
- * Soccer works in cooperation with Jefferson Morgan
- * Three districts – Carmichaels, Jefferson Morgan and Central Greene hiring three people to provide after school programs

Special Needs Programs:

- * Countywide Special Olympics
- * Senior Games hosted every four years between several communities

Jefferson—Morgan School District

Recreation Facilities

Jefferson-Morgan Elementary School

- * Playground – PTA funded with two Gametime structures, and a swing set

Jefferson-Morgan Middle School

- * Gym

Jefferson-Morgan High School

- * New Athletic Building – Spring 2006
- * Fitness Center
- * High School Gym
- * Football Field
- * Field House
- * Softball Field

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Cooperative Efforts:

- * Putting together community/ school ideas
- * 21st Century after school recreation programs
- * Technology training in the evenings
- * Child care program
- * Community Approach – numerous full scope of programs
- * Midget Football league uses football field

Special needs programs

- * Countywide Special Olympics

Waynesburg University

Waynesburg University is a private institution located in Waynesburg Borough with 1,300 students on-campus and another 500 to 700 students at satellite campuses.

- * Field House—two gyms, track
- * Weight room – teams and students use
- * Student Fitness Center – more casual setting
- * Wrestling Room
- * Athletic Field – ¼ mile away
- * Football Stadium– new bleachers, press box, concession, used strictly for football

Facilities are generally not available to the public. However, with proof of insurance, churches and other groups can occasionally use some facilities. When not in use, the gyms in the Field House could be used for basketball, volleyball, softball and baseball practice. In addition, the track teams also use the Field House. Plays, band presentations, etc. that

are performed by the University are open to the public and while many are free, some charge a \$5.00 admission fee.

The University uses the borough baseball field which is shared with the high school and little league. This winter \$27,000 will be spent for new dugouts on the field. The track team uses the high school track and cross country team uses the airport facility that they helped to develop. Men's and women's soccer and women's softball use Manufactures Field in Franklin Township, which is shared occasionally with the soccer league.

Construction began on the Waynesburg University Wellness Center in late 2007 as a new addition to the Rudy Marisa Field House. The Wellness Center will consist of a two story addition that is 15,000 square feet that contains a new locker room facility as well as a new fitness/exercise area. This state of the art facility will feature new equipment that will focus on aerobic, anaerobic, and other type of fitness machines. The facility will not be open to the public but will be available for the students and staff of the institution.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Public / Quasi-Public Parks and Recreation Facilities

To successfully prepare a County recreation plan, facilities available on a municipal level must be inventoried along with the county and regional facilities. At the municipal level, recreation and parks services can be broken into three sectors:

- *Public*—park areas, recreation facilities, programs and services that are supported by tax dollars for use by the general public.
- *Quasi-Public / Nonprofit*—generally social service oriented associations that rely on volunteer support. They typically operate on a nonprofit financial basis and rely on membership fees, donations, grants, and often United Way funding. Examples include Lions Clubs and Little League Baseball organizations.
- *Private (for-profit)*—includes commercial recreation, travel and tourism. Private for-profits are in the recreation business for financial profit. Examples include health and fitness clubs, golf courses, etc.

All public, quasi-public, and private recreation facilities are shown on *Figure 2-3: Public / Private Recreation Facilities*. All publicly owned parks and recreation facilities were visited and inventoried. Surveys were mailed to each municipality to gather information on parks and recreation at the municipal level. A copy of the returned surveys can be found in *Appendix C*. In addition, with the assistance of the County and local municipal officials, all quasi-public / non-profit recreation facilities were inventoried as well and included in this plan.

Table 2-5: Public / Quasi-Public Parks and Recreation Facilities lists each public or quasi-public facility (other than those owned by the Commonwealth or the County), along with its size, ownership, equipment present, and site visit comments.

There are many parks that were noted to have outdated playground equipment and inadequate safety surface. The comments for each park are intended to provide the County and local municipalities with areas for improvement in each park. With limited budgets, it is difficult for individual municipalities to maintain their parks and facilities and continue to meet current safety standards. A safety checklist is provided in Appendix Biii for the County and local municipalities to use as a guide when conducting annual inspections of their parks and playground equipment.

The Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) has funding programs that provide block grant funding for playground rehabilitation projects. It is recommended that Greene County apply to DCNR for funding to conduct playground safety audits and develop a prioritized plan for updating local park playground equipment, based upon identified needs.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Table 2-5: Public / Quasi-Public Parks and Recreation Facilities

Municipality	Park Name	Size (acres)	Ownership	Facilities & Equipment Available	Comments
Aleppo Township	NONE				
Carmichaels Borough	NONE				
Center Township	Center Twp Community Park	9.8	Center Township	3 baseball fields, soccer practice field, 2 pavilions, bleachers, playground, horseshoe pit, outhouse, batting cage	Fall safe material is needed under all play equipment, height of climber is questionable and swings are close to stream, replace metal slides
Clarksville Borough	NONE				
Cumberland Township	Carmichaels Lions Club Park	1.94	Carmichaels Lions Club	5 ball fields (2 lighted), dug outs, bleachers, pavilion, portable stage, concession stand, restroom, skateboard ramp	Cooperative venture with King Cole Youth Foundation who schedules / maintains the fields. Repair bleachers and place electrical wire in pavilion in s conduit.
Cumberland Township	Crucible Playground	0.5	Crucible VFD	Basketball court, horse shoe pit, ball field, playground equipment, paved play area	Play equipment, bleachers and outfield fence do not meet current safety standards, fall safe material needed under all play equipment
	Laurel Point Falls Park	6.27	Association for Restoration	Trail, gorge w/waterfall, Muddy Creek w/ fresh water clams, park sign, small limestone parking area	Access to the falls is narrow and dangerous—safe trail needed, weeding needed around sign to make it visible, potential to clear area above gorge for picnic tables
	Nemacolin Park	8.84	Cumberland Township	Ball field, 2 basketball courts, volleyball court, tennis court, playground, pavilion, dug outs	General maintenance needed on all facilities except basketball court, safety concerns and vandalism should be addressed immediately
	Wana B Park	5.15	Cumberland Township	Walking trail, 2 basketball courts, 3 ball fields, soccer field, 2 playgrounds, multi-purpose field with soccer goals, sand volleyball court, 2 tennis courts, 3 pavilions, concession stand, picnic tables, restrooms	Play equipment other than the new Miracle structure need fall safe material, repair older swings, sand volleyball court needs more sand and identified borders, update electrical service to pavilions, old slides have potential entrapment areas, landscape dirt level around Miracle equipment to avoid tripping

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Table 2-5: Public / Quasi-Public Parks and Recreation Facilities

Municipality	Park Name	Size (acres)	Ownership	Facilities & Equipment Available	Comments
Dunkard Township	Dunkard Twp Municipal Park	14.0	Dunkard Township	2 ball fields, batting cage, pavilion, walking trail, playground equipment, concession stand, restrooms	Fall safe material needed under all play equipment, replace equipment that does not conform with current safety standards
Franklin Township	Community Park #3	7.72	Franklin Township	2 soccer fields, concession stand, stationary and portable goals	Nice facility operated by a non-profit organization
	Crawford Park	1.64	Franklin Township	Pavilion, playground, baseball field, football field, basketball court, sand volleyball court, concession stand, restrooms	Needs fall safe material under play equipment, positioning of play equipment is not in accordance with current safety standards, upgrade bleachers to meet safety standards
	Emerald Field	10.19	Emerald Mine Company	2 pony league baseball fields, dugouts, concession stands, bleachers, restrooms, lights, swings	Beautiful facility, needs a little maintenance along outskirt area, add a new swing set and railings to bleachers
	Franklin Twp Park	10.1	Franklin Township	Baseball, volleyball fields, benches, pavilion, playground, swings	No fall safe material underneath any play equipment
	Elementary School Park	0.5	Waynesburg Area School District	Baseball field	
	Meadowlark Park	20.14	Franklin Township	Trail, soccer field, baseball field	Some maintenance needed on trail, should add benches along trail
	Manufacturers Field		Franklin Township	Ball field, Soccer Field	
	Waynesburg Lions Club Community Park	20.94	Waynesburg Lions Club	2 volleyball courts, pavilions, various playground equipment	Play equipment is outdated, needs fall safe material underneath all play equipment
Freeport Township	NONE				

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Table 2-5: Public / Quasi-Public Parks and Recreation Facilities

Municipality	Park Name	Size (acres)	Ownership	Facilities & Equipment Available	Comments
Gilmore Township	Gilmore Township Municipal Park	2.98	Gilmore Township	Community building (no kitchen / water facilities)	Full time outreach location used by County Library, polling place, available for community use, Easter Egg Hunt, Halloween Party, etc.
Gray Township	Wayside Park	0.5	Graysville	Plaque in small open lawn area near small stream	
Greene Township	Greene Twp Community Hall	0.6	Greene Township	Basketball court, playground equipment, benches, soda machine	Fall safe material needed under all play equipment, play area zones should be well marked and defined
Greensboro Borough	NONE				
Jackson Township	NONE				
Jefferson Borough	NONE				
Jefferson Township	Jefferson Twp Park	7.38	Jefferson Township	2 ball fields, 2 pavilions, basketball court, playground equipment, bleachers, 2 dug outs, restroom	Current fall safe material is sand (acceptable) but depth / distance not adequate, bleachers, spring animals, swing set, and metal slide do not meet current safety standards
Morgan Township	Mather Park	2.71	Morgan Township	Gazebo, ball field, dug out, pavilion, bleachers, basketball court, playground, concession stand, restroom	Improve general maintenance (ball field, outfield fence, bleachers), play set is outdated, need fall safe material under all play equipment
	Burson Park	1.54	Clarksville VFD	Ball field / multi purpose field (home plate only, fenced along third base line), archery range (3-D deer w/yardage markers)	Primarily open space for housing development, improve maintenance, possibility for expansion, archery could pose safety threat to ball field
Morris Township	Morris Twp Community Center / Park	1.79	Morris Township	Basketball court, pavilion, baseball field, playground, community center	Bring surfacing around playground exterior up so it is even with border, playground is ADA compliant

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Table 2-5: Public / Quasi-Public Parks and Recreation Facilities

Municipality	Park Name	Size (acres)	Ownership	Facilities & Equipment Available	Comments
Perry Township	Mason Dixon Historical Park 2	80	Mason Dixon Historical Association	Log cabin, Purple Martin House, Little Tikes Play Equipment, trailer connections, kiosk sign	Private facility located near original Mason Dixon Park
	Perry Township Community Center Park	0.62	Perry Township	None currently	The township has plans to develop this park in the future
Rices Landing Borough	Min Love Park	0.5	Rices Landing Borough	Gazebo, picnic tables, benches, swing set, wooden jungle gym in shape of a boat, barbecue grills, docks	Swing set and fall safe material were updated in 2005 to comply with current safety standards, adjacent to Lock #6, large parking area
	Pumpkin Run Park	67.1	Rices Landing Borough	Picnic area, water fall, boy scout log cabin used for retreats	Large parking area, site of Pumpkin festival, great area for walking and hiking
	Kolat Park	5.0	Rices Landing Borough	Fishing area, parking, historic jailhouse, community building, restrooms	Adjacent to Min Love Park, close to Foundry
Richhill Township	Jacktown Fairgrounds	25.70	Private Fair Board	Amphitheatre, show grounds, track, various pavilions, various barns	Operated as a private non-profit entity. Various fairs, concerts, auctions and individual parties are held at this facility.
	Richhill Community Park #1	0.31	Richhill Township	Basketball court, pavilion, sand volleyball court, playground, port-a-johns	Swing set has more than two swings per bay, replace spring animals, replace saw dust with fall safe material, provide proper spacing between equipment
	Richhill Community Park #2	8.1	Richhill Township	2 ball fields with dugouts, paved walking trail, 2 pavilions, playground, port-a-johns	Wooden playground: upgrade play equipment to commercial grade, replace sawdust with fall safe material, provide proper spacing between equipment
Springhill Township	Springhill Twp Building	0.5	Springhill Township	Community Building (no kitchen / water facilities)	Distribution point for local food pantry, site of local events
Washington Township	Washington Township Park	5.96	Washington Township	2 ball fields, pavilion, basketball court, playground, horseshoe pit, restroom, bleachers, lighting. New equipment as of 2006 includes 4 new swings, jungle gym (dome), and 3 spring animals.	Fall safe material is sand (acceptable) depth / distance not sufficient. Replace swings, spring animals and whirl with new equipment that meets safety standards. New playground has deep fall safe material (woodchips) and good extension outward.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Table 2-5: Public / Quasi-Public Parks and Recreation Facilities

Municipality	Park Name	Size (acres)	Ownership	Facilities & Equipment Available	Comments
Wayne Township	NONE				
Waynesburg Borough	Central Playground	0.87	Waynesburg Borough	Ball field, playground, pavilion, concrete walkways, concrete stairway w/rails, paved parking area, lighting	Beautiful facility that meets ADA requirements and current safety standards. Should place a water fountain in the park.
	College Park		Waynesburg Borough	Lake, fountain	
	East Park	3.0	Waynesburg Borough	Open lawn	
	West Park	2.2	Waynesburg Borough	Open lawn	
	Ritchie Park	2.0	Waynesburg Borough	Open lawn and gazebo	
	Sunrise Park	1.7	Waynesburg Borough	Open lawn area with large trees, paved walking area, benches and waste receptacles	This is a small passive recreation area and should be retained as is.
	Sunset Park	1.45	Waynesburg Borough	Open lawn area with large trees adjacent to a church	This is also a small passive recreation area that should be retained as is.
	Monument Park	2.7	Waynesburg Borough	Open lawn	
Whiteley Township	NONE				

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Private Recreation Facilities

In addition to the publicly owned recreation facilities, there are numerous privately owned facilities that contribute to the overall parks and recreation system in Greene County.

Boating Facilities

There are five boating facilities located within Greene County and are noted on *Figure 2-3*.

- * Greene Cove Yacht Club—Jefferson Township
- * Jessop Boat Club—Cumberland Township
- * Greenwood Marina and Campground—Jefferson Township
- * Sunset Marina—Jefferson Township
- * Two Rivers—Dunkard Township

Community Action Senior Centers

Each center operates separately with a site counselor and provide transportation for medical, shopping and to the senior centers. Transportation must be scheduled 24 hours in advance. There are seven (7) centers in Greene County:

- * Bobtown (approx. attendance: 43)
- * Carmichaels (approx. attendance: 164)
- * Clarksville (approx. attendance: 14)
- * Jefferson (approx. attendance: 46)
- * Mt. Morris (approx. attendance: 76)
- * Waynesburg (approx. attendance: 162)
- * West Greene (approx. attendance: 44)

Camping Areas

There are six camping areas in the County and are noted on *Figure 2-3*.

- * Boy Scout Camp—Perry Township
- * Girl Scout Camp—Whiteley Township
- * Haines Family Owned Campground—Whiteley Township
- * Jefferson RV Park—Morgan Township
- * Mt. Morris RV Park—Perry Township
- * Paul F Lyon Campground—Richhill Township

Fitness Clubs

- * Advanced Physical Therapy—Carmichaels
- * Nova Care—Waynesburg Borough
- * Resolutions Health Spa—Waynesburg Borough
- * Wellness Center—The Wellness Center is located in the Southwest Regional Medical Center and is owned by the hospital. The staff has either a degree or certification in physical therapy and are employees of the hospital. The facility is designed to accommodate 300 people and currently handles approximately 100 patients per day. The gym / fitness center has approximately 400 members and averages 100 users per day. Members may purchase a three-month, six-month, or 12-month membership. The Wellness Center consists of the following:
 - * Fitness Center—contains a variety of fitness equipment, weights, exercise balls and several beds.
 - * Pool—15' x 36' x 3.5' deep, site of aqua aerobics
 - * Shower rooms

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

- * Auxiliary Gym—large room with exercise balls and bars, classes taught include body sculpting, stretching, walking, etc.
- * Kitchen Facility
- * Occupational Speech Therapy
- * Massage Room

Fire Halls

Fire halls function as community meeting places in each municipality. Various events and functions are held throughout the year at the halls, which are usually available for rent to the public for a fee.

Golf Courses

There are three golf courses in Greene County, two of which are open to the public and one is private. The golf courses are noted on *Figure 2-3*.

- * Rohanna’s Golf Course—an 18 hole public course located along PA Route 19 in Franklin Township. It is a rolling hill style course with a restaurant, lounge, driving range, and practice green.
- * Carmichaels Public Golf Course—a public 18 hole course located along PA Route 88 in Cumberland Township. It is a semi-level course with gentle rolling hills with a bar and snack bar in its clubhouse. It also hosts golf outings.
- * Greene County Country Club—a private 18 hole course, open to members only, located along PA Route 21 in Morgan Township. It is also a semi-level course with gently rolling hills. The Country Club has a rental hall with banquet facilities, bar, clubhouse, pro shop, swimming pool, tennis court, and basketball

court.

Granges

Granges function as community meeting halls and hold various functions and events. There are five granges in Greene County:

- * Aleppo
- * Carmichaels
- * Dunkard Township
- * East Franklin
- * Harveys’

Sportsmen’s Clubs

There are ten sportsmen’s clubs in the County and are noted on *Figure 2-3*.

- * Barton Hollow Sportsmen’s Club and Regulated Shooting Grounds
- * Bobtown Rod & Gun Club
- * Carmichaels Sportsmen’s Club
- * Dry Tavern Sportsmen’s Club
- * Garards Fort Sportsmen’s Club
- * Hunting Hills Sportsmen’s Club and Recreation Shooting Grounds
- * Mt. Morris Sportsman’s Club
- * Stringtown Sportsmen’s Club
- * Windy Ridge Sportsman’s Club
- * Waynesburg Sportsmen’s Club

Stables

Located south of Waynesburg, Henderson Stables has approximately five miles of equestrian trails along with a

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

number of family ATV and mountain bike trails. There is also another stable in the area called Save a Horse Riding Stables.

The Armory at EverGreene Technology Park

In March 2008, U.S. Representative John P. Murtha announced that the 93-year old Captain Robert C. Wiley Armory in Waynesburg will closed and a new armory will be built in a nearby Franklin Township. The present armory, which serves as the home of Company C, 1-100th Infantry, will be re-located to an 18 acre parcel of land at the EverGreene Technology Park adjacent to the Greene County Airport.

The facility will be a state of the art readiness center and will be a one story building with an assembly hall, administrative space, classrooms, locker rooms, a physical fitness room and kitchen space. A supporting facility will include a military equipment parking lot and a lot for private vehicles. The building will serve as a training center for 140 individuals one weekend a month. No live ammunition will be stored at the site.

High Point Motorcross Raceway

Located in Mt. Morris, Dunkard Township (refer to *Figure 2-3*) the raceway is privately owned and is home to national motorcross events. The largest event is held over Memorial Day weekend each year and draws 10,000 to 12,000 spectators. Camping facilities are available for \$40 / person for Friday through the entire weekend; \$35 / person for Saturday through the remainder of the weekend; and \$30 / person for Sunday.

Hobe Sports Center

This state of the art facility offering numerous activities for Greene County residents as well as non-county residents. Currently the facility is home to weight lifting, cardio training and fitness, bi-plate equipment (for balance and explosiveness), a full size indoor basketball court, a golf simulator, locker rental (6 full locker and 12 smaller lockers), and restrooms. It is important note that this facility contains the only air conditioned basketball court between Washington to Uniontown and this generates a large customer base.

The facility is 11,868 square feet and has had a very successful opening in 2007-2008. Residents can purchase memberships in a variety of categories such as family, couple, senior, and single memberships. The membership provides access to all equipment and facilities outside of rental use.

The facility will also offer a basketball camp for youth, self defense classes, as well as basketball tournaments in the summer of 2008. By the end of 2008 the owners hope to install batting cages for use as well.

Mason Dixon Riders Association Park

This privately owned facility is approximately 150 acres located in south central Greene County (refer to *Figure 2-3*). The Mason Dixon Riders Association is a private association with a membership fee of \$25 / year.

The park is very rural and primitive with ATV, motorbike and mountain bike trails. There are three to five miles of

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

novice trails, 24 miles of aggressive trails and a practice motorcross track. The association has plans to construct 10 to 12 miles of perimeter trails by the end of the year for all skill levels and is trying to buy 165 acres from Consol to expand the park. They have received a grant from DCNR to complete a master site plan.

Windy Ridge Camp

The Windy Ridge Camp is located on Nebo Ridge Road two miles north of the town of Wind Ridge in Richhill Township. The 309 acre site is owned by the Southminster Presbyterian Church and features miles of hiking trails, sports fields, a fishing pond, and an outdoor fire ring.

A large lodge is available for special occasion rentals and retreats for the day, a weekend, or an entire weekend. The lodge can accommodate 48 people in six large bedrooms (bunk bed style rooms with individual showers and bathrooms) and has a large sitting area with a log burning fireplace. The facility also has a spacious dining room, a complete commercial kitchen, a laundry facility, a game room, and an outdoor deck. Currently the use rates are as follows: \$15 per night and \$10 for day use. Food service is not included, but ranges from \$5 to \$6.50 additionally per person.

The group is discussing the idea of leasing some of their land for extractive mining. This would bring add additional revenue to the facility and will aid in the building of a recreational center and the possibility of making more upgrades to the facility.

Other Recreation Facilities

- * Strykers Bowling Alley—Waynesburg Borough
- * Yanak Bowling Alley—Jefferson Borough
- * Carmichaels Skyview Drive In—Carmichaels Borough
- * Mitchell’s Mini Golf –Rt. 221 near Lippencott
- * Mon View Park Roller Rink
- * Waynesburg Roller Rink
- * Wheels and Thrills—Waynesburg
- * Waynesburg Theatre & Arts Center
- * Peaceful Springs Fishing Lake – Rices Landing
- * Greene County Paintball – Jefferson Township

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Historic / Cultural Assets

Refer to *Figure 1-3: Historic Attractions* for a map that shows the locations of the historic and cultural assets in Greene County.

Civil War Monument Restoration

Greene County Civil War Soldier’s and Sailor’s Monument is located in Monument Park on the campus of Waynesburg University. The 65 foot high monument was dedicated on July 4, 1899 due to the large number of veterans in the Greene County area. Over the past years the monument has been weathered as well as vandalized and restoration and cleaning needs to take place on the structure. The Waynesburg Borough Park Commission is spearheading the restoration process and is currently trying to secure funds. Estimates on repairs are \$100,000.

Greene County Genealogical Society

The Greene County Genealogical Society is housed in the original Greene County Courthouse, located one block behind the current courthouse in Waynesburg Borough. The historic courthouse is a two-story log house that was built in 1797.

The Society is a non-profit 501(c)3 entity, holds monthly meetings, and has approximately 530 members. Due to the growing popularity, the Society constructed an addition to the original courthouse in order to create a library and store genealogical records. This has become one of the biggest tourist attractions in Greene County and approximately 1800 to 2000 visitors come each year to research their ancestry.

The historic log courthouse is also used by various



Original Greene County Courthouse (Mackin, 2004)

community organizations and groups for meetings as well as home to school programs in May. During the summer, visitation reaches over 200 people daily.

Greene County Historical Museum

The Greene County Historical Museum is located on Rolling Meadows Road in Franklin Township, just outside of Waynesburg Borough. The brick building that houses the Museum was originally the county’s poor farm, which was a home and workplace for indigent men. Constructed in the 1860’s, the museum has 52 rooms and is located on 19.6 acres of land. The Greene County Historical Society operates the museum and leases the property from the County. The Society has approximately 320 members.

Over 10,000 artifacts are on display inside the Museum and offer a tangible history of Greene County, including art and period furniture and clothing. Located on the grounds are an old train, cannons, and two log cabins; which are used for educational classes. Events held at the Museum include the

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Harvest Festival, Spring Festival, Civil War re-enactment, Whiskey Rebellion re-enactment and other special events.

Funding for the Museum is sustained through a \$10,000 annual gift from the County and a \$10,000 match, as well as through endowments and small trusts. It is estimated that approximately 6,000 visitors come to the Museum yearly.



Greene County Historical Museum (Mackin, 2004)

Crow Rock Massacre Monument

A monument dedicated to a massacre that took place on May 1, 1791 is located along Crows Rock Road in Northwestern Greene County. The massacre was of four sisters who were walking to an adjacent farm when they were attacked by Indians and a renegade, of which only one survived. This rock reportedly served as the hiding place for attackers and the names and date are carved into original rock: Susan, Catherine, Elizebeth, and Tina Crow, 1791.

Durbin Store

Located in Durbin on SR3001, the Durbin Store is the original store constructed in 1891. This is a wonderful site and efforts

should be made to preserve it.

Graysville Jail

Located in a field behind Wayside Park in Graysville, the jail is a small single room wood building that should be preserved.

Greene Academy of Art

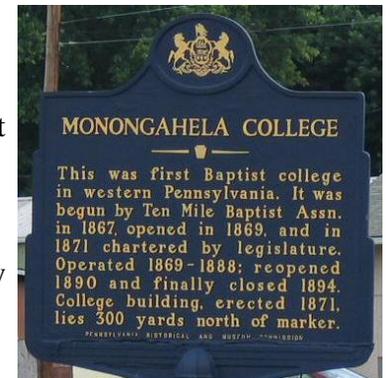
Located in Carmichaels (Old Town), the Greene Academy of Art was built in 1791 and operated between 1791 and 1810. It is listed on the National Registry of Historical Sites.

Lock #6 Museum

The Rices Landing Borough building contains the Lock #6 Museum, which has between 300 and 400 visitors annually. The Museum has photographs and a river boat model on display.

Monongahela College

Built in Jefferson Borough, the Monongahela College was the first Baptist College in Western PA. Chartered by legislation in 1871, the College operated from 1869 - 1888, reopened in 1890 and finally closed in 1896. The building no longer remains but an historical marker is posted at the site.



Monongahela College Historical Marker (Mackin, 2004)

Paul R. Stewart Museum

Waynesburg University possesses numerous collections in the fields of geology, biology, archaeology, ceramics and colonial historical objects and are housed at the Paul R. Stewart Museum.

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Rices Landing Jail

There stands a two-cell jail building in Rices Landing that was used to house prisoners until the 1940's. The building has been relocated from its original site but now stands near Min Love Park.

Thomas Hughes House

This historical structure is owned by the PA Historical & Museum Commission and run by the Greene County Historical Society. It is a two story stone structure built in 1814 by Thomas Hughes, who founded Jefferson. The structure is unique because it is one of only a few structures north of the Mason Dixon Line that was built entirely by slaves. Hughes freed the slaves prior to the Civil War. The building has been renovated and now houses a library.



Thomas Hughes House (Mackin, 2004)

W.A. Young Machine Shop & Foundry

Located on Water Street in Rice's Landing, the Foundry was built in 1900 by William A. Young. The Foundry is a prime example of America's industrial heritage and is operated by the Historical Society. Open for tours, the Foundry is full of antique equipment and live demonstrations are performed.



W.A. Young Machine Shop & Foundry (Mackin, 2004)

Covered Bridges

The Carmichaels Bridge over Muddy Creek

Constructed in 1889 and is still open to vehicular traffic. It is a part of the annual Covered Bridge Festival and is the only existing covered bridge within a borough in the United States. Dimensions of the bridge are 64'Lx15'W.

The King Bridge over Hoover Run

Constructed in 1890, it is open to traffic and has a three ton weight limit. Dimensions of the bridge are 46'6"Lx15'W.

The Lippencott / Cox Farm Bridge over Ruff Creek

Constructed in 1943 on a heavily traveled township road. Dimensions of the bridge are 27'8"Lx15'W.



Lippencott Covered Bridge (Mackin, 2004)

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

The Neddie Woods Bridge over Pursley Creek

Constructed in 1882, it is the oldest remaining covered bridge in Greene County. The bridge is open to traffic and is 40’Lx15’W.

The Shriver Bridge over Hargus Creek

Constructed in 1900 the bridge is 40’Lx14’W.

The Scott Bridge over Ten Mile Creek

Constructed in 1885, it is open to traffic. The bridge is 41’Lx15’W.

The White Bridge over Whitely Creek

Constructed in 1919, it is the longest Queenpost bridge in Greene County. It is also part of the Covered Bridge Festival and has a ten ton weight limit. Dimensions of the bridge are 66’6”Lx15’W.

Regional Park Facilities

State Parks

Hillman State Park—Washington County, PA

The Pennsylvania State Game Commission owns Hillman State Park, which is located in the northwestern portion of Washington County and occupies 3,654 acres of park land. Largely undeveloped, hunting is allowed in the park during regular hunting seasons and hiking trails are open to the public.

Ohiopyle State Park—Fayette County, PA

Ohiopyle State Park is approximately 19,052 acres and serves as the gateway to the Laurel Mountains. The focal

point of the area is the 14 miles of the Youghiogheny River Gorge, which provides whitewater boating and spectacular scenery. The park also has a Falls Day Use Area, which provides parking, restrooms, gift shop/snack bar, and overlook platforms of the Youghiogheny River.

Coopers Rock State Forest—Monongalia County, WV
Coopers Rock is located 13 miles east of Morgantown along Interstate 68 and is approximately 12,713 acres. The forest serves as a recreation and preservation area as well as publicly owned land for forestry research, timber management, and watershed and wildlife protection.

County Parks

Washington County, PA

Cross Creek Park

Cross Creek County Park is the largest of the three County parks and encompasses 3,500 acres of land, including a 258 acre fishing lake. Facilities include pavilions, picnic tables, grills, playground areas, a boat launch, docks, a handicapped accessible fishing pier, horseshoe pits, trails, restrooms, and parking areas.

Mingo Creek Park

Mingo Creek County Park is located east of the City of Washington off of PA Route 136. Accounting for 2,600 acres of land, Mingo Creek is a designated High Quality Trout Stocked Fisher and four miles of the stream are designated for fishing. Facilities include shelters / pavilions, an observatory, picnic tables, grills, playground areas, restrooms, trails, a multi-use field, and historic

2. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

covered bridges.

Ten Mile Creek Park

Located off PA Route 88 near the Greene County border, Ten Mile Creek County Park is 22 acres and is partly owned by the Army Corps of Engineers the remainder by Washington County. The park provides boat access to the Monongahela River and amenities include pavilions, picnic tables, grills, playground areas, a boat launch, dock, restrooms, and parking areas.

Fayette County, PA

Dunlap Creek Park

Located along US Route 40 in Menallen Township, Dunlap Creek Park consists of 74 acres of woods, meadows and a 30 acre lake that is used for boating and fishing. Facilities include playgrounds, pavilions and a baseball field.

German Masontown Park

German-Masontown Park is located along the Monongahela River in the southwestern portion of Fayette County near PA Route 21. The park is approximately 125 acres and is located in German Township and Masontown Borough. The park offers baseball fields, pavilions, an outdoor amphitheatre, a playground, tennis courts, soccer field, a bocce court, horse shoe pits and a walking path.

Jacobs Creek Park

Jacobs Creek Park contains 100 acres on both sides of Route 982. Amenities include pavilions, a 60 acre lake for fishing and boating and a playground.

Monongalia County, WV

Chestnut Ridge Regional Park

Chestnut Ridge is surrounded by Coopers Rock State Forest and the West Virginia University Forest, along Interstate 68 approximately 10 miles east of Morgantown. Facilities include shelters, picnic sites, swimming, sledding, nature center, playgrounds, trails, paddle boats, fishing, shower house, volleyball, cross country skiing, and a concession area. The park is open year-round.

Water Parks

Sandcastle

Sandcastle is a privately owned water park located along the Monongahela River in the Waterfront Complex near downtown Pittsburgh. Sandcastle offers fourteen waterslides, adult pools, a hot tub, pools for kids, sand volleyball court, gift shops, arcade, concessions, bar, and picnic shelters. Sandcastle is open annually from June to September and prices include \$21.95 for an all day pass, 55 and older is \$16.95, children 2 and under are free, and after 3pm admission is \$15.95. A season pass can be purchased for \$44.95. Parking is \$5.00 a car and boat docking is free.

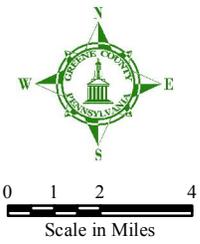
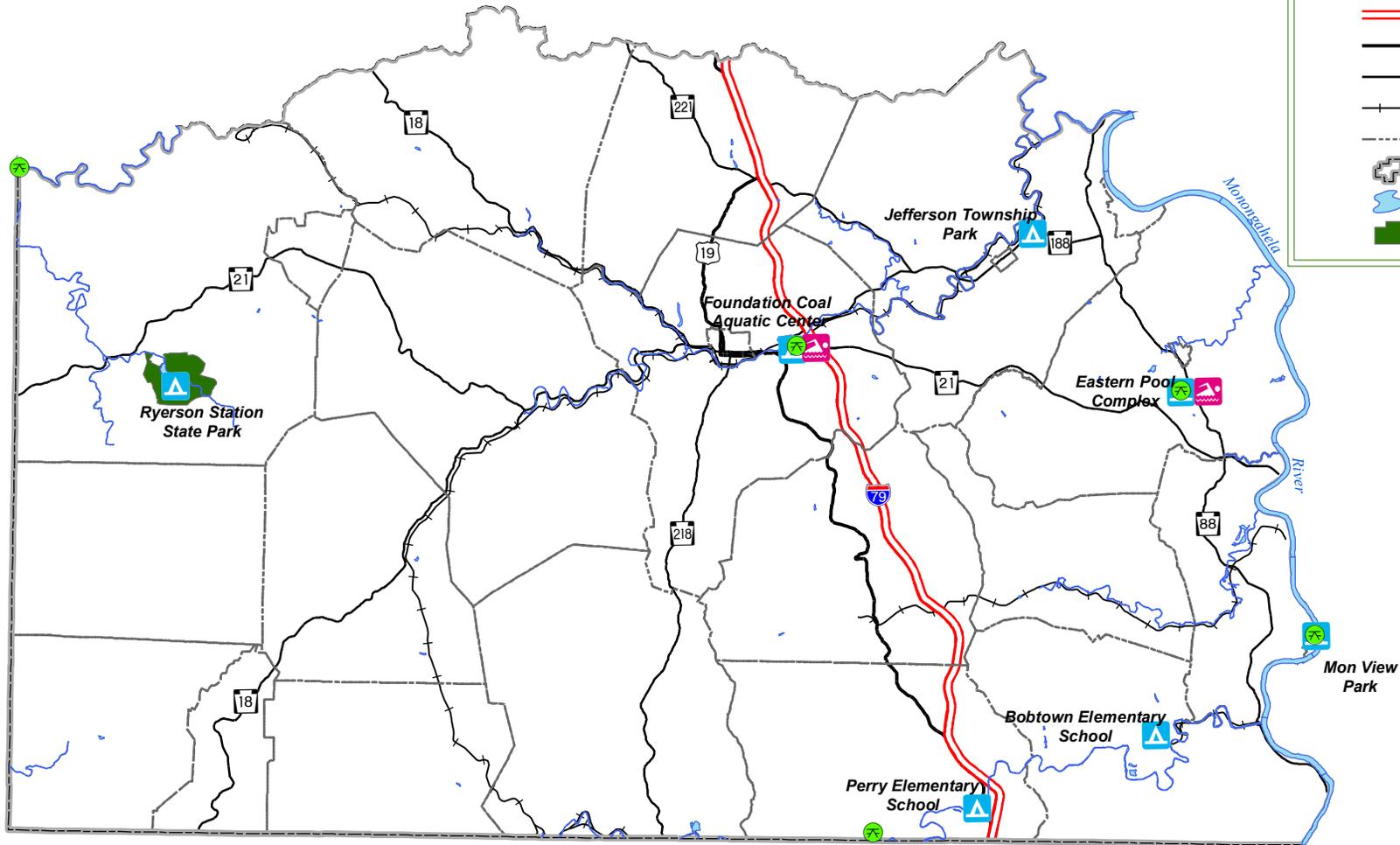
Waves of Fun

A small water park that is part of the 50 acre Valley Park in Putnam County, West Virginia. Valley Park also has tennis courts, 18 hole mini golf, walking trail, softball / baseball fields, soccer field, sand volleyball court, picnic shelters, amphitheatre and the Hurricane Valley Community Center . Admission into the water park is \$7.25 general, \$6.00 for children 5-11 and seniors over 60, and free to children under 5.

**FIGURE 2-1:
RECREATION PROGRAM
LOCATIONS**

Map Legend

-  County Park
-  Day Camp
-  Swim Program
-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad
-  Municipal Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body
-  State Park

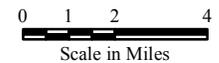
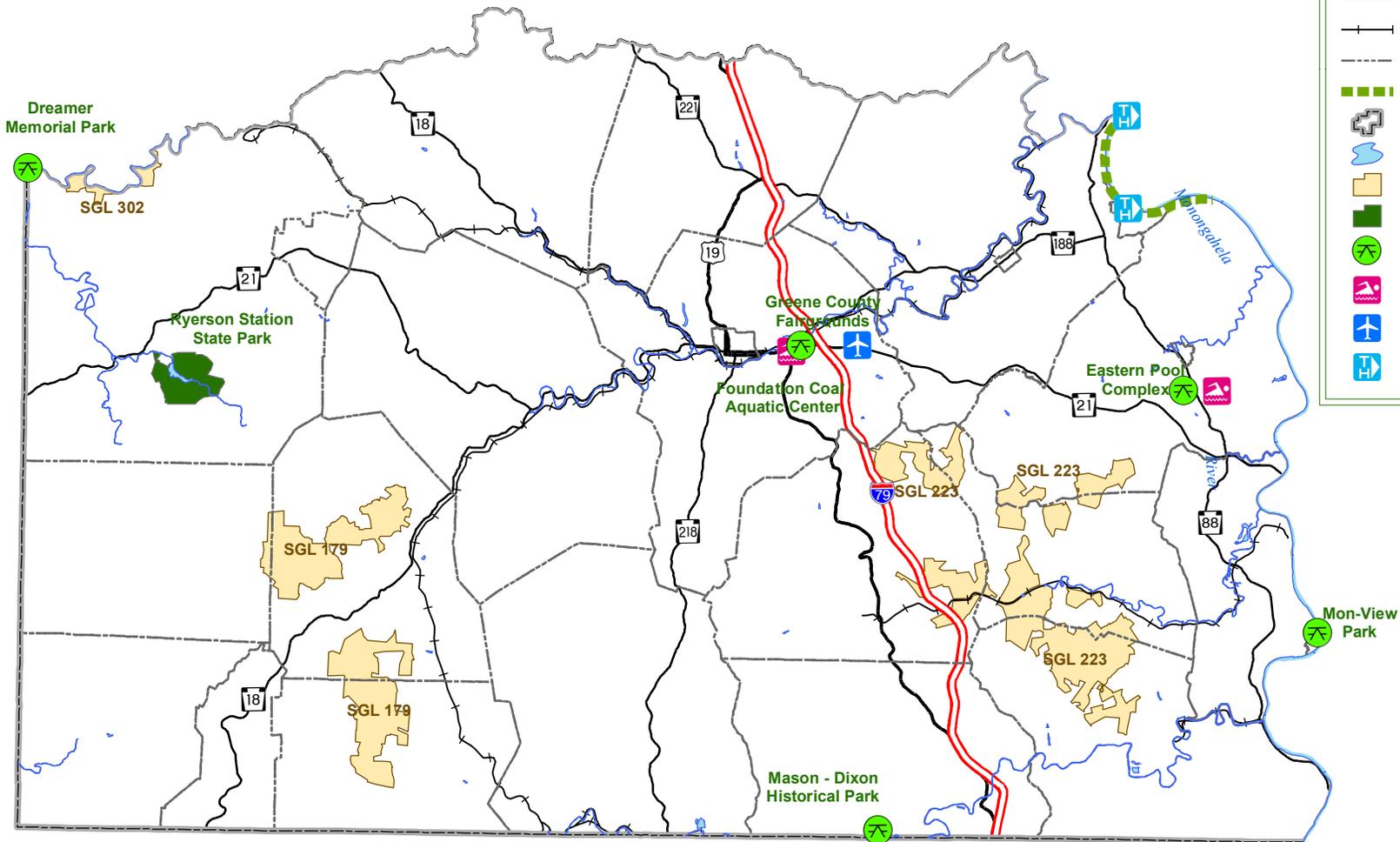


Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

**FIGURE 2-2:
STATE & COUNTY
FACILITIES**

Map Legend

-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Greene River Trail (3.8 miles)
-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body
-  State Game Land
-  State Park
-  County Park
-  County-owned Pool
-  Greene County Airport
-  Trail Head

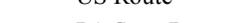
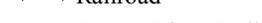
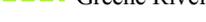
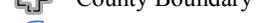


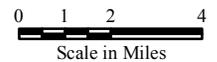
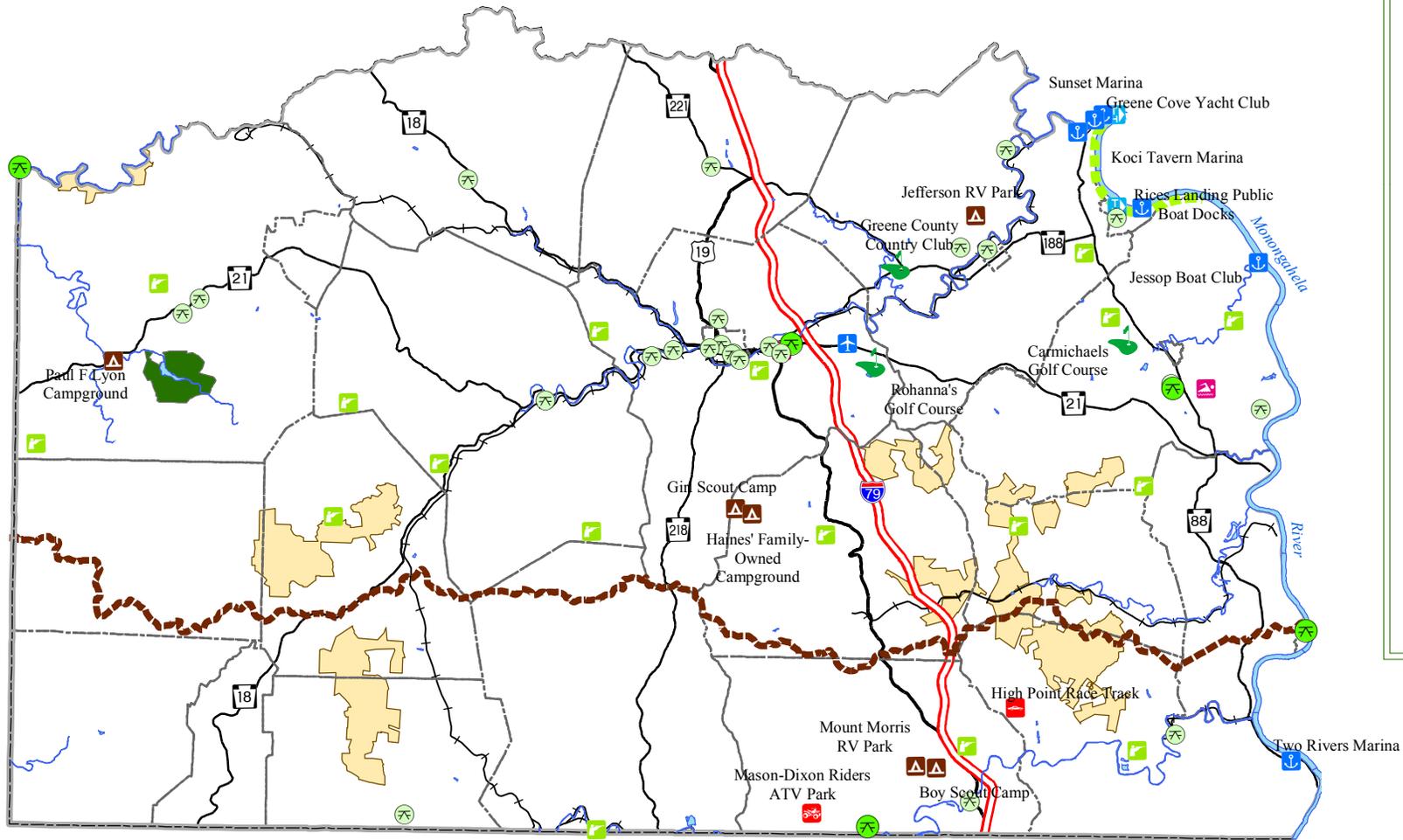
Adopted: August 14, 2008

Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

**FIGURE 2-3:
PUBLIC/PRIVATE
RECREATION
FACILITIES**

Map Legend

-  ATV Site
-  Campground
-  Golf Course
-  Marina
-  Race Track
-  Sportman's Club
-  County Park
-  Local Park
-  Greene County Airport
-  Trail Head
-  Public Pool
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad
-  Greene River Trail
-  Warrior Trail
-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body
-  State Park
-  State Game Land



 Mackin

Adopted: August 14, 2008

Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

Trail Network

In order for Greene County to undertake the development of a trail system, questions will need to be answered, such as who will be using the trail, where is it feasible to construct the trail, and what building materials and amenities are needed to suit the intended audience. Beyond merely choosing to construct a trail, knowing what type of trail is appropriate for the desired, or available, location and specific user demands or needs is essential.

Trails are targeted for specific audiences, such as walkers, bicyclists, joggers, mountain bicyclists, motorized vehicle (ATV / dirt bike) users, equestrians, etc. Each of these trail users require special design considerations during trail construction to accommodate the intended use or uses and also comply with ADA accessibility standards. Other factors that affect the feasibility and ultimate success of trails are topography, space requirements, noise, conflicting uses and site restraints.

The National Recreation and Park Association places pathways under six classifications: park trail, connector trail, on-street bikeway, all-terrain bike trail, cross-country ski trail and equestrian trail. Two other types of trails relevant for Greene County are water trails and off-highway vehicle trails. These classifications are defined and trails within the County are identified and described according to the classification category or categories to which they belong.

Figure 3-1: Current & Proposed Trail Network shows the existing and proposed trails, along with trailheads, that are located within Greene County.

Park Trails

Park Trails are multipurpose trails located within greenways, parks, and natural resource areas (Mertes & Hall, 1996). These trails focus on recreational value and harmony with the natural environment. Park Trails located in Greene County include the Greene River Trail, the Warrior Trail, the Catawba Path, and the trail system located in Ryerson Station State Park.

Greene River Trail

Owner: Greene County Department of Recreation
Steward: Greene County Department of Recreation
Current Length: 5.1 miles
Trailheads: Yes—2
Type: non-motorized multi-use

The Greene River Trail is a rail trail that runs adjacent to the Upper Monongahela Water Trail greenway providing a tranquil view of the river for its users. The trail is owned and maintained by the Greene County Department of Recreation. The trail was designed to accommodate those individuals interested in walking, jogging, and bicycling. A twelve-foot wide right-of-way with fencing along most of the periphery provide a variety of trail users and adjacent property owners with a sense of safety and security. The trail has a smooth crushed gravel surface that is very well maintained by the parks crew. The Department of Recreation continuously monitors the trail for areas of erosion, downed or hanging trees, over-grown weeds, debris, and trash along the trail.

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

As of 2008, the Greene River Trail extends 5.1 miles along the abandoned Nemaocolin Mine railroad bed, beginning near PA Route 88 and Ten Mile Creek in Jefferson Township and ending near the old Crucible Ferry in Cumberland Township. Trailheads are located at the beginning of the trail at the Greene Cove Yacht Club and in Rices Landing Borough.



Greene River Trail in Rices Landing Borough (Mackin, 2003)

The Department of Recreation owns the Crucible Site and has plans to develop a riverfront County park, which will double as a trailhead.

Greene River Trail Extension (under construction)

Proposed Length: 2.8 miles
Proposed Trailheads: Yes—1

The Greene County Commissioners and Department of Recreation are currently in the stage of hiring a new construction firm to complete the next 2.8 miles of the Greene River Trail. This extension is expected to be

completed by the end of 2009 and will extend the total length of the trail to approximately eight (8) miles.

Greene River Trail Proposed Extension / Alternative

Proposed Length: approximately 8 miles
Proposed Trailheads: Yes—4

Subsequent phases to extend the Greene River Trail past Crucible are in the planning stages. Current plans include following the abandoned railroad bed from the Village of Crucible south to the Village of Nemaocolin. The railroad ends at Nemaocolin, where there are two potential routes. The preferred route is to extend the trail through the Hatfield-Ferry Power Plant site, although an alternative route exists west of the site along the ridgetop. Once through the power plant, the trail is planned to follow the north ten foot shoulder of State Route 21 across the new Masontown Bridge into Fayette County. The trail will be allowed to occupy State Route 21 right-of-way through a PennDOT-issued highway occupancy permit. Proposed trailheads include one at the Village of Nemaocolin and another at the Hatfield-Ferry Power Plant site.

The northern portion of the Greene County River Trail is planned to be extended north from Greene Cove along Ten Mile Creek to State Route 88. The trail will then follow State Route 88 across a new proposed bridge over Ten Mile Creek into East Bethlehem Township, Washington County. Once in Washington County, the trail is proposed to loop under the new bridge and follow State Route 2039 approximately one-half mile to a trailhead at Ten Mile Creek Park, a Washington County Park.

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

Warrior Trail

Owner: Private Property

Steward: Warrior Trail Association

Length: 45 miles

Trailheads: No

Type: Hiking

The 45-mile Warrior Trail follows along a ridgetop in an east-west direction across Greene County from Greensboro on the Monongahela River to the border with Marshall County, West Virginia approximately five to six miles north of the Mason Dixon Line. The trail extends an additional 22 miles farther to the western terminus on the Ohio River in Flint Ridge, near the town of Zanesville. The trail is recognized as one the Major Greenway Corridors in Pennsylvania by DCNR.

The trail is located entirely on private property and marked with yellow paint blazes. Milepost markers are also located along the trail, as depicted in the photo to the right. The trail is partially maintained by the Warrior Trail Association and trail users hike at their own risk. The Warrior Trail Association was founded in 1965 by W. Bentram Waychoff, of Waynesburg. The organization is “dedicated to the maintenance of the Warrior Trail and the history of Greene County.” Trail amenities include three Adirondack-style shelters that are located along the trail near miles 11 ^{1/2}, 24, and 35 ^{1/2} (www.greenepa.net/community/WarriorTrail).

The portion of the trail that is maintained by the Warrior Trail Association is in excellent condition. However, other sections of the trail are poorly maintained and more

difficult to travel. Although the trail is marked with yellow paint blazes, there are many areas where these blazes are very difficult to see. While the Warrior Trail will continue to provide a primitive hiking experience, portions should be cleared and marked to promote trail safety.

The trail is unique for several reasons. It is estimated that the trail has been in use for over 5,000 years, first used by Native Americans to obtain supplies of flint from the Flint Ridge area in Ohio. Evidence of the path includes old maps, historical accounts, and a two to three foot deep rut near Nettle Hill that was worn into the soil from the many years of usage. The trail has been the site of much interest and was first studied in the 1930’s by Waynesburg College professors and others who have conducted numerous archaeological digs along the trail. The trail does not cross a single body of water for its entire length in the County.



**Warrior Trail Mile Marker
(Mackin, 2004)**

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

Catawba Path

Owner: Private Property

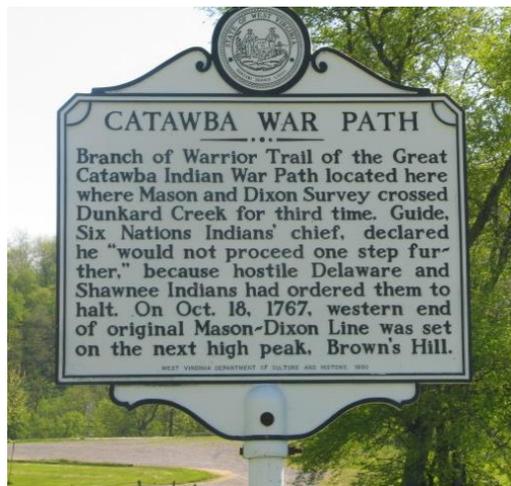
Steward: None

Length: 17 miles

Trailheads: No

Type: Hiking

The Catawba Path runs in a north-south direction from New York through Pennsylvania to Morgantown, WV. The path then continues on to the Carolinas, Kentucky and Tennessee. Within Greene County, the Catawba Path is approximately 17 miles long. The Catawba Trail within Greene County is located entirely on private property and is not marked or defined. Outside of the Mason Dixon Park, there is no clear path or maintained trail in the County. Within the park, the trail's surface is grass and for hiking only.



Catawba War Path Sign in Mason Dixon Park, West Virginia (Mackin, 2004)

At the southern most portion of the Catawba Trail in Mason Dixon Park there is a monument located in the center of the trail indicating the Mason Dixon line that was dedicated in 1883 between Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Just north of the monument is an Adirondack shelter with a grill made of stone. Those hiking the trail can spend a comfortable night in the shelter protected from the elements.



Adirondack Shelter on Catawba Trail (Mackin, 2004)

Ryerson Station State Park Trail System

Ryerson Station Park has 11 miles of hiking / cross-country skiing trails throughout the park that are open year round. The trails include:

- * Pine Box Trail
- * Polly Hollow Trail
- * Three Mitten Trail

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

- * Iron Bridge Trail
- * Sawdust Trail
- * Bluebird Trail
- * Lazear Trail
- * Orchard Trail
- * Tiffany Ridge Trail
- * Fox Feather Self-Guided Trail.

The trails allow for park exploration on foot during spring, summer, fall and on cross-country skis in the winter. The trails traverse many habitats, like mature forests, wet valley bottoms, evergreen plantations and fields in ecological succession.

Connector Trails

Connector Trails are multipurpose trails that emphasize safe travel for pedestrians to and from parks and around the community. The focus of connector trails is as much on transportation as it is on recreation.

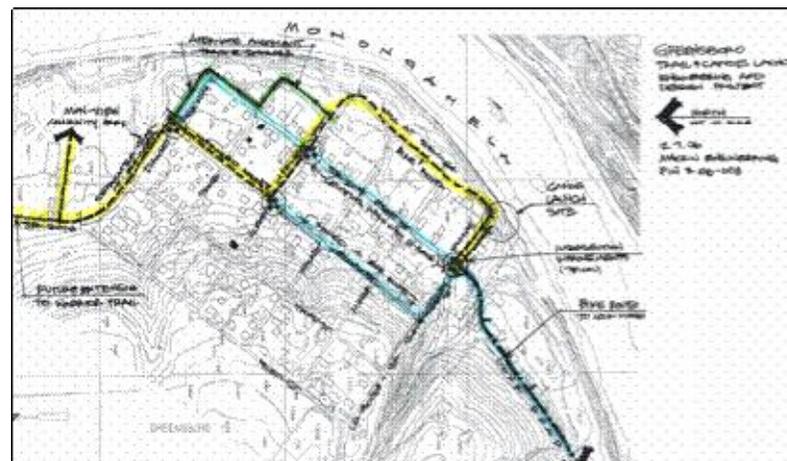
As discussed earlier, the Greene River Trail meets the criteria for a Park Trail, but also meets the criteria of a Connector Trail. There currently are no other connector trails located within the County. As the County continues to extend the Greene River Trail, locations such as Crucible and Dilworth Mines, Jessop Boat Club, the village of Nemaocolin, Sheepskin Trail in Fayette County, and Ten Mile Creek County Park in Washington County will be connected to Rices Landing Borough. Likewise, the Catawba Trail connects Rices Landing Borough to State Game Lands 223 and the Kirby interchange of Interstate 79.

It is worth noting that trails that connect to population centers such as Waynesburg, Carmichaels, and Greensboro are lacking in the County. As this is currently the County’s biggest need in regard to trails, two Connector Trails, the Greensboro Trail and Canoe Launch and Ten Mile Trail, are being discussed in addition to extensions to the Greene River Trail.

Proposed Greensboro Trail and Canoe Launch

The Greensboro Trail and Canoe Launch project consists of a trail extending approximately one-mile north along the Monongahela River, from former Lock No.#7, along Water Street, to Second Street, to Diamond Street, extending along the road shoulder to Mon-View Park. Greensboro Borough received a \$500,000 trail grant and is under contract with a firm to perform the necessary engineering and design work. The trail will be designed to accommodate pedestrians and cyclists.

The key components of the project include providing for a safe and economical trail design, including providing for



Proposed Greensboro Trail and Canoe Launch

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

adequate and safe road crossings, trail access facilities and improved road shoulders, drainage, and providing for a non-motorized boat-canoe launch facility in the vicinity of the former Ferry Boat Landing site at State Route 2014 (County Street). The proposed trail provides a possible connection to the Warrior Trail and potential trailhead at the Village of Glassworks, just north of Greensboro.

Proposed Central Waynesburg Trail

The proposed Central Waynesburg Trail project is in its infancy but the proposal is to develop a hiking and biking trail along Ten Mile Creek from the Waynesburg College fields at East View to Evergreene Technology Park. The trail would connect Central Greene High School, the Greene County Fairgrounds, the Greene County Airport, the Greene County Historical Museum, the proposed Wal-Mart development site, and other recreation and community sites.

A project committee has been established to examine the potential of this trail. The next step is to acquire funding to conduct a feasibility study, which would determine a preferred alignment; operations, maintenance and security; legal feasibility; opinions of probable cost; and a prioritized implementation schedule.

On-Street Bikeways

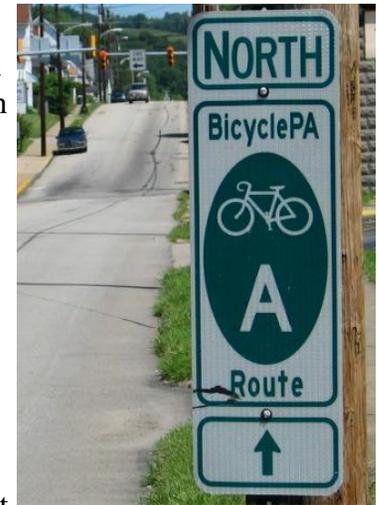
On-Street Bikeways are paved segments of roadways that serve as a means to safely separate bicyclists from vehicular traffic. The bicycle community in Greene County has been crucial to the designation of six County bicycle routes, including Waynesburg Workout Ride, The Road to Prosperity, the Crucible Cruise, The Ryerson Roundabout,

The Brave Ride, and Mount Morris to the Monongahela. These routes are in addition to the state designated BicyclePA Route A. However, none of these routes have features that safely separate bicyclists from vehicular traffic or add to the safety of bicyclists. Identifying bicycle routes in the County was an important first step, but the County should acquire funding to make improvements to these bike routes, including signage. The locations of the bikeways in Greene County are mapped on *Figure 3-1: Trails and Bikeways*.

BicyclePA Route A

PA Route 19 doubles as BicyclePA Route A and traverses Greene County in a north-south direction through Waynesburg. BicyclePA Route A is one of seven officially designated bicycle routes located in Pennsylvania.

The bikeway is approximately 199 miles, beginning in Greene County at the Pennsylvania / West Virginia border and ending at Lake Erie in Erie County, PA. Of the 199 total miles, about 26 are located within Greene County.



Bicycle PA Route A (Mackin, 2003)

The northern half is generally flat while the southern half is gently rolling to hilly. In Erie, the Route A connects to Route Z and the Seaway Trail, which travel in an east to

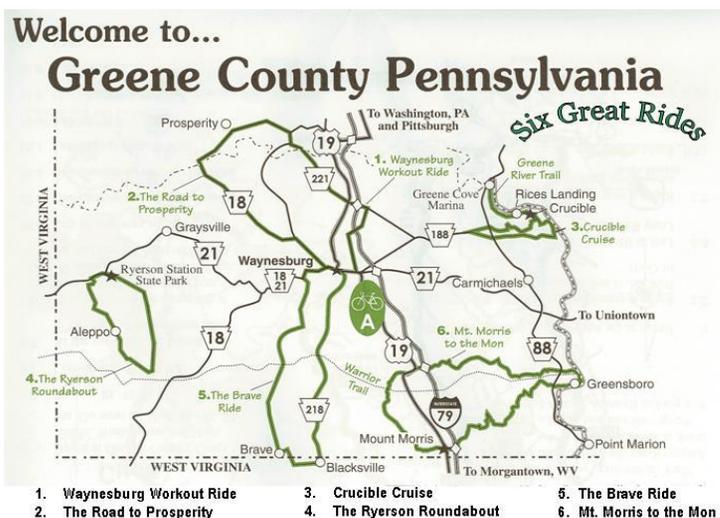
3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

west direction into Ohio and New York. (www.bikepa.com).”

In the spring of 2008, the Greene County Tourism Promotion Agency updated the Bicycle PA maps for Greene County. BicyclePA Route A is showcased in greater detail for the new edition.

Greene County Bicycle Paths

The Greene County Tourist Promotion Agency publishes a bicycling map for the County that depicts six bicycle rides located along public roadways. Each route provides access to areas of beautiful scenery. The names of the six routes, length, and degree of difficulty are as follows:



1. Waynesburg Workout Ride - 11 miles; Somewhat easy
2. The Road to Prosperity - 35 miles; Moderate difficulty
3. Crucible Cruise - 12.6 miles; Moderate difficulty
4. The Ryerson Roundabout - 19 miles; Moderate difficulty
5. The Brave Ride - 34 miles; Moderate difficulty
6. Mt. Morris to the Mon - 37.5 miles; Challenging

All-Terrain Bike Trails

All-Terrain Bike Trails are off-road trails for all-terrain (mountain) bikes. Although there are no trails exclusively for this purpose, mountain bikers, like other bicyclists, can use the Greene River Trail.

Cross-Country Ski Trails

Cross-Country Ski Trail are trails developed for traditional and skate-style cross-country skiing. Examples in Greene County include the trails in Ryerson Station State Park. As noted on pages 3-4 and 3-5 in the Park Trails section, Ryerson has 11 miles of hiking / cross-country skiing trails that are open year round.

Equestrian Trails

Equestrian Trails are trails developed for horseback riding. As of 2006, no public equestrian trails have been designated in Greene County.

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

Water Trails

Water Trails are boat routes suitable for canoes, kayaks and small motorized watercraft (Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, 2006). The Natural Infrastructure Project of Southwestern Pennsylvania identifies the Monongahela River, Ten Mile Creek, Whiteley Creek and Dunkard Creek as streams or rivers suitable for these types of uses (SPC, 2005). As of 2006, the Upper Monongahela Water Trail is the only officially designated water trail in the County.

Upper Monongahela Water Trail

The Upper Monongahela Water Trail is recognized as one of the Major Greenway Corridors in Pennsylvania by DCNR. The trail is a project of the Morgantown Area Chamber of Commerce Vision 2020 and the Upper Monongahela Water Trail Special Interest Group. Spanning a 65-mile section of the Monongahela River, the trail begins in Fairmont, West Virginia and travels north to Ten Mile Creek just north of Rices Landing in Greene County, Pennsylvania. The trail may be accessed in Pennsylvania from numerous sites on both the Greene County and Fayette County sides of the river.

Besides the beautiful scenery and good fishing, there are many historical places to visit and several areas that offer overnight accommodations. Some of the attractions in Greene County along the trail include

- * Two Rivers Marina and Campground
- * Greensboro, 1781
 - ◇ Historic pottery town
 - ◇ Bed & Breakfast Inn

- ◇ Mon View Park
- ◇ Glassworks, 1805 - Site of the first glassworking plant west of the Monongahela River
- * Rices Landing, 1792
 - ◇ Camping allowed at Pumpkin Run Park
 - ◇ Public riverfront
 - ◇ Boat ramp on Pumpkin Run
 - ◇ Access to hiking on the Catawba Trail
 - ◇ Historic tours of:
 - ◇ W.A. Young Foundry and Machine Shop
 - ◇ 100-year-old two cell jail
 - ◇ Lock 6 Museum
- * Ten Mile Creek
 - ◇ Wide tributary host of numerous marinas, docks, ramps and parks
- * Greene River Trail



Rices Landing Boat Docks (Mackin, 2006)

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

Off-Highway Vehicle Trails

Off-Highway Vehicle Trails are trails developed for motorized vehicles. The Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (PA DCNR) defines off-highway vehicles (OHV) as “any motorized vehicle not eligible to be registered for highway use and designed for or capable of cross country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain. This term does not include motorboats, golf carts, aircraft, automobiles, construction machines, trucks or home utility machines; military, fire, emergency and law enforcement vehicles; implements of husbandry; multipurpose agricultural vehicles; vehicles used by Commonwealth agencies; or off-road vehicles not generally used for outdoor recreation.” (<http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/sfrmp/glossary.htm>)

Snowmobile Trails

In addition to the eleven miles of hiking and cross-country skiing trails, Ryerson Station State Park also allows snowmobiling. The park contains a six-mile snowmobile trail which is open for use with registered snowmobiles from the day following the close of deer season in December until April 1, weather permitting.

ATV Trails

As evidenced by the increase in ATV vehicle registrations, the popularity of ATV’s has been steadily growing. According to information released by the ATV Safety Institute (<http://www.atvsafety.org>) there are approximately 15 million people in the United States who

ride ATVs. Over 70 percent of these riders do so as a recreational activity. The ATV Safety Institute has documented the average user to be a 40+ year old male who is married, occupied in a professional or managerial occupation, and earns over \$60,000 annually. Such information indicates that ATV riders are well-equipped to support their recreational demands. Additionally, this data suggests that facilities designed for ATV riders will generate revenue sources for the hosting municipality and surrounding businesses.

Currently, there are no public ATV trails located within Greene County. There is however one privately owned ATV park located in Greene County, the Mason Dixon Riders Association Park.

Mason Dixon Riders Association Park

The Mason Dixon Riders Association Park is a privately owned 150-acre facility located in south-central Greene County. The Mason Dixon Riders Association is a private association with a membership fee of \$25 / year. The park is very rural and primitive with ATV, motorbike, and mountain bike trails. There are three to five miles of novice trails, 24 miles of aggressive trails and a practice motorcross track. The association has plans to construct 10 to 12 miles of perimeter trails by the end of the year for all skill levels and is trying to buy 165 acres from Consol to expand the park. They have also applied to DCNR for a grant to complete a master site plan. The park is identified on *Figure 3-1: Current & Proposed Trail Network*.

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

Greene County ATV Feasibility Study (Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc., 2004)

The purpose of the Greene County ATV Feasibility Study was to investigate the development of an All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) park located at a pre-selected site in southeastern Greene County. Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc. (Parsons Brinckerhoff) was retained to complete the study, which was completed in December of 2004. The study area encompassed 540 acres located one mile north of Greensboro Borough. The site assessment determined that the physical site could accommodate an ATV facility. However, the study documented that public opinion was primarily against the development of a motorized recreational facility in the Greensboro area.

The study noted that many public issues would need to be addressed before an ATV site could be developed at Greensboro or elsewhere in Greene County. Essentially, the study concluded that success would be elusive unless the County could validate the site selection and sufficiently garner adequate public support for the development of an ATV facility. Specifically, Greene County officials must develop a vision that promotes such a facility and then implement a comprehensive public education component. The study related the public's sense of confusion over the need for such a facility and suggested that the County define the community need for an ATV park (recreational versus economic or both) prior to additional action. The study determined that the financial benefits of an ATV facility are derived from corresponding activities as users avail

themselves to other community amenities (restaurants, shops, etc.). The study found that rider fees generally do not provide sufficient revenue for even basic maintenance, much less insurance costs.

A further discussion of ATV trails, their suitability and the potential to develop these types of facilities in Greene County can be found in *Chapter 4: Recreational Opportunities*.

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

Greenways

In 2001, DCNR released *Pennsylvania Greenways: An Action Plan for Creating Connections*. The plan is a result of Governor Ridge's Executive Order 1998-3, charging DCNR, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and the Department of Transportation (PennDOT), with assistance from the Pennsylvania Greenways Partnership Commission, to develop an action plan to advance the Pennsylvania greenways partnership program. The Action Plan is a guide to assist all forms of government in developing a statewide interconnected greenway system that resembles the interstate highway system in Pennsylvania. The definition of a greenway, as used in the Action Plan, is as follows:

"A greenway is a corridor of open space. Greenways vary greatly in scale, from narrow ribbons of green that run through urban, suburban, and rural areas to wider corridors that incorporate diverse natural, cultural and scenic features. They can incorporate both public and private property, and can be land- or water-based. They may follow old railways, canals, or ridge tops, or they may follow stream corridors, shorelines, or wetlands, and include water trails for nonmotorized craft. Some greenways are recreational corridors or scenic byways that may accommodate motorized and non-motorized vehicles. Others function almost exclusively for environmental protection and are not designed for human passage. Greenways differ in their location and function, but overall, a greenway will protect natural, cultural, and scenic resources, provide recreational benefits, enhance natural beauty and quality of life in neighborhoods and communities, and stimulate economic development opportunities."

-Pennsylvania Greenways: An Action Plan for Creating Connections

Greenways offer many benefits which make them valuable assets for communities. Some of these benefits include:

- * *enhance the sense of place in a community or region;*
- * *accentuate scenic beauty;*
- * *protect water resources by buffering non-point sources of pollution;*
- * *provide opportunities to protect and manage wildlife, forests and ecological systems;*
- * *provide recreation opportunities for families and individuals of all ages and abilities;*
- * *provide alternatives to automotive transportation, reducing traffic congestion;*
- * *contribute to the economic climate; and*
- * *foster health and wellness.*

One of the initiatives that the Action Plan promotes is the development of county greenways plans in all 67 counties by 2007. Greene County has met this goal by including a focus on trails and greenways in this plan. According to the *21st Century Environment Commission Report*, "land use will be Pennsylvania's most critical issue in the new millennium. By preserving open space in suburban and developing rural areas, greenways are becoming a key land use strategy throughout the state." Although Greene County is mainly rural (69% according to the US 2000 Census), it is important that the County institute a plan for the preservation of natural resource areas, farmland, and open space.

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

Defining a Greenways Network

Pennsylvania has developed a “hub and spokes” approach to a greenways network. The hubs of the network range from destination areas, such as communities or shopping centers, to natural areas, like parks or lakes. The spokes are the actual greenways, which will connect the various natural, historic, cultural and recreational areas.

- * Natural Areas: These include large blocks of publicly owned open space such as national and state parks, forests, game lands, and conservation areas that serve to protect important ecological landscapes and natural features, reserve scenic vistas, provide habitat for wildlife, protect water resources and provide recreational opportunities. Regional and local parks, preserves and ecological sites may also serve as hubs.
- * Cultural, Historic and Recreational Sites: Cultural, historic, and recreational sites that protect and interpret Pennsylvania’s heritage may be incorporated into the greenways network as destinations or “hubs.”
- * Urban and Suburban Areas: On a statewide or regional level, cities and towns can serve as origins or destinations within the greenways network. Within urban and suburban areas, opportunities abound to connect neighborhoods, schools, work places, recreation facilities, natural areas and parks through greenways. A greenways network also can incorporate former industrial sites, or brownfields, and spur the creation of new green space.

Common spokes of a greenways network can include:

- * Greenways that are ecologically or conservation oriented, such as riparian buffers.
- * Greenways that provide non-motorized public access and that connect neighborhoods with destinations, and provide recreation and physical fitness opportunities close to home.
- * Greenways that have a strong interpretative element showcasing historic or cultural events.
- * Greenways that are water trails and serve recreational users.
- * Greenways that accommodate motorized recreational vehicles such as snowmobiles or ATVs.

Current Greenway Network

The current greenway network within Greene County is depicted in *Figure 3-2: Current Greenway Network*. The network consists of parks, state game lands, existing trails, bikeways, and other protected lands.

The protected natural resources include state, local and county parks, and state game lands. No national parks or national or state forests are located in Greene County. The state owns a combined 14,688 acres of park/game lands, while the County owns approximately 350 acres of park land. Municipal park land accounts for another 330+ acres. In all, there are over 15,300 acres of protected natural resource areas.

The Warrior Trail, the Catawba Trail, the Greene River Trail, and the Upper Monongahela Water Trail comprise the major spokes of the network. Both the Warrior Trail and the Upper Monongahela Water Trail are recognized by DCNR as Major Greenway Corridors in Pennsylvania. The

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

trails combine for over 130 miles of linear greenways.

Also shown on *Figure 3-2* are lands enrolled under Act 319, commonly known as the Clean & Green program. The act provides for land devoted to agricultural use, agricultural reserve use or forest reserve use to be assessed at the value it has for that use rather than at fair market value. The intent of the act is to encourage the keeping of land in one of these uses. Enrolled land shall remain under preferential assessment for as long as it continues to meet the minimum qualifications for preferential assessment. Land that is in agricultural use, agricultural reserve or forest reserve shall remain under preferential assessment even if its use changes to either of the other two land use categories. This land is not protected indefinitely, as the landowner can choose to remove his/her land from the program at any time. However, any land enrolled as agricultural reserve use is required to allow the land to be open to the public for outdoor recreation or the enjoyment of scenic or natural beauty without charge or fee, on a nondiscriminatory basis. Enrolled land that is in agricultural use or forest reserve is excluded from this requirement. The County has over 133,000 acres of land enrolled in the Clean & Green Program, although it is unknown what percentage of land is enrolled under the agricultural reserve use.

Expanding the Greenway Network

The County should strive to connect and increase accessibility to their protected resources as they continue to designate new greenways. The Warrior Trail provides an east-west corridor and the Upper Monongahela Water Trail and the Greene River Trail provide a north-south corridor to neighboring counties. The focus for the future should be on connecting hubs and spokes within the County.

Greene County has a solid core from which to build, although connectivity between hubs and spokes needs to be addressed. The next sections focus on natural resources such as data from the Natural Heritage Inventory, water resources, terrestrial features and agricultural resources. This is followed by sections on manmade features such as transportation, utilities, infrastructure and major historical or cultural destinations. These resources are then mapped using an ecological index assignment to show greenways of high ecological importance in Greene County.

Resource-Based Evaluation Method

The methodology used in proposing extensions to the greenways network for Greene County involved creating an inventory of existing greenways, protected natural resources and developed areas. Developed areas were defined from land cover data as those areas whose primary land cover was not agriculture, forest, water, or strip mines. Developed areas are important because they represent population centers that may serve as hubs in the greenways network. An inventory of available natural and manmade resource data was created to identify opportunities or obstacles to extending the greenways network. Once existing data were collected and analyzed, an ecological

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

index assignment was created to prioritize the natural and manmade resources based on County and steering committee recommendations. A composite greenways suitability map was created from the ecological index and used to propose greenway extensions. Finally, the recommendations that were received from the County, steering committee and public were compiled and used to prioritize proposed greenways.

Natural Heritage Inventory

As stated in Chapter 1, the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy completed the Natural Heritage Inventory for Greene County in June 2005. A County Natural Heritage Inventory is “designed to identify and map important biotic (living) and ecological resources.” This information is provided to help decision makers plan development with the preservation of these environmentally important sites in mind. Biotic/ecological resources include:

- ♦ Lands that support native species biodiversity;
- ♦ Populations of species and their habitats facing imperilment at a state and/or global level;
- ♦ Natural communities that are exceptionally undisturbed and/or unique within the state;
- ♦ Areas important for wildlife habitat, open space, education, scientific study and recreation; and
- ♦ Potential habitats for species of special concern.

(source: Greene County Natural Heritage Inventory)

Two types of Natural Heritage Areas are designated in the NHI. A Biological Diversity Area (BDA) is defined as “an area containing plants or animals of special

concern at state or federal levels, exemplary natural communities, or exceptional native diversity. BDAs include both the immediate habitat and surrounding lands important in the support of these special elements” (Greene County NHI, 2005). BDAs are given attributes according to their sensitivity to human activities and their significance. Sensitivity is separated into two categories, “core” and “supporting natural landscape” areas. “Core areas delineate essential habitat that cannot absorb significant levels of activity without substantial impact to the elements of concern. Supporting Natural Landscape include areas that maintain vital ecological processes or secondary habitat that may be able to accommodate some types of low-impact activities” (Greene County NHI, 2005). BDAs are also categorized according to their significance for protecting biological diversity and ecological integrity in the region. Significance ranks are ‘Exceptional’, ‘High’, ‘Notable’, and ‘County’, in order of importance. According to the Greene County NHI, sites of exceptional significance merit quick, strong and complete protection.

The other type of Natural Heritage Areas is Landscape Conservation Areas (LCA). An LCA is defined as “a large contiguous area that is important because of its size, open space, habitats, and/or inclusion of one or more BDAs” (Greene County NHI, 2005). Although an LCA includes a variety of land uses, it typically has not been heavily disturbed and thus retains much of its natural character. LCAs are given attributes according to their type and significance. LCAs can be either Forest Block LCAs, which are the most feasible places for the development of large, contiguous forest ecosystems, or

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

Watershed LCAs, which are watersheds that support important aquatic resources. LCAs are also categorized according to their significance for protecting biological diversity and ecological integrity in the region the same way BDAs are, with significance ranks of ‘Exceptional’, ‘High’, ‘Notable’, and ‘County’, in order of importance. The contiguous nature of LCAs is essential to its character and importance, so care must be taken that fragmentation is minimized during development.

Two other designations for conservation of biodiversity are Important Bird Areas (IBA) and Important Mammal Areas (IMA). The only IBA in the study area corresponds with State Game Land 302 on the northwestern corner of the County, on the boundary with Washington County. No IMAs are designated in Greene County.

The significance of the BDAs and LCAs is shown in *Figure 3-3 NHI - Significance*. Forest Block LCAs are all only of ‘County’ significance, because “within Greene County, there are no large blocks of contiguous natural landscape remaining, and no topographic features such as ridgelines which strongly define the landscape.” Therefore, protecting these areas from becoming further fragmented should be prioritized in the Greenways Plan. Areas of primarily forest cover are shown in *Figure 1-10 Forest Resources*. In addition, most of the ‘exceptional’ BDAs and LCAs are located along Ten Mile Creek and Dunkard Creek, making these two critical areas in need of protection.

Another ‘exceptional’ LCA is the Enlow Fork LCA, which corresponds with the Enlow Valley IBA and State Game Lands 302. The NHI states that this LCA has the potential to become one of the larger contiguous forested areas in Greene County, because most of the non-forested land uses are in agriculture, opening the possibility of reforestation in strategic areas.

The NHI lists seven general recommendations for protecting Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) within Greene County:

1. Consider conservation initiatives for NHAs on private land;
2. Prepare management plans that address species of special concern and natural communities;
3. Protect bodies of water;
4. Provide for buffers around NHAs;
5. Reduce fragmentation of surrounding landscape;
6. Encourage the formation of grassroots organizations; and
7. Manage for invasive species.

Water Resources

Water resources in Greene County are shown in *Figure 1-5: Hydrology*. The Monongahela River, which forms the eastern county boundary with Fayette County, is Greene County’s largest and most important water resource. The river provides transportation, opportunities for tourism, recreation such as boating, kayaking and fishing, and is a drinking water source. As discussed earlier, the Upper Monongahela Water Trail, designated a major greenway corridor in Pennsylvania, includes the Greene County portion of the river.

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

NWI wetlands and 100-year floodplains are protected to a certain extent through state regulations. Wetlands improve water quality, help prevent flooding, and create biodiversity by providing habitat for diverse species. Floodplains are areas that have a certain probability of flooding over a given time frame and restricting development allows flood waters a place to flow without the risk of damage to development.

Figure 1-6: Water Quality delineates major watershed boundaries and high quality subwatersheds. The high quality subwatersheds are Brown's Creek Watershed and the portion of South Fork Ten Mile Creek west of Brown's Creek. Both of these are located west of Waynesburg and eventually drain to Ten Mile Creek and then to the Monongahela River. Protecting these areas should be made a priority, because of the scarcity of high quality subwatersheds in Greene County.

Water resources are important to consider in a greenways plan. Stream corridors make great places for trails and should be considered for use as spokes in the greenway system. Greenways also can be used to protect riparian buffers along stream banks and protect aquatic habitats. Riparian buffers around water bodies and upstream watersheds protect water from pollution sources such as storm water runoff along transportation corridors, abandoned mine drainage, "wildcat" sewers, and livestock.

Important water resources in Greene County that should be considered for greenways are identified on *Figure 3-4: Potential Greenway Corridors*. These resources include

streams classified as high quality warm water fisheries, cold water fisheries, trout stocked fisheries, and whitewater streams.

The majority of the streams in Greene County are designated as warm water fisheries. High quality warm water fisheries are located at Brown's Creek, Upper Ten Mile Creek and Pursley Creek. Best management practices should be used to maintain the high water quality of these streams.

Trout stocked fisheries are located at the upper end of Whiteley Creek; North Fork, Dunkard Fork of Wheeling Creek; and South Fork, Dunkard Fork of Wheeling Creek. Making these streams more accessible could increase recreational use. Only one stream, Little Shannon Run, is designated as a cold water fishery. The scarcity of this habitat in the County makes it more ecologically valuable for preservation.

The lower end of Dunkard Creek has been designated as an being impacted by abandoned mine drainage (AMD). Best management practices, in addition to the protection available from being designated a greenway, should be used to improve the water quality of Dunkard Creek. This area may be better suited for preservation instead of for recreation until water quality is improved.

Whitewater streams, designated as those that can be used as a recreation source for kayaking and boating, include Ten Mile Creek, Dunkard Creek, Whiteley Creek, and the Monongahela River.

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

Therefore, in addition to the Monongahela River which has already been designated, the following waterways have been identified as suitable areas that should be protected as greenway corridors:

- ◆ Ten Mile Creek
- ◆ South Fork Ten Mile Creek
- ◆ Dunkard Creek
- ◆ Whiteley Creek
- ◆ Browns Creek
- ◆ Enlow Fork, Wheeling Creek
- ◆ North Fork and South Fork, Wheeling Creek
- ◆ Little Whiteley Creek
- ◆ Muddy Creek
- ◆ Pennsylvania Fork, Fish Creek
- ◆ Little Shannon Run

Terrestrial Resources

Terrestrial resources of importance to greenways planning include elevation, steep slopes and ridge tops. *Figure 1-7 Elevation* identifies areas of low and high elevation relative to major watershed boundaries. Areas of highest elevation, particularly in southwestern Greene County, may provide scenic views that the County would like to protect. In addition, the map provides a visual representation of stream corridors within major watershed boundaries. The most western part of the County drains to the Ohio River, while the eastern part drains first to the Monongahela River. Development seems to take place less densely at higher elevations, likely due to either steep slopes, the inability to provide municipal water or sewerage service to higher elevations, or some combination of these factors.

Because of the varying topography, steep slopes are very prevalent in Greene County, as shown in *Figure 1-8 Steep Slopes*. Steep slopes, defined as areas with slope greater than 25 percent, are usually the last areas to be developed, because of high erosion and the cost of grading. However, these areas can provide habitat for animals, and vegetation on steep slopes provides a natural filter for rainwater before it enters streams and provides stability. Protecting these areas can reduce landslides and soil erosion, which can pollute streams with sediment. Areas with steep slopes are not suitable for trail development, so protection of these areas is likely to have a preservation focus.

Figure 3-4 Potential Greenway Corridors shows ridge tops and streams in Greene County. Ridge tops are defined using watershed boundaries with 1000-foot buffers, and make ideal locations for trails, because they do not cross water sources. A local example of a trail that follows a ridge top is the Warrior Trail. In addition to providing trails for recreation, protecting ridge tops protects scenic viewsheds, helping to maintain rural character after development. Streams, as discussed earlier, make ideal candidates for greenway corridors, because they can either provide riparian buffers to protect stream quality or provide ideal locations for trails because of their level grade.

Agricultural Resources

Agricultural conservation easements are an important greenways tool, as the easement means that the land must be available for agricultural use in perpetuity. At this time, there are no agricultural conservation easements located in Greene County. Therefore, no agricultural lands are shown on *Figure 3-4: Potential Greenway Corridors*.

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

However, there are agricultural security areas (ASA) located in the County, located in Washington Township, as shown in *Figure 1-9 Agricultural Resources*. Farms enrolled in ASA provide the opportunity to sell conservation easements to the County Agricultural Land Preservation Board. Additional lands may be added to an existing ASA on a voluntary basis at any time, however lands may be removed only during the seven-year review process.

Also shown on *Figure 1-9 Agricultural Resources* are prime agricultural soils, which are concentrated near stream beds, particularly Ten Mile Creek, Dunkard Creek, Whiteley Creek, Dunkard Fork Wheeling Creek, Enlow Fork Wheeling Creek, Pennsylvania Fork Fish Creek, Ruff Creek, Pursley Creek, Browns Creek, Muddy Creek and the Monongahela River. The presence of prime agricultural soils is one of the criteria used in determining eligibility for agricultural conservation easements.

Another criterion used in determining eligibility for agricultural conservation easements is the presence of active farming. According to the land cover data provided by SPC, agricultural areas account for approximately 41 percent of the land in the County. Because such a large amount of land is farmed, the County should target specific areas for agricultural conservation easements that will also serve other conservation or preservation purposes.

Manmade Resources

Manmade resources, such as transportation and utility corridors, historic and cultural hubs, and future growth areas, need to be accounted for in a greenways planning process. Transportation and utility corridors, such as the interstates, state roads, abandoned rail lines, proposed trails, and power transmission lines shown in *Figure 3-4 Potential Greenway Corridors*, pose both opportunities and obstacles to a greenways network. These corridors offer an opportunity for greenway expansion, because a corridor already exists and is likely under ownership by one entity. However, the obstacle posed to the greenways network is fragmentation of ecologically sensitive areas. These corridors often take the least expensive path, which often includes near streams, over ridge tops, or through ecologically sensitive areas, like forest or watershed landscape conservation areas (LCAs), without any consideration of the effects of fragmenting these areas. Incorporating these corridors into the greenways system may be the best way to mitigate their adverse environmental impacts.

Potential Hubs

When identifying “hubs” for a greenways network, there are many potential aspects to consider. Developed areas should be considered as hubs, as depicted from land cover data supplied by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission. These areas are classified by having their principle use as residential, industrial, transportation, etc. and not being a forest, water body, agricultural area, wetland or strip mine. These data differ from parcel-level land use data in that parcels designated with a residential, commercial or industrial land use, for example, may also

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

include forested or agricultural areas. The developed areas include the Boroughs of Waynesburg, Carmichaels, Clarksville, Jefferson, Greensboro, Rices Landing, as well as numerous villages throughout the County.

The other important manmade resource to include in greenways planning are potential growth areas. These areas include land adjacent to developed areas, served by water or sewer infrastructure, or in close proximity to I-79 interchanges. These areas can serve as hubs in the greenway system, or may be in conflict with greenway priorities, such as protecting BDAs and LCAs near Ten Mile Creek. Interchange 7 off I-79 should be developed with primarily conservation and recreational uses and therefore, should be a priority to include in the greenways network.

Other manmade resources that have been identified in Greene County as potential “hubs” for the County’s greenways network that are depicted in *Figure 3-5 Potential Hubs* include:

- √ Historical Sites
- √ Schools
- √ Parks (State, County, Local)
- √ State Game Lands
- √ Greene County Airport
- √ Trailheads
- √ Marinas
- √ Recreation Opportunities

In addition to manmade resources, potential hubs should also include “green” hubs. These hubs may include biological diversity areas (BDA), landscape conservation areas (LCA), important bird areas (BDA), and high quality watersheds. It is important to keep in mind that hubs may not center around human activity, but rather habitat. Interpretive areas could be developed at some of these locations to educate visitors about their ecological significance. These areas are also identified on *Figure 3-5 Potential Hubs*

Viewsheds also can serve as green hubs. There are numerous throughout the County, although two in particular have been identified as being significant:

- √ Along PA Route 21 east of Wind Ridge in Richhill Township
- √ Along Hoy Hill Road northeast of Oak Forest in Center Township

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

Ecological Index Assignment

In order to determine the importance of potential greenways, the natural and manmade resources were prioritized using an ecological index assignment. The ecological index values were related to the Vision, Goals, and Objectives of Greene County.

A high ecological value was assigned to resources that protect critical habitat areas, high-quality water bodies, or drinking-water supplies, including the following: areas identified in the Natural Heritage Inventory, including biological diversity areas, landscape conservation areas and important bird areas; high quality fisheries and subwatersheds; cold water fisheries; and wetlands.

A medium ecological value was assigned to resources that presented a recreational greenway opportunity, prime farmland, or protected other water bodies not designated as being high ecological value, including the following: trailheads; trout stocked fisheries; whitewater streams; major ridgetops; future sites designated as recreation opportunities; prime agricultural soils; floodplains; riparian buffers of warm water fisheries; and acid mine drainage fisheries.

A low ecological value was assigned to linear features that could be converted into greenways, including the following: inactive rail line, pipeline and power transmission line right-of-ways; minor ridgetops; and steep slopes greater than 25 percent.

In addition, developed areas and protected resources were included. Developed areas include urbanized land cover

data, I-79 interchanges, the airport, roads, active rail lines, schools, and towns and villages. These areas being already developed, are likely to have minimal ecological value. However, these resources should be evaluated when making recommendations for the opportunity to include them as hubs in the greenway network. In addition, road corridors can be incorporated into the greenways network if fragmentation is lessened by providing a minimum of 1000-foot wide crossings and a plan is developed to manage roadside communities containing species of special concern, although creating new communities is not encouraged.

Protected resources make up the existing greenway system and include trails, bicycle routes, parks and game lands. Similar to the developed areas, these areas should be evaluated for the opportunity to provide connectivity to and between protected resources.

Figure 3-6 Ecological Index Assignment shows the ecological priorities for natural and manmade resources in Greene County. Five high priority areas stand out: the Ten Mile Creek valley between Waynesburg and Rices Landing; the Dunkard Creek valley near Mount Morris; the Whiteley Creek Valley near State Game Lands 223; the major watershed in the northwestern part of the County that includes Ryerson Station State Park and Enlow Fork Important Bird Area; and the area running from Upper Dunkard Creek to Upper Ten Mile Creek to the boundary with Washington County.

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

Open Space

Ownership of land is the only method of ensuring the future conservation of land. To achieve a county sponsored open space plan, Greene County should create a land conservation fund to set money aside for open space acquisition. A land conservation fund designates a percentage of the general fund budget to be placed in a separate account that is to be used for acquiring land for open space preservation. The County Commissioners can determine the percentage of the budget to dedicate based on budgetary constraints, which can be as little as a quarter or half a percent. The fund can be established and the money can grow over several years or until an opportunity becomes available to purchase land.

Land Use Controls

Other methods to conserve open space are available to local municipalities through the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC). The MPC authorizes comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances and subdivision and land development ordinances (SALDO). A comprehensive plan is a document that sets the standard for policy decisions regarding changes to the physical environment. A zoning ordinance consists of text and a map that define districts to place reasonable limitations on the use and development of private land to protect the public interest. A SALDO provides standards for the subdivision and improvement of land.

Municipalities who wish to enact land use controls should contact the Greene County Department of Economic Development to receive assistance with grant applications and other technical assistance.

Municipalities with a Comprehensive Plan

- ◆ Rices Landing Borough – Adopted: 1997
- ◆ Whiteley Township – Adopted: June 13, 2000
- ◆ Jefferson Morgan Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan (Clarksville Borough, Jefferson Borough, Jefferson Township, Morgan Township) - Adopted: November 2005

Greene County adopted a countywide comprehensive plan update on August 14, 2008.

Municipalities with a Zoning Ordinance

- ◆ Cumberland Township – Enacted: July 11, 1994
- ◆ Franklin Township – Enacted: May 13, 1991
- ◆ Rices Landing Borough – Enacted: November 8, 2001
- ◆ Washington Township – Enacted: January 4, 2000, Amended December 11, 2000
- ◆ Whiteley Township – Enacted: September 9, 2003
- ◆ Jefferson Morgan Multi-Municipal Zoning Ordinance (Clarksville Borough, Jefferson Borough, Jefferson Township, Morgan Township) – Enacted 2008

There is no countywide zoning ordinance. Zoning is completely at the discretion of individual municipalities.

Municipalities with a Subdivision & Land Development Ordinance

- ◆ Franklin Township – Enacted: June 1997
- ◆ Rices Landing Borough – Enacted: April 19, 2004
- ◆ Washington Township – Enacted: December 11, 2000

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

Greene County has enacted a countywide SALDO, which is enforced in all municipalities that do not enact a SALDO locally. Therefore, all municipalities except for Franklin, Rices Landing, and Washington must adhere to the requirements in the County's SALDO.

Greene County should educate the municipalities on the benefits of land use planning and land use controls. There are a variety of methods that can be included in the zoning ordinance and subdivision and land development ordinances to encourage the preservation of open space. These techniques can include, but are not limited to the following:

Clustering

Clustering is a zoning method that assists a community in preserving common open space while continuing to encourage desired development. Residential lots are located in groups by reducing the lot area and the building setback requirements while still adhering to the overall permitted density requirements or allowing a modest density incentive. The remaining area of the development is then available to be incorporated as open space. Clustering provides the municipality with attractive housing developments while allowing for the preservation of open space and environmentally sensitive areas (Governor's Center for Local Government Services, 2003).

Conservation Zoning

Conservation zoning is an improvement on cluster zoning in that it requires open space to be set aside first and the development then happens around the preserved open

space. Conservation zoning standards would require the adoption of similar standards in the subdivision and land development ordinance (Governor's Center for Local Government Services, 2003).

Transfer of Development Rights (TDRs)

TDRs allow a land owner to sell the development rights of his / her land. This means that the seller of the rights will not develop their land, and the buyer will be allowed to increase their development densities in another portion of the municipality that is more suitable for development. In other words, the development rights are separated from the land and sold from an area that is to be protected to an area where development can be accommodated and is desirable. TDRs can cross municipal boundaries if the municipalities are participating in a joint zoning ordinance or if there is a written agreement between the affected municipalities (Governor's Center for Local Government Services, 2003).

Mandatory Dedication and Fee-in-Lieu of Dedication

Section 503 of the MPC provides a municipality the authority to require a developer to dedicate land to the public that is suitable for intended park and recreation purposes. The municipality may accept from the developer the following:

- ◆ Payment of fees in lieu of dedication of land,
- ◆ The construction of recreational facilities,
- ◆ Private reservation of land, or
- ◆ Any combination of the above

An ordinance must be in effect that contains the standards for determining land to be dedicated or the amount of the fee in lieu. The requirements and standards should be in accord with an adopted recreation plan and funds should be

3. TRAILS & GREENWAYS

utilized within three years or refunded with interest.

Other Techniques for Conserving Open Space

In addition to the techniques offered by the MPC, there are other programs available to local landowners that can assist with the conservation of open space and agricultural lands.

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a voluntary conservation program which rewards producers and landowners for installing conservation practices on their land, and offers up to 100% cost share reimbursement for installation, annual rental payments, and cash incentives.

Any producer or landowner can enroll in CREP, which is available for eligible marginal cropland, pastureland, and land along non-forested streams (www.creppa.org). The benefits of enrolling in CREP include:

- ◆ Protects streams, lakes and wetlands
- ◆ Provides wildlife habitat for biodiversity
- ◆ Covers the cost of streambank fencing, stream crossings, and stock tanks
- ◆ Pays for planting native trees, shrubs and grasses
- ◆ Reduces wear and tear on farm equipment, through enrollment of wet or steep "problem acre"
- ◆ Protects animals from diseases that can be transmitted by waterborne bacteria, such as mastitis, Johne's disease, BVD and foot rot

- ◆ Saves landowners time and earns money

The Pennsylvania Land Trust Association (PALTA)

The Pennsylvania Land Trust Association is an organization whose mission is to "protect Pennsylvania's special places and landscapes for today and for generations to come." To increase the quality and pace of land conservation, PALTA helps conservation practitioners improve their effectiveness, builds public understanding, and advocates for better governmental policy (www.conserveland.org). The goals of PALTA include:

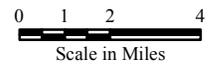
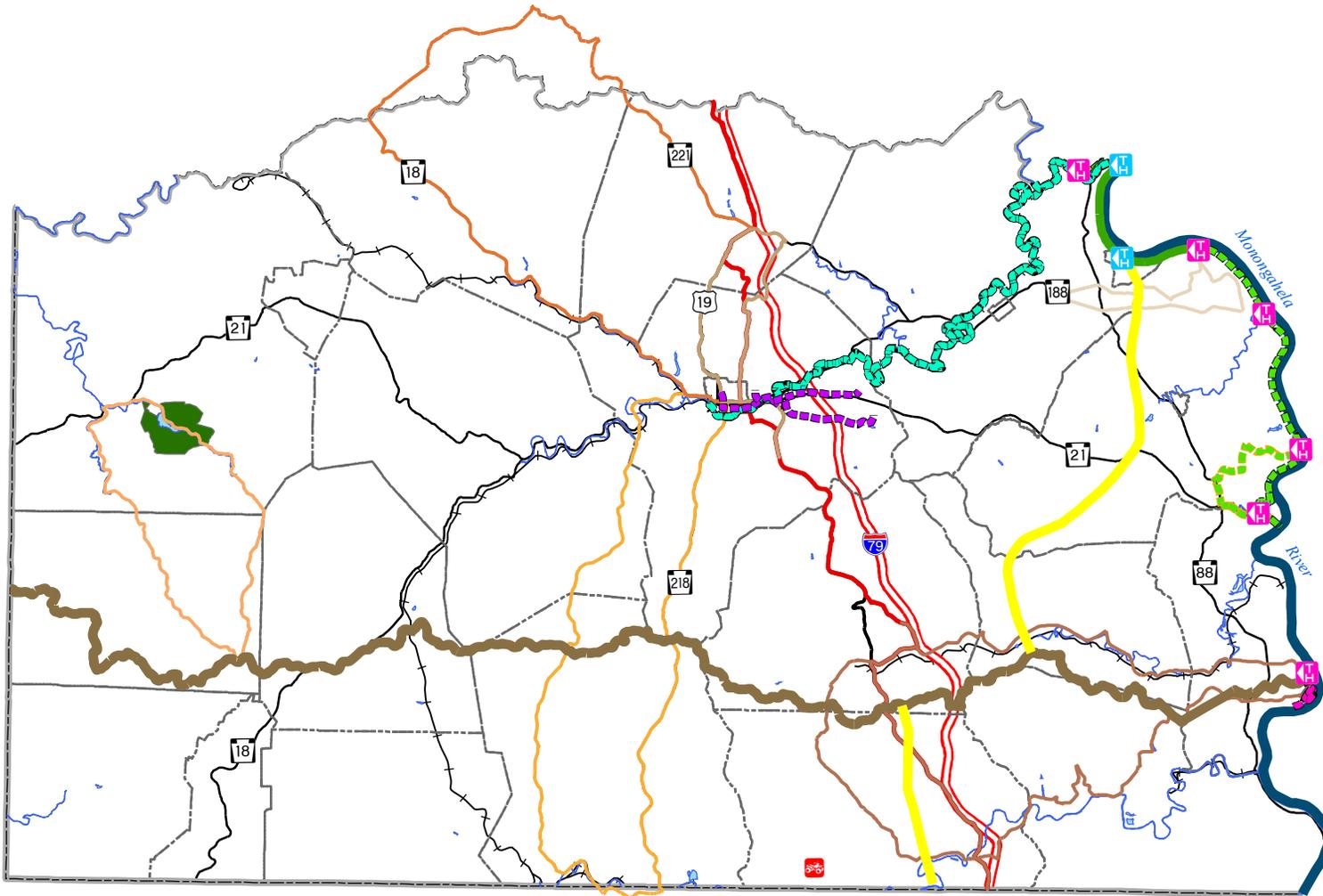
1. Strengthen the effectiveness of land conservation efforts
2. Improve governmental policy impacting land and water conservation
3. Raise public awareness of land conservation tools, benefits, needs and opportunities, while fostering positive relationships between land conservation organizations and others
4. Build a stronger, more effective organization

There are currently no land trusts in Greene County, although there are four that have conserved land in Washington County (Allegheny Land Trust, Chartiers Nature Conservancy, Independence Marsh Foundation, Montour Trail Council) and one in Fayette County (Regional Trail Corporation).

**FIGURE 3-1:
CURRENT & PROPOSED
TRAIL NETWORK**

Map Legend

-  Mason Dixon Riders ATV Park
-  Existing Trailhead
-  Proposed Trailhead
- Connector Trail**
-  Proposed Greensboro Trail
-  Proposed Central Waynesburg Trail
- Park Trail**
-  Greene River Trail (3.8 miles)
-  Greene River Trail Extension (under construction)
-  Greene River Trail Proposed Extension
-  Greene River Trail Alternative Route
-  Warrior Trail (45 miles)
-  Catawba Trail (17.2 miles)
- Water Trail**
-  Upper Mon River Water Trail (65 miles)
-  Proposed Ten Mile Creek Water Trail
- On-Street Bikeway**
-  Mt. Morris to the Monongahela (37.5 miles)
-  The Brave Ride (34 miles)
-  The Crucible Cruise (12.6 miles)
-  The Road to Prosperity (35 miles)
-  The Ryerson Roundabout (19 miles)
-  Waynesburg Workout Ride (11 miles)
-  BicyclePA Route A (26.2 miles)
-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body
-  State Park
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad



 Mackin

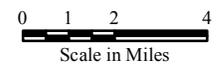
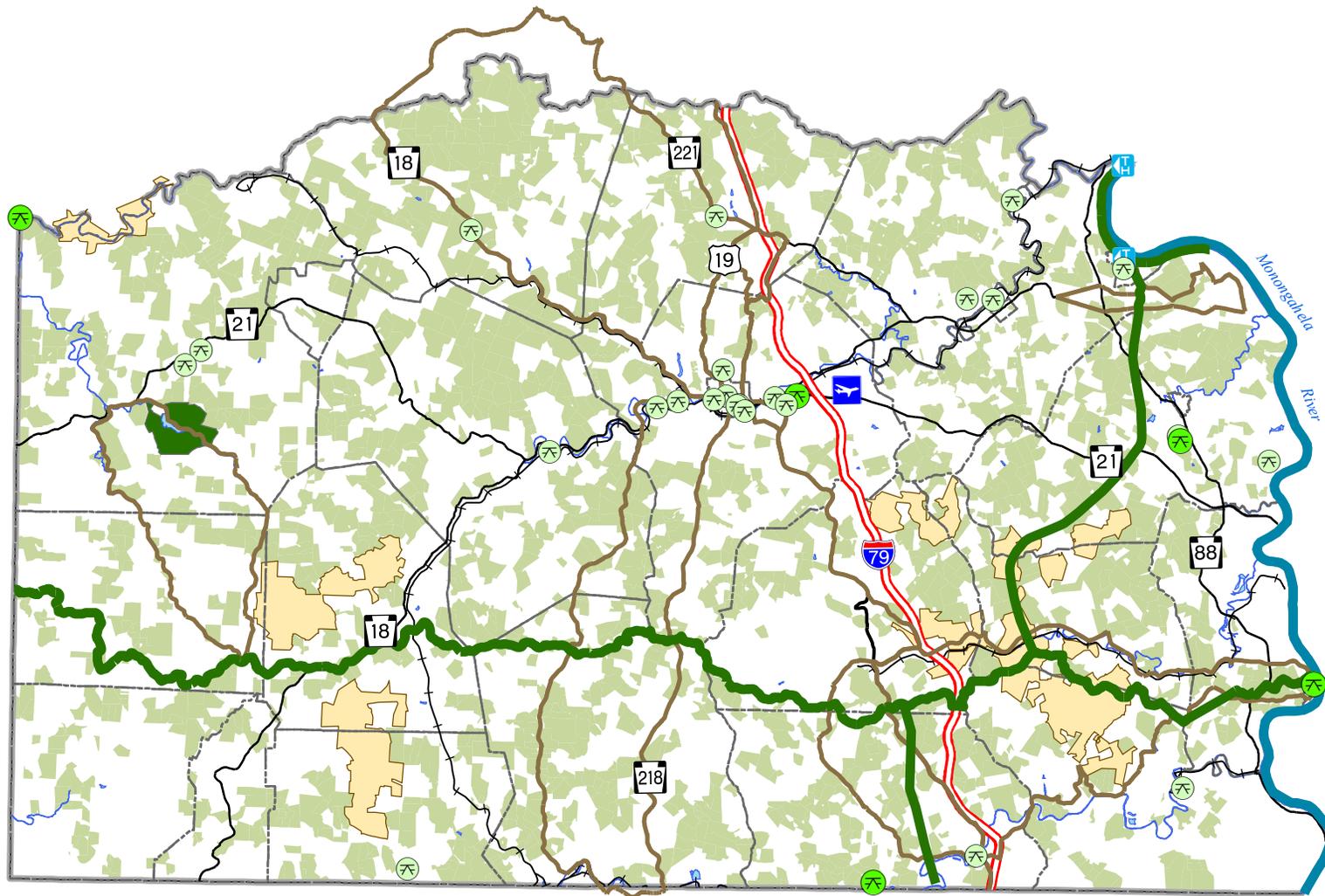
Adopted: August 14, 2008

Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

**FIGURE 3-2:
CURRENT GREENWAY
NETWORK**

Map Legend

-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body
-  State Game Land
-  State Park
-  Clean & Green Property
-  County Park
-  Local Park
-  Airport
-  Existing Trail Head
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad
-  Existing Trail
-  Trail Under Construction
-  On-Street Bikeway
-  Water Trail



Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

 Mackin

Adopted: August 14, 2008

**FIGURE 3-3:
NHI - SIGNIFICANCE**

Map Legend

- Interstate
- US Route
- PA State Route
- Railroad
- Municipal Boundary
- Major Watershed Boundary
- County Boundary
- Major Water Body
- Important Bird Area (IBA)

Biological Diversity Area (BDA)

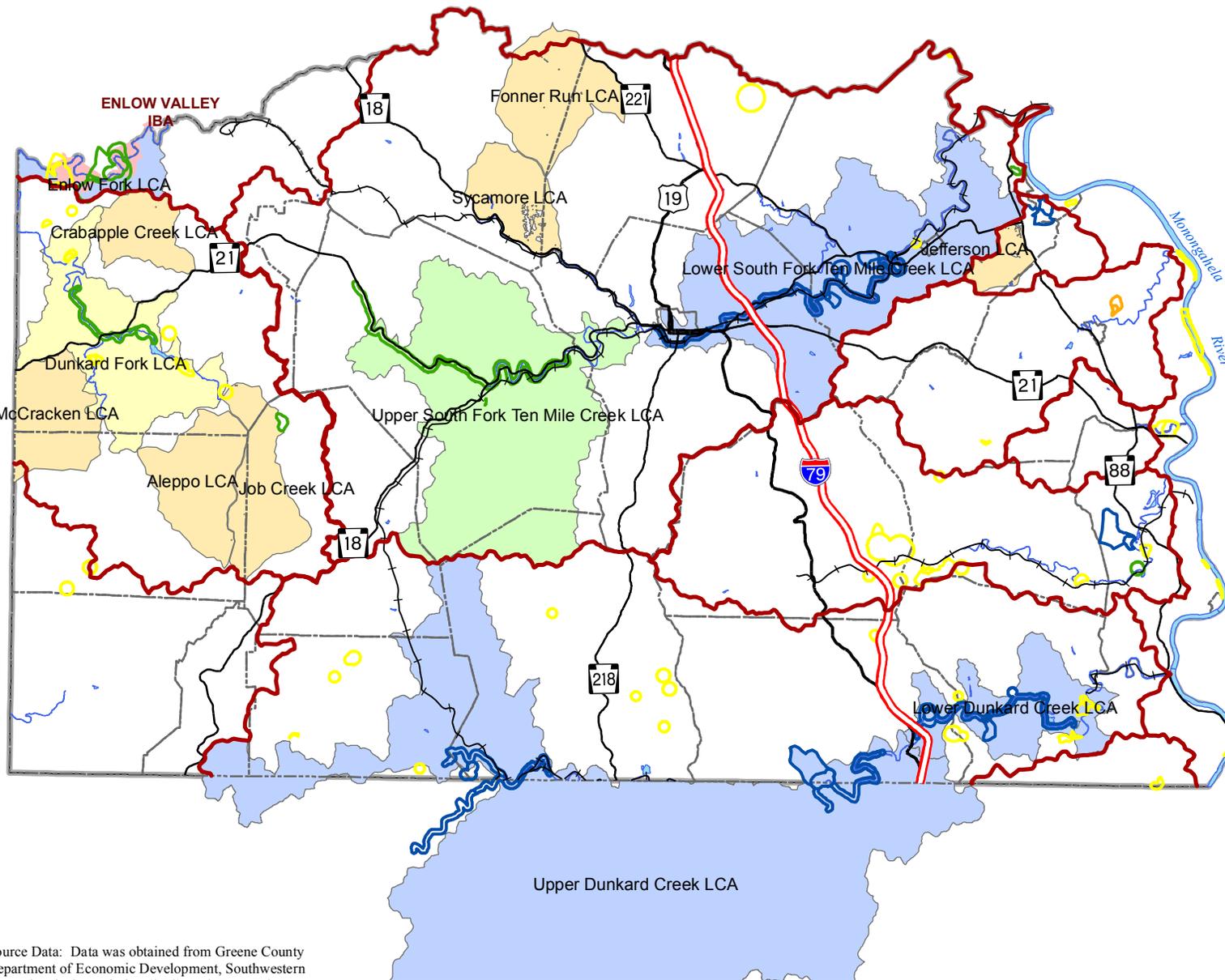
Significance

- Exceptional
- High
- Notable
- County

Landscape Conservation Area (LCA)

Significance

- Exceptional
- High
- Notable
- County



0 1 2 4
Scale in Miles



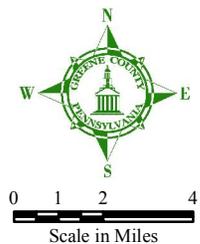
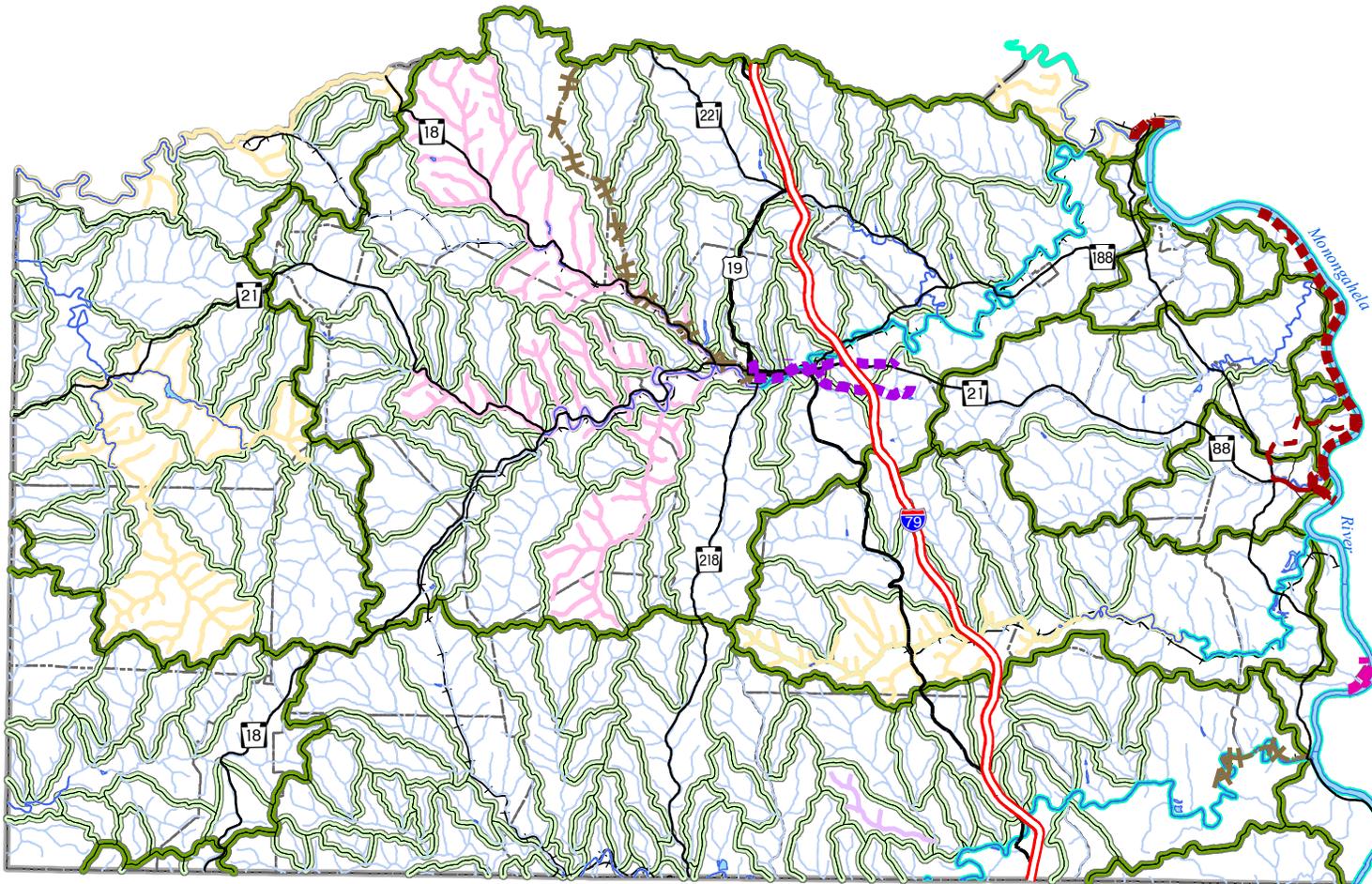
Adopted: August 14, 2008

Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

**FIGURE 3-4:
POTENTIAL GREENWAY
CORRIDORS**

Map Legend

-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Inactive Rail Line
-  Proposed Greene River Trail
-  Greene River Trail Alternate
-  Proposed Greensboro Trail
-  Proposed Central Waynesburg Trail
-  Stream
-  High quality warm water fishery
-  Cold water fishery
-  Trout stocked fishery
-  Whitewater stream
-  Power Transmission Line
-  Pipeline
-  Ridgeline
-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body
-  100-foot Riparian Buffer
-  Major Ridgetop
-  Ridgetop



Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

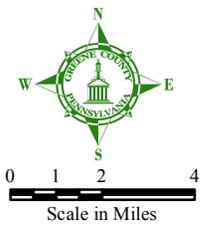
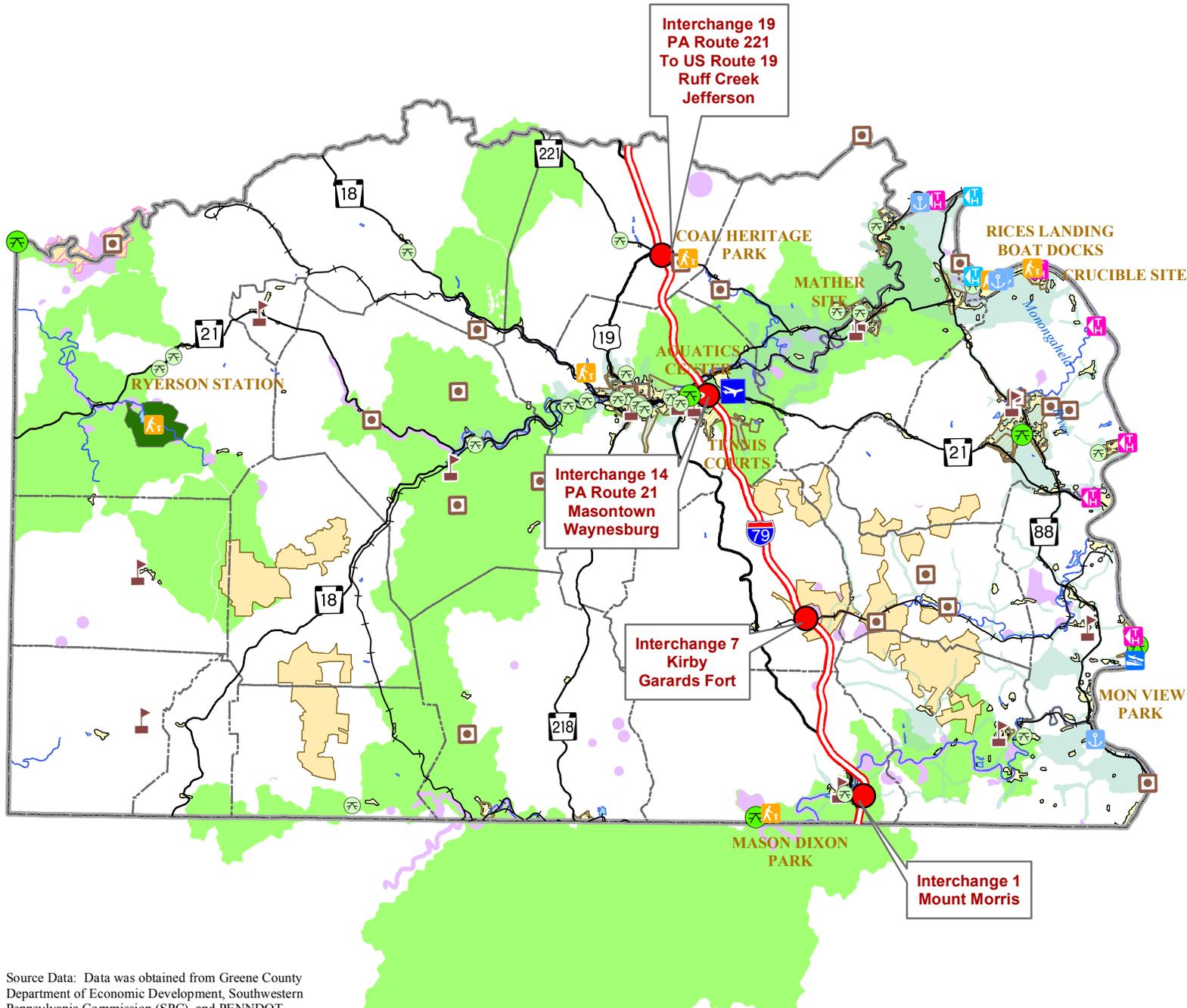


Adopted: August 14, 2008

**FIGURE 3-5:
POTENTIAL HUBS**

Map Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- ==== Interstate
- US Route
- PA State Route
- Railroad
- ⊕ County Boundary
- ⊕ Major Water Body
- Potential Hub**
- ⊕ Potential Hub
- ⊕ Sewer Service Area
- ⊕ Water Service Area
- ⊕ County Park
- ⊕ Local Park
- ⊕ State Park
- ⊕ State Game Land
- ⊕ Important Bird Area (IBA)
- ⊕ Biological Diversity Area (BDA)
- ⊕ Landscape Conservation Area (LCA)
- ⊕ School
- ⊕ Airport
- ⊕ Marina
- ⊕ Historical Site
- ⊕ Recreation Opportunity
- ⊕ Proposed Canoe Launch
- ⊕ Existing Trailhead
- ⊕ Proposed Trailhead
- I-79 Interchange



Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

High Ecological Value

- High Quality Warm Water Fishery
- Cold Water Fishery
- ⊗ NWI Wetland
- ⊗ High Quality Subwatershed
- ⊗ Important Bird Area (IBA)
- ⊗ Biological Diversity Area (BDA)
- ⊗ Landscape Conservation Area (LCA)
- Kirby Interchange

Medium Ecological Value

- Trout Stocked Fishery
- Whitewater Stream
- ⊗ Prime Agricultural Soil
- ⊗ 100-Foot Riparian Buffer
- ⊗ 100-Year Floodplain
- ⊗ Major Ridgetop
- Trailhead
- Recreation Opportunity

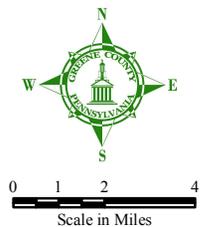
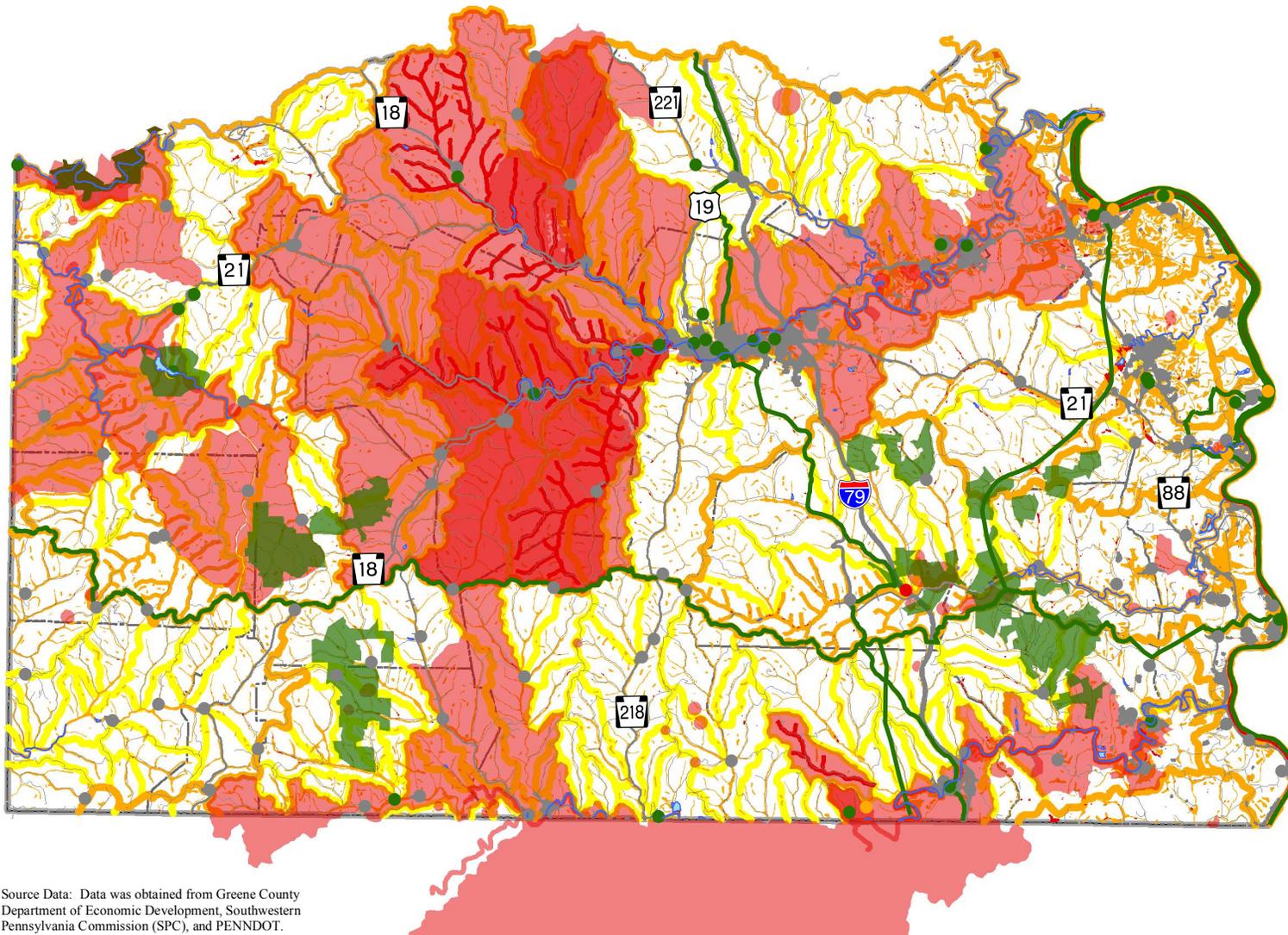
Low Ecological Value

- Pipeline
- Inactive Rail line
- Power Transmission Line
- ⊗ Ridgetop

**FIGURE 3-6:
ECOLOGICAL INDEX
ASSIGNMENT**

Map Legend

- - - - Municipal Boundary
 - ⊕ County Boundary
 - ⊕ Pond
- Grey Infrastructure**
- Interstate
 - US Route
 - State Route
 - Local Route
 - Railroad
 - ⊗ Developed Area (land cover data)
 - School
 - Town or Village
 - Airport
 - I-79 interchange
- Green Infrastructure**
- BicyclePA Route A
 - Catawba Trail
 - Upper Monongahela River Trail
 - Warrior Trail
 - Greene River Trail
 - Proposed Trail Extension
 - State Park
 - State Game Land
 - Park



Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.



Adopted: August 14, 2008

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

There are many efforts to expand their system of parks and recreation underway in Greene County. The Greene County Department of Recreation, Department of Economic Development, and the Tourism Promotion Agency (TPA) have been working in conjunction to obtain both land and state grants to improve upon their recreation base.

Opportunities for new recreation sites and facilities exist and this chapter focuses on discussing each potential site and/or opportunity for the development of recreational facilities.

Figure 4-1: Recreation Opportunities depicts the location of each site that is discussed in this Chapter as a potential recreation opportunity.

Reclaimed Mine Sites

A portion of this project was dedicated to investigating the opportunity to reclaim abandoned mine sites in Greene County and convert them into recreation areas. Originally, two former mine sites were identified by Greene County staff as having the highest and best potential for redevelopment as recreation land uses: Crucible Mine Site and Dilworth Mine Site. The sites are contiguous and located in Cumberland Township along the Monongahela River near the town of Crucible. As a result, a field visit was conducted of the two mine sites in order to:

- Observe the current conditions of the two sites,
- Identify which structures would be demolished and which would be left standing for potential re-use by the County,
- View the interior of remaining structures for possible re-use alternatives,
- Assess methods of vehicular and pedestrian access to

the sites, and

- Attempt to develop preliminary recommendations for future redevelopment as a recreation facility in Greene County.
- Determine the feasibility of extending the Greene River Trail through these sites.

A topographical map on the following page illustrates the location of the two contiguous sites along the river.

Brief History of Mining in Greene County

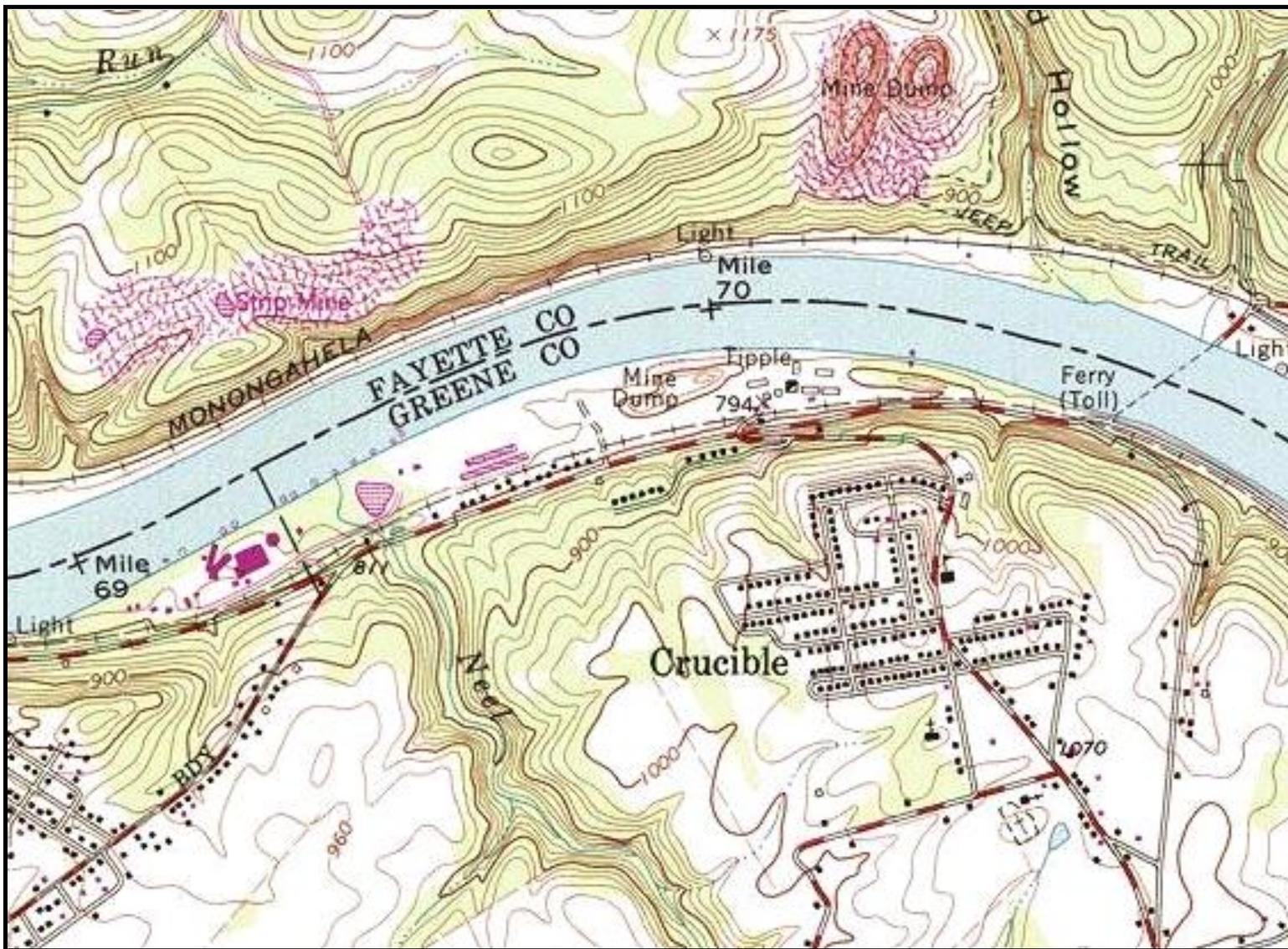
According to the *History of Greene County, Pennsylvania* authored by G. Wayne Smith, the Dilworth Mine located at Rices Landing was the first mine to open in Greene County in 1901. This was followed by the Crucible Mine in 1911 in a new town named after the mine, and the Poland Mine in Monongahela Township in 1912. By 1913, these three mines employed over 400 men and produced over 220,000 tons of coal.

The Dilworth Coal Company Mine at Rices Landing began shipping coal to market in 1902. Following bank foreclosure in 1910, the mine re-opened in 1913 as the newly formed Rices Landing Coal and Coke Company.

The Crucible Mine opened in 1911 with company plans to construct 150 steel barges to ship the coal to market, and a “model mining town” with a company store and 100 homes equipped with electric lights for employed miners. By 1915, there were 40 single and 40 double houses in Crucible.

Since that time, scores of mining operations were initiated, contributing to the rich history of Greene County as a productive mining region.

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES



4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Benefits of Mine Reclamation

Mine reclamation refers to the process of removing environmental pollutants and safety hazards associated with a site and returning the land to a productive condition. According to the Pennsylvania DEP, mine reclamation eliminates hazards to the health, safety and general welfare of citizens living and working near these sites. Many of these abandoned mines are located in or near residential areas, schools and hospitals and have become dangerous attractions for children and dumping grounds for garbage.

The environmental benefits realized from mine reclamation are numerous and significant, including restoring land for future use and improving water quality. Restoration of the land can result in increased pastureland and recreational areas. Wildlife habitat also is enhanced.

The economic benefits of reclamation also are very important. It is estimated that for every one million dollars spent for mine reclamation construction contracts in Pennsylvania, about 27 people are employed directly or indirectly. In addition, nearly every such contract is with a Pennsylvania company employing Pennsylvania labor.

Crucible Mine Site

In 2003, Consol donated the Crucible site to Greene County. Based on recent information received from the Department of Recreation, it is not feasible to acquire the Dilworth site and so will not be pursued at this time (personal communication, April 2006). The County is in the process of clearing brush and trees from the site in order to continue the construction of the Greene River Trail along the Monongahela River.

Location and Size

The Crucible site is approximately 29 acres and the Dilworth site is approximately 55 acres, for a combined size of 84 acres. The sites are contiguous and situated on the western bank of the Monongahela River with approximately 1.2 miles of river frontage. The sites are located one mile southeast of Rices



Crucible Mine Site (Mackin, 2003)

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Landing in Cumberland Township and have access from State Route 1017 / River Hill Road. While a field view was conducted on both sites, the Crucible Site will be the focus of the Department of Recreation.

Topography

The Crucible Dilworth Site is relatively flat, but slopes steeply along the southern boundary from the access road to the abandoned rail line where the topography flattens to a 2-3 percent slope in the flood plain of the river to the top of bank where it again slopes steeply to the river. There are several structures slated for demolition, including two concrete tipples and the remnants of two brick structures. Small pockets of woodlands can be found along the rail bed. There are approximately 3,000 feet of river frontage.

Environmentally-Sensitive Areas

Most of the Dilworth portion of the site is in a Special Flood Hazard Area (Zone AE on the FEMA FIRM), which means there is a 1 percent chance that the site will experience significant flooding in any year. The Crucible portion is less susceptible to flooding because it is located in the 500-year flood plain (Zone X). As a result, any new earth disturbance on the sites will most likely require a Section 105 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The refuse piles were removed during 2004, allowing for full visibility of the riverfront for the length of the Crucible Site.

Soils Analysis

Research conducted with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) revealed that the mining company is responsible for treating any discharge or drainage from the mine sites. Higher-than-normal ground and water levels of iron and aluminum are generally the greatest concerns. Plans to re-establish vegetation on the two sites may require the application of agricultural limestone to neutralize the soil's acid content. This will become an important element in any redevelopment plan for the site as restoration of significant ground cover will be necessary to create a safe and attractive recreation area.

Future owners of any former mining site have a continuing obligation to control water run-off from the site. The DEP strongly recommends that future owners work cooperatively with the local conservation district, which must approve all sedimentation and soil erosion prevention plans prior to any new development or redevelopment activities.

The DEP also recommended that the debris created from the demolition of any on-site structures be evaluated for re-use as a base for parking lots, if future plans call for such lots to be constructed on the property.

Access

Vehicular access for both sites is available from SR1017, a primary road with light traffic. Access roads were designed for heavy mining vehicular traffic and provide safe and easy access to the sites for all types of vehicles, including possibly tour busses and large recreational vehicles (RVs).

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Greene River Trail ends at the property line of the Dilworth mine. Demolition has been completed on the Crucible site in preparation for Phase III of the Greene River Trail extension project. The County plans to extend the trail to Muddy Creek for an additional 3.2 miles of trail. Long-term plans include extending the trail another four miles to Nemaocolin (refer to *Chapter 3: Trails & Greenways* for more information).

Infrastructure

Public water service is available from existing lines along SR1017. An existing wastewater treatment plant at the Crucible site can serve both sites adequately, having been initially constructed to serve up to 600 employees. Electric service is available from existing aerial lines along SR1017 as well as from an on-site transformer station. All infrastructure elements will remain but should be screened from public view and secured from public access.

Existing water lime treatment lagoons also will remain on-site and may be utilized by the mining company in the future, if necessary. These areas also would need to be secured and screened from public access and view.

Existing Structures

The Dilworth site includes two buildings, which could be easily adapted to recreational use. The main building is 140' x 120' with additional attached office space, restrooms, showers and shop. This structure could be adapted to a gymnasium with indoor basketball, volleyball, badminton, aerobics, indoor soccer, and many other indoor recreation programs with space for showers and locker rooms, weight

training and exercise rooms, meeting rooms, etc.

The other building measures 50' x 100' and is situated only fifty feet from the river's edge, making it an excellent picnic pavilion simply by removing the existing metal siding. There are no buildings present on the Crucible site.

Potential Liabilities

Mine waste areas may have high levels of iron and aluminum. The existing refuse piles covering a large portion of the Crucible site are being removed. The underlying soils are unknown at this time. It is possible that there will be residual high levels of iron and aluminum, which have leached into the subsoils, and special treatment with lime may be required to raise the pH to suitable levels to support vegetation.

The river is also a liability posing a drowning hazard and opportunity for accidents as the public has access to its banks. Swimming in the Monongahela River is not recommended at this location due to depths and strong currents.

Assets

The single greatest asset of the site is the uninterrupted, expansive river frontage. The Crucible Site has tremendous potential and is suitable for a certain forms of water-based recreation including marina and docks, boating, canoeing, kayaking, and fishing. As stated above, swimming is not recommended. In addition to water recreation, numerous land-based recreation activities are suitable including picnicking, camping, trails, multi-purpose fields, ice skating and hockey, cross country skiing, bicycling, hiking and jogging. The size of the site is also sufficient to accommodate passive recreation

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

opportunities where landscaped areas are made available for people to simply sit and enjoy the open space.

The level topography of the sites will afford greater opportunities for large facilities such as athletic fields and the provision of adequate parking. Most importantly, the flat land will easily accommodate physically disabled visitors who wish to access any part of the site. Redevelopment plans should include handicapped accessibility in all aspects of the park's design and development (parking, maneuverability, building access, etc.).

The existing river moorings will be left intact by the mining company for its possible future use, and also for future use by the county for designated boating areas.

The overall size (82 acres with 1.2 miles of uninterrupted river frontage) is well suited for redevelopment as a regional park marketed as a recreation destination. The size of the site also lends itself well to developing a year-round calendar of activities and facilities, including an outdoor skating rink during the winter that could be transformed into a roller skating rink in more temperate weather with minimal modification to the same facility. The more diverse the recreation opportunities, the more attractive the site would be to people who live beyond a 30-minute drive from the park.

The rich coal mining history of Greene County, and the Crucible mining town in particular, offer creative opportunities to tell the history of Greene County to visitors. Restoration and preservation of the former superintendent's house on the Crucible site can provide a theme for the park with the potential for a history museum, convention and visitors bureau office, and community meeting place as well

as the placement of educational placards and interpretive trail guides throughout the park.

Mather Site

During the development of the Recreation, Parks, and Trails / Greenways Plan, a third site was identified as having potential to become a recreational site. The Mather Site, located in Morgan Township next to the town of Mather, is currently being reclaimed and is now owned by the Greene County Industrial Development Authority (IDA). Morgan Township has the opportunity to buy the property for \$2 once reclamation is complete, however it is likely that the County will assume ownership of the site.



Mather Site (Mackin, 2004)

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Reclamation was completed in 2005. Since then, the gob piles have been removed, leaving approximately 67 acres of flat land on the top of the reclaimed gob pile. Additionally, the IDA also owns the former Carbon Resources property, 25 acres of non-residential property, and another ten acres in Morgan Township.

A Phase I and Phase II Environmental Assessment has been completed on the site and the County is prepared to undergo a Master Plan for the site through a grant from DCNR. Additional remediation work has been completed, although railroad ties need to be disposed from the site. A Growing Greener Grant was applied for to complete the project.

Potential Development Opportunities

A master site plan is required to illustrate a long-term community vision for the three reclaimed mining sites. While there are seemingly limitless opportunities for recreation, potential funding sources will require a redevelopment plan that includes construction and start-up costs as well as long-term maintenance costs. The master site plan will need to be site-specific for the diverse activities and programs proposed and demonstrate how year-round activities will be accommodated and how incompatible features of adjacent uses will be mitigated.

A master site plan should include development of the park in planned phases. It is recommended that a facility such as an athletic field be included in the first phase. This is a relatively easy project to design, finance and construct, and would provide the County with an early success to gain support from the public and future financing entities.

Public forums should be incorporated into the development process of the master plan to solicit citizens' comments for park uses and facilities. In particular, elementary and high school students in the County should be afforded a separate opportunity to offer their input on design features.

The master site plan should be sufficiently detailed to include engineering and financial feasibility studies of the existing structures and their potential for redevelopment. Cost estimates should be completed in order to provide the County with all the data and drawings necessary to request funding from a variety of sources, both public and private.

The potential for any future development on the mine sites is limited only by funding. Many characteristics of these former mine sites contribute to its appeal for funding from the following resources:

- Abandoned Mine Land Program
- Growing Greener Program
- Heritage tourism programs
- Communities of Opportunity Program
- Community Revitalization Program
- Community Recreation Grant Program
- River Conservation Grant Program
- Heritage Parks Grant Program
- Recreational Trail Program
- Rails to Trails PA Program
- Keystone Historic Preservation Grant Program.

Additional financing could be realized by assessing user fees on certain activities (such as ice skating) or facilities (such as picnic shelters). Concession permits required for concessionaires could generate revenue as well.

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

In terms of activities and facilities to be considered, space will be the primary limiting factor. Not all of the ideas mentioned by County residents or approved by County officials may be practically located on the site, and the size and topography of the overall site will limit the final design, type and number of activities and facilities. However, during the master planning process, it is recommended that the entire spectrum of possibilities be considered, including but not limited to the following activities:

- Waterfront activities associated with the river—boating, fishing, skiing, a marina
- Outdoor activities—athletic fields, cross-country skiing, hiking, biking, horseback riding
- Tourist destination activities—recreational vehicles, camping, picnic shelters
- Indoor activities—skating / hockey rink, community center, recreation center, senior center, ball courts
- Passive recreation opportunities—green spaces and park furniture strategically located to take advantage of scenic vistas
- Handicapped accessible features—permitting access to all facilities and use of as many as possible
- Rental facilities—canoes, boats, bicycles, livery stables, picnic shelters, skating equipment, camp sites, athletic fields, concessions

Other Recreation Opportunities

United Mine Workers Coal Heritage Park

The United Mine Workers of America applied and received a grant in 2006 that focuses on the feasibility of a coal heritage project and ways to secure funds for the project if it is found to be feasible. According to the Coal Heritage Attraction's concept statement, the attraction will be a presentation of "the people who worked in the coal industry and community, the economics of a coal town, and the migration and blending of diverse heritage traditions". This will be co-located with the proposed United Mine Workers Career Training Center in Ruff Creek, Pennsylvania (Greene County).

The feasibility study being prepared by Economics Research Associates (ERA) noted that this project would be a key attraction not only to the region, but quite possibly the country, potentially attracting 150,000 annually. At this point in time, the study is focused on identifying means to fund this attraction.

The Greene County Coal Heritage Attraction will be housed in a building that is 44,000 square feet. Of this total square footage, 24,000 square feet will be devoted to exhibits and the theater experience. A preliminary cost estimated generated by Gallagher and Associates totals \$23.9 million.

The conceptual site plan drafted by ERA includes the main facility that will house an exhibit hall, administration area, temporary exhibit hall, museum shop, café, lobby, a regional visitor's center, memorial, multiuse space, classrooms, genealogy center and research library/archives. The training

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

center will be located in a separate facility on this campus. Other historic structures and interpretive sites will also dot the landscape of the grounds.

This comprehensive and interactive site will allow visitors the opportunity to experience the following:

- experience an actual mine site (smells, feels, machinery, and techniques)
- emotionally connect with first person testimonies
- an opportunity to see real mining artifacts
- experience first-hand the environment of immigrants who ventured here for work (Ellis Island)
- re-live coal mining towns and communities
- a collection of writing and first hand accounts in the research library

Ryerson Station State Park

An evaluation of the dam and spillway failure was recently concluded in 2007, and it is noted that the dam was damaged not due to “natural causes” but by other means. Recently, DCNR reported its commitment to constructing a new earthen dam, and ultimately the lake. In November of 2007, DCNR reported that a new structure could take at least 18 months to design and another 18 months of construction of the dam.

DCNR Secretary Michael DiBerardinis said in a 2007 press release, “we’ve learned a lot since the dam was originally built in 1960 across the Dunkard Fork of the Wheeling Creek and we know we can not only restore the dam, but actually improve the recreational opportunities at the park through this process”. Many local officials have committed to advance the dam reconstruction and to provide new opportunities for all residents. Examples of these new opportunities are

ecological, educational, recreational, sporting, and wildlife opportunities. The goal will be to not only “restore” but to “improve” the Park and Lake for future use.

The Task Force has also defined two goals as they continue to meet on the project. One statement focuses on the short-term goals of the park and the second focuses on the long-term goals.

Short term: Keep reconstruction of the dam and Duke Lake in the forefront and provide increased recreational opportunities in the park and County.

Long term: Reconstruction of the dam which allows Duke Lake to provide an aquatic recreational resource for Ryerson Station State Park and Greene County.

Other amenities at the Park include a camping area that can hold up to 80 people, five picnic pavilions, fire rings, 11 miles of hiking/cross country skiing trails, 900 acres of hunting (species include deer, grouse, squirrel, and turkey), over 275 picnic tables, a swimming pool, a playground, and numerous opportunities for other lodging.

Wisecarver Reservoir & Dam

The Wisecarver Reservoir was constructed in 1931 as part of the Waynesburg Water System, which was a subsidiary of American Waterworks. At the time of construction, the reservoir covered 17.5 acres and had a holdback of 80 million gallons of water. In 1966, drought conditions threatened the reliability of the water supply from Wisecarver, creating concerns that there would not be adequate water to supply the community.

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Southwestern Pennsylvania Water Authority (SPWA) acquired the reservoir site in 1967, when they purchased the Waynesburg Water System and assumed responsibility for provision of service to Waynesburg. The purchase took place because the Southwestern System had a more reliable water source, the Monongahela River. The site totals 341 acres and is owned by the SPWA and is headquartered in Greene County.

Since the devastating loss of Duke Lake, the Ryerson Task Force, Friends of Ryerson, as well as local elected officials (county, local, and state officials) have researched alternative sites to provide additional recreational activities for the citizens of Greene County and Western Pennsylvania including Lake Wilma in Blacksville and Wisecarver in Franklin Township (near West Waynesburg). Lake Wilma is already being used for this purpose. The belief is that the Wisecarver Reservoir property could be a potential location for enhanced recreational activity while waiting for Ryerson to be rebuilt.

In early February of 2008, elected officials joined representatives from the PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR), SPWA, the County of Greene, Franklin Township, Foundation Coal Holdings, Inc., PA Fish and Boat Commission (FCB), Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC), and the PA Department of Environmental Protection, due to an interest in pursuing the recreational opportunities at Wisecarver Reservoir. In accordance with this goal, SPWA is applying to the DCNR's Bureau of Recreation and Conservation Community Conservation Partnership Program (C3P2) in Spring 2008 for a grant to enable them to move forward with a feasibility

study and site master plan.

At the present time there are two additional challenges that may influence the project. The PA DEP, Bureau of Waterways Engineering, Dam Safety Program has identified the Wisecarver Dam as unsafe because a portion of the gabion basket system has begun to separate from the spillway's downstream slope. The dam is structurally sound, but the potential for a high water event to cause spillway failure exists. Elected officials are aggressively pursuing a funding source as SPWA officials are also attempting to secure private funds. Secondly, there is an agreement between the SPWA and Foundation Coal that allows the coal company to draw down from the reservoir when they need the water. FBC has expressed concern that may limit the range of opportunity for fishing at Wisecarver. The feasibility of recreational enhancements at Wisecarver is being actively coordinated by SPWA.

Rustic Retreat Facility

Combinations of factors over the past four years have inscribed a need in Greene County to explore avenues associated with a rustic retreat facility somewhere within the county border. Those factors are as follows:

- The loss of a Duke Lake, a major recreational facility at Ryerson Station State Park.
- Recent inquiries for a retreat facility or large meeting facility.
- Greene County's prime location- 45 minutes from Pittsburgh and 15 minutes from Morgantown.
- Greene County's pristine landscape and geographic features.

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

- The facility could be converted into a hunting lodge during peak hunting seasons.

Although County and State officials have been exploring the possibility of a rustic retreat facility for some time, they need to be cognizant of the fact that there will be some issues associated with the idea. For instance, the ability to connect to water and sewer lines may be a large factor in selecting a site for the facility. Also, the rugged landscape, although perfect for the environment associated with the facility, is a hindrance to development.

Tourism Signage

The Greene County Department of Economic Development in collaboration with the Greene County Tourism Promotion Agency, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, and the Offices of State Senator Barry Stout and State Representative H. William DeWeese has begun the task of working on signage in Greene County.

The Tourist Oriented Directional Sign program (or TODS), which is funded primarily by the state, focuses on placing tourism-related signs along major transportation corridors/routes in order to enhance tourism in the County. Areas that were originally noted as prime areas for the include the four interchanges along I-79. Identified attractions include the Greene County Historical Society, Greene County Airport, Greene County Aquatic Center, Ryerson Station State Park, local golf courses, and many of the historical locations within the county. The signage process could take three to six months to complete.

This collaborative effort will also focus on a few other areas. First, US Route 19 has been identified as scenic alternative to I-79 from the Ruff Creek to Waynesburg. Secondly, the group has identified a need for logo signs (such as hospital, gas station, and technology park signs) that will also aid travelers find places in Greene County. Lastly, the group is working with the PennDOT and their Archeology Department to validate the claim that Greene County is a part of the “Native American History of Pennsylvania Listing”.

After the signage is in place, the second step of the process will be to identify areas for beautification. The beautification effort will also involve the DCNR and will hopefully completed within the next two or three years.

Another local tourism group, Pittsburgh and its Countryside, has also been working on this issue at the regional level. Their focus is to update the signs in Southwestern Pennsylvania so that they are all alike in color and overall appearance. Currently this group is working with the Greene County Tourism Promotion Agency to develop a Board or Committee that will tackle this issue head-on.

This collaborative effort will focus on bringing tourism into the County and provide a safe and efficient way for travelers to find their destinations. A feasibility study is estimated to cost \$20,000 to complete, with another \$50,000 toward engineering costs and \$200,000 in sign and installation cost. Overall, this could cost upwards of \$300,000 to implement.

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Agritourism

The Greene County Office of Tourism hosted an Agritourism meeting on July 19, 2007 at the 4H Building at the Greene County fairgrounds. The meeting was designed to inform local agencies and local agricultural producers of the notion of Agritourism and its possible coordination in Greene County. Agencies in attendance were PA Preferred (PA Department of Agriculture), Greene County Economic Development, Penn State Cooperative Extension, Greene County Farm Bureau, Food Service Rentals, Greene County Bureau of Forestry, Representative H. William DeWeese, Senator Barry Stout, Greene County Conservation District, and Pennsylvania Historic Museum Commission. Those who participated were receptive to the idea and look forward to the program being implemented in the near future.

Since the program was such a big success, the Office of Tourism has begun to seek revenue sources for the program and has identified a few possible sources to fund the program such as Pittsburgh 250 and the set aside grant. The Greene County Office of Tourism has also been in contact with Washington County Tourism and the two may collaborate on the initiative through an interactive website.

Monongahela River Communities Development

Initiated by the Brownsville Area Revitalization Corporation (BARC), which is a 501 (c) 3 as a Community Development Corporation, this project is focused on attracting regional economic investment along the Mon River in Greene, Fayette and Washington Counties. The planning committee is pursuing a coordinated outreach and investment in river trails, inter-county festivals, housing and environmental education.

In Greene County, Greensboro Borough has conducted two annual 'Art Blast on the Mon' festivals to promote economic activity and the arts and access to the arts for everyone. The ARTS Festival focuses on hands-on interactive art activities for the entire family, heritage arts demonstrations with apprentices, arts and crafts vendors, food, and music. The event is held over the Labor Day weekend.

The annual 'Art Blast on the Mon' also consists of a Creative Communities Conference. Both events make art available to underserved rural communities, support a wide variety of art activities, engage local decision makers and increase their advocacy for the arts, and increases assistance, at least to access the arts, to a broad constituency.

In West Virginia, adjacent to Greene County, the Morgantown Area Chamber of Commerce Vision 2020, Monongahela River Recreational Commerce Committee, is focused on identifying opportunities for development.

Greene County Economic Development and Tourism Promotion Agency are committed to bringing communities and resources together to successfully coordinate these endeavors to assure a balanced approach to commerce, recreation, and conservation.

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Sports Complex

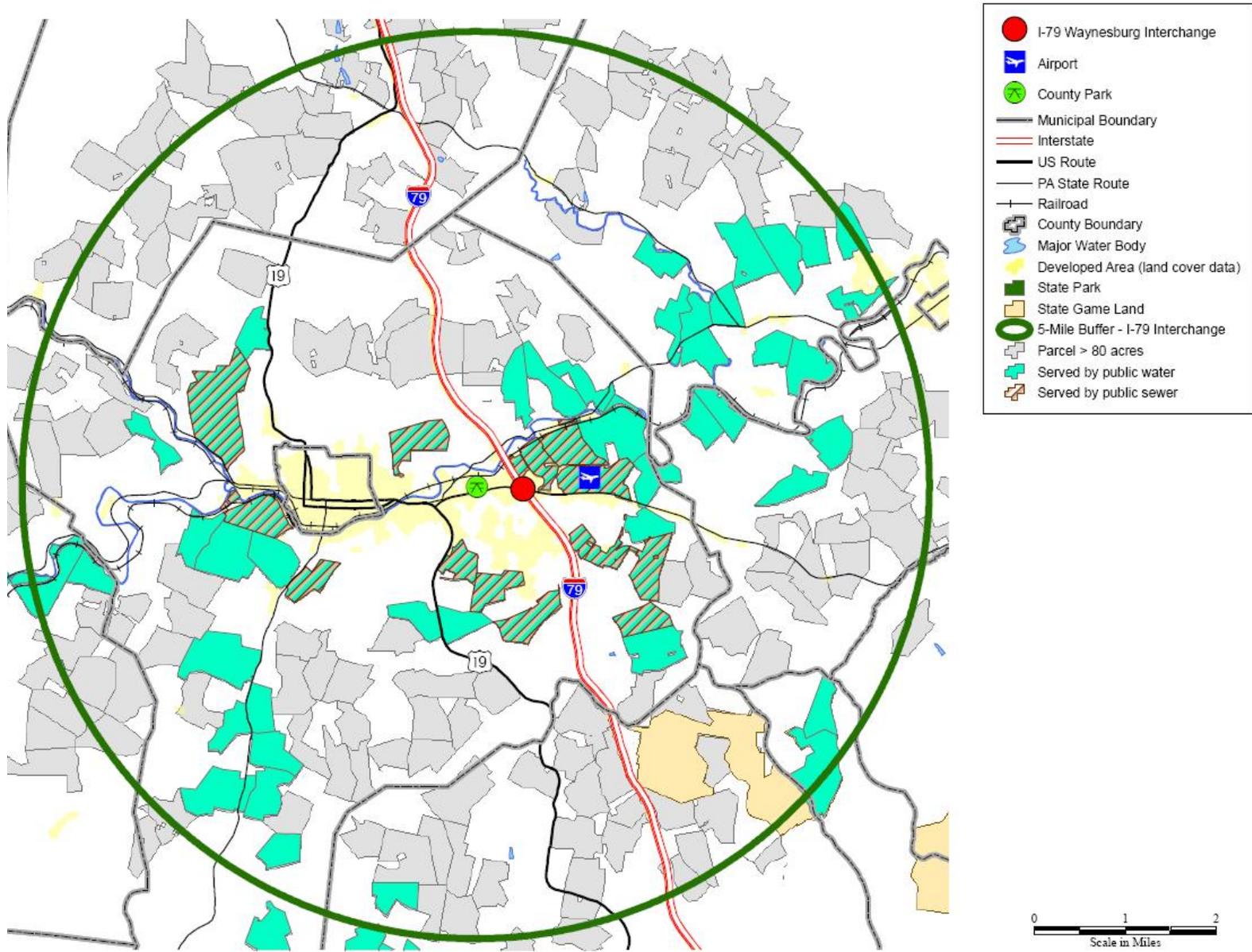
One identified need that was derived from the public participation efforts is for a state of the art facility to conduct tournament sports such as baseball, soccer, and softball. Many of the local athletes do not have adequate playing facilities and a few of the local traveling teams go as far as Virginia, New York, and Florida to compete. A tournament facility would enhance the local sports scene and create another form of economic development during the peak tournament season. Traveling teams spend money on hotels, meals, and participate in local activities- and all of these things increase revenue that is being brought into the county.

Mountain biking, ATV riding, motor cross, and skateboarding are popular activities across the country. Greene County currently is lacking in available lands for these activities and should think about ways to create opportunities for the youth of the County in a safe and monitored environment. There could be potential to create one large sports complex to satisfy both of these needs.

Figure 4-1: Sports Complex Suitability Analysis (page 4-14) identifies parcels over 80 acres in size (along with sites served by public water and/or public sewerage) located within a five-mile radius of the Waynesburg Interchange on I-79 that may be suitable for the development of such a complex.

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Figure 4-1: Sports Complex Suitability Analysis



All-Terrain Vehicles (ATV)

As the popularity of ATVs has grown, so has their use. ATVs are now used as hunting and fishing vehicles to access remote areas and carry equipment and game. ATVs are used as work vehicles and they are often used as emergency vehicles to reach injured people in remote areas. Each of these uses, including recreational use, has a significant place in the lives of many people, therefore, their use should not be disregarded.

As stated in *Chapter 3: Trails and Greenways*, there are no public ATV trails or facilities located in Greene County. However, the county has been identified as having the potential to host such a facility through the Greene County ATV Feasibility Study (Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc., 2004). Greene County residents and officials have expressed varying levels of interest in a public recreational facility that would accommodate off-road motorized vehicles. The following section discusses the benefits and suitability of developing such a site in Greene County.

Statewide Regulations

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has legislated that all ATVs must be registered with the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) as per the 2001 amendment to Chapter 77 of the Pennsylvania Vehicle Code. ATVs used exclusively as a farm or business vehicle are exempt from this requirement, but all others must be titled and registered with the Snowmobile/ATV Registration Section of DCNR. No license is required to operate an ATV in Pennsylvania although a Safety Certificate is mandatory for

riders between ages 10 and 15.

The locations where ATVs may be ridden are limited to the following areas (DCNR, 2005): private property only with permission of the landowner; on state-owned property marked and designated as an ATV approved trail; on highways and streets when necessary to cross a bridge or culvert; on highways and streets during periods of emergency when so declared by a governmental agency having jurisdiction; on highways and streets for special events under permit from the governing body having jurisdiction; and on streets and highways designated as ATV or Snowmobile Roads.

The locations where ATVs may NOT be ridden include private property when consent is not given by the property owner, on state forest trails not specifically designated for ATVs, on State Forest roads, State Game Lands, State Parks, or on local or state owned roads not designated for use by ATVs. Persons who fail to obey laws governing the registration or use of ATVs are subject to fines that may range from \$50 to \$300.

Regional ATV Trails

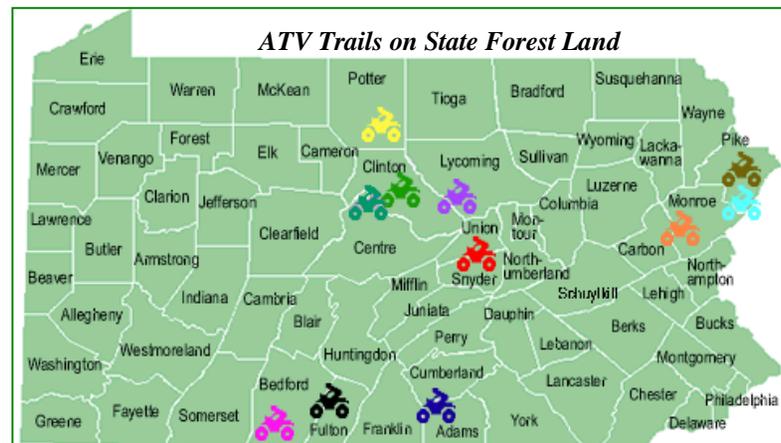
Public ATV recreational opportunities in Pennsylvania are available in both National and State Forests. The federally-managed Allegheny National Forest, located in Warren, McKean, Forest and Elk Counties in northwestern Pennsylvania, charges an annual fee of \$35 for access privileges to over 100 miles of ATV trails. The majority of the trails are available year-round, as shown in *Table 4-1: ATV Trails and Seasons in Pennsylvania*.

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Table 4-1: ATV Trails and Seasons in Pennsylvania (www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/atv/placestotide.aspx)

	Season	Trails
STATE FOREST (summer only)	SUMMER SEASON Friday before Memorial day to last full weekend in September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martin Hill, Bedford County • Sideling Hill, Fulton County • Lyman Run-Denton Hill State Parks, Potter County • Bald Eagle State Forest, Snyder and Union Counties • Dixon R. Miller Recreation Area, Monroe County • Maple Run Tract, Pike County
STATE FOREST (summer-winter)	SUMMER SEASON Friday before Memorial day to last full weekend in September WINTER SEASON Day after last day of antlerless deer season to April 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burnt Mills, Pike County • Big Flat-Pine Grove Furnace State Park, Adams and Cumberland Counties • Kettle Creek State Park, Clinton County • Bloody Skillet, Centre County • Button Road/CCC Camp, Lycoming County
STATE GAME LANDS	<i>ATVs are not permitted on State Game Lands, except when used by disabled hunters.</i>	
ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FOREST	SUMMER SEASON Friday before Memorial Day through the last Sunday in September WINTER SEASON December 20-April 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marienville ATV/Bike Trail, east of Marienville • Timberline ATV Trail, north of Ridgway • Rocky Gap ATV Trail, southeast of Warren • Willow Creek ATV Trail, eastern side of Allegheny Reservoir (CLOSED during winter season)

State Forests that allow ATV use are primarily located in the central portion of the state with three sites in the east as depicted on the map to the right, *ATV Trails on State Forest Land*. The State Forest ATV trails are divided into Summer Only use and Summer-Winter use as shown above in *Table 4-1: ATV Trails and Seasons in Pennsylvania*.



(http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/atv/atvindex.aspx, 2005)

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Hatfield-McCoy Trails

The Hatfield-McCoy Regional Recreation Authority owns and manages a premier ATV facility located in southern West Virginia. The Hatfield-McCoy Trail System was started in 1990 and currently includes over 500 miles of trails on private lands. The trails are located in an area known as the Hatfield-McCoy Recreation Area, comprised of eight counties. The Authority has plans to expand and develop new trail systems throughout the remaining counties in the project area. The system is a well-known nationally recognized system of ATV trails. The trail system is one of 16 in the country designated as a National Millennium Trail.

The Authority is currently developing new multi-use trail systems and community connectors in all eight counties of the project area. The trail network offers a variety of riding opportunities for skill levels. The facility hosts world class trail events and is working on the development of a full size 4x4 trail system.

The Authority is a public corporation established by the West Virginia legislature that is charged with the development, construction, monitoring / policing, and maintenance of the trail system. Riders must obtain user fee permits to access the year-round trail system, sign liability waivers, and adhere to a strict set of trail rules. User-permits can be obtained online or through the mail and prices are as follows (as of 2004):

Annual Permits

- ◆ West Virginia riders: \$25.00
- ◆ Out-of-State riders: \$100.00

7-Day Permits

- ◆ \$35.00

1-Day Permits

- ◆ \$15.00

Out-of-State riders pay more to use the trail system as taxpayer money has helped fund the development of the trail system. More information on the Hatfield-McCoy Trail System can be obtained online at www.TrailsHeaven.com.

Four Seasons Resort and Campground

Four Seasons Resort and Campground is a privately owned and operated facility in Washington County, just across the border from Greene near the Enlow Fork area. The resort and campground offers camping areas, fishing areas, and a system of ATV trails.

ATV Recreational Needs and Benefits

The recreational needs of ATV riders in Pennsylvania were documented in the 2004 study commissioned by DCNR titled *Pennsylvania's ATV Riders and their Needs* (Pennsylvania State University, 2004). The study documented that riders of ATVs are not satisfied with the availability of recreational opportunities afforded to them. Specific problems noted were the lack of public riding opportunities, which contributes to trespassing and conflicts with private property owners. The report also noted the increasing popularity of ATV riding and

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

rise in ATV ownership. In 2003, Pennsylvania ranked third nationally for ATVs sold. *Figure 4-2: Active ATV Vehicles in PA* depicts the number of licensed ATVs for each county in Pennsylvania as well as by percentage of total population. There are 765 licensed ATVs in Greene County, which while falling in the lowest category by number, actually represents between one and two percent of the total County population. In addition, the counties surrounding Greene all have a higher number of ATVs, particularly Allegheny and Westmoreland.

Parsons, Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc documented the market needs and benefits of a recreational facility for off-road motorized vehicles in the Greene County ATV Feasibility Study (2004). The study presupposed that a suitable market area would be based upon an average travel time of three hours, which would generally include Columbus, OH; Cleveland, OH; Erie, PA; Altoona, PA; Charleston, WV; and all areas in between. The market area determinate was predicated upon a review of surveys distributed to persons who owned an Off Highway Vehicle (OHV). The Greene County ATV Feasibility Study showed that Greene County would have a geographic advantage in attracting a high level of interest from ATV owners as over 30 percent of ATV users in Pennsylvania live within a two hour drive of Greensboro, Greene County.

The Pennsylvania's *ATV Riders and their Needs* report (2004) identified the top reason for ATV operators being unsatisfied with ATV riding was the lack of public trails. The Greene ATV Feasibility Study confirmed the lack of facilities in Southwestern Pennsylvania noting only two private ATV facilities were within a three-hour drive from Greene County — the Four Seasons Resort and Campground in West Finley Township, Washington County and the Mason Dixon Riders

Association Park in South central Greene County as shown on *Figure 4-2: ATV Suitability Analysis*.

The Pennsylvania's *ATV Riders and their Needs* report surveyed ATV users for desired improvements. The findings show that new trail development and maintenance ranks the highest among users in the Laurel Highlands Region. Recreational ATV facility trail requirements suggest that minimum trail lengths should be 20 to 30 miles with survey results supporting the development of medium to longer trail lengths, especially in the Laurel Highlands/Pittsburgh Region.

Economic benefits to the host community include increased gasoline sales, food sales, and lodging. ATV users report gasoline purchases for transport to the recreational facility as well as additional purchases of fuel for the ATV. The *ATV Riders and their Needs* report documented the average expenditure incurred by ATV users per trip was over \$200 (p. 28). Annually, ATV users are estimated to spend \$2,500 (DCNR, p. 28, 2004). This figure does not account for costs borne by the user on the vehicle itself or for new purchases of an ATV.

Survey results published by DCNR indicate that riders would be willing to pay for access to ATV facilities. The *ATV Riders and their Needs* report documented that riders were willing to spend around \$60 for a seasonal pass or around \$12 for a weekly pass (p. 30).

The site needs associated with an ATV recreational facility include sufficient acreage to accommodate a variety of trail choices, varying topography to create diversity in riding experiences, minimal environmental constraints, and public acceptance. Identifying locations that will be physically

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

appropriate for ATV users include several factors that involve detailed on-site investigations of the particular geographic location. However, the project will be doomed if a location meets all physical and environmental criteria but is not acceptable to the local community. Public support should be investigated prior to conducting an in-depth site assessment.

Greene County ATV Suitability Analysis

For the purposes of the Greenways Plan, a rudimentary analysis was completed to identify locations that meet initial criteria for minimal environmental impacts. It should be noted that this in no way will determine actual suitability but serves only to identify general areas where ATV sites do not pose environmental impacts and as a guide for future action by Greene County Officials. Detailed, site-specific studies will need to be conducted to determine feasibility of a particular geographic location for an ATV Recreational Facility identifying criteria such as wetlands, slopes greater than 75 percent, acreage, public acceptance, etc.

Future development and planning for an ATV recreational facility should follow the standards established by DCNR in their publication *Pennsylvania Trail Design Manual for Off-Highway Recreational Vehicles* (2004). This manual outlines specific steps that should be followed when determining feasibility of a particular site and when designing the ATV facility. Standards for motorized trail design can also be found in the *Off-highway Motorcycle & ATV Trails Guidelines for Design, Construction, Maintenance and User Satisfaction* (Wernex, 1994).

To avoid confusion, the following terms used in this analysis are defined as:

- **Watershed:** 10-digit, national standard Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC).
- **Subwatershed:** 12-digit, national standard HUC, which is a subset of a watershed.
- **Area:** Area refers to a large block of land created by excluding environmental criteria and often following watershed boundaries.
- **Site:** Refers to a parcel or parcels of land, relating directly to political boundaries and property ownership.

Sites were initially identified by excluding the following criteria:

- Biodiversity areas, landscape conservation areas, important bird areas, critical habitat, or other locations identified by the Natural Heritage Inventory for Greene County;
- High-quality watersheds, and watersheds that drained to high-quality streams, reservoirs, or cold water fisheries;
- State game lands, existing greenways and state and local parks.

Environmentally sensitive areas by watershed are shown in *Table 4-2 (on page 4-17)*. Strengths, weaknesses and recommendations for each watershed are shown in *Table 4-3 (on page 4-18)*.

To further refine the potential areas, subwatersheds containing population centers were excluded to provide a buffer from excessive noise and traffic for local residents and to increase the likelihood of public acceptance. To further qualify the potential ATV facility locations, sites with evidence of mineral extraction or industrial activity were added to show where considerable environmental damage may have already

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Table 4-2: Greene County Environmentally Sensitive Areas by Watershed

Watershed	Areas Excluded for Environmental Protection
1. Dunkard Fork of Wheeling Creek	Many core and surrounding habitat BDAs of High and Notable significance Enlow Valley IBA County significance Forest Block LCAs; Watershed LCA of Notable significance Subwatersheds draining into Ryerson Station Reservoir and trout stocked fisheries SGL 179, Ryerson Station State Park, Dreamer Memorial Park Area abutting north of Warrior Trail
2. Pennsylvania Fork of Fish Creek	2 core habitat BDAs of notable significance Area abutting south of Warrior Trail Steep slopes
3. Ten Mile Creek	South Fork Ten Mile Creek and Upper South Fork Ten Mile Creek Watershed LCAs of Exceptional and High significance respectively; 2 of 6 County significance Forest Block LCAs Many core and supporting BDAs of Exceptional, High and Notable significance High-quality subwatersheds (Browns Creek, Lightner Run, Pursley Creek, South Fork Ten Mile Creek, South Fork Ten Mile) and subwatersheds draining into high-quality warm water fisheries (Browns Creek, Pursley Creek, Clear Run, Lightner Run, part of Ten Mile Creek) and West Waynesburg Reservoir SGL 179 Area abutting north of Warrior Trail
4. Pumpkin Run, Muddy Creek and Little Whiteley Creek	Core and surrounding BDAs of Exceptional, Notable and County significance 1 of 6 County significance Forest Block LCAs SGL 223
5. Whiteley Creek	Core and surrounding BDAs of Exceptional, High and Notable significance Access to Kirby Interchange (interchange 7 on I-79) – county wants this Interchange to have environmental focus (wetlands, state game lands, etc.) Subwatersheds draining into trout stocked fishery SGL 223 Area abutting north of Warrior Trail
6. Dunkard Creek	Many core and supporting BDAs of Exceptional and Notable significance Upper Dunkard Creek Watershed LCAs of Exceptional significance High Quality Subwatershed (Rush Run); subwatersheds draining into only cold water fishery in Greene County Lower end of Dunkard Creek classified as AMD fishery SGL 179, SGL 223, Mason – Dixon Historical Park Area abutting south of Warrior Trail

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Table 4-3: Greene County ATV Suitability Analysis by Watershed

Watershed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Recommendations
1. Dunkard Fork of Wheeling Creek	Closest proximity to Wheeling, WV; close proximity to Washington, PA	Many important environmental features Poor road access to I-79	Restrict ATV development in this watershed to area in northeast corner
2. Pennsylvania Fork of Fish Creek	Few conflicts with development and environment	Poor road access to I-79 Cluster of steep slopes (>40%) Poor proximity to major population centers	Almost entire watershed is suitable for ATV development Likely not an option in near future because of poor road infrastructure
3. Ten Mile Creek	Close proximity to Washington, PA; Pittsburgh, PA Access to I-79 via interchanges 14 and 19 Better road infrastructure than other areas	Includes developed areas (Waynesburg, Jefferson and Clarksville Boroughs; Franklin, Jefferson and Morgan Townships) and growth areas (Airport, Route 21, Route 188) Important environmental features along Ten Mile Creek	Restrict ATV development in this watershed to area in north surrounding I-79
4. Pumpkin Run, Muddy Creek and Little Whiteley Creek	Few conflicts with environmental features	Includes developed areas (Carmichaels Borough, Cumberland Township, Monongahela River towns) Poor access to I-79	Do not allow ATV development in this watershed
5. Whiteley Creek	Access to I-79 via Interchanges 7 and 14 Few conflicts with development and environment In center of County	Important environmental features along Whiteley Creek	Restrict ATV development in this watershed to area surrounding I-79
6. Dunkard Creek	Access to I-79 via interchanges 1 and 7 Close access to Morgantown, WV Contains Mason-Dixon ATV Park, High Point Race Track, and site already proposed for ATV development Few conflicts with development	Poor road access Includes developed areas (Greensboro Borough and Monongahela River communities) Important environmental features along Dunkard Creek	Restrict ATV development in this watershed to area approximately stretching from PA-218 to I-79

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

occurred. Ridge lines for watersheds were identified to define suitability areas and to visually display barrier opportunities to reduce concerns of excessive noise. Finally the road network was compared to the pre-qualified locations so as to identify access opportunities or concerns. The results of following these criteria are shown in *Figure 4-3: ATV Suitability Analysis* and *Table 4-4: Areas Suitable for ATV Trail Development*.

Table 4-4: Areas Suitable for ATV Trail Development

Potential ATV Areas	Area (mi ²)	Proximity to Interstates	Mining / Industrial Facilities	Nearest Major Markets
Location 1	21.3	Excellent	No	Washington, PA; Pittsburgh, PA
Location 2	9.5	Excellent	Yes	Washington, PA; Morgantown, WV
Location 3	30.9	Excellent to Good	Yes	Morgantown, WV
Location 4	36.4	Poor	No	Waynesburg, PA

See Figure 3-4: ATV Suitability Analysis for geographic locations.

As shown on *Figure 4-3: ATV Suitability Analysis*, there are four locations in Greene County that meet the criteria established herein the Greene County Comprehensive Recreation, Parks and Trails/Greenways Plan. Three of these sites are located along Interstate 79, which ranked high in terms of accessibility. Location 1 is closest to Washington, PA, Pittsburgh, PA and I-70. However, this location was deemed to be “not viable,” due to the high value of land around the I-79 Ruff Creek Interchange.

The other three location—2, 3, and 4—were determined to be viable, with location 3 having the most potential, due to local interest in developing such a facility.

Location 2 is more central to the county and provides similar access along I-79 as Locations 1 and 3. Location 3 is closest to Morgantown, WV, although road improvements are needed to make the I-79 Interchange more accessible. This location also encompasses the Consolidated Coal Company property in Wayne Township, discussed on page 4-20, and is shown to the west of I-79 in the southern portion of the County. This location ranks highest in terms of the presence of land developed for mining purposes. Location 4 is in the southwest corner of Greene County and borders West Virginia. The limited roadway network in the western portion of the County and abundance of slopes over 50 percent grade make developing in this area a long-term challenge.

A pod concept could be developed for the regional ATV facilities, where Wayne Township would partner with businesses and organizations to promote the use of their facilities and riding areas. The first pod could be the Four Seasons Resort and Campground in Washington County, which is located just across the northwestern border of Greene County. They have several miles of trails that vary in difficulty, great camping facilities and numerous amenities. A second pod would consist of the Mason Dixon Riders property in south central Greene County. Their trails and facilities would provide ATV users another area to experience their sport. By working with these distinct entities and encouraging them to work together in promoting their facilities to ATV riders, Greene County would actually be promoting another form of tourism.

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

The selection criteria and subsequent results do not include an investigation into public acceptance of an ATV site. However, in 2004 Wayne Township Supervisors made contact with representatives from Greene County Department of Economic Development to express their interest in developing property owned by Consolidated Coal Company as an ATV recreational facility, which corresponds to Location 3 on *Figure 4-3: ATV Suitability Analysis*. This analysis serves *only* to direct future investigative efforts and does *not* serve as a final recommendation as to the feasibility of a geographic location for use as an ATV recreational facility. Before determining a location, the County would need to further investigate the community desire for such a facility.

One potential site that deems further investigation is Consolidated Coal property in Wayne Township.

Wayne Township Potential ATV Site

Location: Wayne Township – East of SR 218 and North of Blacksville at the PA state line.

Name of Facility: Consolidated Coal (Consol) Property

Operational Organization: Owned by Consol; lake is currently managed by the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

Facility Description: A site visit to this location was conducted on December 3, 2004 by representatives of Mackin Engineering Company, Greene County, and Wayne Township. The site visit was completed upon the request of Tim Chapman, Wayne Township Supervisor who expressed

interest in developing the site for recreational use. The property consists of 1,066 acres located in the southeastern corner of Wayne Township. The southern end of the property is bordered by the town of Blacksville, railroad tracks and Dunkard Creek. Several gravel roads traverse the site, traveling through the valleys, up to the ridge tops and along the ridge tops. These roads provide access to a large portion of the property. The property is primarily narrow flat valley bottoms with gentle to steep slopes reaching to large open field ridge tops. Most of the valleys and slopes appear to have been previously timbered and currently have secondary growth timber with many areas containing thick grapevine tangles. Some of the valleys are very deep with benches along the hillsides. The open field ridge tops provide many beautiful views and the potential to develop some fantastic recreational facilities. A large power line crosses the property providing access to electric service. An air shaft and detention pond is located at one site along one of the ridge tops and an abandoned barn is located adjacent to one of the roads. Located at the southern entrance to the property and along the right side of the road is a manmade lake that is approximately 40 acres in size. At the same location but on the left side of the road is a marshy wetlands area that is about five acres in size.

Comments/Recommendations: Wayne Township is primarily a bedroom community and due to its location is not projected to see any industry, business or major home developments for many years. This could create financial problems for the township in the future. Once Consol has completed its mining operations on the site, it will need to determine what they want to do with the property. One option

4. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

is to turn it over to the PA Game Commission, who is currently overseeing the lake on the property, to use as a new game lands area. This would provide \$1,280 per year that would be divided between the county, the school district and the township, whereby the Township would receive a couple hundred dollars in tax revenues annually.

If the township were to assume ownership of the property and develop it into a recreational site, they would have the opportunity to receive income from several sources, including grants, tax revenues and user fees. Given the financial condition of the community, the potential to develop new jobs, new financial resources for the community and specific recreational facilities (ATV Trails) on the site would meet criteria needed to obtain grant monies for the development of the property.

Some possible ideas for development of the property include: a variety of ATV trails including a training area that would serve all skill levels of ATV enthusiasts from the beginner to advanced; campgrounds with rental cabins and amenities such as swimming pools to provide recreational activities for entire families; hiking, mountain bike, equestrian, cross country skiing and snow mobile trails to provide year around use of the site; hunting opportunities and development of the lake for fishing and non-motorized boating.

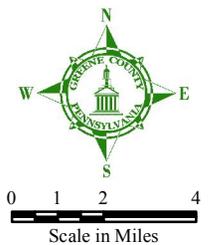
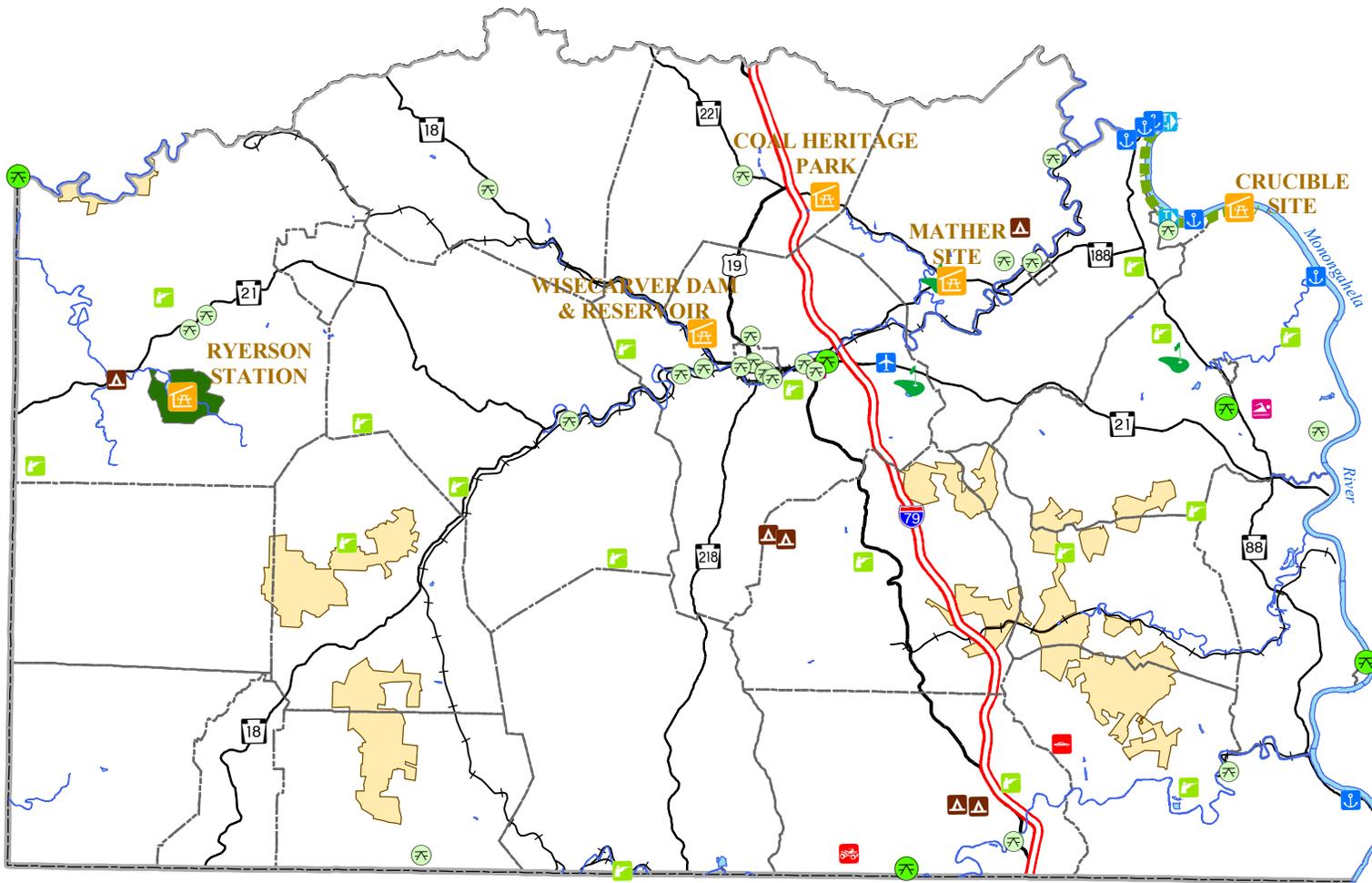
These facilities, along with many programs that could be developed around these facilities, would be user-fee based providing income for the community. If the township does not want to operate all of the potential facilities and programs, they could lease them out to a concessionaire who would pay the township a percentage of the gross

revenues each year. This site has the potential to be another great “outdoor destination” in Greene County and provide Wayne Township with additional revenue sources.

**FIGURE 4-1:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES**

Map Legend

-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Greene River Trail
-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body
-  State Park
-  State Game Land
-  County Park
-  Local Park
-  Recreation Opportunity
-  ATV Site
-  Campground
-  Golf Course
-  Marina
-  Race Track
-  Sportman's Club
-  Greene County Airport
-  Public Pool
-  Trail Head



Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

 **Mackin**

Adopted: August 14, 2008

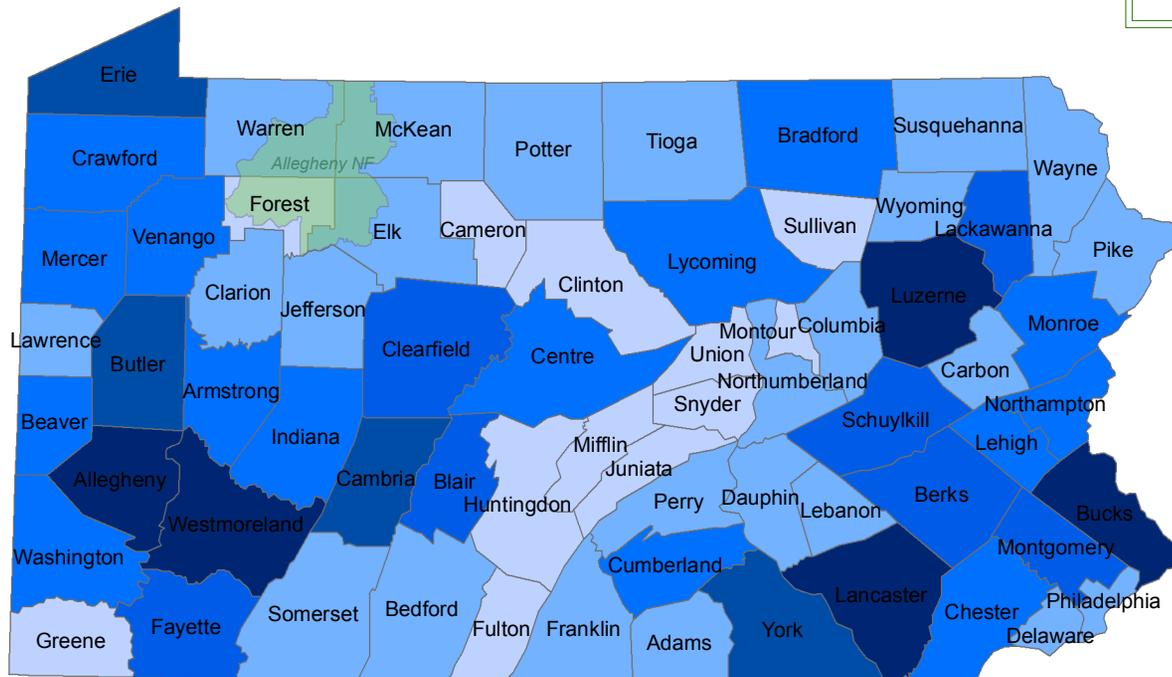
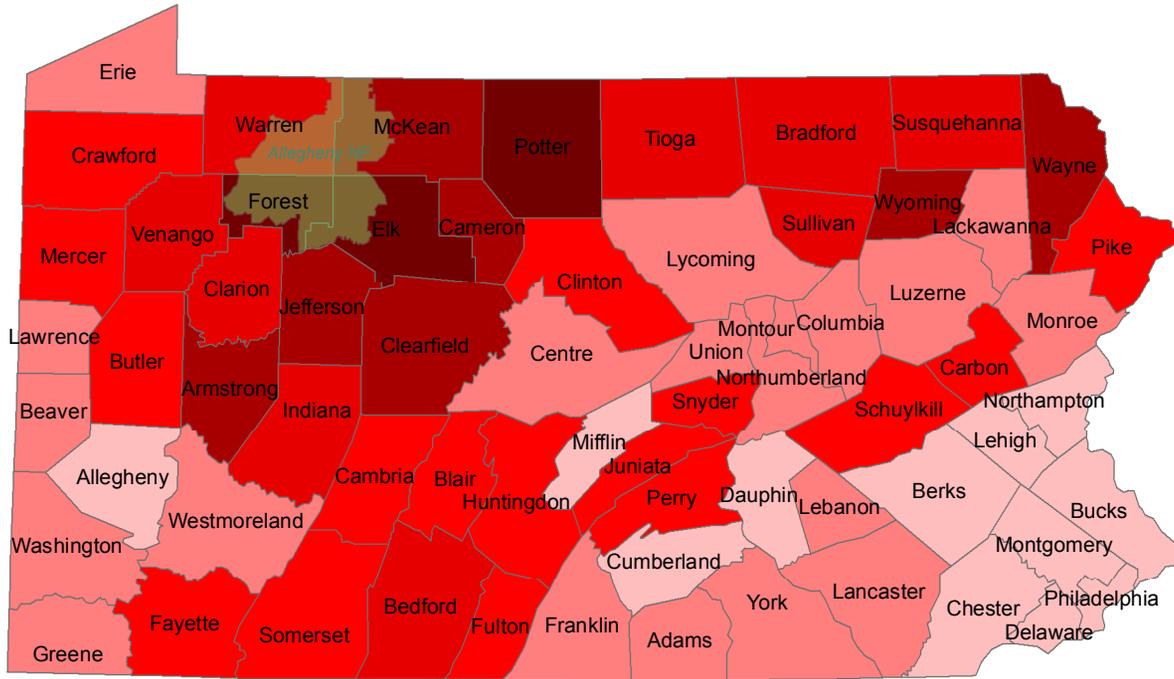
**FIGURE 4-2:
ACTIVE ATV
VEHICLES IN PA
Map Legend**

ATV per Population (2000) - %

-  less than 1%
-  1 - 2%
-  2 - 3%
-  3 - 4%
-  4 - 5%
-  greater than 5%

Total ATVs (2000) - #

-  1,000 or fewer
-  1,001 - 2,000
-  2,001 - 3,000
-  3,001 - 4,000
-  4,001 - 5,000
-  5,000 or more



0 25 50
Scale in Miles



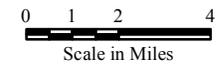
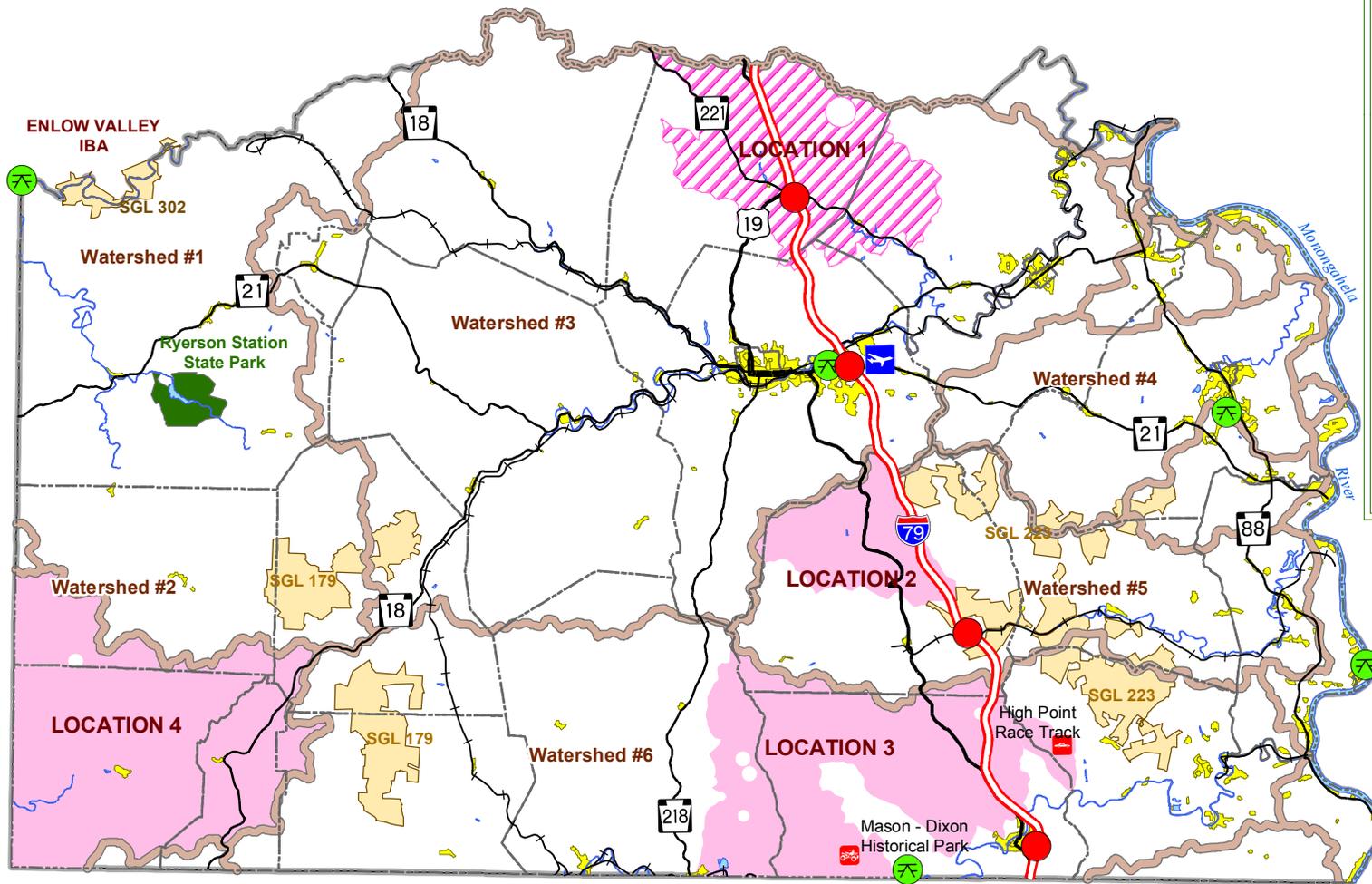
Source Data: Data was obtained from the PA Department of Conservation of Natural Resources (DCNR) - current as of January 2006.

Adopted: August 14, 2008

**FIGURE 4-3:
ATV SUITABILITY
ANAYLSIS**

Map Legend

-  ATV Site
-  Race Track
-  I-79 Interchange
-  Airport
-  County Park
-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Major Ridge Top
-  Major Water Body
-  County Boundary
-  Developed Area (land cover data)
-  State Park
-  State Game Land
- Potential ATV Site**
-  Viable
-  Not Viable



Mackin

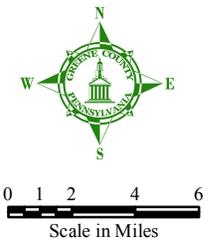
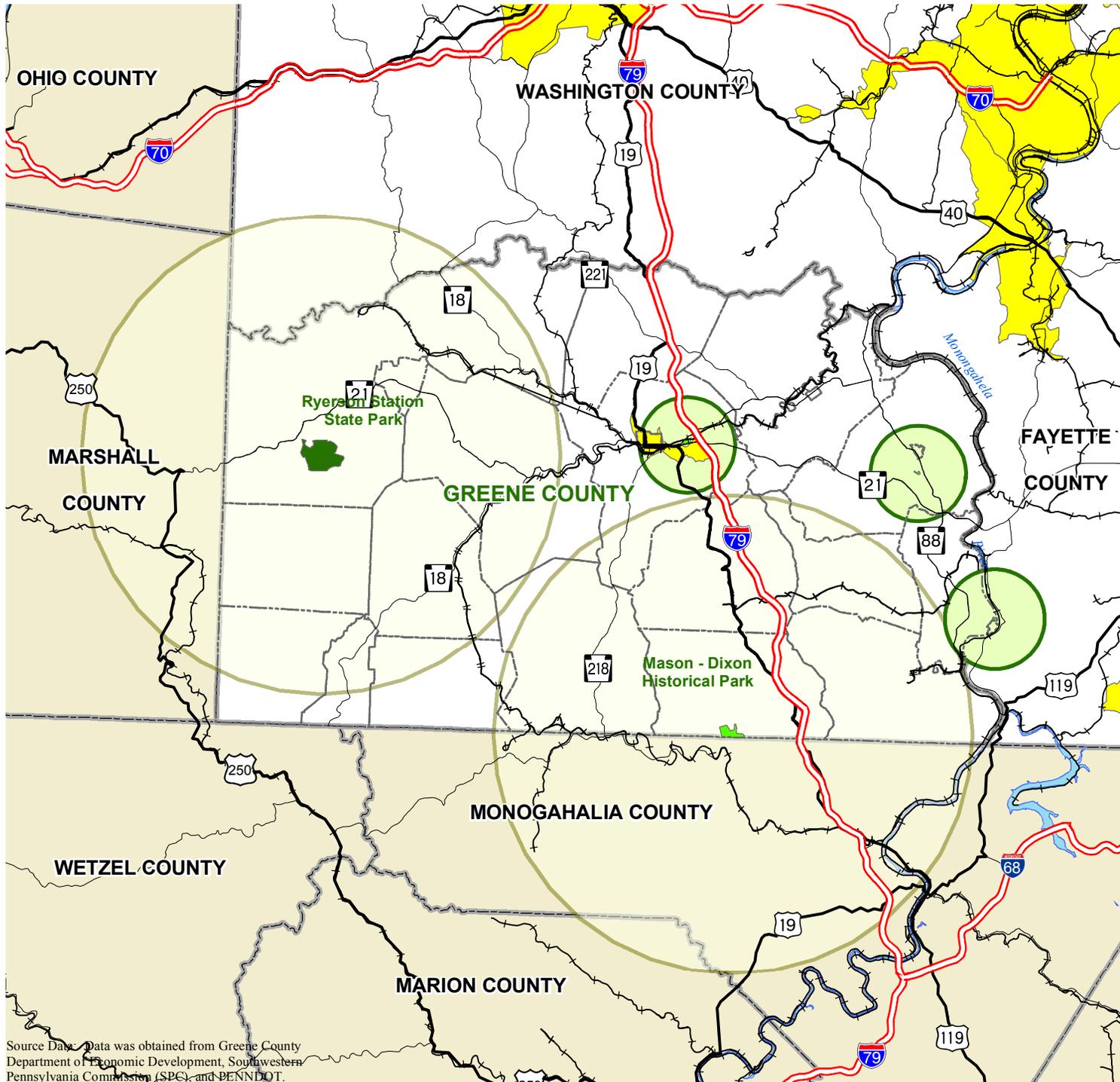
Adopted: August 14, 2008

Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

**FIGURE 5-1:
PARK SERVICE
AREAS**

Map Legend

-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  PA State Route
-  Railroad
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Urban Areas
-  State Park
-  County Park
-  Park Service Area - 2 Miles
-  Park Service Area - 10 Miles
-  Greene County
-  River or Pond
-  West Virginia
-  Pennsylvania



Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.



Adopted: August 14, 2008

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In order to assess the recreation needs of Greene County residents, a number of public involvement efforts were utilized as well as comparing existing conditions to national standards. Public involvement included the following efforts:

- ♦ A recreation needs survey was randomly distributed to 1,643 households representing all 26 municipalities in Greene County.
- ♦ In December of 2003 the first series of public meetings were held to allow residents a chance to provide their thoughts and opinions regarding recreation in Greene County. Meetings were held on:

December 9, 2003—Greene County Fairgrounds
December 10, 2003—Carmichaels
December 11, 2003—Morris Twp Community Center
- ♦ In May of 2004 the second series of public meetings were held to gather more detailed information on recreation in Greene County. Meetings were held on:



Carmichaels Methodist Church Public Meeting, 2004

May 20, 2004—Carmichaels Methodist Church
May 25, 2004—Rogersville Methodist Church

- ♦ Stakeholder interviews were conducted with the assistance of the Greene County Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of Planning and Development, and the Project Steering Committee who identified key stakeholders. Questionnaires were mailed to stakeholders in addition to numerous personal interviews that were conducted.

Recreation Needs Survey

To accurately assess the recreation needs of county residents, a recreation-needs survey was distributed to a random sample of Greene County households. To obtain a statistically valid sample, 1,643 surveys were distributed, based upon a total of 15,060 households in Greene County. The surveys were mailed to the representative sample of a percentage of households in each municipality. Table 5-1 depicts the number of households along with the number of surveys that were sent for each municipality.

A sample of the survey can be found in *Appendix D*. Questions on the survey ranged from opinions on parks and facilities to recreation programs. Of the 1,643 surveys mailed, 331 were returned, for a response rate of 20.6 percent. The Department of Parks and Recreation provided three gift baskets as an incentive to return the surveys. The winning names were picked at a County Commissioner's meeting on Wednesday, July 7, 2004.

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

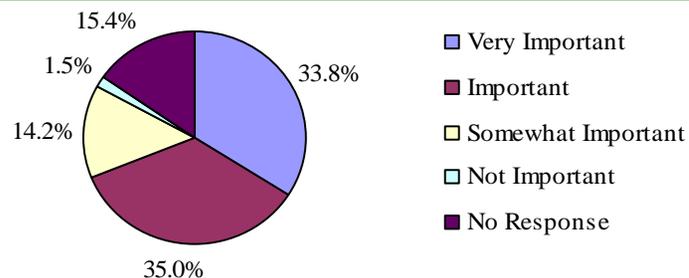
Table 5-1: Survey Distribution

Municipality	# of Households	# of Surveys Mailed	# of Surveys Returned
Aleppo Township	233	25	4
Carmichaels Borough	232	25	4
Center Township	517	56	4
Clarksville Borough	78	9	1
Cumberland Township	2,659	290	47
Dunkard Township	967	106	19
Franklin Township	2,157	235	40
Freeport Township	115	13	3
Gilmore Township	114	12	1
Gray Township	95	10	0
Greene Township	180	20	8
Greensboro Borough	117	13	1
Jackson Township	192	21	3
Jefferson Borough	139	15	5
Jefferson Township	1,016	111	16
Monongahela Township	677	74	5
Morgan Township	1,025	112	15
Morris Township	338	37	8
Perry Township	683	75	7
Rices Landing Borough	179	20	4
Richhill Township	402	44	1
Springhill Township	169	18	3
Washington Township	409	45	6
Wayne Township	465	51	3
Waynesburg Borough	1,619	176	15
Whiteley Township	283	30	1
Other / Unknown			135
TOTAL	15,060	1,643	331

Survey Findings

Questions 1 and 2 were general questions to ascertain an overall feeling and importance of parks and recreation:

1. How important is recreation to you and your family?



2. How important are each of the following to enhancing your quality of life as a Greene County resident?

	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not at all Important
Community Parks	38.97%	33.23%	15.11%	5.74%
Recreation Programs	31.72%	30.82%	21.15%	8.46%
Developed Trails	30.51%	23.56%	25.08%	12.69%
County Parks	29.91%	42.30%	15.11%	6.65%
State Parks	27.49%	39.88%	14.20%	6.95%
Public Open Space	24.47%	32.33%	22.36%	10.27%
Greenways	13.29%	31.12%	24.77%	14.20%

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The responses to Question 1 indicate that recreation is important to the majority of Greene County residents. To assess which types of recreation amenities are most important to residents, amenities were split into categories according to ownership (state park / county park / community park), type of facility (developed trails / greenways / open space) and recreation programs.

Community parks ranked highest as being very important, with recreation programs, developed trails and county parks coming in after.

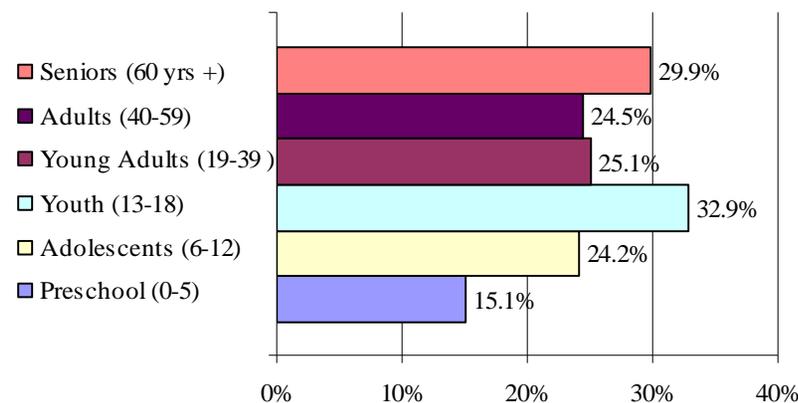
Questions 3 through 8 focus on recreation programming in Greene County.

3. Have you or anyone in your family participated in, or attended, the following programs last year?

Greene County Fair	71.90%
Rain Day Festival	61.63%
Covered Bridge Festival	49.24%
Pioneer Festival	38.97%
Rices Landing Riverfest	38.97%
King Coal Fair Show	35.35%
Jacktown Fair	31.42%
Harvest Festival	27.49%
Youth Sports Programs	19.03%
Pigs in a Blanket Festival	16.92%
Annual Buckwheat Festival	12.08%
Greensboro Community Days	11.18%
Outdoor Education Programs	11.18%
Ramp Festival	9.37%
Arts in the Park	8.46%
Dunkard Valley Frontier Festival	4.83%
Nemacolin Street Fair	3.02%
None	4.53%
Other	4.83%

Responses indicate that special events (fairs, festivals, etc.) are widely attended by Greene County residents. Almost three-quarters of all respondents had a family member who attended the Greene County Fair, while over 60 percent attended the Rain Day Festival.

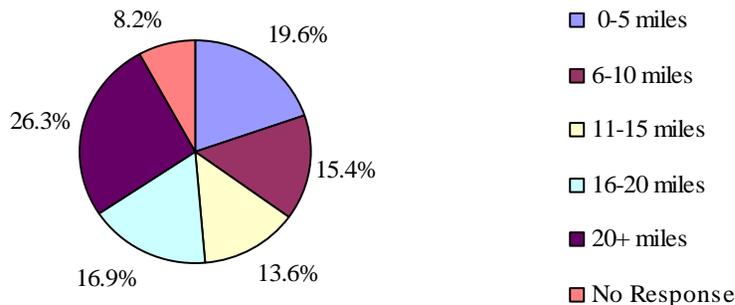
4. What age group (s) are under served by recreation programs in Greene County?



There was no majority response in terms of age groups being underserved by programming. With the exception of the Preschool cohort, the other categories fell between 24 percent and 33 percent. The group that was cited as being the most underserved, according to the survey, was the Youth cohort (ages 13-18) with Seniors (60 years and above) coming in a close second.

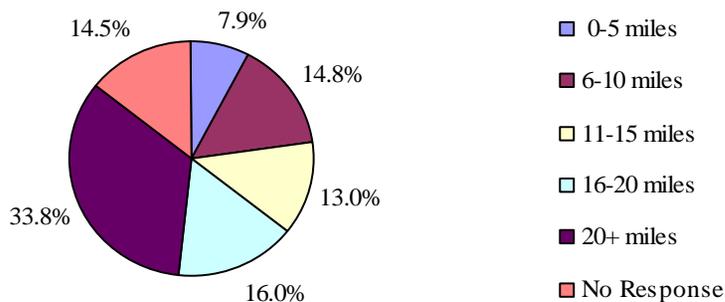
5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

5. How far do you currently drive to participate in recreation programs?



The largest percentage of respondents currently drive more than 20 miles for recreation programs, while the second largest response group indicated that they drive less than five (5) miles.

6. How far would you be willing to drive to participate in recreation programs?



When asked how far they would be willing to drive, almost half of all respondents stated that they would be willing to drive 16-20 miles, with a third willing to drive more than 20 miles.

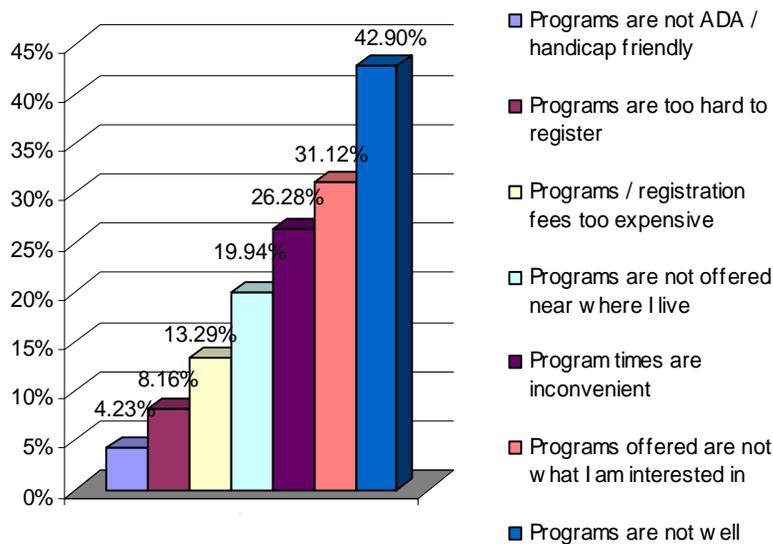
7. From the following list, please indicate how likely it is that a member of your family would participate:

	Very Likely	Likely	Not Likely
Arts and Crafts	26.59%	34.44%	25.68%
Bird Watching	7.55%	20.85%	52.87%
Canoeing / Boating	19.64%	16.92%	43.81%
Child Activities	25.38%	23.56%	35.05%
Concerts	31.42%	39.58%	12.99%
Cultural Arts	24.47%	37.16%	17.52%
Fishing	41.39%	21.15%	26.89%
Hunting	0.07%	15.41%	32.02%
Jet Skiing	6.65%	15.11%	52.27%
Martial Arts	7.25%	12.08%	57.70%
Photography	10.57%	25.38%	40.48%
Power Boating	9.06%	10.57%	51.96%
Rollerblading	7.25%	15.11%	53.78%
Rollerskating	7.85%	24.47%	50.45%
Senior Activities	14.20%	20.85%	16.30%
Sports Camps	13.29%	23.56%	42.30%
Square Dancing	3.63%	12.08%	57.10%
Skateboarding	4.83%	10.27%	59.82%
Scuba Diving	6.04%	7.25%	63.44%
Tennis Clinics	5.44%	18.43%	51.66%
Walking/Fitness	40.48%	27.79%	14.80%

The activities that respondents cited as most likely to participate in include fishing, walking / fitness, hunting, and arts and crafts. Activities listed as being the least likely to participate in include scuba diving, square dancing, martial arts, rollerblading, tennis clinics, and bird watching. Other activities listed by respondents included horseback riding, bicycling, yoga, aerobics, nature awareness activities, and ATV riding.

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

8. What factors prevent members of your household from attending recreational programs?

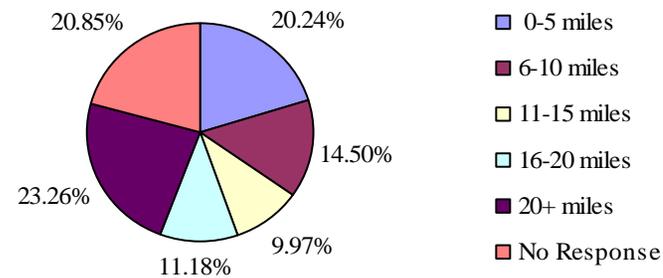


As depicted in the chart, the biggest reason for low participation in recreational programs is the lack of publicity. This factor was a common theme throughout the planning process with residents expressing that they are not aware of what is offered. Residents also noted that they are not interested in the programs offered.

Other factors that were listed as preventing respondents from participation included they do not have time / too busy, they do not drive and cannot get to the programs, and that more programs are needed for senior citizens.

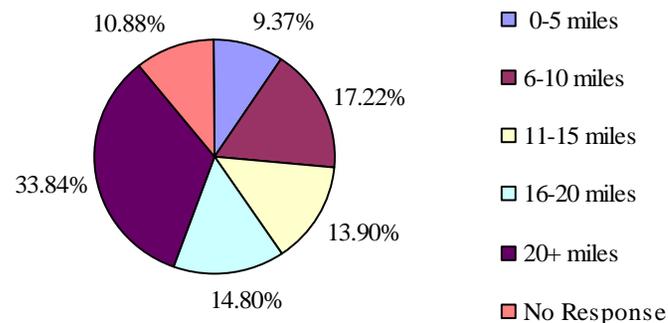
Questions 9 through 13 focus on parks and recreation facilities available in Greene County:

9. How far do you currently drive to access public park and recreation facilities?



As was the case with recreation programs, the largest percentage of respondents currently drive more than 20 miles to access public park and recreation facilities. The second largest category drive less than five (5) miles.

10. How far would you be willing to drive to access public park and recreation facilities?



5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Almost 50 percent of all respondents stated that they would be willing to drive at least 16 miles to access public park and recreation facilities. The largest percentage, 33.8 percent, would be willing to drive over 20 miles.

11. From the following list, please check those near where you live that you think are adequate, should be increased, or should be improved:

Viewing/Learning Activities	Adequate	Increase	Improve
Environmental Education Areas	16.62%	27.79%	14.50%
Heritage Parks / Historical Sites	16.31%	27.79%	16.92%
Wilderness / Natural Areas	17.82%	27.79%	17.52%
Outdoor Arts / Amphitheatre	11.18%	28.40%	17.82%
Scenic Overlooks	13.90%	20.24%	14.80%
Scenic Roadways / By-ways	16.62%	18.43%	15.71%

The largest number of respondents felt that these types of activities should be increased, expressing their desire to have outdoor recreation facilities, such as amphitheatres, natural areas, heritage parks, etc.

Sports	Adequate	Increase	Improve
Baseball Fields, Adult	32.93%	13.60%	10.88%
Baseball Fields, Youth	31.42%	15.11%	13.90%
Basketball Courts, Adult	24.17%	12.69%	6.65%
Basketball Courts, Youth	22.66%	17.52%	14.80%
Football Fields, Youth	31.42%	10.57%	9.67%
Soccer Fields, Adult	27.79%	10.57%	5.14%
Soccer Fields, Youth	26.59%	11.18%	7.25%
Softball Fields, Adult	24.47%	10.57%	6.95%
Softball Fields, Youth	26.28%	11.18%	9.06%
Track and Field	22.66%	10.88%	6.65%
Volleyball Courts	16.92%	12.39%	7.85%
Archery Ranges	12.69%	15.71%	7.25%

Sports	Adequate	Increase	Improve
Bocce Ball Courts	14.80%	10.57%	4.53%
Bicycle Trails	15.11%	18.73%	9.06%
Disc Golf Courses	17.52%	10.27%	6.04%
Golf Courses	29.61%	10.27%	6.65%
Golf Driving Range	24.77%	13.29%	6.95%
Handball/Racquetball Cts	13.60%	12.08%	6.95%
Horseshoe Pits	13.60%	12.99%	7.25%
Miniature Golf	12.39%	15.71%	9.06%
Rifle / Handgun Ranges	18.73%	17.22%	10.88%
Skateboarding/Rollerblading	14.80%	12.99%	8.16%
Tennis Courts	19.34%	11.78%	6.65%
Swimming Pool Indoor	15.71%	17.82%	9.37%
Swimming Pool Outdoor	23.26%	10.57%	12.08%
Other (Fishing)	4.23%	7.85%	

Many respondents felt that sports fields (baseball, softball, basketball, soccer, etc.) were adequate, while others were split over the need to improve existing facilities and increasing the amount. The highest percentages for improvements fall under baseball fields, basketball courts, outdoor swimming pool, and rifle / handgun ranges.

Trails	Adequate	Increase	Improve
Walking / Jogging Trails	14.80%	47.43%	10.57%
Hiking Trails	13.90%	35.95%	7.85%
On Road Bike Trails	12.99%	22.05%	7.55%
Mountain Bike Trails	9.67%	19.94%	6.04%
Horseback Riding Trails	8.76%	18.73%	6.34%
Rollerblading / In-Line Skating	11.78%	13.60%	4.53%
ADA / Handicap Accessible	8.46%	11.78%	7.55%
Cross-Country Ski Trails	10.88%	10.88%	4.53%
ATV Trails	14.50%	16.31%	4.83%
Water Trails	14.20%	14.50%	3.63%

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Walking / jogging trails received the highest marks for the need to increase the amount, with hiking trails falling closely behind. Respondents also felt that the county needs to have more bike trails (on and off road), horseback riding trails, and handicapped accessible trails. Opinions are split regarding the number of water trails and ATV trails.

Winter Sports	Adequate	Increase	Improve
Cross-Country Ski Areas	11.78%	16.62%	6.65%
Downhill Skiing / Snowboarding	10.88%	15.71%	6.95%
Ice Skating Areas	7.85%	24.77%	7.55%
Ice Hockey Rinks	9.06%	16.01%	6.95%
Sledding Areas	6.65%	30.21%	9.06%

The largest percentages of respondents felt that sledding areas and ice skating areas should be increased, while opinions were divided on the number of skiing and snowboarding areas.

Social Activities	Adequate	Increase	Improve
Community Recreation Centers	10.88%	27.49%	11.18%
Dog Parks	10.57%	14.80%	6.65%
Open Play Areas	12.39%	18.43%	8.46%
Playgrounds	11.78%	21.75%	9.37%
Senior Centers	17.82%	21.15%	8.76%
Sitting / Passive Areas	14.20%	20.24%	8.76%

All activities in this category were marked as needing to be increased, with the largest percentage in favor of community recreation centers.

Camping/Boating/Fishing	Adequate	Increase	Improve
Boat Ramps / Marinas	16.01%	19.94%	9.67%
Canoeing / Boating Access	15.11%	18.73%	8.16%
Campgrounds	9.97%	29.31%	7.25%
Cabin Rentals	7.85%	28.40%	8.76%
Stream / River Fishing	16.31%	20.85%	12.39%
Lake Fishing	15.11%	19.94%	12.39%
Other			
Public Restrooms	6.34%	34.44%	17.22%

Campgrounds and cabin rentals ranked the highest in terms of needing to be increased in Greene County, while fishing spots and public access to the river / streams also were noted as needing to be increased.

12. What factors prevent members of your household from using facilities?

Lack of restrooms	27.49%
Parks / trails are too far from where I live	23.87%
Lack of water fountains	19.03%
Parks / trails are in poor locations	16.92%
Parks / trails are not well maintained	14.50%
Vandalism & graffiti	12.99%
Litter	12.99%
Drug & alcohol usage	12.39%
Lack of picnic facilities	11.78%
Lack of lighting	11.78%
Animal wastes	11.78%
Lack of paths/walkways	10.57%
Parks/trails hard to access from where I live	9.97%
Loitering	8.46%
Lack of parking	8.16%
No pets allowed	8.16%
Parks / trails are not safe	6.04%
Parks / trails are too crowded	4.53%
Lack of shade	4.23%
Parks / trails are not handicap accessible	4.23%
Loud noises	3.63%

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Public opinion relayed the need to increase the number of public restrooms at park and recreation facilities, and the lack of restrooms was cited as the top reason residents do not use recreation facilities. Distance from residence came in as the second highest factor. Lack of safety, crowds, noise were all listed as low factors. Other reasons mentioned include lack of time, lack of advertisement, and lack of interest.

13. How many times did the members of your family visit the following recreation areas during the past year?

STATE PARKS	1-4	5 or More	Never
Ryerson Station State Park	47.13%	15.41%	21.15%
State Game Lands #223 (Garards Fort)	23.56%	10.27%	51.36%
State Game Lands #302 (Wind Ridge)	11.78%	3.32%	56.80%
State Gamelands # 179 (Nettle Hill)	10.27%	5.44%	55.59%
COUNTY PARKS	1-4	5 or More	Never
Greene County Fairgrounds	51.36%	15.41%	11.48%
Mason Dixon Park	18.73%	1.81%	51.96%
Greene County Central Pool	15.11%	9.06%	43.50%
Eastern Pool Complex (Wana B Park)	13.90%	10.27%	51.36%

The Greene County Fairgrounds are the most visited recreation facility in the County. Over 65 percent of all respondents were at the Fairgrounds at least once last year, with 15 percent there more than five (5) times. Ryerson Station is the second most visited in the County, a close second behind the Fairgrounds.

Approximately half of survey respondents visit the State Game Lands (SGL) with the other half never going. The majority of respondents frequent SGL #223 at Garards Fort.

Mason Dixon Park was visited by over 18 percent of respondents last year, although less than two percent went more than four (4) times. Comparatively speaking, the two public outdoor pools in the County fared similarly with each receiving about a quarter of the respondents, of which ten percent were frequent users.

When asked which community parks they visit most often, Wana B Park (Cumberland Township), Mon View Park (Greensboro), Pumpkin Run Park (Rices Landing), Waynesburg Playground, and Crawford Park (Franklin Township) ranked the highest out of all municipal parks. These parks should have the most users as they are located in the most populated areas of the County.

TRAILS	1-4	5 or More	Never
Greene River Trail	16.92%	8.46%	48.34%
Warrior Trail	14.80%	3.93%	51.36%
Mon River Water Trail	11.78%	4.83%	56.19%
Catawba Trail	3.93%	1.21%	62.54%

The Greene River Trail was the most heavily used trail, with over eight percent of the respondents using the trail more than four times, and almost 17 percent using the trail between one and four times. The Warrior Trail and the Mon River Trail were also utilized, while a very small percentage was on the Catawba Trail.

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SCHOOL RECREATION FACILITIES

	1-4	5 or More	Never
Central Greene School District	18.13%	14.50%	38.97%
Carmichaels Area School District	16.31%	10.27%	45.92%
West Greene School District	16.01%	35.35%	48.04%
Waynesburg University	15.11%	7.25%	41.69%
Jefferson - Morgan School District	13.90%	5.14%	46.53%
Southeast Greene School District	9.06%	4.53%	53.78%

The recreation facilities of West Greene School District were used quite extensively by respondents, with over 35 percent using the facilities more than five times last year. West Greene allows residents in the district to utilize their facilities, including a gym, after school hours. The other school districts' recreation facilities were also utilized by a high number of respondents.

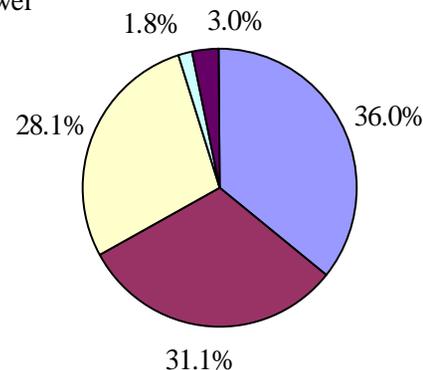
Privately-owned recreation facilities that saw extensive public use include the golf courses, hunting / shooting ranges, the Jacktown Fairgrounds, and miniature golf.

Questions 14 through 17 focus on funding and support for recreation facilities and programming at the County level:

14. What future role should the County have in future parks and recreation?

The largest percentages of respondents felt that the County should maintain its present role and assist local municipalities in developing recreational services. When asked what facilities and programs people would like to see the County take an active role to provide, the following were given:

- Maintain present role
- Assist local municipalities in developing recreational services
- Develop additional facilities or programs (s)
- No role at all – county should not provide parks and recreation
- No answer



Facilities

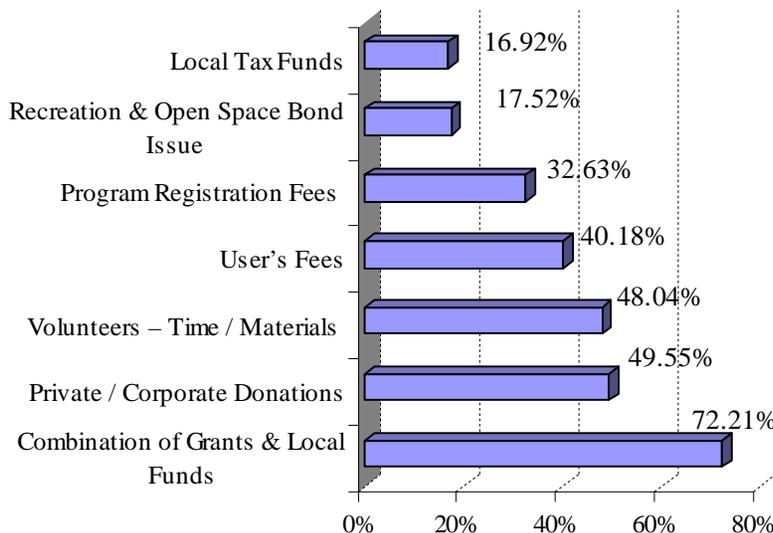
- ◆ Ball fields, tennis and volleyball courts, soccer fields
- ◆ Indoor facility
- ◆ Skate park
- ◆ Greene County Fairgrounds
- ◆ Mon View Park
- ◆ Trails (ATV, horses, bikes, walking)
- ◆ Mason Dixon Park
- ◆ Mt. Morris
- ◆ Community meeting house
- ◆ Wana B Park
- ◆ Build multi-functional area in centralized spot
- ◆ Boat access
- ◆ New golf courses
- ◆ Indoor pool
- ◆ Concerts/plays
- ◆ YMCA
- ◆ Community park
- ◆ Archery range

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Programs

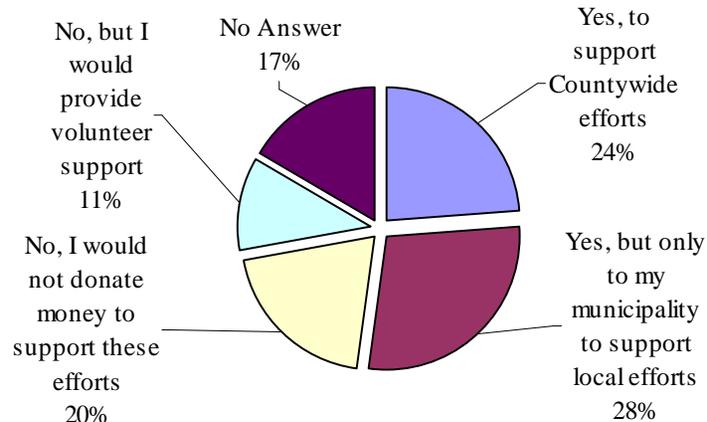
- ◆ 4-H
- ◆ Summer camp
- ◆ Skating
- ◆ Water related sports
- ◆ Arts and crafts
- ◆ Family and adult swim hours
- ◆ Age group 10-20 years
- ◆ Health programs
- ◆ Youth development
- ◆ Biking
- ◆ Adult fitness
- ◆ ATV safety program

15. How should future expanded recreation programs, park development and greenways be supported?



The overwhelming majority felt that a combination of grants and local funds should be used to support development of recreation facilities and programs. High percentages also felt that private and/or corporate donations should be used, as well as utilizing volunteers for their time and materials. A third also felt that program registration fees and user fees should be used, while bond issue and taxes received lesser support.

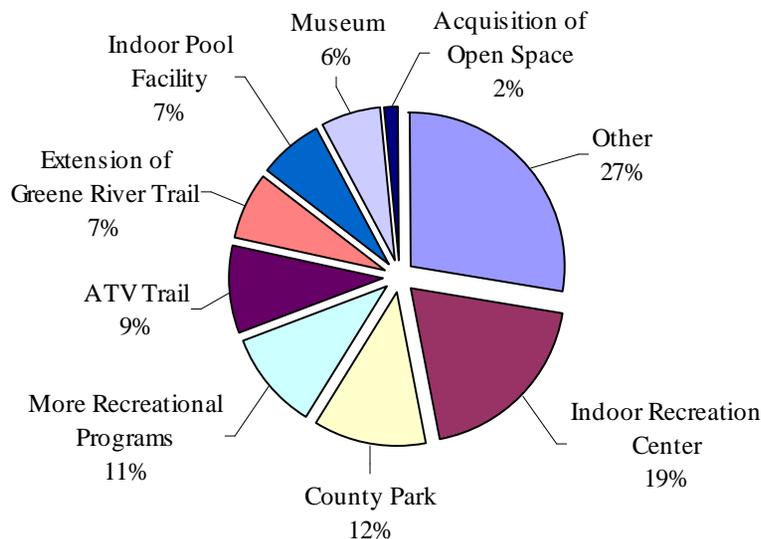
16. Would you donate money to support parks, recreation and trails/greenways?



Over half of all respondents stated that they would be willing to donate money to support parks and recreation in Greene County. Of those, the largest percentage would only donate money to their municipality to support local efforts, while a slightly smaller percentage would donate money to support countywide efforts. Of those who stated they would donate money, 27 felt they would be willing to donate \$20 / year, while 19 would give \$50 / year and five (5) would provide \$100 / year.

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

17. If the county could financially support the development of one recreation project, what do you think should be the County's top priority?



While the largest percentage of respondents listed “Other,” of those answers provided, Indoor Recreation Center received the largest number of responses, with County Park and More Recreational Programs coming in second and third.

The following answers were provided under the “Other” category, in no particular order:

- ◆ Mon View Park
- ◆ Walking / biking Trails
- ◆ Amphitheater
- ◆ Wana B Park

- ◆ Greensboro Pool
- ◆ Facility to fish along Greene River Trail
- ◆ Senior Citizens Center
- ◆ Sports Complex
- ◆ Youth Soccer Fields
- ◆ YMCA
- ◆ Fairgrounds
- ◆ Airport
- ◆ Fishing Spots

The final question was an open-ended question for people to provide any other opinions or input regarding Greene County recreation.

22. Please use the space provided below to provide additional comments regarding Greene County's park and recreation facilities and services

- ◆ Our kids need more recreational activity centers.
- ◆ We have a park in Mather but prefer to go to Washington County.
- ◆ Greene County needs to promote itself and clean up roads.
- ◆ Not enough programs for kids.
- ◆ Museum should be maintained.
- ◆ Rivers and streams should be used for more fishing and camping
- ◆ Give Mount Morris something.
- ◆ You should not have kids disciplining kids at Carmichaels Swimming Pool.
- ◆ Keep land clean.
- ◆ Drive ATVs on your own property.
- ◆ Ryerson Park important.

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

- ◆ Place needed for family fun, like a small amusement park.
- ◆ Wana B Park is great.
- ◆ Build a Rails to Trails in Dunkard.
- ◆ The county needs zoning laws.
- ◆ Market current recreation programs and trails.
- ◆ We don't need more parks and recreation, we need more jobs.
- ◆ Get corporate money for a bike trail.
- ◆ Get lights at fairground ball field.
- ◆ Fill in Wana B Park so it will drain.
- ◆ Better food facility needed at pool.
- ◆ County wide biking trail would be nice.
- ◆ This survey is a waste of money.
- ◆ More concerned about jobs, taxes, Wal-Mart than parks.
- ◆ All surrounding counties have craft shows at fairgrounds.
- ◆ Need indoor recreation, like racquet ball courts.
- ◆ Entertainment and concerts should have minimal cover charge.
- ◆ Ice Hockey Rink, adults and children's leagues.
- ◆ Build amphitheater in NW corner of fairgrounds infield.
- ◆ Purchase the Porter Street property recently given away.
- ◆ Your ATV Trail system is already in place, just provide parking.
- ◆ Need water activities - motorized sports of all kinds.
- ◆ Greene County needs a swim team.
- ◆ Clean up the county.
- ◆ Need dog officer and code officer.
- ◆ Build multi-function recreational area in centralized spot.
- ◆ Upgrade Jacktown Fairgrounds, stop spending money on surveys, market parks, pools, and activities.
- ◆ Indoor facilities could include racquetball, weight room, and walking track.
- ◆ Let the public know they can rent the pool for private parties, birthday parties, etc.
- ◆ Greene County needs a new swimming pool, ice skating rink, and hockey.
- ◆ The County should use more grant money in the western end of the County.
- ◆ More small parks throughout the County for children.
- ◆ Greene County should worry less about recreation and more about providing infrastructure such as proper storm and waste water runoff.
- ◆ Need bike/skate parks for youth.
- ◆ Recreation programs are needed for the youth.
- ◆ We need a safe adequate bike trail.
- ◆ Need restrooms for handicap.
- ◆ Horseback riding.
- ◆ No ATV's - need stricter laws.
- ◆ Fund recreation to get kids off streets.
- ◆ Too few baseball fields.
- ◆ No cooperation with central Greene.
- ◆ More camping facilities would draw visitors.
- ◆ Do not support county sponsored ATV.
- ◆ Small events at airports and fairgrounds.
- ◆ Indoor recreation center and indoor pool.
- ◆ West Greene area Senior Center, local toddler program.
- ◆ Park location, maps, directories-free booklet.
- ◆ Paved trail, not cindered.
- ◆ More participation from municipalities.
- ◆ Local walking trails.
- ◆ A map for general public use.
- ◆ Use inmates to clean out Ten Mile and parks.
- ◆ Good remarks about the trail.
- ◆ Advertise events and park locations.
- ◆ Have most amazing museums and there is no support.
- ◆ Great natural beauty - should market beauty & outdoors.

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

- ◆ Extend bike trail and river activities.
- ◆ Not aware of facilities - there is no publicity.
- ◆ Enjoy wildflower walks at Enlow.

Summary of Survey Results

Overall, public opinion appears to support parks, recreation, and trails within Greene County. Parks and recreation ranked very high in terms of being important to residents quality of life. One of the themes that was found throughout the survey responses was the lack of knowledge / publicity regarding not only recreation programs, but also facilities themselves.

The majority of residents currently travel more than 20 miles to access parks and recreation facilities and programs. Many residents felt that new types of facilities and programs should be offered and would be willing to drive more than 16 miles to access them. This is important in such a rural County, as it would be difficult and costly for the County to provide both facilities and programs that fall within a shorter drive of the majority of residents.

In terms of types of facilities and activities that should be increased in Greene County, walking / jogging trails received the highest response with almost half of all respondents citing the need for more trails. Sports facilities appear to be adequate, although areas that support winter activities, such as ice skating and sledding, were ranked highly. Respondents would also like to see additional camping and boating facilities. Public restrooms were cited as being needed at parks and recreation facilities and ranked as the number one reason why people do not use the facilities.

Ryerson Station State Park and the Greene County Fairgrounds are the most frequented parks in the County, while the Greene River Trail was the most heavily used trail. School district facilities are also heavily used as recreational facilities by residents. While opinion was somewhat divided, an indoor recreation center ranked as the highest in terms of the priority recreation project by the County. Other responses receiving a large percentage of votes included more recreation programs and a County park.

It was felt that the County should maintain its present role while also assisting local municipalities in developing recreation services. While residents use the County facilities, many utilize their local parks and would like to see assistance from the County in regards to developing and updating these facilities. The overwhelming majority of residents feel that future recreation facilities and services should be funded through the combination of grants and local funds and/or private and corporate donations. User fees and the use of volunteers also ranked highly. Over half of the responses indicated that they would donate money to support both countywide and local municipal efforts in parks and recreation.

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Public Meetings

To provide residents with an opportunity to provide input and gather detailed information, two rounds of public meetings were held throughout Greene County. Public meeting results can be found in *Appendix D*.

Round 1

The first round of public meetings was held in December of 2003 and were designed to introduce the project to the public and obtain residents' thoughts and opinions on recreation within Greene County. The county was divided into three regions: East, Central, and West, and meetings were held in each region.

A short presentation was conducted at each meeting, highlighting the scope of the project, after which a brainstorming exercise was conducted to identify issues regarding the provision of recreation in the County.

Issues Identification Exercise

An issues identification exercise was conducted at each meeting to allow residents to provide opinions on the current state of recreation programs, parks, financing, trails / greenways, open space, and the Fairgrounds. Overall, there was a consensus that more recreation programs are needed, the existing parks should be utilized more, user fees were supported to finance parks and recreation, the County should extend their trails and greenways network, and that environmental sensitive or important areas should be protected.

The following is a short summary of the input collected from the Issues Identification Exercise at each of the three meetings:

East (December 10, 2003 at Carmichaels)Recreation Programs

- ◆ There is a lack of funding for programs
- ◆ Need more youth programs
- ◆ Need more volunteers to run programs
- ◆ Need to market programs more
- ◆ Arts program is starting to develop

Parks

- ◆ There are drainage issues in Wana B Park
- ◆ Build a skateboard park at Wana B Park
- ◆ Need better directional signing
- ◆ Should extend parks hours
- ◆ Parks need more maintenance
- ◆ Dedicate a millage rate to parks and recreation
- ◆ Hold more activities at parks
- ◆ Develop public access to river

Financing

- ◆ Funding is needed to expand existing facilities
- ◆ Look into creative financing
- ◆ Foresight/creative ideas
- ◆ Utilize ATV registration fees
- ◆ Institute user fees at appropriate facilities
- ◆ Obtain fundraising/public donations

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Trails/Greenways

- ◆ Develop motorized trails
- ◆ Connect to West Virginia trails
- ◆ Develop more mountain biking trails
- ◆ Shared use trails
- ◆ Safety concerns along PA bike routes

Open Space

- ◆ Preserve new and enhance existing areas
- ◆ Institute a mandatory dedication
- ◆ Examine the ownership of open space

Fairgrounds

- ◆ Develop more as a multi-use facility
- ◆ Underutilized
- ◆ Issues with shared usage
- ◆ Hold larger events
- ◆ Need better parking

Central (December 9, 2003 at Fairgrounds)

Recreation Programs

- ◆ Have two or three tennis leagues
- ◆ Hold an open tournament
- ◆ Lack of programming in southwest portion of county
- ◆ Develop year-round programs
- ◆ Centrally locate programs so all residents can access
- ◆ Build a skate park
- ◆ Develop a bike trail
- ◆ Need walking areas - no sidewalks other than in downtown Waynesburg
- ◆ Capitalize on History in County

Parks

- ◆ Waynesburg parks should be more user friendly and have better cooperation
- ◆ Need restrooms
- ◆ No parks in southwest portion of county
- ◆ State Game Land usage
- ◆ Improve facilities for soccer, basketball and football
- ◆ Need community center in southwest
- ◆ Need a YMCA or indoor facility
- ◆ School districts share facilities with public

Trails/Greenways

- ◆ Need mountain bike trails
- ◆ Utilize abandoned rail lines (such as old Washington to Waynesburg track)
- ◆ Publish map that shows local and regional trails
- ◆ Develop ATV trails near Ryerson
- ◆ Safety concerns on PA bike routes

Open Space

- ◆ Enlow Valley - No access
- ◆ Protect Enlow Valley area

County Fairgrounds

- ◆ Underutilized
- ◆ Improve relationship with horse owners
- ◆ Hold multi-function events

Financing

- ◆ Institute user fees
- ◆ Not enough funding at county level
- ◆ Tap into ATV registration fees from DCNR

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

West (December 11, 2003 at Morris Township Community Center)

Recreation Programs

- ◆ Multi-use trail in west
- ◆ Need more programs
- ◆ Programs are far away from western part of county
- ◆ Develop winter indoor and/or outdoor programs (such as cross country skiing)

Parks

- ◆ Need transportation to park day camp
- ◆ Develop ice skating facilities
- ◆ More athletic fields
- ◆ Improve existing fields, i.e. lights
- ◆ County sports complex - outdoor (8-9 fields)
- ◆ Deck hockey

Fairgrounds

- ◆ Allow public use of track
- ◆ Set rules
- ◆ Allow other uses
- ◆ Dedicate a percentage of revenue to fund recreation
- ◆ Promote marketing
- ◆ Hold more special events

Financing

- ◆ County assists municipality with local grants
- ◆ Develop user fee philosophy
- ◆ Higher fees for non-County residents
- ◆ Liability issues
- ◆ County money can be used as local match

Trails/Greenways

- ◆ Catawba Trail & Warrior Trail
- ◆ Market the trails more
- ◆ Improve maintenance
- ◆ Keep Catawba & Warrior Trails primitive
- ◆ Protect landowners / trail crossing
- ◆ Need ATV trails
- ◆ Utilize abandoned railroads

Open Space

- ◆ Preserve
- ◆ Ensure development is compatible with open space zoning
- ◆ Impact of I-68 development
- ◆ More uses of game lands

Round 2

The second round of public meetings was held in May of 2004. Meetings were held in two locations at the Carmichaels Methodist Church and the Rogersville Methodist Church. These meetings were designed to present the initial findings, as a result of the public meeting results, public survey results, stakeholder interviews, and background information collected. Two exercises were also conducted: a County Imaging Exercise (CIE) and a Goals Prioritization Exercise.

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

County Imaging Exercise (CIE)

The CIE involves showing a series of photographic images of various types of recreation from both within and outside of Greene County. The public was asked to rate the images on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the most positive, based upon their first reaction. As only approximately 20 people attended the meetings, the results from the CIE are not necessarily a representative sample of Greene County residents. These results will be balanced with all of the public input collected.

The images of recreation within Greene County that ranked the highest include the Greene River Trail, Ryerson Station State Park, boating on the Monongahela River, the Greene County Historical Museum, and the Thomas Hughes House.



Those images of recreation outside of the County that ranked high include a park along a river (Youghiogheny River Park, Westmoreland County), campgrounds (Armstrong County), and a rendering of a bike lane along a major road corridor.

Images of Greene County recreation sites that ranked low include the Mason Dixon Riders Park—ATV trail, Highpoint Raceway, Golf Course, Dunkard Creek, and an abandoned mine site—recreation opportunity.

Images that ranked low from outside of Greene County include an ATV trail (Washington County), Ice Arena (Airport Ice Arena, Allegheny County), Miniature Golf (Allegheny County), Aquatorium (Washington County), and Deck Hockey Rink (Internet).



Goals Prioritization Exercise

The Goals Prioritization Exercise involved asking the public to rank each of the goals that were developed for the plan as *High, Medium, or Low* priorities. The goals were developed based upon background studies, public input, facility inventory, and interviews conducted. The goals were also divided into five categories: facilities / maintenance; recreation programs; trails / greenways / open space; administration / personnel; and financing.

Goals marked as a *High* priority designation received three (3) points, those with a *Medium* priority received two (2) points, and those with a *Low* priority received one (1) point. Rankings were derived by multiplying the votes for each priority designation with the associated points and then adding the total points for each goal. The total points were then divided by the total number of votes cast per goal (not each goal was prioritized on every survey) to get an average weighted score.

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Based upon the low turnout at the public meetings, the County engaged in an extensive public outreach effort throughout the summer in an endeavor to have more people rank the goals. County employees and steering committee members distributed goal ranking surveys to the following recreation organizations and at the following special events:

Organizations

- ◆ Greene County Bassmasters
- ◆ Greene Co. Horseman’s Assoc.
- ◆ Greene Co. Watershed Alliance
- ◆ Sportsmen’s Clubs
- ◆ Greene County Cycling
- ◆ Mason Dixon Riders
- ◆ Greene County Tennis
- ◆ County Swimming Pools
- ◆ County Summer Interns
- ◆ Warrior Trail Association
- ◆ Mon River Water Trail
- ◆ Waynesburg Lions Club
- ◆ West Greene Lions Club
- ◆ Carmichaels Lions Club
- ◆ Cumberland Twp Recreation Board
- ◆ Franklin Twp Recreation Board
- ◆ Morris Twp Recreation Board
- ◆ Richhill Twp Recreation Board
- ◆ Washington Twp Recreation Board
- ◆ Mon View Park Board
- ◆ Greene County Fair Board
- ◆ Greene Country Historical Society
- ◆ Mason – Dixon Historical Park
- ◆ Waynesburg University
- ◆ Westmoreland County Community College

- ◆ Izaak Walton League
- ◆ SWPA Woodlot Owners
- ◆ Waynesburg Chamber of Commerce
- ◆ Waynesburg Rotary
- ◆ Elks Clubs

Festivals / Fairs

- ◆ Pioneer Festival
- ◆ Riverfest
- ◆ Greensboro Art Barge
- ◆ Jacktown Fair
- ◆ Rain Day
- ◆ Fishing Derby at Ryerson Station

Through all of the efforts, a total of 150 completed goal ranking exercises were returned and based upon the wide range of residents, should provide a good indication of what the public views as high priority goals for future recreation efforts in Greene County. The goals and strategies can be found in *Chapter 6: Recommendations*.

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Pennsylvania's Recreation Plan: 2004-2008

In April of 2004, Pennsylvania's DCNR updated its comprehensive recreation plan for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "Pennsylvania's Recreation Plan 2004-2008." As Pennsylvania's official policy plan, it serves as the following for the entire Commonwealth:

- ♦ identifies recreational issues, needs, policies and capital investment priorities.
- ♦ acts as a guide for the acquisition, development, rehabilitation and protection of resources and provision of recreation opportunities and services to the state's citizens and visitors.
- ♦ provides a framework for ensuring the protection of Pennsylvania's highly valued cultural and natural resources, and enhancing existing recreational opportunities within the Commonwealth.

DCNR divides Pennsylvania into ten planning regions, of which Greene County is part of the Southwest Region (Region 10) along with Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Indiana, Washington and Westmoreland.

Through regional meetings and stakeholder interviews, the priority issues for the Southwest Region are as follows:

1. More field people to work with locals
2. Education
3. Maintenance (equipment and upkeep)
4. Centralized resources
5. Coordination and cooperation for a regional clearinghouse
6. Open space and critical habitats

7. Education programs for local officials
8. Regional broker to coordinate funding, etc.; aggregate and coordinate resources
9. Partnership development and technical support; know who is doing what; promote working together
10. Allow Inter-municipal groups to be eligible partners for grant applications
11. Educate municipal officials on importance of green space
12. Need to preserve farmland
13. State agencies should facilitate cooperation between municipalities and between non-profits and municipalities
14. Increased coordination among agencies
15. Educate on balance of recreation, conservation and open space (environmental education)
16. Development of a comprehensive plan, which includes: a common vision and identification of land use with an eye towards conservation of natural resources

As a part of this plan, DCNR solicited public input through a random survey of 18,500 households in Pennsylvania, evenly distributed among the 67 counties. The survey was conducted from November of 2002 through February of 2003 with 4,991 returned surveys for a 27% response rate.

The survey showed that recreation trends are changing in Pennsylvania. While street hockey, horseback riding, and snow skiing were the most needed activities in 1980, they changed to less developed facilities such as hiking trails, bicycle paths, and picnic areas in the late 80's and 90's, to sledding / ice skating areas, indoor pools, and skateboarding / rollerblading areas in 2003.

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Also changing are the recreation programming needs. For 20 years or so, artistic / cultural programs and environmental education were cited as the most needed programs. In 2003, however, teen programs (before and after school) and fitness programs became the most needed.

Table 5-2 shows results for Region 10 in terms of program needs. Results from the Greene County Recreation Needs Survey are similar in that the highest percentage of respondents felt that teens (ages 13-18) were underserved by recreation programs (32.9%).

Barriers to recreation have only been recorded by DCNR since 1990, but while crowded facilities were listed as the

Program Need	Percentage
Teen programs	49%
Before and after school programs	40%
Fitness programs	39%
Senior programs	36%
Cultural arts	35%
Arts and crafts	33%
Environmental education	31%
Adult education	27%
Preschool programs	23%
Athletics and sports	22%
Fairs and ethnic cultural events	20%
Other	3%

greatest obstacle to participating then, lack of time became the principal barrier in 2003. Lack of information remained a top reason while lack of money became a newly listed impediment to recreation in 2003.

Table 5-3 shows the results for Region 10 in terms of barriers to participating in recreation. In comparison results from the Greene County Recreation Needs Survey show that the top reasons for not participating are similar in the county as what

	Pennsylvania	Greene County
Not enough time	48%	26%
Not enough money	26%	N/A
Facilities too far away	25%	24%
Facilities too crowded	24%	5%
Lack of facilities	23%	12%
Lack of information	22%	43%
Fees and charges	21%	13%
Personal health problems	19%	N/A
Facilities poorly maintained	15%	15%
No one to recreate with	10%	N/A
Insects or animal pests	9%	12%
Other	9%	N/A
Areas not safe	5%	6%
Not comfortable w/other users	5%	5%
Do not have the skills	4%	N/A
Pollution problems	4%	N/A
Lack of access for disabled	4%	4%

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

the state discovered, lack of information and time. Due to the differences in responses between the metropolitan Allegheny County and Philadelphia County and their surrounding more suburban or rural counties, DCNR developed a subset of regions to represent responses more accurately. Allegheny County and Philadelphia Counties became their own regions and the remaining counties were split into five regions. In this new stratification, Greene County is a part of the Southwest Region, along with Beaver, Cambria, Fayette, Indiana, Somerset, Washington and Westmoreland.

For comparison purposes, the Northwest Region is comprised of 14 counties: Armstrong, Butler, Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, and Warren. The Central Region is comprised of 29 counties.

A set of questions were asked regarding respondents satisfaction with various types of parks and recreation facilities. Table 4-4 shows the percentage satisfied with each type of facility nearby within the Allegheny, Southwest, Northwest and Central Regions.

As can be seen in Table 5-4, the percentage of residents in the Southwest Region satisfied with parks and recreation facilities nearby is much lower than that of the surrounding regions in most categories. Only 36% of residents stated that they were satisfied with their municipal parks in the Southwest Region, compared to percentages at almost 50% in surrounding regions.

Regarding county parks, 41% were satisfied in the Southwest, compared to 60% in Allegheny County and the high 40's in the surrounding regions.

Table 5-4: Percent Satisfied with Parks and Recreation Facilities

	<i>Southwest</i>	<i>Allegheny</i>	<i>Northwest</i>	<i>Central</i>
Municipal Parks	36%	47%	49%	49%
County Parks	41%	60%	48%	47%
State Parks	56%	58%	67%	64%
State Forests	60%	60%	69%	67%
State Game Lands	54%	57%	60%	62%
Federal Recreation Facilities	52%	47%	58%	57%

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Comparison to NRPA Standards

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) has developed a parks classification system for public facilities and standards that allow a comparison to be made to assess the level of recreation facilities in Greene County. Table 5-5 provides a general overview of each classification as well as the number of acres that are recommended for every 1,000 people in the county.

Table 5-6 lists the county-owned facilities along with their NRPA classification. The county-owned facilities in Greene County fall into the following four classifications community park, natural resource area, regional park and special use. Due to the fact that the NRPA standards do not apply to natural resource areas and special use, these types of facilities were not included in the comparison.

Table 5-5: Parks, Open Space, and Pathways Classifications

Classification	General Description	Location Criteria	Service Area Radius (miles)	Acres per 1,000 population
Community Park	May include areas suited for intense facilities such as athletic complexes and swimming pools and may be areas of natural quality for passive recreation or a combination of both types	Strategically located community-wide facilities	1-2	5 to 8
School-Park	Combining parks with local school sites	Determined by location of school property	3	N/A
Regional Park	Used when community & neighborhood parks are not adequate	Usually serves the entire community	40-50	5 to 10
Natural Resource Areas	Preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and visual aesthetics	Resource availability and opportunity	40-50	N/A
Special Use	Covers a broad range of parks/facilities oriented to a single-purpose use	Variable—dependent on specific use	NA	N/A
Private Park/Recreation Facility	Privately owned yet contribute to public park & recreation system	Variable—dependent on specific use	NA	N/A

Source: NRPA *Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines*

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Table 5-6: County Owned Facilities

Name	Classification
Airport	Special Use
Foundation Coal Aquatic Center	Regional Park
Dreamer Memorial Park	Natural Resource Area
Eastern Pool Complex	Community Park
Greene County Fairgrounds	Special Use
Mason Dixon Park	Regional Park
Mon View Park	Community Park

Table 5-7 compares the Greene County facility acreage with the national standards from NRPA. Greene County is rural with a very low population density, therefore a lower calculation of acres per 1,000 people was used in this comparison. Based on these calculations, Greene County currently has a deficit in both community and regional parks, although a larger deficit in community parks. As the County is not predicted to have population growth over the next 20 years, the deficit does not increase. In fact, the development of the County’s Priority Recreation Projects will decrease the

deficit of both community and regional parks.

The Crucible Site is already under the County’s ownership and once developed, will add an additional 29 acres of County park land. In addition, the park will allow for boating access to the Monongahela River, extension of the Greene River Trail, and numerous recreational pursuits. A master site plan is recommended to be developed for the site, in order to determine what facilities are best suited and in demand.

Park Availability Analysis

It is important to examine the availability of parks and recreation areas for Greene County residents and determine where, if anywhere, the County is lacking parks and recreation areas. Park service areas are shown for County-owned parks and facilities in *Figure 5-1: Park Service Areas*. Locations of municipal parks can be found on *Figure 2-3: Public / Private Facilities*.

Table 5-7: Acreage Compared to National Standards

Park Component	Acres per 1,000	Existing Acres	Need	2000 Surplus (Deficit)	2010 Need	2010 Surplus (Deficit)	2025 Need	2025 Surplus (Deficit)
Community Park	5	10	204	(190)	204	(190)	204	(190)
Regional Park	5	138	196	(62)	167	(33)	167	(33)

Assumptions: 2000 Population = 40,672 2010 Projected Population = 39,409 2025 Projected Population = 39,582

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

As shown on the map, the majority of the County-owned parks and facilities are in the central and eastern portions of the County and thereby serve the residents of those areas. Dreamer Memorial Park is the only park located in the west that is owned by the County. In addition, all of the County Priority Recreation Projects are proposed for the central and eastern part of the County, except for Ryerson Station State Park.

However, the population in Greene County, as discussed in *Chapter 1: Introduction*, is not evenly dispersed. Population centers include Waynesburg-Franklin, Carmichaels-Cumberland, and along the Monongahela River corridor. There are no major population clusters in the western half of the County. The total population of the western portion is just under 6,000, which accounts for roughly 1/8 of the total population in Greene County. The rural nature and dispersed population makes it difficult for the County to provide facilities and services.

According to the public survey, 23 percent of respondents currently drive more than 20 miles to access parks and recreation facilities, while another 20 percent drive less than five miles. Interestingly, while 33 percent stated their willingness to drive more than 20 miles to access parks, the top reasons for not using County facilities were lack of restrooms and distance from residence. Of the County-owned parks, Mon View (which was a municipal park at the time of the survey) and the two pool complexes are the most accessible, while Mason Dixon and Dreamer are located in remote locations without ready access.

There is an abundance of state-owned land in the west. The State Game Lands (179 and 302) and Ryerson Station State Park account for over 9,000 acres of park land. In addition, there are numerous public and private shooting ranges and hunting lands.

The southwest section of the County that is lacking the most in terms of parks and recreation. Other than the State Game Lands 179, only Gilmore Township has a municipal park. As this area is extremely rural, hilly, and sparsely populated, it will be difficult to develop any centrally located facility. The County should assist the local municipalities with developing small municipal parks to satisfy the local residents needs.

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Comparison to Surrounding County Facilities

Greene County's park and recreation facilities were compared to seven other counties in the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission region, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Indiana, Washington and Westmoreland. Table 5-8 lists the county-owned recreation facilities in each.

Overall, Greene County owns a comparable number of facilities, however none of their parks / facilities are developed similar to that of the other counties in the SPC region. In terms of county parks, Greene County is lacking a county-owned park that contains ball fields, courts, shelters and playgrounds. Most of the SPC counties do provide several of these types of parks, with the exception of Armstrong County.

Other areas where Greene County is lacking compared to the other SPC counties are ice skating rinks, fishing and camping areas. Three of the counties (Armstrong, Beaver, and Indiana) own ice skating rinks, four have fishing areas (Armstrong, Fayette, Indiana, and Westmoreland) and three (Armstrong, Washington, and Westmoreland) have camping areas in their parks.

Greene County has a much smaller population base than all the other SPC counties. The counties most similar to Greene are Armstrong, Fayette, and Indiana, although each has almost twice the population of Greene. Comparing the County park system of these four counties can identify areas that Greene County may want to focus on in terms of park development.

Armstrong County has the smallest park system of all four Counties. Armstrong owns and operates the Belmont Complex, which consists of a swimming pool and indoor ice skating complex, and leases a 28-acre campground called Milton Loop, which contains a boat launch on Mahoning Creek Lake. Fayette County operates three County parks that combine for over 300 acres, which offer a host of facilities and activities including fishing lakes, ball fields, playgrounds, and amphitheatres. Indiana County operates one of the largest county park systems in the region, with over 2,500 acres of county parks, historical sites, and natural areas. The park system offers a wide variety of recreational facilities and activities, including hiking, biking, fishing, ball fields, and playgrounds.

Currently, the facilities and sites owned by Greene County are mainly special use facilities or natural areas. However, the Eastern Pool Complex is surrounded by Wana B Park, which although municipally-owned, does provide a large park complete with playgrounds and ball fields. The development of the Crucible Site will serve to add Greene County's parks and recreation system. These sites will allow the County to develop more conventional parks, similar to that offered in surrounding counties. In addition, the sites are located near population centers and will be accessible to many residents.

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Table 5-8: County Owned Facility Comparison

County	Facilities
Armstrong	<u>Belmont Complex</u> : Swimming Pool, Wading Pool, Concession Stand, Ice Rink, Conference Room; <u>Milton Loop Campground</u> : Group Camping Facility, Boating, Fishing
Beaver	<u>Brady’s Run County Park</u> : Ball Fields, Boating, Shooting Range, Lodge, Ice Rink, Playground, Trails, Tennis Bubble, Horseshoe Courts, Shelters, Arboretum; <u>Brush Creek County Park</u> : Ball Fields, Tennis Courts, Picnic Areas, Trails, Historic Site; <u>Beaver County Fairgrounds</u> ; <u>Economy County Park</u> : Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts, Shelters
Butler	<u>Almeda Park</u> : Swimming Pool, Shelters, Playgrounds, Bocce Court; <u>Butler County Fairgrounds</u> ; <u>Butler Diamond Park</u> : Beaches, Fountain, Memorial
Greene	<u>Foundation Coal Aquatic Center</u> : Swimming Pool, Lazy River, Playground; Snack Bar; Special Events Room; Bathhouse; Restrooms; <u>Dreamer Memorial Park</u> : Family Cemetery, Stone Monuments; <u>Eastern Pool Complex</u> : Swimming Pool, Wading Pool, Pavilion, Concession Stand; <u>Greene County Fairgrounds</u> ; <u>Mason Dixon Park</u> : Open Space, Hiking Trails, Shelters; <u>Greene County Tennis Courts</u> ; <u>Mon View Park</u> : Swimming Pool, Playground, Pavilions (6), Ball Fields; Basketball Court; Sand Volleyball Court; Horseshoe Pits; Roller Rink; Bath House; Restrooms; Concession Stand
Fayette	<u>Dunlap Creek Park</u> : Shelters, Ballfield, Soccer Field, Playgrounds, Fishing; <u>Fayette County Fairgrounds</u> ; <u>German Masantown Park</u> : Amphitheater, Shelters, Ball Field, Tennis Courts, Bocce Court, Playgrounds; <u>Jacobs Creek Park</u> : Shelters, Fishing, Playgrounds
Indiana	<u>Blacklick Valley</u> : Natural Areas, Cross Country Skiing and Hiking Trails; <u>Blue Spruce Park</u> : Amphitheater, Lodge, Boating, Fishing, Shelters, Playground, Trails, Horseshoe Courts, Ice Skating, Ball Field, Visitor Center, Volleyball Court; <u>Buttermilk Falls</u> : Hiking Trail, Overlook, Waterfall; <u>Eliza Furnace</u> : Historic Site; <u>Ghost Town Trail</u> : Shelters, Picnic Area, Trails; <u>Hemlock Lake</u> : Trails, Fishing, Shelters; <u>Indiana County Fairgrounds</u> ; <u>Memorial Park</u> : Amphitheater; <u>Pine Ridge Park</u> : Lodge, Playground, Trails, Fishing, Horseshoe Courts, Shelters, Volleyball Court
Washington	<u>Cross Creek Park</u> : Shelters, Picnic Sites, Trails, Boating; <u>Mingo Creek Park</u> : Shelters, Ball Fields, Picnic Sites, Trails, Group Camping, Playgrounds, Historic Sites; <u>Ten Mile Creek Park</u> : Shelters, Trails; <u>Washington County Fairgrounds</u>
Westmoreland	<u>Bridgeport Dam</u> : Fishing; <u>Cedar Creek Park</u> : Historic Site, Shelters, Trails, Playgrounds, Ball Fields, Soccer Fields, Sand Volleyball Courts, Boating, Horseshoe Pits, Sled/Toboggan Slope; <u>Chestnut Ridge Park</u> : Fishing; <u>Mammoth Park</u> : Bocce Courts, Basketball Courts, Horseshoes Pits, Shuffleboard Court, Amphitheater, Sport Fields, Playgrounds, Group Camping, Historic Site, Trails, Shelters, Picnic Areas, Street Hockey, Tennis Courts, BMX Track; <u>Northmoreland Park</u> : Bocce Courts, Basketball Courts, Horseshoe Pits, Shuffleboard Courts, Amphitheater, Sports Fields, Playgrounds, Group Camping, Shelters, Picnic Areas, Boating, Tennis Courts, BMX Track, Lodge; <u>Old Hanna’s Town</u> : Historic Site/Archaeological Dig; <u>Sewickley Creek Wetlands</u> : Trails; <u>Twin Lakes County Park</u> : Shelters, Trails, Playgrounds, Nature Center, Activities Building, Boathouse, Fishing Piers, Group Camping; <u>Westmoreland County Fairgrounds</u>

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Greene County has outlined a progressive and proactive approach to planning for recreation, trails, and greenways. From a countywide perspective, Greene County is organized into three divisions to direct regional efforts based upon local needs and strengths. With this regional planning approach, the Greene County Commissioners will have a sound basis to direct funding for recreational planning and allowing for development in a manner that does not conflict with the preservation of greenways.

Priority Implementation Strategies

The implementation of the Greene County Comprehensive Recreation, Parks, and Trails/Greenways Plan will need to be a combined effort by numerous departments and organizations, but it will be spearheaded by the partnership between the Department of Recreation, the Department of Economic Development, and the Tourism Promotion Agency. These three entities will play key roles in developing and promoting the parks and recreation system within Greene County.

Important factors for existing and future landowners in Greene County to consider prior to the development of any recreational pursuit are potential impacts related to resource extraction activities and/or the development of utility infrastructure along exiting right-of-ways.

The importance of extractive industries as an economic driver for Greene County will continue for the viable foreseeable future. The potential benefits to the County include increased wealth of its citizens, a solid employment

base, and potentially many spin-off industries to diversify the economic base of Greene County. The magnitude of the industry also has corresponding impacts that will require a multi-faceted approach to encompass the interests of the County, its municipalities, mining interests, investors, stakeholders, and residents. The County will strive to strike a balance between land development, recreation, and tourism with that of the inevitability of the significant growth in the coal and gas industries.

Municipalities will be encouraged to plan together to direct future development and preservation efforts. The County will need to educate prospective developers, landowners, and entrepreneurs engaging in new ventures (be it for industrial, residential, recreation, or other uses) on the potential impacts of coal and minerals on any property for potential surface impact of the subsurface uses and the potential use of any existing right-of-ways for the development of utility infrastructure.

Priority implementation strategies have been developed in order to improve and advance the current parks, recreation, trails, and greenways system. These priority strategies can be grouped into three categories:

-  Recreation/Tourism Regions
-  Priority Recreation Projects
-  Proposed Greenway System

These projects have been identified as priority based upon identified needs, public input, and feasibility of implementation.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recreation/Tourism Regions

Greene County has been divided into three Recreation/Tourism Regions, which will be used for marketing and promotional purposes. The three categorical Regions are:

1. Rural/Wilderness
2. Techno/Recreation
3. Historical/Cultural

These Regions have been identified based upon existing assets of each region and public input received throughout the planning process. *Figure 6-1: Recreation/Tourism Regions*, visually displays the three recreation/greenways planning areas. The regions are conceptual in nature and oftentimes cross municipal boundaries so as to suggest a flexible method to identify specific project locales. Strategies related to the recreation Regions are listed in *Table 6-1: Recreation/Tourism Regions*, on page 6-5.

 **Rural/Wilderness Region**

The Rural/Wilderness Region is located in the least populated area of the County and would easily support greenways development for the protection of wildlife and water supplies. This Region comprises almost the entire western half of the County and shares a conceptual boundary with the Techno/Rec Region (see *Figure 6-1*). Points of interest in this area include: Jesse Taylor Monument, Ryerson Station State Park, Dreamer Park, Crows Rock, Jacktown Fairgrounds, general stores, covered bridges, mail pouch barns, farm stays, and farm tours.

This Region has one glaring characteristic, space. There are numerous ways to maximize this characteristic. The County needs to utilize existing assets such as Ryerson Station State Park. Ryerson Station State Park is a regional attraction for residents and visitors who are seeking recreational pursuits with a nature-oriented theme. In 2004, a fishing derby was held at Ryerson Station State Park that attracted 350 to 400 children. With the current plans to reconstruct Duke Lake and improve Ryerson overall, the park has the potential to be expanded into an even larger tourist attraction. Some visions toward a bigger Ryerson could include a hotel or lodge, conference center, or a golfing area. Localized recreational outlets will also be important and should be municipally based.

The Rural/Wilderness Region is considered a hunting and fishing paradise by many both inside and outside the county. In addition to the 14,000 + acres of hunting lands owned by the PA Game Commission, Greene County also has 454 farms and 56,936 acres of land enrolled in the Cooperative Farm Game Program. The economic benefits of hunting and fishing are significant. In 2001, hunters in Pennsylvania spent \$941 million on hunting—\$189 million on trips and \$751 million on equipment. In addition, another \$82 million was spent on hunting by non-residents. Similarly, anglers spent \$580 million, with \$282 million on trips and \$297 million on equipment. Increased hunting and fishing opportunities in the region could spur more tourism and ultimately a better economy.

The West Greene Community Development group published a brochure entitled “Green Hills of West Greene County Pennsylvania,” which was funded by the Appalachian

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Regional Commission (ARC) and the Rensselaerville Institute to promote festivals, attractions, and the “250 square miles of woods, fields, and miles and miles of quiet country roads” in an effort to enhance tourism.

More programs are needed, such as the Mentored Youth Program and Women in the Woods, to attract more hunters and anglers to Greene County. It is recommended that the County work closely with the coal companies and the PA Game Commission in order to utilize this asset to the fullest extent.

 **Technology/Recreation Region**

The Technology/Recreation, (Techno/Rec) Region is located in the central portion of the County, following the Interstate 79 Corridor and extending outward to Jefferson Borough in the east and Sycamore/Spraggs to the west (see *Figure 6-1*). This Region has numerous recreational and technological assets, including the Foundation Coal Aquatics Center, the Greene River Trail, the Greene County Tennis Courts, High Point Motocross Track, the proposed Coal Heritage Park in Ruff Creek, the Greene County Airport, the Greene County Genealogical Society headquarters, Thomas Hughes House, the Greene County Historical Museum, Ten Mile Creek, numerous covered bridges, Waynesburg University, Waynesburg Historic District, EverGreene Technology Park, and Meadow Ridge / Mt. Morris Industrial Parks. Recreational activities held in this Region run the gamut, including drag racing events, horseback riding, rodeos, wrestling, soccer, cheerleading, pageants (Miss Greene County), and other “extreme” sports and activities. The Techno/Rec Region is unique in that it has numerous

recreational venues that are in close proximity to technological areas. By utilizing the recreation creatively, the area can mix both entertainment and technology to create a special niche. A sample formula for this area could be:

$$“Existing Assets + Technology = Techno/Rec”$$

Recreational Projects in this area may include:

-  Coal Heritage Park (with technological exhibits related to coal heritage)
-  Aquatic-focused community events to be held at the Foundation Coal Aquatics Center
-  Airport activities (may include ultra light planes and air-shows)
-  Hunting Hill (marksman technology)
-  High tech paintball or laser tag course
-  Motocross (High Point)
-  Go cart tracks (outdoor/indoor electric tracks)
-  Multi use recreation center (indoor soccer, skate park, roller hockey)
-  Youth centered events (under 21 dance club, concert venues, as well as collaboration and support with Waynesburg University)
-  Traditional recreational areas (trails, parks, and monuments)

If utilized correctly, this area has the most potential to generate outside revenue. Those traveling along the Interstate may stop and visit the area due to some of these venues, and may add considerable revenue into the economy.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

 **Historical/Cultural Region**

The Historical/Cultural Region extends along the Monongahela River and abuts the Techno/Rec Region (see *Figure 6-1*). As this Region follows the Monongahela River, it would naturally support recreational pursuits such as boating, fishing, and river-related activities, in addition to being home to many cultural and historical assets.

Communities such as Rices Landing, Carmichaels, and Greensboro are primarily known for their rich heritage related to mining, pottery, and glass making. The Historical / Cultural Region is home to two of the County’s three historic districts — Greensboro Historic District and Rice’s Landing Historic District, in addition to many historical sites. Events and programs that are already taking place in the region include Arts in the Park (Pumpkin Run Park), Greensboro Artists Convention, Artists Co-Op, the Greene Academy of Art, the Pumpkin Festival, and the Covered Bridge Festival.

Other areas of interest located within this Region include the Greene River Trail, Pumpkin Run Park, the Warrior Trail Head, Dunkard Creek Coke Ovens, W.A. Foundry, the Carmichaels Drive-In, the Lock 6 Museum, and a number of old mining towns.

The Historical/Cultural Region has a few key components that must be capitalized upon for this area to maximize its potential: riverfront development, commercial development, historic preservation, and heritage tourism. Each component, if used wisely, can spur recreational and economic activity for years to come.

Riverfront development can be reached by various means such as:

-  Expansion of private and public docks
-  Riverfront sports and activities (such as boating, fishing, and kayaking)
-  Trail/greenways expansion
-  Maximizing historic venues

Commercial growth may encompass areas such as rentals and excursions, accommodations, food, and revenue from historic areas. The Greene County Department of Economic Development and Tourism Promotion Agency should be committed to bringing communities and resources together to successfully coordinate endeavors along the Monongahela River to assure a balanced approach to commerce, recreation, and conservation.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-1: Recreation / Tourism Regions

Implement the Recreation / Tourism Regions Concept

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Create action teams to coordinate business development, community development, and heritage tourism development related to the key aspects of the Recreation / Tourism Regions	Minimal staff costs and volunteer services	Dept of Econ Dev* / Tourism***	Local municipalities; Rivers of Steel; PHMC; PA Fish & Boat Commission
Encourage owners of potential and/or eligible historic sites to apply for National Historic Registry designation	None	Dept of Econ Dev	PHMC
Expand and beautify utilization of Pumpkin Run Park	Dependent upon project scope	Dept of Econ Dev / Dept of Rec**	Rices Landing Borough
Develop and engage county-wide activities around model airplane fly-in events and Model Airplane Museum in Carmichaels	\$1,000—\$10,000	Dept of Econ Dev / Dept of Rec	Carmichaels Borough; Museum Board; Model Airplane Enthusiasts
Place an emphasis on youth activities (under 25) in all three Regions	None	Dept of Rec	Boy Scouts / Girl Scouts; School Districts; Waynesburg University
Identify sites and engage outside agencies and/or developers in the Techno-Rec Region	None	Dept of Econ Dev, Industrial Development Authority	Local economic development organizations; Private enterprise
Work to keep existing businesses in Techno-Rec Region to engage and assist with business retention	None	Dept of Econ Dev	Chamber of Commerce
Create agri-tourism opportunities and capitalize on the importance and prevalence of the farming	None	Dept of Econ Dev	Penn State Cooperative Extension
Explore the possibility of horseback riding along all three Regions	None	Dept of Econ Dev / Dept of Rec	Penn State Cooperative Extension
Work with community to enhance the local cemeteries	None	Dept of Econ Dev	PHMC*****

For the implementation strategies, under Responsible Party or Potential Partners, the following abbreviations are used:

** Dept of Econ Dev indicates the Greene County Department of Economic Development; ** Dept of Rec indicates the Greene County Department of Recreation; ** Tourism indicates the Greene County Office of Tourism; **** DCNR indicates the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; ***** PHMC indicates the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, ***** UMWA indicates the United Mine Workers of America*

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

 **Priority Recreation Projects**

Figure 6-2: Priority Implementation Strategies identifies County-sponsored projects formally classified as such by the Recreation, Parks, and Trails/Greenways Plan. By listing these projects, the County is officially directing planning efforts to realize specific goals for recreation and trail development. The recreational/cultural projects shown on the implementation map include:

-  Develop the Crucible Site as a County Riverfront Park
-  Extend the Greene River Trail
-  Work with UMWA to develop a Coal Heritage Park
-  Restore Ryerson Station Park's Duke Lake
-  Expand outdoor and recreational activities at Ryerson
-  Develop Wisecarver Reservoir / Dam into a recreational area
-  Promote the development of a conference / retreat center
-  Enhance tourism / recreational signage
-  Expand tourism marketing / promotional activities

Figure 6-2 is a graphic display of priority recreational opportunities, trails, greenways, conservation areas, and natural areas. The Priority Implementation Strategies should be understood as a policy guide and method to implement the Recreation, Parks and Trails/Greenways Plan in a systematic fashion. While the Plan contains a host of recommendations not specifically listed on *Figure 6-2*, this prioritization strategy gives the County a focus for early implementation, which will strengthen their long term ability to adapt to changes in local economies, funding programs, and development priorities.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-2: Priority Recreation Projects

Develop the Crucible Site as a County Riverfront Park

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Complete a master site plan	\$20,000-\$60,000	Dept of Rec	DCNR****
Utilize a combination of public and private development  Boat rental facility - both motorized and non-motorized  Bicycle rental facility  Food vendor areas	Dependent upon level of private investment	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev / Tourism	DCNR; Private Enterprise;
Develop docks/ boat launch area/ fishing piers (ADA)	\$500-\$2000	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Develop amenities for Greene River Trail (i.e. water fountains, benches, restroom facilities)	\$250-\$5,000	Dept of Rec	DCNR; Private Enterprise
Dependent upon the outcome of the master site plan, obtain funding to develop the following facilities:  Skateboard / BMX area  Picnic shelters  Multi-purpose field / court areas  Age-specific playgrounds  Amphitheatre  Ensure adequate parking – public amenities  Camping hookups  Renovation of existing buildings into a large group picnic facility, indoor basketball courts, fitness area, group meeting area	\$250-\$10,000	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-2: Priority Recreation Projects

Extend the Greene River Trail

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Extend the Greene River Trail south to Nemaocolin along the abandoned Nemaocolin Mine Railroad bed	Cost dependent upon acquisition costs	Dept of Rec	DCNR; Private Landowners
Pursue the feasibility of connecting the Greene River Trail to Fayette County, via the Hatfield-Ferry Power Plant Site and over the Masontown Bridge (State Route 21)	Cost dependent upon acquisition costs	Dept of Rec	DCNR; Hatfield-Ferry; Duquesne Energy; Private Landowners
Extend the Greene River Trail north from Greene Cove to connect to Washington County's Ten Mile Creek Park	Cost dependent upon acquisition costs	Dept of Rec	DCNR; Greene Cover Yacht Club; Private Landowners
Extend the Greene River Trail along the Mon River south to Greensboro to connect to the Warrior Trail and the Greensboro Trail	Cost dependent upon acquisition costs	Dept of Rec	DCNR; Greensboro; Private Landowners
Determine the potential to connect the Greene River Trail to the Mather Site	Cost dependent upon scope of work	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR; Private Landowners

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-2: Priority Recreation Projects

Restore Duke Lake at Ryerson Station State Park

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Work with DCNR to reconstruct the dam, to allow Duke Lake to provide an aquatic recreational resource for Ryerson Station State Park and Greene County	None	DCNR	Task Force; Greene County; State Legislature

Expand outdoor and recreational activities at Ryerson Station State Park

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Work with DCNR to maximize the potential of Ryerson Station State Park by adding more facilities / activities (lodge, hotels, conference center, golfing, etc.)	Cost dependent upon project	DCNR	Task Force; Greene County; State Legislature

Develop Wisecarver Reservoir / Dam as a Recreational Area

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Work with DCNR to develop Wisecarver Reservoir and Dam as a recreational area	Cost dependent upon project	DCNR	Greene County, Franklin Township, Foundation Coal, and the Fish and Game Commissions

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-2: Priority Recreation Projects

Create a sports complex facility near the Waynesburg Interchange on I-79 that can hold tournament events for recreational and extreme sports

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Conduct a market study to determine the costs associated with a tournament facility and figure out whether it is cost beneficial for the county to venture ahead with.	\$30,000-\$50,000	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR, local municipalities, sports organizations
Research insurance liabilities with an extreme sports facility as well as a tournament facility.	None	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR, local municipalities, sports organizations
Identify a suitable location (3-5 miles from I-79, 80 acres or larger, and access to public water and sewer) and acquire the property	Cost dependent upon acquisition costs	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR, local municipalities, sports organizations
Develop a master plan for the site to identify specific locations and design for fields and other facilities.	\$30,000-\$50,000	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR, private consultant

Develop a Coal Heritage Park at Ruff Creek

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Complete a feasibility study to look at market, organizational, technical, and financial issues	\$250,000	Dept of Econ Dev	UMWA***** ; DCED; DCNR
Develop a marketing plan to publicize and promote the park to bring in tourists and visitors and capitalize fully on its economic potential	Cost dependent upon scope of plan	Dept of Econ Dev / Tourism	UMWA; DCED; DCNR

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-2: Priority Recreation Projects

Develop a “rustic retreat facility” that can accommodate conferences and workshops

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Identify a suitable location that has access to infrastructure (public water and sewer) to develop a rustic retreat facility	None	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	Local municipalities, landowners
Conduct a feasibility to develop such a facility in Greene County. The study would include market research on needs, cost estimates, and potential funding sources for construction.	Cost dependent upon scope	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR, DCED
Finalize the Ryerson Task Force study and bring forth the appropriate individuals or groups into the early planning stages of the rustic retreat facility.	None	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	
Survey local hunters, game wardens, and other officials associated with hunting to see if there would be a need within the county for a rustic retreat facility that would house hunters (as a lodge).	Cost dependent upon scope	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-2: Priority Recreation Projects

Develop an Agritourism Program

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Continue to engage the agricultural community to identify possible items, goods, and locations for the program	None	Dept of Econ Dev / Tourism	Conservation District, Penn State Cooperative Extension
Support the program by directing funding towards developing a marketing program	Cost dependent upon scope	Dept of Econ Dev / Tourism	Conservation District, Penn State Cooperative Extension
Collaborate with Washington County Tourism Promotion Agency to create an agritourism program that extends beyond the county borders	Cost dependent upon scope	Dept of Econ Dev / Tourism	Conservation District, Penn State Cooperative Extension
Create an interactive website that explains agritourism and offers way for the community to become involved	Cost dependent upon scope	Dept of Econ Dev / Tourism	Conservation District, Penn State Cooperative Extension
Research the possibility of utilizing the 4H building for a county commercial kitchen to promote Greene County goods	Cost dependent upon scope	Dept of Econ Dev / Tourism	Conservation District, Penn State Cooperative Extension

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-2: Priority Recreation Projects

Implement a Tourist Oriented Directional Signs (TODS) program

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Identify specific sites and property owners to be involved in the program	Cost dependent upon scope	Dept of Econ Dev / Tourism	Local landowners
Work with Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and their Archeology Department to validate the claims of the “Native American History of Pennsylvania Listing”	Cost dependent upon scope	Dept of Econ Dev / Tourism	PennDOT
Create a beautification plan for the signing areas	Cost dependent upon scope	Dept of Econ Dev / Tourism	PennDOT
Pursue efforts to obtain Scenic Byway designation for local roadways. Potential roads include US 19, SR 21, SR 88, SR 188, and SR 18.	Cost dependent upon scope	Dept of Econ Dev / Tourism	PennDOT, State Legislators

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Proposed Greenway System

The Proposed Greenway System is presented in a Hubs and Spokes Pattern. Spokes are identified as having beneficial connectivity for and within the County. The Greene County Spokes are listed as Natural Areas, Conservation Areas, Trail Buffers, Riparian Buffers, Land Trails, and Water Trails. Hubs in Greene County are classified as locations where activity is encouraged for humans and/or wildlife. The Greene County Hubs are State Game Lands, Parks, Recreation Projects, and Public Schools. All Hubs and Spokes on *Figure 6-2: Priority Implementation Strategies* are to be considered priority projects from a policy standpoint, but not all should be assumed to be planned for implementation by the County. In fact, much of the implementation for the Greenways Plan will be through local initiatives and by private entities. *Table 6-3: Greenways Significance* (beginning on page 6-13) lists the location, approximate size, significance, and inter-county connections for each greenway proposed. The priority recommendations are listed in *Table 6-4: Proposed Greenways* (beginning on page 6-16).

Spokes

 *Natural Areas*

Natural Areas are identified in the Greene County Implementation Strategy as a measure to protect habitat and wildlife as well as to protect areas of ecological significance. Natural Areas shown on *Figure 6-2* are the Enlow Fork Natural Area, Browns Creek Natural Area, and the Laurel Point Falls Natural Area. Strategies for these

areas account for measures to reduce human access and development. The County strategy for these areas is not to encourage recreational activities or access, but rather preserve these locations due to their important ecological contribution.

 *Conservation Areas*

The Implementation Strategy offers Conservation Areas as a method to foster the Greenways concept at the local municipal level. The Conservation Areas are designed so to enhance municipal awareness of sound land use policies when planning for development. The use of conservation subdivisions, buffer zones, target growth areas, and planned extensions of public water and sewerage are all important elements that will allow for desired development in a manner that will protect areas identified as Medium or High Ecological Value. The Ryerson Station Conservation Area, the Washington-West Virginia Connector Conservation Area, the Ten Mile Creek Conservation Area, the Dunkard Creek Conservation Area, and the Monongahela River Conservation Area provide a high level of connectivity for the County Greenways Network and will serve to support Priority Greenways.

 *Trail Buffers*

Trail buffers offer a way to protect important trail corridors in Greene County. The three identified trail buffers are for the Greene River Trail (including the proposed extension), the Warrior Trail, and the Catawba Trail. It is important to identify a buffer around existing trails in order to protect them from future development and impacts. The Greene

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

River Trail is the only developed trail, which is owned by Greene County. The Warrior Trail and Catawba Trail are both identified as priority trails, but actualization of a formal trail network will be difficult due to the extent of private ownership of the land along these corridors. These trails help to preserve the County's heritage and trail buffers are a tool to support preservation concepts. The County recognizes the importance of these corridors and chooses to support the formal acquisition or development of these trails at the municipal level and/or through local organizations, such as the Warrior Trail Association.

Riparian Buffers

The Priority Implementation Strategies for Greenways focuses on the conservation of Riparian Buffers for the County's waterways that ranked as having Medium or High Ecological Value. The primary deciding factor for the inclusions of these waterways as a Greenway was the classification as a High Quality Warm Water Fishery, Trout Stocked Fishery, or Cold Water Fishery. The restoration or development of riparian forest buffers along these waterways will serve to improve water quality, restore important habitat, and reduce negative impacts from high water events.

Land Trails

-  Existing Trail
-  Proposed Trail
-  Potential Rail-Trail

The Priority Implementation Strategies for Land Trails includes extensions and/or improvements to existing trails and the development of new trails. In addition to the existing trails (Greene River Trail, Warrior Trail, and Catawba Trail), the Greene River Trail Extension and the Proposed Greensboro Trail are considered ready to go projects that should see realization within the next few years. These trails serve as important components to the development of a regional trail network. Potentially, the Greene River Trail and Greensboro Trail could link Greene County to both Washington County and Fayette County. The Central Waynesburg Trail is a newer concept that would connect Waynesburg to the Evergreene Technology Park, along with other sites along the way. This project is in its infancy stage and needs to be investigated further.

In addition, two abandoned rail corridors are identified on *Figure 6-2* as potential trails—the Bob Town Rail Spur and the Waynesburg/Washington Connector. The Bob Town Rail-Trail would connect the Monongahela River Conservation Area to the Dunkard Conservation area while the Waynesburg/Washington Connector Rail-Trail would connect Waynesburg to Washington County.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Water Trails

-  Easy-Novice Trail
-  Intermediate-Advanced Trail
-  Expert-Extreme Trail
-  Designated Water Trail

The Monongahela River is currently the only officially designated water trail in Greene County. The Brownsville Area Revitalization Corporation (BARC) will be initiating a Mid Mon Valley water/river trail that will connect the upper and lower Mon Trails that are currently in operation.

The Priority Implementation Strategies include recommendations for potential water trails along portions of South Fork Ten Mile Creek, Dunkard Creek, and Whiteley Creek. The Natural Infrastructure Project identified these three creeks as being white-water streams, based upon the standards outlined in the *Canoeing Guide to Western Pennsylvania and Northern West Virginia*. These streams are deemed to be the most suitable for white-water rafting, kayaking, and canoeing. The classifications represent the yearly average over main stream segments longer than two miles and do not reflect seasonal variations.

Both Whiteley Creek and Dunkard Creek are classified as either Easy-Novice or Intermediate-Advanced. South Fork Ten Mile Creek is classified as being Intermediate-Advanced west of Waynesburg, Expert-Extreme between Waynesburg and Jefferson Borough, and Easy-Novice north of Jefferson Borough into Washington County. The Expert-Extreme portion is also highly dependent upon the season, being white-water only during spring and summer

thawing periods. *Figure 6-2* depicts the classifications of each potential water trail.

Hubs

-  Priority Recreation Project
-  State Game Land
-  State Park
-  County Park
-  Local Park
-  Public School

The Priority Implementation Strategies identify local, county, and state owned parks, State Game Lands, public schools, and Priority Recreation Projects on *Figure 6-2* as priority Hubs. These locations will continue to receive a high level of attention and/or support from Greene County Officials. Each of these elements is a critical component to the enhancement of the general quality of life for residents as well as providing critical habitat for wildlife.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-3: Greenways Significance

Name	Location	Size	Significance	Inter-County Connections
Enlow Fork Natural Area	Richhill Township	2,526 acres	Enlow Valley IBA; Enlow Fork LCA; State Game Lands #302; Enlow Fork Wheeling Creek Trout Stocked Fishery	Washington County, PA; Marshall County, WV
Browns Creek Natural Area	Center Township; Franklin Township; Morris Township; Washington Township	30,895 acres	Fonner Run LCA; Sycamore LCA; High Quality Watershed; Browns Creek High Quality Warm Water Fishery; Wetlands / Floodplains; Agricultural Security Areas (ASA) in Washington Township	Washington County, PA
Laurel Point Falls Natural Area	Cumberland Township	6.3 acres	Laurel Point Falls Park; Scenic Gorge; Muddy Creek	None
Ten Mile Creek Conservation Area	Waynesburg Borough; Franklin Township; Jefferson Borough; Jefferson Township; Morgan Township; Clarksville Borough;	22,328 acres	Ten Mile Creek Trout Stocked Fishery; Wetlands / Floodplains; Proposed Ten Mile Creek Water Trail; Lower South Fork Ten Mile Creek LCA; Jefferson LCA; Lower Ten Mile Creek BDA; Prime Agricultural Soils; Waynesburg Historical District; Aquatics Center; Mather Site; Fairgrounds; Airport; Waynesburg-Washington Connector (potential rail trail)	Washington County, PA
Monongahela River Conservation Area	Jefferson Township; Rices Landing Borough; Cumberland Township; Monongahela Township; Greensboro Borough; Dunkard Township	17,920 acres	Monongahela River Warm Water Fishery; Wetlands / Floodplains; Upper Monongahela River Water Trail; Rices Landing & Greensboro Historical Districts; Crucible Mine Site; Mon View Park; Greene River Trail; Catawba Trail	Washington County, PA; Fayette County, PA; Monongalia County, WV
Dunkard Creek Conservation Area	Dunkard Township; Perry Township	8,516 acres	Dunkard Creek Warm Water Fishery; Wetlands / Floodplains; Dunkard Creek BDA; Lower / Upper Dunkard Creek LCA; State Game Lands 223; Proposed Dunkard Creek Water Trail; Mason Dixon Park; Catawba Trail; Bobtown Spur (potential rail trail)	Monongalia County, WV
Washington / West Virginia Connector Conservation Area	Franklin Township; Center Township; Gray Township; Richhill Township; Jackson Township; Gilmore Township; Wayne Township	68,636 acres	South Fork Ten Mile Creek High Quality Warm Water Fishery; High Quality Watershed; Pursley Run High Quality Warm Water Fishery; Wetlands / Floodplains; Proposed Ten Mile Creek Water Trail; Upper South Fork Ten Mile Creek LCA; Upper Dunkard Creek LCA; Upper Dunkard Creek BDA; State Game Lands 179; Warrior Trail	Monongalia County, WV

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-3: Greenways Significance

Name	Location	Size	Significance	Inter-County Connections
Ryerson Station Natural Area	Richhill Township; Aleppo Township; Jackson Township	25,063 acres	Dunkard Fork Wheeling Creek Trout Stocked Fishery; Wetlands / Floodplains; Dunkard Fork LCA; Dunkard Fork BDA; Crabapple Creek LCA; McCracken LCA; Aleppo LCA; Job Creek LCA; State Game Lands 179; Ryerson Station State Park; Connects to Enlow Fork Natural Area	Washington County, PA; Marshall County, WV
Catawba Trail / Buffer	Rices Landing Borough; Cumberland Township; Greene Township; Dunkard Township; Whiteley Township; Perry Township	17 miles	Historical / National Significant Trail; Mason Dixon Park; State Game Lands 223; Connection to Warrior Trail	Monongalia County, WV
Warrior Trail / Buffer	Aleppo Township; Jackson Township; Wayne Township; Franklin Township; Whiteley Township; Perry Township; Drunkard Township; Greene Township; Monongahela Township;	45 miles	Historical / National Significant Trail; State Game Lands 223; Connection to Catawba Trail	Marshall County, WV and into Ohio
Greene River Trail & Extension / Buffer	Jefferson Township; Rices Landing Borough; Cumberland Township; Monongahela Township; Clarksville Borough	9.5 miles	Rices Landing Historic District; Crucible Site, Monongahela River Conservation Area; Connection to Ten Mile Creek (Washington County Park); Connection to Proposed Browns Run Trail / Sheepskin Trail in Fayette County	Washington County, PA and Fayette County, PA
Proposed Central Waynesburg Trail	Waynesburg Borough; Franklin Township	7.38 miles	Waynesburg Historic District; Waynesburg University; Greene County Airport; EverGreene Technology Park; Waynesburg Borough Parks; Fairgrounds; Aquatics Center; Ten Mile Creek Conservation Area; Ten Mile Creek	None
Proposed Greensboro Trail	Greensboro Borough; Monongahela Township	1.91 miles	Mon View Park; Greensboro Historic District; Historic Sites; Former Lock #7; Connection to Warrior Trail	None

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-3: Greenways Significance

Name	Location	Size	Significance	Inter-County Connections
Waynesburg-Washington Connector — Potential Rail Trail	Waynesburg Borough; Franklin Township; Washington Township; Morris Township	10.5 miles	Ten Mile Creek Conservation Area; Browns Creek Natural Area; Connection between Waynesburg Borough and the City of Washington	Washington County, PA
Bobtown Spur— Potential Rail Trail	Monongahela Township; Dunkard Township	3.4 miles	Monongahela River Conservation Area; Dunkard Creek Conservation Area; Proposed Dunkard Creek Water Trail	None
Upper Monongahela River Water Trail	Jefferson Township; Rices Landing Borough; Cumberland Township; Monongahela Township; Greensboro Borough; Dunkard Township	65 miles	Designated as a Water Trail; Greensboro Historic District; Rices Landing Historic District; Mon View Park; Crucible Site; Potential Connection to Washington County	Fayette County; WV; Monongalia County, WV
Proposed Ten Mile Creek Water Trail	Waynesburg Borough; Franklin Township; Jefferson Township; Jefferson Borough; Morgan Township; Clarksville Borough	75.3 miles	Ten Mile Creek Trout Stocked Fishery; Ten Mile Creek Conservation Area; Connection to Ten Mile Creek Park / Washington County	Washington County, PA
Proposed Dunkard Creek Water Trail	Dunkard Township; Perry Township	36.8 miles	Dunkard Creek Warm Water Fishery; Wetlands Dunkard Creek Conservation Area; State Game Lands 223; Mason Dixon Park; Catawba Trail; Bobtown Spur (potential rail trail)	Monongalia County, WV
Proposed Whiteley Creek Water Trail	Monongahela Township; Greene Township; Whiteley Township	34.0 miles	Whiteley Creek Trout Stocked Fishery; State Game Lands 223; Connection to Catawba Trail	None

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-4: Proposed Greenways

Establish a countywide and regional trail network

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Conduct a feasibility study to identify strategies to enhance the Warrior Trail	\$35,000 to \$80,000	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	Warrior Trail Assoc
Conduct a feasibility study to clearly identify the Catawba Trail	\$35,000 to \$80,000	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	Local historic organizations
Determine informally if there is local interest in developing the abandoned Washington-Waynesburg Railroad bed as a rail trail	None	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	Local landowners; Local municipalities
Conduct a feasibility study to determine the suitability of developing the abandoned Bobtown Spur Railroad bed as a rail trail	\$20,000 to \$30,000	Dept of Rec / Dept of EconDev	Local municipalities

Capitalize on the Monongahela River's designation as a Water Trail

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Establish regular meetings with Monongalia County, WV and Fayette County, PA to develop a formal marketing strategy that would promote the Monongahela River and the Upper Mon Water Trail	None	Dept of Rec / Tourism	Monongalia County, WV; Fayette County, PA
Incorporate the Upper Mon River Water Trail into the County marketing's strategy and tourism promotion efforts	None	Dept of Rec / Tourism	Private Enterprise
Develop promotional materials for the Upper Mon River Water Trail and include in the Department of Recreation publications	No additional cost	Dept of Rec / Tourism	Private Enterprise

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-4: Proposed Greenways

Balance the need to preserve the natural, cultural and historic features of the county with economic development activities

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Offer programs or workshops for local municipal officials about the benefits of zoning and subdivision and land development ordinances	Cost associated with staffing and administration	Dept of Econ Dev	DCED; LGA
Develop model design guidelines and sample ordinances with conservation provisions to guide local implementation of preservation practices	Cost associated with staffing and administration	Dept of Econ Dev	DCED; Conservation Groups
Encourage municipalities to update their zoning ordinances and/or subdivision and land development ordinances to include provisions for protecting greenways and open space	no cost	Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR
Develop a conservation easement program to protect view sheds	Cost associated with staffing and administration	Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR; DCED; PA Dept of Agriculture

Preserve the natural landscape, scenic vistas and large tracts of open space throughout the county along with the forest lands, wildlife habitats, and hunting / fishing areas

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Contact the PA Game Commission to develop a wetlands interpretive area and/or educational area in the game lands near Whiteley Creek and Enlow Valley	no cost	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	PA Game Commission
Identify or create a regional land trust to preserve and protect sensitive ecological habitats (e.g., wetlands, threatened or endangered species habitat , etc.)	Cost associated with staffing and administration	Dept of Econ Dev	Regional Land Trust
Work with local municipalities to prioritize Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) areas and establish protection, using conservation easements, land trusts, and zoning.	Cost associated with staffing and administration	Dept of Econ Dev	Local municipalities

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-4: Proposed Greenways

Maximize the recreational potential of major waterways

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Conduct a feasibility study to develop South Fork Ten Mile Creek as a water trail	\$10,000 to \$30,000	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	Local organizations
Conduct a feasibility study to develop Dunkard Creek as a water trail	\$10,000 to \$30,000	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	Local organizations
Conduct a feasibility study to develop Whiteley Creek as a water trail	\$10,000 to \$30,000	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	Local organizations
Encourage preservation of the ecological and visual quality of all streams, especially the high quality streams' corridors by planting vegetative barriers along the stream's edges where needed and feasible	None	Dept of Econ Dev; Conservation District	Environmental Interest Groups
Investigate the trout stocked fisheries to determine if habitat improvement, stream bank stabilization, and riparian buffer zone improvements are necessary	Cost associated with staffing and administration	Dept of Econ Dev; Conservation District	Environmental Interest Groups

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations

One of the most important elements of a completed plan is to have a finished product that will be an interactive tool containing well defined goals, easily implemented strategies, and a prioritized action plan. In this chapter, a complete implementation schedule has been created for the goals that have been identified throughout the planning process. The recommendations identify the potential funding sources, time frames and estimated dollar amounts for each project. The goals that were developed are policy-oriented statements of what needs to happen in order to produce the desired “vision” of the county. They are the broad topics or ideas, which correspond to the elements of the plan and are an end towards which the strategies are aimed.

The goals in the Greene County Comprehensive Recreation, Parks and Trails / Greenways Plan were identified for each of the various elements throughout the planning process using public and municipal input, field views and stakeholder interviews. These goals were then ranked at the second round of public meetings held in May of 2004. Once the goals were ranked, strategies were developed based on input from the steering committee, county staff and the public as well as the planning consultant team.

The Greene County Comprehensive Recreation, Parks, and Trails/Greenways Plan offers a wide range of recommendations, some of which may affect future Capital Improvements planning conducted by the County. A Capital Improvements Program (CIP) provides a formal schedule for major, one-time expenditures by the governing body to provide for public buildings, transportation improvements,

and/or the purchase of land. These projects are typically financed through tax revenues or bonds repaid through public tax dollars. A CIP provides a tool for the governing bodies so as to avoid accruing excessive debt for public projects.

It should be understood that not all of the recommendations contained within the Greene County Comprehensive Recreation, Parks, and Trails/Greenways Plan qualify for inclusion into a CIP. Some projects and recommendations should be used as a guide for local municipal projects while others should be financed by private entities, funded through user fees, or through state and federal grant programs. For the purposes of this plan, only the Priority Recreation Projects should be considered to have the potential to affect the budgetary planning for Greene County. As such, Greene County should review these identified projects and determine the level to which they would effect the County General Budget and if the County should enter into a financing plan through a formal Capital Improvements Program.

The following tables list the goals for each of the elements along with the strategies, costs associated with the strategies, the responsible agent and any potential partners. It is important to note that while the public ranked the goals, the County should implement the strategies based upon timing, funding, and feasibility factors. Potential funding sources as well as technical partners can be found beginning on page 6-24, in *Table 6-5: Administration and Personnel*; *Table 6-6: Financing*; *Table 6-7: Tourism*; *Table 6-8: Programming*; *Table 6-9: Facilities and Equipment*; *Table 6-10: County Parks and Facilities*; and *Table 6-11: Trails, Greenways, and Open Space*.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-5: Administration and Personnel

Ensure the overall effectiveness of the Greene County Department of Recreation

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Create by ordinance a Recreation and Parks Advisory Board in accordance with School District boundaries, with one representative from each district and up to four at-large community members	no additional cost	County Commissioners	DCNR; School Districts
Develop an operational manual for the Department of Recreation	no additional cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Develop a Risk Management Plan for the Department of Recreation	no additional cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Develop use policies for county owned facilities	no additional cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Ensure that maintenance staff are trained in playground safety and pest inspection	Workshop Fees	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Develop a computerized system within the Parks and Recreation Dept to track participation rates, facility usage, and revenues.	staffing	Dept of Rec	County IT Dept
Provide training to volunteers regarding safety standards	no staffing	Dept of Rec	DCNR

Promote the intra-county governmental cooperation to facilitate county recreation planning

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Develop a personnel policy handbook for all employees (incorporate the existing one for aquatics with future programming personnel)	no additional cost	Dept of Rec	Dept of Human Resources
Provide additional assistance to municipalities for facility development as well as programming efforts	no additional cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Create partnerships with local municipalities, organizations, school districts, and Waynesburg University to further meet recreational needs of the citizenry	no additional cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-6: Financing

Acquire appropriate funding for recommendations

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Ensure that the Department of Recreation continues to receive adequate appropriations from the County general fund by attending regular budget meetings and tracking all revenue generation and expenditures	no additional cost	County Commissioners	Dept of Econ Dev; DCNR
Prioritize County recreation projects on an annual basis and develop cost budgets for each	no additional cost	Dept of Rec	Dept of Econ Dev; DCNR
Develop a list of funding sources, both public and private, including foundations and federal and state funding agencies	no additional cost	Dept of Rec	Dept of Econ Dev; DCNR

Explore creative funding and partnerships opportunities to reduce the costs of providing recreational facilities and programs

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Research the possible use of private funding sources, i.e. foundations, sponsorships, etc. This type of funding can be used as a local match for federal and state grants	no additional cost	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	Local Foundations
Institute a capital improvements program (CIP), specifically for parks, recreation, trails and open space	no additional cost	County Commissioners	DCNR
Conduct an advertising campaign to solicit businesses to advertise at Greene County recreation facilities	no additional cost	Dept of Rec	Tourism
Develop a fee-based philosophy for facility and program use. Program fee base should be 100 to 150% of program costs	no additional cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Create a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization to enable the county to receive financial gifts	\$3,000	County Commissioners	DCNR; Greene County Community Foundation

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-6: Financing

Explore creative funding and partnerships opportunities to reduce the costs of providing recreational facilities and programs

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Establish or locate a community foundation where trusts/bequeaths/donations can be deposited for the development of recreational facilities	no additional cost	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	Greene County Community Foundation
Partner with other public and private agencies to provide parks and recreation amenities	no additional cost	Dept of Rec	Local municipalities; public / private organizations
Develop fundraising events to generate revenue for recreational services	Project dependent	Dept of Rec	Tourism

Maintain the county’s position as a resource to assist local municipalities in obtaining grants and funding

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Continue to offer the County Grant Program to local municipalities to assist in funding parks and recreation projects	no additional cost	Dept of Rec	Dept of Econ Dev
Continue to offer technical assistance, such as grant writing, to local municipalities to enable them to apply for state, federal, and local grants	no additional cost	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR
Conduct a bi-annual survey of all municipalities that would ascertain the local recreational needs	\$1,500	Dept of Rec	School Districts
Educate local officials about the importance of providing safe play environments and how / why to update equipment	No additional cost	Dept of Rec	Dept of Econ Dev; DCNR

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-7: Tourism

Market Greene County as a tourist destination

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Develop and market a countywide recreation theme - such as “Greene County, your outdoor destination”	Cost dependent upon scope of marketing promotion	Tourism	Private Enterprise
Create an attractive park directional map that can be distributed at County facilities and also placed on the County web site	\$4,500	Dept of Rec/ County I.T. Dept	Tourism
Work cooperatively with the Department of Recreation to market existing and future special events	no additional cost	Tourism / Dept of Rec	DCNR
Promote all of the Greene County Trails with outdoor recreation, including the Warrior and Catawba trails	Cost dependent upon scope of marketing promotion	Tourism	Warrior Trail Association, Special Interest Groups
Market Greene County outside of the County borders	Cost dependent upon scope of marketing promotion	Tourism / Dept of Rec	Private Groups
Use publications such as fishing and hunting digests that appeal to the assets of Greene County	Cost dependent upon scope of marketing promotion	Tourism	PA Game Commission
Attract a ‘big ticket’ event (national level) into Greene County – such as the Bass Masters Classic	Cost dependent upon scope of marketing promotion, administration, and staffing	Tourism	PA Game Commission; PA Fish and Boat Commission
Capitalize upon the tourism generated by Waynesburg University and determine ways to market other events, places, etc. to these visitors	Cost dependent upon scope of marketing promotion	Tourism	Waynesburg University, Special Interest Groups
Promote Industrial Tourism within the Greene County	Cost dependent upon scope of marketing promotion	Tourism	Dept of Econ Dev

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-8: Programming

Provide recreation programs in all regions for each season that appeal to all segments of the population

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Partner with the Community Action Senior Centers and other appropriate groups to provide elderly programming	no additional cost	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	Community Action
Develop a program evaluation form that measures participants' satisfaction with recreation programs and distribute at all programs and events	no additional cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Develop an annual program plan that targets 5 to 10 new programs per year	no additional cost	Dept of Rec	Private Groups
Target new programming efforts at youth, particularly ages 13-18, based upon public survey results	Cost dependent upon staffing / administration	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Develop programs on a seasonal basis throughout the County focusing on fishing, arts and crafts, concerts, and walking/fitness	Cost dependent upon staffing / administration	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Apply for grants to implement new start-up recreation programs	no cost	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	Community Groups
Pursue joint programming efforts with Greene Cove Yacht Club	no cost	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	Greene Cove Yacht Club

Develop a regional marketing strategy to promote special events and recreation programs

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Develop a Department logo and a marketing plan to promote and publicize programming effort	no cost	Dept of Rec	Tourism
Publish and distribute seasonal program fliers/brochures	\$8,000	Dept of Rec	School Districts
Advertise programs on County website and offer online registration to residents	no cost	County I.T. Dept	None

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-9: Facilities and Equipment

Ensure that all County parks and facilities are safe and user-friendly

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Enter into a cooperative agreement with the Sheriff Department to provide safety patrols of each County park and recreation facility	no cost	Sheriff's Dept / Dept of Rec	None
Develop thematic signing for all County parks and recreational sites that is easy to recognize	4,500 per unit	Dept of Rec	Businesses/Fraternal Organizations
Develop facility regulations that are enforceable	no cost	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR
Provide appropriate equipment at county parks and facilities	Determined by site	Dept of Rec	Businesses/Fraternal Organizations
Adopt ordinances that can be used to ensure user safety at county-owned parks and facilities	no cost	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	DCED, Local Government Academy (LGA)
Approach coal companies, other businesses / industries and heirs of large estates about donating land that is no longer valuable to them for public use	no cost	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	PA Game Commission
Conduct weekly inspections of all recreation facilities	no cost	Dept of Rec	Local municipalities; volunteer groups
Keep a Daily Log of all maintenance activities both scheduled and unscheduled	no cost	Dept of Rec	None
Ensure that liability insurance is up-to-date as new equipment is purchased, new recreation facilities constructed, and new programs established	no cost	Dept of Rec	None
Develop a risk management plan specific to parks and recreation	no cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Develop a formal maintenance plan that focuses on preventative maintenance	no cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Institute a replacement plan for all maintenance equipment	no cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-9: Facilities and Equipment

Provide recreation facilities and equipment to meet the needs of all individuals and are ADA compliant

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Apply for funding through the DCNR Block Grant Program to conduct safety audits on local park playgrounds and develop a prioritized plan for rehabilitation	No application fee; project costs dependent upon scope of work	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR; Local municipalities
Continue efforts to acquire open space specifically in regions of the county where none currently exists	Costs are project dependent	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR; DEP; PA Game Commission
Incorporate guidelines and legal standards from the <i>Recommendations for Accessibility Guidelines: Recreational Facilities and Outdoor Developed Areas for all final designs guidelines for all facilities within the County park, recreation and trail system</i>	no cost	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR
Construct handicapped accessible piers and access points to waterways	Costs are project dependent	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	PA Fish and Boat Commission
Promote program that allows handicapped individuals to hunt from vehicles	no cost	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	PA Game Commission
Develop a centrally located recreation center that is handicapped accessible	\$4-7,000,000	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR; DCED; Private enterprise
Provide access via off road vehicles (ATV's) to state game lands and other public / private properties that can be used by handicapped individuals	no cost	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	PA Game Commission
Investigate the feasibility of providing a youth recreation center in the Waynesburg Area	Costs are project dependent	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	Waynesburg Borough; Franklin Township
Identify a suitable location to construct a skate park in the Waynesburg Area	Costs are project dependent	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	Waynesburg Borough; Franklin Township

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-10: County Parks and Facilities

Update and improve facilities at the County Fairgrounds

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Ensure that all public use facilities are ADA compliant	Cost dependent upon project	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Redefine ownership and accessibility of the Fairgrounds facility to ensure equal use to the general public	No cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Develop a maintenance management plan specific to the Fairgrounds facility	No cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Develop a use schedule that allows for more programming to take place within the buildings	No cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Address and repair critical maintenance issues, such as the concrete pad near the grandstands	Cost dependent upon project	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Improve the vehicular entrance and exit to the facility by constructing a turning lane on PA Route 21	No cost to County	Dept of Rec	PennDOT
Improve the signage at the entrance of the facility as well as for the Department of Parks and Recreation office building	\$4,000 or dependent upon volunteers / donated materials	Dept of Rec	DCNR; Volunteers
Utilize the digital sign for more advertising of county / local events	No cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-10: County Parks and Facilities

Update and improve facilities at the Eastern Pool Complex

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Ensure that pool facilities and amenities are ADA compliant	Cost dependent upon scope of project	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Continue to develop and offer new programming for all ages	Cost dependent upon staffing / administration	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Complete a study of the pool's operations and maintenance to identify areas for improvement	\$20,000—\$60,000	Dept of Rec	DCNR

Update and improve facilities at Dreamer Memorial Park

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
The park should be improved to attract more visitors	Cost dependent upon scope of project	Dept of Rec	DCNR
The walkway up to the monument should be improved and benches placed throughout the park	\$500—\$5,000	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Construct a kiosk that details the history of the Dreamer family, the war memorial, and the park itself.	\$500—\$2,000	Dept of Rec	DCNR; Local organizations; Volunteers

Update and improve facilities at Mon View Park

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Update existing playground facilities to meet current safety standards	Cost is project dependent	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Install fall safe materials under all play equipment	\$4.00-\$5.00 per square foot	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Remove decking and replace gutters at the pool facility	Cost is project dependent	Dept of Rec	DCNR

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-10: County Parks and Facilities

Update and improve facilities at the County Airport

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Acquire larger maintenance equipment to allow for more efficient grounds maintenance	\$40,000—\$100,000	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Develop a maintenance management plan specific to the Airport facility	No cost	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Investigate the feasibility of developing the airport further as a multi-use facility to supplement funding	\$20,000—\$60,000	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Implement the recommendations contained in the Airport Master Plan currently underway by Kimball Associates	Cost dependent upon recommendations	Dept of Rec	DCNR
Investigate the potential to expand existing airport facilities to include public / private partnerships (e.g. hot air balloon and helicopter rides)	Cost dependent upon scope of project and partnerships	Dept of Rec	DCNR; Local organizations

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-11: Trails, Greenways, and Open Space

Establish a regional and national trail network

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Identify all existing rail lines in Greene County and develop a plan of action to rail bank the ROW for future development as trails	no cost	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	Railroad companies
Encourage new developments to provide greenways and trail systems	no cost	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	Local municipalities

Continue to maintain the Greene River Trail

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Develop a volunteer group that can assist with daily trail maintenance	no cost	Dept of Rec	Community Groups
Continue the maintenance of the Greene River Trail through the utilization of seasonal employees	Salaries	Dept of Rec	Community Action
Use the County website and the Department of Recreation’s publications to advertise volunteer opportunities for trail maintenance	no cost	Dept of Rec	Volunteer groups

Preserve and enhance green space along the county’s waterways

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Continue to promote Conservation Plantings and the use of Best Management Practices to protect water supplies (utilize stream buffers and fencing)	no cost	Dept of Econ Dev	Western Pennsylvania Conservancy
Encourage farmers in the area to engage in stream bank fencing to stabilize stream banks, reduce erosion, control runoff and absorb nutrients, and improve wildlife and fish habitat.	no cost	Dept of Econ Dev	DEP

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6-11: Trails, Greenways, and Open Space

Preserve the natural landscape, scenic vistas and large tracts of open space throughout the county along with the forest lands, wildlife habitats, and hunting / fishing areas

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Investigate the potential to reclaim brownfields / gob piles	\$20,000—\$80,000	Dept of Rec / Dept of Economic Development	Private Enterprise
Catalogue area of non-point source pollution (such as abandoned mines, agriculture, air pollution, waste, resource extraction, etc.)	Cost associated with staffing and administration	Dept of Econ Dev	DEP
Develop interpretive sites within the Enlow Valley Important Bird Area (IBA). Signing should be developed that identify plant and animal species.	Costs are project dependent	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	Audubon Society; Private enterprise
Partner with Western Pennsylvania Conservancy (WPC) and the PA Game Commission to preserve lands for public use	No cost	Dept of Rec/ Dept of Econ Dev	PA Game Commission; WPC
Partner with WPC and the PA Game Commission to promote area as a regional environmental attraction	No cost	Tourism	PA Game Commission; WPC
Encourage farmers to enroll their land in DEP’s CREP program	No Cost	Dept of Econ Dev	DEP; Local municipalities

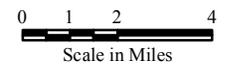
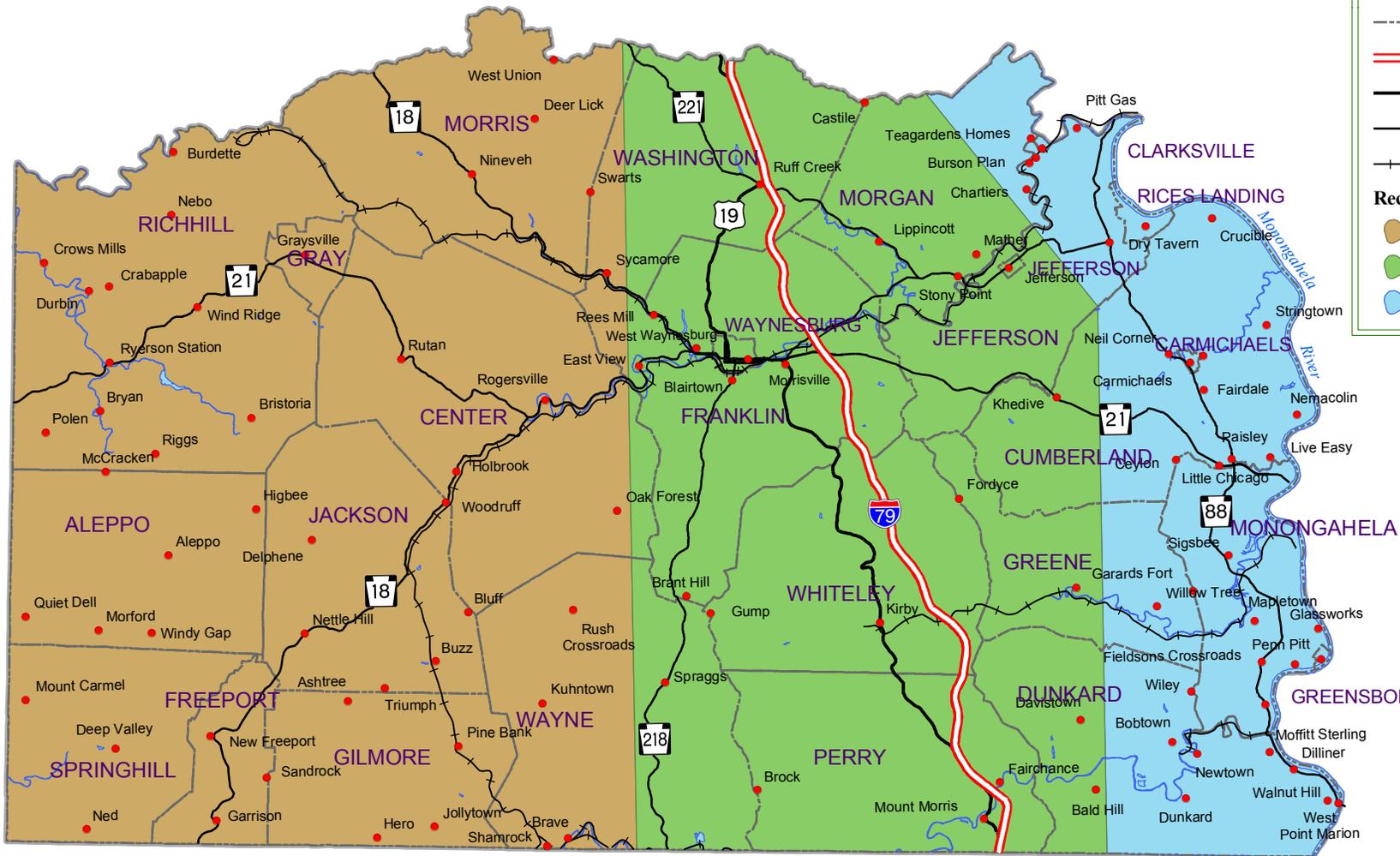
Educate local officials and developers about the importance of protecting open space and natural features

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Potential Partners</i>
Offer programs or workshops for municipal officials that focuses on balancing preservation of open space with development	No cost	Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR
Implement a public education campaign to educate on economic impacts from damage to environment and to image/aesthetics	Cost dependent upon scope of campaign	Dept of Econ Dev	DCNR/Private
Educate the citizens of Greene County about the importance of conserving forest lands, wildlife habitats, hunting and fishing areas	Cost dependent upon scope of campaign	Dept of Rec	PA Game Commission; PA Fish and Boat Commission
Consult with PA Land Trust Association (PALTA) to start a land trust and/or establish partnership with one close by	No cost	Dept of Rec / Dept of Econ Dev	PALTA; Local municipalities

**FIGURE 6-1:
RECREATION /
TOURISM
REGIONS**

Map Legend

-  County Boundary
 -  Major Water Body
 -  Town / Village
 -  Municipal Boundary
 -  Interstate
 -  US Route
 -  PA State Route
 -  Railroad
- Recreation / Tourism Regions**
-  Rural/Wilderness
 -  Techno/Recreation
 -  Historical/Cultural



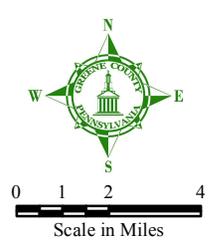
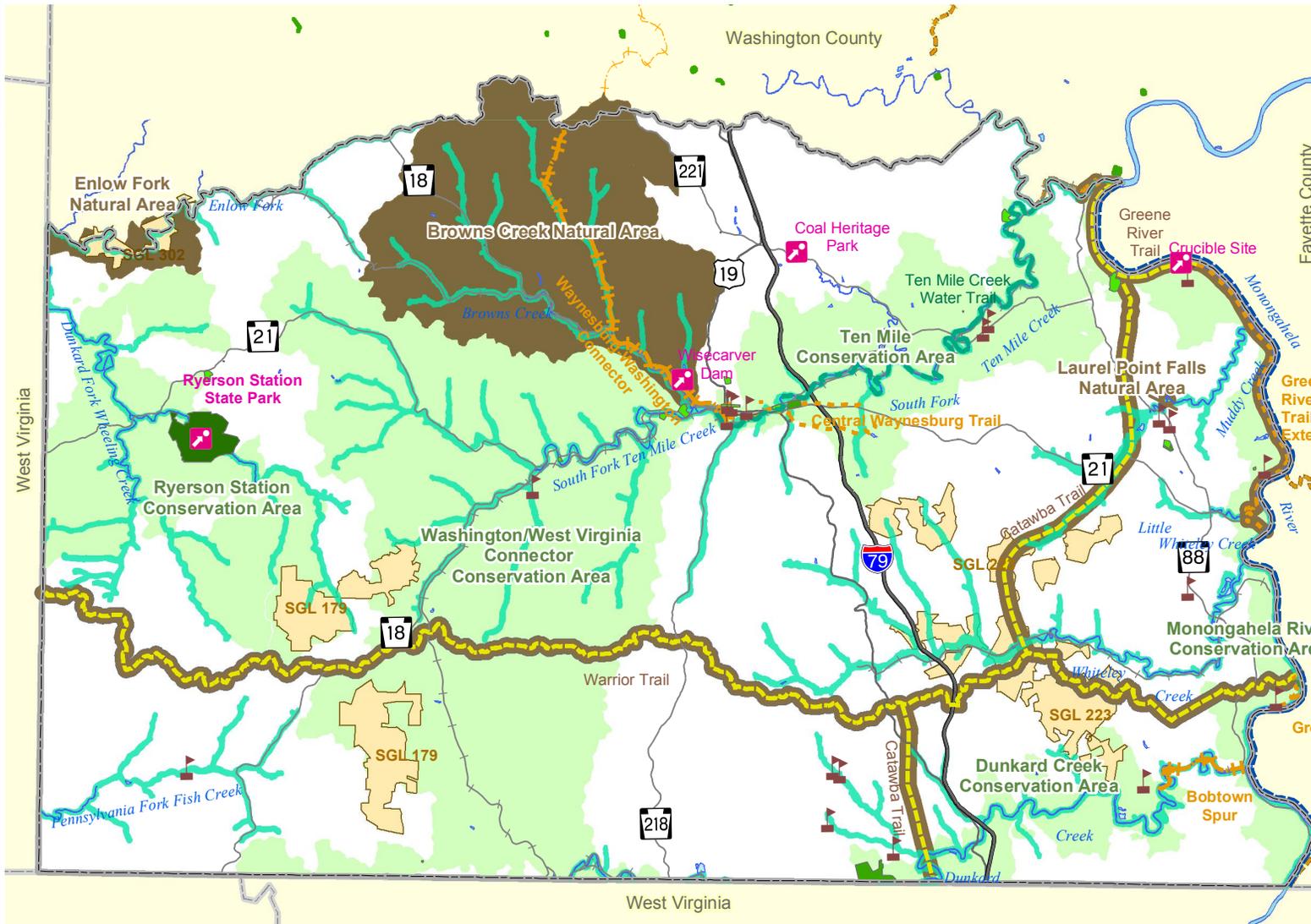
Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), and PENNDOT.

Adopted: August 14, 2008

**FIGURE 6-2:
PRIORITY
IMPLEMENTATION
STRATEGIES**

Map Legend

-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Body
- Hub**
-  Priority Recreation Project
-  Public School
-  State Park
-  County Park
-  Local Park
-  State Game Land
- Spoke - Water Trail**
-  Designated Water Trail
-  Proposed Water Trail
- Spoke - Land Trail**
-  Existing Trail
-  Proposed Trail
-  Potential Rail-Trail Extension
- Proposed Greenway System**
- Spoke**
-  Natural Area
-  Conservation Area
-  Riparian Buffer
-  Trail Buffer



Source Data: Data was obtained from Greene County Department of Economic Development, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), PENNDOT, and the Natural Infrastructure (NI) Project.



Adopted: August 14, 2008

References

Department of Environmental Resources (1980).

Motorized Trails: An introduction to planning and development. The Pennsylvania Trails Program Division of Outdoor Recreation Bureau of State Parks.

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (2004).

Pennsylvania's ATV Riders and their needs. Penn State University: School of Forest Resources

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (2004).

Pennsylvania Trail Design Manual for Off-Highway Recreational Vehicles. Larson Design Group.

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (2004).

So you want to build an off-highway (OHV) Facility: A practical guide to planning and development.

Governor's Center for Local Government Services (2000).

Land Use in Pennsylvania: Practice and Tools An Inventory 1st ed. Produced by McCormick Taylor and Associates

Greene County Department of Parks and Recreation

(2004). Greene County ATV Feasibility Study. Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Delta Development Group.

Mertes, James D., Ph.D. and James R. Hall, CLP (1996).

Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines. National Recreation and Park Association.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

(2001). Allegheny National Forest Riding Trails: An economic impact study and OHV user survey.

Wernex, J. (1994). Off-highway motorcycle and ATV

trails: Guidelines for design, construction, maintenance and user satisfaction. (2nd. Ed). American Motorcyclists Association: Ohio

Western Pennsylvania Conservancy (2005). Greene

County Natural Heritage Inventory. Prepared for the Greene County Board of Commissioners.

This is a *sample ordinance* to create an advisory recreation and parks board for a second class township. It should be used for informational purposes only. Every Pennsylvania form of government is governed by municipal codes. The codes permit municipalities to create recreation and parks boards but differ in requirements. For example, the Second Class Township Code permits 5-7 members to be appointed to such boards while the Borough Code permits 5-9 members. Check with your municipal solicitor for applicable code requirements. Generally, the ordinance creating a board should detail its powers, duties, responsibilities and organization.

ORDINANCE NO. 1
AN ORDINANCE CREATING AN ADVISORY RECREATION BOARD;
ESTABLISHING THE NUMBER AND TERM OF THE MEMBERS; AND
DESIGNATING DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Supervisors of Blue Township, White County, hereby ordains as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment of Board.* There is hereby created, pursuant to Section 2204 of the Second Class Township Code (act of May 1, 1933, P.L. 103, No. 69; reenacted July 10, 1947, P.L. 1481; reenacted and amended Nov. 9, 1995, P.L. 350, No. 60) a board to be known as the Blue Township Advisory Recreation and Parks Board ("Board"). The Board shall be composed of seven residents of this township.

Section 2. *Appointment and Terms of Office.* Members of the Board shall be appointed by the Board of Supervisors in accordance with the following procedures:

- (1) Board members shall serve for terms of five years, or until their successors are appointed, except that members first appointed shall be appointed so that the terms of not more than two members expire annually. All persons appointed shall serve their full terms unless they voluntarily resign or are removed by the Board of Supervisors for dereliction or neglect of duty. Vacancies occurring otherwise than by expiration of term shall be for the unexpired term and shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments.
- (2) Whenever possible, due consideration will be given to representation from various geographic sections within the township, so that all members shall not be from the same general area.

Section 3. *Service Without Pay.* Members of the Board shall receive no compensation for their services, but may be reimbursed by the township for all expenses incurred in performing their duties.

Section 4. *Advisory Role.* The Board is to be advisory and shall coordinate its activities with the elected officials, planning commission, and other such local governmental bodies.

Section 5. *Organization of Board.* The members of the Board shall elect a chairperson and secretary and select all other necessary officers to serve for a period of one year. The Board may adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of all business within its jurisdiction and exercise powers and functions concerning parks and recreation facilities as may be delegated to it by the Board of Supervisors.

Section 6. *Authority of the Board.* The Board shall have the following powers:

- 1. Identify the open space, recreation, park and trail needs of the township.
- 2. Plan and supervise recreation programs approved by the Board of Supervisors.
- 3. Recommend plans, programs, and policies regarding the provision of recreation and park services.
- 4. Advise the Board of Supervisors in the acquisition and development of parklands.
- 5. Undertake recreation and park tasks as requested by the Board of Supervisors.

Section 7. *Reporting.* The Board shall keep minutes of its meetings, which it shall submit to the Board of Supervisors. The Board shall submit an annual report to the Board of Supervisors, including an analysis of the adequacy and effectiveness of community recreation areas, facilities and leadership.

Section 8. *Annual Budget.* The Board, at such times as directed by the Board of Supervisors, shall annually submit for approval to the Board of Supervisors a proposed budget for the ensuing year, setting forth all proposed expenditures, salaries, and programs with sufficient justification. The Board shall not in any manner obligate the Board of Supervisors for the payment of any township funds until the same is appropriated by the Board of Supervisors.

ADOPTED this 1st day of June, 2003. The ordinance shall become effective five days after adoption.

Board of Supervisors of Blue Township
By _____, Chairperson
_____, Vice Chair
_____, Member

APPENDIX B

**Crescent Township
Parks and Recreation Board**

BY-LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS

Source: www.crescenttownship.com/

ARTICLE I. NAME

- A. This Board is known as the Crescent Township Parks and Recreation Board hereinafter referred to as the "Park Board".

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

- A. Assist the Crescent Township Board of Commissioners to enhance the community opportunities to fulfill their needs.
- B. Serve as a liaison between the Board of Commissioners and the Citizens of the Township.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

- A. The Park Board shall consist of five (5) voting members appointed by the Board of Commissioners from the Township at large. Each member shall have one (1) vote. One (1) alternate may also be appointed and would be entitled to vote only in the absence of a regular member.
- B. The Commissioner appointed to the Parks and Recreation shall serve as a liaison to the "Park Board" but shall not be entitled to vote.
- C. Members shall serve five (5) year terms which shall conclude on December 31st of their fifth year. Terms of office shall be staggered in such a manner that at least one (1) expires annually. Vacancies shall be filled by the Board of Commissioners in like manner as original appointments except the

term of office is restricted to the un-expired term of the member being replaced.

- D. The Board of Commissioners may, at the recommendation of the "Park Board", remove any member for misconduct or neglect of duty.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS

- A. The Officers of this Board shall be a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary. The Officers shall be elected at the organizational meeting in January to serve for one year or until a successor shall be elected. Vacancies in office shall be filled by special election.
- B. President. The President shall preside at all meetings, appoint committees, and call special meetings when he/she deems it advisable.
- C. Vice President. The Vice President in the absence of the President shall perform all the duties of the President.
- D. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall keep a true and permanent record of all funds both collected and dispersed.
- E. Secretary. The Secretary shall perform the usual duties of the office and shall keep a full and true permanent record of all meetings of the Board, both regular and special meetings.

ARTICLE V. MEETINGS

- A. Regular meetings shall be held the fourth Tuesday of each month unless otherwise agreed upon by the Board.
- B. All regular meetings are to be held at the Municipal Building, 225 Spring Run Road, Crescent, PA 15046.
- C. The meetings shall convene at 7:00 p.m. unless

APPENDIX B

- otherwise agreed.
- D. Three (3) voting members shall constitute a quorum at any regular or special meeting.
- E. All meetings are open to the public.
- F. The following shall be the order of business;
 - a. Call meeting to order
 - b. Reading of the Minutes of prior Meeting
 - c. Attend to any Old Business
 - d. Attend to any New Business
 - e. Reading of any Correspondence
 - f. Board Member Comments
 - g. Public Comments
 - h. Adjournment

ARTICLE VI. GOALS & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

- A. Plan and conduct the Calendar of Events for the current year.
- B. Keep the Township Secretary informed and updated on the plans for these events so that he / she can answer questions directed to the Township Office by the citizens, media and update our Township Web Site ([Http://www.crescenttownship.com](http://www.crescenttownship.com))
- C. All activities and / or changes be presented to the Commissioner, before being acted upon.
- D. Upon the conclusion of events conducted by the Park Board, the Township Secretary should be given all important details, so that he / she may inform the media.
- E. Keep the Township Public Works Department and Public Safety Department informed as to any special needs for events planned.
- F. Coordinate all planned expenditures with the

Township Secretary, to be certain we remain within our budget.

ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS

- A. These by-laws may be amended by the membership at a meeting at which there is a quorum, held after reasonable notice to the members of the Board and upon concurrence of the Crescent Township Board of Commissioners.

APPENDIX B

Parks Safety Checklist

PARK NAME: _____
DATE: _____
INSPECTORS: _____
TOWNSHIP: _____

SURFACE

_____ Type: _____
_____ Condition: _____
_____ Depth: _____
_____ Extend: _____
_____ Wheelchair Accessible (ADA Compliant): _____
_____ Age Specific Separation: _____

EQUIPMENT

_____ Guardrails: _____
_____ Spacing: _____
_____ Swings: _____ spacing _____ condition _____ soft material _____
_____ See-saws: _____
_____ Merry go Rounds: _____
_____ Metal (is it rusted) _____
_____ Broken or inadequate: _____
_____ Sandbox: _____ debris _____ covering _____

OTHER

_____ Rope frays
_____ Monkey Bars
_____ Shrubbery
_____ Upkeep
_____ Location
_____ Height of Equipment

OTHER COMMENTS:

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

APPENDIX C

Municipal Survey Results

	Cumberland Township
Mailing Address	100 Municipal Road
	Carmichaels, PA 15320
Phone Number	724/966-5805
Office Hours	7-3, M-F
Email Address	cmbtownship@alltel.net
MEETINGS: Governing Body	1 M, 3pm
Planning Commission	2T, 7pm
ZHB	3T, 7pm
Parks/Rec Director	Joan Clites - Secretary
Phone Number	724/966-7875
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	.001838
Total Expenditures	\$1,511,000
Amt for Parks/Rec	\$18,000
PARKS	Wana B. Park (Ceylon Road, Carmichaels)
	Crucible Playground (Crucible)
	Nemacolin Park (Nemacolin)
	Carmichaels Lions Fields (Carmichaels)
	Rices Landing Athletic Club (Rices Landing)
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	None
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	New playground equipment at Wana B Park
	Refurbish services at Wana B Park
REC ORGANIZATIONS	
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	
REC NEEDS	

APPENDIX C

	Dunkard Township
Mailing Address	PO Box 369
	Bobtown, PA 15315
Phone Number	724 839-7273
Office Hours	
Email Address	dunktpw@helicon.net
MEETINGS: Governing Body	2 R, 3:30pm
Planning Commission	n/a
ZHB	n/a
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	4.5
Total Expenditures	
Amt for Parks/Rec	
PARKS	Dunkard Twp Municipal Park (Bobtown)
	High Point Raceway (Taylortown)
	Yost Arena (Steele Hill Rd - Davistown)
	Grange (Davistown)
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	n/a
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	Reading Center (library); civic club; senior citizens; 2 ballfields at park; playground
REC ORGANIZATIONS	Civic Club; Senior Citizens; Girl Scouts; Boy Scouts; Grange; Warrior Trail Association; High Point Raceway Yost Arena (horses)
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	Library
REC NEEDS	playgrounds

APPENDIX C

	Franklin Township
Mailing Address	586 Rolling Meadows Road, PO Box 752 Waynesburg, PA 15370
Phone Number	(724) 627-5473
Office Hours	7-3, M-F
Email Address	reedfranklin@alltel.net
MEETINGS: Governing Body	2 & 4 M, 3pm
Planning Commission	3M, 6pm
ZHB	4T, 5:30pm
Parks/Rec Director	George Scott, Chairman
Phone Number	724 627-5473
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	1.281
PARKS	Crawford Park (Porter Street); Community Park (Oakview Drive) Route 188 Park (Rt 188); Lions Club Park (Oakview Drive) Greene Co Museum (SR 2026); Waynesburg Lanes (Willow Drive) Central Pool (Park Avenue); Greene Co Fairgrounds (SR 0021) Waynesburg Elementary/HS (Zimmerman Dr); Emerald Ballfields (18/21) Manufactures Field - Waynesburg College (18/21); Madison Field - Waynesburg Boro (High St/rt19) Waynesburg Sportsmans Club (SR 2026); Rohanna Golf Course (SR 2026) Interstate Skating Rink (Wade St)
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	n/a
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	n/a
REC ORGANIZATIONS	Waynesburg Baseball Association; Waynesburg Softball Association; Traveling Soccer; Greene Co Youth Soccer; Waynesburg Little League Football
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	All sites
REC NEEDS	More funding for maintenance; lights at all fields

APPENDIX C

	Gilmore Township
Mailing Address	181 Hero Road
	New Freeport, PA 15352
Phone Number	724 451-8390
Office Hours	n/a
Email Address	gilmoretwp@alltel.net
MEETINGS: Governing Body	1 & 3 M, 7pm
Planning Commission	n/a
ZHB	n/a
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	n/a
BUDGET: Year	2003
Millage Rate	1.12
PARKS	Gilmore Twp Municipal Park
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	n/a
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	n/a
REC ORGANIZATIONS	n/a
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	n/a
REC NEEDS	n/a

APPENDIX C

	Gray Township
Mailing Address	105 East Church St
	Graysville, PA 15337
Phone Number	724/428-4101
Office Hours	n/a
Email Address	pwelling02@yahoo.com
MEETINGS: Governing Body	1M, 7pm
Planning Commission	Graysville Fire Hall
ZHB	n/a
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	n/a
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	1.23
Total Expenditures	\$28,000
Amt for Parks/Rec	
PARKS	None
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	n/a
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	n/a
REC ORGANIZATIONS	n/a
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	n/a
REC NEEDS	n/a

APPENDIX C

	Greene Township
Mailing Address	PO Box 100
	Garards Fort, PA 15334
Phone Number	724 966-5765
Office Hours	12-3
Email Address	greenetwp@alltel.net
MEETINGS: Governing Body	1T, 7pm
Planning Commission	n/a
ZHB	n/a
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	n/a
BUDGET: Year	
Millage Rate	
Total Expenditures	
Amt for Parks/Rec	
PARKS	Golf Course (9 holes) on Carmichaels Rd
	owned by Joe Yurio / Mt Morris
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	n/a
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	Playground; municipal building
REC ORGANIZATIONS	Covered Bridge Association; Girl Scouts; Boy Scouts
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	n/a
REC NEEDS	n/a

APPENDIX C

	Jackson Township
Mailing Address	104 Tunnel Rd Holbrook, PA 15341
Phone Number	724 499-5713
Office Hours	by appt
Email Address	n/a
MEETINGS: Governing Body	1T, 6pm
Planning Commission	n/a
ZHB	n/a
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	n/a
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	2.04
Total Expenditures	
Amt for Parks/Rec	
PARKS	None
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	n/a
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	\$15,000 grant w/match for construction of community room addition on municipal bldg (construction to start spring 2004)
REC ORGANIZATIONS	n/a
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	n/a
REC NEEDS	n/a

APPENDIX C

	Jefferson Borough
Mailing Address	PO Box 87
	Jefferson, PA 15344
Phone Number	724 883-3123
Office Hours	2-4
Email Address	n/a
MEETINGS: Governing Body	1W, 6pm
Planning Commission	n/a
ZHB	n/a
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	n/a
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	3
Total Expenditures	\$40,136
Amt for Parks/Rec	\$0
PARKS	None
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	n/a
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	n/a
REC ORGANIZATIONS	n/a
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	n/a
REC NEEDS	n/a

APPENDIX C

	Jefferson Township
Mailing Address	173 Goslin Road
	Rices Landing, PA 15357
Phone Number	724 883-4900
Office Hours	9-3, M-F
Email Address	jefftwp@charterpa.net
MEETINGS: Governing Body	1R, 3pm
Planning Commission	n/a
ZHB	n/a
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	4.81
Total Expenditures	\$666,796
Amt for Parks/Rec	\$4,445
PARKS	Jefferson Twp Community Park (Hatfield St) - 2 ball fields; 1 basketball court; playground equipment
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	Greene Co Parks Day Camp (June 16-Aug1, 2003)
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	n/a
REC ORGANIZATIONS	Greene Valley Youth Baseball; Mason Dixon Girls Softball
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	n/a
REC NEEDS	applied (not received) grants to make park ADA and safer lighting; would like volleyball court & updated playground equipment

APPENDIX C

	Monongahela Township
Mailing Address	128 Maple Ridge Road Greensboro, PA 15338
Phone Number	724 943-3935
Office Hours	8-4
Email Address	pongo22@winbeam.com
MEETINGS: Governing Body	1M, 3pm
Planning Commission	n/a
ZHB	n/a
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	n/a
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	
Total Expenditures	
Amt for Parks/Rec	
PARKS	MonView Park
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	n/a
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	n/a
REC ORGANIZATIONS	n/a
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	n/a
REC NEEDS	n/a

APPENDIX C

	Morgan Township
Mailing Address	1019 Third St Ext, PO Box 3 Mather, PA 15346
Phone Number	724 883-2150
Office Hours	8-1
Email Address	morgantp@alltel.net
MEETINGS: Governing Body	1T, 3pm
Planning Commission	n/a
ZHB	n/a
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	n/a
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	5
Total Expenditures	\$575,682
Amt for Parks/Rec	\$1,500
PARKS	Mather Park (Mather) Teagarden Homes Park (Clarksville)
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	n/a
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	n/a
REC ORGANIZATIONS	n/a
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	n/a
REC NEEDS	n/a

APPENDIX C

	Morris Township
Mailing Address	864 WW Railroad
	Sycamore, PA 15364
Phone Number	724/627-3096 or 9844
Office Hours	7-3
Email Address	n/a
MEETINGS: Governing Body	1R
Planning Commission	n/a
ZHB	n/a
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	n/a
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	1.7
Total Expenditures	\$446,000
Amt for Parks/Rec	\$1,000
PARKS	Morris Twp Community Center (Rt 18 / Browns creek Rd)
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	improvements to community center - fitness center; lighting
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	n/a
REC ORGANIZATIONS	n/a
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	n/a
REC NEEDS	n/a

APPENDIX C

	Perry Township
Mailing Address	261 Little Shannon Run Rd Mt Morris, PA 15349
Phone Number	724 327-2(5or6)81
Office Hours	7-3
Email Address	n/a
MEETINGS: Governing Body	2T, 3pm
Planning Commission	2W, 6pm
ZHB	n/a
Parks/Rec Director	Charles S. Obrad
Phone Number	724 324-2789
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	3.39
Total Expenditures	\$399,050
Amt for Parks/Rec	\$1,000
PARKS	Perry Twp Community Park (Mt Morris, Hobbs Run Rd) Mason Dixon Park (Creek Rd)
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	Mt Morris Community Park (Hobbs Run Rd)
REC ORGANIZATIONS	Perry Twp Recreation Board
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	Mason Dixon Park Mt Morris Community Park
REC NEEDS	Improvements to parks

APPENDIX C

	Rices Landing Borough
Mailing Address	PO Box 185 Rices Landing, PA 15357
Phone Number	724/592-6055
Office Hours	8:30-2:30 MW, 8:30-3 TR
Email Address	n/a
MEETINGS: Governing Body	3M, 7pm
Planning Commission	n/a
ZHB	n/a
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	n/a
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	5.0
Total Expenditures	\$79,535
Amt for Parks/Rec	
PARKS	Greene River Trail Pumpkin Run Park (borough owned) Lock 6 (borough owned)
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	n/a
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	Lock 6 playground & dock project
REC ORGANIZATIONS	n/a
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	n/a
REC NEEDS	n/a

APPENDIX C

	Richhill Township
Mailing Address	311 Dividing Ridge Road Graysville, PA 15337
Phone Number	724 428-4465
Office Hours	7-5, M-R
Email Address	n/a
MEETINGS: Governing Body	1T, 5pm
Planning Commission	n/a
ZHB	n/a
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	n/a
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	1.
Total Expenditures	\$586,182
Amt for Parks/Rec	\$4,200
PARKS	Richhill Twp Community Park #1; Richhill Twp Community Park #2 Ryerson Station State Park; Windy Ridge Church Camp
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	Windy Ridge Little League Baseball
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	n/a
REC ORGANIZATIONS	Richhill Township Park & Recreation; Wind Ridge Sportsman Club
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	All of the parks
REC NEEDS	New use for Richhill Community Park #2 after baseball season ends

APPENDIX C

	Washington Township
Mailing Address	112 Municipal Lane Prosperity, PA 15329
Phone Number	724 627-6471
Office Hours	10-1, M, W, F
Email Address	washtwp@greenepa.net
MEETINGS: Governing Body	2M, 3:15pm
Planning Commission	3T, 7pm
ZHB	4W, 7pm
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	n/a
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	2.17
Total Expenditures	\$196,775
Amt for Parks/Rec	\$2,850
PARKS	Washington Twp Park (Rt221/Dunn Station Rd)
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	n/a
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	n/a
REC ORGANIZATIONS	girls soccer; boys soccer; baseball teams
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	n/a
REC NEEDS	n/a

APPENDIX C

	Wayne Township
Mailing Address	PO Box 37
	Spraggs, PA 15362
Phone Number	724 435-7316
Office Hours	6-4, M-R
Email Address	n/a
MEETINGS: Governing Body	4R, 4pm
Planning Commission	
ZHB	
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	n/a
BUDGET: Year	2003
Millage Rate	3.15
Total Expenditures	
Amt for Parks/Rec	
PARKS	None
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	n/a
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	n/a
REC ORGANIZATIONS	n/a
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	n/a
REC NEEDS	n/a

APPENDIX C

	Waynesburg Borough
Mailing Address	90 East High Street
	Waynesburg, PA 15370
Phone Number	724/627-8111
Office Hours	8-4
Email Address	n/a
MEETINGS: Governing Body	2M, 7:30pm
Planning Commission	Greene Co Planning Commission
ZHB	1M, 7:30pm if needed
Parks/Rec Director	G Edward Howard
Phone Number	
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	6.3
Total Expenditures	\$955,000
Amt for Parks/Rec	\$9,500
PARKS	Meadowlark Park (Franklin Twp); Central Park
	East Park; West Park; Rich Park; Sunrise Park; Sunset Park
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	Central Playground Program - June-July annually
	Meadowland Park - league baseball March - August, soccer program
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	Central Park Playground
REC ORGANIZATIONS	n/a
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	n/a
REC NEEDS	Interest in skateboard park / BMX bike park

APPENDIX C

	Whiteley Township
Mailing Address	1426 Kirby Road
	Waynesburg, PA 15370
Phone Number	724/627-8935
Office Hours	6-2
Email Address	whiteleytp@alltel.net
MEETINGS: Governing Body	2T, 3pm
Planning Commission	n/a
ZHB	n/a
Parks/Rec Director	n/a
Phone Number	
BUDGET: Year	2004
Millage Rate	2.27
Total Expenditures	
Amt for Parks/Rec	0
PARKS	None
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS	n/a
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	n/a
REC ORGANIZATIONS	n/a
UNDERUTILIZED REC SITES	n/a
REC NEEDS	n/a

APPENDIX D

Results of Public Meeting 1

Recreation Programs

Tennis - 2-3 Leagues
 Lack of programming in SW
 Year around programs
 Centrally locate
 Soccer
 Football
 Basketball
 Skateboarding
 Bike Trail
 Roller Blading
 Walking areas - no sidewalks
 Funding - lack of
 Lack of programming for young
 Lack of volunteering
 Marketing programs
 Community Day - Wanna B
 Lack of equipment to borrow or rent
 Multi-use trail in west
 More programs
 Poor access
 Winter indoor/outdoor programs

Parks

Waynesburg parks more user friendly -
 more cooperation
 Restrooms
 Drainage - entrance Wanna B
 Nothing in SW
 State Gameland Usage
 Drainage - Wanna B
 Skateborad Park Wanna B
 New Lights on Legion Park
 Help Greensburg Park
 Quality of Staffing
 Preventative Maintenance
 Security
 Bette Signage - Directional
 Extended Hours
 Lack of funds
 Maintenance
 Dedicated millage
 More activities
 Transportation to park day camp
 Winter activities - cross country skiing
 Ice skating facilities
 Trail development

Trails/Greenways

Mountain Bike Trails
 WW Rail Lines
 Maps showing trails
 ATV Trails - near Ryerson
 Rental Facilities
 Adjacent trails
 Rt. S Concerns
 Motorized trails
 Connecting rail trails to WVA
 Mt. Biking trails
 Shared use trails
 Rental Facilities
 Adjacent trails
 Rt. S Concerns
 Cataba Trail & Warrior Trail
 Market
 Improve maintenance
 Keep primitive
 Protect landowners / trail crossing
 ATV Trails
 Abandoned railroads

APPENDIX D

Community Facilities

YMCA
 Community Center SW
 Schools
 Bowling alley
 Community Center
 Open Greensboro facilities
 Better facilities
 Access to river
 Arts program development
 Greensboro skate area
 More athletic fields
 Improve existing fields, I.e. lights
 County sports complex - outdoor (8-9 fields)
 Deck hockey

Open Space

Enlow Valley - No access
 Protect Enlow Area - develop
 Plan and enhance new & existing areas
 Project areas
 Mandatory dedication
 Look at Open Space Ownership
 Preserve
 Dev. Compatible w/open space zoning
 Impact I-68 development
 More uses of gamelands
 Rule changes

County Fairgrounds

Under utilized
 Dev. Relationship w/horseowners
 Multi-functionn events
 Mutli-use
 Under utilized
 Identify ownership
 Track issues
 Shared usage
 Larger events
 Better parking
 Hospitality
 Public use of track-horse
 Set rules - owners not permitting
 Other uses
 % of revenue be used to fund rec.
 Promote marketing
 Special events

Miscellaneous

Capitalize on History in County

Financing

Assistance in restoring homes
 User fees
 Not enough funding at Co. level
 DCNR Fund for ATV
 Funding to expand existing facilities
 Creative financing
 Foresight/creative ideas
 ATV Registration fees
 User fees
 Fundraising/public donations
 Get DCNR dollars from ATV Reg.
 Education - where \$ comes from
 Fundraising - how to
 Co. involvement in local grants
 Develop user fee philosophy
 Higher fees for non-County residents
 Liability

County Imaging Exercise: Public Meeting Results—Highest Rated Images
5-20-04 & 5-25-04

APPENDIX D

1



2



3



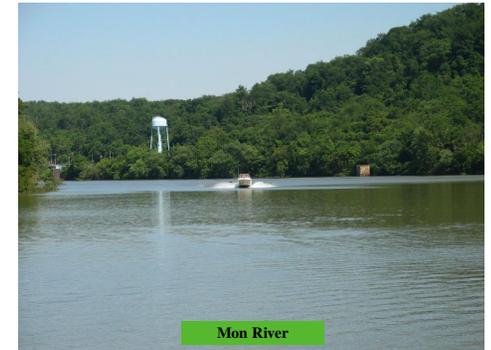
4



5



6



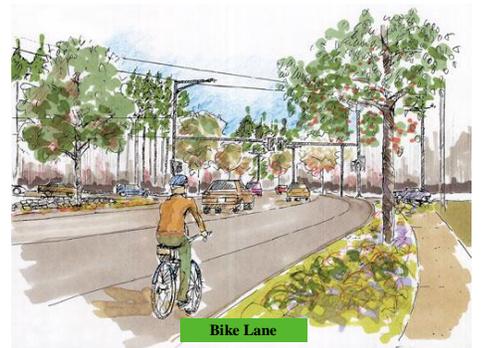
7



8



9



County Imaging Exercise: Public Meeting Results—Lowest Rated Images
5-20-04 & 5-25-04

APPENDIX D

1



ATV Trail

2



Mason Dixon Riders Park - ATV Trail

3



High Point Motorcross Raceway

4



Golf Course

5



Dunkard Creek

6



Indoor Ice Arena

7



Miniature Golf

8



Aquatorium

9



Mine Site - Recreation Opportunity

Goals Prioritization Results (May Public Meetings)

INSTRUCTIONS: Please read each goal statement carefully. Circle the letter in ONE box for EACH goal statement to indicate whether you feel that goal should be a HIGH (H), MEDIUM (M), or LOW (L) priority goal for Greene County.

PLAN ELEMENT: FACILITIES / MAINTENANCE

APPENDIX D

	PRIORITY			TOTAL
▪ Market Greene County as a tourist destination	19	3	0	21.0
▪ Ensure that all county parks and facilities are safe and user-friendly	19	3	0	21.0
▪ Maximize the recreation potential of major waterways in Greene County	17	5	0	20.3
▪ Improve access to county owned recreation sites where access is currently deficient	14	8	0	19.3
▪ Conserve forest lands, wildlife habitats, hunting and fishing areas within the county	15	5	2	19.0
▪ Provide recreation facilities and equipment to meet the needs of handicapped individuals	12	9	1	18.3
▪ Promote the benefits of developing parks and recreation facilities to the local elected officials	13	6	4	18.3
▪ Ensure that county parks provide multi-use facilities and activities that appeal to all segments of the population	13	7	2	18.3
▪ Provide county parks and recreation facilities as per standards established by the National Recreation and Parks Association	7	14	1	16.7
▪ Promote privately owned recreational facilities (golf courses, marinas, campgrounds, etc.) in order to attract visitors to the county	10	7	5	16.3
▪ Partner with neighboring counties to provide regional recreation facilities	9	8	5	16.0
▪ Develop a plan for the expansion of parks through linear connections	5	13	4	15.0

PLAN ELEMENT: RECREATION PROGRAMS

	PRIORITY			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acquire the funding necessary to implement priority recreation programs identified in the county 	22	0	0	22.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure a full range of outdoor recreational activities for all residents of the county 	16	6	0	20.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a regional marketing strategy to promote special events and recreation programs 	16	4	2	19.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop new countywide special events that take advantage of the county's natural and cultural heritage 	15	5	2	19.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include cultural / performing arts activities into future recreational programming 	13	8	1	18.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that current and planned programs are compatible with existing facilities 	12	10	0	18.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide recreation programs in all regions of Greene County 	14	6	1	18.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand the scope of special events so that they may become regional attractions 	14	5	3	18.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide recreation programs for each season that appeal to all segments of the population (age, race, income levels, special needs, etc.) 	12	7	2	17.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the number and variety of county sponsored youth programs currently being offered 	10	10	1	17.0

PLAN ELEMENT: TRAILS, GREENWAYS, & OPEN SPACE

PRIORITY

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to maintain the Greene River Trail 	20	1	0	20.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Market the county's trail network to attract tourists 	18	3	0	20.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Educate local officials and developers about the importance of protecting open space and natural features around interchanges and along developing transportation corridors 	14	8	0	19.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preserve buffers and greenspace within communities and in proposed subdivisions 	15	6	1	19.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote compatible development along trails 	14	7	1	19.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Balance the need to preserve the natural, cultural and historic features of the county with economic development activities 	16	4	1	19.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capitalize on the Monongahela River's designation as a Water Trail 	14	7	0	18.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preserve and enhance greenspace along the county's waterways 	12	10	0	18.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the benefits of developing trails and greenways to the local elected officials 	13	8	1	18.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preserve the natural landscape, scenic vistas, and large tracts of open space throughout Greene County 	16	4	0	18.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop an interconnected trail system throughout Greene County 	14	6	1	18.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Connect Greene County trails to the regional and national trail networks 	15	4	2	18.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Connect county waterways and cultural features through the use of greenways 	13	6	2	17.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect Enlow Valley as a natural area 	13	6	2	17.7

APPENDIX D

PLAN ELEMENT: ADMINISTRATION / PERSONNEL

	PRIORITY			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote intra-county governmental cooperation to facilitate county recreation planning 	11	10	0	17.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a forum so that the public has an opportunity to relay their desires and needs regarding recreation 	9	10	1	16.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a county recreation and parks board to assist the Parks and Recreation Department with developing policies, evaluating recreation programs, and ensuring that funds are available to meet the needs and priorities. 	11	4	6	15.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the overall effectiveness of the county parks and recreation department 	10	8	0	15.3

PLAN ELEMENT: FINANCING

	PRIORITY			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the type of funding that will be needed to complete each of the high priority goals and recommendations 	17	3	0	19.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore creative funding opportunities and partnerships to reduce the costs of providing recreational facilities and programs 	17	3	0	19.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the County's position as a resource to assist local municipalities in obtaining grants and funding 	14	6	0	18.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a fee based philosophy for facility use 	10	6	4	15.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute a dedicated millage rate / tax fee for recreation opportunities 	6	10	3	13.7

PUBLIC SURVEY

April 2004



GREENE COUNTY

Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Trails / Greenways Plan

Dear Greene County Resident,

Greene County is in the process of developing a plan for the future regarding parks, recreation, trails and greenways for the entire county. We want to know what you think! You are one of a random sample of Greene County residents selected to complete the enclosed survey. The survey is designed to help us measure your satisfaction with the parks and recreation facilities and programs that are available to you.



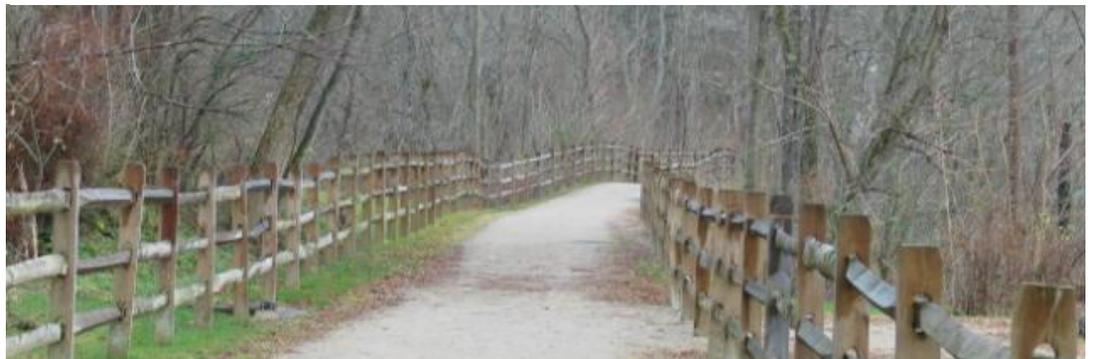
Ryerson Station Park, Greene County (Mackin Photo, 2003)

Please take a few minutes of your time and complete this very important survey – the results will benefit the county for years to come and will allow for the development of new recreation facilities and programs for all Greene County residents! **As an added bonus—every resident who completes and returns the survey will be entered in a drawing to win one of a few exciting prizes!**

Your response will be kept strictly confidential and the results will be recorded by Mackin Engineering Company, the recreation planning consultant. A summary of the results of this survey will be available to residents in May at the second round of public meetings (dates to be determined—check the Greene County website for announcements and updates at: [/www.co.greene.pa.us/](http://www.co.greene.pa.us/)).

Please return your completed survey in the enclosed stamped, addressed envelope, along with a 3x5 note card containing your name, address, and phone number (to be used for the drawing only). **ALL SURVEYS ARE DUE BY FRIDAY, MAY 7, 2004.**

Thank you for your participation!



Greene River Trail, Greene County (Mackin Photo, 2003)

QUALITY OF LIFE

1. How important is recreation to you and your family? **(Please check ONE response)**

- Very Important Important Somewhat Important Not at all

2. How important are each of the following to enhancing your quality of life as a Greene County resident? **(Please check ONE)**

	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not at all
State Parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
County Parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community Parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreation Programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Developed Trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greenways	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public Open Space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PROGRAMS

3. Have you or anyone in your family participated in, or attended, the following programs last year? **(Please check all that apply)**

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greene County Fair | <input type="checkbox"/> Annual Buckwheat Festival | <input type="checkbox"/> Ramp Festival |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pioneer Festival | <input type="checkbox"/> Rain Day Festival | <input type="checkbox"/> Pigs in a Blanket Festival |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rices Landing Riverfest | <input type="checkbox"/> King Coal Fair | <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Sports Programs (please specify which programs) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greensboro Community Days | <input type="checkbox"/> Covered Bridge Festival | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor Education Programs | <input type="checkbox"/> Dunkard Valley Frontier Festival | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jacktown Fair | <input type="checkbox"/> Art in the Park | <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Harvest Festival | <input type="checkbox"/> Nemaocolin Street Fair | |

4. What age group(s) are under served by recreation programs in Greene County? **(Please check no more than TWO)**

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Preschool (0-5) | <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescents (6-12) | <input type="checkbox"/> Youth (13-18) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Young Adults (19-39) | <input type="checkbox"/> Adults (40-59) | <input type="checkbox"/> Seniors (60 yrs +) |

5. How far do you *currently* drive to participate in recreation programs? **(Please check ONE response)**

- 0-5 miles 6-10 miles 11-15 miles 16-20 miles 20+ miles

6. How far would you *be willing* to drive to participate in recreation programs? **(Please check ONE response)**

- 0-5 miles 6-10 miles 11-15 miles 16-20 miles 20+ miles

7. From the following list, please indicate how likely it is that a member of your family would participate:

	Very Likely	Likely	Not Likely		Very Likely	Likely	Not Likely
Arts and Crafts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rollerblading	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bird Watching	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rollerskating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Canoeing / Boating / Sailing Lessons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Suba Diving	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Children's Activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Senior Citizen Activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Concerts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Skateboarding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural Arts (theatre, music, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sports Camps / Instruction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Square Dancing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hunting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tennis Clinics / Instruction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jet Skiing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Walking / Fitness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Martial Arts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Power Boating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photography	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

GREENE COUNTY RECREATION, PARKS, & TRAILS SURVEY

8. What factors prevent members of your household from attending recreational programs? **(Check as many as apply)**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Programs are too hard to register | <input type="checkbox"/> Programs are not offered near where I live |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Program times are inconvenient | <input type="checkbox"/> Programs are not ADA / handicap friendly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Programs / registration fees too expensive | <input type="checkbox"/> Programs are not well publicized |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Programs offered are not what I am interested in | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

FACILITIES

9. How far do you *currently* drive to access public park and recreation *facilities*? **(Please check ONE response)**

- 0-5 miles 6-10 miles 11-15 miles 16-20 miles 20+ miles

10. How far would you *be willing* to drive to access public park and recreation *facilities*? **(Please check ONE response)**

- 0-5 miles 6-10 miles 11-15 miles 16-20 miles 20+ miles

11. From the following list, please check those *near where you live* that you think are adequate, should be increased, or should be improved: **(Skip item if you have no opinion)**

	Adequate	Should be Increased	Should be Improved		Adequate	Should be Increased	Should be Improved
Viewing / Learning Activities				Trails			
Environmental Education Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Walking / Jogging Trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heritage Parks / Historical Sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hiking Trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wilderness / Natural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	On Road Bike Trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor Performing Arts / Amphitheatre	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain Bike Trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scenic Overlooks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Horseback Riding Trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scenic Roadways / Bi-ways	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rollerblading / In-Line Skating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				ADA / Handicap Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Cross-Country Ski Trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sports				ATV Trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baseball Fields, Adult	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baseball Fields, Youth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Basketball Courts, Adult	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Winter Sports			
Basketball Courts, Youth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cross-Country Ski Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Football Fields, Youth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Downhill Skiing / Snowboarding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soccer Fields, Adult	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ice Skating Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soccer Fields, Youth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ice Hockey Rinks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Softball Fields, Adult	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sledding Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Softball Fields, Youth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Track and Field	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Social Activities			
Volleyball Courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Recreation Centers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Archery Ranges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dog Parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bocce Ball Courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Open Play Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bicycle Trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Playgrounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disc Golf Courses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Senior Centers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Golf Courses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sitting / Passive Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Golf Driving Range	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Handball / Racquetball Courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Camping / Boating / Fishing			
Horseshoe Pits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boat Ramps / Marinas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miniature Golf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Canoeing / Boating Access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rifle / Handgun Ranges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campgrounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skateboarding / Rollerblading	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cabin Rentals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennis Courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stream / River Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Swimming Pool Indoor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lake Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Swimming Pool Outdoor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other			
Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Restrooms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

GREENE COUNTY RECREATION, PARKS, & TRAILS SURVEY

12. What factors prevent members of your household from using facilities? **(Check as many as apply)**

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parks / trails are too far from where I live | <input type="checkbox"/> lack of parking | <input type="checkbox"/> vandalism & graffiti |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parks / trails are hard to access from where I live | <input type="checkbox"/> lack of restrooms | <input type="checkbox"/> loitering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parks / trails are not well maintained | <input type="checkbox"/> lack of water fountains | <input type="checkbox"/> drug & alcohol usage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parks / trails are too crowded | <input type="checkbox"/> lack of lighting | <input type="checkbox"/> loud noises |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parks / trails are not safe | <input type="checkbox"/> lack of shade | <input type="checkbox"/> litter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parks / trails are not ADA / handicap accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> lack of paths/walkways | <input type="checkbox"/> animal wastes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parks / trails are in poor locations | <input type="checkbox"/> lack of picnic facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> no pets allowed |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> other _____ |

13. How many times did the members of your family visit the following recreation areas during the past year?
(Please check ONE response for each park)

	1-4	5 or More	Never		1-4	5 or More	Never
STATE PARKS				COMMUNITY PARKS (CONT)			
Reyerson Station State Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rices Landing – Min Love Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State Gamelands # 179 – Nettle Hill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rices Landing Community Bldg	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State Game Lands #223 – Garads Fort	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Richhill Community Park 1– Wind Ridge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State Game Lands #302 – Wind Ridge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Richhill Community Park 2– Top of Hill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COUNTY PARKS				Wana B Park – Cumberland Twp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greene County Central Pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Washington Township Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eastern Pool Complex – Wana B Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Waynesburg Borough Playground	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greene County Fairgrounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TRAILS			
Mason Dixon Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greene River Trail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COMMUNITY PARKS				Warrior Trail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Center Twp Community Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Catawba Trail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crucible Fire Co. Community Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mon River Water Trail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dunkard Twp Municipal Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHOOL RECREATION FACILITIES			
Franklin Twp – Crawford Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carmichaels Area School District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Franklin Twp Park – Elementary School	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Central Greene School District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Franklin Twp Community Park – Rt. 188	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Southeast Greene School District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greene Twp Municipal Building / Community Hall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	West Greene School District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greensboro – Mon View Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jefferson - Morgan School District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jefferson Twp Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Waynesburg College	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mather Field	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER			
Mather Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carmichaels Lions Club Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morris Twp Community Center / Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Waynesburg Lions Club Community Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nemacolin Playground	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wind Ridge – Jacktown Fairgrounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pumpkin Run Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Golf Courses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Private Membership-based Clubs (i.e. sportsmens clubs, hunting preserves, shooting ranges, etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

GREENE COUNTY RECREATION, PARKS, & TRAILS SURVEY

COUNTY ROLE

14. Greene County participates in various recreational events, providing specialized equipment and staff assistance, as well as planning and coordination of multi-municipal trails. In addition, the County Recreation Department owns and operates the Greene County Fairgrounds, Greene County Central Pool, Eastern Pool Complex at Wana B Park, and part of the Mason Dixon Park. What future role should the County have in future parks and recreation? **(Please check all that apply)**

- No role at all – county should not provide parks and recreation services Maintain present role
 Assist local municipalities in developing recreational services Develop additional facilities or programs (s)
 What facilities? _____
 What programs? _____

15. How should future expanded recreation programs, park development and greenways be supported? **(Check all that apply):**

- Combination of Grants & Local Funds Program Registration Fees Recreation & Open Space Bond
 Private / Corporate Donations Volunteers – Time / Donated Issue in Greene County
 User’s Fees Materials Local Tax Funds

16. Would you donate money to support parks, recreation and trails/greenways? **(Please check ONE response)**

- Yes, to support Countywide efforts Yes, but only to my municipality to support local efforts
 No, I would not donate money to support these efforts No, but I would provide volunteer support

If yes, how much would you be willing to contribute? \$20/year \$50/year \$100/year \$500/year or more

17. If the county could financially support the development of one recreation project, what do you think should be the County’s top priority? **(Please check ONE response)**

- Indoor Recreation Center County Park Extension of Greene River Trail Indoor Pool Facility Museum
 Acquisition of Open Space ATV Trail More Recreational Programs Other _____

YOUR HOUSEHOLD

18. In which municipality do you reside? **(Please check ONE response)**

- Aleppo township Freeport township Jefferson township Springhill township
 Carmichaels borough Gilmore township Monongahela township Washington township
 Center township Gray township Morgan township Wayne township
 Clarksville borough Greene township Morris township Waynesburg borough
 Cumberland township Greensboro borough Perry township Whiteley township
 Dunkard township Jackson township Rices Landing borough Other _____
 Franklin township Jefferson borough Richhill township

19. What is your age? _____ 20. What is your zip code? _____

21. Please circle the number of people in your household in each age category:

<u>AGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</u>								<u>AGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</u>							
0-5	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	20-34	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6-12	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	35-64	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13-19	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	65+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

22. Please use the space provided below to provide additional comments regarding Greene County’s park and recreation facilities and services. If you need more space, please attach additional pages as needed and return with your survey.
