

Jacobs Creek Park Master Site Development Plan and Trail Feasibility Study DCNR# BRC-TAG-22-63

*Jacobs Creek Park
246 Mudd School Road
Mount Pleasant, PA 15666*



The project was financed in part by a grant from the Community Conservation Partnership Program, Keystone Recreation, Park and Conservation Fund, under the administration of the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Recreation and Conservation.

Submitted To:

Fayette County Department of Planning, Zoning and Community Development
Fayette County Courthouse, 61 East Main Street
Uniontown, PA 15401

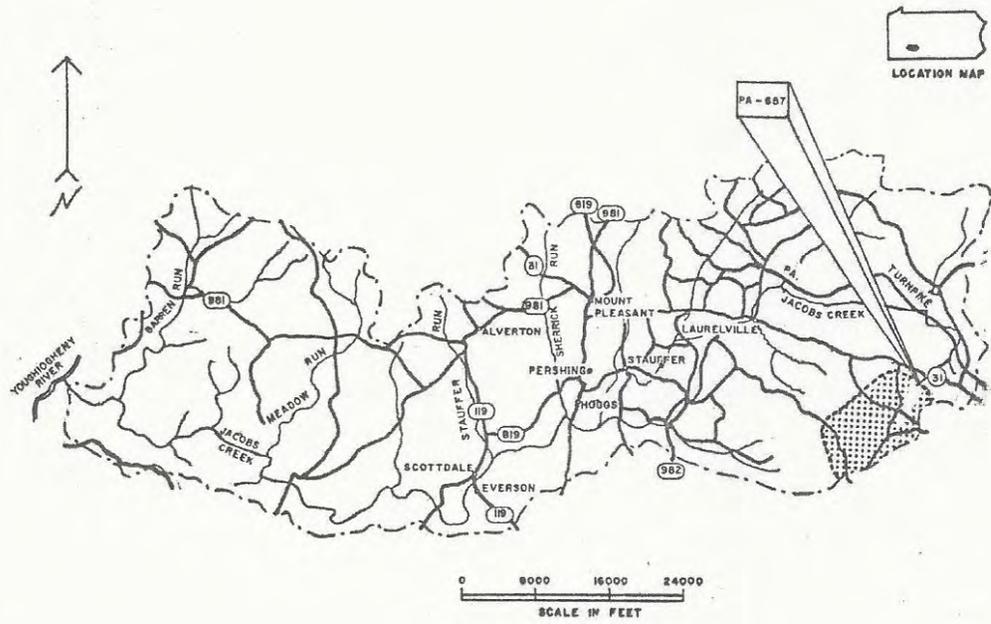
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Participants in the 1972 Pennsylvania Rural Development Tour, view construction progress on the Green Lick Dam in the Jacob's Creek Watershed, just south of Mt. Pleasant, Pa. The project includes soil and water conservation measures on the land; three earthen dams, two of which will be developed for recreation, in addition to flood control and three miles of channel improvement. The project is spearheaded by the Soil Conservation Service with other agencies cooperating.



JACOBS CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT

WESTMORELAND AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA
 MULTIPLE PURPOSE DAM : PA-657
 RECREATION AND FLOOD PREVENTION

DRAINAGE AREA	2.63 Sq. Mi.
TOTAL STORAGE	456 Ac. Ft.
FLOODWATER RETARDING STORAGE	365 Ac. Ft.
SEDIMENT AND RECREATION STORAGE	91 Ac. Ft.
WATER SURFACE AREA	25 Acres
HEIGHT OF DAM	30 Ft.
VOLUME OF FILL	26,000 cu. yds.

BUILT UNDER THE WATERSHED PROTECTION
 AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT

BY
 COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND
 COUNTY OF FAYETTE
 WESTMORELAND COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
 FAYETTE COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
 BOROUGH OF SCOTSDALE
 BOROUGH OF MOUNT PLEASANT
 MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP
 UPPER TYRONE TOWNSHIP
 EAST HUNTINGDON TOWNSHIP
 WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE
 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
 OF THE
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 1971

JACOBS CREEK WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT
MULTIPLE PURPOSE WATERSHED PROJECT
UNDER PUBLIC LAW 566

The Jacobs Creek Watershed Protection and Flood Control Project was authorized under Public Law 566, the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954. These kinds of projects authorized under Public Law 566 help cities, towns and rural areas solve their land and water problems and offer opportunities for economic growth. They are begun by local people and carried out largely through local effort. The Soil Conservation Service provides technical and financial help in planning and installing project measures.

The Jacobs Creek Watershed Project calls for conservation treatment and careful use of the land to manage water and control sediment and provides for one single purpose floodwater retarding structure at Bridgeport, two multiple purpose floodwater retarding and recreation structures at Acme and Greenlick and channel improvement on Stauffer Run and Jacobs Creek in the Scottdale area.

The Jacobs Creek Watershed terminates at the confluence of Jacobs Creek with the Youghiogheny River and drains an area of 62,500 acres (97.6 square miles). Seventy-five percent of the watershed lies in Westmoreland County with the balance in Fayette County.

WATERSHED WORK PLAN

JACOBS CREEK WATERSHED
Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, Pennsylvania

Prepared Under the Authority of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566, 83d Congress, 68 Stat. 666), as amended.

Prepared by: Fayette County Soil and Water Conservation District
County of Fayette
Westmoreland County Soil and Water Conservation District
County of Westmoreland
Borough of Scottdale
Borough of Mt. Pleasant
Pennsylvania Fish Commission
Mt. Pleasant Township
Upper Tyrone Township
East Huntingdon Township
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources

With assistance by:

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

AERIAL VIEW-EXISTING JACOBS CREEK PARK: CORE DEVELOPED AREA



AERIAL VIEW-PROPOSED JACOBS CREEK PARK: CORE DEVELOPED AREA



TOP STORY

Master plan for Jacobs Creek Park in Bullskin Township to be submitted for state approval

By Mark Hofmann mhofmann@heraldstandard.com Aug 24, 2018



Mark Hofmann | Herald-Standard

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Looking over the master site plan for the Jacobs Creek Park in Bullskin Township are (from left) Mary Kaufman, director of the Mount Pleasant Public Library, Richard P. Rauso, the landscape architect for the proposed project, and Annie Quinn, the executive director of the Jacobs Creek Watershed Association.

Mark Hofmann | Herald-Standard

The final public meeting to review the master plan for a Fayette County park was held this week with committee organizers ready to enhance the park with multiple features including a much-desired trail in the park.

For three years, Annie Quinn, the executive director of the Jacobs Creek Watershed Association, said she has heard from people arriving for programs at the Jacobs Creek Park in Bullskin Township that they wanted to see a walking trail around the park's lake.

"People want to see this park's real potential," Quinn said.

The frequent requests caused her and Sue Martin, a community development specialist with Fayette County, to seek funding to start a committee and come up with a master plan through a Community Conservation Partnership Program (C2P2) grant from the state Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) last fall.

From there, they formed the Jacobs Creek Park Study Committee, a 25-person committee made up of representatives from churches, schools, libraries, nearby landowners and local and county leaders. The group strove to maintain transparency by holding three meetings to get public input, though only one was required.

"People know this park, and they know what they wanted," Quinn said, adding that the committee was able to determine four categories to be addressed with the park: security, maintenance, solitude and use. "This master plan address all four of those."

Quinn said they also want to promote historic aspects of the park, particularly with a three-tiered playground that will be known as the Great Swamp Playground, named after what one of Gen. Edward Braddock's men called Jacobs Creek on Braddock's Trail.

"There's beautiful, wonderful history here, and we want to make that history alive at the park," Quinn said.

The walking trail is planned to be 2 ¼ miles long to go around the entire lake and over the lake in parts with a floating dock section and through the park as well.

"I really love the idea of a walking trail around the park," said Mary Kaufman, the director of the Mount Pleasant Free Public Library and a member of the park study committee.

Kaufman said she's happy the master plan is including safety issues like solar lighting to be installed at the park and tree conservation and landscaping.

"There are a couple of themes with the gardens," said Richard Rauso, the landscape architect for the project.

A botanical garden, a spring bulb lawn, a riparian garden and a bird and butterfly garden are some of the planned features that will help fill the need of the solitude category as that section plans to be out of the way of the other features planned for the park.

Those features include parking lot improvements with a new entrance and entry gate, small and large picnic pavilions, security camera system, site furniture, meadow seeding, a restroom, boardwalks, a bocce court, solar parking lights, a maintenance building, a spring house, an accessible fishing dock, a fern glade, a dog park and dog pavilions, a wedding gazebo, amphitheater, basketball and volleyball courts and a canoe/kayak rental building.

"No other Fayette County park has approached this," Quinn said, but added that other community leaders have seen what's planned with Jacobs Creek Park and may try to do the same.

Quinn said those features are expected to be implemented in five phases of the project with construction of a section of the walking trail taking part at each phase.

She said the next step will be to take the plan to the county for approval, then to the state for approval and, when approved, apply for construction grants in 2019.

While no solid timetable has been established for the master plan or cost released by organizers until the county commissioners approve the plan, Quinn said she believes it can be done within five to 10 years.

(1) comment

(From Fayette County Commissioner Angela Zimmerlink):



CommZimmerlink Aug 24, 2018 10:26am

This is how it is supposed to work... (1) Community participation & not just the same govt related individuals (2) Public Meetings (3) Exchanging all ideas (4) Keeping everyone informed (5) Balancing recreation with conservation, preservation & history . This group, with the leadership of Annie Quinn and Sue Martin, have brought this Fayette County Park to this point and we all need to continue to support this project to see it to the end. Thanks everyone, Fayette Co Commissioner Angela Zimmerlink

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

A. Jacobs Creek Park is an approximate 151-acre recreational facility that is named for the watershed in which it is located. The main park development is located on Mudd School Road just past the Paradise Church on Route 982 in Bullsken Township. The secondary ('Cemetery Side') developed area of the Park is located on Greenlick Road, opposite Greenlick Cemetery. The park was built as the result of the construction of the 101-acre Greenlick Dam (PA-656) on Greenlick Run, which feeds Jacobs Creek. The existing park facilities include: (4) picnic pavilions, (2) restrooms, (4) play areas, a public boat launch, boat docks, fishing piers, asphalt access walkways, access roads and (4) parking areas. The Master Site Development Plan proposes the construction of a wedding gazebo, accessible canoe/kayak launch and rental pavilion, amphitheatre, accessible fishing dock, horse shoe pit, bocce court, a 2-5 year old and 5-12 year old playground the focuses on the historical significance of the park (French and Indian War) and Braddock's Swamp Camp Memorial, a hillside slide, water play area, dog park with dog drinking fountain and shade pavilions, replacement of (2) large picnic pavilions, the addition of (2) small picnic pavilions, (1) additional restroom, basketball court and sand volleyball court. Support Facilities include: a maintenance facility, solar LED parking lights, removal/relocation of park entrance road, rain gardens, additional (75) porous bituminous parking spaces (135 total spaces), screened dumpster pad, replacement of lawn areas with meadow plantings, accessible picnic tables, benches, trash receptacles, Dogi-Pots and directory signage.

B. The proposed park development also includes the most asked-for feature: a 2 1/4th mile looped walking trail that encircles the park. The proposed 8' wide-bituminous paved trail will be ADA accessible, contain trail head parking and feature boardwalk trails and fishing areas, themed gardens, picnic tables, and benches along the route that will enhance the unique natural features of the Park. The 'Cemetery' side of the Park will be 'un-developed' into another asked-for feature of the park: a more passive and contemplative area of the park. The main features will include: an ADA accessible looped walking trail, bird and pollinator garden, spring bulb lawn, riparian garden, spring house, with recirculating spring, cherry walk, spring garden and native spring-flowering trees. Support Facilities include: solar LED parking lights, removal/relocation of (15) porous bituminous parking spaces, screened dumpster pad, replacement of lawn areas with meadow plantings, accessible picnic tables, benches, trash receptacles and directory signage.

C. The Master Site Development Plans are shown on the next page. The Plan proposes the development of both active and passive recreation opportunities for the residents of both Fayette County and Westmoreland County.

D. Summary of the Estimated Park Construction Costs (See Attached): According to public comment on the current conditions of the Park and the Advisory Committee, safety is the primary component in Phase One. Without items to increase safety, potential park visitors will not frequent the park. The cost estimate proposes that construction of the proposed park improvements will be accomplished in five phases. The primary components in each phase include:

1. PHASE ONE: (\$888,657) Parking Lot Improvements (Removal/New Entrance Drive, Entry Gate), Small Picnic Pavilions, Large Picnic Pavilions, Solar Parking Lights, Security Camera System, Meadow Seeding and Site Furniture.
2. PHASE TWO: (\$1,625,753) Parking Lot Improvements, Bituminous Walking Path (approx. 3,300 l.f.), Restroom, Great Swamp Playground, Meadow Seeding, Site Furniture, Bituminous Lake Trail and Boardwalks.

3. PHASE THREE: (\$1,305,904) Solar Parking Lot Lights, Maintenance Building, Bituminous Lake Trail and Boardwalks (additional 3,300 l.f.), Bocce Court, Site Furniture and 'Cemetery Side' improvements including: Bituminous Walking Path, Bird/Pollinator Garden, Cherry Walk, Spring Bulb Lawn, Riparian and Wetland Planting and Spring House.
4. PHASE FOUR: (\$973,266) Parking Lot Improvements, Bituminous Lake Trail and Boardwalks (additional 3,000 l.f.), Accessible Fishing Dock, Dog Park and Dog Park Pavilions and Site Furniture.
5. PHASE FIVE: (\$932,206) Parking Lot Improvements, Wedding Gazebo, Amphitheatre, Basketball Court, Sand Volleyball Court, Canoe/Kayak Rental Building, Site Furniture and Lake Trail Theme Gardens including: Birch Grove, Cherry Walk, Fern Glade, Riparian Planting, Wetland Planting and Meadow Planting.

II. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS:

A. In accordance with the Proposal and DCNR Master Site Plan Guidelines, the following meetings were held to measure public interest and to inform the public, the Study Committee, the Executive Committee and the elected officials of the progress of the Jacobs Creek Park Master Site Development Plan and Trail Feasibility Study: (6) Study Committee meetings, (8) Executive Committee Meetings/Conference Calls and (10) Key Person Interviews. (3) Advertised General Public Meetings were also scheduled. The (3) General Public meetings were an 'Open House' type meeting. During the first 'Open House' Meeting, public opinions were determined during a daytime session. Alternative Sketch Plans were produced in the afternoon and the Alternative Sketch Plans were presented to the general public, the Study Committee, Bullskin Township officials and the Fayette County Commissioners during an evening session.

B. In addition, a 'Friends of Jacobs Creek Park' Facebook page was established. This Facebook page (with approximately 50 followers) was used to solicit public opinion thru posting of the Key Person Interviews and also alerted the followers of public meetings. In addition press releases we sent to local newspapers to alert the public of upcoming meetings and 'Open House' events.

C. DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS AND THE RESULTS

1. The Public Participation Process was initiated by the formation of the Study Committee. This Study Committee is headed by Annie Quinn, Executive Director, Jacobs Creek Watershed Association and Sue Martin, Community Development Specialist, Fayette County. The Study Committee was comprised of land owners, neighbors, members of the Coal and Coke Trail, Westmoreland County, Fayette County, Fayette County Conservation District, Penn State Fayette, local business owners and interested private citizens (see Appendix for full listing of Study Committee Members). The Kickoff Meeting was held on September 20, 2017. At that time the Consultant Team visited the site, became acquainted with the Study Committee and discussed the Key Person Interview Questionnaire (See Appendix). The Study Committee met on the following dates, with the following agendas:

- October 27, 2018- Mt. Pleasant Library: Site Analysis presentation and determination of the highest and best uses for the site.
- December 12, 2017- Bridgeport Sportsmen's Club: Study Committee/Public Open House/Design Charrette/Public Meeting.

- January 25, 2018- Mt. Pleasant Library: Public Open House/Design Charrette Review, Present Preliminary Master Site Plans Scheme 'A' and 'B'.
- April 5, 2018- Jacobs Creek Watershed Association Office: Present Master Site Plans to Study Committee for final input.
- November 2, 2018- Mt. Pleasant Library: Review Narrative with Study Committee for final input.
- December 4, 2018- Jacobs Creek Watershed Annual Meeting: Present Final Master Plans.
- Sign-in sheets and agendas are included in the Appendix.

2. A meeting with the Fayette County Commissioners was held on February 2, 2018. The Preliminary Master Site Plan and Cost Estimates were presented. The Commissioners indicated their support for the project.

3. September 19, 2018: Fayette County Commissioners: 10:00 AM-11:00AM. The Master Plans and Cost Estimates were presented to the Fayette County Commissioners to potentially incorporate Phase One development of the Park into the 2019 budget.

4. Three Public meetings were held to engage and inform the public in the design process:

- December 12, 2017- Bridgeport Sportsman's Club: 9:00 AM-4:00 PM a highly successful Open House forum was held to determine the highest and best uses for the site and solicit public opinion in a one-on-one setting with the Consultants. 4:00 PM-7:00 PM a Design Charrette was held with Study Committee members to incorporate Public and Study Committee members opinions into a Sketch Master Site Plan. 7:00PM-9:00PM Sketch Master Site Plan was presented to Township and County Officials, the Study Committee and the Public. The meeting was advertised in local newspapers via press release, posted on the 'Friends of Jacobs Creek' Facebook page and letters were mailed to residents surrounding the Park.
- February 21, 2018- Bullskin Township Historical Society: 6:00PM-9:00 PM An Open House forum was held to present the Preliminary Master Site Plans and solicit public input. The meeting was advertised in local newspapers via press release, posted on the 'Friends of Jacobs Creek' Facebook page and letters were mailed to residents surrounding the Park.
- August 21, 2018: An Open House Presentation was held to present the Master Plans to the Executive Committee, the Study Committee and the public. The meeting was advertised in local newspapers via press release, posted on the 'Friends of Jacobs Creek' Facebook page and letters were mailed to residents surrounding the Park.

III. KEY PERSON INTERVIEW QUESTIONS:

- D. What are Jacobs Creek Park's best attributes?
- E. What are Jacobs Creek Park's worst attributes?
- F. What makes Jacobs Creek Park distinctive and/or unique?
- G. What are some existing amenities in the Park that should remain in-place or be upgraded?
- H. What are some existing amenities in the Park that should be removed?
- I. What are some new amenities that should be included in proposed Park improvements? (Please prioritize)
- J. If you were to re-visit Jacobs Creek Park in ten years would you like to see?
- K. What concerns do you have about the Park: vehicular traffic? parking? pedestrian circulation? park safety and security? park maintenance? other comments/concerns?
- L. Do you think it is a priority (high, medium, or low) to connect a hiking/biking trail from Jacobs Creek Park to the Coal and Coke Trail?
- M. Do you think it is a priority (high, medium, or low) to create a loop trail around the lake at Jacobs Creek Park?
- N. Do you think it is a priority (high, medium, or low) to connect a hiking/biking trail from Jacobs Creek Park to Bridgeport Dam Park?
- O. Additional thoughts/comments?

IV. RESULTS FROM KEY PERSON INTERVIEW QUESTIONS:

- Responses were received from 95 individuals, including responses from local residents, business owners, interested parties, local officials and members of the Jacob's Creek Watershed Association. The following are representative responses to the Key Person Interview questions:

A. What are Jacobs Creek Park's best attributes?

- Abundant green space, beautiful lake, scenic views, tranquil setting.
- One of Fayette County 's treasured county parks.
- Fishing, access for boating and kayaking
- None, I lived here before they built the Greenlick Dam and it was very nice country place to live.
- It has great shoreline for fishing. Can almost fish the entire lake from the shore. Really like the point that there is a wooded side as well.
- A lot of accessible fishing from the shore and a nice amount of area that only can be reached by boat.
- A beautiful place to enjoy nature with your friends and family.

- I love fishing there!! Wonderful natural and historical site.

B. What are Jacobs Creek Park's worst attributes?

- Horrible bathrooms broke down picnic tables, overflowing dumpsters, nude sunbathers near lake by trees, finding needles from drug addicts.
- Lack of bathrooms, trails, concessions for recreation (i.e.: boat rentals).
- All the drug addicts/deals, the nude sunbathers & sexual exploits in broad daylight.
- No playground equipment. There used to be, when I was little. It's gone now.
- Unfortunately, it has not been well maintained. There is also an issue with some unsavory after-hours, after-dark activity. The restrooms need updated and well lit, the pavilions need repaired and update and maybe more added. Access to running water or electricity in the pavilions would be great!! A nice playground would be an asset, especially if there were areas meant for older children, and younger children.
- Boat ramp behind Fairview Church needs to go. Geese defecating everywhere. Lake needs dredged, as it is full of sediment. Restrooms are a joke. Dumpster overflowing and not emptied for months. Grass not mowed for long periods in past. Pretty much zero security.
- Shallow areas need to be dredged.
- Rest rooms; no access to far side of the lake; lack of playgrounds for children.
- Name confusion.
- Poor quality boat launch and nighttime safety is an issue.
- No walking trail.
- Right now it provides paddling and fishing and picnicking activities. The Park needs to add a wider range of activities.

C. What makes Jacobs Creek Park distinctive and/or unique?

- Best place for lake activities for Connellsville/Bullskin/Mt. Pleasant region if not wider area. Nearest regional park that rivals it might be Twin Lakes outside of Greensburg.
- Great location connecting rural and town communities, large lake, large field spaces.
- The lake, which among other things offers walleye fishing found in no other nearby water.
- It is a nice place to kayak, small enough to paddle across. Safe.
- To me, it's connected to my land; it was a part of my family many generations then sold to the state to make the lake!
- Small lake with a healthy walleye population is unique to SW/PA and attracts more anglers than surrounding lakes because of this attribute.
- The fact that it is a smaller, community park with so much space and potential. Everyone I know who grew up in this area has very fond memories of this park. It is so incredibly versatile. I have picnicked here, played with my children here, geocached here. My husband proposed to me there and we had wedding photos taken here. It is a gem.
- The unique Historical distinction is this is one of the few places that can connect to the French and Indian War; The Braddock Expedition; the Great Swamp Camp and that George Washington travelled on the Braddock Road trace.
- Its Location- enjoyed by citizens of both Fayette and Westmoreland Counties quite easily.

- The lake and trees. Beautiful pictures from all four seasons. Different birds that fly to the water! I got pictures of the bald eagle flying overhead.
- Scenic park/lake that most people probably don't even know about but yet still close to larger towns.

D. What are some existing amenities in the Park that should remain in-place or be upgraded?

- Pavilions and playground equipment should remain. A gazebo might be nice and could make it a spot for weddings. Sand volleyball courts would be cool.
- The bathrooms need totally redone and plumbing needs installed. More boat docks need to be added. A boardwalk or walkway of some sort needs to connect the two sides of the dam without being on or near a road... Trees could be planted along the road as a barrier. The sand bar could be dug or kept for bird sanctuary.
- The restrooms desperately need renovated or better yet replaced. Could also use more picnic tables and grills so people could picnic there.
- Playground.
- New boat docks, new toilet facilities, upgraded pavilions
- Upgrade the playground area or add more playground equipment, upgrade the pavilions. Upgrade restrooms.
- Pavilions with new roofs, swings, parking area, some benches, boat dock, restrooms, pavilions, playground equipment & boat launch - all need upgraded.
- An accessible trail around the lake instead of walking through the grass.
- The main request that I have pertains to the boat ramp... The ramp is very much in need of repair, and should be upgraded to being wider and deeper to accommodate fishing boats. The docks should be replaced as well to include rubber bumper material which serves as protection for boats while they are docked. Also a functioning streetlight should be present at the dock, since the current one has not functioned for the last several years.
- An upgraded boat ramp and docking is paramount to this project since Greenlick is a beautiful fishing lake that very few boaters are able to access under the current conditions.

E. What are some existing amenities in the Park that should be removed?

- The old bathrooms. Some of the smaller undergrowth and excess overgrowth of brush in the main park area. All the tires in the water!!!!
- Boat ramp behind Fairview Church. Selling drugs. Using drugs. Drinking. Having sex in view. Dumping of trash. I was personally flashed by a male this summer 2017 at this location and witnessed sexual actions with my 10-year-old daughter by my side. Try explaining that to YOUR daughter.
- The old things that are an eye sore.
- I don't think you need to get rid of anything, just update/replace some of the existing equipment and amenities.

F. What are some new amenities that should be included in proposed Park Improvements?

- A running trail around the perimeter would be amazing, maybe even make part of it a boardwalk? More vegetation in the large unused mowed areas would appeal to me. Perhaps a community or botanical garden as well.
- A complete trail the whole way around the lake. Perhaps exercise points. More landscaping and natural wildlife attracting flowers, plants and trees. Gardens. Lots of gardens!
- Off leash dog park.
- Updated horseshoe pits and maybe an Ultimate Frisbee course
- A new playground!
- Disc golf course. Hiking/ biking trails. Upgraded playground equipment
- The bathrooms and pavilions should be first and top priority, play grounds second, third adding more and improved seating around the lake.
- Give the money back to we the people instead of wasting it.

G. What are some new amenities that should be included in proposed Park Improvements? (Please prioritize).

1. Walking trail around the lake.
2. Better play areas.
3. Dog park – fenced.
4. More picnic areas.
5. Better restrooms.

1. Interpreted grounds that include native plants with information panels.
2. Dog Park.
3. Playground and restrooms.
4. Safe and well lit parking and walking trails.
5. Equipment rental area (kayaks, paddle boards, biking and fishing supplies).
6. Concessions.
7. Shade areas for eating and picnics.
8. Camping Areas.
9. Patrolled.

1. Trail/Foot Path.
2. Connection to the Coal and Coke Trail and Bridgeport Dam- including share the road.
3. Needs improved park equipment.
4. Patrols.
5. Potential for Canoes/Kayaks.
6. Dog Park.

1. I think there should be a beach or swimming spot for kids and families.
2. Need more or better bathrooms.
3. Lived here my entire life and always had family reunions there but had to stop because older members couldn't get to the bathrooms (ADA!)

1. New or improved Lighting.
2. More Seating Around Lake.
3. Flowers and Shrubs- make it more colorful.
4. I want to be able to kayak easily and launch.
5. Maintain and upgrade swings and playground equipment.
6. Horseshoe.
7. Volleyball.
8. NEW BATHROOMS.

1. Security.
2. Seating.
3. Children Playground Equipment.
4. Color- Shrubs and Plants.
5. Lighting Improvements.
6. NO overhead Wires for Kite Flying.
7. Volleyball Court.
8. Horseshoe Pad.
9. Water fountains.

H. If you were to re-visit Jacobs Creek Park in ten years would you like to see?

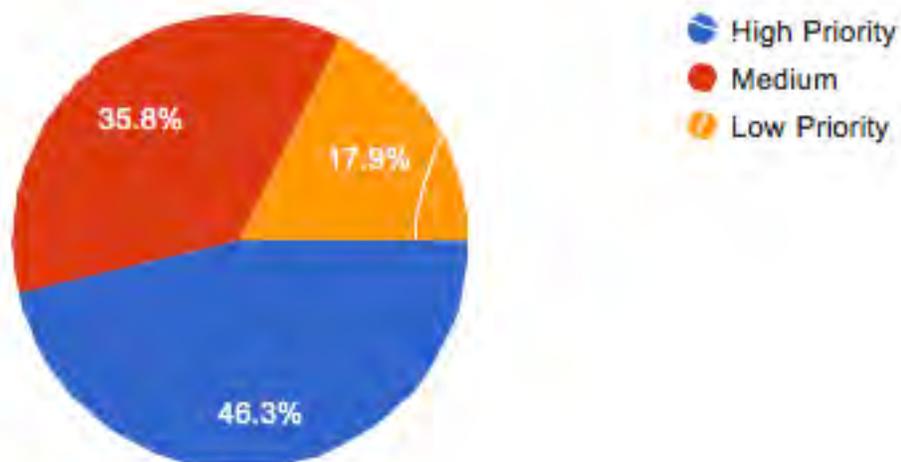
- A clean park, invested in by the state and community, offering programming to keep people outside, boat equipment rentals, trail networks, new bathrooms. Multiple generations recreating!
- A beautiful "family style" park where people can bring their children without fear and spend a relaxing day
- Fishing, boating, hiking, walking their dogs, trail riding.
- A few more shade trees along shorelines.
- Events for children having to do with the environment.
- A clean park with nice swings and playgrounds for children and clean new restrooms
- A dog area and upgraded picnic areas.
- First needs to be improved fishing...It would be awesome to have the Coal and Coke Trail going near the lake.
- Lots of positive use by people for exercise, fishing, playing, education, well maintained facilities and mature trees with other natural areas like quality riparian buffers, some maintainable pollinator gardens, etc.
- A multi-purpose park that area residents go to often for all their recreational needs!
- A thriving park with a lot of community support and usage. A rustic nature trail that would surround the lake, traversing the distinct and varied habitats and terrains. Smaller modern loop trails for fitness on the more level stretches. Large uncut fields full of native meadow wildflowers with nature trails. A private entrepreneur renting out kayaks, paddleboats, and selling bait along with snacks. An amphitheater hosting community events and fundraisers to support the parks upkeep. Strategically placed modern green restrooms featuring a combination composting natural recovery system. Small banks of solar panels providing for the parks electrical requirements. Perhaps a summer concert series or movies in the park. Multiple pavilions with living roofs for family reunions, weddings, and picnics. It would also be nice to see a community nature/cultural center along with cabin rentals on the adjacent county owned property. Cabin rentals could be a quasi public/private effort.

I. What concerns do you have about the Park: vehicular traffic? parking? pedestrian circulation? park safety and security? park maintenance? other comments/concerns?

- Park maintenance (the County sometimes only cuts the grass on the side of the lake where the Fish and Boat Commission and watershed association spent lots of money to put fish habitat within reach of shore anglers when enough people complain). The terrible condition of the restrooms invites further vandalism. Park safety (it's been known as a spot to do drugs).
- Traffic FLIES across the breast of the Dam. Riding horses, biking & walking are extremely dangerous. I've gotten hit once on horseback already and had a near miss a few times because people don't realize who has the right of way. I wish there were speed bumps along there to slow down speeders & potential accidents. I wish park security was more visible so there was a real feeling of security.
- Park maintenance and security to prevent vandalism and other degrading activity such as drugs.
- Park safety.
- Not enough use in the park leads to unwanted uses particularly questionable behaviors (drugs, etc.). Run down facilities tend to the feel that the park isn't as great as it really is and leads toward the bad uses as well. Maintenance needs to be regular with a designated crew that doesn't work on anything beyond parks. Park could use updated lighting and traffic along Mudd School Road can be sketchy around the bridge.
- Definitely needs better maintenance. Something needs done by the cemetery side of the park, it doesn't appear too safe. I never go there alone
- Parking lots should be replaced with permeable parking. Park safety and security would best be improved with more park usage, strategically placed cameras, a volunteer park monitoring program (with support from Fish Commission and local law enforcement), and placing a "manned" private business concern inside the park. The biggest concern would be long-term adequate sustained effort/funding by the County and/or a volunteer force for maintenance and upkeep.

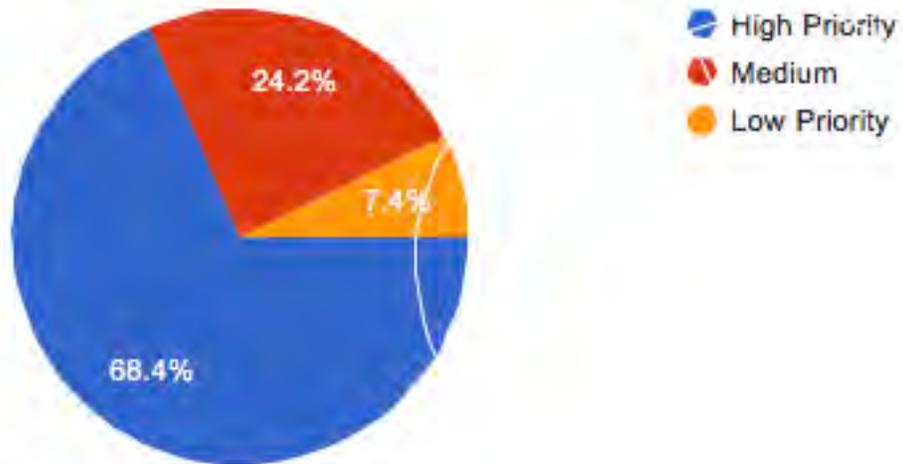
J. Do you think it is a priority (high, medium, or low) to connect a hiking/biking trail from Jacobs Creek Park to the Coal and Coke Trail?

95 responses



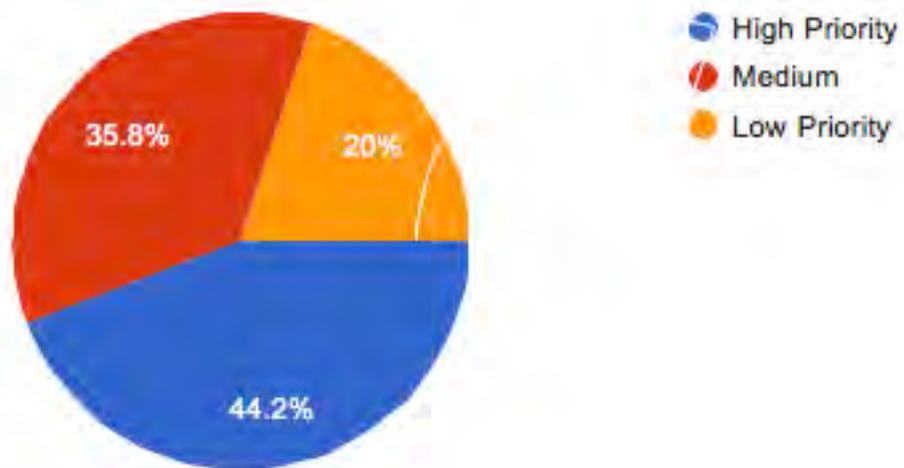
K. Do you think it is a priority (high, medium, or low) to create a loop trail around the lake at Jacobs Creek Park?

95 responses



L. Do you think it is a priority (high, medium, or low) to connect a hiking/biking trail from Jacobs Creek Park to Bridgeport Dam Park?

95 responses



M. Additional thoughts/comments?

- I grew up less than a mile from the park. Always wished there was a running trail around the perimeter, I must've ran the Greenlick Rd/Mudd School Rd/Gimlet Hill Rd loop several hundred times. So I am excited for a running trail to become a reality.
- I would ride bikes to the park in the summer, sled ride at the park in the winters and had birthday parties at the park throughout my childhood. The place means a lot to me and I am thankful for your hard work and passion pursuing these improvements. Connecting it via a trail system sounds like a wonderful idea. It is a local gem and I hope these improvements allow many more people to get outside and discover it.
- I spent my entire life going here as a place of solace. I thoroughly appreciate your desire for input from those of us who hold a special place in our hearts for this park!!! THANK YOU!!
- This park has a lot of potential. But right now, unless you visit to fish, there's no reason to go there, no reason to think the County has held up its end of the bargain maintenance-wise and no reason to feel safe.
- Jacobs Creek Park is in a great location for our family. We would love to see some updates and have a safe, clean place to take our son. It would be great to be able to include our dog a little more in our trips to the park. Including a fenced in area where she can run, and a walking trail around the lake.
- My dad took my brother and I here often as we grew up for short fishing trips. I would love to see more options for activities, I just worry that the jerks in society would trash things like swing sets or rocking toys. Some places they don't bother, and I would hope this would be one. I'd love to be able to fish with my husband and boys and go play basketball when I got bored of that or take a walk on a trail. That would be fantastic.
- I hope that my input goes into consideration. This land was once my families, it connects to my fields, I see this beautiful lake from my back porch. To watch its beauty prosper would be just amazing! If you need any ideas or community help. Contact me!
- Consider eliminating some of the mowed grass areas around the lake and create wildlife habitat through native grass, flower or tree plantings.
- Trail around the lake is a top priority and making spurs or loops off the trail as well to add interest and varied time usage. Potential to add exercise stations as well along the trail to encourage folks with more fitness desires than walking/running. Dog Park could probably bring a lot of visitors to the park on a regular basis.
- I love all the ideas for a hiking/biking trail! Exercise is important, and we love taking walks and riding bikes, especially in the summer. To be able to ride from one park to the next, or to jump right on the Coal and Coke trail would be AMAZING!!!
- Maintain existing park and get rid of drug users!!!! I currently do not feel safe at times taking my family to the park, with all the drug use that occurs.
- To expand on my thoughts regarding trails I feel this should be developed as a stand alone park before resources are diluted and directed towards outside connections. A loop nature trail around the lake is a great idea. The terrain is difficult and while a nature trail makes sense for a lot of reasons (varied habitats, teaching moments, etc...) it doesn't lend itself to a typical fitness walking trail. A lengthy walking trail could easily wrap 3/4s of the Lake with cul-de-sacs. Connecting with other parks and trails is always a great idea but timing needs to be right. Community interest and funding opportunities should be the determining factors.
- Need to dredge out the inlet where water flows into lake. A lot of silt and sediment, very shallow there when water is low, you can see garbage and old tires - very ugly. Probably also big challenge for boaters
- NO trail around- that would disturb the woods.

- NO Trail to Bridgeport- that would bring too many strangers around my property
- Upgrading the park would be great the children have nowhere to really play, new playground. We take the grandchildren to another park because of this.

V. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND DATA

A. INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMUNITY

1. The Fayette County Commissioners have authorized and with generous donations from the Coal and Coke Trail Chapter, Bullskin Stone and Lime LLC and Jacob's Creek Watershed Association, a Master Site Development Plan (MSDP) and Trail Feasibility Study for Jacob's Creek Park to address the need for improvements to the Park and the development of potential trails within the Park and a connection to the existing Coal and Coke Trail. The Master Site Development Plan and Trail Feasibility Study is funded by Fayette County and the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR-BRC-TAG-22-63). Pennoni Associates and Richard P. Rauso, ASLA, Landscape Architects were chosen by the County to prepare the Master Site Development Plan and Trail Feasibility Study.

2. Fayette County is located in southwestern Pennsylvania, adjacent to Maryland and West Virginia. The county has a total area of 798 square miles of which 790 square miles is land and 8.0 square mile is water. The western portion of the county contains rolling foothills and two valleys along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers. The eastern portion of the county is highly mountainous and forested.

3. As of the 2010 census, the Fayette County population was 136,606. Its county seat is Uniontown. The county was created on September 26, 1783, from part of Westmoreland County and named after the Marquis de Lafayette. There are 59,969 households, and 41,198 families residing in the County. The population density was 188 people per square mile. There were 66,490 housing units at an average density of 84 per square mile. The racial makeup of the county was 93.30% White, 4.71% Black or African American, 0.11% Native American, 0.22% Asian, 0.01% Pacific Islander, 0.11% from other races, and 2.33% from two or more races. 1.38% of the population are Hispanic or Latino of any race. 19.8% were of German, 13.2% Italian, 11.4% Irish, 9.2% American, 8.4% Polish, 7.9% English and 6.6% Slovak ancestry. There were 59,969 households out of which 28.70% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 51.80% were married couples living together, 12.40% had a female householder with no husband present, and 31.30% were non-families. 28.00% of all households were made up of individuals and 14.50% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.43 and the average family size was 2.96. In the County, the population was spread out with 22.70% under the age of 18, 7.70% from 18 to 24, 27.20% from 25 to 44, 24.20% from 45 to 64, and 18.10% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 40 years. For every 100 females there were 91.80 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 87.60 males. A study released in 2009 by PathWays PA, in partnership with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, found that 35% of families in Fayette County were economically distressed, that is, failing to earn a wage that would adequately provide food, shelter, child care, health care, and other basic necessities.

4. Jacobs Creek Park is located in Bullskin Township. The Township is in northeastern Fayette County, bordered to the north by Mount Pleasant and East Huntingdon Townships and Scottdale Borough in Westmoreland County. The eastern border of the township follows the crest of Chestnut Ridge, reaching elevations of 2,340 feet above sea level. According to the United States Census Bureau, Bullskin Township has a total area of 43.64 square miles; of which 43.53 square miles is land and 0.11 square miles is water. U.S. Route 119 crosses the western side of the township, leading north to Greensburg and south to Connellsville. Pennsylvania Route 982 runs from US Route 119 north along the western base of Chestnut Ridge to PA Route 31 at the Township's northern boundary. PA Route 31 leads west to Mount Pleasant and east to Donegal. The township population was 6,966 at the 2010 census down from 7,782 at the 2000 census. It is served by the Connellsville Area School District. The Fayette County Planning & Zoning Office administers the zoning and planning for Bullskin Township.

B. INTRODUCTION TO SITE NATURAL RESOURCES

1. The majority of the eastern and southern shores of the lake contain wooded riparian buffer to the lake edge. The majority of the northern shore of the lake, which contains the developed portion of Park, is mostly open lawn area with scattered mature trees. A PNDI search was initiated and no potential impacts were noted. According to the PA Soils Survey, hydric soils (Atkins Silt Loam), which indicate the potential for wetlands are present at the east end of the lake where Green Lick Run and Latta Run discharge into the lake. In the existing developed areas of the Park the soils range from limited to somewhat limited for the construction of picnic areas, septic systems, lawns and landscaping, playgrounds and trail development. Slope is a potential limiting factor for the development of walking paths along the southern side of the Lake. The Park is also the site of General Braddock's Great Swamp Camp. On the night of July 1, 1755 - General Edward Braddock and his troops camped near the Junick Farm (across the road from the breast of the reservoir). The swamp, which extended for a considerable distance on both sides of Jacobs Creek, had to be made passable. It was stated that they had to build a "corduroy" road to advance over the swamp. When Braddock's army resumed their march on July 2, 1755, they proceeded on a path through the swamp crossing Green Lick Run and through what is now Hammondville and crossed Jacob's Creek. They proceeded through present-day Mt. Pleasant, stopping to refresh themselves at the Union Spring (located near Ramsey School) then onto Fort Duquesne in Pittsburgh. Only a few miles away from Fort Duquesne, on July 9, 1755, General Braddock was mortally wounded in a battle near present day Braddock, PA.

C. INTRODUCTION TO JACOBS CREEK PARK

1. Jacobs Creek Park is an approximate 151-acre facility. The main park development is located on Mudd School Road just past the Paradise Church on Route 982 in Bullskin Township. The secondary (smaller) developed area of the Park is located on Greenlick Road, opposite Greenlick Cemetery. The park was built as the result of the construction of the 101-acre permanent pool multi-purpose flood control Greenlick Dam (PA-656) on Greenlick Run, which feeds Jacobs Creek. The existing park is a cooperative result between the PA Fish and Boat Commission and Fayette County to lease the park property from the Fish and Boat Commission for recreational purposes (see attached lease agreement and maps). The park facilities include: (4) picnic pavilions, (2) public restrooms, (4) play areas, a public boat launch, boat docks, fishing piers, asphalt access walkways, access roads and (4) parking areas.

2. In addition, on the opposite side of Mudd School Road, Fayette County established a forty-year lease with Bullskin Township to develop recreation/sports facilities. The existing facilities include: (2) baseball fields, a combination football/soccer field, a public restroom and concession facility, an access road and parking area (see attached lease agreement).

3. The lake is fed by an Exceptional Value Stream (Greenlick Run) that it is a naturally reproducing native brook trout stream. It is also one of only 7 streams in PA that contains naturally reproducing rainbow trout.

4. Biologists from the PA Fish and Boat Commission have sampled the lake and have found walleyes, channel catfish and bass. The lake is stocked annually with fingerling walleye and channel catfish (See Appendix). The Fish and Boat Commission built 12 stone deflectors that extend 10-15 feet into the lake along its southeastern shore. They also created 15-18 rubble humps in 3-5 feet of water about 20 feet off of these triangle-shaped points. The goals are to stabilize bank erosion and to improve the fishing.

D. JACOBS CREEK ROLE IN COMMUNITY OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION:

1. Jacobs Creek Park functions as a regional park within the Fayette County Parks System.

E. FAYETTE COUNTY PARKS SYSTEM

1. The Fayette County Park System contains three parks: Dunlap Creek Park, along Route 40 in Menallen Township, consisting of 74 acres of woods, meadows and a 50 acre lake that is used for boating and fishing. Facilities include playgrounds, pavilions and a baseball field. German-Masontown Park is located along the German Township and Masontown Borough border in the southwestern portion of the County and is the largest county park consisting of 125.5 acres located in both German Township and Masontown Borough. The park offers baseball fields, pavilions, an amphitheater, playground, tennis courts, soccer field, bocce court, horseshoe pits and a walking path. Jacobs Creek Park contains 151 acres straddling Route 982 in Bullskin Township.

F. PARKS LOCATED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO JACOBS CREEK PARK:

1. Bridgeport Dam Park is a Westmoreland County Park. The park is a 301-acre park facility located along Jacobs Creek near the town of Bridgeport in Bullskin Township in Fayette County and Mt. Pleasant Township in Westmoreland County. The dam is a multi-purpose flood control facility. The park offers fishing, hunting, and nature study opportunities. The park also contains soccer fields. The PA Fish and Boat Commission manages the lake, which is 70 acres in size and includes a boat launch. The park was built as a result of the construction of the permanent pool Bridgeport Dam (PA-655). As a result of an inter-county cooperative agreement between Fayette and Westmoreland Counties the Westmoreland County Planning Department administered the purchase of properties and the construction of the dam. The project was funded with a Pennsylvania Project 70 grant and a U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service grant. The flood control project including engineering, design and construction supervision and was funded by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. The access roads, restroom, six parking areas, public boat access, gates, security fencing and landscaping were funded by Westmoreland County. Westmoreland County Parks manages and maintains the park facilities. The County annually inspects the dam to meet federal dam regulations. Westmoreland County and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service have jointly signed an operation and maintenance agreement.

2. Jacobs Creek Educational Wetlands: A PennDOT wetland mitigation project located along Meadowbrook Road about two miles east of Mt. Pleasant, was constructed with cell wetlands and donated to Westmoreland County. The educational wetlands were constructed with trails, a parking lot and viewpoints.

3. The Pennsylvania Fish Commission stocks and manages the lake at Bridgeport Dam. The park is open to public fishing and hunting. Westmoreland County has a lease agreement with the Mt. Pleasant Soccer Club to develop and maintain soccer facilities at the site. Two full sized soccer fields have been developed at the site. In 2006 and 2007, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation constructed a wetland wildlife mitigation area consisting of five ponds on the eastern portion of the site. This area can serve as an environmental education area for local schools.

4. Willow Park: A Mount Pleasant Borough Park that contains: (3) pavilions, a children's play area, restrooms, (2) soccer fields and (3) baseball fields. It also serves as a trailhead for the Coal and Coke Trail.

5. Bullskin Township Park: Bullskin Township Park was created through funding from the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs/ Development Block Grant Project Recreational Improvement and Rehabilitation Act of 1993. The park is located along Route 982 between Wooddale and the Pleasant Valley Country Club. The park consists of: (2) Tennis Courts, (1) Basketball Court, a Playground, and a 1/2 mile asphalt walking path.

6. Chestnut Ridge Park: The Westmoreland County Park is a multi-purpose flood control dam on Jacob's Creek atop Chestnut Ridge. The park features a 25-acre recreational lake that expands during flood periods and includes a boat launch, hiking trails and restrooms. Fishing, hunting and other outdoor sport opportunities are also available.

7. Mt. Vernon Park and Furnace: Also known as Jacob's Creek Furnace and Alliance Iron Works is an historic iron furnace located in Bullskin Township. It was built in 1795 and rebuilt in 1801. It is a stone structure measuring 24 feet square and 30 feet high with two arches. It was built as a blast furnace and went out of blast in 1825.

8. Kendi Park: Located in Scottdale Borough. Kendi Park serves as a trailhead for the Coal and Coke Trail. The Park also contains a soccer complex, ballfield, playground and a picnic pavilion.

G. TRAILS LOCATED IN OR NEAR FAYETTE COUNTY:

1. Browns Run Trail: Follows the abandoned Monongahela and B & O Lines in German Township.

2. Yough River Trail: 23 mile section of the Great Allegheny Passage trail in Fayette County from Layton through Connellsville to Bruner Run just outside of Ohio pyle.

3. Indian Creek Valley Trail: a 22-mile trail (8 miles improved) located in Donegal, Saltlick and Springfield Townships in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties.

4. Sheepskin Trail: The first section of the Sheepskin Trail stretches from the town of Dunbar to the western bank of the Youghiogheny River near Connellsville, where it meets the Great Allegheny Passage. The South Union Township Portion is a 3.7 mile out and back trail located near Brownfield. The trail is primarily used for hiking, walking, trail running, and road biking and is best used from March until November. Dogs are also able to use this trail but must be kept on leash. On September 23, 2018, the section from Point Marion to the connection in West Virginia was opened with a ribbon cutting ceremony.

5. Coal and Coke Trail: The scenic Coal & Coke trail connects the communities of Mount Pleasant and Scottdale in Westmoreland County. The six-mile trail is built on the old Pennsylvania Railroad corridor and parts run alongside the active Southwest PA Railroad toward Bridgeport. The railroad corridor formerly transported coal and coke from the many coal-mining companies in the County in the early 1900's. The Coal and Coke Trail was opened in 2007. Starting at Willows Park in Mount Pleasant, the trail runs through scenic wooded areas to the town of Bridgeport. Beyond Bridgeport the trail quickly dips into woodlands again, and is lined with trees to Hammondville and Iron Bridge. From here the trail runs under US-119 and continues along the old Pennsylvania Railroad corridor to Mildred Street in North Scottdale. Follow Mildred Street for five blocks to Kendi Park, take a sharp left after Kendi Park and follow the Coal & Coke trail for a quarter mile to its junction with the scenic 1-mile Jacob's Creek Multi-Use trail that runs west toward Scottdale.

H. JACOBS CREEK ROLE IN COMMUNITY PLANNING:

1. The following are recommendations from '2020 Vision Fayette Forward Plan' as they relate to Jacobs Creek Park:
2. Update planning efforts on a regularly defined basis.
3. Create a countywide Adopt-A-Park Program that encourages collaboration of private organizations, non-profit and municipal groups to aid in municipal and County Park maintenance and to join in park safety efforts.
4. Continue the working agreements with Pennsylvania's Game Commission (PGC) and Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) to manage fish and game populations within County Park and open space areas.
5. Survey all County Park boundaries and develop a marker system for property identification.
6. Emphasize ADA accessibility improvements at the County Parks and continue to make ADA-related capital improvements.
7. Upgrade the restroom facilities at Jacobs Creek Park.
8. Monitor through the County Division of Parks and Recreation, the availability of railroad rights-of-way and utility corridors as related to future opportunities for linear parks, greenways and trails.
9. Convert underutilized recreation and support facilities in all park and recreation facilities, countywide to passive open space areas.

10. Work with municipalities to provide future park needs by adopting a proactive approach to controlling land in areas where “needs” have been demonstrated.
 11. Incorporate native drought resistant landscape treatments in the passive open spaces of all parks.
 12. Offer more family type recreation areas, i.e. parks, water/theme parks, zoo, skateboard parks, parks for all seasons, gymnasiums, sporting facilities, walking clubs, toddler health and fitness. Teen community, art programs, music, Boy and Girl Scout Camps, indoor youth sports facility, indoor ice and roller rinks, develop additional playgrounds with updated equipment and walking trails incorporated and additional development of swimming pools and parks throughout Fayette County.
 13. Create organized playground summer activities throughout Fayette County.
 14. Additional funding sources are needed to maintain existing facilities.
 15. Perfect and update entrance areas of the bike trails.
 16. Continue to foster present programs with the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC), the Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC), and the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR).
 17. Use grant monies to fund major maintenance and capital improvement projects throughout the park system.
 18. Develop a five-year major maintenance/capital improvement plan for the parks.
 19. Optimize mowing.
 20. Promote and achieve playground safety.
 21. Create long-term paving programs for parks.
 22. The following are recommendations from ‘Commonwealth Of Pennsylvania Keystone Principles For Growth, Investment & Resource Conservation’ as they relate to Jacobs Creek Park:
 23. Restore And Enhance The Environment.
 24. Enhance Recreational And Heritage Resources.
 25. Plan Regionally, Implement Locally.
- I. THE FOLLOWING ARE FINDINGS FROM ‘FAYETTE COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT’ – 2013 FINAL REPORT AS THEY RELATE TO JACOBS CREEK PARK:
1. Thirty-four percent of adults aged 20 and over report no leisure time physical activity in Fayette County.

2. According to county health ranking data Fayette County has 20 of the 21 measures ranked above the median (indicating poor rankings). A large majority of the county health rankings for Fayette County are in the top 10 worst for the state of Pennsylvania (57 or higher). Fayette County ranks 66th out of 67 counties for Clinical care (i.e., Uninsured adults, primary care physician ratio, rate of preventable hospital stays, diabetic screening and mammography screening).

3. With this many poor rankings it is clear that the overall health of the community is well below the benchmarks established by all counties and Pennsylvania.

4. According to the 2012 County Health Rankings; Fayette County is ranked the second worst in PA (66/67) for diet and exercise and the worst (67/67) Built Environment (access to recreational facilities, access to healthy foods and number of fast food restaurants) in the state. Research has consistently demonstrated that environment can impact decisions about diet and exercise.

5. Limited access to recreation facilities with 5 per 100,000 pop. less than half the state rate (11 per 100,000 pop.) and one-third the national rate (16 per 100,000 pop.).

6. Focus group participants felt that children are not exercising outside due to a lack of safety and/or a fear of violence in some communities.

7. While there are some communities that encourage walking and biking there are other communities where there are no sidewalks and it becomes dangerous to walk and/or bike.

8. Participants felt that there are areas where crime is high (i.e., drug use and violence) which limits the safety of residents. Residents are not exercising outside due to feeling unsafe.

J. THE FOLLOWING ARE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM 'FAYETTE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE RECOMMENDATIONS' AS THEY RELATE TO JACOBS CREEK PARK:

1. Consider developing Master Site Development Plans for current and future County parks and recreation areas. These master plans can include items such as proposed facilities, construction schedules, maintenance schedules and funding sources.

2. Provide great opportunities for recreational activities such as fishing, hiking, bird watching, wildlife observation, picnicking, and camping.

3. Proactively plan a countywide system of trails. Consider taking a leadership role in facilitating communities and volunteer groups in identifying and implementing "rails to trails" projects.

4. Design and install improved park identification signs. These signs could be designed by a local graphic artist, and constructed by the vocational school, or funded through a fundraiser. County park signs should reflect a common theme or design to immediately signify to the park user that the site is a Fayette County Park.

5. Evaluate vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian access to key tourist attractions and improve access where necessary. This access, however, should not infringe upon designated natural areas that are vital to the success of recreational tourism, the preservation of the County's natural character, and the development of a successful County greenway and open space system.

6. The 'Shared Lane' marking program, or 'Sharrows' program, results in the placement of bicycle markings on the roadway pavement, but does not create an exclusive lane for use by bicyclists. Recently added to the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), the utilization of Sharrows markings in Pittsburgh has been considered "experimental" to date.

7. Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission works with PennDOT and other regional planning partners to administer funds for a wide variety of pedestrian and bicycle projects through two special programs, Transportation Enhancements and Hometown Streets/Safe Routes to School. Funding for these programs is derived from a 10 percent set-aside from the federal Surface Transportation Program. These programs focus on better integrating the transportation system with the communities it serves, funding projects that are often outside the realm of standard highway or transit improvements. Additional pedestrian and bicycle projects have been advanced using Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ) program funds, as well as a variety of state and federal discretionary funding programs.

8. The Transportation Enhancements (TIGER) program strives to better integrate the regional transportation system with the communities it serves by focusing on pedestrian and bicycle facilities, scenic and historic byways and other "non-traditional" transportation projects.

9. Ten percent of the funding distributed to states through the federal Surface Transportation Program is set-aside for the Transportation Enhancements Program. Funding from this program focuses on projects that are often outside the realm of standard highway or transit improvements.

10. Since 2004, SPC and PennDOT have helped to deliver more than 70 Transportation Enhancement projects totaling over \$35 million in federal funding. SPC has also worked to streamline the project application process, make program requirements and procedures clear to program applicants, and forge deeper alliances between agencies with complementary programs such as those administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and the Department of Community and Economic Development.

11. The Hometown Streets/Safe Routes to School Program is an offshoot of the Transportation Enhancements program, and was established in Pennsylvania in 2004. This program targets a portion of Transportation Enhancement funds for projects that help revitalize existing downtown and neighborhood commercial districts in established communities, and projects that improve pedestrian and bicycle access to elementary and secondary schools. Since 2004, SPC has awarded Hometown Streets/Safe Routes to School Program grants to 40 projects in the region's ten counties.

VI. SITE INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

A. SITE INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS: (SEE ATTACHED SITE ANALYSIS)

1. General Description of Site Features: Jacobs Creek Park is an approximate 151-acre facility. The Park contains a rolling-type topography ranging from 2%-25% slope. There are two developed areas within the Park. The main park development is located on Mudd School Road just past the Paradise Church off of Route 982 in Bullskin Township. The secondary (smaller) developed area of the Park is located on Greenlick Road, opposite Greenlick Cemetery. The areas surrounding the Park consist of woodlots (containing predominantly oak, maple and cherry species), open pasture, meadows, hayfields and cultivated fields. Surprisingly, the Park contains very little invasive vegetation such as Japanese Knotweed or Phragmites. Storm drainage features within the Park consist of the main spillway/overflow structure located at the western end of the lake and a concrete culvert at the eastern side of the lake that allows Greenlick run to discharge into the lake. There is evidence of increased siltation within the lake at this entry point. This has been the result of natural and human activities. The headwaters flow through a sandstone that is easily eroded. Headwater streams include areas of agricultural activity which can result in erosion and sediment. A small portion of the main stem has experienced timber removal and erosion from those activities. The Park was built as the result of the construction of the 101-acre permanent pool multi-purpose flood control Greenlick Dam (PA-656) on Greenlick Run, which feeds Jacobs Creek. According to FEMA Flood Maps, there are no floodway of flood plain areas surrounding the lake beyond the normal principal spillway elevation. According to the PA Soils Survey, hydric Soils (Atkins Silt Loam), which indicate the potential for wetlands are present at the east end of the lake where Green Lick Run and Latta Run discharge into the lake. A PDNI search was initiated and no potential impacts were noted. In the existing developed areas of the Park the soils range from limited to somewhat limited for the construction of picnic areas, septic systems, lawns and landscaping, playgrounds and trail development. Riparian buffers/vegetation exists along the eastern and southern edges of the lake. Mowed lawn areas extend to the lake edge along the northern and western (breastwork) edges of the lake. Except for the Bullskin Township Recreation lease area, there are no deed restrictions, easements or right of ways located on the property that could impact park development.

2. The Greenlick Dam was constructed by the Latimer Brothers Construction Company of New Alexandria, PA. The project was completed on December 18, 1973. The dam breast of the Greenlick Dam is located east of the historic Braddock's Trail. Property acquisition was funded by Fayette County, the Pennsylvania Fish Commission and the US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. The Pennsylvania Fish Commission holds land title to the 101-acre permanent pool of the lake and leases it back to the County. Fayette County holds land title to the approximately 50 acres of recreation areas that surround the lake. On October 29, 1970 the Pennsylvania Fish Commission signed an agreement with Fayette County to assist in the purchase of the land to construct Greenlick Dam to provide public fishing and boating at the facility. The Pennsylvania Fish Commission stocks and manages the fishery. The flood control project including engineering, design and construction administration was funded and supervised by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Site amenities include access roads and parking areas, four picnic areas, pit-type toilet facilities, boat launch, boat ramps and docks, handicap access, water system and landscaping. All were designed by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and funded through its Resource Conservation and Development Fund program. Fayette County and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service jointly signed an operation and maintenance agreement for the facility entitled "Operation & Maintenance Agreement for Basic Facilities in a

Public Recreation Development, Site PA-656, signed April 29, 1971. The agreement includes alterations to the initial development. The Fayette County Public Works Department is responsible for the maintenance of the dam and park facilities. Fayette County Bridge Department performs the mowing, litter cleanup. Garbage removal at the park is performed by Advanced Disposal. The dam is annually inspected under contract by Fayette Engineering to meet federal dam regulations. Fayette County established a forty-year lease with Bullskin Township to develop recreation/sports facilities at the park site. The lease expires on November 30, 2040. Bullskin Township received a \$50,000.00 Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Keystone Conservation Fund Grant on May 29, 1997 to develop these facilities. The facilities constructed include two baseball fields, a combination football/soccer field, a public restroom and concession facility, an access road and parking area, chain link fencing and landscaping. Bullskin Township contracts some of the mowing of the facility. Jacobs Creek park facilities include a 101-acre lake, four small picnic pavilions that seat approximately 100 persons, pit type public restrooms, well water, four play areas, a public boat launch, boat docks, fishing piers, asphalt access walkways, access roads, four parking areas, security fencing, open space and landscaping. The park is open to the public including public hunting. Fishing and boating are also permitted with regulations set for electric motors only.

B. ANALYSIS OF SITE FEATURES AND POTENTIAL IMPACT ON SITE USE AND DEVELOPMENT:

1. At the September 20th, 2017 Kickoff Meeting a series of 'First Impression' drawings were produced on-site to document the initial first impressions of the Park. (See attached)
2. The developed portions of Jacobs Creek Park can be divided into four areas:
3. The Boat Launch Area contains: a boat ramp, (3) parking lots (80 total cars), a picnic pavilion with grill, restroom, (2) play areas (swings), dumpster, water fountain and bituminous walking paths.
4. The Upper Parking Lot contains: a picnic pavilion, (30) car parking lot and restroom.
5. The Bullskin Township Recreation Area (leased to Bullskin Twp.) contains: a soccer field, a little league ball field, a practice field, (100) car gravel parking lot, concession/restroom building and a dump site.
6. The Back Entrance to the park contains: a (40) car parking lot, dumpster, (2) picnic pavilions, (2) play areas (swings), a restroom, and bituminous-paved paths to the lake.
7. The rolling topography of the site enables public access to the lake and site features, however handicap access to all public areas sometimes creates a circuitous route to existing and proposed features and has to be considered as new park improvements are proposed.
8. The existing historic markers are in need of replacement or refurbishment and the opportunity exists to provide park users with more detailed information (and possibly exhibits) on the historical significance of General Braddock's Swamp Camp.
9. Connectivity is lacking between the (4) existing main areas of the Park.
10. The existing picnic pavilions are still in acceptable condition but should be considered for replacement due to the fact that they are 'stick built' from dimensional lumber and required

frequent painting/staining. The multiple lumber connections provide a haven and home for birds, bats and flying insects. Pre-fabricated powder-coated steel pavilions would be more durable, longer lasting and contain less connections. If the picnic pavilions are replaced, thought should be given as to whether the locations should be changed to allow for better parking and handicap accessibility.

11. The existing parking lots should be crack-repaired and overlaid with new asphalt, re-stripped and bumper blocks replaced.

12. There are large areas of mown lawn area that are well maintained. Lawn areas could be re-seeded with a meadow mixture and allowed to revert to meadow to reduce maintenance costs and increase biodiversity. Grass paths could still be mown within the meadow areas to allow for site circulation. Interpretive and directional signage could be placed along mown paths.

13. Existing restrooms should be replaced, with that in mind; thought should be given as to whether the locations should be changed to allow for better visibility and handicap accessibility.

14. Existing entrance signage is inadequate and confusing. The Park and the Lake and named differently. Jacob's Creek does not even flow through the Park! Thought should be given as to the 'official' name of the Park.

15. Existing dumpsters should be enclosed and thought given to their location/relocation.

16. Existing play equipment does not have any safety surfacing in the fall zones.

17. Water fountains are broken and should be replaced with accessible drinking fountains and jug fillers. The fountains are groundwater fed and are considered unsafe for drinking. Thought should be given as to whether the locations should be changed and additional fountains provided. A feasibility study should be initiated to determine the feasibility of extending domestic water service to the park. Domestic water service provided by the Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County is located near the intersection of Mudd School Road and Gimlet Hill Road. (See Appendix)

18. The existing boating dock should be replaced and an accessible kayak launch provided.

19. The existing accessible path to the lake should be improved and an accessible fishing dock provided.

20. Trash cans should be added and replaced with a side door model to provide easier emptying.

21. Dumpsters should be accessible but not conspicuous. More frequent emptying should occur, especially after pavilion rentals.

22. Existing bituminous paths should be overlaid with new asphalt. Thought should be given as to whether the locations should be changed and new paths provided to allow for better connectivity and handicap accessibility.

23. Siltation should be removed from east end of the Lake.
24. Consider removing horseshoe pits due to lack of use.
25. Replace/add interpretive signage.
26. Replace/add site and security lighting.
27. Establish a tree-pruning program.
28. Replace/add benches. Provide handicapped accessibility.
29. There has been an expressed desire to provide a walking trail around the lake. There are several 'pinch points' where installation of the walking trail is problematic. Steep slopes adjacent to the lake, wet areas, adjacent roadways, handicap accessibility and existing drainage ways may inhibit development.

**AMENDMENT #2 TO LEASE AGREEMENT
GREENLICK RUN LAKE (JACOBS CREEK), FAYETTE COUNTY**

On this 8th day of September 2016, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting by and through the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (formerly the Pennsylvania Fish Commission), an independent administrative agency of the Commonwealth, hereinafter referred to as LESSOR,

and

the Board of Commissioners of the County of Fayette, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with a mailing address of 61 East Main Street, Uniontown, PA 15401 (#724-430-1200), hereinafter referred to as LESSEE.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, by an agreement dated December 31, 1975, the LESSOR leased the LESSEE a +/- 229 acre tract of land in Bullskin Township, Fayette County, containing Greenlick Lake (*Jacobs Creek Lake*), hereinafter called Original Lease, and

WHEREAS, by an amendment dated June 30, 2014, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit A, hereinafter called the Amendment, the LESSOR and LESSEE amended the Original Lease to extend its term to December 1, 2018 and acknowledge work that was complete, and

WHEREAS, the LESSOR and LESSEE desire as a public service to further extend and modify their lease on Greenlick Lake as hereinafter described.

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties, in consideration of the mutual benefits and considerations flowing between the parties, hereby agree upon the full execution hereof as follows:

1. The term of the Original Lease as amended by the Amendment (Exhibit A) is hereby further extended from **December 1, 2018** until **December 1, 2040**, at which date the Lease Agreement shall terminate.
2. All other terms and conditions in the Original Lease shall remain in full force and effect between the LESSOR and LESSEE.

AMENDMENT TO LEASE AGREEMENT
GREENLICK RUN LAKE (JACOBS CREEK), FAYETTE COUNTY

On this 30th day of June ²⁰¹⁴~~2013~~, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting by and through the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (formerly the Pennsylvania Fish Commission), an independent administrative agency of the Commonwealth, hereinafter referred to as LESSOR,
and

the Board of Commissioners of the County of Fayette, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, hereinafter referred to as LESSEE.

WITNESSETH:

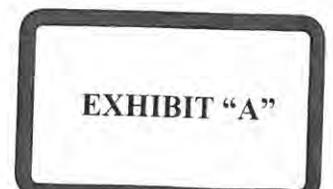
WHEREAS, by an agreement dated December 31, 1975, the LESSOR currently leases the LESSEE a +/-229 acre tract of land in Bullskin Township, Fayette County that contains *Greenlick Run Lake (Jacobs Creek)* and a copy of such lease, hereinafter called Current Lease, is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit A; and

WHEREAS, the LESSOR and LESSEE desire as a public service to extend and modify the Current Lease as described herein.

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties, in consideration of \$1.00 paid to the LESSOR and of the mutual benefit and considerations flowing between the parties, hereby agree to amend the Current Lease upon the full execution hereof as follows:

1. The term of the Current Lease (Exhibit A) shall be extended until December 1, 2018, at which date the Lease Agreement shall terminate.
2. The parties acknowledge the requirements in Paragraph 1 of the Current Lease have been addressed and completed. However, the LESSEE may continue to make improvements and enhancements with the prior written approval of the LESSOR
3. All other terms and conditions in the Current Lease shall remain in full force and effect between the LESSOR and LESSEE.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties affirm these covenants and affix their signatures hereto as follows:



**GREENLICK LAKE (JACOBS CREEK LAKE) AGREEMENT
COUNTY PROPERTY REGULATIONS**

On this 16th day of August 2018, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting by and through the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (formerly the Pennsylvania Fish Commission), an independent administrative agency of the Commonwealth, hereinafter referred to as PFBC,

and

the Board of Commissioners of the County of Fayette, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with a mailing address of 61 East Main Street, Uniontown, PA 15401 (#724-430-1200), hereinafter referred to as COUNTY.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, by an agreement dated December 31, 1975, the PFBC leased to the COUNTY a +/- 229-acre tract of land in Bullskin Township, Fayette County, containing Greenlick Lake (*Jacobs Creek Lake*), and

WHEREAS, by amendments in 2014 and 2016 the parties extended the term of the original 1975 Greenlick Lake lease to December 1, 2040, and

WHEREAS, the COUNTY owns public property immediately adjacent to the +/- 229-acre tract it leased from the PFBC, called County Property, as shown on Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein, and

WHEREAS, in order to allow for the consistent application and management of property regulations at Greenlick Lake, the parties have entered into this agreement to allow the PFBC to apply its property regulations applicable to Greenlick Lake to the County Property.

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties, in consideration of the mutual benefits and considerations flowing between the parties, hereby agree upon the full execution hereof as follows:

1. The term of this agreement shall be from its effective date to December 1, 2040 at which time it shall terminate.
2. This agreement shall be construed to give the PFBC only sufficient right of use and control of the County Property to promulgate regulations for its management and use pursuant to Section 741 of Fish and Boat Code, 30 Pa. (PFBC Property Regulations) The COUNTY may use a portion of the County Property of up to 1.5 acres (Exception Area), that will be exempt from the applicability of PFBC Property Regulations that are inconsistent with Exception Area's use and operation as a dog park. However, this area must be fenced off and secured prior to its use and operation and its associated parking

area must also be dedicated and secure. All PFBC Property Regulations will apply to the Exception Area if it is not used as a dog park.

3. The County Property is defined as the tracts shown on Exhibit B, attached hereto and incorporated herein, as the Edwin Keister County Acquisition of +/-7.5 acres; the Edwin Keister County Acquisition of +/-8.3 acres; and the A.B. Carnack County Acquisition of +/-8.1 acres. No portion of the County Property crosses Mudd School Road away from the PFBC owned property.
4. Public access is allowed on the County Property for uses related to fishing, boating and fishery and aquatic resource management.
5. There are no other terms and conditions for this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties affirm these covenants and affix their signatures hereto as follows:

Attest:

**Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission**


Administrative Secretary 8/1/18 date

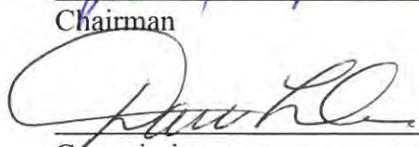

Executive Director 31 July 2018 date

Attest:

**Board of Commissioners of the
County of Fayette**

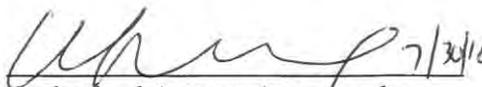

Chief Clerk 7/19/18 date


Chairman 7/18/18 date


Commissioner 7/18/18 date

Commissioner date

Approved as To Legality and Form


Authorized Agency Attorney 7/30/18 date


Office of the Attorney General 8/16/18 date

Fayette County Authorized Attorney date



GIMLET HILL ROAD

NOTE: LANDS OF FAYETTE COUNTY (PURPLE) AND LANDS OF PA FISH AND BOAT COMMISSION PFBC (YELLOW) ARE COMBINED TO FORM JACOBS CREEK PARK (RED) (SEE NEXT SHEET)

Lands of Fayette County

Flowage Easement PFBC (NOT PARK PROPERTY)

MUDD SCHOOL ROAD

Lands of PFBC

GREENLICK ROAD

Lands of Fayette County

PROPERTY LINE EXHIBIT



Greenlick Run Lake, FC218L

A NORMAN MITCHELL OWNER
AREA CONVEYED - 10499 ACS
1. 5397.71 E - 412.00
2. 57°17' E - 140.80
3. 587.17 E - 100.30
4. N80°53'20" W - 299.29
5. N11°39' E - 243.86

B MICHAEL SUTTY OWNER
AREA CONVEYED - 0.9597 ACS
6. N78°43'20" E - 199.77
7. N13°18'40" W - 234.12
8. S15°14'40" E - 234.12
9. S78°43'20" W - 155.60
10. S4°51'20" E - 77.63
20. S1°51'20" E - 140.50

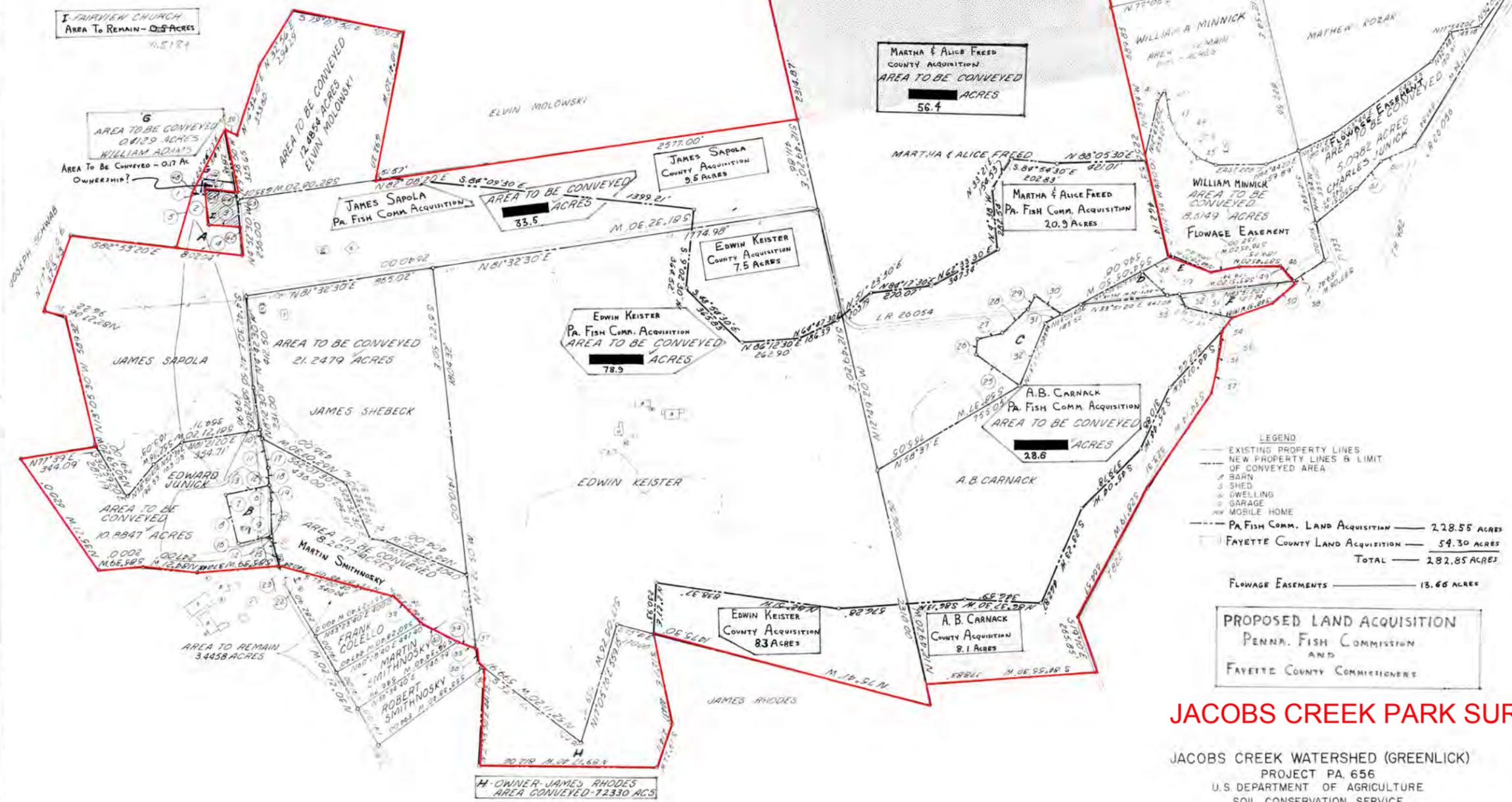
C RAYMOND STORY
AREA CONVEYED - 14509 ACS
11. 58°12'30" E - 31.04
12. 518°17'10" E - 143.24
13. S4°51'20" E - 77.27
14. S78°43'20" W - 198.77
15. S1°18'40" E - 234.12
16. N78°43'20" E - 155.60
17. S1°51'20" E - 102.18
18. N13°17'10" W - 143.24
19. S4°51'20" E - 77.27
20. N15°12'00" E - 77.63
21. N15°12'00" W - 77.63
22. N15°12'00" W - 77.63
23. N15°12'00" W - 77.63
24. S89°31'30" E - 78.40
25. S1°51'20" E - 19.50

D HENRY LESSMAN
AREA CONVEYED - 0.4839 ACS
26. N15°12'00" E - 77.63
27. S4°51'20" E - 143.24
28. N15°12'00" W - 77.63
29. S4°51'20" E - 143.24
30. N15°12'00" W - 77.63
31. S4°51'20" E - 143.24
32. N15°12'00" W - 77.63
33. S4°51'20" E - 143.24
34. N15°12'00" W - 77.63
35. S4°51'20" E - 143.24
36. N15°12'00" W - 77.63
37. S4°51'20" E - 143.24
38. N15°12'00" W - 77.63
39. S4°51'20" E - 143.24
40. N15°12'00" W - 77.63
41. S4°51'20" E - 143.24
42. N15°12'00" W - 77.63
43. S4°51'20" E - 143.24
44. N15°12'00" W - 77.63
45. S4°51'20" E - 143.24

E THOMAS CRAIG
AREA CONVEYED - 10155 ACS
46. N83°05'50" E - 13.50
47. N73°42'55" E - 16.50
48. N83°05'50" E - 13.50
49. S45°44'40" E - 83.05

F HAROLD CRAIG OWNER
AREA CONVEYED - 11330 ACS
50. S45°44'40" W - 105.05
51. N78°18'10" W - 219.33
52. N24°36'30" W - 48.36
53. S45°44'40" E - 9.00
54. N45°44'40" W - 85.05
55. S73°42'55" W - 10.50
56. S64°59'30" W - 145.53
57. S41°20'50" W - 156.51
58. S4°52'30" E - 140.00
59. N44°52'30" W - 120.10
60. N40°38'50" W - 38.84
61. N81°17'10" W - 143.24
62. S24°16'30" E - 44.56
63. S35°54'30" W - 61.58
64. S1°09'50" N - 74.25
65. S1°00'00" N - 101.25
66. S1°13'10" N - 175.50
67. S1°17'00" N - 181.30
68. S1°43'00" E - 59.00
69. N87°12'00" W - 30.00

NOTE: JACOBS CREEK PARK PROPERTY BOUNDARIES INDICATED RED

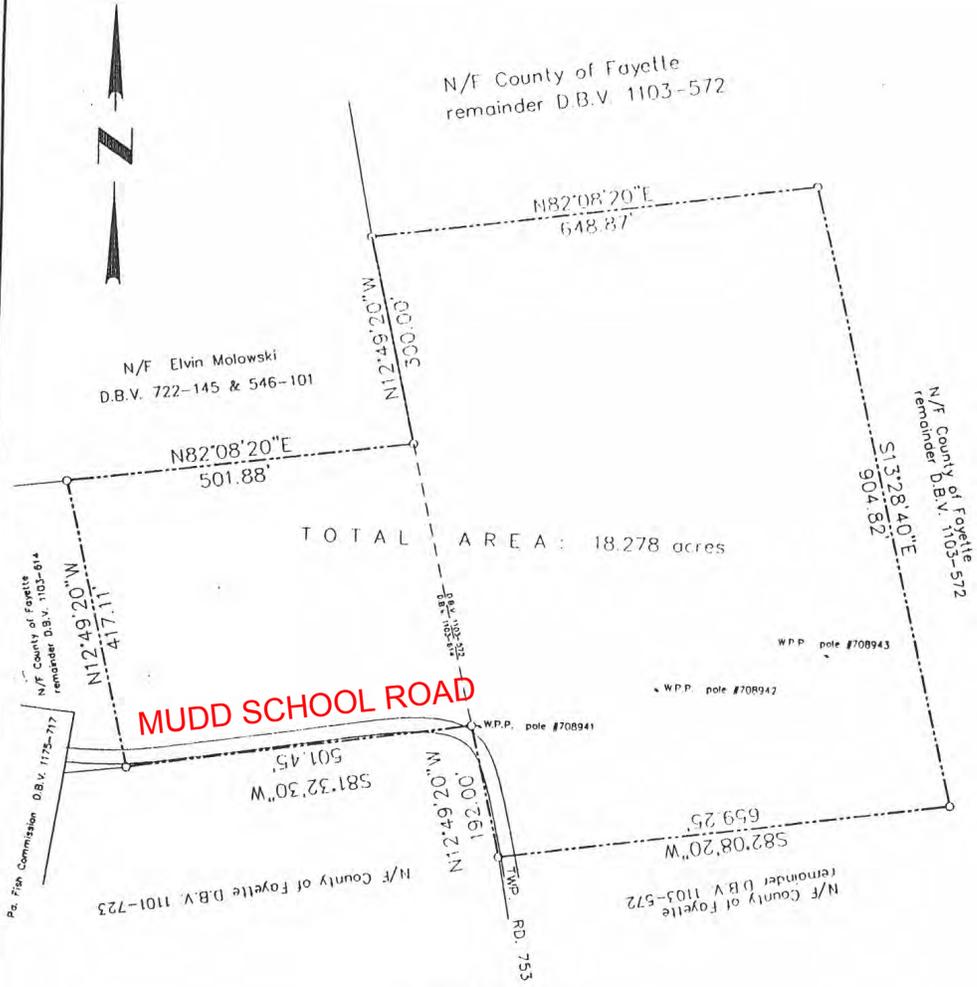


PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION
PENNA. FISH COMMISSION
AND
FAYETTE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

JACOBS CREEK PARK SURVEY

JACOBS CREEK WATERSHED (GREENLICK)
PROJECT PA. 656
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
BULLSKIN TWP. FAYETTE CO., PA.
SCALE 1"=200' OCTOBER 1969
FAYETTE ENGINEERING COMPANY
UNIONTOWN, PA.

LEASE AREA TO BULLSKIN TOWNSHIP



TOTAL AREA: 18.278 acres

REFERENCE:
a portion of D.B.V. 1103-572 and
a portion of D.B.V. 1103-614
BEING:
a portion of Jacobs Creek Watershed
Pa. Project 656 (Greenlick Park)

SURVEY FOR:
LANDS TO BE LEASED TO BULLSKIN TOWNSHIP
BY
THE COUNTY OF FAYETTE

JACOBS CREEK PARK. 40.114543°N, 79.525898°W

Green Lick Run

Knobsville St

Mudd School Rd

Greenlick Rd

Gunter Hill Rd



1000 ft

GOOGLE EARTH IMAGE

JACOBS CREEK PARK. 40.114543°N, 79.525898°W

Bridgeport Reservoir

Green Lick Run



Google Earth

© 2017 Google



2000 ft

Buckeye Rd 2001

Tempest Rd

Coal & Coke Trail

Airport Rd

Cherry Ln

Bastinger Ln

Main St

Beckman St

Fraser Ave

Federal St

Pershing Ave

Gimlet Hill Rd

T927

Hammondville St

Mudd School Rd

Greenlick Pk

Hoke Rd

982

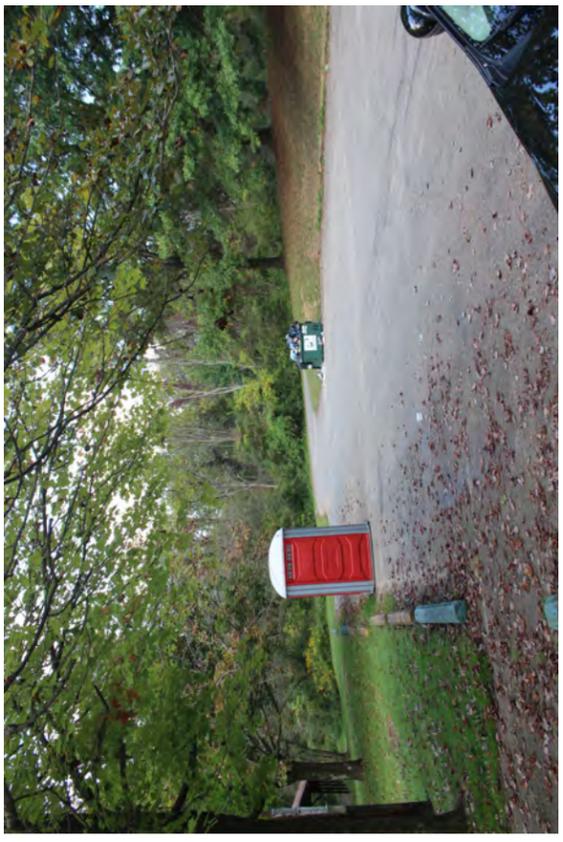
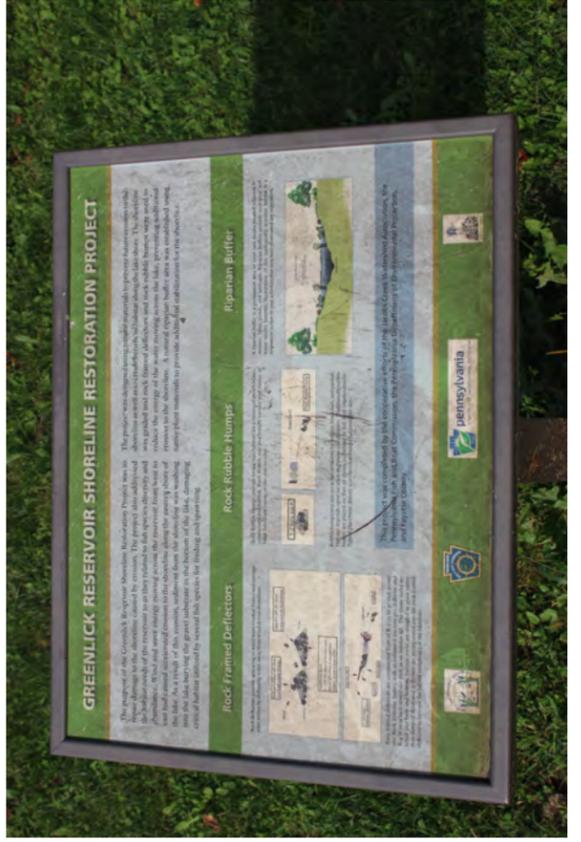
McConnell Rd

Kreinbrook Hill Rd

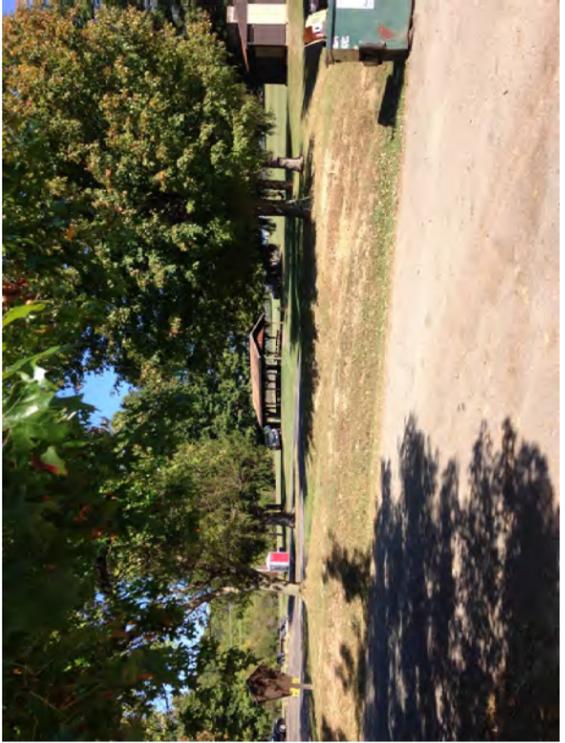
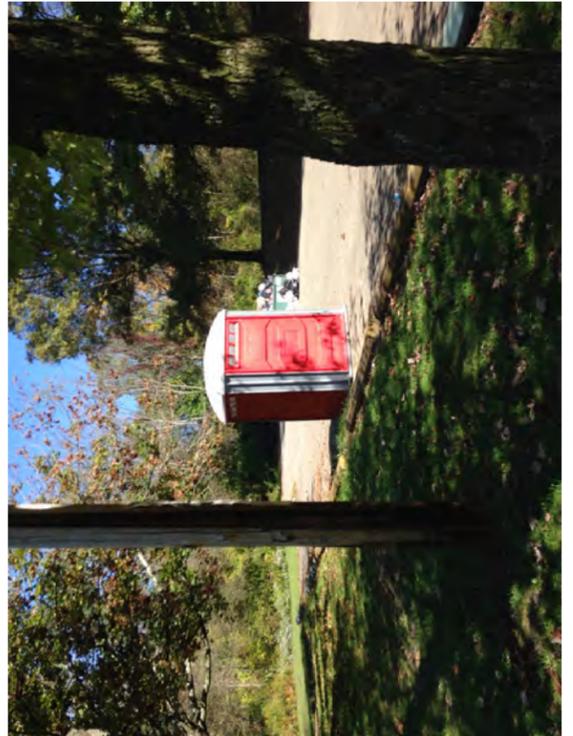
Green Lick Hollow

SITE PHOTOS





SITE PHOTOS



VII. ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES ANALYSIS (SEE ATTACHED)

VII: Jacobs Creek Park Activities and Facility Analysis:

Proposed Use/Facility	Priority Level	Participation Level	Active/ Passived Use	Structured/ Unstructured Use	Age Level	Skill Level	Spectator Level	Size/Dimensions	Orientation	Max. Slope	Land Disturbance Level	Surface	Peak Participation Rates	Standards and Requirements
MAIN PARK AREA:														
Themed Walking Trail Gardens	Medium	Seasonal	Passive	Unstructured	Child/Adult	Basic	N/A	Varies	N/A	5% Max.	MEDIUM	Bituminous	50 Users/day	ADA-compliant, 8' width, 5% maximum slope
Canoe/Kayak Launch	High	Seasonal	Active	Unstructured	Child/Adult	Intermediate	N/A	10'x75'	N/A	5% Max.	LOW	PVC Decking	25 Users/day	ADA-compliant access, curbs, railings and surfaces
Canoe/Kayak Rental Bldg.	Medium	Seasonal	N/A	Unstructured	Child/Adult	N/A	N/A	24'x24'	N/A	N/A	LOW	N/A	25 Users/day	ADA-compliant access and restrooms
Wedding Gazebo	Medium	Seasonal	Passive	Unstructured	Child/Adult	N/A	N/A	28' Diam.	NORTH/SOUTH	N/A	LOW	PVC Decking	15 Users/day	ADA-compliant access
Accessible Fishing Dock	High	Seasonal	Passive	Unstructured	Child/Adult	Intermediate	N/A	12'x75'	NORTH/SOUTH	2% Max.	LOW	PVC Decking	15 Users/day	ADA-compliant access, curbs, railings and surfaces
Porous Parking Spaces	High	Daily	N/A	Unstructured	N/A	N/A	N/A	70 Spaces (135 Total)	N/A	5% Max.	MEDIUM	Porous Bituminous	500 Users/day	ADA-compliant (5) accessible spaces required/provided
Amphitheatre	Medium	Seasonal	Passive	Unstructured	Child/Adult	N/A	N/A	24'x48'	NORTH/SOUTH	N/A	MEDIUM	Concrete	150 Users/day	ADA-compliant access, seating, north/south orientation
Picnic Pavilions (Large)	High	Seasonal	Passive	Unstructured	Child/Adult	N/A	N/A	24'x48'	EAST-WEST	N/A	MEDIUM	Concrete	150 Users/day	ADA-compliant access and picnic tables, north/south orientation
Picnic Pavilions (Small)	High	Seasonal	Passive	Unstructured	Child/Adult	N/A	N/A	24'x24'	EAST-WEST	N/A	LOW	Concrete	75 Users/day	ADA-compliant access and picnic tables, north/south orientation
Restrooms	High	Daily	N/A	Unstructured	Child/Adult	N/A	N/A	24'x24'	EAST-WEST	2% Max.	LOW	Concrete	250 Users/day	ADA-compliant layout, accessories, access and surfaces
Solar Parking Lot Lighting	High	Daily	N/A	Unstructured	N/A	N/A	N/A	25' Ht.	NORTH/SOUTH	N/A	LOW	N/A	N/A	LED Solar Compliant with Illuminating Engineering Society Standards
Horse Shoes	Medium	Seasonal	Active	Unstructured	Child/Adult	Basic	N/A	14'x90'	NORTH/SOUTH	2% Max.	LOW	Sand Surface	25 Users/day	ADA-compliant access
Bocce Court	Medium	Seasonal	Active	Unstructured	Child/Adult	Basic	N/A	8'x50'	NORTH/SOUTH	1% Max.	LOW	Compacted Clay	25 Users/day	ADA-compliant access
2-5 Play Area	High	Daily	Active	Unstructured	Child	Basic	High	10,0000 s.f.	NORTH/SOUTH	2% Max.	MEDIUM	Poured-in-Place Rubber	75 Users/day	ADA-Compliant access, play structures and surfaces. ASTM and IPEMA certification
5-12 Play Area	High	Daily	Active	Unstructured	Child	Basic	High	5,000 s.f.	NORTH/SOUTH	2% Max.	MEDIUM	Poured-in-Place Rubber	100 Users/day	ADA-Compliant access, play structures and surfaces. ASTM and IPEMA certification
Stream/Water Play Area	Medium	Seasonal	Active	Unstructured	Child	Basic	High	8'x 150'	NORTH/SOUTH	5% Max.	LOW	Concrete	100 Users/day	ADA-compliant access
No Mow Meadows	High	N/A	Passive	Unstructured	N/A	N/A	N/A	Varies	NORTH/SOUTH	N/A	MEDIUM	Meadow	N/A	Native Meadow Seed Mixture
Basketball Court	Medium	Daily	Active	Both	Child/Adult	Intermediate	Medium	50'x85'	NORTH/SOUTH	1% Max.	MEDIUM	Bituminous	25 Users/day	ADA-compliant access
Sand Volleyball Court	Medium	Seasonal	Active	Both	Adult	Intermediate	Medium	30'x60'	NORTH/SOUTH	1% Max.	MEDIUM	Washed Sand	25 Users/day	ADA-compliant access
Maintenance Building	High	Daily	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30'x50'	EAST-WEST	N/A	LOW	Concrete	N/A	ADA-compliant access
Dog Park	High	Daily	Active	Unstructured	Adult	Intermediate	High	1 Acre	N/A	5% Max.	MEDIUM	Lawn	100 Users/day	ADA-compliant access and drinking fountain
Shade & Flowering Trees	Medium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	LOW	N/A	N/A	Native species
CEMETERY AREA:														
Accessible Fishing Dock	High	Seasonal	Unstructured	Unstructured	Child/Adult	Intermediate	N/A	12'x75'	NORTH/SOUTH	2% Max.	LOW	PVC Decking	25 Users/day	ADA-compliant access, curbs, railings and surfaces
Restroom	High	Daily	N/A	N/A	Child/Adult	N/A	N/A	24'x24'	EAST-WEST	2% Max.	LOW	Concrete	100 Users/day	ADA-compliant layout, accessories, access and surfaces
Porous Parking Lot	High	Daily	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(15) Spaces	N/A	5% Max.	MEDIUM	Porous Bituminous	75 Users/day	ADA-compliant access, # of parking spaces
Solar Parking Lot Lighting	High	Daily	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25' Ht.	N/A	N/A	LOW	N/A	N/A	LED Solar Compliant with Illuminating Engineering Society Standards
Themed Walking Trail	Medium	Daily	Unstructured	Unstructured	Child/Adult	Basic	N/A	1,750 L.F	N/A	5% Max.	MEDIUM	Bituminous	75 Users/day	ADA-compliant access, 8' width, 5% maximum slope
Themed Gardens	Medium	Seasonal	Unstructured	Unstructured	Child/Adult	Basic	N/A	Varies	N/A	5% Max	Medium	Varies	75 Users/day	ADA-compliant access, 8' width, 5% maximum slope
LAKE TRAIL:														
Looped Walking Trail	High	Daily	Unstructured	Unstructured	Adult	Basic	N/A	2.25 mi.	N/A	5% Max.	MEDIUM	Bituminous	150 Users/day	ADA-compliant, 8' width, 5% maximum slope
Themed Walking Trail Gardens	Medium	Daily	Unstructured	Unstructured	Child/Adult	Basic	N/A	Varies	N/A	5% Max.	MEDIUM	Varies	150 Users/day	ADA-compliant, 8' width, 5% maximum slope
Trail Head Parking	High	Daily	Unstructured	Unstructured	N/A	N/A	N/A	(15) Spaces	N/A	2% Max.	MEDIUM	Bituminous	50 Users/day	ADA-compliant (1) accessible space required (2)provided
Braddock's Swamp Camp Memorial	Medium	Seasonal	Unstructured	Unstructured	Child/Adult	N/A	N/A	50'x50'	N/A	2% Max.	LOW	Brick	25 Users/day	ADA-compliant (1) accessible space required (2)provided
Accessible Fishing Dock	High	Seasonal	Unstructured	Unstructured	Child/Adult	Basic	N/A	12'x75'	N/A	2% Max.	LOW	PVC Decking	25 Users/day	ADA-compliant access, curbs, railings and surfaces

VIII. SUMMARY OF DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

1. Following the identification of community and stakeholder needs and the presentation of the site analysis, the following proposed highest and best use program elements and site improvements have been proposed for the Alternative Plans and the future Master Site Development Plan:
2. Revise the vehicular circulation system to provide a main entrance to reduce confusion, provide better connectivity and provide for improved park security.
3. Existing bituminous paths should be overlaid with new asphalt. New paths should be provided to allow for better connectivity and handicap accessibility.
4. Reduce the amount of mown lawn area and install a meadow seeding mix to improve biodiversity and reduce maintenance. Provide grass paths through meadow areas to allow for site circulation.
5. Provide interpretive signage related to the environmental features of the Park.
6. Provide Park users with more detailed information (and possibly exhibits) on the historical significance of General Braddock's Swamp Camp.
7. Provide pre-fabricated powder-coated steel pavilions that would be more durable, longer lasting and contain fewer connections. Provide for handicap accessibility. Provide additional parking as required.
8. The existing parking lots should be crack-repaired, overlaid with new asphalt, re-stripped and bumper blocks replaced. Redesign access roads.
9. Replace Existing restrooms. Revise locations to allow for better visibility and handicap accessibility.
10. Replace entrance signage. Thought should be given as to the 'official' name of the Park. Provide in-park directional signage. Provide trail signage/distance markers.
11. Provide additional dumpsters and enclosures and thought given to their location/relocation. Provide additional standardized trash receptacles.
12. Provide a 'destination playground' with a natural theme.
13. Replace and provide additional drinking fountains with accessible bowls and jug fillers.
14. Replace existing boating dock. Provide an accessible kayak launch.
15. Provide an existing accessible path to the lake with an accessible fishing dock.
16. Remove 'home made' lake access ramps and guardrails installed to discourage access.

17. Remove siltation from east end of the Lake.
18. Remove horseshoe pits.
19. Provide additional site lighting; add security lighting and security cameras.
20. Establish a tree-pruning program.
21. Replace/add benches. Provide handicapped accessible concrete pads.
22. Provide a walking trail around the lake. Provide a paved accessible path where possible add loops to provide options. Provide unimproved trails where paved accessible trails are not feasible. Utilize share-the-road paths where feasible.
23. Provide an amphitheater with lawn area at the lake edge for concerts, performances and movies in the Park.
24. Provide a trail connection to Greenlick Lake.
25. Provide a trail connection to the Coal and Coke Trail. Utilize share-the-road paths where feasible.
26. Provide a disc golf course (aka Frisbee golf).
27. Provide a hillside slide.
28. Provide a kayak/canoe/paddleboard/sailboat rental facility.
29. Provide a plaza/parking area for weekend 'food trucks' and outdoor dining area.
30. Link all proposed park amenities with a looped, accessible trail system.
31. Provide and enhance riparian buffer planting to reduce goose population.
32. Provide a COPE course. COPE is an acronym for Challenging Outdoor Personal Experience. It comprises a series of outdoor challenges, beginning with basic group initiative games and progressing to more complicated low-course and high-course activities. Some of these events involve group effort, whereas others test individual skills and agility. Participants climb, swing, balance, jump and rappel as well as think through solutions to a variety of challenges. Most participants find they can do much more than they initially thought they could.
33. Provide a BMX course adjacent to the Bullskin Township Recreation area.
34. Provide a zip line over the Lake.
35. Provide a children's maze.
36. Provide additional shade trees.
37. Provide a wedding gazebo and gardens.
38. Provide themed gardens such as: aquatic garden, naturalized garden, contemplative garden, bird garden, butterfly garden, meadow garden, native shade garden, rock

garden, riparian garden and wetland garden.

39. Provide an area for overnight (Scout) camping.
40. Provide an on-site maintenance garage.
41. Provide a sledding hill.
42. Install 'Windstax' vertical turbine wind power generation system for on-site electrical power generation.
43. Provide a dog park with dog exercise equipment.
44. Provide Dogi-Pots along in Dog Park and along walking trails.
45. Increase the amount of picnic areas.
46. Provide a sand beach area.
47. Provide Rain Gardens and other green infrastructure to treat runoff from parking lots.
48. Provide a stargazing plaza.
49. Provide a wetland boardwalk and interpretive signage.
50. Provide space for temporary 'pop-up' events like public art, children's festivals, holiday shows.
51. Provide a recirculating stream for water play and nature discovery.

IX. DESCRIPTION OF SKETCH PLANS AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION:

1. Based upon the discussions, visions and ideas generated during the 12/12/17 'Open House' public meeting, sketch plans were generated and presented to the public, the Study Committee and the elected officials (see attached Drawings). The Sketch Plans were a quick 'first pass' at incorporating what was heard at the 'Open House' and the proposed Program elements into a Sketch Plan that was presented to the Public, The Study Committee and Elected Officials on the night of 12/12/17. This Plan was rather intuitive in nature and tried to quickly depict the main components of the design including: dog park, biking trail, lake trail, restrooms, fishing dock, kayak launch, picnic areas, water play area, wedding gazebo, parking expansion, wetland garden, Great Swamp Camp memorial, wind turbines, and exercise stations.

2. Comments from 12/12/17 'Open House' Public Meeting:

- Will kayak rental negatively impact the fisherman? Who/how is a rental operated?
- Will a lakeside trail negatively impact waterfowl hunters?
- How do you keep the public using the park off of adjacent private property?
- Why do we need a dog park- we all have yards? Dog park is too big.
- Do people really use the exercise stations?
- Need more and varied picnic areas – beyond the primary shelters.
- How can this new stuff be maintained when the park isn't maintained now?
- Will the residents see their taxes go up to pay for maintenance/security?
- What will be built first? What is the schedule?

- How long will it take to do all of this?
- Too much stuff –“This isn’t Cranberry”
- Why can kids play in a water play area and not in the lake? Will it be safe?
- Who/how do you maintain wetland gardens?
- Improvements to trash collection was important- it is always strewn all over the Cemetery Area.
- Will dredging destroy fishing?
- Local Residents main concern was park security, maintenance and the elimination of illicit behavior.
- (2) Fayette County Commissioners attended: Vince Vicities and Angela Zimmerlink. They stated their dedication to the development of The Park
- Chris Ohler, Bullskin Township Supervisor attended the Public Meeting.
- I grew up less than a mile from the park. Always wished there was a running trail around the perimeter, I must've ran the Greenlick Rd/Mudd School Rd/Gimlet Hill Rd loop several hundred times. So I am excited for a running trail to become a reality.
- I would ride bikes to the park in the summer, sled ride at the park in the winters and had birthday parties at the park throughout my childhood. The place means a lot to me and I am thankful for your hard work and passion pursuing these improvements. Connecting it via a trail system sounds like a wonderful idea. It is a local gem and I hope these improvements allow many more people to get outside and discover it.
- I spent my entire life going here as a place of solace. I thoroughly appreciate your desire for input from those of us who hold a special place in our hearts for this park!!! THANK YOU!!
- Jacobs Creek Park is in a great location for our family. We would love to see some updates and have a safe, clean place to take our son. It would be great to be able to include our dog a little more in our trips to the park. Including a fenced in area where she can run, and a walking trail around the lake.
- Consider eliminating some of the mowed grass areas around the lake and create wildlife habitat through native grass, flower or tree plantings.
- Trail around the lake is a top priority and making spurs or loops off the trail as well to add interest and varied time usage. Potential to add exercise stations as well along the trail to encourage folks with more fitness desires than walking/running. Dog Park could probably bring a lot of visitors to the park on a regular basis.
- I love all the ideas for a hiking/biking trail! Exercise is important, and we love taking walks and riding bikes, especially in the summer. To be able to ride from one park to the next, or to jump right on the Coal and Coke trail would be AMAZING!!!
- Maintain existing park and get rid of drug users!!!! I currently do not feel safe at times taking my family to the park, with all the drug use that occurs.
- NO trail around- that would disturb the woods.
- NO Trail to Bridgeport- that would bring too many strangers around my property.

WELCOME TO JACOBS CREEK VISIONING SESSION:

WHAT WE HAVE HEARD:

① SECURITY, SAFETY ← lighting, patrolling, cameras

② MAINTENANCE (including Restrooms)

③ USE OF THE SPACE

Ⓐ WALKING/BIKING/exercise TRAIL around Lake (75% sand, Highest Priority)

Ⓑ Playground Equipment (possibly historic?) (large slide?)

Ⓒ Pavilions/Gazebo

Ⓓ Dog Park

Ⓔ Benches

Ⓕ Boat Infrastructure ← Boat Ramps, Boat Rents

④ HISTORY OF SPACE (French and Indian War) - Braddock Swamp Camp

⑤ Ecology ← Trees/shade Trees, Riparian Buffer, Environmental Education and Signage

⑥ Branding ← How do you get there?, Park Maps

Shed (store maintenance equipment)

Water

Electric

meadows? current mowing patterns

Gardens

Road entrances

TRASH (Big Belly meters?)

DREDGING

FUTURE BIG QUESTIONS:

① Connection to Coal and Coke Trail (50% priority)

② Connection to Bridgeport Dam



8' WIDE ASPHALT LAKE TRAIL (2.3 MILES LONG +/-)

SIMLET HOLLOW RD.
TRAIL ON ROAD

BRADDOCK SWAMP CAMP MONUMENT & EDUCATIONAL SIGNAGE

WOOD BOARDWALK

PARK MAINT. BUILDING

DESTINATION PLAYGROUND

GATED ENTRANCE WITH NEW SIGNAGE

MUDD SCHOOL ROAD

WETLAND GARDEN

POROUS PARKING EXPANSION (30 CARS)

WEDDING GAZEBO

GREENLICK RUN LAKE

NEW BOAT/KAYAK LAUNCH & DOCKS

ADA FISHING PIER

PICNIC AREAS

TRASH

REST ROOMS

WATER PLAY AREA

(2) NEW PAVILIONS

WETLAND GARDEN

DRUDGE EAST END OF LAKE

REST ROOMS

(2) NEW PAVILIONS

GREENLICK ROAD

NEW POROUS PAVING @ PARKING AREA

TRASH STORAGE

EXERCISE STATIONS ALONG TRAIL (TYPICAL)

BENCHES ON CONCRETE PADS (TYPICAL)

WOOD BOARDWALKS/BRIDGES ON TRAIL WHERE NEEDED

EXISTING REST ROOMS

FENCED DOG PARK

NEW POROUS PAVING @ PARKING AREAS

WIND TURBINES

MT. BIKING TRAIL

X. DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVE PLANS AND SUMMARY OF PUBLIC DISCUSSION:

1. Schemes 'A' and 'B' were produced for both the core-developed area of the Park and the 'Cemetery Side' of the Park. (See attached Drawings). In addition, a series of descriptive images (See Attached) were presented to portray the potential features of the Park. Both Schemes contained Program Elements listed in the Activities and Facilities Analysis and were designed in response to comments from the 12/12/17 'Open House' and Public Presentation.
2. Scheme 'A' (Main Park Area) features the following design elements:
 - Elimination of secondary entrance and installation of new entry drive to upper parking lot to provide one entrance into and out of park to reduce security issues and illicit behavior.
 - Provide sand and volleyball court near core area of the Park.
 - Provide wedding gazebo (best views of the lake/photo ops).
 - Expand parking lot (and accessible parking spaces) to accommodate additional park use.
 - Provide canoe/kayak rental and concession stand, accessible canoe/kayak launch, accessible fishing dock and accessible parking spaces.
 - Replace picnic pavilions and provide additional picnic pavilions.
 - Provide an accessible walking path to connect parking lots.
 - Provide a destination playground with French and Indian War themed 'forts', water play recirculating stream, .
 - Eliminate large lawn areas and provide meadow seeding to reduce mowing and increase biodiversity.
 - Provide 'Windstax' vertical turbine windmills for green power generation.
 - Install a amphitheatre for small concerts for movies in the park.
 - Install a dog park in the open lawn area leased to Bullskin Township.

3. Scheme 'B' (Main Park Area) features the following design elements:
 - Elimination of secondary entrance and installation of new entry drive to upper parking lot to provide one entrance into and out of park to reduce security issues and illicit behavior.
 - Provide sand and volleyball court near core area of the Park.
 - Provide wedding gazebo (best views of the lake/photo ops).
 - Expand parking lot (and accessible parking spaces) to accommodate additional park use.
 - Provide canoe/kayak rental and concession stand, accessible canoe/kayak launch, accessible fishing dock and accessible parking spaces.
 - Replace picnic pavilions and provide additional picnic pavilions.
 - Provide an accessible walking path to connect parking lots.
 - Provide a playground with French and Indian War themed 'fort'.
 - Eliminate large lawn areas and provide meadow seeding to reduce mowing and increase biodiversity.
 - Provide 'Windstax' vertical turbine windmills for green power generation.
 - Install an amphitheatre for small concerts for movies in the park.
 - Install a dog park in the open lawn area adjacent to the upper parking lot.

4. Scheme 'A' - Main Park Area is the preferred scheme based upon public comment with the following revisions:
 - Relocate basketball and sand volleyball courts to Bullskin Twp. lease area.
 - Add maintenance garage.
 - Relocate 'WindStax' windmills.
 - Relocate Dog Park to main park area.

5. Scheme 'A' (Cemetery Area) features the following design elements:
 - Provide a playground with French and Indian War themed 'fort'.
 - Existing parking lot to remain.
 - Provide a rain garden.
 - Remove and replace picnic pavilion.
 - Provide an accessible fishing dock.
 - Provide an accessible walking path.

6. Scheme 'B' (Cemetery Area) features the following design elements:

- Provide a playground with French and Indian War themed 'fort'.
- Remove and replace existing parking with a (1) car lot adjacent Greenlick Road.
- Provide themed gardens: bird/pollinator garden, spring bulb lawn, riparian garden, stream garden and a cherry walk.
- Provide native flowering trees.
- Provide a wedding gazebo/spring house.
- Provide an accessible fishing dock.
- Provide accessible looped walking paths.

7. Scheme 'B'- Cemetery Area is the preferred scheme based upon public comment and requests for a more passive/serene part of the Park. Public input requested the following revisions:

- Add picnic tables.
- Add benches.

8. Scheme 'C' was produced for both the core-developed area of the Park and the 'Cemetery Side' of the Park. (See attached Drawings). This Scheme combined Scheme 'A' of the core park area and Scheme 'B' of the 'Cemetery Side' of the park. Scheme 'C' (See attached) was presented for public comments at the 2/21/18 'Open House' meeting.

- Main Park Area Comments:
- So excited for this trail and boardwalk!
- Yay! Love the trail
- Love it!
- Looks Great!
- Yah! Dog Park!
- Shuffleboard? Bocceball?
- Restrooms over here?
- Disc golf around the park?
- I agree on disc golf!
- Still think you will need more pavilions....I've witnessed fights over pavilions
- Cool!
- Glad to see the amphitheatre!
- I love it all! Thanks!
- I would like to see more picnic tables in general
- Nice! Only ONE entrance!
- Stand-up paddleboard
- Like this idea!

- 'Cemetery Side' Comments:
- Big Improvement!
- Add a few more parking spaces on either side of existing spaces
- More spaces
- It all looks GREAT!
- More Lights
- Awesome! 😊
- Wonderful!



FINAL MASTER PLAN

NOTE:
 -ALL PROPOSED WALKING TRAILS ARE HANDICAP ACCESSIBLE (MAXIMUM 5% SLOPE).
 -ALL PARK AMENITIES ARE HANDICAP ACCESSIBLE.

Pennoni
 PENNONI ASSOCIATES INC.
 Foster Plaza 9
 750 Holiday Drive, Suite 700
 Pittsburgh, PA 15220
 T 412.561.3000 F 412.521.1208

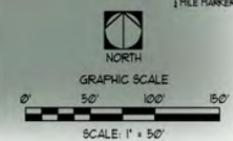
ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE VERIFIED BY CONTRACTOR AND OWNER MUST BE NOTIFIED OF ANY DISCREPANCIES BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH WORK

Richard P. Rauko, ASLA
 Landscape Architects
 261 Saunders Station Road
 Trafford, PA 15085
 412.713.8075
 RRaukoLA@gmail.com

JACOBS CREEK PARK MASTER SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
 MADD SCHOOL ROAD
 MT PLEASANT, PA 15866
MASTER SITE PLAN
 FAYETTE COUNTY
 61 EAST MAIN STREET
 UNIONTOWN, PA 15401

04-15-0104-01
 FAYETTE CO
 C/O COMMISSIONER

LEGEND
 [Grey Box] EXISTING BITUMINOUS PAVING
 [Light Grey Box] PROPOSED BITUMINOUS PAVING



CALL BEFORE YOU DIG!
 PENNSYLVANIA LAW REQUIRES
 3 WORKING DAYS NOTICE FOR
 CONSTRUCTION PHASE AND 10 WORKING
 DAYS IN DESIGN STAGE-STOP CALL
 PENNSYLVANIA ONE CALL SYSTEM, INC.
 #811 or 1-800-242-1776
 Serial No.: 20173211551 (Fayette Co.)
 Serial No.: 20173211582 (Westmoreland Co.)

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS

PROJECT	----
DATE	08-21-18
DRAWING SCALE	1"=50'
DRAWN BY	RPR
APPROVED BY	DHM

MP-8

XI. PROPOSED PARK IMPROVEMENT IMAGES:



Mown Paths



Native Flowering Trees



Birch Grove



Fern Glade



Native Flowering Trees



Spring House



Spring Bulb Lawn



Spring House



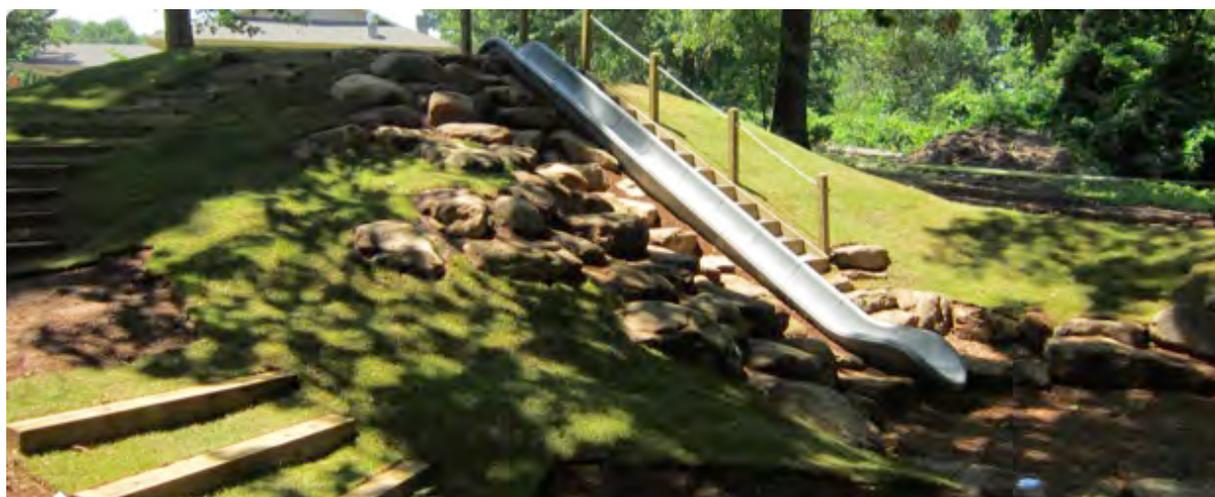
Bird/Pollinator Garden



Native Flowering Trees



Natural Play Equipment



Hillside Slide



'Fort' Themed Playground



Playground Water Feature

XII. LAKE TRAIL:

A. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT-LAKE TRAIL:

1. There has been an expressed desire from public comments, key person interviews and the Study Committee to provide a walking trail around the lake. The Master Site Plans (See attached) indicate an 8' wide paved accessible (5% max. slope) path. There are several 'pinch points' where installation of the lake trail is problematic. Steep slopes adjacent to the lake, wet areas, adjacent roadways, handicap accessibility and existing drainage ways all add to requirements of unique solutions. In order to provide a looped trail around the lake, a handicapped accessible boardwalk is proposed. This accessible PVC boardwalk will be installed in order to avoid wetlands and narrow bridges. In addition, this boardwalk will provide 'bump outs' to provide additional fishing opportunities.

B. LAKE TRAIL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

1. The proposed 2¼ mile lake trail completely encircles the lake. According to ADA requirements the trail should be no steeper than 5% slope. The trail will also avoid environmentally sensitive areas such as steep slopes, wetlands and riparian buffers. The trail is proposed to be bituminous paved to reduce maintenance and avoid erosion. (It is the Consultants experience that trails of 5% slope that are constructed of crushed stone erode quickly and become a maintenance problem).

2. The proposed lake trail should also avoid pedestrian/vehicle conflicts where possible, and also avoid 'pinch points' such as narrow bridges and causeways.

3. The proposed lake trail should be wide enough to accommodate two-way foot traffic, maintenance vehicles ('gators' and pickup trucks) and EMS vehicles. An 8-foot wide trail is recommended. (It is the Consultants experience that a 6-foot wide trail does not save a comparable amount of money, is not accessible to vehicles and cannot be paved with a standard paving machine).

C. LAKE TRAIL ADVANTAGES AND CONSTRAINTS

1. The layout of the lake trail provides the user several options to utilize the trail based upon where they enter the trail and the distance they plan to walk. The proposed 2 ¼ mile lake trail completely encircles the lake, the trail is a looped system whereby users of the trail can park their vehicles, enter the trail, walk 2¼ miles and return to their car. In addition, users can park their at the 'Cemetery' section of the park and utilize the entire loop trail or enjoy the passive portion of the park and visit the Riparian Buffer Garden, Spring Bulb Lawn, Stream Garden, Pollinator Garden and the Cherry Walk. The proposed Lake Trail utilizes, connects and enhances areas of aesthetic and environmental significance. The intention of the design of the Lake Trail is to provide the user with natural themed areas that will draw the user from one 'Outdoor Room' to another in sequence along the Trail. These natural areas will be enhanced with native plantings. These themed gardens will include a Birch Grove, Wetland Gardens, Fern Glade, Woodland Shade Garden, Riparian Garden, Meadow Garden and a Cherry Walk.

2. In addition, accessible benches and picnic tables are strategically placed along the Trail to provide respite and a place to enjoy expansive views of the lake surrounding farm fields and intimate views of the surrounding woodlands.

3. The Lake Trail will avoid sensitive areas such as wetlands by providing ADA accessible boardwalks to ‘hover’ over wetlands and provide trail users with an up-close view of wetland plants and animals. Interpretive signage will also be provided.

4. The Lake Trail will also avoid two pedestrian vs. vehicular ‘pinch points’ by providing ADA accessible boardwalks to avoid a bridge and a causeway over Mudd School Road. The boardwalks will also feature ‘bump outs’ for accessible fishing.

D. LAKE TRAIL DRAWINGS REVIEW COMMENTS:

1. Add picnic tables.
2. Add benches.
3. Verify if existing shoulders are wide enough for pedestrian access along the bridge on Mudd School Road and the breastwork of the dam along Gimlet Hill Road.
4. This will draw people who just want to see it!
5. Please re-brand with a new name too? Contest for new name?
6. Please add picnic tables on this side. We have picnicked here with our children for 20 years.
7. Consider placing the trail on the top of the dam.
8. Slow traffic on Gimlet Hill Road by the dam...known for speeding.

E. LAKE TRAIL APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

1. In order for development to occur, the following Township, State and Federal Regulations must be adhered to and Permits must be applied for:
2. Site Plan Approval: Prior to construction of the proposed park, Site Plan Approval must be obtained from the Bullskin Township and Fayette County Board of Commissioners.
3. NPDES and Chapter 102 Requirements : Prior to construction of the Lake Trail a NPDES General (PAG-02) permit application and a PCSM Stormwater Management Plan must be submitted to the Fayette County Conservation District to adequately satisfy the purpose and requirements of 25 PA Code Chapter 102 to minimize the potential for accelerated erosion and sedimentation to the waters of the Commonwealth.
4. PA ONE CALL (811): In accordance with PA Act 287 as amended, related to any operation that involves the movement of earth, notice during the Construction Document Phase must be performed to determine the size, location, capacity and conflicts of existing site utilities both on-site and on adjacent properties.

5. Wetlands Investigation: In order to accurately reflect site conditions a Wetlands Investigation is required determine and delineate the presence or absence of jurisdictional wetlands in accordance with the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual.

6. PNDI: A search of PNDI (Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory) database is required to determine impacts to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources within the project area.

7. PHMC: Section 106 and PA History Code Project Review. It includes archaeological investigation, curation and historic survey guidelines for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act under the PA History Code.

F. LAKE TRAIL APPLICABLE ADA STANDARDS:

1. 403 Walking Surfaces:

2. 403.1 General. Walking surfaces that are a part of an accessible route shall comply with 403.

3. 403.2 Floor or Ground Surface. Floor or ground surfaces shall comply with 302.

4. 403.3 Slope. The running slope of walking surfaces shall not be steeper than 1:20. The cross slope of walking surfaces shall not be steeper than 1:48.

5. 403.5.1 Clear Width. Except as provided in 403.5.2 and 403.5.3, the clear width of walking surfaces shall be 36 inches (915 mm) minimum.

6. 405.2 Slope. Ramp runs shall have a running slope not steeper than 1:12.

7. 405.6 Rise. The rise for any ramp run shall be 30 inches (760 mm) maximum.

8. 405.7 Landings. Ramps shall have landings at the top and the bottom of each ramp run. Landings shall comply with 405.7.

9. 405.7.1 Slope. Landings shall comply with 302. Changes in level are not permitted.

10. 405.7.2 Width. The landing clear width shall be at least as wide as the widest ramp run leading to the landing.

11. 405.7.3 Length. The landing clear length shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) long minimum.

12. 405.7.4 Change in Direction. Ramps that change direction between runs at landings shall have a clear landing 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum by 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum.

13. 405.9.2 Curb or Barrier. A curb or barrier shall be provided that prevents the passage of a 4 inch (100 mm) diameter sphere, where any portion of the sphere is within 4 inches (100 mm) of the finish floor or ground surface.

14. ADA STANDARDS: The Department of Justice published revised regulations for Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) in the Federal Register on September 15, 2010. These regulations adopted revised, enforceable accessibility standards called the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. The 2010 Standards set minimum requirements, both scoping and technical, for newly designed, constructed or altered State and local government facilities, public accommodations and commercial facilities to be readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. Adoption of the 2010 Standards also establishes a revised reference point for Title II entities that choose to make structural changes to existing facilities to meet their program accessibility requirements, and it also establishes a similar reference for Title III entities undertaking readily achievable barrier removal.

B. SUITABILITY OF LAKE TRAIL PROGRAM ELEMENTS RELATED TO TOPOGRAPHY

1. The proposed routing of the Lake Trail takes into account site topography and provides the trail user with a variety trail experiences utilizing trail locations adjacent to the lake and locations within the existing woodlands. This proposed trail routing will also provide trail users with a variety of views both of the trail and the lake. The proposed trail will be designed with a maximum 5% slope and a 2% cross-slope. Routing the trail thru 25% slopes and greater will be avoided. The intention of the design of the Lake Trail is to provide the user with natural themed areas that will draw the user from one 'Outdoor Room' to another in sequence along the Trail, utilizing and enhancing existing site features. These themed 'Outdoor Rooms' will include a Birch Grove, Wetland Gardens, Fern Glade, Woodland Shade Garden, Riparian Garden, Meadow Garden and a Cherry Walk. In addition, accessible benches and picnic tables will be strategically placed along the Trail to provide respite and a place to enjoy expansive views of the lake and surrounding farm fields and intimate views of the surrounding woodlands.

C. MAINTENANCE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFERS

1. A Riparian Forest Buffer is defined as an area of trees, usually accompanied by shrubs and other vegetation that is adjacent to a body of water and which is managed to maintain the integrity of a stream channel or lake and to reduce the impact of upland sources of pollution by trapping, filtering and converting sediments, nutrients and other chemicals and to provide food, cover and thermal protection to fish and other wildlife. The proposed park improvements will be located to avoid both the Zone 1, which is typically 25 feet from the bank and Zone 2 Which is typically 75 feet from the bank.

2. Existing riparian buffers will be evaluated and protected. Invasive species will be removed and additional native plantings will be provided to enhance the biodiversity of the riparian buffers.

D. PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

1. Prior to park development, a Wetlands Investigation may be required to determine and delineate the presence or absence of jurisdictional wetlands in accordance with the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual.

2. Based upon the Wetlands Investigation, environmentally sensitive areas will be preserved and enhanced. The Lake Trail will be routed to avoid environmentally sensitive areas. In the event that routing through wetlands is unavoidable, a floating boardwalk system will be utilized to minimize disturbance. Interpretive signage will be installed to identify significant features, wildlife and plants.

E. INCORPORATE APPLICABLE SITES AND LEED GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS

1. The Sustainable Sites Initiative is dedicated to fostering a transformation in land development and management practices that will bring the essential importance of ecosystem services to the forefront. For purposes of the Initiative, land practices are defined as sustainable if they enable natural and built systems to work together to “meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

2. The following green infrastructure elements in accordance with The 2006 Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual may be incorporated into the Lake Trail design: BMP 5.4.1 Protect Sensitive and Special Value Features, BMP 5.4.2 Protect/Conserve/Enhance Riparian Areas, BMP 5.6.3 Re-Vegetate and Re-Forest Disturbed Areas, Using Native Species, BMP 6.4.1 Pervious Bituminous Paving, BMP 6.4.1 Porous Concrete Paving, BMP 6.4.5 Rain Garden/Bioretenion, BMP 6.7.2 Landscape Restoration, BMP 6.7.1 Riparian Buffer Restoration.

F. GREEN MATERIALS

1. The following green materials may be incorporated into the construction of the Lake Trail: recycled plastic and steel picnic tables, trash receptacles and benches, recycled concrete for trail aggregate base material, recycled plastic for wetland decking and recycled crumb rubber for poured in place playground safety surfacing.

XIII. PHASED CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE

6. According to public comment on the current conditions of the Park and the Advisory Committee, safety is the primary component in Phase One. Without items to increase safety, potential park visitors will not frequent the park. The Cost estimate proposes that construction of the proposed park improvements will be accomplished in five phases. The primary components in each phase include:

7. PHASE ONE: (\$888,657) Parking Lot Improvements (Removal/New Entrance Drive, Entry Gate), Small Picnic Pavilions, Large Picnic Pavilions, Solar Parking Lights, Security Camera System, Meadow Seeding and Site Furniture.

8. PHASE TWO: (\$1,625,753) Parking Lot Improvements, Bituminous Walking Path (approx. 3,300 l.f.), Restroom, Great Swamp Playground, Meadow Seeding, Site Furniture, Bituminous Lake Trail and Boardwalks.

9. PHASE THREE: (\$1,305,904) Solar Parking Lot Lights, Maintenance Building, Bituminous Lake Trail and Boardwalks (additional 3,300 l.f.), Bocce Court, Site Furniture and ‘Cemetery Side’ improvements including: Bituminous Walking Path, Bird/Pollinator Garden, Cherry Walk, Spring Bulb Lawn, Riparian and Wetland Planting and Spring House.

10. PHASE FOUR: (\$973,266) Parking Lot Improvements, Bituminous Lake Trail and Boardwalks (additional 3,000 l.f.), Accessible Fishing Dock, Dog Park and Dog Park Pavilions and Site Furniture.

11. PHASE FIVE: (\$932,206) Parking Lot Improvements, Wedding Gazebo, Amphitheatre, Basketball Court, Sand Volleyball Court, Canoe/Kayak Rental Building, Site Furniture and Lake Trail Theme Gardens including: Birch Grove, Cherry Walk, Fern Glade, Riparian Planting, Wetland Planting and Meadow Planting.

XIV. MAINTENANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

1. Maintenance and Service Objectives identify minimum acceptable levels of maintenance. Park maintenance is the key to protection of the public's health, safety and welfare, as well as the basis of the public's image of the quality of facilities and services. The following objectives are critical in establishing a comprehensive maintenance program:
2. Safety: Maintain parks and landscapes in a condition that protects the health, safety and welfare of the public.
3. Cleanliness: Maintain facilities in a clean and sanitary condition.
4. Facility Performance: Maintain facilities in a condition that allows for the intended recreational use.
5. Resource Protection: Protect natural resources, developed improvements, and equipment from deterioration, vandalism and waste. Manage efficient use of time.
6. Responsiveness: Maintenance personnel response to public needs, requests and unsolicited concerns in a timely manner.

XV. MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE:

1. Daily/Weekly: mow lawn areas, empty trash and recycling receptacles, clean and inspect rest rooms, litter removal, sweep walks, clean picnic tables and grills, rake mulch in playgrounds, inspect playgrounds.
2. Monthly: check site lighting, check site furnishings, prune overgrown branches, sweep walking trails, weed display gardens/remove invasives.
3. Annual/Semi-annual: mow meadow areas, perform playground safety inspections, tree pruning, trail maintenance.

XVI. MAINTENANCE AND OPERATING COSTS:

1. The existing level of park maintenance consists mainly of mowing lawn areas (performed by the Fayette County Bridge Department) and the emptying of trash containers and dumpsters (performed by Advanced Disposal). There are large areas of lawn within the park that can be seeded with a Meadow Mixture and allowed to evolve into meadow areas that would be mowed twice per year. This would significantly reduce costs associated with mowing, including time, labor, vehicle emissions and equipment. Other maintenance costs are incurred as an-needed basis as a result of vandalism or equipment failure. The park would also greatly benefit from regularly-scheduled emptying of trash containers and dumpsters.

2. The proposed Park Improvements will require a significant investment by Fayette County in administration, personnel, equipment, supplies, capital costs and structures to adequately maintain the park. In order to reduce travel time and increase productivity an on-site maintenance garage is proposed. This maintenance garage would house mowing equipment, utility vehicles, tractor, supplies, a maintenance shop, employee restrooms, garage space and outdoor storage space for materials such as Woodcarpet, gravel, stone and mulch.
3. Park equipment should be selected not only on basis of initial cost, but on basis of maintenance requirements and longevity.
4. Design of park features should facilitate ease of maintenance.

XVII. REVENUE:

1. Potential revenue sources will be derived from rentals of both large and small picnic pavilions. It is assumed for estimating purposes that the pavilions will be rented twice weekly for five months per year. In addition, the proposed wedding gazebo is assumed to be rented twice weekly for the same time period. Additional revenue will be derived from canoe and kayak rentals and concessions (bait etc.) at the canoe/kayak rental building. Because of the wide variety of experiences proposed for the Park, many potential yearly events may be held to generate additional income including: a 5K run/walk, 3 on 3 basketball and sand volleyball tournaments, and a fishing tournament. Additional potential funding sources include corporate sponsorship of proposed Park components, fund raising efforts and grant funding.

XVIII. MASTER PLAN RELATED WORK ACCOMPLISHED TO DATE:

1. To date, several Master Plan related work items have been accomplished. Through a DCNR Growing Greener Grant, (2) precast concrete restrooms have been installed in locations indicated on the Master Plan. In addition, (1) accessible fishing dock/kayak/canoe launch has been installed as indicated on the Master Plan. Through a grant from the West Penn Power Sustainable Energy Fund, solar parking lot lights will be installed in 2019 in locations indicated on the Master Plan.

JACOBS CREEK PARK
ESTIMATE OF MASTER PLAN COSTS
BULLSKIN TOWNSHIP, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA
Richard P. Rauso/Pennoni Landscape Architects
8/21/18

	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	SubTotal	PHASE ONE	PHASE TWO	PHASE THREE	PHASE FOUR	PHASE FIVE
MAIN PARK DEVELOPMENT				\$2,910,625					
Bit. Paving- Walking Path (NEW)	2,000	s.y.	\$45.00	\$90,000		\$45,000		\$45,000	
Bit. Paving- Parking Lots (NEW)	3,025	s.y.	\$45.00	\$136,125	\$45,000	\$45,000		\$46,135	
Bit. Paving- Parking Lots (OVERLAY)	11,000	s.y.	\$25.00	\$275,000	\$75,000	\$75,000		\$75,000	\$50,000
Bit. Paving- 8' W. Paths	2,750	s.y.	\$45.00	\$123,750		\$63,750		\$60,000	
Wedding Gazebo	1	l.s.	\$60,000.00	\$60,000					\$60,000
Canoe/Kayak Launch (INSTALLED)	1	l.s.	\$0.00	\$0					
Canoe/Kayak Rental Building	1	l.s.	\$100,000.00	\$100,000					\$100,000
Accessible Fishing Dock	1	l.s.	\$50,000.00	\$50,000				\$50,000	
Restroom (INSTALLED)	1	l.s.	\$0.00	\$0					
Restroom	1	l.s.	\$75,000.00	\$75,000		\$75,000			
Bocce Court	1	l.s.	\$25,000.00	\$25,000			\$25,000		
Small (35 Person) Picnic Pavilion	2	l.s.	\$50,000.00	\$100,000	\$100,000				
Large (100 Person) Picnic Pavilion	2	l.s.	\$80,000.00	\$160,000	\$160,000				
Horse Shoe Pits	1	l.s.	\$5,000.00	\$5,000	\$5,000				
Great Swamp Camp Playground	1	l.s.	\$400,000.00	\$400,000		\$400,000			
Hillside Slide	1	l.s.	\$75,000.00	\$75,000		\$75,000			
Recirculating Stream	1	l.s.	\$75,000.00	\$75,000		\$75,000			
Concrete Stairs	1	l.s.	\$25,000.00	\$25,000		\$25,000			
Rain Gardens	8	ea.	\$15,000.00	\$120,000	\$30,000	\$45,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Dog Park Pavilions	1	l.s.	\$50,000.00	\$50,000				\$50,000	
Dog Park Fence	1	l.s.	\$50,000.00	\$50,000				\$50,000	
Security Camera System	1	l.s.	\$25,000.00	\$25,000	\$25,000			\$5,000	
Drinking Fountain	1	l.s.	\$5,000.00	\$5,000				\$5,000	
Solar Parking Lot Lights	42	ea.	\$5,000.00	\$210,000	\$175,000		\$35,000		
Remove Entry Drive	350	s.y.	\$10.00	\$3,500	\$3,500				
New Entry Drive	1,200	s.y.	\$50.00	\$60,000	\$60,000				
Entry Gate	1	ea.	\$5,000.00	\$5,000	\$5,000				
Maintenance Building	1	l.s.	\$100,000.00	\$100,000			\$100,000		
Amphitheatre	1	l.s.	\$150,000.00	\$150,000					\$150,000
Basketball Court	1	l.s.	\$80,000.00	\$80,000					\$80,000
Sand Volleyball Court	1	l.s.	\$35,000.00	\$35,000					\$35,000
Benches (w/ Conc. Pad)	15	ea.	\$2,500.00	\$37,500	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$7,500	
Trash Receptacles (w/ Conc. Pad)	12	ea.	\$1,500.00	\$18,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	
Picnic Tables (w/ Conc. Pad)	12	ea.	\$3,500.00	\$42,000	\$12,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Cut/Fill	5,000	cu. yd.	\$12.00	\$60,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$5,000
Site Clearing (Brush)	4.5	ac.	\$3,000.00	\$13,500	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$1,500	
Site Clearing (Trees)	1	ac.	\$5,000.00	\$5,000		\$2,500	\$2,500		
Fine Grading and Lawn Seeding	25,000	s.f.	\$0.35	\$8,750	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$1,250	
Meadow Seeding	35,000	s.f.	\$0.50	\$17,500	\$9,000	\$8,500			
Shade Trees	50	ea.	\$450.00	\$22,500					\$22,500
Flowering Trees	50	ea.	\$350.00	\$17,500					\$17,500

	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	SubTotal					
LAKE TRAIL				\$1,403,500					
8' W. Bituminous Path	9,600	l.f.	\$60.00	\$576,000		\$200,000	\$200,000	\$176,000	
Boardwalk (Water)	700	l.f.	\$400.00	\$280,000		\$100,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	
Boardwalk (Wetland)	600	l.f.	\$325.00	\$195,000		\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	
Birch Grove	1	ea.	\$25,000.00	\$25,000					\$25,000
Cherry Walk	1	l.s.	\$25,000.00	\$25,000					\$25,000
Fern Glade	1	l.s.	\$15,000.00	\$15,000					\$15,000
Riparian Planting	1	l.s.	\$25,000.00	\$25,000					\$25,000
Wetland Planting	1	l.s.	\$25,000.00	\$25,000					\$25,000
Swamp Camp Memorial	1	l.s.	\$100,000.00	\$100,000					\$100,000
Benches (w/ Conc. Pad)	8	ea.	\$2,500.00	\$20,000			\$7,000	\$7,000	\$6,000
Trash Receptacles (w/ Conc. Pad)	8	ea.	\$1,500.00	\$12,000			\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Picnic Tables (w/ Conc. Pad)	8	ea.	\$3,500.00	\$28,000			\$10,000	\$10,000	\$8,000
Cut/Fill	5,000	cu. yd.	\$12.00	\$60,000		\$15,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$10,000
Fine Grading and Lawn Seeding	50,000	s.f.	\$0.35	\$17,500		\$6,000	\$6,000	\$5,500	

	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	SubTotal					
CEMETERY SIDE				\$475,500					
8' W. Bituminous Path	1,750	l.f.	\$60.00	\$105,000			\$105,000		
Bird/Pollinator Garden	1	ea.	\$20,000.00	\$20,000			\$20,000		
Cherry Walk	1	l.s.	\$25,000.00	\$25,000			\$25,000		
Spring Bulb Lawn	1	l.s.	\$20,000.00	\$20,000			\$20,000		
Riparian Planting	1	l.s.	\$25,000.00	\$25,000			\$25,000		
Wetland Planting	1	l.s.	\$25,000.00	\$25,000			\$25,000		
Rain Gardens	1	ea.	\$15,000.00	\$15,000			\$15,000		
Restroom (INSTALLED)	1	l.s.	\$0.00	\$0					
Spring House w/Stream	1	l.s.	\$100,000.00	\$100,000			\$100,000		
Benches (w/ Conc. Pad)	8	ea.	\$2,500.00	\$20,000			\$20,000		
Trash Receptacles (w/ Conc. Pad)	6	ea.	\$1,500.00	\$9,000			\$9,000		
Picnic Tables (w/ Conc. Pad)	4	ea.	\$3,500.00	\$14,000			\$14,000		
Accessible Fishing Dock	1	l.s.	\$50,000.00	\$50,000			\$50,000		
Cut/Fill	2,500	cu. yd.	\$12.00	\$30,000			\$30,000		
Fine Grading and Lawn Seeding	50,000	s.f.	\$0.35	\$17,500			\$17,500		

	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	SubTotal					
MISC.				\$75,000					
Construction Stake-Out	1	l.s.	\$25,000.00	\$25,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Erosion Control	1	l.s.	\$25,000.00	\$25,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Mobilization	1	l.s.	\$25,000.00	\$25,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000

7% Professional Design Fees	1	l.s.		\$335,274	\$51,870	\$95,708	\$76,685	\$56,902	\$54,460
SUB TOTAL:				\$5,199,899	\$807,870	\$1,477,958	\$1,187,185	\$884,787	\$847,460
10% Contingency				\$519,990	\$80,787	\$147,796	\$118,719	\$88,479	\$84,746
GRAND TOTAL:				\$5,719,889	\$888,657	\$1,625,753	\$1,305,904	\$973,266	\$932,206

JACOBS CREEK PARK**MASTER PLAN ESTIMATE OF YEARLY SITE MAINTENANCE COSTS****BULLSKIN TOWNSHIP, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA****Richard P. Rauso/Pennoni Landscape Architects****8/21/18**

Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
				\$54,000
Maintenance Equipment:				
Equipment Lease: (5 Yr. Lease/\$1 Buyout)	12	MO.	\$4,500.00	\$54,000
124" Rotary Mower	1	EA.		
ZeroTurn Mower	1	EA.		
Push Mower	2	EA.		
String Trimmers	3	EA.		
Backpack Blower	2	EA.		
Hand Tools	1	L.S.		
Heavy Duty Workman Utility Vehicle	1	EA.		
Medium Duty Workman Utility Vehicle	1	EA.		
Tractor w/ Front End Loader/Sweeper	1	EA.		
Tow-Behind Spreader	1	EA.		
Chain Saw	1	EA.		
Backpack Sprayers	2	EA.		
Hedge Trimmers	1	EA.		
				\$14,500
Supplies:				
Gasoline/Oil	1	L.S.	\$3,500.00	\$3,500
Engineered Wood Fiber Safety Surfacing	1	L.S.	\$1,000.00	\$1,000
Mulch	1	L.S.	\$2,500.00	\$2,500
Topsoil	1	L.S.	\$2,500.00	\$2,500
Misc.	1	L.S.	\$5,000.00	\$5,000
Lawn/Meadow Care:				
1x/Wk.Mowing-Lawns-15 ACRES	500	HRS.		
2x/yr.Mowing-Meadows-8 ACRES	80	HRS.		
Trimming	500	HRS.		
General Maintenance	520	HRS.		
				\$26,100
Maintenance Costs:				
Pavilion Maintenance: (1x/yr.)	24	hr.	\$50.00	\$1,200
Site Furniture Maintenance: (1x/yr.)	24	hr.	\$50.00	\$1,200
Playground Equipment Maintenance (2x/yr.)	24	hr.	\$50.00	\$1,200
Playground Safety Surface Maintenance (6x/yr.)	24	hr.	\$50.00	\$1,200
Leaf Removal: (2x/yr.)	16	hr.	\$50.00	\$800
Natural Area Maintenance: (1x/yr.) (Brush Removal, Tree Trimming)	10.0	ac.	\$500.00	\$5,000
Trash Removal (50x/yr.)	50	week	\$200.00	\$10,000
Paved Surfaces Inspection/Sweeping (2x/yr.)	2	ea.	\$1,000.00	\$2,000
Paved Surfaces Repair	1	l.s.	\$3,500.00	\$3,500
TOTAL - YEARLY SITE MAINTENANCE COSTS				\$94,600
YEARLY LABOR COSTS:				\$221,600
(1) Operator	2,080	HRS	\$50.00	\$104,000
(1) Laborer	2,080	HRS	\$45.00	\$93,600
(3) Seasonal Employees	960	HRS	\$25.00	\$24,000

JACOBS CREEK PARK**MASTER PLAN ESTIMATE OF YEARLY REVENUE****BULLSKIN TOWNSHIP, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA****Richard P. Rauso/Pennoni Landscape Architects****8/21/18**

Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Seasonal Rentals:				\$26,250
Picnic Pavilion (Large)	50	DAYS	\$125.00	\$6,250
Picnic Pavilion (Large)	50	DAYS	\$125.00	\$6,250
Picnic Pavilion (Small)	50	DAYS	\$75.00	\$3,750
Picnic Pavilion (Small)	50	DAYS	\$75.00	\$3,750
Picnic Pavilion (Small)	50	DAYS	\$75.00	\$3,750
Wedding Gazebo	50	DAYS	\$50.00	\$2,500
Seasonal Events:				\$26,000
Jacobs Creek 5k Run/Walk	1	L.S.	\$5,000.00	\$5,000
Canoe and Kayak Rentals	1	L.S.	\$8,500.00	\$8,500
Canoe and Kayak Concession Revenue	1	L.S.	\$5,000.00	\$5,000
Jacobs Creek Fishing Tournament	1	L.S.	\$2,500.00	\$2,500
Jacobs Creek 3 on 3 Basketball Tournament	1	L.S.	\$2,500.00	\$2,500
Jacobs Creek Sand Volleyball Tournament	1	L.S.	\$2,500.00	\$2,500
TOTAL - YEARLY REVENUE				\$52,250
Jacobs Creek Donor Bricks	250	EA.	\$150.00	\$37,500

XIX. BIKE TRAIL FEASIBILITY STUDY (SEE ATTACHED)

A. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT-TRAIL CONNECTION TO BRIDGEPORT DAM:

1. There has been an expressed desire from public comments, key person interviews, the Study Committee, Fayette County and Westmoreland County to provide a trail connection to the Bridgeport Dam, a Westmoreland County Park. In conversations with Westmoreland County Parks & Recreation, the county is open to the idea of a connection between the parks but at this time has no long range plans to provide a walking trail around the lake. The goal is to provide a paved/accessible (5% max. slope) trail utilizing existing roads and easements through private property.

B. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT-TRAIL CONNECTION TO COAL & COKE TRAIL:

1. There has been an expressed desire from public comments, key person interviews, Fayette County and Westmoreland County to provide a trail connection to the Coal & Coke Trail. The goal is to provide a paved accessible (5% max. slope) path utilizing either a new crushed stone bike path or a share the road solution or combination of both. There are several 'pinch points' where installation of share the road signage/pavement marking is problematic. Steep slopes, crossing of Jacob's Creek, wet areas, handicap accessibility and crossing an existing active rail line are challenges to development. The 'Shared Lane', or 'Sharrow' marking program, results in the placement of bicycle markings on the roadway pavement, but does not create an exclusive lane for use by bicyclists. In addition, an easement from multiple property owners may be required.

2. The Coal and Coke Trail parallels an active rail line that is owned by the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad (SWP); Created in 1995, SWP operates 66 miles of track, running from Greensburg through Youngwood, Scottdale, Connellsville, and Uniontown to its southern terminus at Smithfield. SWP is situated at the confluence of the region's major highways, which allows shippers to utilize the transload network (including the Westmoreland and Fayette Rail Freight Terminals) to transfer their goods from truck to rail for delivery as far away as the eastern seaboard. This combines the advantage of long haul rail economics, via multiple line-haul connections, with the flexibility of truck delivery to customers' door.

C. SOURCE OF PA STATE BIKE LAWS:

1. The information below comes from the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, Title 75, Vehicles, which is also known as "The Vehicle Code." There are several relevant chapters within the Code noted below, including Chapter 31 "General Provisions;" Chapter 33 "Rules of the Road;" Chapter 35 "Special Vehicles & Pedestrians;" Chapter 37 "Miscellaneous Provisions;" and Chapter 39 Driving after Drinking/Using. Below are several key laws in the State of Pennsylvania. Please note that this list is not comprehensive.

D. PENNSYLVANIA STATE LAWS – KEY LAWS FROM TITLE 75

1. Vehicle and Pedalcycle Definitions: In Pennsylvania bicycles are considered vehicles according to the statute that defines vehicles and pedalcycles.

2. Vehicle Definition: "Every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway..."

3. Pedalcycle Definition: “A vehicle propelled solely by human-powered pedal or a pedalcycle with electric assist.” Source: 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§102 (2016).

E. HIGHLIGHTS FROM CHAPTER 33 – RULES OF THE ROAD:

1. Where to Ride – the Right Side of the Road: Pennsylvania requires that a bicyclist, traveling at a speed less than the speed of traffic, “shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway”, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into an alley, private road or driveway.

2. This requirement does not apply to: A bicycle using any portion of an available roadway due to unsafe surface conditions. A bicycle using a roadway that has a width of not more than one lane of traffic in each direction. Source: 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. §3301 (2016).

3. AFRAP: As far to the right as practicable (AFRAP) is the key phrase which seems to appear in some form or another in many state laws governing where to ride. The underlying issue with this language is that the person who interprets “practicable” may likely be different to the cyclist, auto driver, and police officer. Additionally, the law allows cyclists to use “available roadway” due to “unsafe” surface conditions. Again, the question remains who may make these determinations. Colorado’s state law eliminates the confusion by granting the decision making authority to the cyclist; their law states that a cyclist shall ride “...far enough to the right as judged safe by the bicyclists...” Note: the requirement to stay “as far to the right as practicable” doesn’t apply where the road has a width of “not more than one lane of traffic in each direction”. It is lawful to ride in the middle of a street, for example, where there is no shoulder or where the shoulder is taken up by parking spaces.

4. Safe Passing Laws – 4-foot zone. Pennsylvania requires that the driver of a motor vehicle overtaking a bicycle traveling in the same direction “...shall pass to the left of the pedal cycle within not less than four feet at a careful and prudent reduced speed.” Source: 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. §3303 (2016).

5. Pennsylvania is the ONLY state which has a four-foot passing law on the books under all circumstances. North Carolina and South Dakota include four and six feet passing laws when certain conditions are met. Pennsylvania is also one of a handful of states that specifically require the passing vehicle to REDUCE SPEED. More than half of our states have laws citing specific three-foot passing zones. Unfortunately, 19 states have Safe Passing Laws which remain unclear and poorly defined.



6. Pennsylvania specifically requires vehicles turning right to not cross the path of a moving cyclist riding along the right edge of a roadway. “No turn by a driver of a motor vehicle shall interfere with a pedal cycle proceeding straight while operating in accordance with Chapter 35 (relating to special vehicles and pedestrians).” Source: 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. §3331 (2016).

7. Drivers almost never look in their right mirror when turning right. This section specifically protects a cyclist from a right turning vehicle.
8. Pennsylvania currently has the following law aimed at distracted driving, subject to limited exceptions: No driver shall operate a motor vehicle on a roadway while using an interactive wireless communications device to send, read or write a text-based communication while the vehicle is in motion. Source: 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. §3316 (2016).
9. Create a viable “Textalyzer”: The real question behind a Distracted Driving law is that of enforcement; specifically, what tools are available in the field for law enforcement to assess and document whether a driver was using a cell phone prior or during a crash. In 2016, New York Senator Lieberman proposed a law known as “Evan’s Law” to create a “Textalyzer” tool which law enforcement may use at the scene. Bike Law PA reported on this innovative proposed law.
10. Change the Penalties: The Pennsylvania law on Distracted Driving includes a penalty which is woefully inappropriate as either a consequence or a deterrent. The Code states that the penalty for violating this law if convicted includes a fine of \$50. The state should consider a fine of \$5,000 as a penalty for distracted drivers as crash events between car and bike often result in significant bodily injuries to the cyclist.
11. In Pennsylvania traffic laws for vehicles apply to bicycles: “Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by this title, except as to special provisions...” This includes the requirement to signal turns by hand, including stopping. (3335-3336). Source: 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§3501 (2016).
12. Riding on Roadways and Bike Paths: This section states that bikes may be ridden on a shoulder of a highway, traveling in the same direction as traffic. It also allows for not more than two riders abreast except on bike paths or roads set aside for bikes.
13. “A pedal cycle may be operated on the shoulder of a highway and shall be operated in the same direction as required of vehicles operated on the roadway. All turns shall be made in accordance with section 3331 (relating to required position and method of turning.” Source: 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§3505 (a) (2016).
14. “Persons riding pedal cycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of pedal cycles.” Source: 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§3505 (e) (2016).
15. The requirement for a cyclist to use available bicycle lanes/paths was removed from the statutes in 1998. However, we do encourage the use of designated bike lanes/paths for safety.
16. Lamps and Bicycle Lights: According to The Code in Pennsylvania, when cyclists are riding between sunset and sunrise, the bike must have a front lamp emitting white light “...visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front...” and must have a red reflector light in the rear of the bike which is “...visible at least 500 feet to the rear...” Lastly, the code requires that amber reflectors are placed on both sides of the bike. Source: 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§3507 (2016).

17. Riding a Bicycle on the Sidewalk in PA: Pennsylvania allows bicycles to operate on sidewalks subject to the following rules: A person riding a bicycle upon a sidewalk or bike path used by pedestrians "...shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give an audible signal before overtaking and passing a pedestrian." A person shall not ride a bicycle upon a sidewalk in a business district unless permitted by official traffic-control devices, or when a usable bike-only lane is available adjacent to the sidewalk. Source: 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. §3508 (2016).
18. Helmet Law & Civil Actions: Pennsylvania requires that any person under the age of 12 riding a bicycle, as an operator or passenger, must wear a protective bicycle helmet. However, in no event shall the failure to wear a required helmet be used as evidence in a trial of any civil action; nor shall any jury in a civil action be instructed regarding violations of the law requiring helmets; nor shall failure to use a helmet be considered as contributory negligence. Source: 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. §3510 (2016).
19. E-Bikes: Pennsylvania restricts the use of e-bikes to those over 16. Source: 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. §3514 (2016).
20. Headphones/Earbuds Prohibited: Section 3314 of the vehicle code specifically prohibits the use of headphones by vehicle operators. This has been held by case law to apply to a motorcyclist wearing earbuds under his helmet. The above-quoted section making all laws applicable to drivers of vehicles applicable to cyclists means that the common practice of riding with earbuds is technically illegal in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
21. Highlights from Chapter 37 – Miscellaneous Provisions: Bicycle Dooring Law: Pennsylvania requires that "No person open any door on a motor vehicle unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so and can be done without interfering with the movement of other traffic..." In addition, no person shall leave a door open on a side of a vehicle available to moving traffic for a period- of- time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers. Source: 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. §3705 (2016). Promote the "Dutch Reach": The practice forces the driver (or passenger) to pivot their body towards the street—which automatically points their vision to where an oncoming bicycle may be coming. This practice would address and reduce the root cause of most door injuries: the motorist's failure to check behind them before exiting their vehicle towards the street. Bike Law PA discussed the merits of the Dutch practice.
22. Highlights from Chapter 38 Driving Under the Influence: Bicycling Under the Influence: As we all know as motor vehicle drivers, Pennsylvania's Vehicle Code prohibits driving vehicles while intoxicated or after using controlled substances. The Code also states that bicycles are defined as vehicles and therefore this same law is applied to bicyclists. Bicycles should not be operated while the rider is under the influence of alcohol or other controlled substances. Source: 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§3802 (2016).
23. RESOURCES ON PA STATE CYCLING LAWS: Penn DOT created a short document called "Bike Law and Safety Tips for Motorists". Also from Penn DOT is a publication called "Pennsylvania Bicycle Driver's Manual" as well as "Street Smarts: Bicycling's Traffic Survival Guide."

F. 10 WAYS BICYCLIST CAN SHARE THE ROAD WITH MOTORISTS:

1. Practice Cycling Citizenship: The right to ride on the road comes with responsibilities. Motorists will be more willing to accept bicyclists' rightful place on the road when bicyclists ride lawfully, respectfully and responsibly. Riding responsibly will ease tensions, and foster a more harmonious environment between motorists and cyclists.
2. Ride On The Right: It is illegal to ride towards oncoming traffic. Ride with traffic, staying as far to the right as is practical. Be sure to wait for a safe opportunity to change lanes and use proper hand signals.
3. Join In With Traffic: Joining other traffic is sometimes necessary because the road is simply too narrow for both a bike and a car. This is called "taking the lane" by many bicycling advocates. When you do join the traffic, make sure you never pass on the right. By waiting directly behind a vehicle, you can see a car's signals; otherwise, you never know if the motorist is about to make a right turn and hit you.
4. Protect Your Head: Whether going to the corner store or heading out on a marathon ride, always wear a helmet.
5. Make sure to See Eye to Eye with Motorists: Make eye contact with drivers whenever possible, this ensures that the motorists see you. This "personal connection" also helps motorists remember you are a human being deserving of attention, protection, and respect.
6. Travel Straight and True: Ride consistently and predictably. At an intersection, do not veer into the crosswalk and then suddenly reappear on the road again. Don't thread through parked cars. Riding erratically puts you at danger and scares drivers.
7. Be Sure to Always be on the Defense: Be aware of your surroundings. Know what is behind you and watch out for what is in front of you. Be on the lookout for road hazards; sand and gravel, glass, railroad tracks, and the like. Watch for parked cars where people may be opening doors on the driver side of the vehicle without looking. Make sure you have ample time to make any move, whether you are changing a lane or turning a corner. Do not expect to be granted the right of way in any instance.
8. Wear Visible Gear: Make your presence felt. Wear bright colored clothing. Black may be cool but its invisible at night. At night or in bad weather, use reflective lights—front, side and rear to make yourself visible.
9. Be Ready to Respond: Emergencies happen. Keep a hand on your handlebars. Know and use your hand signals whenever you are changing lanes or making a turn.
10. Brake Away: Make sure your brakes are always in top-notch condition. Be aware of how weather and road conditions can affect your ability to brake.

G. 10 WAYS MOTORISTS CAN SHARE THE ROAD WITH BICYCLISTS

1. Understand Bicyclists are Different but Equal: Bicyclists are drivers of vehicles and under the law entitled to use the road. Just like drivers though they need to follow the law. Don't be surprised by bicyclists on the road. Expect them. Watch for them and treat bicycles like any other slow-moving vehicle. Plenty of tractors and other things slow us down all the time. Bikes are no different.



2. Be Patient and Don't Create Patients: Patience remains a virtue. It saves lives. Patience includes things like Waiting until it is safe to pass; Giving bicyclists the right of way when the situation calls for it; Allow extra time for bicyclists to go through intersections don't rush to make that turn; Recognizing road hazards that are safe for cars may be dangerous for cyclists—be sure and provide the rider enough space to deal with hazards. When there are hazards on the edge of the roadway don't be surprised that cyclists are in the lane of traffic as it is perfectly legal. Don't let some poorly behaved rider ruin your day. Understand that bicyclists are people too and most are responsible. Let the police handle the bad ones.

3. Pass Safely: Do not pass a bicyclist until you can do so without putting anyone at risk. Allow at least 3 feet between your vehicle and the bike more if possible. Make sure you do not place the bicyclist or an oncoming motorist in danger.

4. Be Careful When Making Right Turns: Do not speed ahead of a bicyclist thinking you can negotiate the turn before they reach your car. Bicyclists often are going faster than you think. As you slow to make a turn, the bicyclist may not be able to avoid crashing into the passenger side of your vehicle. Right turns into bicyclists (right hook collisions) can ruin everyone's day and the bicyclist's life. A bicyclist may well be to the right of you and planning to go straight at the same intersection.

5. Be Careful When Making Left Turns: Often it is even harder to remember to look for bicyclists when making a left-hand turn. Bicyclists crossing straight in the opposite direction are frequently approaching at a higher rate of speed than you think. Open eyes and awareness can prevent these "left-cross" wrecks.

6. Be Observant When Backing: When backing out of your driveway or an alley, or a parking stall always looks to see if someone is riding in your path. Children on small bikes can be hard to see. Bicycles, and the people who ride them come in all shapes and sizes. The key is to drive slowly and look repeatedly and with cyclists and pedestrians in mind.

7. Prevent "Dooring" Injuries Dangers: After parking, look before opening the car door to exit. One way to do this is to develop the habit of reaching across your body and opening your driver's door with your right hand. This will cause you to look back before you open the door. It will help you make sure there are no cyclists riding alongside you or approaching. Bicyclist often can't see a driver who is about to open a door. Drivers, on the other hand, can usually detect a bicyclist if they are looking.

8. Think of Bicyclists as Human Beings: One of the reasons there is a conflict between cyclist and motorists is the effect of othering. Forgetting that a cyclist is a person allows you to justify behavior that would embarrass you in other settings. Yes, bicyclists are a kind of traffic. But far more importantly they are also your neighbors—policemen, delivery drivers, construction workers, carpenters, doctors—people from all walks of life. And also, a bicyclist riding to work means there is one less car on the road.

9. Please, Please PLEASE Don't Honk: Bicyclists do not find it helpful when motorists come up behind and honk. In fact, it often creates danger. The noise itself can cause a bicyclist to lose his or her bearings. They then lose control of the bike. If you must honk do it at a respectful distance and make it a respectful tap.

H. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/ NEEDS, WANTS AND DESIRES

1. A one-day public meeting and design 'charette' was held to both gauge public opinion and to develop preliminary Trail Development Plans that was reviewed by the public, the Study Committee and the elected officials.

I. PHYSICAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

1. Members of the Study Group including members of the Coal and Coke Trail walked the route of the proposed trail. Existing conditions were documented including: property ownership, trail route, slope, road grades, posted and actual speed limits, traffic, cartway width, traffic intersections, wetlands and points of connection.

J. LEGAL FEASIBILITY

1. Several issues were encountered when planning the route from the Coal and Coke Trail to Jacobs Creek Park and the Bridgeport Dam. The first and highly important issue was the proposed connection to the Coal and Coke Trail. The Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad (SWP) has indicated that no private or any additional railroad crossings will be permitted to cross their active rail lines to access the Coal and Coke Trail. Therefore, existing crossings must be utilized. The existing crossing at Hammondville Street was eliminated from consideration due to the narrow bridge crossing adjacent to the Coal and Coke Trail. This crossing was also eliminated due to the short sight distance and speed of motor vehicles crossing the trail. The railroad crossing at Railroad Street was selected due to adequate sight distance and the low traffic volume. The majority of the route from the Coal and Coke Trail to Bridgeport Dam and Jacobs Creek Park will utilize existing roads (Share the Road Program), but will avoid major intersections such as the intersection at Hammondville Street, Main Street, Water Street and Buckeye Road. The route will require easements to cross private property indicated on the Plans.

K. EVALUATION OF PRELIMINARY TRAIL PLAN

1. The existing crossing at Hammondville Street is problematic due to the narrow bridge crossing adjacent to the Coal and Coke Trail. This crossing also contains a short sight distance and excessive speed of motor vehicles crossing the trail.

2. The proposed trail crosses the busy intersection at Hammondville Street, Main Street, Water Street and Buckeye Road.

3. The Trail follows Hammondville Street, which has sight distance, slope and traffic issues.
4. Hammondville Street does not have direct access to the Bridgeport Dam.
5. The bridge crossing at Mudd School Road is narrow.
6. The potential 'overland' route to Airport Road requires a long easement across private property. Airport Road is not heavily traveled, but has sight distance issues.
7. Old Rt. 119 is heavily traveled and has excessive speed issues. The bridge crossing on Old Rt. 119 is narrow.

L. EVALUATION OF FINAL TRAIL PLAN

1. The railroad crossing at Railroad Street was selected due to adequate sight distance and the low traffic volume. The majority of the route from the Coal and Coke Trail to Bridgeport Dam and Jacobs Creek Park will utilize existing roads (Share the Road Program), but will avoid major intersections such as the intersection at Hammondville Street, Main Street, Water Street and Buckeye Road.
2. The route will require easements to cross private property indicated on the Plans.
3. The route provides direct access to Bridgeport Dam.
4. If the Lake Trail is built before the bike trail, bikes can avoid the bridge at Mudd School Road.
5. Boardwalks may be utilized to cross wetlands and steep sloped areas.
6. The trail will utilize the bench on Greenlick Dam to avoid traffic on Gimlet Hill Road.

M. ESTIMATE OF TRAIL CONSTRUCTION COSTS (See Attached)

1. The trail to connect Jacobs Creek Park to both the Bridgeport Dam and the Coal and Coke Trail utilizes a variety of solutions including: a PVC boardwalk, crushed stone bike trails and the 'Share the Road' program, that utilizes existing roads. In addition, a limited number of easements will be required to construct the trail. If existing roads are utilized, development costs will be significantly reduced and potentially funded through the PA DCNR Growing Greener Grant Program. This program matches money utilized for park improvements dollar for dollar. Because the majority of the trail utilized existing roadways, maintenance costs are reduced. The Coal and Coke Trail utilizes a staff of dedicated volunteers to maintain the Trail. Rather than establishing a new group of volunteers, it is recommended by the Consultant that the Coal and Coke Trail adopts the connecting trails. If a DCNR Growing Greener Grant is utilized for development of the trail, the entire trail system could be constructed for approximately \$600,000. This is well within the budget of such a grant. If phasing is required, it is recommended that the trail be split into two Phases: Phase One would include the construction of the trail between Bridgeport Dam and Jacobs Creek Park. Phase Two would include the construction of the trail between the Coal and Coke Trail and Bridgeport Dam. Funding of a Growing Greener Grant(s) would be attractive to DCNR because it would involve a partnership between Westmoreland County, The Coal and Coke Trail and Fayette County.

LAKE TRAIL AND BIKE TRAIL SKETCH PLAN



LAKE TRAIL AND BIKE TRAIL SITE ANALYSIS

Pennoni
PENNONI ASSOCIATES INC.
1900 Market Street, Suite 300
Philadelphia, PA 19103
T 215.222.2688

ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE VERIFIED BY CONTRACTOR AND OWNER MUST BE NOTIFIED OF ANY DISCREPANCIES BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH WORK.

Richard P. Russo, ASLA
Landscape Architects
267 Saunders Station Road
Trafalgar, PA 15085
412.373.1009
RRussoLA@gmail.com

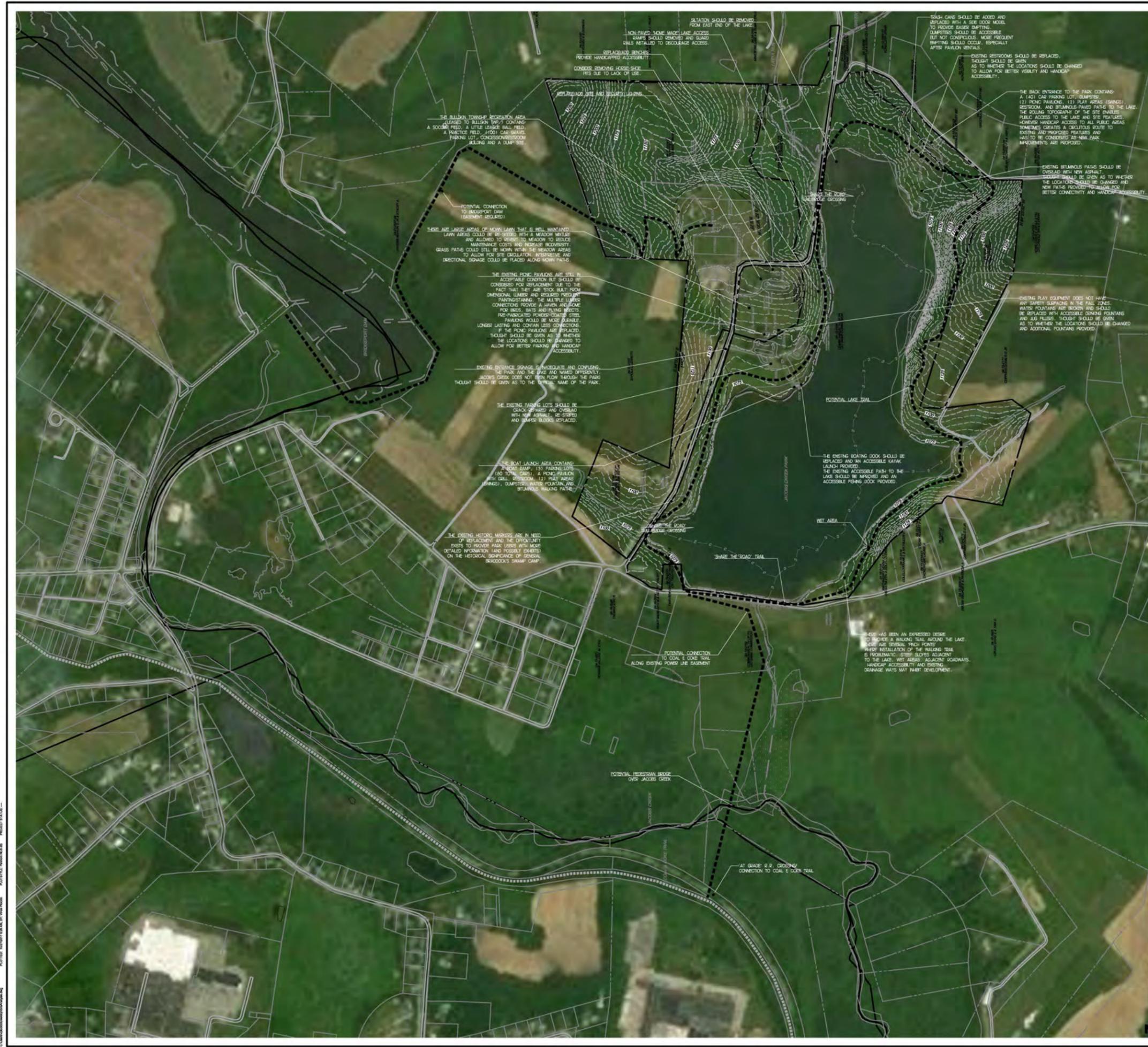
JACOBS CREEK PARK MASTER SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1600 SCHOOL ROAD
MT. PLEASANT, PA 15866

SITE ANALYSIS
FAYETTE COUNTY
81 EAST MAIN STREET
LINDSBORO, PA 15801

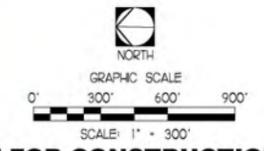
NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

PROJECT: _____
DATE: 2017-10-26
DRAWING SCALE: 1"=300'
DRAWN BY: RPR
APPROVED BY: _____

SA-2



PROJECT: 1600 SCHOOL ROAD, MT. PLEASANT, PA 15866
 DRAWING NO: SA-2
 DATE: 2017-10-26
 SCALE: 1" = 300'
 DRAWN BY: RPR
 APPROVED BY: _____



PROPOSED POINT OF CONNECTION
TO COAL AND COKE TRAIL



JACOBS CREEK PARK

MASTER PLAN ESTIMATE OF BIKE TRAIL COSTS

BULLSKIN TOWNSHIP, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA

Richard P. Rauso/Pennoni Landscape Architects

8/21/18

Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
D-4-3 Bicycle Parking	6	EA.	\$150.00	\$900
D11-1 Bike Route	34	EA.	\$150.00	\$5,100
W16-1 Share the Road	22	EA.	\$150.00	\$3,300
W7-5 Bike Hill	2	EA.	\$150.00	\$300
W10-1 RR Crossing	2	EA.	\$150.00	\$300
W11-15 Trail Crossing	6	EA.	\$150.00	\$900
RR Crossing-Paving	1	L.S.	\$25,000.00	\$25,000
Easement-Cochran Evangelical Church	1	L.S.	\$10,000.00	\$10,000
Easement-Free Methodist of Bridgeport	1	L.S.	\$10,000.00	\$10,000
Easement-Private Owner	1	L.S.	\$10,000.00	\$10,000
10' W. Crushed Stone Trail	5,000	L.F.	\$35.00	\$175,000
8' W. Boardwalk	525	L.F.	\$400.00	\$210,000
Misc. Traffic Control Paint/Crosswalks	1	L.S.	\$15,000.00	\$15,000
Development Cost:				\$465,800
10% Contingency				\$46,580
7% Design Fees				\$32,606
GRAND TOTAL:				\$544,986

XX. APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS ANALYSIS:

- A. Site Plan Approval: Prior to construction of the proposed park, Site Plan Approval must be obtained from the Bullskin Township and Fayette County Board of Commissioners.
- B. NPDES and Chapter 102 Requirements: Prior to construction of the proposed park, a NPDES General (PAG-02) permit application and a PCSM Stormwater Management Plan must be submitted to the Fayette County Conservation District to adequately satisfy the purpose and requirements of 25 PA Code Chapter 102 to minimize the potential for accelerated erosion and sedimentation to the waters of the Commonwealth.
- C. PA ONE CALL (811): In accordance with PA Act 287 as amended, related to any operation that involves the movement of earth, notice during the Construction Document Phase must be performed to determine the size, location, capacity and conflicts of existing site utilities both on-site and on adjacent properties.
- D. Wetlands Investigation: In order to accurately reflect site conditions a Wetlands Investigation is required determine and delineate the presence or absence of jurisdictional wetlands in accordance with the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual.
- E. PNDI: A search of PNDI (Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory) database is required to determine impacts to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources within the project area.
- F. PHMC: Section 106 and PA History Code Project Review. It includes archaeological investigation, curation and historic survey guidelines for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act under the PA History Code.

XXI. ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS ANALYSIS:

- A. CPSC: United States Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Public Playground Safety Handbook. Publication #325 November 2010 Edition. This handbook presents safety information for public playground equipment, use zone and protective safety surfacing in the form of guidelines. Playground equipment refers to equipment for use by children ages 6 months through 12 years.

XXII. ASTM PLAYGROUND STANDARDS:

- A. ASTM F1487 Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Playground Equipment for Public Use. This consumer safety performance specification provides safety and performance standards for various types of public playground equipment. Its purpose is to reduce life-threatening and debilitating injuries. The range of users encompassed by this consumer safety performance specification is the 5th percentile 2-year-old through the 95th percentile 12-year-old. Products or materials (site furnishings) that are installed outside the equipment use zone, such as benches, tables, independent shade structures, and borders used to contain protective surfacing, are not considered playground equipment and are not included in this specification. This specification does not address accessibility, except as it pertains to safety issues not covered in the DOJ 2010 Standard for Accessible Design.

- B. ASTM F2373 Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Public Use Play Equipment for Children 6 Months through 23 Months.
- C. ASTM F1292 Standard Specification for Impact Attenuation of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment.
- D. ASTM F2075 Standard Specification for Engineered Wood Fiber for Use as a Playground Safety Surface Under and Around Playground Equipment.
- E. ASTM F2223 Standard Guide for ASTM Standards on Playground Surfacing.
- F. ASTM F2479 Standard Guide for Specification, Purchase, Installation and Maintenance of Poured-In-Place Playground Surfacing.
- G. ASTM F1951 Standard Specification for Determination of Accessibility of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment.
- H. ASTM F1816 Standard Safety Specification for Drawstrings on Children's Upper Outerwear.
- I. ASTM F2049 Standard Guide for Fences/Barriers for Public, Commercial, and Multi-Family Residential Use Outdoor Play Areas.
- J. ASTM F1918 Standard Safety Performance Specification for Soft Contained Play Equipment.

XXIII. ADA ACCESSIBLE PLAY AREAS:

A. U.S. Access Board Summary of Accessibility Guidelines for Play Areas. A Summary of Accessibility Guidelines for Play Areas. This guide is intended to help designers in using the accessibility guidelines for play areas. These guidelines establish minimum accessibility requirements for newly constructed and altered play areas. This guide is not a collection of playground designs. Rather, it provides specifications for elements within a play area to create a general level of usability for children with disabilities. Emphasis is placed on ensuring that children with disabilities are generally able to access the diversity of components provided in a play area. Designers are encouraged to exceed the guidelines where possible to provide increased accessibility and opportunities. Incorporating accessibility into the design of a play area should begin early in the planning process with consideration to layout, circulation paths, and the selection of play components.

XXIV. THE SUSTAINABLE SITES INITIATIVE

A. The Sustainable Sites Initiative is dedicated to fostering a transformation in land development and management practices that will bring the essential importance of ecosystem services to the forefront. For purposes of the Initiative, land practices are defined as sustainable if they enable natural and built systems to work together to “meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

- B. The SITES v2 Rating System, and specifically its site-specific performance benchmarks, is based on the concept of ecosystem services; an understanding of natural processes; best practices in landscape architecture, ecological restoration, and related fields; and knowledge gained through peer-reviewed literature, case-study precedents, and SITES pilot projects. By achieving these benchmarks, a project will contribute to maintaining, supporting, and enhancing natural systems and the essential services they provide.
- C. The services provided by healthy ecosystems are the unobtrusive foundation of daily life. Trees help regulate local climate by providing shade and acting as windbreaks. Through evaporation, transpiration, and the uptake and storage of carbon, plants moderate the climate of the world and provide a breathable atmosphere. Thousands of different pollinator species visit their respective flowers and promote the growth of myriad plants and crops. Soils and vegetation purify stormwater as it seeps through to groundwater and underground aquifers. Ecosystem services such as these occur at a variety of scales and in habitats ranging from equatorial rainforests to urban parks. Yet because these services occur largely unseen in the background and can be difficult to measure and monetize, their value is typically ignored in project design and budgeting. As a result, the ecosystem services provided by the site prior to construction are lost. Replacing these services, if it is possible to do so, would require expensive technological solutions.
- D. An accurate accounting must take into consideration how the adoption of sustainable practices cannot only be cost effective for both public and private entities but can leverage additional costs and provide multiple benefits. A growing body of research suggests that natural elements within cities and other areas generate ecosystem services that can substantially protect and improve a community's resiliency and quality of life in a variety of ways and in a range of contexts.
- E. About the Rating System: The Sustainable SITES Initiative is a set of comprehensive, voluntary guidelines together with a rating system that assesses the sustainable design, construction, and maintenance of landscapes. It is used by landscape architects, designers, engineers, architects, developers, policy-makers, and others to guide land design and development. The SITES v2 Rating System can apply to projects a various scales, with or without buildings. Project types include: open spaces, streetscapes, commercial and educational / institutional campuses, residential neighborhoods and yards, military, and more.
- F. About SITES: The SITES Rating System is produced by the Green Business Certification Inc., which owns exclusive rights to the SITES Rating System, its publications and trademarks. The material on which the SITES Rating System is based was developed through a collaborative, interdisciplinary effort of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) Fund, The Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center at The University of Texas at Austin, and the United States Botanic Garden.
- G. SITES ASLA and the University of Texas at Austin transferred ownership of the SITES Rating System to Green Business Certification Inc. (GBCI), the certification body for the LEED green building program from U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC).
- H. The Sustainable Sites Initiative™ (SITES™) is a program based on the understanding that land is a crucial component of the built environment and can be planned, designed, developed, and maintained to avoid, mitigate, and even reverse these detrimental impacts. Sustainable landscapes create ecologically resilient communities better able to withstand and recover from episodic floods, droughts, wildfires, and other catastrophic events. They benefit the environment, property owners, and local and regional communities and economies.

XXV. ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS ANALYSIS:

A. ADA STANDARDS: The Department of Justice published revised regulations for Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) in the Federal Register on September 15, 2010. These regulations adopted revised, enforceable accessibility standards called the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. The 2010 Standards set minimum requirements, both scoping and technical, for newly designed, constructed or altered State and local government facilities, public accommodations and commercial facilities to be readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. Adoption of the 2010 Standards also establishes a revised reference point for Title II entities that choose to make structural changes to existing facilities to meet their program accessibility requirements, and it also establishes a similar reference for Title III entities undertaking readily achievable barrier removal.

XXVI. ADA STANDARDS AS THEY RELATE TO THE MASTER PLANNING OF JACOBS CREEK PARK:

- Section 35.151 of 28 CFR Part 35: (i) Curb ramps: (1) Newly constructed or altered streets, roads, and highways must contain curb ramps or other sloped areas at any intersection having curbs or other barriers to entry from a street level pedestrian walkway.
- (2) Newly constructed or altered street level pedestrian walkways must contain curb ramps or other sloped areas at intersections to streets, roads, or highways.
- 206.2.1 Site Arrival Points. At least one accessible route shall be provided within the site from accessible parking spaces and accessible passenger loading zones; public streets and sidewalks; and public transportation stops to the accessible building or facility entrance they serve.
- 206.2.2 Within a Site. At least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, accessible facilities, accessible elements, and accessible spaces that are on the same site.
- 206.2.12 Court Sports. In court sports, at least one accessible route shall directly connect both sides of the court.
- 206.2.17 Play Areas. Play areas shall provide accessible routes in accordance with 206.2.17. Accessible routes serving play areas shall comply with Chapter 4 except as modified by 1008.2.
- 206.2.17.1 Ground Level and Elevated Play Components. At least one accessible route shall be provided within the play area. The accessible route shall connect ground level play components required to comply with 240.2.1 and elevated play components required to comply with 240.2.2, including entry and exit points of the play components.
- 206.2.17.2 Soft Contained Play Structures. Where three or fewer entry points are provided for soft contained play structures, at least one entry point shall be on an accessible route. Where four or more entry points are provided for soft contained play structures, at least two entry points shall be on an accessible route.
- 208.1 General. Where parking spaces are provided, parking spaces shall be provided in accordance with 208.
- 208.2 Minimum Number. Parking spaces complying with 502 shall be provided in accordance with Table 208.2 except as required by 208.2.1, 208.2.2, and 208.2.3. Where more than one parking facility is provided on a site, the number of accessible spaces provided on the site shall be calculated according to

the number of spaces required for each parking facility.

- Table 208.2 Parking Spaces:

Number of Parking Spaces Provided	Min. Number of Required Accessible Spaces
1 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to 100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6
201 to 300	7
301 to 400	8
401 to 500	9
501 to 1,000	2% of Total
1,000 and over	20 plus 1 for each 100 or fraction thereof, over 1000

- 211 Drinking Fountains. Where drinking fountains are provided on an exterior site they shall be provided in accordance with 211.
- 211.2 Minimum Number. No fewer than two drinking fountains shall be provided. One drinking fountain shall comply with 602.1 through 602.6 and one drinking fountain shall comply with 602.7.
- 213.3.1 Toilet Compartments. Where toilet compartments are provided, at least one toilet compartment shall comply with 604.8.1. In addition to the compartment required to comply with 604.8.1, at least one compartment shall comply with 604.8.2 where six or more toilet compartments are provided, or where the combination of urinals and water closets totals six or more fixtures.
- 221.5 Lawn Seating. Lawn seating areas and exterior overflow seating areas, where fixed seats are not provided, shall connect to an accessible route.
- 240.1 General. Play areas for children ages 2 and over shall comply with 240. Where separate play areas are provided within a site for specific age groups, each play area shall comply with 240. Where play components are altered and the ground surface is not altered, the ground surface shall not be required to comply with 1008.2.6 unless required by 202.4.
- 240.1.1 Additions. Where play areas are designed and constructed in phases, the requirements of 240 shall apply to each successive addition so that when the addition is completed, the entire playarea complies with all the applicable requirements of 240.
- 240.2 Play Components. Where provided, play components shall comply with 240.2.
- 240.2.1 Ground Level Play Components. Ground level play components shall be provided in the number and types required by 240.2.1. Ground level play components that are provided to comply with 240.2.1.1 shall be permitted to satisfy the additional number required by 240.2.1.2 if the minimum required types of play components are satisfied. Where two or more required ground level play components are provided, they shall be dispersed throughout the play area and integrated with other play components.

- 240.2.1.1 Minimum Number and Types. Where ground level play components are provided, at least one of each type shall be on an accessible route and shall comply with 1008.4.
- 240.2.1.2 Additional Number and Types. Where elevated play components are provided, ground level play components shall be provided in accordance with Table 240.2.1.2 and shall comply with 1008.4.
- Table 240.2.1.2 Number and Types of Ground Level Play Components Required to be on Accessible Routes:

Number of Elevated Play Components Provided	Minimum Number of Ground Level Play Components Required to be on an Accessible Route	Minimum Number of Different Types of Ground Level Play Components Required to be on an Accessible Route
1	N/A	N/A
2 to 4	1	1
5 to 7	2	2
8 to 10	3	3
11 to 13	4	3
14 to 16	5	3
17 to 19	6	3
20 to 22	7	4
23 to 25	8	4
26 and over	8 plus 1 for each additional 3, or fraction thereof, over 25	5

- 240.2.2 Elevated Play Components. Where elevated play components are provided, at least 50 percent shall be on an accessible route and shall comply with 1008.4.
- 242.3 Wading Pools. At least one accessible means of entry shall be provided for wading pools. Accessible means of entry shall comply with sloped entries complying with 1009.3.
- 302.3 Openings. Openings in floor or ground surfaces shall not allow passage of a sphere more than ½ inch (13 mm) diameter except as allowed in 407.4.3, 409.4.3, 410.4, 810.5.3 and 810.10. Elongated openings shall be placed so that the long dimension is perpendicular to the dominant direction of travel.
- 303.1 General. Where changes in level are permitted in floor or ground surfaces, they shall comply with:
- 303.2 Vertical. Changes in level of ¼ inch (6.4 mm) high maximum shall be permitted to be vertical.
- 303.3 Beveled. Changes in level between ¼ inch (6.4 mm) high minimum and ½ inch (13 mm) high maximum shall be beveled with a slope not steeper than 1:2.
- 303.4 Ramps. Changes in level greater than ½ inch (13 mm) high shall be ramped, and shall comply with 405 or 406.
- 304.3 Size. Turning space shall comply with 304.3.1 or 304.3.2.
- 304.3.1 Circular Space. The turning space shall be a space of 60 inches (1525 mm) diameter minimum. The space shall be permitted to include knee and toe clearance complying with 306.
- 304.3.2 T-Shaped Space. The turning space shall be a T-shaped space within a 60 inch (1525 mm) square

minimum with arms and base 36 inches (915 mm) wide minimum. Each arm of the T shall be clear of obstructions 12 inches (305 mm) minimum in each direction and the base shall be clear of obstructions 24 inches (610 mm) minimum. The space shall be permitted to include knee and toe clearance complying with 306 only at the end of either the base or one arm.

- 402.2 Components. Accessible routes shall consist of one or more of the following components: walking surfaces with a running slope not steeper than 1:20, doorways, ramps, curb ramps excluding the flared sides, elevators, and platform lifts. All components of an accessible route shall comply with the applicable requirements of Chapter 4.
- 403.1 General. Walking surfaces that are a part of an accessible route shall comply with 403.
- 403.2 Floor or Ground Surface. Floor or ground surfaces shall comply with 302.
- 403.3 Slope. The running slope of walking surfaces shall not be steeper than 1:20. The cross slope of walking surfaces shall not be steeper than 1:48.
- 403.5.1 Clear Width. Except as provided in 403.5.2 and 403.5.3, the clear width of walking surfaces shall be 36 inches (915 mm) minimum.
- 405.2 Slope. Ramp runs shall have a running slope not steeper than 1:12.
- 405.6 Rise. The rise for any ramp run shall be 30 inches (760 mm) maximum.
- 405.7 Landings. Ramps shall have landings at the top and the bottom of each ramp run. Landings shall comply with 405.7.
 - 405.7.1 Slope. Landings shall comply with 302. Changes in level are not permitted.
 - 405.7.2 Width. The landing clear width shall be at least as wide as the widest ramp run leading to the landing.
 - 405.7.3 Length. The landing clear length shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) long minimum.
 - 405.7.4 Change in Direction. Ramps that change direction between runs at landings shall have a clear landing 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum by 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum.
- 405.8 Handrails. Ramp runs with a rise greater than 6 inches (150 mm) shall have handrails complying with 505.
- 405.9 Edge Protection. Edge protection complying with 405.9.1 or 405.9.2 shall be provided on each side of ramp runs and at each side of ramp landings.
 - 405.9.2 Curb or Barrier. A curb or barrier shall be provided that prevents the passage of a 4 inch (100 mm) diameter sphere, where any portion of the sphere is within 4 inches (100 mm) of the finish floor or ground surface.
- 405.10 Wet Conditions. Landings subject to wet conditions shall be designed to prevent the accumulation of water.

- 406.1 General. Curb ramps on accessible routes shall comply with 406, 405.2 through 405.5, and 405.10.
- 406.2 Counter Slope. Counter slopes of adjoining gutters and road surfaces immediately adjacent to the curb ramp shall not be steeper than 1:20. The adjacent surfaces at transitions at curb ramps to walks, gutters, and streets shall be at the same level.
- 406.3 Sides of Curb Ramps. Where provided, curb ramp flares shall not be steeper than 1:10.
- 406.4 Landings. Landings shall be provided at the tops of curb ramps. The landing clear length shall be 36 inches (915 mm) minimum. The landing clear width shall be at least as wide as the curb ramp, excluding flared sides, leading to the landing.
- 406.5 Location. Curb ramps and the flared sides of curb ramps shall be located so that they do not project into vehicular traffic lanes, parking spaces, or parking access aisles. Curb ramps at marked crossings shall be wholly contained within the markings, excluding any flared sides.
- 406.6 Diagonal Curb Ramps. Diagonal or corner type curb ramps with returned curbs or other well-defined edges shall have the edges parallel to the direction of pedestrian flow. The bottom of diagonal curb ramps shall have a clear space 48 inches minimum outside active traffic lanes of the roadway. Diagonal curb ramps provided at marked crossings shall provide the 48 inches minimum clear space within the markings. Diagonal curb ramps with flared sides shall have a segment of curb 24 inches long minimum located on each side of the curb ramp and within the marked crossing.
- 406.7 Islands. Raised islands in crossings shall be cut through level with the street or have curb ramps at both sides. Each curb ramp shall have a level area 48 inches long minimum by 36 inches wide minimum at the top of the curb ramp in the part of the island intersected by the crossings. Each 48 inch minimum by 36 inch minimum area shall be oriented so that the 48 inch minimum length is in the direction of the running slope of the curb ramp it serves. The 48 inch minimum by 36 inch minimum areas and the accessible route shall be permitted to overlap.
- 501.1 Scope. The provisions of Chapter 5 shall apply where required by Chapter 2 or where referenced by a requirement in this document.
- 502.1 General. Car and van parking spaces shall comply with 502. Where parking spaces are marked with lines, width measurements of parking spaces and access aisles shall be made from the centerline of the markings.
- 502.2 Vehicle Spaces. Car parking spaces shall be 96 inches wide minimum and van parking spaces shall be 132 inches wide minimum, shall be marked to define the width, and shall have an adjacent access aisle complying with 502.3.
- 502.3 Access Aisle. Access aisles serving parking spaces shall comply with 502.3. Access aisles shall adjoin an accessible route. Two parking spaces shall be permitted to share a common access aisle.
- 502.3.1 Width. Access aisles serving car and van parking spaces shall be 60 inches wide minimum.
- 502.3.2 Length. Access aisles shall extend the full length of the parking spaces they serve.

- 502.3.3 Marking. Access aisles shall be marked so as to discourage parking in them.
- 502.3.4 Location. Access aisles shall not overlap the vehicular way. Access aisles shall be permitted to be placed on either side of the parking space except for angled van parking spaces which shall have access aisles located on the passenger side of the parking spaces.
- 502.4 Floor or Ground Surfaces. Parking spaces and access aisles serving them shall comply with 302. Access aisles shall be at the same level as the parking spaces they serve. Changes in level are not permitted.
- 502.6 Identification. Parking space identification signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility complying with 703.7.2.1. Signs identifying van parking spaces shall contain the designation “van accessible.” Signs shall be 60 inches minimum above the finish floor or ground surface measured to the bottom of the sign.
- 502.7 Relationship to Accessible Routes. Parking spaces and access aisles shall be designed so that cars and vans, when parked, cannot obstruct the required clear width of adjacent accessible routes.
- 502.3.4 Location. Access aisles shall not overlap the vehicular way. Access aisles shall be permitted to be placed on either side of the parking space except for angled van parking spaces which shall have access aisles located on the passenger side of the parking spaces.
- 502.4 Floor or Ground Surfaces. Parking spaces and access aisles serving them shall comply with 302. Access aisles shall be at the same level as the parking spaces they serve. Changes in level are not permitted.
- 502.5 Vertical Clearance. Parking spaces for vans and access aisles and vehicular routes serving them shall provide a vertical clearance of 98 inches minimum.
- 502.6 Identification. Parking space identification signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility complying with 703.7.2.1. Signs identifying van parking spaces shall contain the designation “van accessible.” Signs shall be 60 inches minimum above the finish floor or ground surface measured to the bottom of the sign.
- 502.7 Relationship to Accessible Routes. Parking spaces and access aisles shall be designed so that cars and vans, when parked, cannot obstruct the required clear width of adjacent accessible routes.
- 503.1 General. Passenger loading zones shall comply with 503.
- 503.2 Vehicle Pull-Up Space. Passenger loading zones shall provide a vehicular pull-up space 96 inches wide minimum and 20 feet long minimum.
- 503.3 Access Aisle. Passenger loading zones shall provide access aisles complying with 503 adjacent to the vehicle pull-up space. Access aisles shall adjoin an accessible route and shall not overlap the vehicular way.
- 503.3.1 Width. Access aisles serving vehicle pull-up spaces shall be 60 inches wide minimum.

- 503.3.2 Length. Access aisles shall extend the full length of the vehicle pull-up spaces they serve.
- 503.3.3 Marking. Access aisles shall be marked so as to discourage parking in them.
- 503.4 Floor and Ground Surfaces. Vehicle pull-up spaces and access aisles serving them shall comply with 302. Access aisles shall be at the same level as the vehicle pull-up space they serve. Changes in level are not permitted.
- 503.5 Vertical Clearance. Vehicle pull-up spaces, access aisles serving them, and a vehicular route from an entrance to the passenger loading zone, and from the passenger loading zone to a vehicular exit shall provide a vertical clearance of 114 inches minimum.
- Stairways 504.1 General. Stairs shall comply with 504.
- 504.2 Treads and Risers. All steps on a flight of stairs shall have uniform riser heights and uniform tread depths. Risers shall be 4 inches high minimum and 7 inches high maximum. Treads shall be 11 inches deep minimum.
- 504.3 Open Risers. Open risers are not permitted.
- 504.4 Tread Surface. Stair treads shall comply with 302. Changes in level are not permitted.
- 504.6 Handrails. Stairs shall have handrails complying with 505.
- 504.7 Wet Conditions. Stair treads and landings subject to wet conditions shall be designed to prevent the accumulation of water.
- 504.4 Tread Surface. Consider providing visual contrast on tread nosings, or at the leading edges of treads without nosings, so that stair treads are more visible for people with low vision.
- 505 Handrails.
- 505.1 General. Handrails provided along walking surfaces complying with 403, required at ramps complying with 405, and required at stairs complying with 504 shall comply with 505.
- 505.2 Where Required. Handrails shall be provided on both sides of stairs and ramps.
- 505.3 Continuity. Handrails shall be continuous within the full length of each stair flight or ramp run. Inside handrails on switchback or dogleg stairs and ramps shall be continuous between flights or runs.
- 505.4 Height. Top of gripping surfaces of handrails shall be 34 inches minimum and 38 inches maximum vertically above walking surfaces, stair nosings, and ramp surfaces. Handrails shall be at a consistent height above walking surfaces, stair nosings, and ramp surfaces.
- 505.1 General. Handrails are required on ramp runs with a rise greater than 6 inches (see 405.8) and on certain stairways (see 504). Handrails are not required on walking surfaces with running slopes less than 1:20. However, handrails are required to comply with 505 when they are provided on walking surfaces with running slopes less than 1:20 (see 403.6). Sections 505.2, 505.3, and 505.10 do not apply to handrails provided on walking surfaces with running slopes less than 1:20 as these sections only

reference requirements for ramps and stairs.

- 505.4 Height. The requirements for stair and ramp handrails in this document are for adults. When children are the principal users in a building or facility (e.g., elementary schools), a second set of handrails at an appropriate height can assist them and aid in preventing accidents. A maximum height of 28 inches measured to the top of the gripping surface from the ramp surface or stair nosing is recommended for handrails designed for children. Sufficient vertical clearance between upper and lower handrails, 9 inches minimum, should be provided to help prevent entrapment.
- 505.5 Clearance. Clearance between handrail gripping surfaces and adjacent surfaces shall be 1½ inches minimum.
- 505.6 Gripping Surface. Handrail gripping surfaces shall be continuous along their length and shall not be obstructed along their tops or sides. The bottoms of handrail gripping surfaces shall not be obstructed for more than 20 percent of their length. Where provided, horizontal projections shall occur 1½ inches minimum below the bottom of the handrail gripping surface.
- 505.7 Cross Section. Handrail gripping surfaces shall have a cross section complying with 505.7.1 or 505.7.2.
- 505.7.1 Circular Cross Section. Handrail gripping surfaces with a circular cross section shall have an outside diameter of 1¼ inches minimum and 2 inches maximum.
- 505.6 Gripping Surface. People with disabilities, older people, and others benefit from continuous gripping surfaces that permit users to reach the fingers outward or downward to grasp the handrail, particularly as the user senses a loss of equilibrium or begins to fall.
- 505.7.2 Non-Circular Cross Sections. Handrail gripping surfaces with a non-circular cross section shall have a perimeter dimension of 4 inches minimum and 6¼ inches maximum, and a cross-section dimension of 2¼ inches maximum.
- 505.8 Surfaces. Handrail gripping surfaces and any surfaces adjacent to them shall be free of sharp or abrasive elements and shall have rounded edges.
- 505.9 Fittings. Handrails shall not rotate within their fittings.
- 505.10 Handrail Extensions. Handrail gripping surfaces shall extend beyond and in the same direction of stair flights and ramp runs in accordance with 505.10.
- 505.10.1 Top and Bottom Extension at Ramps. Ramp handrails shall extend horizontally above the landing for 12 inches minimum beyond the top and bottom of ramp runs. Extensions shall return to a wall, guard, or the landing surface, or shall be continuous to the handrail of an adjacent ramp run.
- 505.10.2 Top Extension at Stairs. At the top of a stair flight, handrails shall extend horizontally above the landing for 12 inches minimum beginning directly above the first riser nosing. Extensions shall return to a wall, guard, or the landing surface, or shall be continuous to the handrail of an adjacent stair flight.
- 505.10.3 Bottom Extension at Stairs. At the bottom of a stair flight, handrails shall extend at the slope of the stair flight for a horizontal distance at least equal to one tread depth beyond the last riser nosing.

Extension shall return to a wall, guard, or the landing surface, or shall be continuous to the handrail of an adjacent stair flight.

- 705.1 General. Detectable warnings shall consist of a surface of truncated domes and shall comply with 705.
- 705.1.1 Dome Size. Truncated domes in a detectable warning surface shall have a base diameter of 0.9 inch minimum and 1.4 inches maximum, a top diameter of 50 percent of the base diameter minimum to 65 percent of the base diameter maximum, and a height of 0.2 inch.
- 705.1.2 Dome Spacing. Truncated domes in a detectable warning surface shall have a center-to-center spacing of 1.6 inches minimum and 2.4 inches maximum, and a base-to-base spacing of 0.65 inch minimum, measured between the most adjacent domes on a square grid.
- 705.1.3 Contrast. Detectable warning surfaces shall contrast visually with adjacent walking surfaces either light-on-dark, or dark-on-light.
- 705.2 Platform Edges. Detectable warning surfaces at platform boarding edges shall be 24 inches and shall extend the full length of the public use areas of the platform.
- 802.1 Wheelchair Spaces. Wheelchair spaces shall comply with 802.1.
- 802.1.1 Floor or Ground Surface. The floor or ground surface of wheelchair spaces shall comply with 302. Changes in level are not permitted.
- 802.1.2 Width. A single wheelchair space shall be 36 inches wide minimum. Where two adjacent wheelchair spaces are provided, each wheelchair space shall be 33 inches wide minimum.
- 802.1.3 Depth. Where a wheelchair space can be entered from the front or rear, the wheelchair space shall be 48 inches deep minimum. Where a wheelchair space can be entered only from the side, the wheelchair space shall be 60 inches deep minimum.
- 802.1.4 Approach. Wheelchair spaces shall adjoin accessible routes. Accessible routes shall not overlap wheelchair spaces.
- 802.1.5 Overlap. Wheelchair spaces shall not overlap circulation paths.
- 802.2 Lines of Sight. Lines of sight to the screen, performance area, or playing field for spectators in wheelchair spaces shall comply with 802.2.
- 802.2.1 Lines of Sight Over Seated Spectators. Where spectators are expected to remain seated during events, spectators in wheelchair spaces shall be afforded lines of sight complying with 802.2.1.
- 802.2.1.1 Lines of Sight Over Heads. Where spectators are provided lines of sight over the heads of spectators seated in the first row in front of their seats, spectators seated in wheelchair spaces shall be afforded lines of sight over the heads of seated spectators in the first row in front of wheelchair spaces.
- 1008.1 General. Play areas shall comply with 1008.

- 1008.2 Accessible Routes. Accessible routes serving play areas shall comply with Chapter 4 and 1008.2 and shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1008.2.1 through 1008.2.3. Where accessible routes serve ground level play components, the vertical clearance shall be 80 inches high minimum.
- 1008.2.1 Ground Level and Elevated Play Components. Accessible routes serving ground level play components and elevated play components shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1008.2.1.
- 1008.2.2 Soft Contained Play Structures. Accessible routes serving soft contained play structures shall be permitted to use the exception in 1008.2.2.
- 1008.2.3 Water Play Components. Accessible routes serving water play components shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1008.2.3.
- 1008.2.4 Clear Width. Accessible routes connecting play components shall provide a clear width complying with 1008.2.4.
- 1008.2.4.1 Ground Level. At ground level, the clear width of accessible routes shall be 60 inches minimum.
- 1008.2.4.2 Elevated. The clear width of accessible routes connecting elevated play components shall be 36 inches minimum.
- 1008.2.5 Ramps. Within play areas, ramps connecting ground level play components and ramps connecting elevated play components shall comply with 1008.2.5.
- 1008.2.5.1 Ground Level. Ramp runs connecting ground level play components shall have a running slope not steeper than 1:16.
- 1008.2.5.2 Elevated. The rise for any ramp run connecting elevated play components shall be 12 inches maximum.
- 1008.2.5.3 Handrails. Where required on ramps serving play components, the handrails shall comply with 505 except as modified by 1008.2.5.3.
- 1008.2.5.3.1 Handrail Gripping Surfaces. Handrail gripping surfaces with a circular cross section shall have an outside diameter of 0.95 inch minimum and 1.55 inches maximum. Where the shape of the gripping surface is non-circular, the handrail shall provide an equivalent gripping surface.
- 1008.2.5.3.2 Handrail Height. The top of handrail gripping surfaces shall be 20 inches minimum and 28 inches maximum above the ramp surface.
- 1008.2.6 Ground Surfaces. Ground surfaces on accessible routes, clear floor or ground spaces, and turning spaces shall comply with 1008.2.6.
- 1008.2.6.1 Accessibility. Ground surfaces shall comply with ASTM F 1951 (incorporated by reference, see “Referenced Standards” in Chapter 1). Ground surfaces shall be inspected and maintained regularly and frequently to ensure continued compliance with ASTM F 1951.
- 1008.2.6.2 Use Zones. Ground surfaces located within use zones shall comply with ASTM F 1292 (1999

edition or 2004 edition) (incorporated by reference, see “Referenced Standards” in Chapter 1).

- 1008.3 Transfer Systems. Where transfer systems are provided to connect to elevated play components, transfer systems shall comply with 1008.3.
- 1008.3.1 Transfer Platforms. Transfer platforms shall be provided where transfer is intended from wheelchairs or other mobility aids. Transfer platforms shall comply with 1008.3.1.
 - 1008.3.1.1 Size. Transfer platforms shall have level surfaces 14 inches deep minimum and 24 inches wide minimum.
 - 1008.3.1.2 Height. The height of transfer platforms shall be 11 inches minimum and 18 inches maximum measured to the top of the surface from the ground or floor surface.
 - 1008.3.1.3 Transfer Space. A transfer space complying with 305.2 and 305.3 shall be provided adjacent to the transfer platform. The 48 inch long minimum dimension of the transfer space shall be centered on and parallel to the 24 inch long minimum side of the transfer platform. The side of the transfer platform serving the transfer space shall be unobstructed.
 - 1008.3.1.4 Transfer Supports. At least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.
- 1008.3.2 Transfer Steps. Transfer steps shall be provided where movement is intended from transfer platforms to levels with elevated play components required to be on accessible routes. Transfer steps shall comply with 1008.3.2.
 - 1008.3.2.1 Size. Transfer steps shall have level surfaces 14 inches deep minimum and 24 inches wide minimum.
 - 1008.3.2.2 Height. Each transfer step shall be 8 inches high maximum.
 - 1008.3.2.3 Transfer Supports. At least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.
- 1008.4 Play Components. Ground level play components on accessible routes and elevated play components connected by ramps shall comply with 1008.4.
 - 1008.4.1 Turning Space. At least one turning space complying with 304 shall be provided on the same level as play components. Where swings are provided, the turning space shall be located immediately adjacent to the swing.
 - 1008.4.2 Clear Floor or Ground Space. Clear floor or ground space complying with 305.2 and 305.3 shall be provided at play components.
 - 1008.4.3 Play Tables. Where play tables are provided, knee clearance 24 inches high minimum, 17 inches deep minimum, and 30 inches wide minimum shall be provided. The tops of rims, curbs, or other obstructions shall be 31 inches high maximum.
 - 1008.4.4 Entry Points and Seats. Where play components require transfer to entry points or seats, the entry points or seats shall be 11 inches minimum and 24 inches maximum from the clear floor or ground space.

- 1008.4.5 Transfer Supports. Where play components require transfer to entry points or seats, at least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.

XXVII. PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS ANALYSIS:

A. General: A major objective for sensitive Master Planning is to avoid encroachment upon, disturbance of, and alteration to those natural features which provide valuable stormwater functions such as floodplains, wetlands, natural flow pathways/drainage ways or with stormwater impact sensitivities such as steep slopes. Sensitive Resources also include those resources of special value such as designated habitat of threatened and endangered species that are known to exist and have been identified through the Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI). The objective is to avoid harming Sensitive Areas by carefully identifying and mapping these resources in the Master Planning process and striving to protect them while also defining areas free of these sensitivities that are suitable for development.

B. Slopes: Sloped areas of the site that are in excess of 25% should remain undeveloped. The cost of the development of parking lots, athletic fields and playcourts on 25% slopes is prohibitive. Small scale development such as playgrounds and picnic pavilions is discouraged. Development of walking trails on 25% slopes is possible, however trails should parallel the contours and utilize switchbacks to ascend/descend grades.

C. Wetlands: In accordance with the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual prior to construction.

D. Riparian Buffers: A Riparian Forest Buffer is defined as an area of trees, usually accompanied by shrubs and other vegetation that is adjacent to a body of water and which is managed to maintain the integrity of a stream channel and to reduce the impact of upland sources of pollution by trapping, filtering and converting sediments, nutrients and other chemicals and to provide food, cover and thermal protection to fish and other wildlife. The proposed park improvements will be located to avoid both the Zone 1 (Streamside Zone) which is typically 25 feet from the stream bank and Zone 2 (Middle Zone) Which is typically 75 feet from the stream bank.

E. Natural Drainage Features: Natural Drainage Swales shall be used in place of engineered stormwater conveyance systems where possible. This will eliminate the need for stormwater pipe networks. Natural Drainage Swales shall be protected from increased stormwater volumes to prevent accelerated erosion. Natural Vegetation will be protected and restored if needed, to reduce stormwater runoff and to aid in the natural absorption of stormwater.

F. Soil Compaction: Once natural soils have been overly compacted, permeability is drastically reduced. The rate of runoff from compacted soils is comparable to the runoff from impervious surfaces. Uncompacted natural soils effectively cycle nutrients, minimize runoff and erosion, and absorb stormwater. Where possible, soils shall be left in their natural state to aid in the absorption of stormwater. In disturbed areas, the rate of compaction of replaced topsoil shall be controlled to approximately match natural soils.

G. Native Species: Protection of Native Species Plants enhances the biodiversity of the site both in habitat and food potential for wildlife. Native Species will be preserved during the Master Planning process. In proposed disturbed areas, native meadow species will be planted on sloped areas. Native species trees and shrubs will be utilized for both buffer and specimen plantings.

H. Native Species: Protection of Native Species Plants enhances the biodiversity of the site both in habitat and food potential for wildlife. Native Species will be preserved during the Master Planning process. In proposed disturbed areas, native meadow species will be planted on sloped areas. Native species trees and shrubs will be utilized for both buffer and specimen plantings.

I. PNDI: A search of PNDI (Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory) database was performed (Search# 20110929318531). No Known Impacts in accordance with the PA Game Commission, PA Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources, Pa Fish and Boat Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service were reported and no further action is required (See attached).

J. Reduction of Impervious Cover: Reduction of Impervious Cover through the use of pervious paving (gravel parking lots) increases stormwater infiltration and absorption and reduces pollutant loading and stormwater runoff. Pervious paving for parking areas will be proposed during the Master Planning Process.

XXVIII. PHMC APPLICATION NARRATIVE:

1. The Fayette County Commissioners have authorized and with generous donations from the Coal and Coke Trail Chapter, Bullskin Stone and Lime LLC and Jacobs Creek Watershed Association, a Master Site Development Plan (MSDP) and Trail Feasibility Study for Jacob's Creek Park to address the need for improvements to the Park and the development of potential trails within the Park and a connection to the existing Coal and Coke Trail. The Master Site Development Plan and Trail Feasibility Study is funded by Fayette County and the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR-BRC-TAG-22-63). Pennoni Associates and Richard P. Rauso, ASLA, Landscape Architect were chosen by the County to prepare the Master Site Development Plan and Trail Feasibility Study.

2. Jacobs Creek Park is an approximate 151-acre facility. The main park development is located on Mudd School Road just past the Paradise Church on Route 982 in Bullskin Township. The secondary (smaller) developed area of the Park is located on Greenlick Road, opposite Greenlick Cemetery. The park was built as the result of the construction of the 101-acre permanent pool multi-purpose flood control Greenlick Dam (PA-656) on Greenlick Stream, which feeds Jacobs Creek. The park facilities include: (4) picnic pavilions, pit type public restrooms, (2) play areas, a public boat launch, boat docks, fishing piers, asphalt access walkways, access roads, (4) parking areas. In addition, on the opposite side of Mudd School Road, Fayette County established a forty-year lease with Bullskin Township to develop recreation/sports facilities. The facilities constructed include: (2) baseball fields, a combination football/soccer field, a public restroom and concession facility, an access road and parking area.

3. The majority of the eastern and southern shores of the lake contain wooded riparian buffer to the lake edge. The majority of the northern shore of the lake, which contains the developed portion of Park, is mostly open lawn area with scattered mature trees. A PNDI search was initiated and no potential impacts were noted. The Park is also the site of General Braddock's Great Swamp Camp. On the night of July 1, 1755 - General Edward Braddock and his troops camped near the Junick Farm (across the road from the breast of the reservoir).

4. The swamp, which extended for a considerable distance on both sides of Jacobs Creek, had to be made passable. It was stated that they had to build a "corduroy" road to advance over the swamp. When Braddock's army resumed their march on July 2, 1755, they proceeded on a path through the swamp crossing Green Lick Run and through what is now Hammondville and crossed Jacob's Creek. They proceeded through present-day Mt. Pleasant, stopping to refresh themselves at the Union Spring (located near Ramsey School) then onto Fort Duquesne in Pittsburgh. Only a few miles away from Fort Duquesne, on July 9, 1755, General Braddock was mortally wounded in a battle near present day Braddock, PA.

XXIX. MEETING MINUTES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING #1

Kickoff Meeting Minutes

1:00PM-3:00PM

9/20/2017

Attendees:

Sue Martin, Fayette County, smartin@fayettepa.org
Arthur Capella, Fayette County, acapella@fayettepa.com
Mike Zimkosky, Fayette County, mgzimkosky@fayettec.rba.com
Annie Quinn, JCWA, annie@jacobs creek watershed.org
Richard P. Rauso, RLA, ASLA, RRausoLA@Gmail.com
David Hohman, Pennoni, DHohman@Pennoni.com
Vince Plocido, VPlocido@Pennoni.com

Discussion Items:

- 1) Sign in/Introduction of Study Committee Members/Consultants.
- 2) Main focus of Park today is fishing.
- 3) Electric motor boats only.
- 4) Existing pavilions are not currently rented but should be planned for future rentals.
- 5) Pavilions are prone to vandalism and drug use/sales.
- 6) New Restrooms and docks are planned (already funded) Pennoni to help locate.
- 7) 'Back Entrance' restroom and pavilion are prone to vandalism.
- 8) Restrooms will be replaced.
- 9) Tot camps are provided.
- 10) Family fishing and stargazing events are held.
- 11) Handicapped access ramp for kayaks is planned. Pennoni to help locate.
- 12) Overall... visitors do not feel 'safe' in the Park.
- 13) Fayette County's vision for the Park is to develop a park similar to Twin Lakes Park.
- 14) Grass mowing is contracted by Fayette County.
- 15) Police presence is the PA State Police. (No County or Township police patrols).
- 16) Fish and Boat Commission (Dan Wilson) currently patrols the Park.
- 17) Provide green infrastructure.
- 18) Ballfields are leased to Bullskin Twp. until 2040.
- 19) Investigate trail connections to Coal and Coke Trail and Bridgeport Dam.
- 20) A walking/hiking/biking trail around the lake is desired.
- 21) Refer to Fayette County Rec. Plan for proposed improvements/analysis.
- 22) Greenlick Run is an HQ trout stream discharging into lake.
- 23) Refer to Greenlick Dam Facebook page for information.
- 24) Discussed process for billing with Mike. He will provide them with a form and prepare the requisitions and process. Checks are cut each Wednesday.
- 25) Annie explained the current primary uses of the park and the projects that Jacob's

Creek Watershed Association holds each year. She also spoke about the hopes she has for the park and what the plan should include.

- 26) Two current park projects were discussed and Pennoni will have input as to where the playground equipment and ADA accessible paths are installed. Art will work with them on this aspect. Comfort stations and an ADA dock are being put in this summer.
- 27) Security issues were discussed and the plan needs to include possible solutions to current problems. Green infrastructure is an important component of the plan as there is high maintenance required to mow as many acres in the park that are unused. A trail in the park and a safe way to connect the far side of the lake with the main section needs to be included.
- 28) The football field across the road from the main entrance appears to not have much use. Why? We need to figure out approaches to get the citizens and visitors aware of the uses of the park. After installation of useable comfort stations we may be able to rent the pavilions to help with costs for sustainability.
- 29) The trail feasibility study to connect the park to the Coal and Coke Trail in Westmoreland County was discussed about possible ways to reach the park, and to connect with Bridgeport Dam Park.
- 30) Vince/Rich will do a schedule for Executive Committee meetings and Study Committee meetings. There are additional people who have said they will be on the committee and Annie will contact local property owners. Sue will send the Google drive information to Vince that contains most all of the local, regional and state plans she has for their use and look for any park history.
- 31) Next Step: Site Analysis Meeting, 10:00 AM October 27, 2017, Mt. Pleasant Library

Study Committee Meeting #1

10:00AM-12:00 Noon

10/27/2017

Agenda Items:

1. Sign in/Introduction of Study Committee Members/Guests.
2. Review of Key Person Interview Questions/Distribution. (JCWA Facebook Page?)
3. Introduction to the Community: Fayette County, Westmoreland County, Bullskin Township.
4. Introduction to Jacobs Creek Park Existing Site Natural Resources: Aerial Mapping, Property Lines, Existing Site Features, Roads, Soils, Wetlands, Slope, Vegetation, FEMA Floodways, and Trails.
5. Description of Jacobs Creek Park Role in Community Open Space Planning and Recreation.
6. Site Analysis: Analysis of Site Features and Potential Impact on Site Use and Development.
7. PNDI Survey review.
8. (Jump Ahead) Discussion on Highest and Best Use of the Site Based upon Community Needs, Opinions and Site Analysis.
9. Public Participation Process/Next Step: Schedule a One-Day Public Meeting: December 5, 2017
10. 'Open House': 9:00 AM-4:00PM.
Conceptual Master Plan 'Charette' 4:00PM-7:00PM.
Presentation/Evaluation of Conceptual Master Plan 7:00PM-9:00PM.
Location:

Study Committee Meeting #1 Minutes

10:00AM-12:00 Noon

10/27/2017

Attendees: Mary Kaufman, Mt. Pleasant Library, Mary.Kaufman@wlnonline.com
Terri Springer, FCCD, TerriSpringer.43@gmail.com
Heather Fowler, FCCD, heatherdfowler@yahoo.com
Sue Martin, Fayette County, smartin@fayettepa.org
Diane Bailey, MP Boro, deb24mp@yahoo.com
Doug Hauser, pa_friendly_guy_here2001@yahoo.com
Roger Howard, Paradise UMC, revro@hotmail.com
Arthur Capella, Fayette County, acapella@fayettepa.com
Barry Whoric, C&C Trail, barry.whoric@gmail.com
Bob Keeler, C&C Trail, RAKDC@yahoo.com
Julio Palma, PSU/Fayette, jlp602@psu.edu
Mike Zimkosky, Fayette County, mgzimcosky@fayettec.rba.com
Dan Wilson, PFBL, djwilson@pa.gov
Annie Quinn, JCWA, annie@jacobs creekwatershed.org
Richard P. Rauso, RLA, ASLA, RRausoLA@Gmail.com

Agenda/Discussion Items:

- 1) Sign in/Introduction of Study Committee Members/Guests.
- 2) Review of Key Person Interview Questions/Distribution.
- 3) Introduction to the Community: Fayette County, Westmoreland County, Bullskin Township.
- 4) Introduction to Jacobs Creek Park Existing Site Natural Resources: Aerial Mapping, Property Lines, Existing Site Features, Roads, Soils, Wetlands, Slope, Vegetation, FEMA Floodways, and Trails.
- 5) Description of Jacobs Creek Park Role in Community Open Space Planning and Recreation.
- 6) Site Analysis: Analysis of Site Features and Potential Impact on Site Use and Development.
- 7) PNDI Survey review.
- 8) Discussion Items: Delete 'name' questions- 'Official Name' of the Park is: Jacobs Creek Park at Greenlick Run Lake.
 - a. There are (2) farms that are currently farming within park property. Sue will investigate if any agreement exists between the County and the farmers.
 - b. Investigate demographic data in portions of Westmoreland County in proximity of Jacobs Creek.
 - c. Increase spacing of Key Person Interview Questions to provide additional space for responses. Send revised Key Person Interview to Annie for distribution.
 - d. Investigate the possibility of grants related to Braddock's Swamp Camp.
 - e. Pennoni to determine exact/best location for new floating dock and restrooms.

- f. Existing 'pulloffs' for fishing access are recommended to remain.
- g. Existing restrooms are the most vandalized feature in the park.
- h. Determine ways to discourage 'dumpster dumping' of trash and debris by non-park users.
- i. Provide a population density map to help determine origination of park users.
- j. Pennoni to contact DCNR (Beth Helterbrand) to update on progress/schedule.
- k. Pennoni to provide Annie and Sue with site analysis maps. For distribution to Study Committee.
- l. Public Participation Process/Next Step: Schedule a One-Day Public Meeting:
December 12, 2017, 'Open House': 9:00 AM-3:00PM.
Conceptual Master Plan 'Charette' 3:00PM-7:00PM.
Presentation/Evaluation of Conceptual Master Plan 7:00PM-9:00PM.
Location: Bridgeport Sportsman's Club, 265 Hammondville Street, Mt. Pleasant, PA 15666.

Executive Committee Conference Call #2

2:00PM-3:00 PM

11/29/2017

Attendees:

Sue Martin (SM), Fayette County, smartin@fayettepa.org
Annie Quinn (AQ), JCWA, annie@jacobscreekwatershed.org
Richard P. Rauso (RR) RLA, ASLA, RRausoLA@Gmail.com

Discussion Items:

1. RR sent press release to Uniontown Herald and Tribune Review. AQ to send press release to Mt. Pleasant and Scottdale local papers for thursday edition.
2. RR created Facebook page: Friends of Jacobs Creek Park.
3. RR will re-post/pin Site Analysis and Key Person Interview question/Google Poll.
4. RR will add AQ as administrator to Facebook page.
5. RR contacted Southwestern PA Railroad re: crossing existing active RR line. They indicated that a 'private crossing' is not permitted. AQ to verify no crossing with her contacts.
6. RR indicated potential bike trail to cross existing private property to connect to Airport Road. RR/AQ/SM to investigate.
7. RR sent park development notice to PHMC.
8. RR did One-Call Design Level notification. Awaiting information of existing utilities.
9. RR to further investigate lake trail feasibility now that leaves are off trees and visibility is better.
10. AQ/SM to review list of potential park improvements and discuss at 12/7/17 conference call.
11. RR/Pennoni to arrive early (8:30) on Open House day to set up. Bring drafting/drawing equipment, AV equipment, laptops, snacks, and drinks.
12. AQ will attend entire Open House/Charette/Public Meeting.
13. SM will determine her level of attendance based upon availability. (TBD)
14. NEXT CONFERENCE CALL: 2:00 PM THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7th.

Executive Committee Conference Call #3
2:00PM-3:00 PM
12/7/2017

Attendees:

Sue Martin (SM), Fayette County, smartin@fayettepa.org
Annie Quinn (AQ), JCWA, annie@jacobscreekwatershed.org
Richard P. Rauso (RR) RLA, ASLA, RRausoLA@Gmail.com

Discussion Items:

1. AQ said she boosted the Charette on Facebook, sent notices to neighbors and announced it at the JCWA Annual meeting. Hopefully attendance will be good.
2. RR said RR/Pennoni will bring drinks, snacks, AV equipment, laptops and drafting equipment.
3. AQ will bring PA equipment or verify if the Sportsman's Club has PA equipment.
4. AQ to verify if the Sportsman's Club has Wi-Fi connection.
5. SM/AQ will contact Fayette County Commissioners to see if they will attend.
6. RR/AQ/SM discussed potential bike trail to connect to Airport Road. Largest property owner has existing easement that allows for public access (?). Further investigation is needed but connection looks promising.
7. RR hiked around the Lake (3mi. +/-). Trail feasibility looks promising. Sloped area above cemetery may be problematic require switchbacks to achieve 5% max. slope. May be able to follow an old farm path for a portion of the trail.
8. SM will attend the Open House sometime after lunch and will also participate in the Charette and Public Meeting.
9. AQ/SM to review potential program elements and bring comments to Charette.
10. Next Meeting: Tuesday, Dec. 12th Open House/Design Charette/Public Meeting.

Study Committee Meeting #2 /Public Meeting #1
Bridgeport Sportsmen's Club
9:00AM-9:00PM
12/12/2017

Comments:

1. Will kayak rental negatively impact the fisherman? Who/how is a rental operated?
2. Will a lakeside trail negatively impact waterfowl hunters?
3. How do you keep the public using the park off of adjacent private property?
4. Why do we need a dog park- we all have yards? Dog park is too big.
5. Do people really use the exercise stations?
6. Need more and varied picnic areas – beyond the primary shelters.
7. How can this new stuff be maintained when the park isn't maintained now?
8. Will the residents see their taxes go up to pay for maintenance/security?
9. What will be built first? What is the schedule?
10. How long will it take to do all of this?
11. Too much stuff –“This isn't Cranberry”
12. Why can kids play in a water play area and not in the lake? Will it be safe?
13. Who/how do you maintain wetland gardens?
14. Improvements to trash collection was important- it is always strewn all over the Cemetery Area.
15. Will dredging destroy fishing?
16. Verify property lines

Executive Committee Conference Call #4
2:00PM-3:00 PM
12/14/2017

Attendees:

Sue Martin (SM), Fayette County, smartin@fayettepa.org
Annie Quinn (AQ), JCWA, annie@jacobs creekwatershed.org
Richard P. Rauso (RR) RLA, ASLA, RRausoLA@Gmail.com

Discussion Items:

1. The 'Open House' portion of the Charette was effective in determining wants/needs and especially concerns. Approximately (20) attendees participated.
2. The Key Person Interview responses have been great. (92) Responses so far. AQ has compiled responses to document public opinions.
3. Local Residents main concern was park security and the elimination of illicit behavior.
4. Dan Wilson's (PA Fish&Boat Commission) phone number will be given to local residents to contact in the event of any possible illicit/illegal activity.
5. Based upon conversations with local residents, connectivity to Coal & Coke Trail and Bridgeport Dam thru private property may be problematic.
6. The Design Charette was successful and developed a Sketch Plan that presented at the Public Meeting.
7. (7) New members have been added to the Study Committee.
8. (2) Fayette County Commissioners attended: Vince Vicities and Angela Zimmerlink. They stated their dedication to the development of The Park
9. Chris Ohler, Bullskin Township Supervisor attended the Public Meeting.
10. AQ to compile email address of attendees for future use/communication.
11. The following Program Elements will be included in the Preliminary Master Plans: pavilions, picnic tables/grills, benches/seating areas, gazebo, lake boardwalk, walking trail around lake, dog park, playground (with a historic theme), sand volleyball, horseshoe pits (?), ADA fishing dock, Swamp Camp interpretive signage.
12. The Preliminary Master Plans will be presented in late January. (Exact date TBD)
13. Consideration will be given to possibly complete the master planning process in order to apply for C2P2 DCNR grant funding in April.

Executive Committee Conference Call #5

2:00PM-3:00 PM

1/24/2018

Attendees:

Sue Martin (SM), Fayette County, smartin@fayettepa.org

Annie Quinn (AQ), JCWA, annie@jacobscreekwatershed.org

Richard P. Rauso (RR) RLA, ASLA, RRausoLA@Gmail.com

Discussion Items:

1. The 'Open House' portion of the Charette was effective in determining wants/needs and especially concerns.
2. The Key Person Interview responses have been great. (92) Responses so far. AQ has compiled responses to document public opinions.
3. Discussion of Study Committee meeting agenda/logistics/where do we go from here.

Study Committee Meeting #3

2:00PM-4:00PM

1/25/2018

Agenda Items:

1. Sign in/Introduction of Study Committee Members/Guests.
2. Review of Open House comments/Key Person Interview comments (What we've heard).
3. Review of Sketch Plan from Design Charette.
4. Presentation of Preliminary Master Plans Scheme 'A' and 'B'.
5. Discussion/Comments on Preliminary Master Plans.
6. Where do we go from here?
Email me with comments (RRausoLA @Gmail.com).
cc Annie and Sue: annie@jacobscreekwatershed.org, smartin@fayettepa.org
7. Next Study Committee/Public Meeting: (TBD)

What We Have Heard:

1. The 'Open House' portion of the Charette was effective in determining wants/needs and especially concerns. Approximately (20) attendees participated.
2. The Key Person Interview responses have been great. (92) Responses so far. AQ has compiled responses to document public opinions.
3. Local Residents main concern was park security, maintenance and the elimination of illicit behavior.
4. (2) Fayette County Commissioners attended: Vince Vicities and Angela Zimmerlink. They stated their dedication to the development of The Park
5. Chris Ohler, Bullskin Township Supervisor attended the Public Meeting.
6. Will kayak rental negatively impact the fisherman? Who/how is a rental operated?
7. Will a lakeside trail negatively impact waterfowl hunters?
8. How do you keep the public using the park off of adjacent private property?
9. Why do we need a dog park- we all have yards? Dog park is too big.
10. Do people really use the exercise stations?
11. Need more and varied picnic areas – beyond the primary shelters.
12. How can this new stuff be maintained when the park isn't maintained now?
13. Will the residents see their taxes go up to pay for maintenance/security?
14. Too much stuff – "This isn't Cranberry".

15. Why can kids play in a water play area and not in the lake? Will it be safe?
16. I grew up less than a mile from the park. Always wished there was a running trail around the perimeter, I must've ran the Greenlick Rd/Mudd School Rd/Gimlet Hill Rd loop several hundred times. So I am excited for a running trail to become a reality.
17. I would ride bikes to the park in the summer, sled ride at the park in the winters and had birthday parties at the park throughout my childhood. The place means a lot to me and I am thankful for your hard work and passion pursuing these improvements. Connecting it via a trail system sounds like a wonderful idea. It is a local gem and I hope these improvements allow many more people to get outside and discover it.
18. I spent my entire life going here as a place of solace. I thoroughly appreciate your desire for input from those of us who hold a special place in our hearts for this park!!!
THANK YOU!!
19. Jacobs Creek Park is in a great location for our family. We would love to see some updates and have a safe, clean place to take our son. It would be great to be able to include our dog a little more in our trips to the park. Including a fenced in area where she can run, and a walking trail around the lake.
20. Consider eliminating some of the mowed grass areas around the lake and create wildlife habitat through native grass, flower or tree plantings.
21. Trail around the lake is a top priority and making spurs or loops off the trail as well to add interest and varied time usage. Potential to add exercise stations as well along the trail to encourage folks with more fitness desires than walking/running. Dog Park could probably bring a lot of visitors to the park on a regular basis.
22. I love all the ideas for a hiking/biking trail! Exercise is important, and we love taking walks and riding bikes, especially in the summer. To be able to ride from one park to the next, or to jump right on the Coal and Coke trail would be AMAZING!!!
23. Maintain existing park and get rid of drug users!!!! I currently do not feel safe at times taking my family to the park, with all the drug use that occurs.
24. NO trail around- that would disturb the woods.
25. NO Trail to Bridgeport- that would bring too many strangers around my property.

Study Committee Meeting #3 Minutes

2:00PM-4:00PM

1/25/2018

Attendees: Mary Kaufman, Mt. Pleasant Library, Mary.Kaufman@wlnonline.com
Jeff Richards, RLA, Westmoreland County Parks,
JRICHARD@co.westmoreland.pa.us
Terri Springer, FCCD, TerriSpringer.43@gmail.com
Heather Fowler, FCCD, heatherdfowler@yahoo.com
Sue Martin, Fayette County, smartin@fayettepa.org
Diane Bailey, MP Boro, deb24mp@yahoo.com
Doug Hauser, pa_friendly_guy_here2001@yahoo.com
Roger Howard, Paradise UMC, revro@hotmail.com
Arthur Capella, Fayette County, acapella@fayettepa.com
Barry Whoric, C&C Trail, barry.whoric@gmail.com
Bob Keeler, C&C Trail, RAKDC@yahoo.com
Julio Palma, PSU/Fayette, jlp602@psu.edu
Mike Zimkosky, Fayette County, mgzimkosky@fayettec.rba.com
Dan Wilson, PFBL, djwilson@pa.gov
Annie Quinn, JCWA, annie@jacobs creek watershed.org
Richard P. Rauso, RLA, ASLA, RRausoLA@Gmail.com

Agenda/Discussion Items:

1. Sign in/Introduction of Study Committee Members/Guests.
2. Review of Open House comments/Key Person Interview comments (What we've heard).
3. Review of Sketch Plan from Design Charette.
4. Presentation of Preliminary Master Plans Scheme 'A' and 'B'.
5. Discussion/Comments on Preliminary Master Plans
6. Scheme 'A'- Main Park Area is the preferred scheme with the following revisions (Scheme 'C'):
 - a. Relocate basketball and sand volleyball courts to Bullskin Twp. lease area.
 - b. Add maintenance garage.
 - c. Relocate 'WindStax' windmills.
 - d. Relocate Dog Park to main park area.
7. Scheme 'B'- Cemetery Area is the preferred scheme:
 - a. Add picnic tables.
 - b. Add benches.
8. Lake Trail Drawings:
 - a. Add picnic tables.
 - b. Add benches.

- c. Verify if existing shoulders are wide enough for pedestrian access along the bridge on Mudd School Road and the breastwork of the dam along Gimlet Hill Road.
9. Where do we go from here?
- a. Preliminary Master Plan Review Meeting at 2:00 PM, February 12th with Fayette County Committee Commissioners at the Fayette County Courthouse.
 - b. Preliminary Master Plan Review Public Open House Meeting from 5:00-7:00 PM, February 21st. Location: Bullskin Historical Society, 484 Park Road, Wooddale, PA 15683.

Fayette County Commissioners Meeting Minutes

2:00PM-4:00PM

2/12/2018

Attendees:

David Lohr, Fayette County Commissioner, dlohr@fayettepa.org
Vincent A. Vicites, Fayette County Commissioner vvicites@fayettepa.org
Angela Zimmerlink, Fayette County Commissioner zimmerlink@fayettepa.org
Arthur Capella, Fayette County, acapella@fayettepa.com
Sue Martin, Fayette County, smartin@fayettepa.org
Annie Quinn, JCWA, annie@jacobs creekwatershed.org
Richard P. Rauso, RLA, ASLA, RRausoLA@Gmail.com

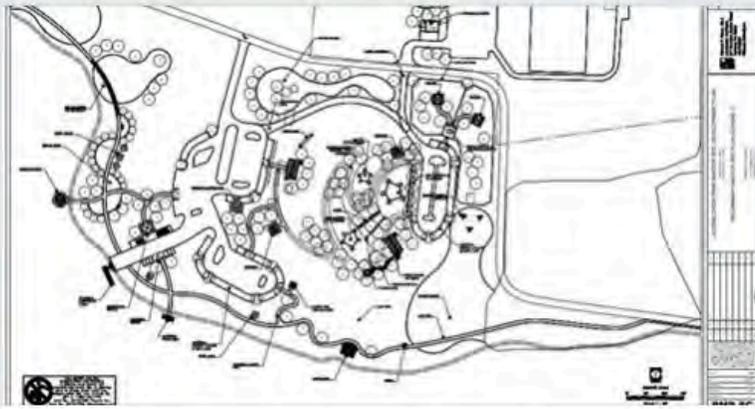
Agenda/Discussion Items:

1. Introduction
2. Review of public comments/What we have heard/comments from Study Committee.
3. Significant concern from residents, park users, study Committee and PA Fish & Boat Commission re: park safety and the impact on the Master Planning process.
4. Significant concern from residents, park users, Study Committee and PA Fish & Boat Commission re: park maintenance and the commitment from Fayette County to maintain the park and the proposed improvements.
5. Review of Lake Trail Plan.
6. Review of Scheme 'C'.
7. Presentation of Preliminary Cost Estimate.
8. Discussion of potential funding sources/ phasing strategies.
9. Discussion of location of proposed restrooms: RPR to determine locations of restrooms vs. Master Plan and coordinate with Sue/Art.
10. Where do we go from here: Preliminary Master Plan Review/Public Open House Meeting from 5:00-7:00 PM, February 21st. Location: Bullskin Historical Society, 484 Park Road, Wooddale, PA 15683.

Events

- Events
- Calendar
- Birthdays
- Discover
- Hosting

+ Create Event



FEB 21 Preliminary Drawings Public Comment Period (Jacobs Creek Park)

Public · Hosted by Coal & Coke Trail and 5 others · 3 co-hosts pending [?]

★ Interested ✓ Going

🕒 Wednesday, February 21 at 5 PM – 7 PM
about 6 months ago

📍 Bullskin Township Historical Society
484 Park Rd, Wooddale, Pennsylvania 15683 [Show Map](#)

About Discussion

Write Post Add Photo/Video Create Poll

Write something...

7 Went · 60 Interested
Share this event with your followers

Details

We have dreamed the dreams together... Now we get to enjoy what those dreams look like on paper. Come to the Bullskin Historical Society to review the Preliminary Park Plans and the beginning of a Master Park Plan for Jacobs Creek Park @ Greenlick Dam.

Come and go during this open house to comment on the current preliminary plans to determine the best use of the park and its space. There will be no formal presentations and speakers. The two hours will be open for you to view the proposed design and make comment. Committee members, consultants, and JCWA will be on hand to answer your questions.

We need YOU to help make this plan the right one for our community. It is only TOGETHER that we can make this park a place for us all.

Causes Kid Friendly

INSIGHTS [See More](#)

 4.7K People Reached +0 last 7 days	 67 Responses +0 last 7 days
 Track ticket sales on your next event by adding a ticket link	Audience Women 35-44 17% of total reach

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The following are public comments from the 2/21/18 Open House meeting held at the Bullskin Township Historical Society:

Existing Conditions Plan Comments:

- Property line is not correct
- Fish stocking

Sheet 8C Comments:

- So excited for this trail and boardwalk!
- Yay! Love the trail
- Love it!
- Looks Great!
- Yah! Dog Park!
- Shuffleboard? Bocceball?
- Restrooms over here?
- Disc golf around the park?
- I agree on disc golf!
- Still think you will need more pavilions....I've witnessed fights over pavilions
- Cool!
- Glad to see the amphitheatre!
- I love it all! Thanks!
- I would like to see more picnic tables in general
- Nice! Only ONE entrance!
- Stand-up paddleboard
- Like this idea!

Sheet 9C Comments:

- Big Improvement!
- Add a few more parking spaces on either side of existing spaces
- More spaces
- It all looks GREAT!
- More Lights
- Awesome! 😊
- Wonderful!

Sheet 4 Comments:

- This will draw people who just want to see it!
- Please re-brand with a new name too? Contest for new name?

Sheet 5 Comments:

- Please add picnic tables on this side. We have picnicked here with our children for 20 years.
- Consider placing the trail on the top of the dam.
- Slow traffic on Gimlet Hill Road by the dam...known for speeding.

2/21/18 'Open House' and Public Presentation:





Study Committee Meeting #4 Minutes

10:00PM-12:00 Noon

4/5/2018

Attendees:

Sue Martin, Fayette County, smartin@fayettepa.org
Doug Hauser, pa_friendly_guy_here2001@yahoo.com
Barry Whoric, C&C Trail, barry.whoric@gmail.com
Julio Palma, PSU/Fayette, jlp602@psu.edu
Annie Quinn, JCWA, annie@jacobs creekwatershed.org
Richard P. Rauso, RLA, ASLA, RRausoLA@Gmail.com

Agenda/Discussion Items:

1. Sign in/Introduction of Study Committee Members/Guests.
2. Comments on draft of Final Master Site Development Plans:
3. Sheet PMP-8C: Provide a gate to the upper parking lot.
4. Sheet PMP-9C: Move dock to other lake access point (better fishing, deeper).
5. Sheet PMP-5: Show solar lights at trailhead near dam.
6. Sheets PMP-4&5: Show mile markers.
7. Add Green infrastructure elements such as porous bituminous paving and rain gardens.
8. Provide Phasing Plan (safety improvements Phase One) based upon the assumption of DCNR Growing Greener Grants (C2P2) in increments of \$500k to \$750k/yr.
9. Review of Trail Plan: Review safety of Airport Road trail access and access onto old Rt.119.
10. Review safety of trail access along Airport Road and access onto old Rt.119.
11. Discuss the possibility of an alternate RR crossing (Railroad Street in Bridgeport) with Dr. Keeler.
12. Where do we go from here: AQ will make DRAFT Final Master Site Development Plans available for review/comment for (14) days. After which time the Final Master Site Development Plans, Cost Estimates, Phasing Plans and Narrative will be prepared.

Presentation of the Master Plan for Jacobs Creek Park:

Fayette County and the Jacobs Creek Watershed Association announce that a public meeting to review the Final Master Plan for Jacobs Creek Park will be held from 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM on Tuesday, August 21 at the main pavilion at Jacobs Creek Park.

The meeting will be an 'open house' type format, so visitors can view the Master Plan at their leisure.

The Master Plan is the result of input and shared visions over the past year from many local residents, Fayette County, Jacobs Creek Watershed Association and the Jacobs Creek Park Study Committee.

Fayette County, Study Committee Members, Consultants, and Jacobs Creek Watershed Association will be on hand to answer questions.

Come join in the celebration of the shared visions for the future of Jacobs Creek Park!



For Immediate Release:

August 7, 2018

Presentation of the Master Plan for Jacobs Creek Park

Fayette County and the Jacobs Creek Watershed Association announce that a public meeting to review the Final Master Plan for Jacobs Creek Park will be held from 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM on Tuesday, August 21 at the main pavilion at Jacobs Creek Park.

The meeting will be an 'open house' type format, so visitors can view the Master Plan at their leisure.

The Master Plan is the result of input and shared visions over the past year from many local residents, Fayette County, Jacobs Creek Watershed Association and the Jacobs Creek Park Study Committee.

Fayette County, Study Committee Members, Consultants, and Jacobs Creek Watershed Association will be on hand to answer questions.

Come join in the celebration of the shared visions for the future of Jacobs Creek Park!

For more information (press only):

Richard P. Rauso, RLA, ASLA
Landscape Architect
267 Saunders Station Road
Trafford, PA 15085
Email: RRausoLA@Gmail.com
Office: 412-373-1009

Annie Quinn
Jacobs Creek Watershed Association
Executive Director
Office: 724.887.8220 ext.3
Cell: 724.989.1812
Email: annie@jacobscreekwatershed.org
10 Mt Pleasant Road, Scottdale PA 15683

Sue E. Martin
Community Development Specialist
Fayette County, Pennsylvania
61 East Main Street
Uniontown, PA 15401
Office: 724.430.1210 ext. 4302
Email: smartin@fayettepa.org



The following are public comments from the 8/21/18 Open House meeting held at Jacobs Creek Park:

Sheet 8C Comments:

- Excited for this trail
- Love the trail
- Love it!
- Looks Great!
- Dog Park!
- I love it all!
- Like ONE entrance!
- Like this idea!

Sheet 9C Comments:

- Like the serenity!
- It all looks GREAT!
- Awesome! 😊
- Wonderful!
- When do they start?
- Really like the themed gardens

Executive Committee Conference Call #6

2:00PM-3:00 PM

7/27/2018

Attendees:

Sue Martin (SM), Fayette County, smartin@fayettepa.org

Annie Quinn (AQ), JCWA, annie@jacobs creekwatershed.org

Richard P. Rauso (RR) RLA, ASLA, RRausoLA@Gmail.com

Discussion Items:

1. Logistics for public meeting.
2. Celebration of Master Plan.
3. Use existing pavilion for board display.
4. Contact Herald Standard/press release to cover meeting.
5. Snacks?
6. Drinks?
7. Post meeting time/date on Facebook.

Executive Committee Conference Call #7

2:00PM-3:00 PM

8/31/2018

Attendees:

Sue Martin (SM), Fayette County, smartin@fayettepa.org

Annie Quinn (AQ), JCWA, annie@jacobscreekwatershed.org

Richard P. Rauso (RR) RLA, ASLA, RRausoLA@Gmail.com

Discussion Items:

1. Review of Cost Estimates.
2. Discussion of phasing strategy.
3. Show (5) phases between 500k and 1m.
4. Address safety in Phase One.
5. Send Narrative for review to Sue and Annie.

Executive Committee Conference Call #8
2:00PM-3:00 PM
9/20/2018

Attendees:

Sue Martin (SM), Fayette County, smartin@fayettepa.org
Annie Quinn (AQ), JCWA, annie@jacobscreekwatershed.org
Richard P. Rauso (RR) RLA, ASLA, RRausoLA@Gmail.com

Discussion Items:

1. Presentation of park improvements at County budget meeting.
2. Call DCNR to discuss 'realistic' grant application amounts.
3. Ray to present budget for park improvements October 12th at 10:00. RR AQ and SM to attend (?).
4. Determine list of foundations to apply for grants.
5. Is there a fire hydrant on Mudd School Road? Check with MAWC for water lines in area.
6. Coordinate ordering or solar parking lot lights with SM.
7. Braddocks Trail Grants available? (AQ)
8. USDA Grants? AQ and SM
9. PHMC Grants? AQ and SM

Study Committee Meeting #5 Minutes

2:30PM-3:30PM

11/2/2018

Attendees: Mary Kaufman, Mt. Pleasant Library, Mary.Kaufman@wlnonline.com
Jeff Richards, RLA, Westmoreland Co. Parks, JRICHARD@co.westmoreland.pa.us
Terri Springer, FCCD, TerriSpringer.43@gmail.com
Heather Fowler, FCCD, heatherdfowler@yahoo.com
Sue Martin, Fayette County, smartin@fayettepa.org
Barry Whoric, C&C Trail, barry.whoric@gmail.com
Annie Quinn, JCWA, annie@jacobs creekwatershed.org
Richard P. Rauso, RLA, ASLA, RRausoLA@Gmail.com

Agenda/Discussion Items:

1. Sign in/Introduction of Study Committee Members/Guests.
2. Review Narrative comments from Study Committee Members and AQ and SM.
3. Schedule final presentation of Master Plans at Dec. 4th Jacobs Creek Watershed Association Annual Meeting.

Study Committee Meeting #6 Minutes

5:00PM-5:30PM

12/4/2018

Attendees: Mary Kaufman, Mt. Pleasant Library, Mary.Kaufman@wlnonline.com
Jeff Richards, RLA, Westmoreland Co. Parks, JRICHARD@co.westmoreland.pa.us
Sue Martin, Fayette County, smartin@fayettepa.org
Barry Whoric, C&C Trail, barry.whoric@gmail.com
Annie Quinn, JCWA, annie@jacobs creekwatershed.org
Richard P. Rauso, RLA, ASLA, RRausoLA@Gmail.com

Agenda/Discussion Items:

1. Sign in/Introduction of Study Committee Members/Guests.
2. Final presentation of Master Plans at Dec. 4th Jacobs Creek Watershed Association Annual Meeting.

XXX. WEST PENN POWER LETTER OF SUPPORT

Attn: West Penn Power

Re: Letter of Support, Jacobs Creek Park, West Penn Power Sustainable Energy Fund (WPPSEF), Sustainable Energy Financing Request for Proposals (2018-1)

Dear West Penn Power:

As Master Planners for Jacobs Creek Park, it is our recommendation that solar parking lot lights be installed in the existing parking lots to provide security and safety to the Park after dark. The PA Fish and Boat Commission mandates that the Park shall be available for fishing 24 hours per day. Solar parking lot lights will save in installation costs due to the lack of connection to remote existing electrical lines, no transformer required and no electrical wiring required between light poles.

Each solar parking lot light contains:

(2) 12V batteries in EL2 enclosure: battery capacity 198 Ahrs. (dusk til dawn capacity) min 4-5 days storage (20% usage/day)

(1) MPT15 Controller to optimize timing and use.

(1) 1P150A 59.1" x 26.6" 15 watt Solar Panel with adjustable tilt and angle.

(1) LED luminaire: 40w economy energy LED.

Proposed Parking lot lights shall be spaced approximately 100' o.c. to achieve avg. 1.28 footcandle coverage.

If you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to call/email.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard P. Rauso" with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Richard P. Rauso, RLA, ASLA
PA Registered Landscape Architect

XXXI. APPENDIX

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name: **Jacobs Creek MSDP and Trail Feasibility Study**
Date of Review: **10/11/2017 04:41:09 PM**
Project Category: **Recreation, Campgrounds/parking lots, playgrounds**
Project Area: **454.83 acres**
County(s): **Fayette**
Township/Municipality(s): **BULLSKIN**
ZIP Code: **15610; 15666**
Quadrangle Name(s): **CONNELLSVILLE**
Watersheds HUC 8: **Youghiogheny**
Watersheds HUC 12: **Headwaters Jacobs Creek**
Decimal Degrees: **40.113375, -79.526000**
Degrees Minutes Seconds: **40° 6' 48.1502" N, 79° 31' 33.5997" W**

2. SEARCH RESULTS

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

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

Jacobs Creek MSDP and Trail Feasibility Study

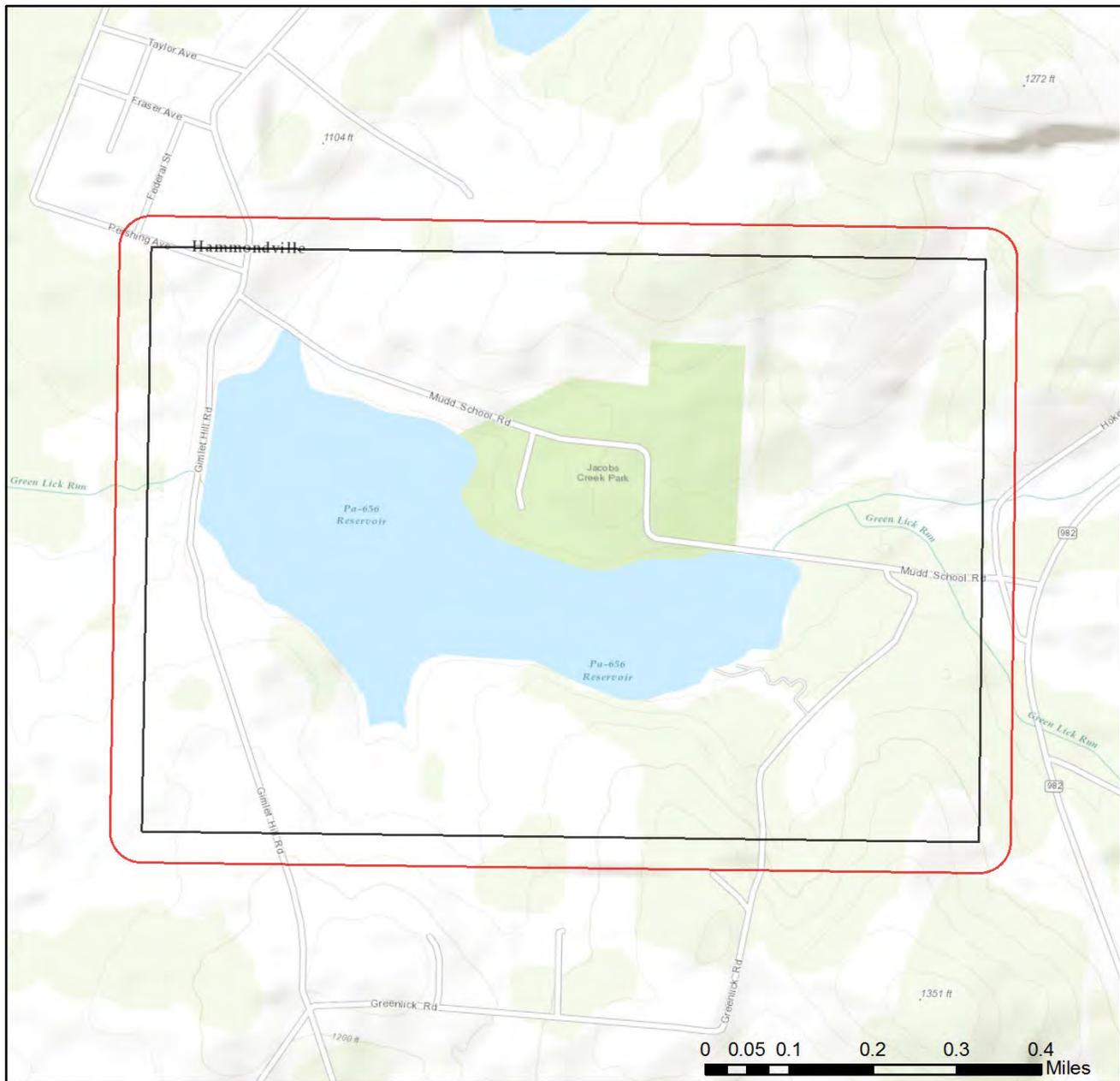


- Project Boundary
- Buffered Project Boundary



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

Jacobs Creek MSDP and Trail Feasibility Study



-  Project Boundary
-  Buffered Project Boundary

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



APPENDIX A-3

RESPONSE TO QUESTION(S) ASKED

Q1: Is tree removal, tree cutting or forest clearing necessary to implement all aspects of this project?

Your answer is: Yes

Q2: How many acres of woodland, forest, forested fencerows and trees will be cut, cleared, removed, disturbed or flooded (inundated) as a result of carrying out all aspects or phases of this project? [Round acreages UP to the nearest acre (e.g., 0.2 acres = 1 acre).]

Your answer is: 1 to 10 acres

3. AGENCY COMMENTS

Regardless of whether a DEP permit is necessary for this proposed project, any potential impacts to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources must be resolved with the appropriate jurisdictional agency. In some cases, a permit or authorization from the jurisdictional agency may be needed if adverse impacts to these species and habitats cannot be avoided.

These agency determinations and responses are **valid for two years** (from the date of the review), and are based on the project information that was provided, including the exact project location; the project type, description, and features; and any responses to questions that were generated during this search. If any of the following change: 1) project location, 2) project size or configuration, 3) project type, or 4) responses to the questions that were asked during the online review, the results of this review are not valid, and the review must be searched again via the PNDI Environmental Review Tool and resubmitted to the jurisdictional agencies. The PNDI tool is a primary screening tool, and a desktop review may reveal more or fewer impacts than what is listed on this PNDI receipt. The jurisdictional agencies **strongly advise against** conducting surveys for the species listed on the receipt prior to consultation with the agencies.

PA Game Commission

RESPONSE:

Conservation Measure: Potential impacts to state and federally listed species which are under the jurisdiction of both the Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may occur as a result of this project. As a result, the PGC defers comments on potential impacts to federally listed species to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. No further coordination with the Pennsylvania Game Commission is required at this time.

PGC Species: (Note: The Pennsylvania Conservation Explorer tool is a primary screening tool, and a desktop review may reveal more or fewer species than what is listed below.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Current Status
Sensitive Species**		Endangered

PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

RESPONSE:

No Impact is anticipated to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources.

PA Fish and Boat Commission

RESPONSE:

No Impact is anticipated to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

RESPONSE:

Avoidance Measure: Conduct any tree cutting, tree inundation (flooding), and prescribed burning between November 15 and March 31. ALSO, when conducting timber harvesting (rather than land clearing for development), implement the Fish and Wildlife Service's Forest Management Guidelines for Indiana Bat Swarming Habitat found at <https://www.fws.gov/northeast/pafo/endangered/forestry.html>.

As the project proponent or applicant, I certify that I will implement the above Avoidance Measure:

_____(Signature)

SPECIAL NOTE: If you agree to implement the above Avoidance Measure, no further coordination with this agency regarding threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources is required. If you are not able to comply with the Avoidance Measures, you are required to coordinate with this agency - please send project information to this agency for review (see "What to Send" section).

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

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

WHAT TO SEND TO JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES

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

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

Check-list of Minimum Materials to be submitted:

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

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

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

___ **SIGNED** copy of a Final Project Environmental Review Receipt

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

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

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

4. DEP INFORMATION

The Pa Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requires that a signed copy of this receipt, along with any required documentation from jurisdictional agencies concerning resolution of potential impacts, be submitted with applications for permits requiring PNDI review. Two review options are available to permit applicants for handling PNDI coordination in conjunction with DEP's permit review process involving either T&E Species or species of special concern. Under sequential review, the permit applicant performs a PNDI screening and completes all coordination with the appropriate jurisdictional agencies prior to submitting the permit application. The applicant will include with its application, both a PNDI receipt and/or a clearance letter from the jurisdictional agency if the PNDI Receipt shows a Potential Impact to a species or the applicant chooses to obtain letters directly from the jurisdictional agencies. Under concurrent review, DEP, where feasible, will allow technical review of the permit to occur concurrently with the T&E species consultation with the jurisdictional agency. The applicant must still supply a copy of the PNDI Receipt with its permit application. The PNDI Receipt should also be submitted to the appropriate agency according to directions on the PNDI Receipt. The applicant and the jurisdictional agency will work together to resolve the potential impact(s). See the DEP PNDI policy at <https://conservationexplorer.dcnr.pa.gov/content/resources>.

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The PNDI environmental review website is a preliminary screening tool. There are often delays in updating species status classifications. Because the proposed status represents the best available information regarding the conservation status of the species, state jurisdictional agency staff give the proposed statuses at least the same consideration as the current legal status. If surveys or further information reveal that a threatened and endangered and/or special concern species and resources exist in your project area, contact the appropriate jurisdictional agency/agencies immediately to identify and resolve any impacts.

For a list of species known to occur in the county where your project is located, please see the species lists by county found on the PA Natural Heritage Program (PNHP) home page (www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us). Also note that the PNDI Environmental Review Tool only contains information about species occurrences that have actually been reported to the PNHP.

6. AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Bureau of Forestry, Ecological Services Section
400 Market Street, PO Box 8552
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8552
Email: RA-HeritageReview@pa.gov

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Pennsylvania Field Office
Endangered Species Section
110 Radnor Rd; Suite 101
State College, PA 16801
NO Faxes Please

PA Fish and Boat Commission

Division of Environmental Services
595 E. Rolling Ridge Dr., Bellefonte, PA 16823
Email: RA-FBPACENOTIFY@pa.gov

PA Game Commission

Bureau of Wildlife Habitat Management
Division of Environmental Planning and Habitat Protection
2001 Elmerton Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110-9797
Email: RA-PGC_PNDI@pa.gov
NO Faxes Please

7. PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

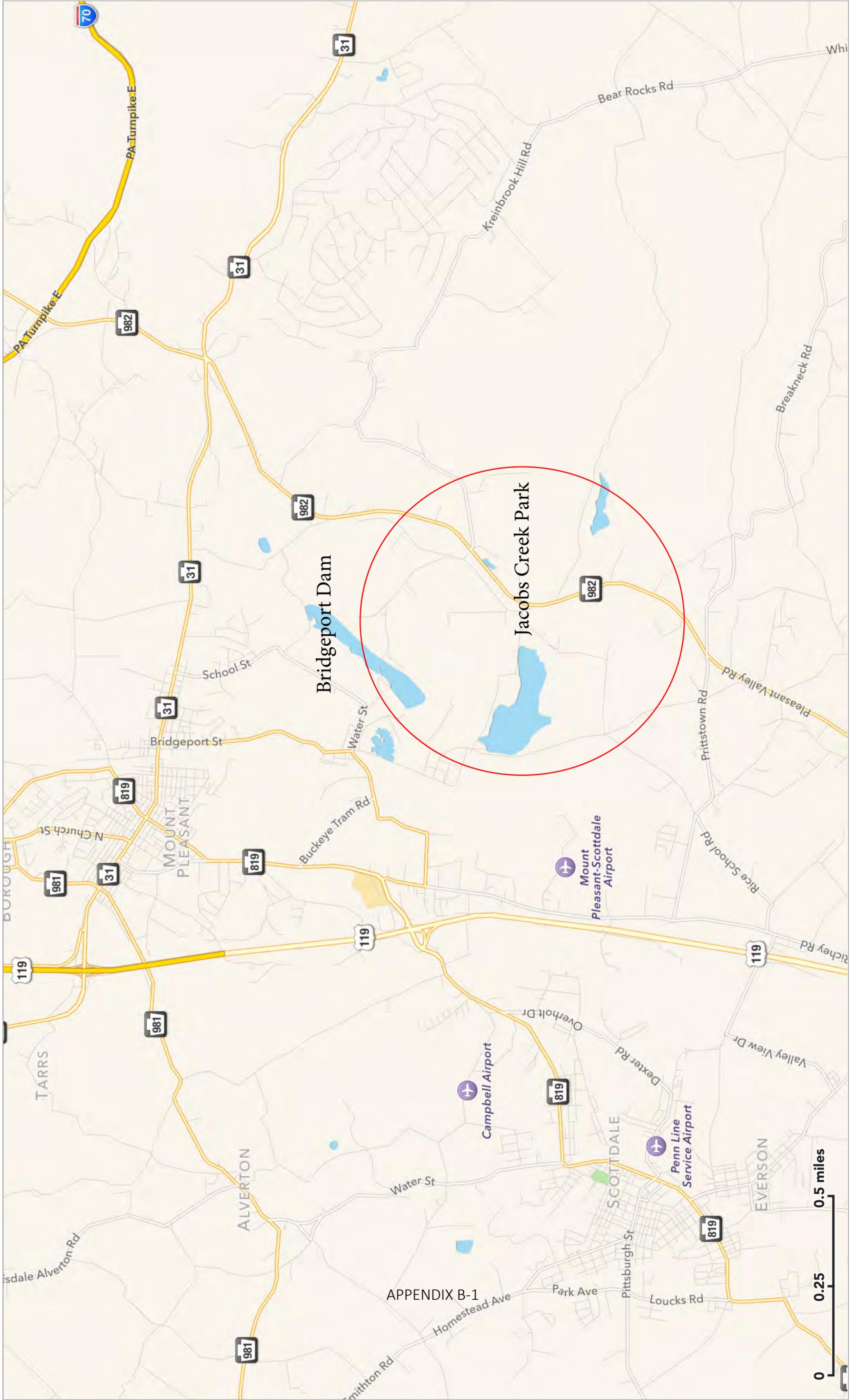
Name: _____
Company/Business Name: _____
Address: _____
City, State, Zip: _____
Phone: (____) _____ Fax: (____) _____
Email: _____

8. CERTIFICATION

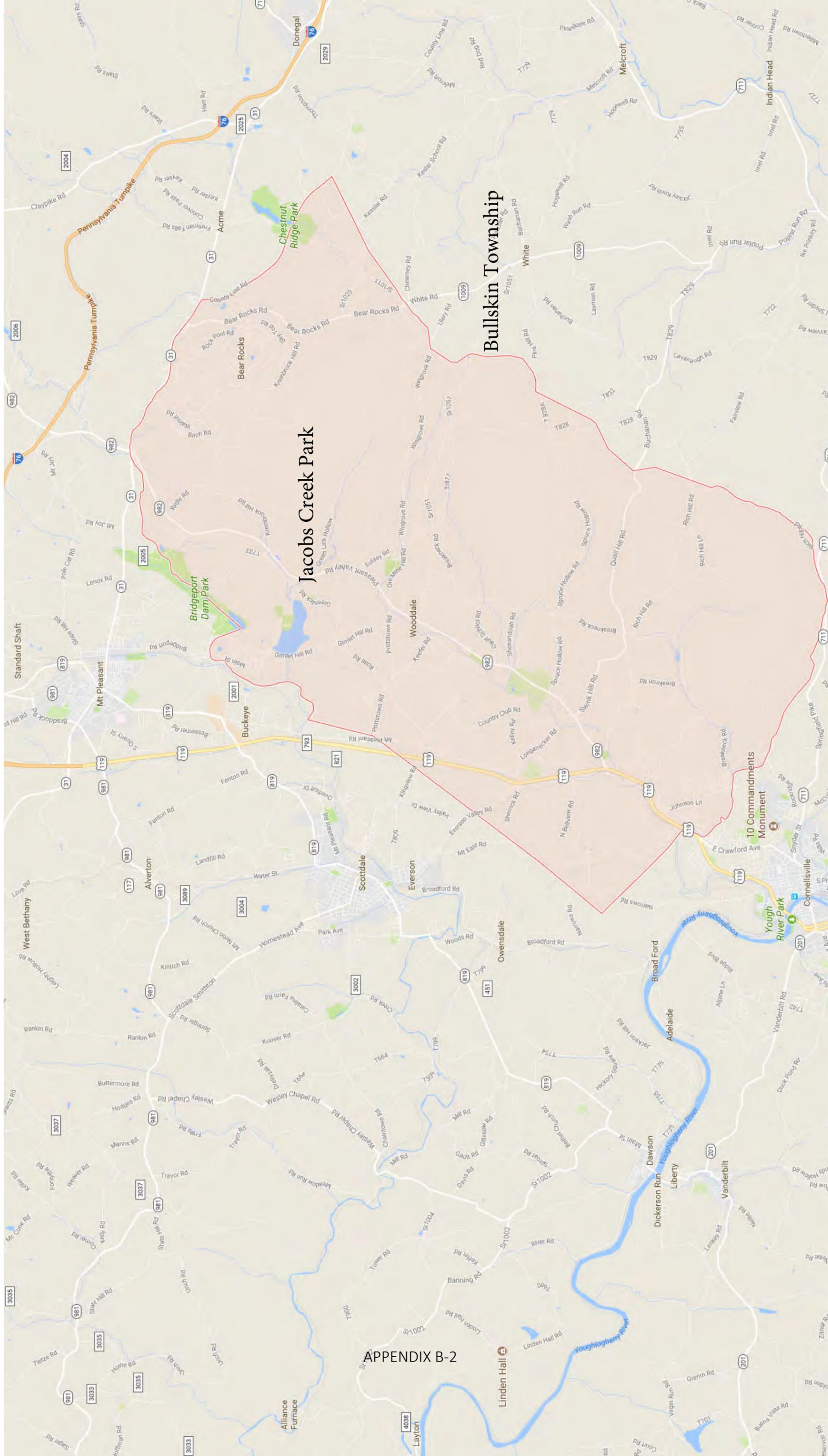
I certify that ALL of the project information contained in this receipt (including project location, project size/configuration, project type, answers to questions) is true, accurate and complete. In addition, if the project type, location, size or configuration changes, or if the answers to any questions that were asked during this online review change, I agree to re-do the online environmental review.

applicant/project proponent signature

date



APPENDIX B-1

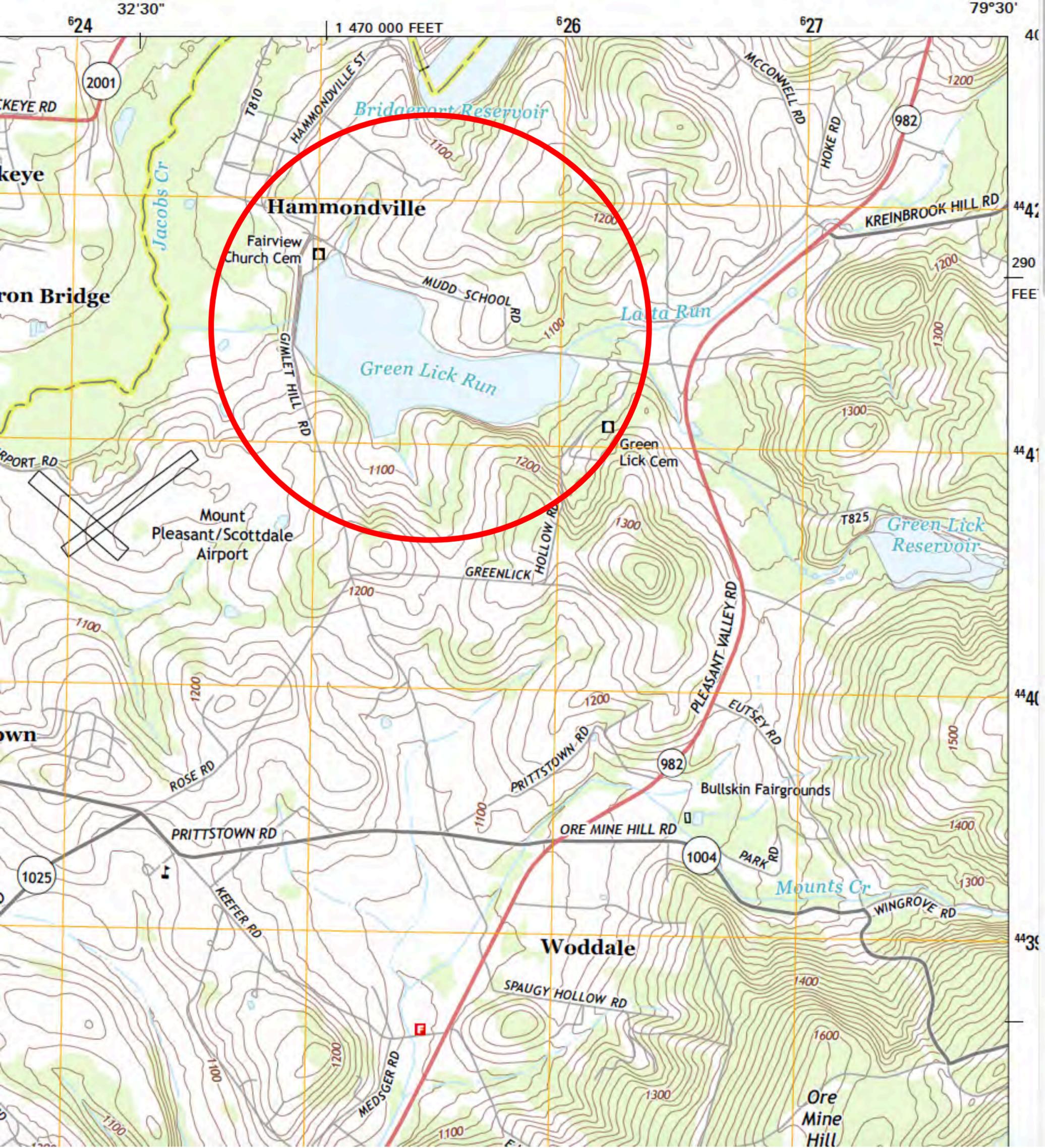


Jacobs Creek Park

Bullskin Township

APPENDIX B-2

CONNELLSVILLE QUADRANGLE PENNSYLVANIA 7.5-MINUTE SERIES



How to get to the trail

Directions to Mount Pleasant

Trail Head:

From Route 119, take the Mount Pleasant (Route 31) exit. Head east on Route 31 into Mount Pleasant. Go straight past "the Doughboy" monument to the bottom of the hill and turn right just before the railroad tracks into the Mount Pleasant Rotary Trail Head Parking.



From the Donegal Area:

Come down Route 31 into Mount Pleasant. Cross the railroad tracks and immediately turn left into the Mount Pleasant Rotary Trail Head Parking.

Directions to Kendi Park in Scottdale:

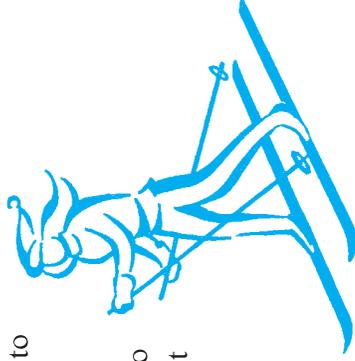
From Route 119, take the Scottdale (Route 819) exit. Head south on Route 819 toward Scottdale. Turn left onto Overholt Drive across from the West Overton Museum complex. At the first stop sign, make a right onto Mount Pleasant Road, and continue down to Kendi Park.



Directions to the Sewage Treatment Lane Trail Parking Lot in Ironbridge:

Exit Route 119 at the Scottdale exit. At the end of the exit turn on to Route 819 North

and travel straight ahead to the fourth stop light at Mt. Pleasant Road, which is just past K-Mart. Turn right onto Mt. Pleasant Road and continue straight ahead. When you see Amcel Center on the left, watch for the next left and turn left on to Sewage Treatment Lane, which is also the trail. Continue to the Trail Parking Lot on the left.



Join and support the trail TODAY!

By joining the CCTC you will be helping to monitor, maintain and further develop this exciting recreational facility in our area. We need people who can donate time, funds or their abilities.

Please join today by completing and sending in the membership form on the other side of this brochure.



Organization

The Coal & Coke Chapter is a volunteer organization associated with the Regional Trail Corporation.

The Regional Trail Corporation is a non-profit enterprise within Westmoreland, Fayette, and Allegheny Counties, which promotes the conversion of abandoned railroad corridors to recreational trails.

The Coal & Coke Chapter is led by a thirteen member board of volunteers, including government officials and community members from the municipalities through which the trail passes: East Huntingdon Township, Mount Pleasant Township and Borough, Scottdale Borough, Upper Tyrone Township, and Westmoreland County.



Trail Map and Information

Coal & Coke Trail Chapter
P.O. Box 360
Scottdale, PA 15683
(724) 872-5586

REGIONAL TRAIL CORPORATION AFFILIATE



Membership/Contribution

Yes! I want to help maintain and improve the Coal & Coke Trail. Enclosed is my tax deductible contribution.

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Phone _____
 Email _____

TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP

- Individual Member.....\$15
- Family.....\$25
- Small Business.....\$100
- Lifetime Membership.....\$150
- Corporate.....\$250
- Voluntary Contribution....._____

Circle the areas you would like to help with....

- Trail Monitor
- Trail Maintenance
- Trail Events

Send this form and make checks payable to:
 CCTC, P.O. Box 360, Scottsdale, PA 15683
Thank You!

Linking Communities and History

Ride or walk through history as you travel the Coal & Coke Trail. Set on scenic old railroad corridors, the Coal & Coke Trail provides outdoor recreational opportunities for walkers, joggers, bikers, hikers, and cross-country skiers. The trail provides a non-motorized, handicapped accessible transportation source for area residents as well as tourists, linking Mount Pleasant and Scottsdale.

Along the way, enjoy beautiful natural areas and occasional wildlife while following Jacob's Creek past old coke ovens and friendly communities. You'll actually be following in history's footsteps as you travel along the same paths as General Braddock, H.C. Frick, Andrew Carnegie, A.C. Cochran, and others.

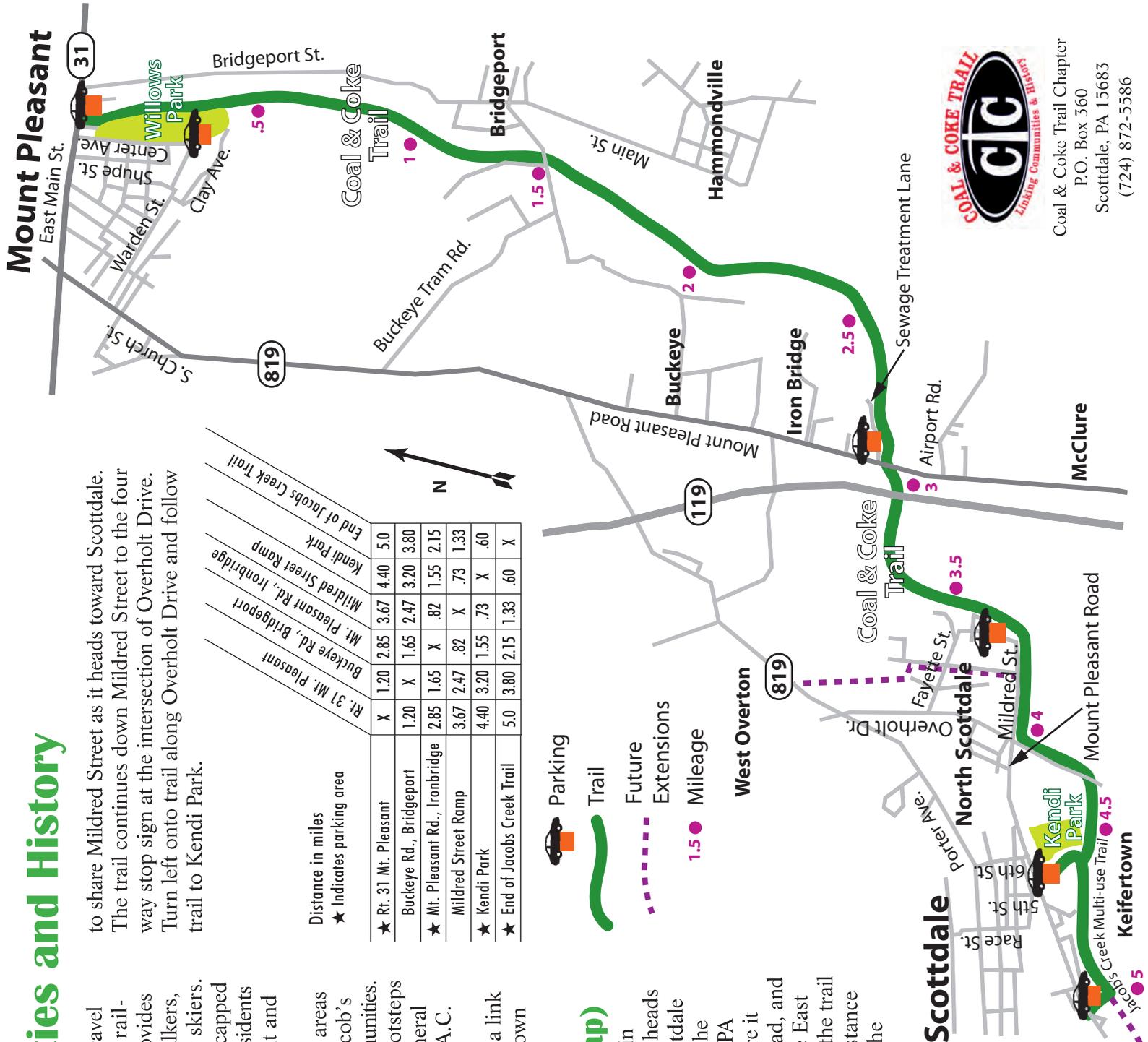
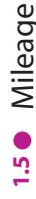
There are future plans to also provide a link to the West Overton Museum and downtown Scottsdale (see dotted line).

Trail Route (Refer to Map)

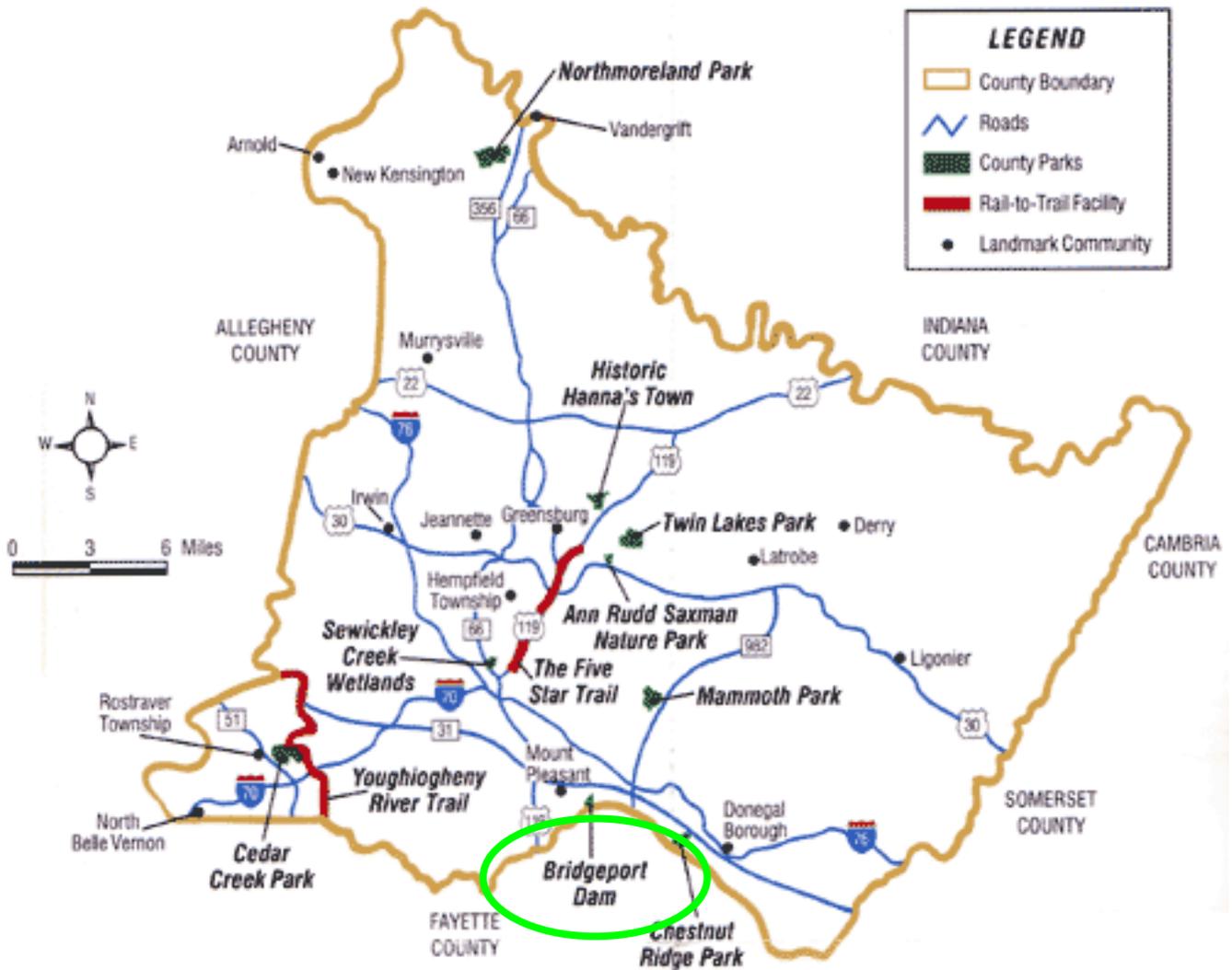
Beginning at Route 31 (Main Street) in Mount Pleasant, the Coal and Coke Trail heads southwest on the old corridor of the Scottsdale Branch of the PA RR toward Scottdale. The trail runs alongside the active Southwest PA Railroad, to the town of Bridgeport, where it crosses both Shupe Run and Buckeye Road, and continues southwest to Ironbridge. At the East Huntingdon Sewage Plant in Ironbridge the trail leaves the railroad corridor for a short distance and shares Sewage Treatment Lane to the intersection of Mount Pleasant Road (Old 119). After crossing Mount Pleasant Road, the trail is once again on the old corridor of the PA Railroad. The trail then continues under the Route 119 highway and across Sherrick Run into North Scottdale. Once again the trail exits the old rail corridor

to share Mildred Street as it heads toward Scottdale. The trail continues down Mildred Street to the four way stop sign at the intersection of Overholt Drive. Turn left onto trail along Overholt Drive and follow trail to Kendi Park.

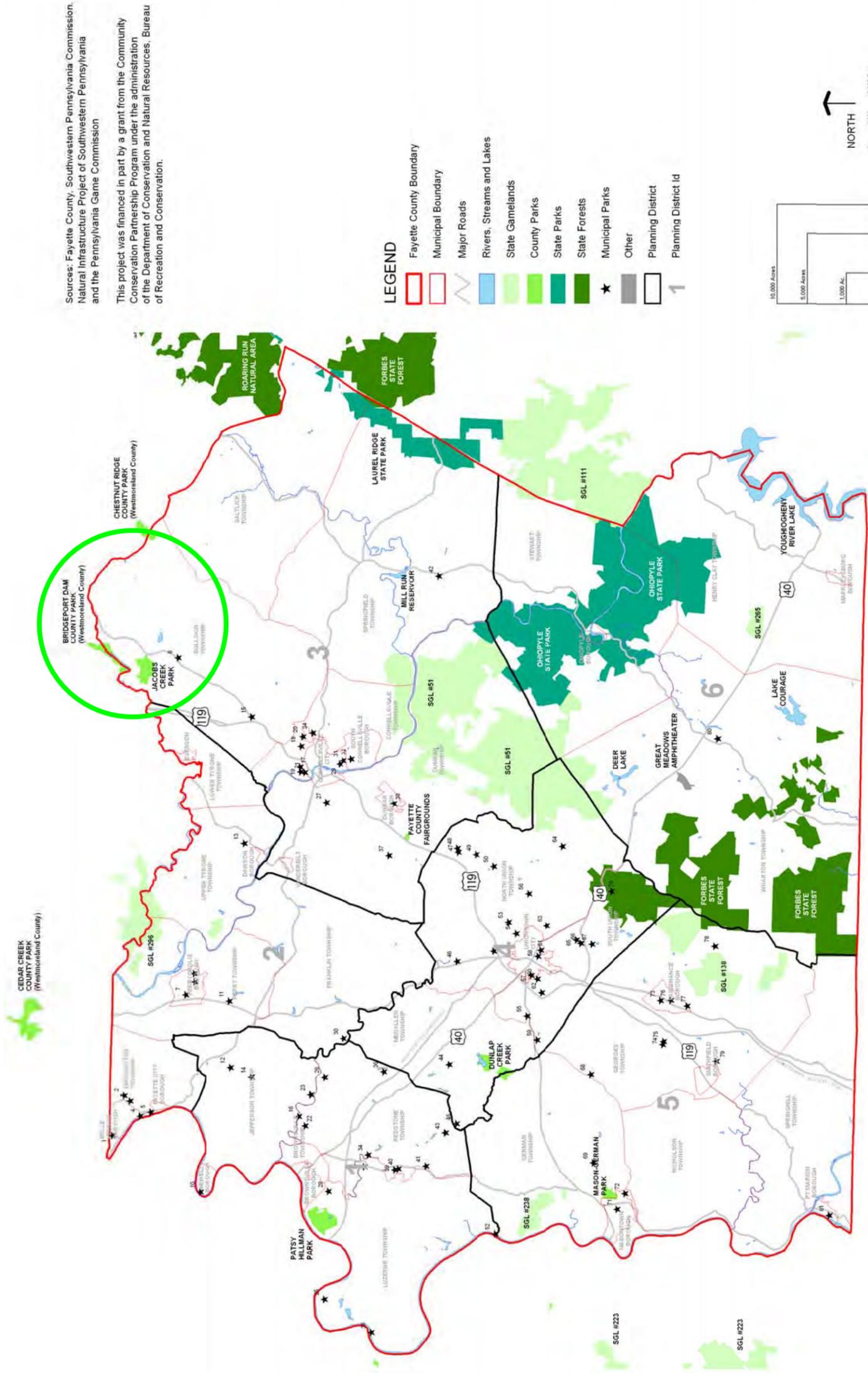
	Rt. 31 Mt. Pleasant	Buckeye Rd., Bridgeport	Mt. Pleasant Rd., Ironbridge	Mildred Street Ramp	Kendi Park	End of Jacobs Creek Trail
Distance in miles	X 1.20	2.85	3.67	4.40	5.0	
★ Indicates parking area	Buckeye Rd., Bridgeport	X 1.20	1.65	2.47	3.20	3.80
	Mt. Pleasant Rd., Ironbridge	2.85	1.65	X .82	1.55	2.15
	Mildred Street Ramp	3.67	2.47	.82	X .73	1.33
	Kendi Park	4.40	3.20	1.55	.73	X .60
	End of Jacobs Creek Trail	5.0	3.80	2.15	1.33	.60



Coal & Coke Trail Chapter
 P.O. Box 360
 Scottsdale, PA 15683
 (724) 872-5586



WESTMORELAND COUNTY PARKS MAP



APPENDIX E-1



Parklands Map

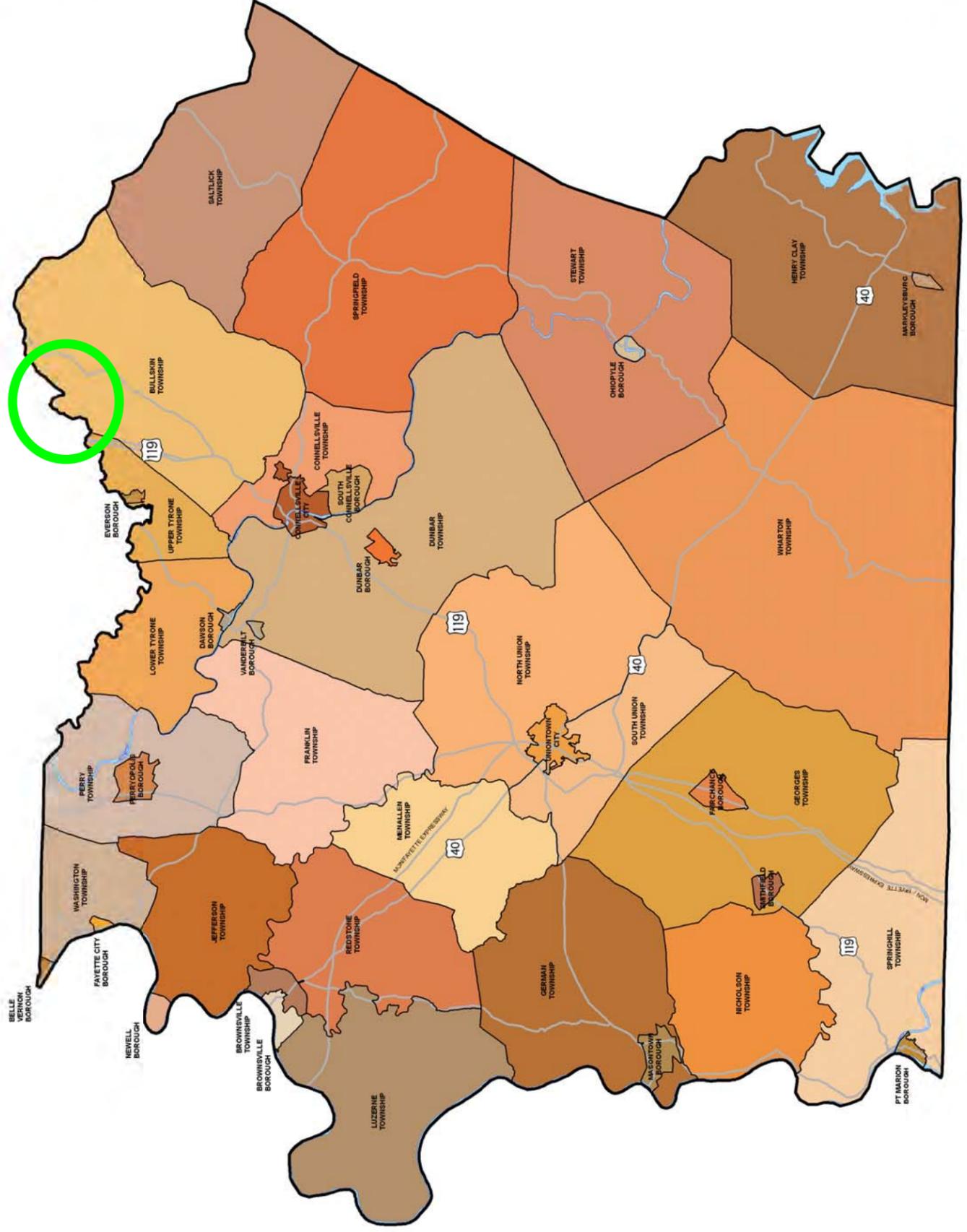
Managed and maintained by state, County or municipal governments, Fayette County's public parklands serve a wide range of active and passive recreational needs. Parklands vary significantly in size, location, scope, appearance and programming. In addition to recreation purposes, parklands protect a significant portion of the County's unique natural landscapes and unimproved open space.

Municipalities Map

Within each of the 42 communities of Fayette County, opportunity exists for residents and visitors alike to explore a range of natural, recreational and/or cultural resources. The physical characteristics and socio-economic patterns of each

community are wide-ranging. In examining recreation trends throughout Southwestern Pennsylvania and the tri-state region (PA, WV and MD), Fayette County has a growing community of businesses and outreach organizations which offer unique opportunities which build on the County's natural resources.

Jacobs Creek Park

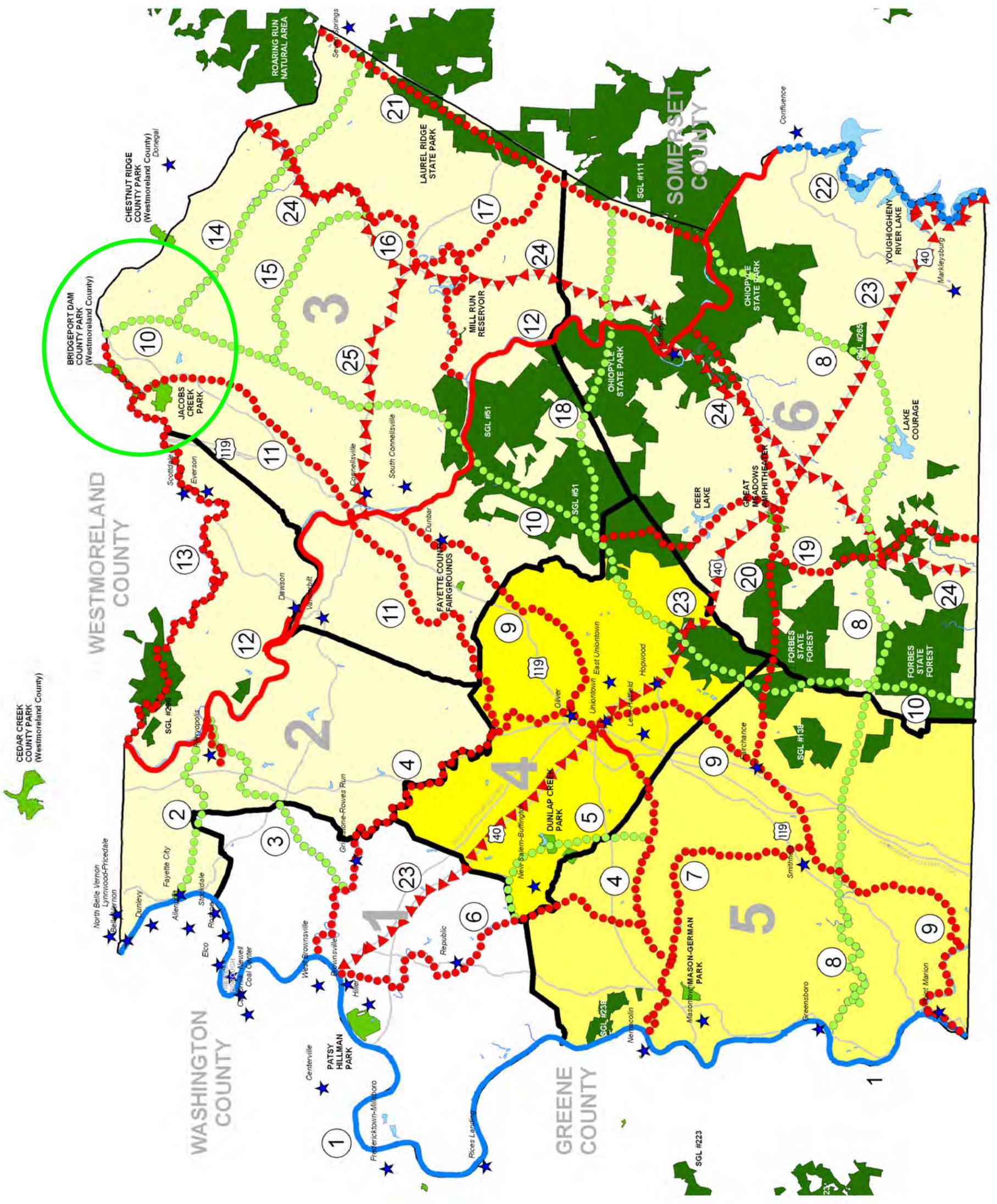


Sources: Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission and the Natural Infrastructure Project of Southwestern Pennsylvania

This project was financed in part by a grant from the Community Conservation Partnership Program under the administration of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Recreation and Conservation.



Preface



APPENDIX E-3

Sources: Fayette County, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, Natural Infrastructure Project of Southwestern Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Game Commission

This project was financed in part by a grant from the Community Conservation Partnership Program under the administration of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Recreation and Conservation.

PROJECT CORRIDORS

#	Name	#	Name
1	Mon River Trail	23	S.R. 40 Scenic Corridor
2	Yough/Mon Link	24	S.R. 381 Scenic Corridor
3	Redstone/Yough Connector	25	S.R. 711 Scenic Corridor
4	North Brown's Run Trail		
5	Duniap Creek Greenway		
6	Masontown/Brownsville Trail		
7	South Brown's Run Trail		
8	Forbes Wildlife Corridor		
9	Sheepskin Trail		
10	Chestnut Ridge Wildlife Corridor		
11	Southern Coal and Coke Heritage Trail		
12	Yough River Greenway/ Great Allegheny Passage		
13	Jacob's Creek Greenway		
14	Laurel Highlands Greenway		
15	Normalville Connector		
16	Indian Creek Valley Trail		
17	Laurel Ridge Passage		
18	Chestnut Ridge Connector		
19	SoFay Trail		
20	Chippyle Scenic Corridor		
21	Laurel Hill Greenway		
22	Yough Dam Trail		



APPENDIX E-4



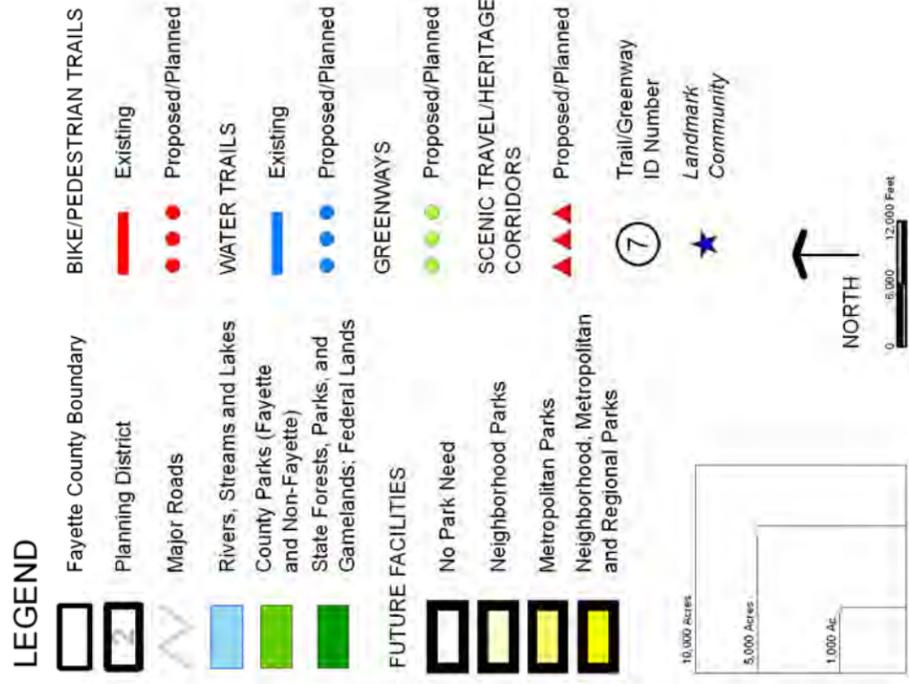
#51

Parks and Greenways Master Plan
Preparing an Annual Report

The Division Chief should prepare an "Annual Park and Recreation Report" for elected official review. The report should indicate the completion status of the Plan's recommendations and should detail a schedule for those to be addressed over the next year. It is recommended that the report is presented to elected officials in the early fall before the next year's proposed budget is reviewed and adopted.

The Parks and Greenways Master Plan illustrated to the left identified the location and relationship of existing and proposed resource improvements. Recommendations identified as part of this Comprehensive planning document are embodied to the greatest extent possible within the Master Plan graphic.

Additional information about proposed specific greenways, open space and trail efforts is outlined in the following Section.



Parks and Recreation Recommendations



Executive Summary

Sources: Fayette County, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, Natural Infrastructure Project of Southwestern Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Game Commission

This project was financed in part by a grant from the Community Conservation Partnership Program under the administration of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Recreation and Conservation.

#	Name	#	Name
1	Maple Ridge Trail	23	SR 40 Scenic Corridor
2	Youghiogheny Park	24	SR 381 Scenic Corridor
3	Recreational Youth Connector	25	SR 711 Scenic Corridor
4	North Brown's Run Trail		
5	Dunlap Creek Greenway		
6	Mason-German/Brownsville Trail		
7	South Brown's Run Trail		
8	Forbes Wildlife Corridor		
9	Sheepskin Trail		
10	Chestnut Ridge Wildlife Corridor		
11	Southern Coal and Coke Heritage Trail		
12	Rough River Greenway/ Greg's Run		
13	Jacob's Creek Greenway		
14	Laurel Highlands Greenway		
15	Normanville Connector		
16	Indian Creek Valley Trail		
17	Laurel Ridge Passage		
18	Chestnut Ridge Connector		
19	Sofay Trail		
20	Ohopyle Scenic Corridor		
21	Laurel Hill Greenway		
22	Rough Dam Trail		

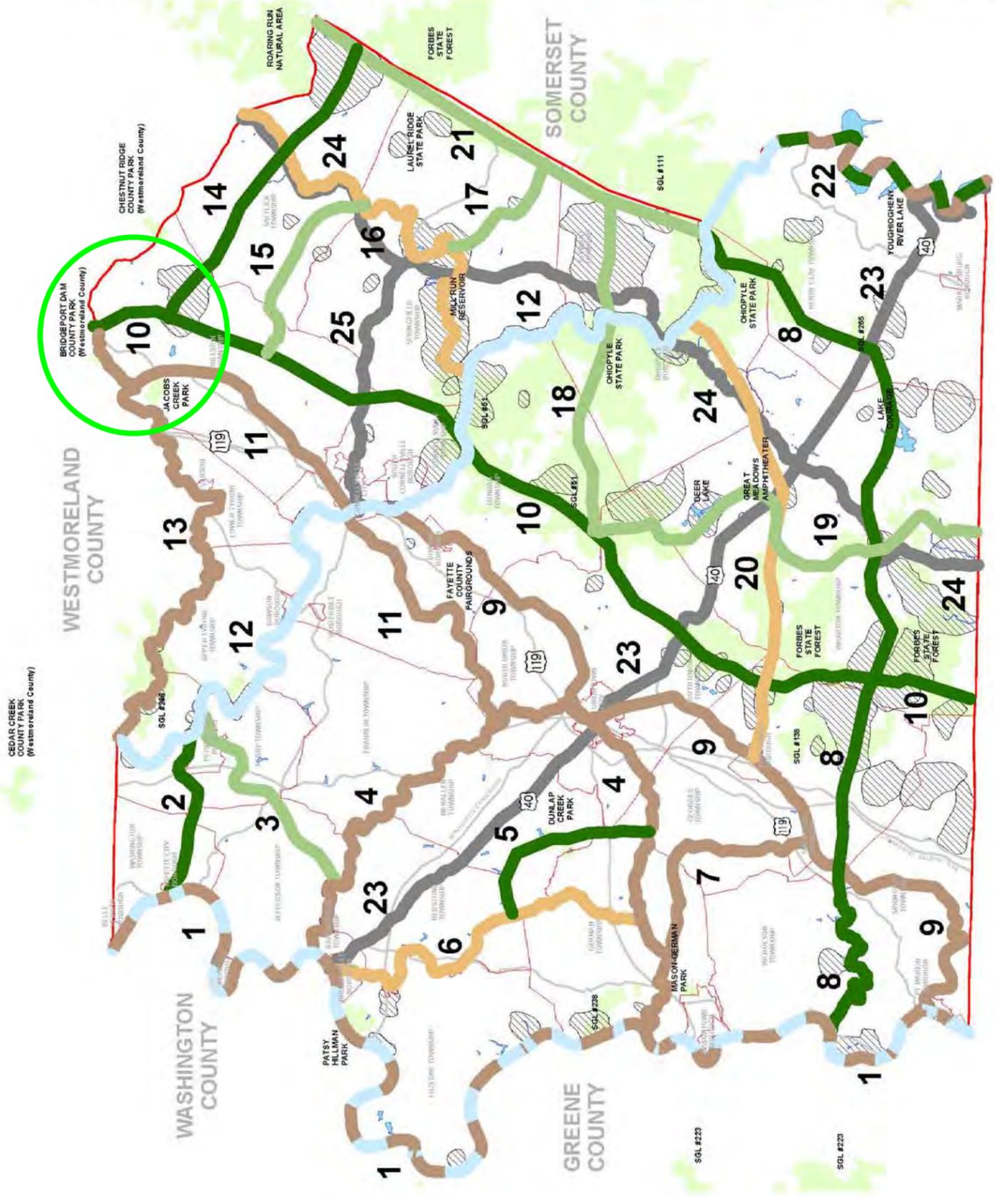
LEGEND

- Fayette County Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Major Roads
- Rivers, Streams and Lakes
- Slate Forests, Parks, and Gamelands
- Federal Lands: County Parks
- Biological Diversity Areas

PROJECT CORRIDOR TYPES

- Type I: Open Space
- Type II: Maintained Dirt Trail
- Type III: Improved/Maintained Dirt Trail
- Type IV: Improved/Maintained Dirt Trail
- Type V: Improved/Maintained Crushed Aggregate/Asphalt Trail
- Type VI: Scenic Corridor

Scale: 0, 5,000, 10,000 Feet
NORTH



APPENDIX E-5

Project Corridor Types

The map above illustrates the proposed Corridor Type for each of the recreation and conservation oriented greenways that create the County's network. Factors which have influenced each of these designations are existing trail construction, slated trail projects and potential connections with greenways in surrounding Counties.

In keeping with the spirit of the County's rural nature, a majority of corridors are proposed to be improved for pedestrian use but remain unimproved.

As opportunity arises in the long-term, however, the County could convert the improved/maintained dirt trail (Type IV) forming the Sheepskin Trail to become a hard surfaced trail as similar to that seen on the Yough River Greenway/Great Allegheny Passage. Potential amenities should also be evaluated for inclusion along the trails. Active recreation trails may benefit from exercise stations and drinking fountains, while passive recreation trails would be better served by wayfinding, seating, and educational opportunities.



Open Space, Greenways and Trails Recommendations

#	Name	Corridor Purpose	Type of Corridor	Total Project Length (miles)	Threat Level	Description	Connections to Other Greenways/Trails
10	Chestnut Ridge Wildlife Corridor	Conservation	I	34	Lowest to Low	Spans Fayette County from the North to the South on one of the County's most prominent ridgelines. Classified as conservation because of the unique habitat serving a wide variety of plants and animals.	Jacob's Creek Greenway, Laurel Highlands Greenway, Normalville Connector, Allegheny County Passage/Yough River Trail, Chestnut Ridge Connector, Ohioopyle Scenic Corridor, Forbes Wildlife Corridor, U.S. 40 Scenic Corridor
11	Southern Coal and Coke Heritage Trail	Recreation	IV	20	Low to Highest	Celebrates Fayette County's industrial history as it follows abandoned rail lines through lands that were once home to thousands of beehive coal ovens. Passes through many historic company towns as well as the heart of Connellsville. Accesses Jacob's Creek Park and the Fayette County Fairgrounds.	Jacob's Creek Greenway, Yough River Greenway/Great Allegheny Passage, North Brown's Run Trail
12	Yough River Greenway/ Great Allegheny Passage	Recreation	V	43	Low to Highest	Functions as a section of the Great Allegheny Passage, which runs from Pittsburgh to Cumberland, Maryland. Provides access to Connellsville City, Ohioopyle State Park and the Bear Run Preserve. Follows a former railroad corridor, paralleling the Youghiogheny River for its entire length in Fayette County.	Jacob's Creek Greenway, Yough/Mon Link, Redstone/Yough Connector, Southern Coal and Coke Trail, Sheepskin Trail, Chestnut Ridge Wildlife Corridor, Indian Creek Valley Trail, Chestnut Ridge Connector, Ohioopyle Scenic Corridor, Laurel Hill Greenway, Forbes Wildlife Corridor, Yough Dam Trail
13	Jacob's Creek Greenway	Recreation	IV	22	Lowest to Highest	Runs along Jacob's Creek which forms the border with Westmoreland County to the north. Offers access to Jacob's Creek Park as well as a number of State Gamelands. Provides connections to Westmoreland County greenway projects as well as Bridgeport Dam County Park.	Yough River Greenway/Allegheny Passage, Southern Coal and Coke Trail, Chestnut Ridge Wildlife Corridor
14	Laurel Highlands Greenway	Conservation	I	11	Low to Highest	Traverses a relatively unpopulated section of northeast Fayette County.	Chestnut Ridge Wildlife Corridor, Indian Creek Valley Trail, Laurel Hill Greenway, S.R. 381 Scenic Corridor
15	Normalville Connector	Conservation/ Recreation	II	7	Lowest	Provides an important link between two more substantial greenway projects.	Chestnut Ridge Wildlife Corridor, Indian Creek Valley Trail
16	Indian Creek Valley Trail	Recreation	III	17	Low	Parallels serene Indian Creek. Accesses State Gamelands, the Mill Run Reservoir, and a number important Biological Diversity Areas. Visits the Melcroft Historic District.	Laurel Highlands Greenway, Normalville Connector, Laurel Ridge Passage, Yough River Greenway/Great Allegheny Passage
17	Laurel Ridge Passage	Conservation/ Recreation	II	4	Low	Provides an important link between two more substantial greenway projects. Travels through a number of Biological Diversity Areas.	Indian Creek Valley Trail, Laurel Hill Greenway
18	Chestnut Ridge Connector	Conservation	II	12	Lowest to Low	Accesses some of the County's most important sites, including Ohioopyle State Park, Frank Lloyd Wright's Fallingwater, and the Bear Run Preserve.	Chestnut Ridge Wildlife Corridor, Yough River Greenway/Great Allegheny Passage, Laurel Hill Greenway

Corridor Improvement Types:

- I: Open Space - unblazed / unmarked; public access permitted
- II: Maintained Dirt Trail - blazed / marked; pedestrian trail approximately 2' wide
- III: Improved / Maintained Dirt Trail - blazed / marked; multipurpose trail approximately 6' wide
- IV: Improved / Maintained Crushed Aggregate / Asphalt Trail - blazed / marked; multipurpose trail approximately 6'-10' wide
- V: Water Trail - public access points
- VI: Scenic Corridor - Vehicular routes

Resident and School Survey

As part of the comprehensive planning process, the County issued surveys to its residents and school students. The detailed findings of the resident survey are included in the Appendix. In general, the trends that emerged were similar to those that students expressed.

The Fayette County Parks and Recreation Student Survey was conducted to obtain the recreation actions and opinions of students in the eight (8) school districts of the County plus Geibel Catholic. The surveys were sent to schools for their distribution to students in grades 5, 8, 10 and 12, plus grades 8, 10, and 12 of Geibel Catholic in January/February 2007. Surveys responses were accepted by the County through April 2007.

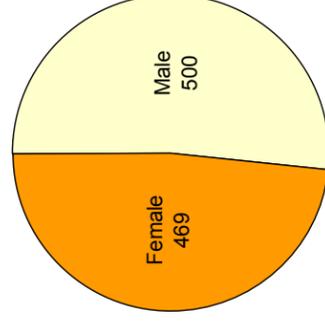
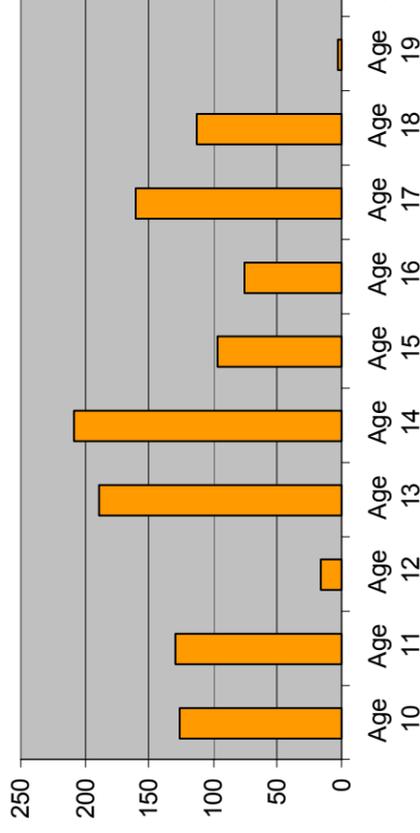
Fayette County currently has more than 16,000 children ages 10-18, generally equivalent to grades 5-12. Consequently, the baseline student population of the surveyed grades is approximately 8,000. To date, the County has received 1,000 survey responses, including responses from the following school districts and grades¹:

- Albert Gallatin (5th and 8th)
- Brownsville (8th)
- Frazier (5th and 8th)
- Laurel Highlands (12th)
- Uniontown (5th, 8th, 10th and 12th)

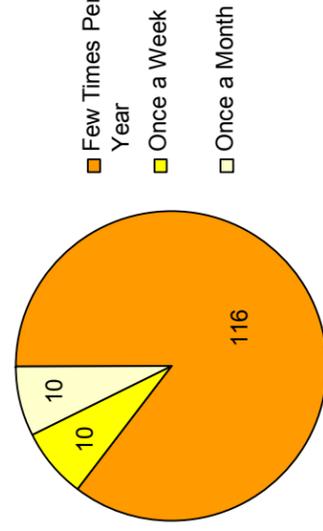
The surveys were standardized, meaning the same survey was given to 10-year-olds and 18-year-olds. Some variables based upon the understanding of different concepts within different grades may be reflected in the responses. For example, some 10-year-olds may not have the same frame of reference or understanding of concepts, such as distances traveled to recreation destinations, that an 18-year-old may have. Such variables will be factored into the Plan's overall summary and recommendations.

¹Geibel Catholic submitted responses after the initial tabulations. The responses have not yet been incorporated into the following analysis

1. Please indicate your age and gender.

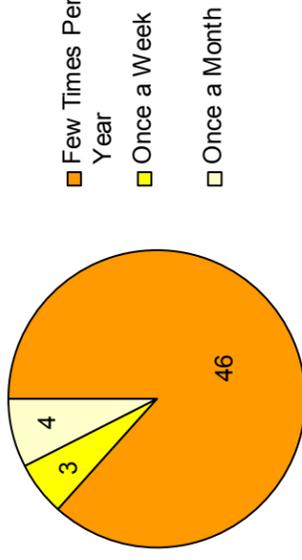


2. Have you ever visited German-Masontown Park? If so, how often?



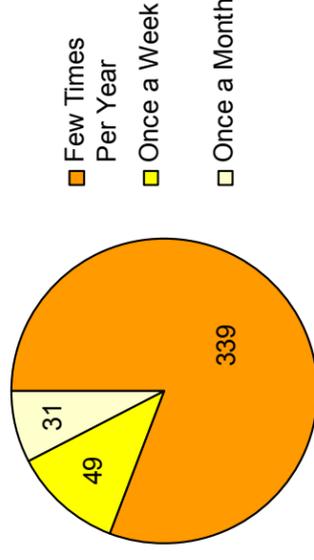
- Few Times Per Year
- Once a Week
- Once a Month

3. Have you ever visited Jacobs Creek Park? If so, how often?



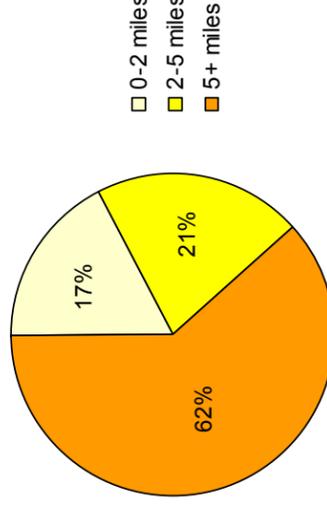
- Few Times Per Year
- Once a Week
- Once a Month

4. Have you ever visited Dunlap Creek Park? If so, how often?



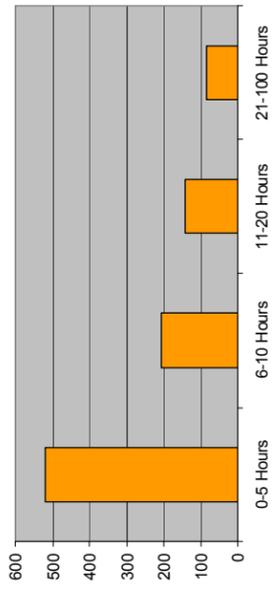
- Few Times Per Year
- Once a Week
- Once a Month

5. How far do you or your family members typically travel for recreational activities?

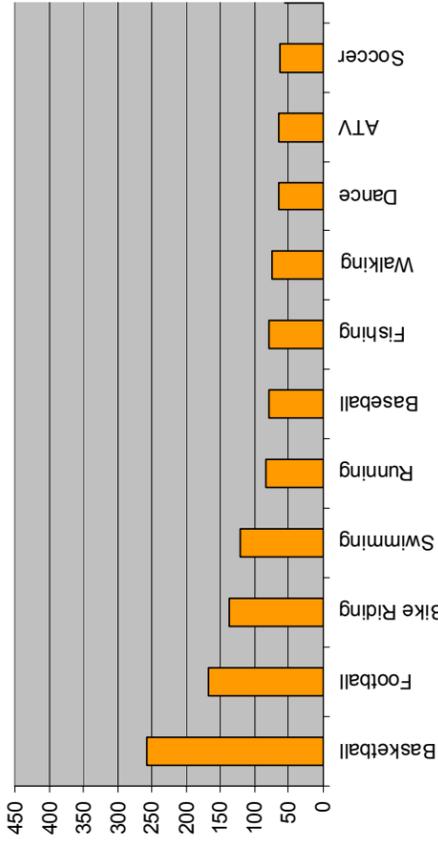


- 0-2 miles
- 2-5 miles
- 5+ miles

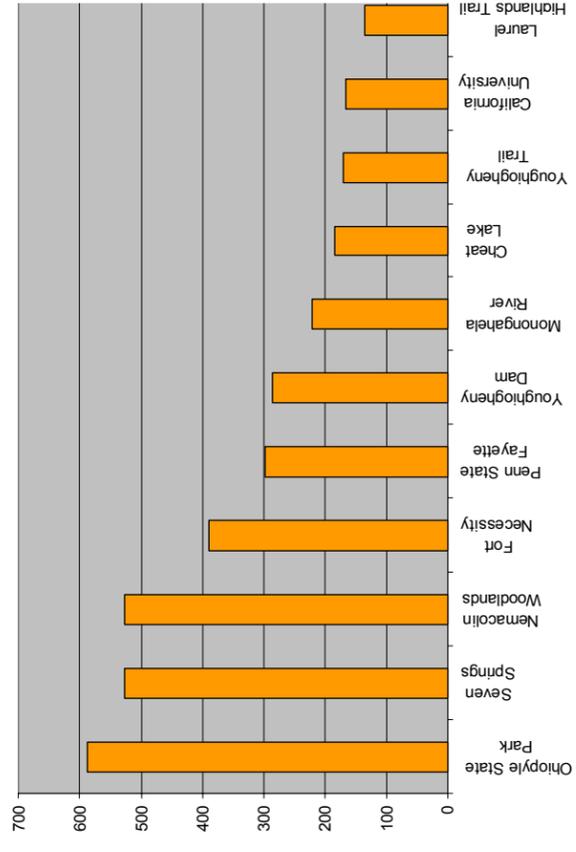
6. How many hours per week do you spend participating in recreational activities?



7. What activities do you participate in?²



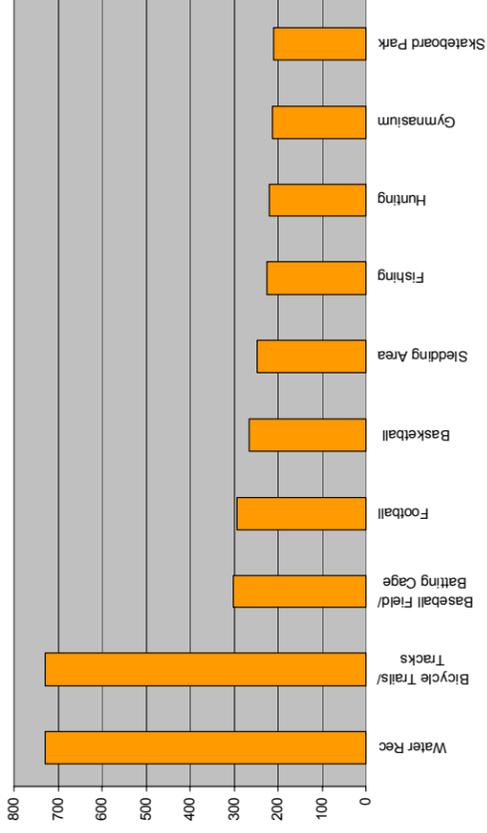
8. What major places do you visit for recreation?³



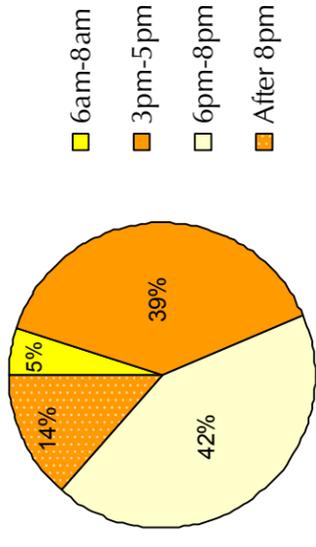
² Other activities with a significant number of responses include boating, skiing, cheerleading, snowboarding, hiking, horseback riding and mini-golf.

³The majority of these visits could be school field trips

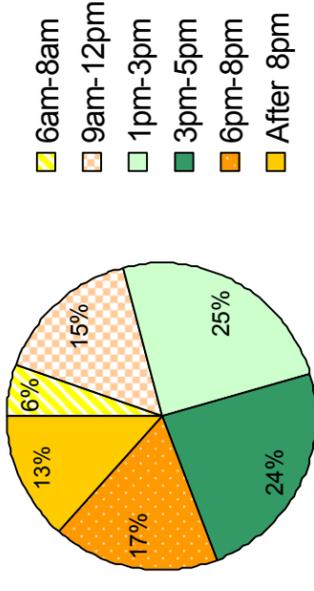
9. What activities would you want as future recreation programs in Fayette County?



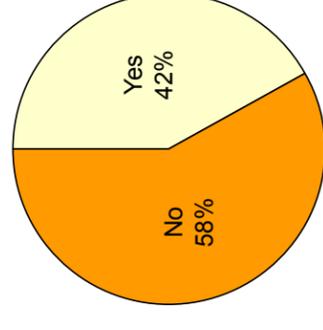
10. What time of day do you most often recreate during the week?



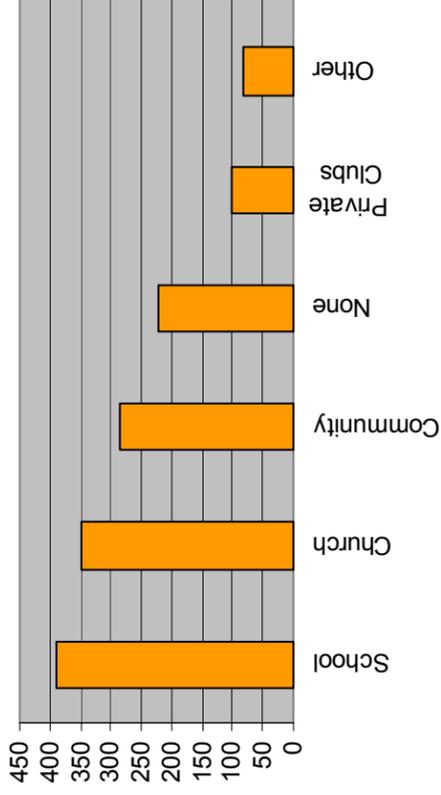
11. What time of day do you most often recreate on the weekend?



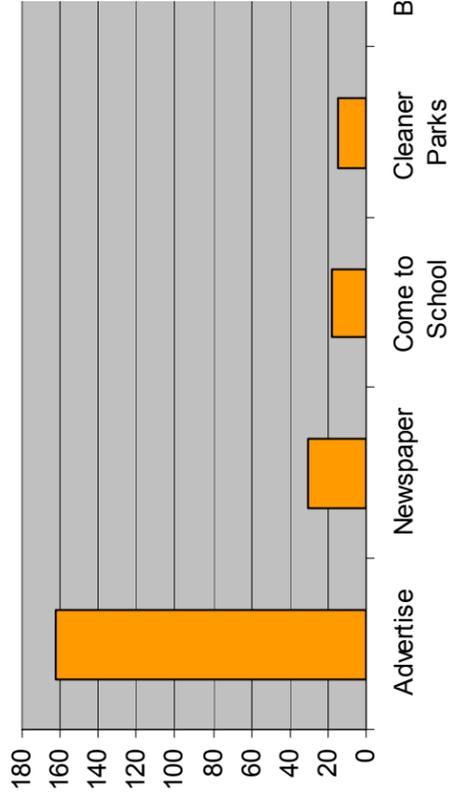
12. Are you familiar with recreation programs offered by organizations in your community?



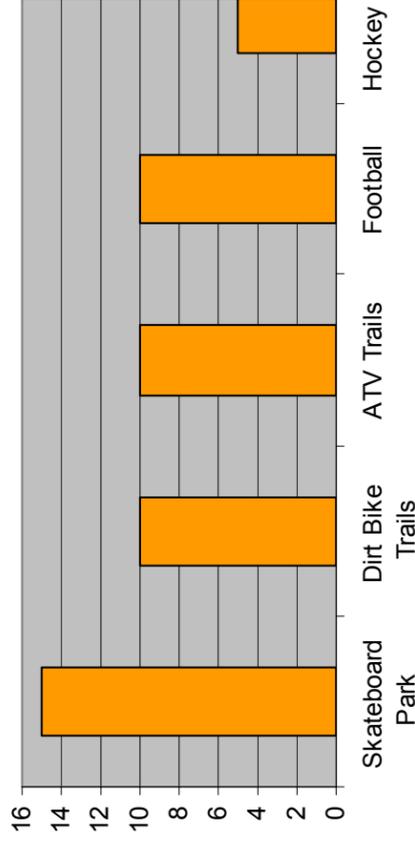
13. What organizations do you or your family members rely upon for recreation?



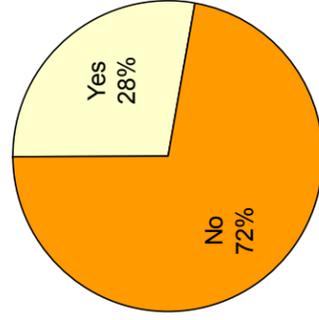
16. What methods would you suggest to better promote the facilities and recreation activities?



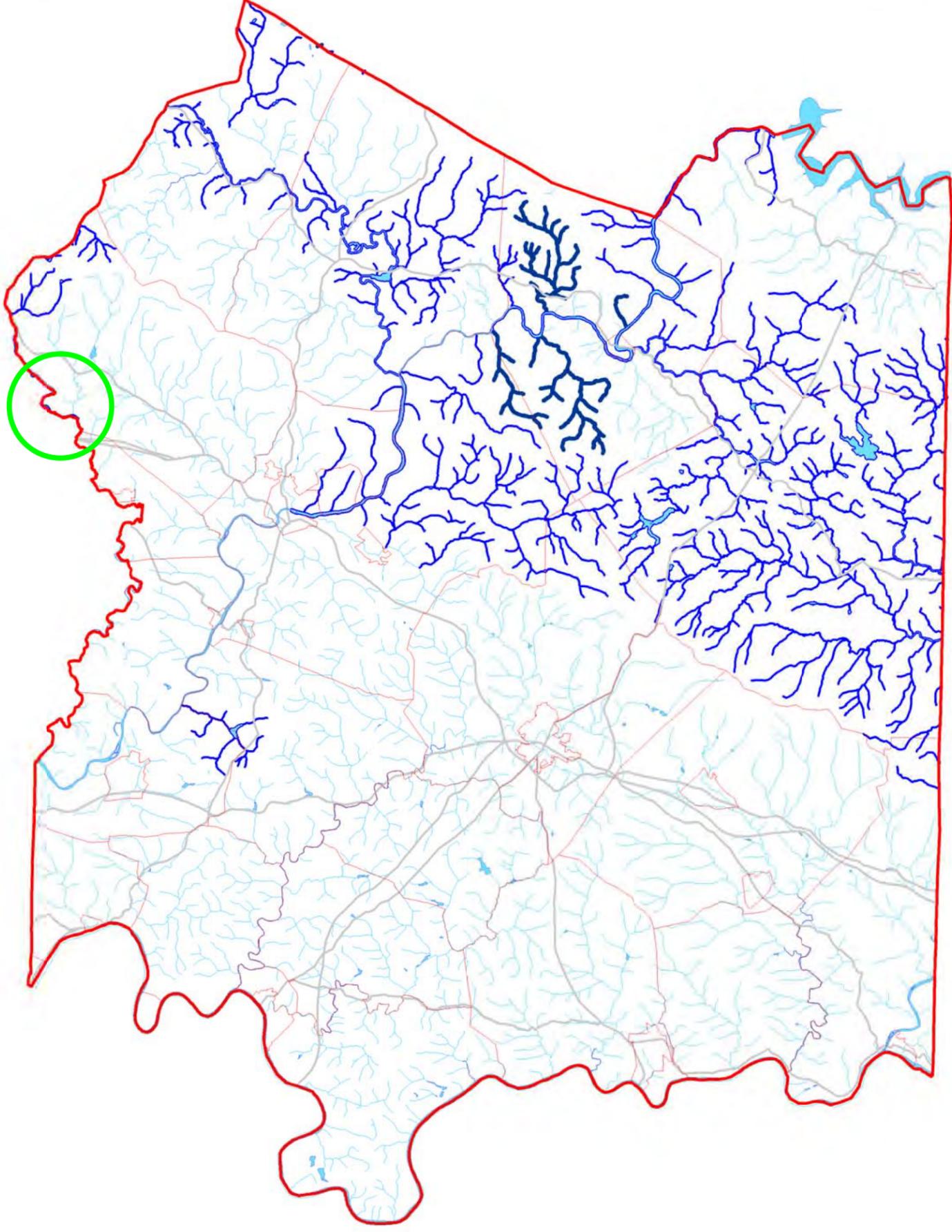
14. What new programs would you like to recommend?



15. Are existing County facilities adequately promoted?



Jacobs Creek Park



APPENDIX E-10



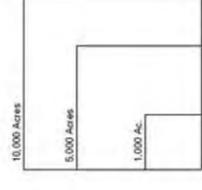
General Stream Quality Analysis Map

Stream quality is an indicator of aquatic habitat and has a direct relationship with fish and invertebrate species. Stream quality is related to a number of factors such as water clarity, movement, acidity, temperature and heavy metal content. Stream quality can be impacted by industrial discharges, sedimentation, acid mine drainage or other water-borne pollutants. The stream quality map illustrates the location and extent of exceptional value and high quality streams as defined by Chapter 93 of the Pennsylvania Code.

Sources: Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission and the Natural Infrastructure Project of Southwestern Pennsylvania

This project was financed in part by a grant from the Community Conservation Partnership Program under the administration of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Recreation and Conservation.

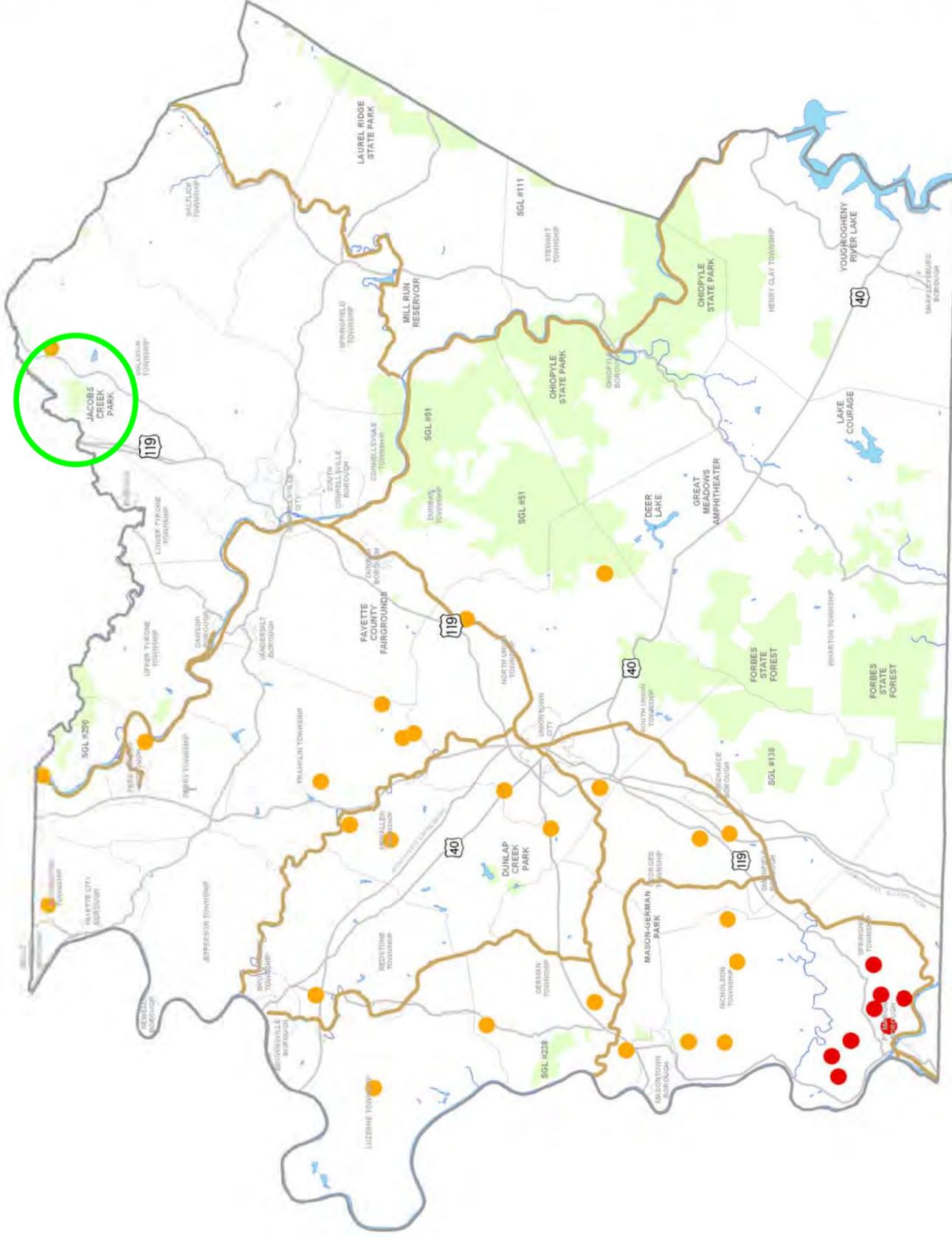
- LEGEND**
- Fayette County Boundary
 - Municipal Boundary
 - Major Roads
 - Major Rivers and Lakes
 - Exceptional Quality Streams
 - High Quality Streams
 - Other Streams





Background Data

Jacobs Creek Park



APPENDIX E-11

Source: Land Most Suitable for ATV Areas is based on GIS data compiled by the United States Geologic Survey and is a subset of data contained in the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) Abandoned Mine Land Inventory, and GIS data provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission. The criteria for Land Most Suitable for ATV areas was developed by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

This project was financed in part by a grant from the Community Conservation Partnership Program under the administration of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Recreation and Conservation.

LAND MOST SUITABLE FOR ATV AREAS CRITERIA:

Good ATV Areas:

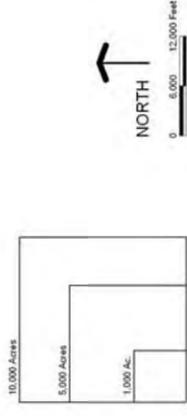
1. Abandoned coal strip mines
2. Size >500 acres
3. Must be within 3 miles of a major road
4. Cannot be located in a BDA with a sensitivity to active recreation
5. Serves a population <150,000 people within a 20-mile radius
6. Cannot be in a BDA
7. Cannot be in an exceptional value or high quality watershed

Other ATV Areas

1. Abandoned coal strip mines
2. Size >500 acres
3. Must be within 3 miles of a major road
4. Cannot be located in a BDA with a sensitivity to active recreation

LEGEND

- Fayette County Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Rivers, Streams and Lakes
- Parks, Forests and Gamelands
- Major Roads
- State/National Trails: Existing
- Good ATV Areas
- Other ATV Areas



ATV Analysis Map
Through discussions with recreation providers, enthusiasts and a general review of land in the County, all-terrain vehicle (ATV) activity is popular among both residents and non-residents.

The ATV Analysis shows all areas suitable for ATV use and categorizes each area as prime, good and other. Each area's suitability level was developed by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and other Southwestern PA stakeholders as part of the region's Natural Infrastructure project. Emphasis is placed on re-using abandoned strip mines.

Positive considerations also included close proximity to a major road and the availability of adequate space. Areas close to parks and Biological Diversity Areas were deemed unsuitable because of the relatively high impact of ATVs.

As part of the planning process and comments received during development of the Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, Open Space, Greenways and Trails Plan, some stakeholders from the private sector have identified potential interests in pursuing the development of an ATV-related facility. It is recommended that

the County work with local municipalities, other interested public-sector entities and the private sector to identify the most suitable location for such a recreation opportunity.

Parks and Acreage Assessment

State, County and Local Parks



Needs Assessment

The Needs Assessment is a major component of the Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, Open Space, Greenways and Trails Plan. The assessment identifies and prioritizes the quantity and type of parks most needed within the County-wide park, recreation and open space system.

In order to determine County parks, recreation and open space needs, the amount of park and open space land available for County residents' use is calculated. This process is referred to as the quantitative analysis. The quantitative analysis calculates park acreage surpluses and deficiencies based on existing facilities and their distribution within the Fayette County region, as well as current and projected population statistics. The quantitative analysis is completed in two phases:

- Inventory and Distribution Evaluation
- Acreage Needs Assessment

The first phase mathematically identifies the region's current park acreage and the accessibility of such parks to residents within six identified geographic regions of the County.

The second phase calculates park acreage surpluses and deficiencies in relation to the overall County and each individual Study Region. The surpluses and deficiencies are based on current and projected population growth factors.

The following table illustrates the types of uses, facilities, minimum size, service radius and acreage recommendations per 1,000 persons that the County has assigned to each classification. These standards are based, in part, from criteria established by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA).

Table 7: Classification Table

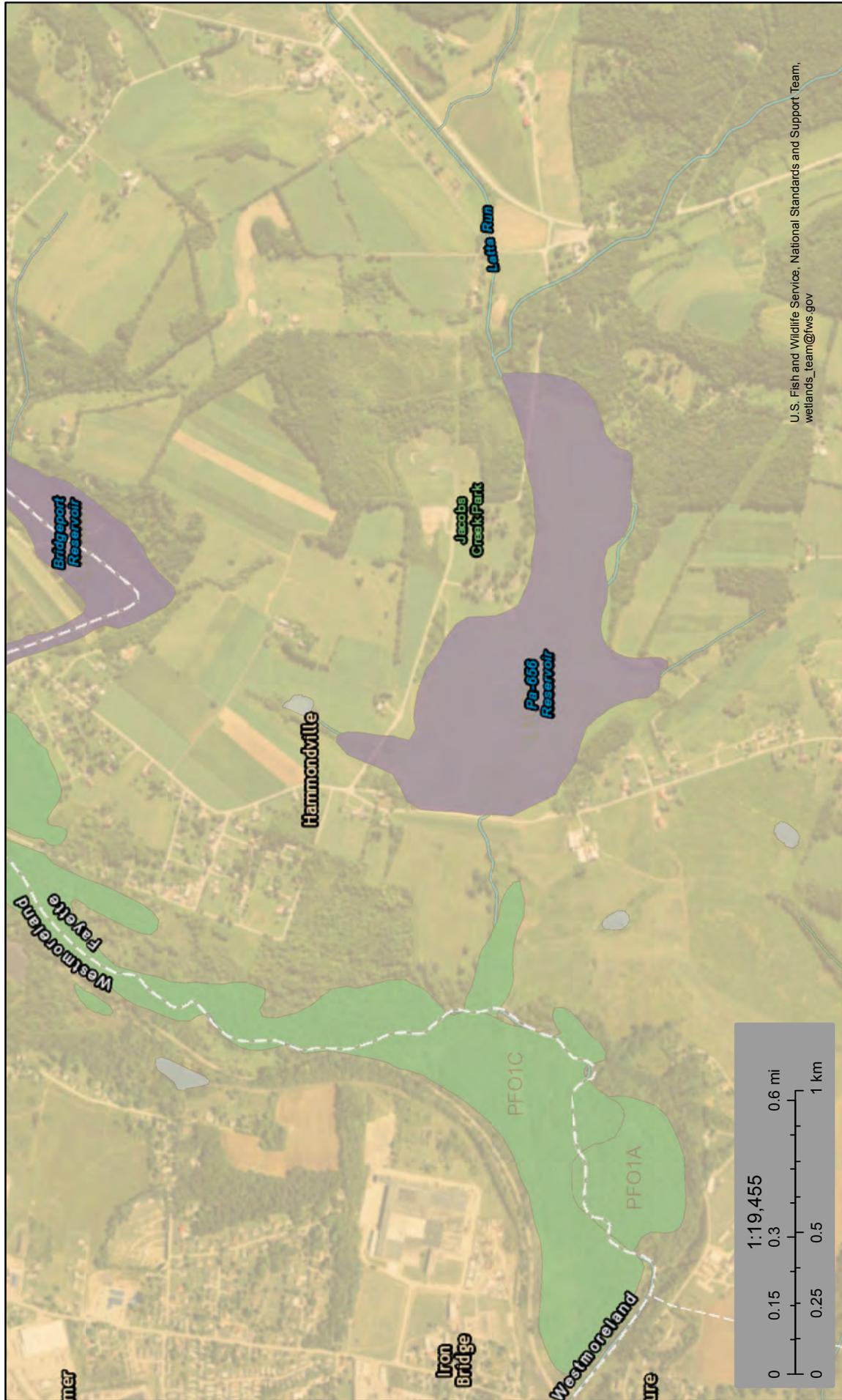
Park Classification	Definition	Facilities	Min. Size acres	Service Area Radius miles	Acreage Requirement per 1,000 Persons acres
Neighborhood	Drive to park; intense recreational activities; max. 80% developed	Same as neighborhood plus swimming pool, lit playfields and single-use hardcourts, multipurpose building, community center	20	2	4.0
Metropolitan	County parks; drive to park; primarily passive usage with light intense active recreation; limited park programming	Water resource-oriented, unlit playfields, playgrounds, picnicking, hiking/biking/walking trails, nature center, amphitheater, group camping, swimming beaches, boating areas	100	15	5.0
Regional	Drive to park; natural areas with some resource based activities; max 20% developed	Water resource-oriented, conservation areas (flood control/management), beaches, nature study, group camping, rustic areas, bridal trails, picnicking	250	30	20.0



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Jacobs Creek Park



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Standards and Support Team, wetlands_team@fws.gov

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

September 29, 2017

Wetlands

-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
-  Freshwater Pond
-  Lake
-  Other
-  Riverine

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Fayette County, Pennsylvania**

JACOBS CREEK PARK



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)	 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Spoil Area
Soils	 Soil Map Unit Polygons	 Stony Spot
	 Soil Map Unit Lines	 Very Stony Spot
	 Soil Map Unit Points	 Wet Spot
Special Point Features	 Blowout	 Other
	 Borrow Pit	 Special Line Features
	 Clay Spot	Water Features
	 Closed Depression	 Streams and Canals
	 Gravel Pit	Transportation
	 Gravelly Spot	 Rails
	 Landfill	 Interstate Highways
	 Lava Flow	 US Routes
	 Marsh or swamp	 Major Roads
	 Mine or Quarry	 Local Roads
	 Miscellaneous Water	Background
	 Perennial Water	 Aerial Photography
	 Rock Outcrop	
	 Saline Spot	
	 Sandy Spot	
	 Severely Eroded Spot	
	 Sinkhole	
	 Slide or Slip	
	 Sodic Spot	

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Fayette County, Pennsylvania
 Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 19, 2016

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 7, 2012—Mar 23, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Fayette County, Pennsylvania (PA051)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
At	Atkins silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	10.9	2.9%
CaB	Cavode silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	8.6	2.3%
CaC	Cavode silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	26.8	7.0%
CuB	Culleoka channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	6.6	1.7%
CuC	Culleoka channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	6.3	1.6%
CuD	Culleoka channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	2.4	0.6%
DAM	Dam	7.0	1.8%
DoC	Dormont silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	9.9	2.6%
ErB	Ernest silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	18.6	4.9%
ErC	Ernest silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	15.1	4.0%
GcB	Gilpin channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	7.7	2.0%
GcC	Gilpin channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	14.6	3.8%
GcD	Gilpin channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	29.6	7.8%
GwF	Gilpin-Weikert channery silt loams, 25 to 70 percent slopes	22.8	6.0%
GxA	Ginat silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.5	0.1%
GyB	Guernsey silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2.8	0.7%
GyC	Guernsey silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.5	0.1%
Hy	Holly silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.5	0.6%
MeB	Matewan channery loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4.7	1.2%
MeC	Matewan channery loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	9.1	2.4%
W	Water	96.7	25.4%
WeA	Weinbach silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6.0	1.6%

Custom Soil Resource Report

Fayette County, Pennsylvania (PA051)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
WrA	Wharton silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	7.5	2.0%
WrB	Wharton silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	14.1	3.7%
WrC	Wharton silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	42.8	11.2%
WrD	Wharton silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	6.6	1.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		380.5	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)**
 - Area of Interest (AOI) 
- Background**
 - Aerial Photography 
- Soils**
 - Soil Rating Polygons**
 - Very limited 
 - Somewhat limited 
 - Not limited 
 - Not rated or not available 
 - Soil Rating Lines**
 - Very limited 
 - Somewhat limited 
 - Not limited 
 - Not rated or not available 
 - Soil Rating Points**
 - Very limited 
 - Somewhat limited 
 - Not limited 
 - Not rated or not available 
- Water Features**
 - Streams and Canals 
- Transportation**
 - Rails 
 - Interstate Highways 
 - US Routes 
 - Major Roads 
 - Local Roads 

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 19, 2016

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The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)**
 - Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils**
- Soil Rating Polygons**
 - Very limited
 - Moderately limited
 - Slightly limited
 - Not limited
 - Not rated or not available
- Soil Rating Lines**
 - Very limited
 - Moderately limited
 - Slightly limited
 - Not limited
 - Not rated or not available
- Soil Rating Points**
 - Very limited
 - Moderately limited
 - Slightly limited
 - Not limited
 - Not rated or not available
- Water Features**
 - Streams and Canals
- Transportation**
 - Rails
 - Interstate Highways
- US Routes**
- Major Roads**
- Local Roads**
- Background**
 - Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

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Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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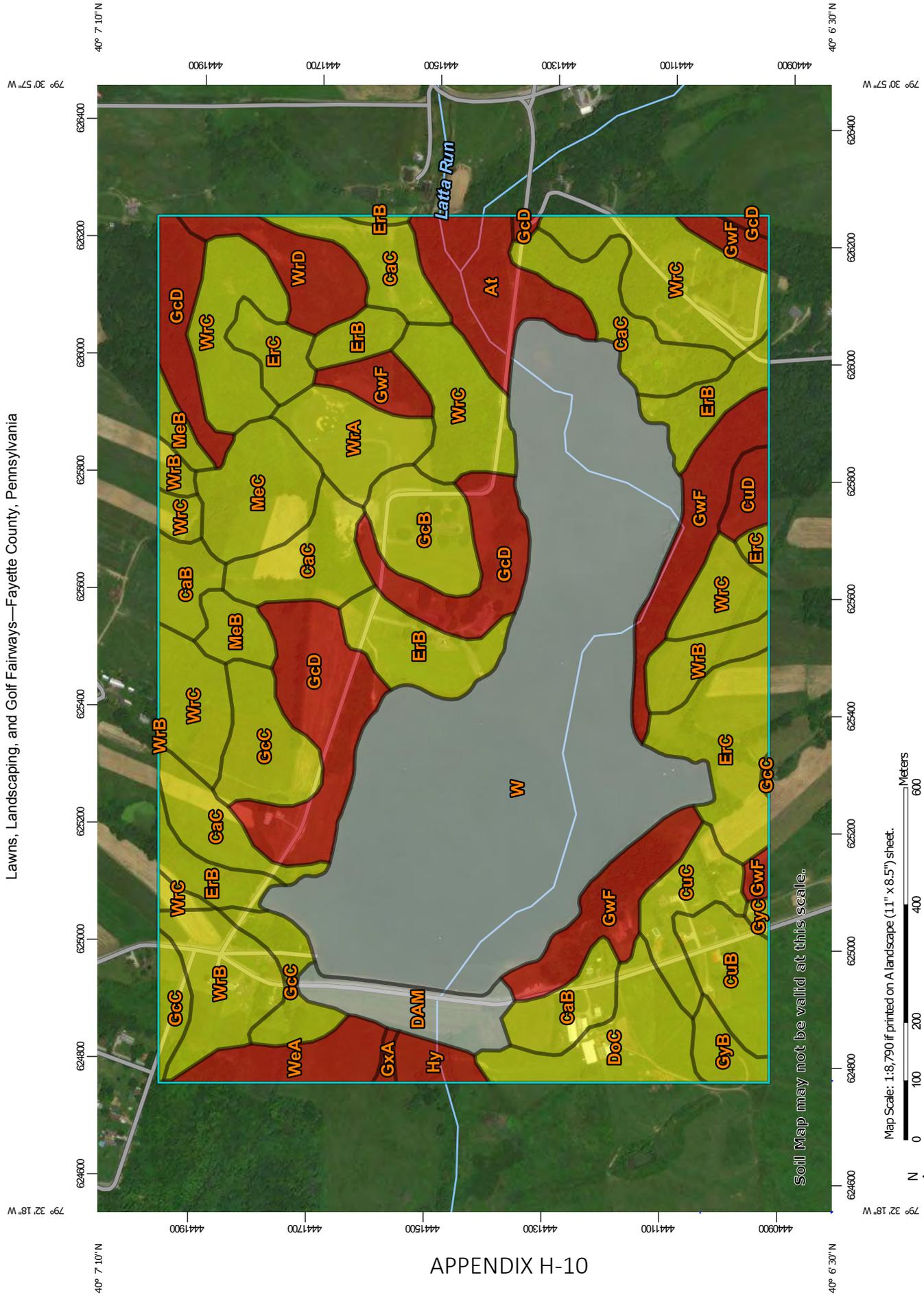
This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Fayette County, Pennsylvania
 Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 19, 2016

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 7, 2012—Mar 23, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.



APPENDIX H-10

MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)**
 - Area of Interest (AOI) 
- Background**
 - Aerial Photography 
- Soils**
 - Soil Rating Polygons**
 - Very limited 
 - Somewhat limited 
 - Not limited 
 - Not rated or not available 
 - Soil Rating Lines**
 - Very limited 
 - Somewhat limited 
 - Not limited 
 - Not rated or not available 
- Soil Rating Points**
 - Very limited 
 - Somewhat limited 
 - Not limited 
 - Not rated or not available 
- Water Features**
 - Streams and Canals 
- Transportation**
 - Rails 
 - Interstate Highways 
 - US Routes 
 - Major Roads 
 - Local Roads 

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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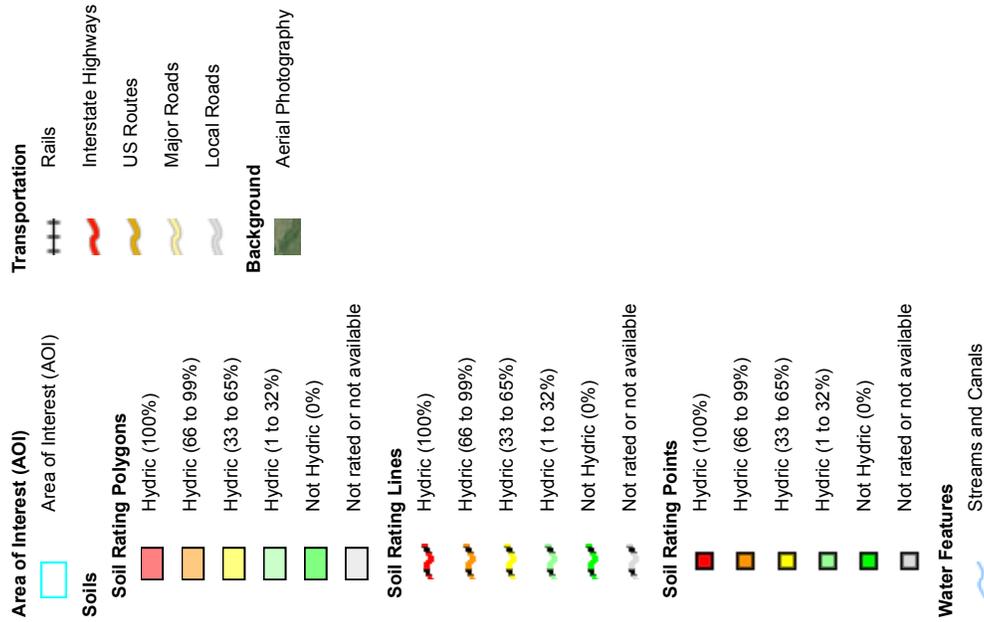
Soil Survey Area: Fayette County, Pennsylvania
 Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 19, 2016

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 7, 2012—Mar 23, 2017

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MAP LEGEND



MAP INFORMATION

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Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 19, 2016

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

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The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

PA CHAPTER 93 Stream Designation

4—Galley Run	Basin	Fayette	WWF	None
4—Hickman Run	Basin	Fayette	WWF	None
4—Dickerson Run	Basin	Fayette	WWF	None
4—Smiley Run	Basin	Fayette	WWF	None
4—Laurel Run	Basin	Fayette	WWF	None
4—Furnace Run	Basin	Fayette	WWF	None
4—Virgin Run	Basin, Source to Virgin Run Lake Dam	Fayette	HQ-TSF	None
4—Virgin Run	Basin, Virgin Run Lake Dam to Mouth	Fayette	TSF	None
4—Washington Run	Basin	Fayette	WWF	None
4—Browneller Run	Basin	Fayette	WWF	None
4—Jacobs Creek	Basin, Source to Bridgeport Reservoir Dam	Fayette	CWF	None
4—Jacobs Creek	Basin, Bridgeport Reservoir Dam to Green Lick Run	Fayette- Westmoreland	WWF	None
5—Green Lick Run	Basin, Source to Latta Run	Fayette	EV	None
6—Latta Run	Basin	Fayette	CWF	None
5—Green Lick Run	Basin, Latta Run to T-753 Bridge	Fayette	CWF	None
5—Green Lick Run	Basin, T-753 Bridge to Mouth	Fayette	WWF	None
4—Jacobs Creek	Basin, Green Lick Run to Mouth	Fayette- Westmoreland	WWF	None
4—Cedar Creek	Basin	Westmoreland	TSF	None
4—Sewickley Creek	Basin, Source to Brinker Run	Westmoreland	HQ-CWF	None
5—Brinker Run	Basin	Westmoreland	WWF	None
4—Sewickley Creek	Main Stem, Brinker Run to Mouth	Westmoreland	WWF	None
5—Unnamed Tributaries to Sewickley Creek	Basins, Brinker Run to Mouth	Westmoreland	WWF	None
5—Boyer Run	Basin	Westmoreland	WWF	None
5—Township Line Run	Basin	Westmoreland	WWF	None
5—Jacks Run	Basin	Westmoreland	WWF	None
5—Wilson Run	Basin	Westmoreland	WWF	None
5—Belson Run	Basin	Westmoreland	WWF	None



Stream Redesignation Evaluation Report Water Quality Standards Review

GREEN LICK RUN FAYETTE COUNTY

Segment: Basin
Drainage list: V
Stream code: 37946

Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Section (DSB)
Division of Water Quality Assessment And Standards
Bureau of Water Supply and Wastewater Management
Department of Environmental Protection
January 2001
Revised October 2002

GENERAL WATERSHED DESCRIPTION

Green Lick Run is a tributary to Jacobs Creek in the Youghiogheny River watershed (Figure 1). This basin covers an area of 7.2 square miles and contains 14.9 stream miles. It is located in Bullskin Township, Fayette County. The Green Lick Run basin currently has the protected water use designation Warm Water Fishes (WWF) and was evaluated for redesignation as Exceptional Value Waters (EV) as a result of a petition submitted by the Rural Area Concerned Citizens. This report is based on a field survey conducted in October of 2000.

The upper half of the watershed is covered by mostly second growth hardwood forest with little human disturbance. A mining company has applied for a permit to operate a large limestone quarry in this area. Land use in the lower half of the basin is mostly a mixture of low density residential and agriculture, including cropland and pasture. Green Lick Reservoir used to be located upstream of State Route 982, but the dam washed out over 20 years ago and the stream has reverted back to its natural condition. The National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) built a replacement reservoir downstream of SR 982 in 1971. The new dam runs underneath T810 and the impoundment stretches back almost to the T753 bridge.

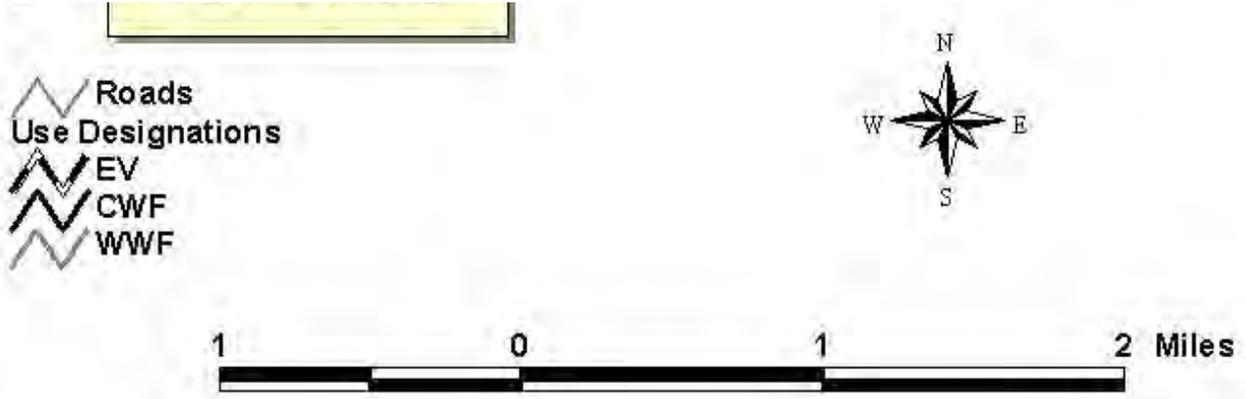
WATER QUALITY AND USES

Surface Water:

No long term water quality data were available to allow a direct comparison to water quality criteria. Grab samples were collected at 3 stations in the Green Lick Run basin during the October 2000 survey (Table 1 & Table 2). These samples indicated that water quality was generally good. The indigenous aquatic community is a better indicator of long-term conditions than one-time grab samples and is used as a measure of ecological significance.

No surface water withdrawals for public water supply and only one NPDES permitted discharge to surface waters are located in this watershed. The Bullskin Swimming Pool Club has a discharge on Latta Run (PA0090450). This facility has a seasonal discharge with a limit of 4,500 gallons/day. This business went bankrupt in 2000 and did not discharge.

APPENDIX I-3



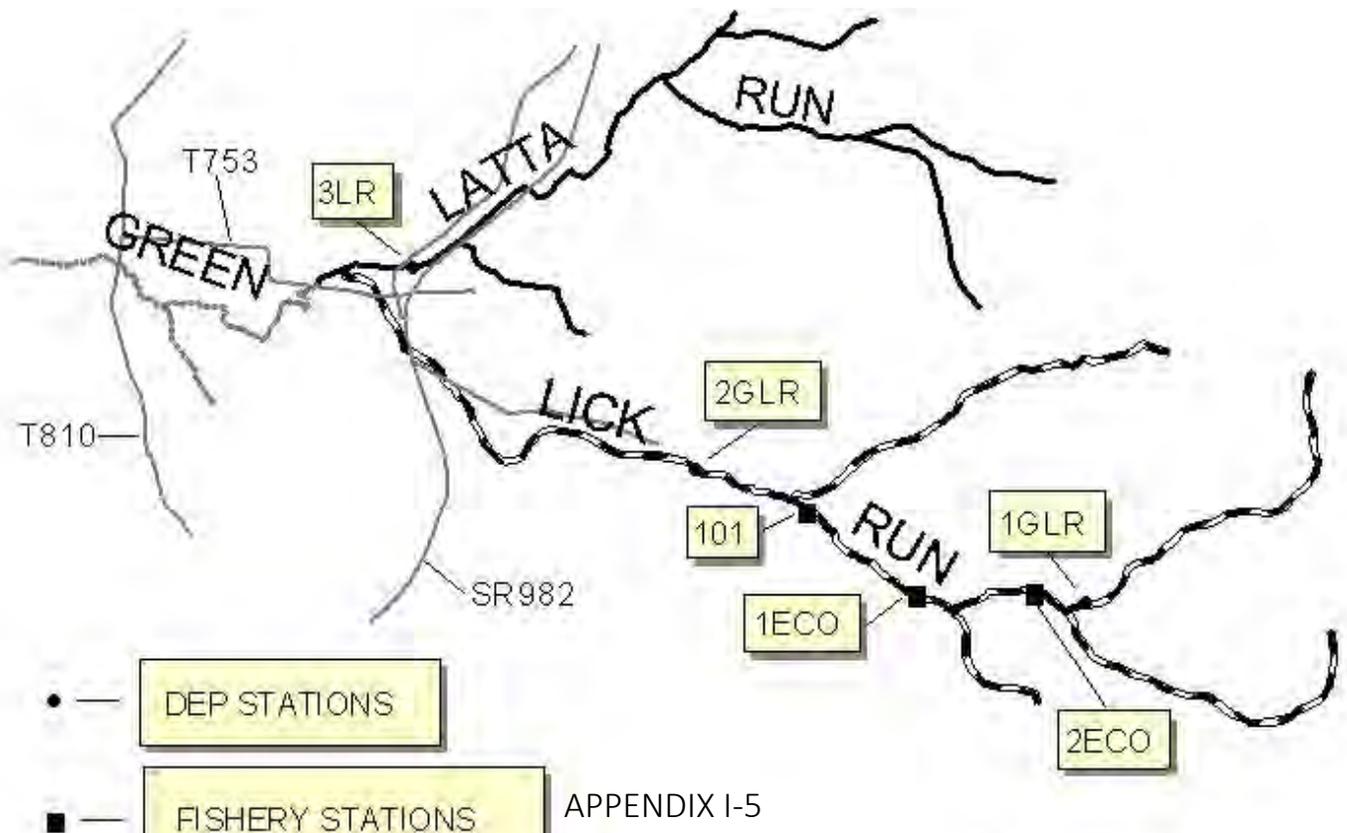
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Stream Redesignation Evaluation Report Water Quality Standards Review

**GREEN LICK RUN
FAYETTE COUNTY**
Segment: Basin
Drainage list: V
Stream code: 37946

FIGURE 1. GREEN LICK RUN FAYETTE COUNTY



Aquatic Biota:

Habitat assessments and biological samplings were conducted at 4 stations (3 candidate and a reference station) during the October 2000 survey. An evaluation of physical habitat assessments revealed that Stations 1GLR and 2GLR and reference station R1 scored in the Optimal category and Station 3LR scored in the Suboptimal category for benthic macroinvertebrates and fish (Table 3). Habitat scores ranged from 168 to 213 for the Green Lick Run stations. Low scoring parameters included lack of an adequate riparian zone, vegetative disruptive pressure, and limited velocity/depth regimes. The reference station habitat score was 214.

Benthic macroinvertebrate samples were collected at 3 candidate stations and a reference station (Table 4). Sampling techniques adapted from the EPA Rapid Bioassessment Protocols were used during this survey. Taxonomic diversity was average with a mean of 23.3 total taxa per candidate station. Individuals from several genera that are sensitive to water quality degradation such as Ephemereella, Aconeuria, and Diplectrona, were common at Stations 1GLR and 2GLR. The total number of individuals/station was unusually low at Stations 1GLR, 2GLR, and R1. This probably results from acid precipitation and the lack of a natural buffering capacity in these basins.

Between both Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) and Ecosolutions, a private consulting firm, a total of 4 species of fish were collected at three stations (Figure 1 & Table 5). Wild rainbow trout were present at Stations 101 and 1ECO and wild brook trout were present at Station 2ECO. The other species collected were also cold-water species. Waters in all portions of the basin were found to support their designated uses.

BIOLOGICAL USE QUALIFICATIONS

The biological use qualifying criterion applied to Green Lick Run was the integrated benthic macroinvertebrate score test described at § 93.4b(a)(2)(i)(A) <http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/025/chapter93/s93.4b.html>. This score is calculated from the macroinvertebrate samples referenced above. Because total numbers were low at Stations 1GLR, 2GLR and R1 the total sample was enumerated following the EPA's RBP III protocol (Table 6). A 100-count subsample was used for Station 3LR. Selected benthic macroinvertebrate community metrics were compared to a reference station with a comparable drainage area (Table 7). Both Green Lick Run and the reference stream, Bear Run (38455) are located in the Forested Hills and Mountains subecoregion (69a). Bear Run is a cold water fishery with an Exceptional Value (EV) designation in Chapter 93. All sampling was conducted on the same day to minimize the effects of seasonal variation. This comparison was done using the following metrics which were selected as being indicative of community health: taxa richness; modified EPT index (total number of intolerant Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera taxa); modified Hilsenhoff Biotic Index; percent dominant taxon; and percent modified mayflies.

Based on these five metrics, Stations 1GLR and 2GLR had biological condition scores greater than 92% of the reference station score which qualifies for an EV designation under the Department's regulatory criterion (§ 93.4b(b)(1)(v)). Station 3LR had a score of 40% of the reference station score. This score does not meet the 83% threshold required for designation as High Quality Waters (§ 93.4b(a)(2)(i)(A)).

None of the other antidegradation qualifying requirements listed in § 93.4b applies to this watershed.

PUBLIC RESPONSE AND PARTICIPATION SUMMARY

The Department provided public notice of this redesignation evaluation and requested any technical data from the general public through publication in the Pennsylvania Bulletin on April 22, 2000 (30 Pa.B 2071). A similar notice was also published in the The Daily Courier, Connellsville on April 21, 2000. In addition, Bullsken Township was notified of the evaluation in a letter dated April 19, 2000. No data on water chemistry, instream habitat, or the aquatic community were received in response to these notifications.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on applicable regulatory criteria, the Department recommends that the use designation of the Green Lick

Run basin from the source to Latta Run be changed from WWF to EV based on biological condition scores greater than 92% of the reference station score. Also the use designation of the Latta Run basin and Green Lick Run from Latta Run to the T753 Bridge should be changed from the current WWF to CWF based on the presence of reproducing cold-water fish species. These recommendations affect 7.5 stream miles and satisfy the original request by the petitioner since the petition only covered the upper part of the basin.

Tables and Figures

[Figure 1](#), Map of Green Lick Run and stations in Fayette County, Pa.

[Table 1](#), Green Lick Run Station Locations, Fayette County

[Table 2](#), Green Lick Run Water Chemistry

[Table 3](#), Green Lick Run Habitat Assessment Summary

[Table 4](#), Green Lick Run Benthic Macroinvertebrate Taxa List

[Table 5](#), Green Lick Run Fishes

[Table 6](#), Green Lick Run Semi-quantitative Benthic Macroinvertebrate Data

[Table 7](#), Green Lick Run RBP Metric Comparison

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Green Lick Reservoir

Fayette County

March and April 2016 Walleye Survey, May 2016 Largemouth Bass Survey

Green Lick Reservoir is a 101 acre impoundment owned by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission and maintained by the Fayette County Department of Parks and Recreation. The lake is stocked annually with fingerling Walleye and Channel Catfish. Biologists from the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission's Area 8 office in Somerset, PA surveyed the lake in March and April 2016 using night electrofishing and trap nets to evaluate the lake's walleye population. Night electrofishing was also performed in May 2016 to evaluate the Largemouth Bass population.

Night electrofishing in March yielded a total of 72 Walleye (Table 1). This yielded a mean catch per unit effort of 58.24 fish/hour which exceeded the Walleye Plan guideline of 18 legal-length fish/hour and 24 total fish/hour. Walleye ranged from 8 inches to 22 inches in length, with 88% of the fish greater than the legal-length of 15 inches.

Table 1. Length and frequency distribution of Walleye from March electrofishing.

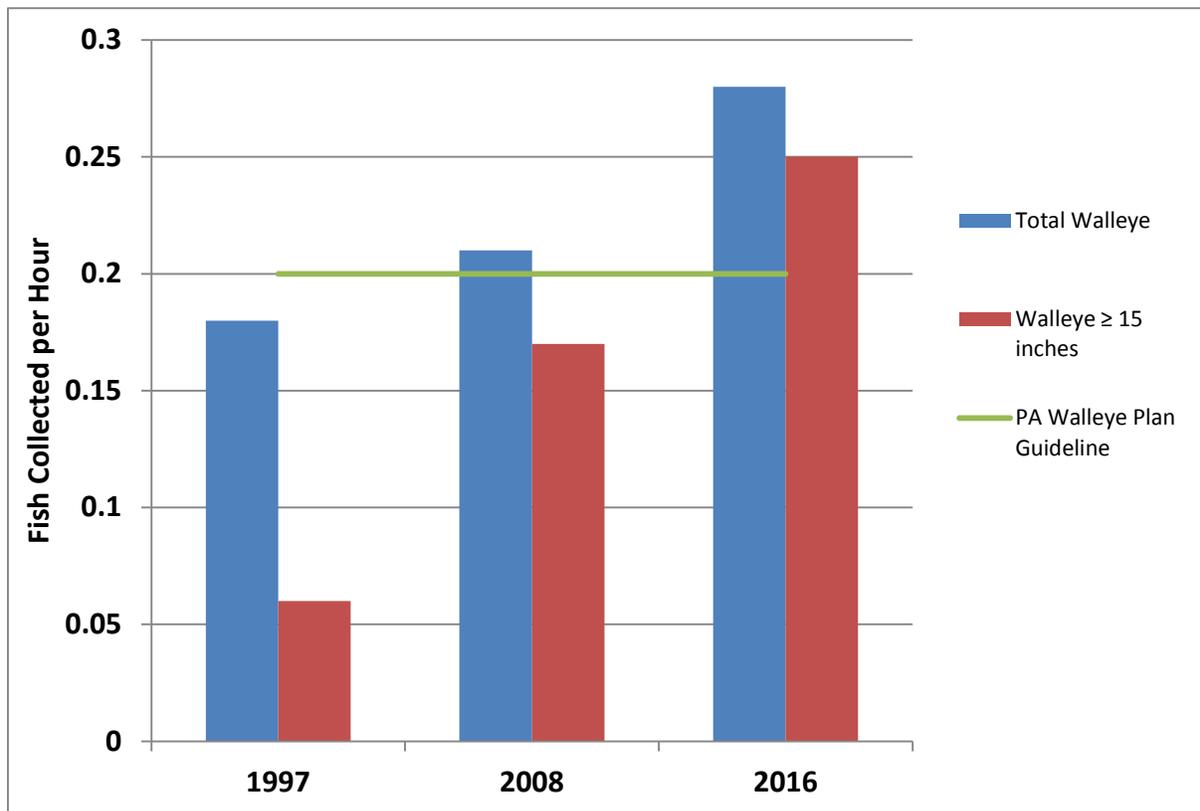
Species	Number caught	Size range (inches)	Comments
Walleye	72	8-22	88% legal fish

Twelve Pennsylvania style trap nets were set in early April to further evaluate the Walleye population. A total of 76 walleye were captured by trap netting, with fish ranging from 13 to 23 inches in length. The majority (89%) of the fish were of legal size (Table 2). Mean trap net catch for total and legal length Walleye exceeded the Walleye Plan guidelines of 0.25 fish/hour and 0.20 fish/hour respectively (Figure 1). Catch rates of other species were low, as our trap net survey was conducted when water temperatures were most conducive to Walleye spawning and associated movement.

Table 2. Length and frequency distribution of fish from April trap netting.

Species	Number caught	Size range (inches)	Comments
Walleye	76	13-23"	88% legal fish
Black Crappie	68	3-11"	40% over 9 inches
White Crappie	4	3-10"	75% over 9 inches
Bluegill	120	2-8"	40% over 7 inches
Pumpkinseed	2	4-5"	
Yellow Perch	20	3-8"	
Muskellunge	1	41"	
Northern Pike	1	27"	
Flathead Catfish	2	25"	
Common Carp	4	Not Measured	
Emerald Shiner	1	Not Measured	
Golden Shiner	3	Not Measured	
White Sucker	15	Not Measured	

Figure 1. Walleye collected per hour during trap netting at Green Lick Reservoir.



Night electrofishing in May 2016 yielded a total catch of 111 Largemouth Bass ranging from 3 – 18 inches (Table 3). Mean total Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) was 101 fish/hour, CPUE \geq 12 inches was 74 fish/hour, and CPUE \geq 15 inches was 13 fish/hour and exceeded the Big Bass Guidelines of 35 total fish/hour, 7 fish/hour over 12 inches, and 2 fish/hour over 15 inches. These rates are often used to characterize a quality Largemouth Bass population in Pennsylvania.

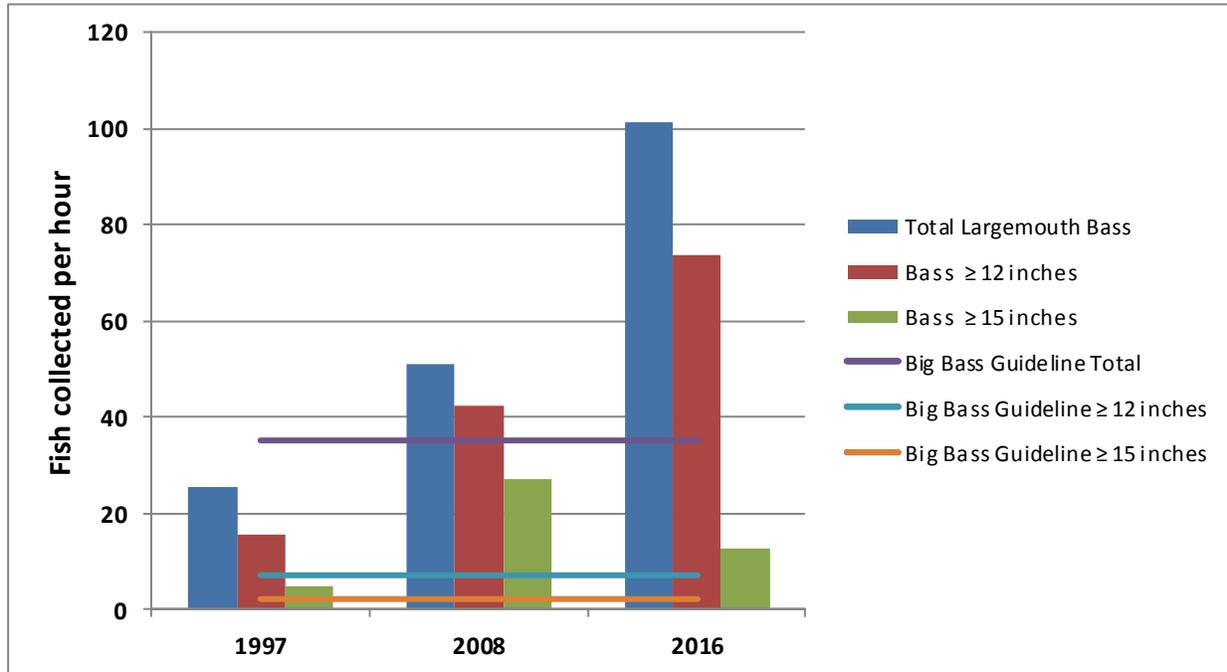
Table 1. Length and frequency distribution of Largemouth Bass from May electrofishing.

Species	Number caught	Size range (inches)	Comments
Largemouth Bass	111	3-18	72% over 12 inches 11% over 15 inches



-A pair of 17 inch Largemouth Bass from Green Lick Reservoir

Figure 2. Largemouth Bass collected per hour during night electrofishing runs at Green Lick Reservoir.



-A pair of nice Walleye from Green Lick Reservoir

Overall, anglers can find good fishing opportunities for a variety of gamefish and panfish species at Green Lick Reservoir including Walleye, Largemouth Bass, Bluegill, and crappie.

Mike Depew
Area 8 Fisheries Biologist