

The Boroughs of Bethany and Honesdale, and the Townships of Texas and Dyberry are located in central Wayne County, Pennsylvania and include a variety of landscapes – from the nearly built-out historic Borough of Honesdale, the less developed historic borough of Bethany, to the rural and suburban areas of the Townships. Despite the differences in landscapes, the communities of the Region are tied together, and therefore share many of the same problems and issues.

The Region's main transportation corridors are US Route 6 and PA Route 191, which travel through Honesdale, and provide a link to Interstates 81, 380, and 84 and access to the nearby population centers of the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre Region, as well as the resort areas of the Pocono Mountains. The Borough of Honesdale has the highest population concentration for the planning region. Texas Township and Dyberry Township are mostly rural in nature, with the majority of the non-residential development located on the US Route 6 corridor and most residential development near the Borough of Honesdale. The Region has seen very small population increases since 2000, the largest being Dyberry and Texas Townships which both grew 4% since 2000. Neither Borough showed any significant population increase since 2000. Despite this, development pressure will almost certainly increase and begin to threaten the Region's rural character, including the loss of natural and agricultural resources, and place additional pressure on the major traffic arteries in the Region.

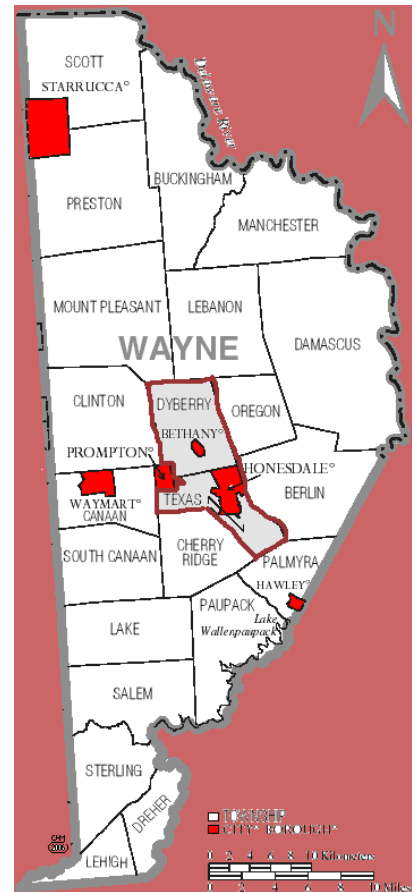
The Region is a desirable place to live due to its charming small town rural and historic character, and is home to a wealth of scenic natural and recreational resources, as well as proximity to some of the best ski and resort facilities in the Poconos. Accessibility to surrounding population centers (nearly one-half of the population of the United States is located within a few hours drive of the study area) will also increase the development potential in the next ten years.

EXISTING LAND USE

The four municipalities are located in the center of Wayne County and together account for 26,759 acres. The majority of the acreage is included in the two townships, Dyberry and Texas. 2008 Land Use/Land Cover maps for each municipality follow.

Land Uses are classified into the following uses for mapping purposes:

- Commercial
- Cropland
- Farmstead
- Forest
- Farmstead
- Forest
- Government/Institution
- Industrial
- Mining/Extraction
- Pasture/Brush
- Recreational
- Religious
- Residential
- Transportation
- Utilities
- Water



Land Use Analysis

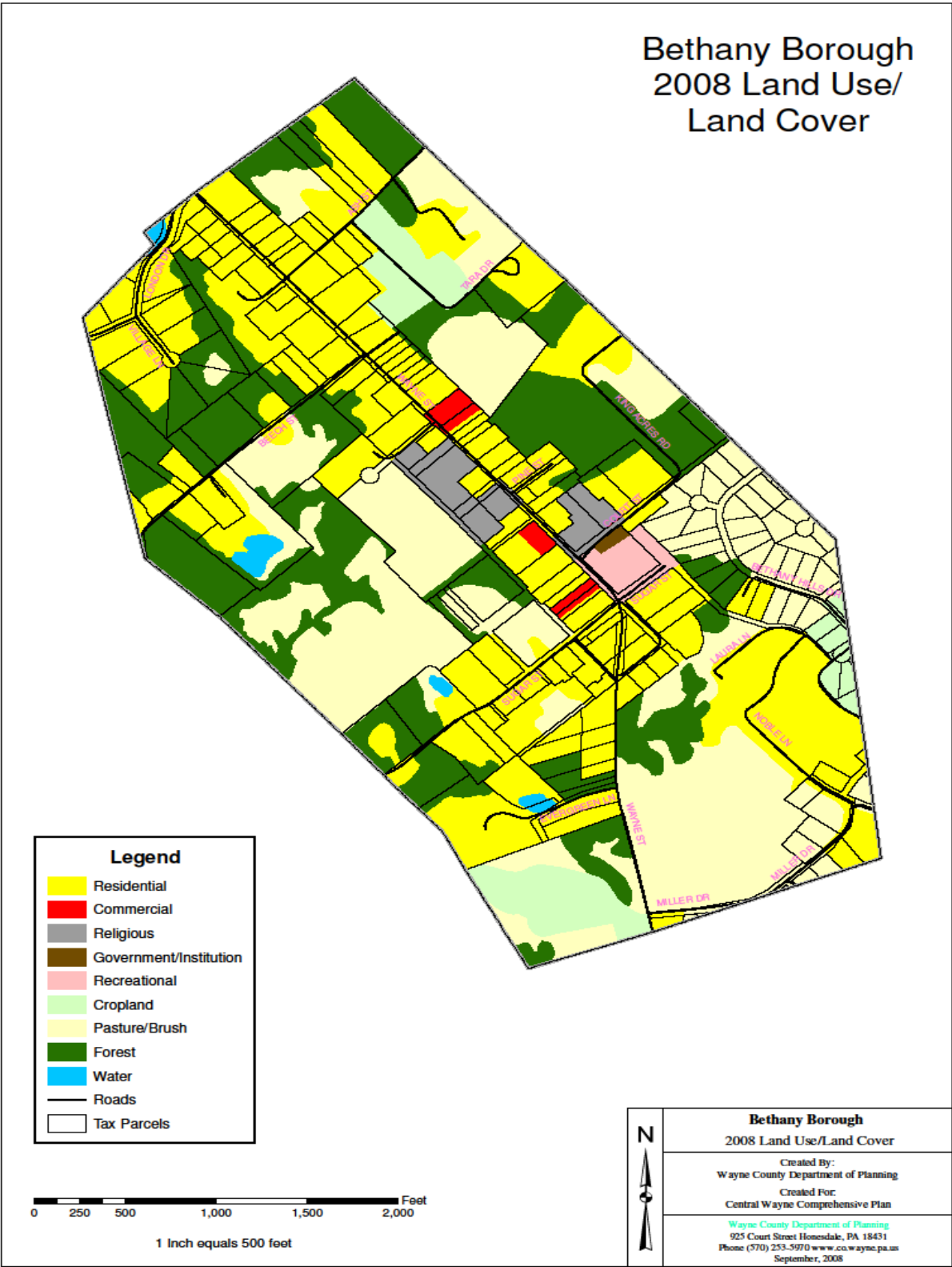
The Region is made up of four municipalities with a total land area of 26,759 acres. Table 2.1 gives land use for each municipality and the Region as a whole in 2008. The majority land use in the Region is forest, with 54.5% or 14,594 acres. The next largest category overall is Cropland, 13.4% followed by Pasture/Brush at 12.9%. Residential makes up 11.3% of all land use in the Region.

Table 2.1: 2008 Regional Land Use

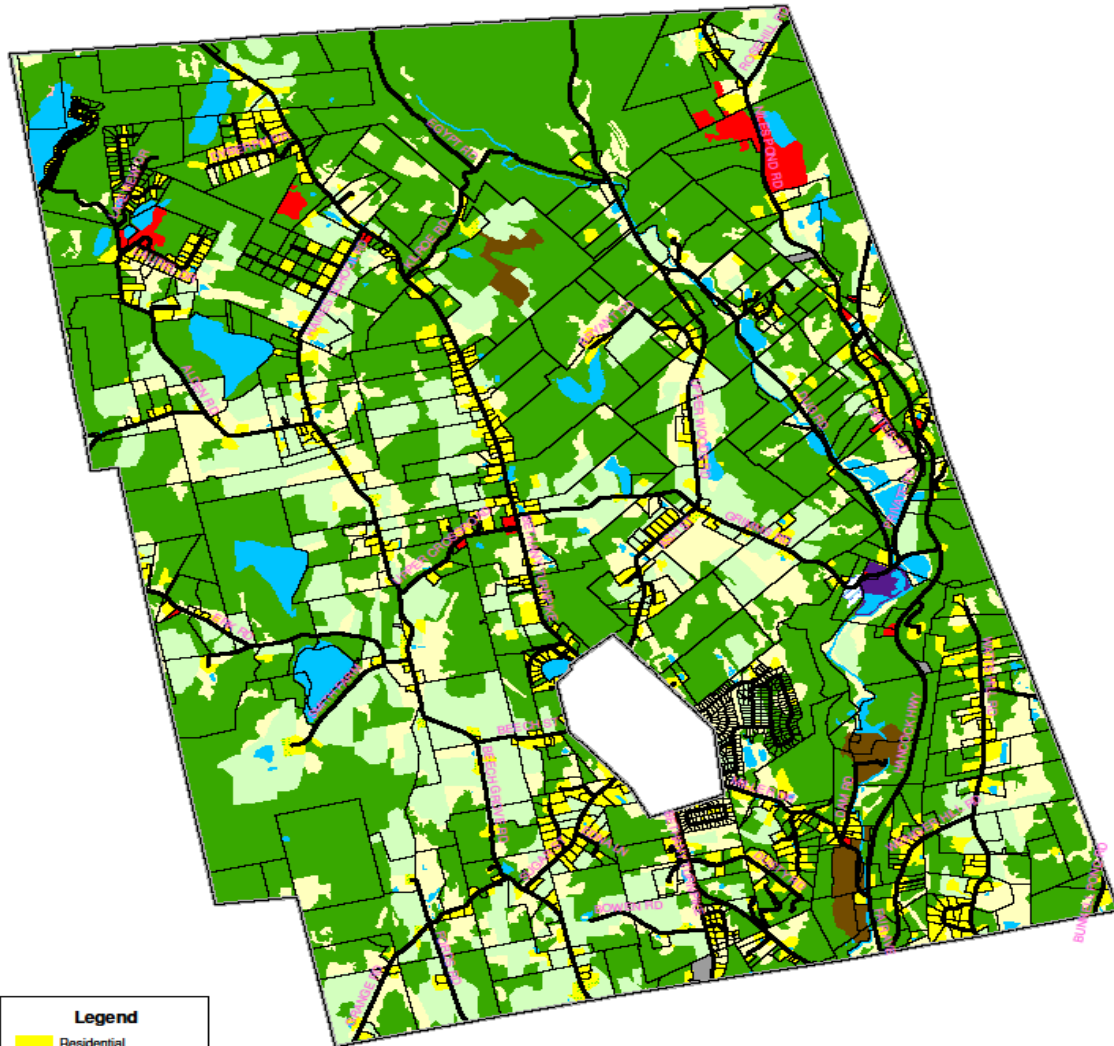
Land Use/Land Cover	Bethany 2008 Acres	Category Percent of Total	Dyberry 2008 Acres	Category Percent of Total	Honesdale 2008 Acres	Category Percent of Total	Texas 2008 Acres	Category Percent of Total	Region 2008 Acres	Category Percent of Total
Forest	71.67	22.4%	8386.27	57.2%	869.71	33.8%	5265.98	57.2%	14593.63	54.5%
Cropland	15.17	4.7%	2295.55	15.7%	239.40	9.3%	1023.74	11.1%	3573.86	13.4%
Pasture/Brush	96.48	30.1%	1902.38	13.0%	257.49	10.0%	1188.08	12.9%	3444.43	12.9%
Residential	122.44	38.2%	1172.11	8.0%	707.10	27.5%	1024.43	11.1%	3026.08	11.3%
Water	1.81	0.6%	534.84	3.6%	92.09	3.6%	209.99	2.3%	838.73	3.1%
Commercial	2.04	0.6%	127.40	0.9%	168.65	6.6%	289.40	3.1%	587.49	2.2%
Government/ Institution	0.38	0.1%	129.53	0.9%	89.16	3.5%	95.08	1.0%	314.15	1.2%
Farmstead	0	0%	60.52	0.4%	9.78	0.4%	44.83	0.5%	115.13	0.4%
Religious	6.94	2.2%	15.88	0.1%	60.72	2.4%	9.96	0.1%	93.50	0.3%
Industrial	0	0%	7.59	0.1%	22.95	0.9%	11.72	0.1%	42.26	0.2%
Transportation	0	0%	0.00	0%	12.20	0.5%	30.04	0.3%	42.24	0.2%
Mining/ Extraction	0	0%	22.45	0.2%	4.25	0.2%	8.40	0.1%	35.10	0.1%
Recreational	3.24	1.0%	0.79	0.0%	25.59	1.0%	1.94	0.0%	31.56	0.1%
Utilities	0	0%	0.00	0%	14.83	0.6%	6.44	0.1%	21.27	0.1%
Total	320.17	100.0%	14655.3	100.0%	2573.92	100.0%	9210.03	100.0%	26759.43	100.0%

Source: Wayne County Department of Planning

Bethany Borough 2008 Land Use/ Land Cover



Dyberry Township 2008 Land Use/ Land Cover

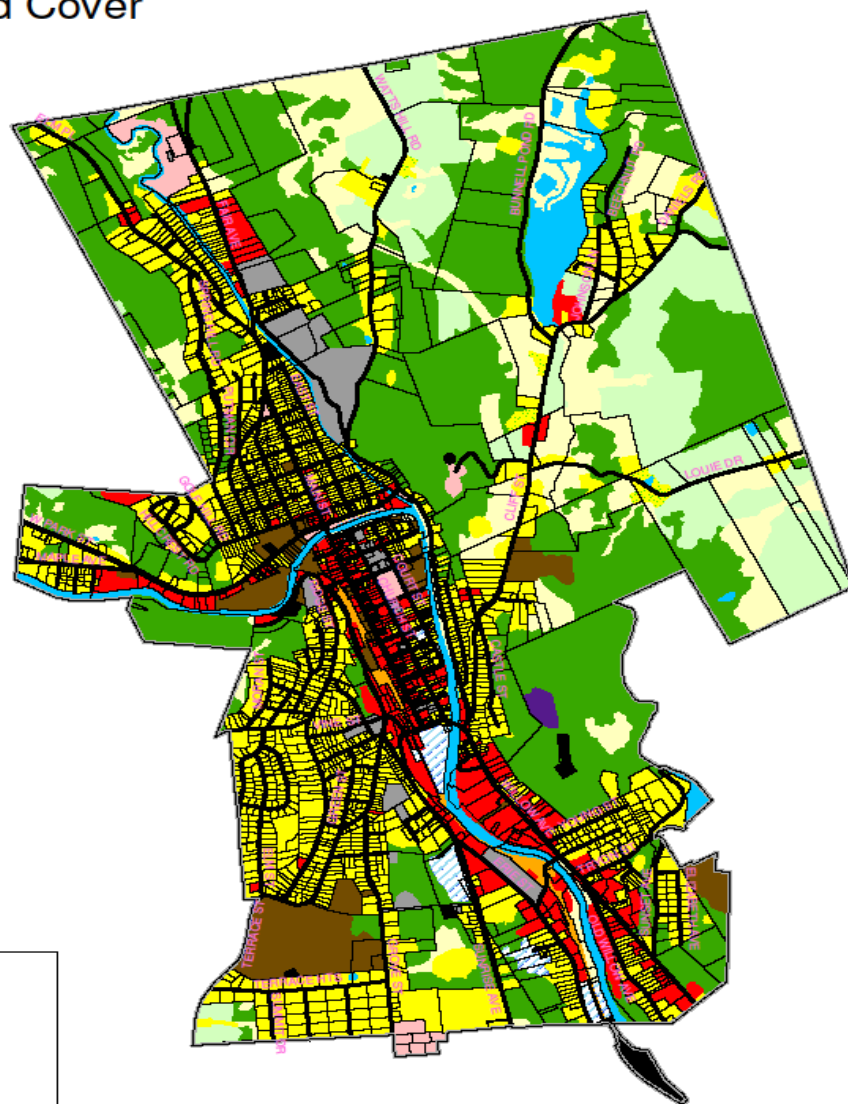


Legend	
	Residential
	Commercial
	Industrial
	Religious
	Government/Institution
	Recreational
	Cropland
	Farmsteads
	Pasture/Brush
	Forest
	Water
	Mining/Extraction
	Roads
	Tax Parcels

3,000 1,500 0 3,000 Feet
1 inch = 3,000 feet

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	Created By: Wayne County Department of Planning
	Created For: Central Wayne Comprehensive Plan
	Wayne County Department of Planning 925 Court Street Honesdale, PA 18431 Phone (570) 253-5970 www.co.wayne.pa.us September, 2008

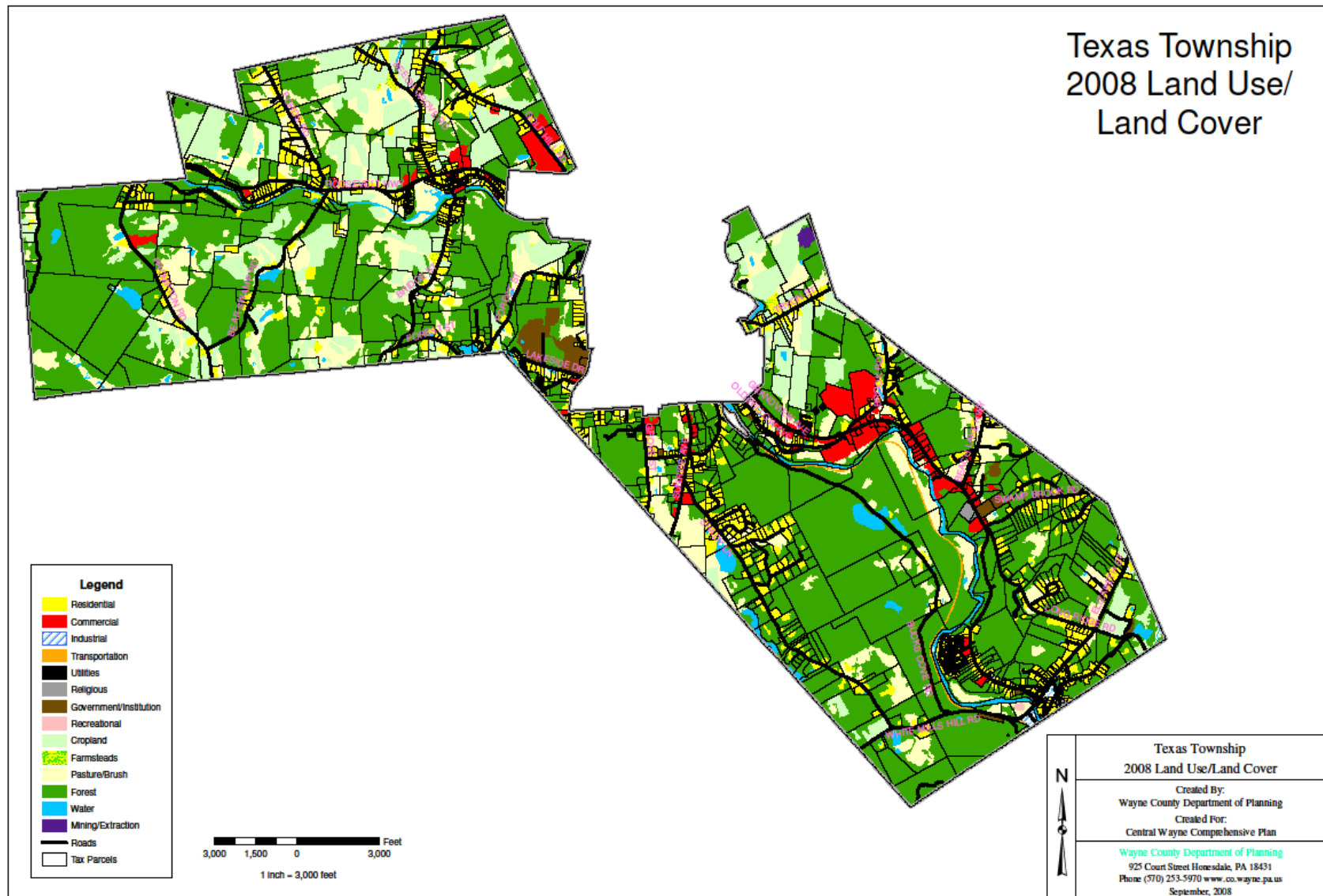
Honesdale Borough 2008 Land Use/ Land Cover



Legend	
	Residential
	Commercial
	Industrial
	Transportation
	Utilities
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	Tax Parcels

1,500 750 0 1,500 Feet
1 inch = 1,500 feet

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HISTORIC RESOURCES

Bethany Borough, Dyberry Township, Honesdale Borough, and Texas Township

The Region encompassing Bethany and Honesdale Boroughs and Texas and Dyberry Townships is part of Wayne County, located in the northeast corner of Pennsylvania. Wayne County was created from part of Northampton County, by General Anthony Wayne, on March 21, 1798. The following chart identifies the incorporation and settled dates for the municipalities in the Planning Region.

Table 2.2: Incorporation Dates

Municipality	Settled	Incorporated Date	Incorporated from:
Bethany Borough	1800	March 31, 1821	Palmyra Township
Dyberry Township	1797	September 1803 or 1805	Damascus, Palmyra, and Canaan Townships
Honesdale Borough	1826	January 26 (or 28), 1831	Dyberry Township
Texas Township	1765	November 23, 1837	Dyberry Township

Source: PHMC Web Site

The Indians were the first known inhabitants of the County and left their mark through many names of towns, rivers, and lakes. The Europeans followed. The first white man to settle in the area now known as Texas Township is thought to be Jonathan Seely, in the summer of 1760. Seelyville was deeded out from Jonathan Seely in the early 1800s.

Henry Drinker, a Philadelphia Quaker merchant, offered 1,000 acres of the 10,000 he owned between the Dyberry Creek and the West Branch of the Lackawaxen River, part of this became the Borough of Bethany. Honesdale was originally laid out in 1826 and was called Dyberry Forks.

In 1805, Bethany Borough became the original seat for Wayne County. The building that housed the County Seat is now the Bethany Public Library. The County seat was moved to its present location of Honesdale in 1840-1841.

Due to the Lackawaxen River, the Region was a very important hub for larger areas nearby. The discovery of anthracite coal fueled the commercial milling and manufacturing industries. The Delaware and Hudson Canal played an important role in the success of industries. Transportation of lumber, coal, and textiles kept population pockets around the river.

The D & H Gravity Railroad carried anthracite coal from the Lackawanna Valley to Seelyville and Honesdale where it was then loaded in the canal and transported to New York. The first locomotive was nicknamed the “Stourbridge Lion” and arrived from England in the 1820s. Unfortunately, it proved to be too heavy for the wooden tracks and only made one trial run on August 8, 1829, before being retired to a shed in town.

Several different industries made impacts on the Region. Some of the industries were strong for a period of time and then disappeared while others became less important in the Region. The major industries of the Region were: Textile Manufacturing, Glassmaking, Coal transportation. Some of the early settlers were farmers. Wheat, dairy, eggs, cloth and yarn were bartered with nearby areas. Lumbering and shoemaking were also significant to the Region. Resorts and summer camps eventually became thriving businesses and continue to run today.

Glassmaking was a significant industry in the Region. In 1820, Dyberry Township was home to a glass works making window panes and hollow glassware. There were several glass manufactures in the area including the Bethany Glass Company, Honesdale Glass Company, Anthracite Glass Company, and eventually the Dorflinger Glass Factory. At one point, it is estimated that 90 percent of the blanks being used in the glass industry across the country came from the White Mills factory.

Coal and Railroads: In 1847, Honesdale was the largest coal depository in the world. Passenger rail service also gained acceptance and during 1882, reportedly 52,000 passengers were transported between Honesdale and Carbondale.

Forestry: Lumber was cut and shipped down the River to be used as ship masts. Saw Mills were a major industry, taking the raw trees and turning them into other products such as rafts, ship masts, siding, ceiling, flooring, and raw lumber.

Tanneries: Tanneries became a significant industry in the County because of all the Hemlock trees in the area. The trees were used because the bark produced tannic acid which was used in the industry. Tanner's Falls had a Tannery run by Deacon Olmstead in the 1800's.

Sugar Industry: Honesdale was home to the Maple City Glass Company which was a large part of the sugar industry in the Region.

Farming: Farming consisted of predominantly dairy farms producing butter, milk, and cheese; poultry farmers, and agriculture.

Textiles: Textiles and clothing mills were another successful industry. Mills could be found in Honesdale, Seelyville, and White Mills. There were several mills that operated in Honesdale but struggled to stay running.

Cigar Making was also a part of the Honesdale history. Like most of Pennsylvania's cigar making industry, this stopped around 1820.

Hotels: Several hotels were located in Downtown Honesdale and Texas Township. Eventually the Irving Cliff Hotel was built and later burned down before ever opening or entertaining guests.

Summer Camps and Tourism: The Tourism and Summer Camp industry started in the early 1900's. By 1925 there were 21 summer camps in the area. The natural features of the area and the proximity to major metropolitan areas attracted many people to the area. Tourism and summer camps continue to be an important component of economic development in the Region.

HONESDALE BOROUGH

The Borough of Honesdale was formed out of lands from Dyberry Township in January 1831. In 1841 the County seat was moved from Bethany Borough to Honesdale due to population growth, political influence, and proximity to the canal. The creation of Honesdale can be attributed to the Coal Industry and the D & H Canal and Gravity Railroad which met at the point of present day Honesdale. The Canal brought an influx of workers, settlers, and money to Honesdale.

The Canal carried coal from mines in Carbondale to New York. The best year was in 1872, when 2,930,333 tons of coal were transported. This was the first million-dollar private enterprise in the United States.

Many other industries followed and Honesdale became a thriving town. A few notable businesses: Honesdale Ironworks, T.B. Clark & Company, National Elevator and Machine Company, Woden & Blakney's Box Factory, Honesdale Shirt Factory, knitting mills, cigar factories, boat building, as well as banks, hotels and boarding houses, and other services.

The Canal ended operations in 1898, which in turn led to a decline in the population. The economy struggled and a reduction in population followed until an annexation of land in 1926 increased the population by almost double. Rail service which had been running in the area also stopped a decade or two later.

Table 2.3: Interesting Events and Firsts of Honesdale

EVENT	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	YEAR
First Band Organized	Allen Plum	1830s
First Telegraph		1849
First House to House Telephones		1878
First automobile in Honesdale	L.J. Dorflinger	1901
First Chautaugua and First Dollar Day (developed into Sidewalk Sales)		1911
<i>Highlights for Children</i>	Dr. and Mrs. Garry Myers	1946

Table 2.4: Historic Sites of Honesdale

	Historic Name	Address	National Register Status	Resource Category	Date Built
1	Brown/Dorbad House	109 Brown St.	Eligible	Building	1870
2	Bryant Property	507 High St.	Ineligible		1897
3	Culley, Matthew J. & Agnes, House	Grandview Ave.	Ineligible	Building	1945
4	Delaware & Hudson Canal Company Office, D&H Canal Nat. Historic Landmark	1810 Main St.	NHL	Building	
5	Eggleston Property A	402 Church St.	Ineligible	Building	1860
6	Gillette Property	1220-1222 Main St.	Ineligible	Building	1840
7	Heinrich Property		Ineligible	Building	1920
8	Hiller, Edward & Gladys, House	117 Grandview Ave.	Ineligible	Building	1930
9	Honesdale U.S. Post Office	830 Main St.	Eligible	Building	1935
10	Hospital Residential Property B	500 Park St.	Ineligible	Building	1872
11	Hospital Residential Property E	602 Park St.	Ineligible	Building	1900
12	Omalley, Martin J., House	307 Willow Ave.	Eligible	Building	1869
13	Patmore & Oaks Property	1220-1222 Main St.	Ineligible	Building	1840
14	Roe Property	1211 Main St.	Ineligible	Building	1840
15	Stott Property	113 Willow Ave.	Ineligible	District	1850
16	Tracyville Store (Removed)	345 Willow Ave.	Eligible	Building	1850
17	Weniger's Variety Store	Main St.	Ineligible	Building	1827
18	Zaner-Bloser Building (Whitney House)	823 Church St.	Undetermined	Building	1863
19	Bridge		Undetermined	Structure	1905
20	Bridge		Undetermined	Structure	1936
21	Wayne Court Courthouse and Jail	Court Street	Eligible	Building	1879
22	Honesdale Downtown Historic District		Eligible	District	1826
23	Honesdale Residential Historic District		Listed	District	
24	Deitzer, Edward & Christina, House	301 Willow Ave.	Eligible	Building	1900
25	Stanton/Knapp House	105 Brown St.	Eligible	Building	1869
26	Buckley House	104 Tryon St.	Eligible	Building	1920
27	Honesdale Borough Hall	958 Main St.	Eligible	Building	1892
28	Hotel Wayne	Main St.	Eligible	Building	1892

TEXAS TOWNSHIP

Texas Township was created on November 23, 1837 from Dyberry Township although it was first settled in 1760. The Township was named from a Native American word for “friend” or “paradise”, *tajas*. Texas Township includes the villages of Seelyville, Indian Orchard, and White Mills.

The Seely family was a prominent family in Texas Township. Jonathan Seely is often credited with being the first settler of Texas Township. Colonel Sylvanus Seeley, Reverend Jonathan Seely, Dr. Thomas Seely, Richard Seely and R.L. Seely all contributed to the success of the Region. They started a sawmill, gristmill, scoop shovels factory, and blacksmith shop.

The most well-known businesses of the time was the Dorflinger Glass Company established in 1865 in White Mills. The factory transformed White Mills into a thriving industrial area. Christian Dorflinger, a French Glassmaker, relocated to the White Mills area to escape his glass factories in Brooklyn, New York. He soon purchased nearly 600 acres and started the glass factory in White Mills to produce the finest lead crystal in the country.

A Museum and gift shop are operational today as well as a few restored buildings to secure the history of the region. The White Mills Fire House and a few Glassworkers Houses have been restored and are available to be viewed on specific dates. A portion of the property was donated as a wildlife sanctuary and remains the Dorflinger-Suydam Wildlife Sanctuary.

Table 2.5: Interesting Events and Firsts of Texas Township

EVENT	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	YEAR
First Sawmill built	Walter Kimble	1790
Seelyville Dam		1806
First School in Indian Orchard		Before 1811
First School in Seelyville		1835
White Mills Post Office Opened		1850
First Graduation of Seelyville High School		June 2, 1899
First Airport at Route 6 Plaza site		1933

Table 2.6: Historic Sites of Texas Township

	Historic Name	Address	National Register Status	Resource Category	Date Built
1	Baer Outbuilding	Grandview Ave.	Ineligible	Building	1900
2	Brotsman, Julia & Fred, House (Removed)		Ineligible	Building	1900
3	Dorflinger, Eugene, Estate		Listed	Building	1865
4	Goodman, Floyd R. & Mildred, House		Ineligible	Building	1910
5	Goyette, Judith & Phillip, House No. 1		Ineligible	Building	1900
6	Goyette, Judith & Phillip, House No. 2		Ineligible	Building	
7	Greendlinger, George & Katherine, House		Ineligible	Building	1900
8	Holbert, D., Canal Store (Removed)		Eligible	Building	1850
9	Holbert, Decatur, Farmstead (Removed)		Eligible	Building	1850
10	Neugebauer, Adolph & Sophie M., House		Ineligible	Building	1942
11	Polt, Jack J. & Pearl B., House		Ineligible	Building	1935
12	Roots Creek Bridge		Ineligible	Building	1936
13	Schneider, Elizabeth, House	Grandview Ave.	Ineligible	Building	1945
14	Taylor, C.E. & Mary Grace, House		Ineligible	Building	1930
15	White Mills Fire House		Undetermined	District	1911
16	White Mills Industrial Historic District		Eligible	District	1870
17	Bridge		Undetermined	Structure	1903
18	Bridge	SR 2006	Ineligible	Structure	1921
19	Bridge		Undetermined	Structure	1921
20	Bridge	SR 7222	Ineligible	Structure	1920

DYBERRY TOWNSHIP

Dyberry Township was established September 1803 or 1805. It was incorporated from parts of Damascus, Palmyra and Canaan Townships. Parts were taken from it for Berlin and Texas Townships and Honesdale Borough.

The earliest settler of the Township was John Kizer in 1797. Early industries included the Bethany Glass Factory, started in 1816 and closed in 1845, a sawmill in Tanners Falls, and a tannery. A significant portion of the land was used for agriculture and dairy farms.

The population of Dyberry Township was limited in the early years – the population in the early 1900s was less than 700 people. The area, however, has always been attractive, and Pennsylvania bought a tract of land containing approximately 9,000 acres in 1938 to be used as game land.

Both the Jadwin and Prompton Dams were necessary to protect the Township and other areas from severe flooding. The Wayne County Fairgrounds has been located in Dyberry Township for 146 years.

Table 2.7: Interesting Events and Firsts of Dyberry Township

EVENT	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	YEAR
Post Office established		1854
First Sawmill in Tanners Falls	Jason Torrey	1830
First Glass Factory	Christopher Faatz, Sr., Adam Greiner, Jacob Hines, Christopher Hines, Nicholas Greiner, and Christian Faatz.	1816
First Settler	John Kizer	1797

Table 2.8: Historic Sites of Dyberry Township

	Historic Name	Address	National Register Status	Resource Category	Date Built
1	Bates Road Bridge #15 Dyberry	SR 7208	Ineligible	Structure	1905
2	Bates, F., Farmstead		Undetermined		
3	Ogden, M., Farmstead		Undetermined		
4	Farmstead		Undetermined	Building	1860
5	Bridge	SR 191	Ineligible	Structure	1931
6	Bridge	SR 4009	Ineligible	Structure	1933
7	Bridge		Undetermined		1885
8	Bridge	SR 4017	Eligible	Structure	1885
9	Bridge	SR 4006	Ineligible	Structure	1933

BETHANY BOROUGH

Bethany Borough was incorporated in 1821 from Palmyra Township. Jason Torrey is credited with giving Bethany its name.

The years before incorporation were typical of a new community. Settlers from Connecticut and Massachusetts arrived, notably Jason Torrey. The land that eventually would become Bethany Borough was owned by landowners that lived in other areas. Henry Drinker was a prominent Philadelphia Quaker that was one of these landowners. The first dwelling was built by John Bunting for Henry Drinker. A courthouse and jail were built, and eventually the first school in anticipation of Bethany being named the County Seat.

In 1805, the County Seat returned to Bethany from Milford, Pike County. During the next several years Bethany thrived. There was a tavern, store, post office, school, residences, and boarding house. A few names of significance in Bethany: Randall and David Wilmot, James Manning, Thomas Spangenberg, Henry Drinker, John Bunting, Jason Torrey. David Wilmot was the author of the Wilmot Proviso, which is credited as being the predecessor to the Thirteenth Amendment.

Bethany Borough maintained its sense of community and continued to thrive despite the County Seat and many prominent citizens moving.

Table 2.9: Interesting Events and Firsts of Bethany Borough

EVENT	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	YEAR
First Dwelling was built	John Bunting for Henry Drinker	
First School was started		1803
First Postmaster	Solomon Moore	
First Newspaper, (<i>Wayne County Mirror</i>)	James Manning	1818

Table 2.10: Historic Sites of Bethany Borough

	Historic Name	Address	National Register Status	Resource Category	Date Built
1	Bethany Historic District		Eligible	District	1799
2	Bethany Presbyterian Church	Wayne St.	Undetermined	Building	1823
3	Wilmot House	Wayne St.	Listed	Building	1811
4	Wilmot Mansion		Listed	Building	1827

POPULATION AND HOUSING OVERVIEW

Table 2.11 shows population change in the Region from 1950 to 2010. Bethany grew each decade from 1950 to 1980. Since then, it has experienced a decrease, an increase, and a decrease. Dyberry Township has increased each decade. Honesdale has decreased each decade. Texas increased each decade except from 1990 to 2000. Overall, the Region increased each decade to 2000, though the increase from 1990 to 2000 was only 17 people. From 2000 to 2010, the Region declined in population.

Table 2.11 Population Changes from 1950 to 2010

MUNICIPALITIES	1950	1960	% Change	1970	% Change	1980	% Change	1990	% Change	2000	% Change	2010	% Change
Bethany Borough	148	181	22.3%	267	48%	282	6%	238	-16%	292	23%	246	-15.8
Dyberry Township	584	594	1.7%	706	19%	898	27%	1,223	36%	1,353	11%	1,,401	3.5
Honesdale Borough	5,662	5,569	-1.6%	5,224	-6%	5,128	-2%	4,972	-3%	4,874	-2%	4,480	-8.1
Texas Township	1,598	1,765	10.5%	2,003	13%	2,250	12%	2,570	14%	2,501	-3%	2,569	2.7
Region	7992	8,109	1.5%	8,200	1%	8,558	4%	9,003	5%	9,020	0%	8,696	-3.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 2.12 gives demographic characteristics for the Central Wayne municipalities in 2000. Honesdale was most likely to have female headed households, single persons households with persons over 65 living alone, and persons and families below the poverty line. Interestingly, Honesdale also had the lowest median age.

Table 2.12: Demographic Characteristics - 2000

2000	BETHANY BOROUGH		DYBERRY TWP		HONESDALE BOROUGH		TEXAS TWP	
Total Population	292		1,353		4,874		2,501	
Total Households	117		498		2,166		943	
Total Families	80		355		1,251		657	
<i>Racial Composition</i>								
White	290	99.3%	1,324	97.9%	4,759	97.6%	2,441	97.6%
African-American	1	0.3%	8	.6%	32	.7%	14	.6%
Hispanic (of any race)*	1	0.3%	12	.9%	92	1.9%	28	1.1%
Asian and Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	11	.8 %	38	.8 %	15	.6 %
Am. Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	.1 %	12	.5 %
Other, including mixed racial composition*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	0.2%	5	0.2%
<i>Household Characteristics</i>								
Average number of persons	2.29		2.56		2.22		2.47	
Married-couple households	64	54.7%	301	60.4%	877	40.5%	485	51.4%
Total households with children under 18	24	20.5%	132	26.5%	345	15.9%	205	21.7%
Female-headed households	6	5.1%	29	5.8%	280	12.9%	122	12.9%
Single persons	30	25.6%	118	23.7%	809	37.3%	252	26.7%
Persons over 65 living alone	15	12.8%	51	10.2%	531	19.9%	111	11.8%
<i>Age Characteristics</i>								
Median age	45		40.7		39.6		42.1	
Under 5 years	16	5.5%	71	5.2%	317	6.5%	124	5.0%
5 to 9 years	17	5.8%	90	6.7%	332	6.8%	178	7.1%
10 to 14 years	20	6.8%	108	8.0%	295	6.1%	186	7.4%
15 to 19 y ears	10	3.4%	75	5.5%	310	6.4%	163	6.5%
20 to 24 years	14	4.8%	65	4.8%	302	6.2%	87	3.5%
25 to 34 years	22	7.5%	142	10.5 %	601	12.3%	254	10.2%
35 to 44 years	47	16.1%	228	16.9 %	653	13.4%	365	14.6%
45 to 54 years	42	14.4%	234	17.3 %	617	12.7%	340	13.6%
55 to 59 years	17	5.8%	73	5.4%	262	5.4%	154	6.2%
60 to 64 years	18	6.2%	66	4.9%	206	4.2%	122	4.9%
65 to 74 years	22	7.5%	115	8.5%	466	9.6%	229	9.2%
75 to 84 years	28	9.6%	63	4.7%	363	7.4%	180	7.2%
85 years and older	19	6.5%	23	1.7%	150	3.1%	119	4.8%
<i>Income Characteristics</i>								
Median household income	\$39,167		\$36,042		\$28,209		\$31,389	
Median family income	\$41,161		\$43,750		\$41,336		\$37,500	
Per capita income	\$21,683		\$17,847		\$17,464		\$14,429	
Persons below poverty line	20	6.8%	98	7.7%	705	14.7%	307	13.0%
Families below poverty line	3	3.2%	14	4.0%	121	9.8%	65	9.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Tables 2.13, 2.14 and 2.15 compare Race, Gender and Age Characteristics in the municipalities in 2000 and 2010. The population of all four municipalities is predominantly white, though the percentage white decreased slightly in each municipality from 2000 to 2010.

The percentage of females increased in Bethany and Dyberry from 2000 to 2010. The percentage of females decreased in Honesdale and Texas from 2000 to 2010.

Within the Region, the under 5 years and 5-9 years populations decreased in percentage from 2000 to 2010. 10-14 years and 15-19 years age groups increased in percentage or stayed the same, except for the 10-14 groups in Dyberry and Texas, which decreased. The 20-24 group percentage decreased in the Boroughs and increased in the Townships. The percentage in the 25-34 group only increased in Bethany. The percentage 35-44 decreased in all municipalities. The percentages 45-54 and 55-64 increased in all municipalities. The percentage 65 years and older decreased in the Boroughs and increased in the Townships.

Table 2.13: Central Wayne Region - Race

	Municipality							
	Bethany Borough		Dyberry Township		Honesdale Borough		Texas Township	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
White	290	241	1,324	1,361	4,759	4,338	2,441	2,469
Black	1	4	8	7	32	40	14	34
Other	0	1	11	10	53	45	32	36
Two or More Races	1	0	10	23	30	57	14	30
Percent White	99.3	98.0	97.9	97.1	97.6	96.8	97.6	96.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 2.14: Central Wayne Region - Gender

Municipality	2000				2010			
	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female
Bethany Borough	150	51.4	142	48.6	117	47.6	129	52.4
Dyberry Township	677	50.0	676	50.0	683	48.8	718	51.2
Honesdale Borough	2,218	45.5	2,656	54.5	2,065	46.1	2,415	53.9
Texas Township	1,162	46.5	1,339	53.5	1,265	49.2	1,304	50.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

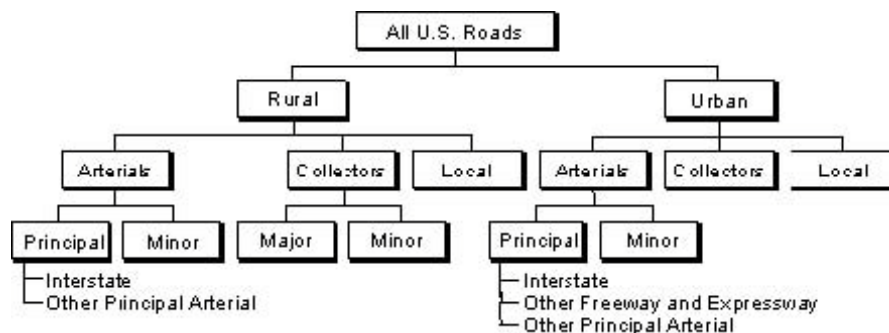
Table 2.15: Central Wayne Region - Age Distribution

	Bethany Borough				Dyberry Township				Honesdale Borough				Texas Township			
	2000		2010		2000		2010		2000		2010		2000		2010	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 5 yrs.	16	5.5	12	4.9	71	5.2	59	4.2	317	6.5	237	5.3	124	5.0	98	3.8
5-9 years	17	5.8	8	3.3	90	6.7	77	5.5	332	6.8	287	6.4	178	7.1	125	4.9
10-14 years	20	6.8	18	7.3	108	8.0	74	5.3	295	6.1	285	6.4	186	7.4	164	6.4
15-19 years	10	3.4	15	6.1	75	5.5	77	5.5	310	6.4	288	6.4	163	6.5	175	6.8
20-24 years	14	4.8	10	4.1	65	4.8	70	5.0	302	6.2	253	5.6	87	3.5	134	5.2
25-34 years	22	7.5	28	11.4	142	10.5	144	10.3	601	12.3	530	11.8	254	10.2	249	9.7
35-44 years	47	16.1	22	8.9	228	16.9	162	11.5	653	13.4	533	11.9	365	14.6	335	13.0
45-54 years	42	14.4	37	15.0	234	17.3	259	18.5	617	12.7	620	13.8	340	13.6	389	15.2
55-64 years	35	12.0	44	17.9	139	10.3	255	18.2	468	9.6	604	13.5	276	11.1	356	13.8
65 years & older	69	23.6	52	21.1	201	14.9	224	16.0	979	20.1	843	18.8	528	21.2	544	21.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Functional Classification of Roads

Functional classification is the process by which streets and highways are grouped into classes, or systems, according to the character of traffic service that these systems are intended to provide. There are three highway functional classifications: arterial, collector, and local roads. All streets and highways are grouped into one of these classes, depending on the character of the traffic (i.e., local or long distance) and the degree of land access that they allow. The hierarchy of the Highway Functional classification System is shown below.



Arterials provide the highest level of mobility, at the highest speed, for long, uninterrupted travel. The Interstate Highway System is an arterial network. Arterials generally have higher design standards than other roads, often with multiple lanes and some degree of access control.

Arterial Highways include: US 6, PA 670, PA 191, PA 652

Collectors provide a lower degree of mobility than arterials. They are designed for travel at lower speeds and for shorter distances. Collectors are typically two-lane roads that collect and distribute traffic from the arterial system.

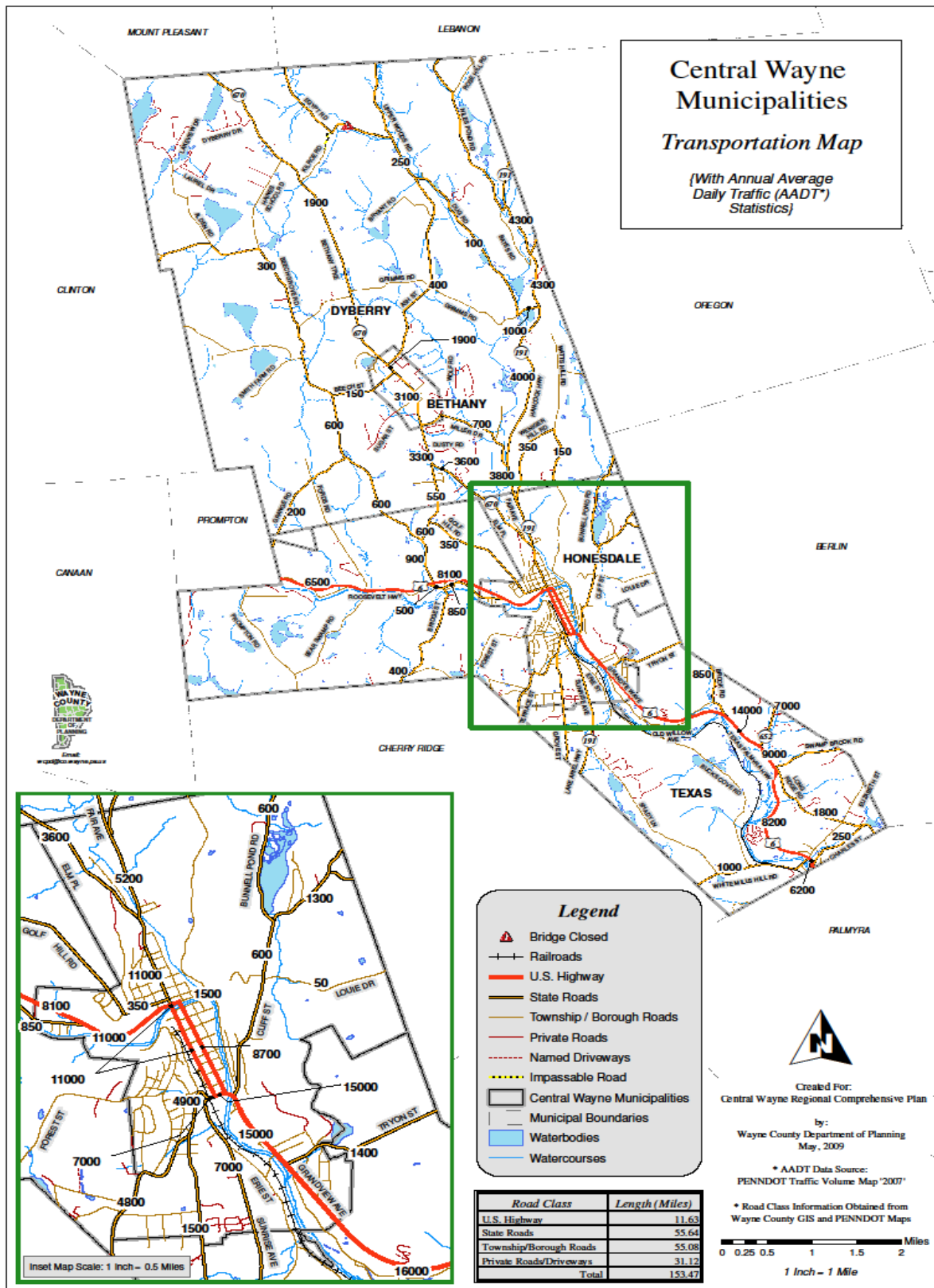
Collectors include: SR 4007, SR 1001, SR 1003, SR 2003

Local roads represent the largest element in the American public road network in terms of mileage. For rural and urban areas, all public road mileage below the collector system is considered local. Local roads provide basic access between residential and commercial properties, connecting with higher order highways.

2007 annual average daily traffic (AADT) volumes are reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. The highest AADT values were reported in Honesdale and Texas Township along Route 6, with AADT values of 15,000 to 16,000. There were several areas in Honesdale

and Texas Township with values of 11,000 – 14,000. Lowest volumes on Route 6 were experienced near the regional borders, 6,200 to 6,500.

Other roads with significant volumes are Route 191 (up to 7000), Route 652 (7000), Route 670 (up to 3600), Church Street (8700), and Terrace Street (up to 4900).



Rail Service

The Wayne County Comprehensive Plan notes:

The Stourbridge Railroad Company provides freight service and supports a tourist excursion program. The Stourbridge Railroad connects with the Central New York Railroad at Lackawaxen providing access to the national rail system and multiple carriers. These connections provide for freight rate competition and ensures the availability of daily service to important Hawley and Honesdale industries. It also connects to a proposed business park now under development in White Mills. The Wayne County Chamber of Commerce owns its own locomotive and runs a number of passenger tourist runs during the year which help support the line and the area recreation industry.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

The area is fortunate to have a natural environment that is beautiful enough to encourage visitors to the area. It is imperative that the Region values and protects this resource and acknowledges the importance of it. The River historically played a key role in the economic vitality of the Region and the Region should embrace the River and protect one of its vital resources.

The Region is fortunate to have a thriving Hospital and Downtown area located in Honesdale.

As business needs change, companies move from one facility to another. Vacant or under-utilized facilities can result if new businesses and tenants are not found. In the Region, this occurs mainly along the US Route 6 Corridor and the Erie Street-Sunrise Avenue Corridor. The reuse of vacant buildings and sites is sometimes complicated by the need for on-site improvements, the difficulties of converting buildings designed for one use, or liabilities for environmental cleanup. The reuse of these sites may require additional investment and targeted marketing.

Employment by Occupation and Industry

A useful indicator when analyzing an employment base is a breakdown of in which industries the Region's residents' work. In 2000, most people in the Region were employed in the "Educational, health and social services", "Retail Trade", "Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services" and "Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services" related occupations.

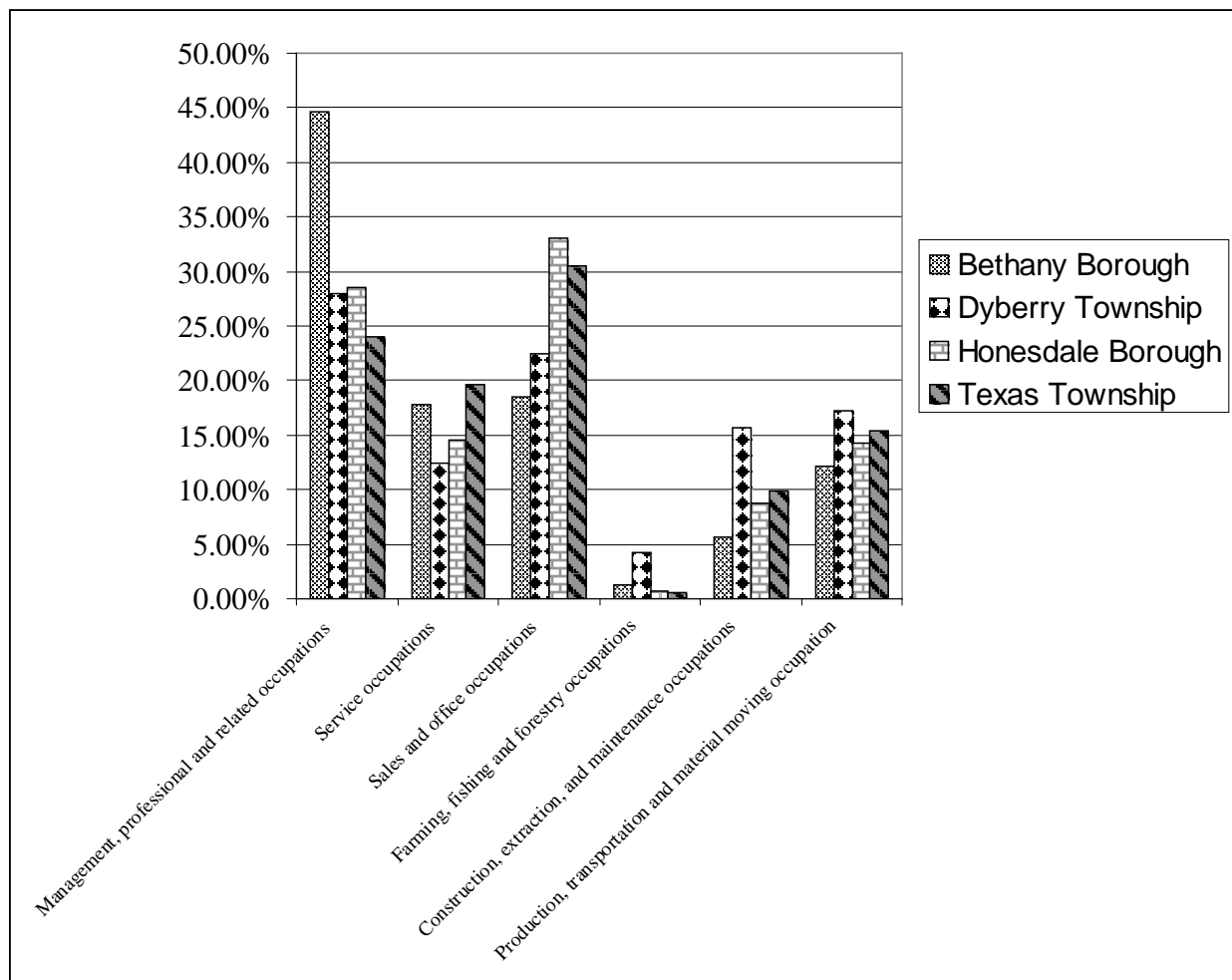
Table 2.16 and Figure 1, Employment by Industry and Occupation, depict the employment data from the 2000 Census for persons 16 and over.

Table 2.16: Employment by Industry/Occupation 2000

INDUSTRY	Bethany Borough		Dyberry Township		Honesdale Borough		Texas Township	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, hunting, and mining	2	1.30%	32	4.90%	16	0.80%	23	2.20%
Construction	11	7.00%	89	13.50%	125	5.90%	79	7.50%
Manufacturing	11	7.00%	59	9.00%	194	9.20%	116	11.00%
Wholesale Trade	3	1.90%	8	1.20%	87	4.10%	20	1.90%
Retail trade	15	9.60%	93	14.10%	453	21.40%	176	16.80%
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	5	3.20%	25	3.80%	78	3.70%	50	4.80%
Information	8	5.10%	16	2.40%	70	3.30%	58	5.50%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	0	0.00%	29	4.40%	114	5.40%	17	1.60%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	25	15.90%	45	6.80%	145	6.80%	92	8.80%
Educational, health and social services	37	23.60%	148	22.50%	453	21.40%	150	14.30%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	19	12.10%	33	5.00%	207	9.80%	124	11.80%
Other services (except public administration)	8	5.10%	52	7.90%	100	4.70%	61	5.80%
Public administration	13	8.30%	29	4.40%	77	3.60%	84	8.00%
OCCUPATION								
Management, professional and related occupations	70	44.60%	184	28.00%	606	28.6%	252	24.00%
Service occupations	28	17.80%	82	12.50%	310	14.6%	207	19.70%
Sales and office occupations	29	18.50%	148	22.50%	699	33%	320	30.50%
Farming, fishing and forestry occupations	2	1.30%	28	4.30%	15	0.7%	5	0.50%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	9	5.70%	103	15.70%	185	8.7%	104	9.90%
Production, transportation and material moving occupation	19	12.10%	113	17.20%	304	14.3	162	15.40%
Total employed persons 16 years and over	278		1,029		2,302		1,122	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 1: 2000 Employment by Occupation



OCCUPATION	Bethany Borough	Dyberry Township	Honesdale Borough	Texas Township
Management, professional and related occupations	44.60%	28.00%	28.60%	24.00%
Service occupations	17.80%	12.50%	14.60%	19.70%
Sales and office occupations	18.50%	22.50%	33%	30.50%
Farming, fishing and forestry occupations	1.30%	4.30%	0.70%	0.50%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	5.70%	15.70%	8.70%	9.90%
Production, transportation and material moving occupation	12.10%	17.20%	14.30%	15.40%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Unemployment Rates in the Region in 2000

Unemployment rates are often a good reflection on the economy of a community. They are not, however, the definitive indicator of economic health, due to the variety of factors that may affect the rate. Seasonal jobs, size of workforce, national economic trends, and actions of large companies all can affect local unemployment rates.

The Census Bureau publishes a municipal profile for each municipality within Pennsylvania that contains specific employment data for the municipalities. Table 2.17 identifies the percent unemployment for each municipality in 2000.

Bethany Borough was the only municipality with no unemployment. The other three municipalities had higher unemployment rates than the Wayne County unemployment rate of 3.3 percent. Dyberry Township had the highest at 6.1%; Honesdale fell in the middle at 4.2%; and Texas was slightly higher than Wayne County with 3.7%. The average unemployment rate for the State of Pennsylvania was 6.1%. All except Dyberry Township were lower than the state unemployment rate.

The Region compared favorably with the State in terms of median family (as opposed to household) income levels. The State median family income was \$40,106 in 2000, compared to a \$40,937 average for the Region. Table 2.18 contains the Income, Poverty, and Educational levels the Region.

Table 2.17: 2000 Unemployment Rates

2000 Employment Status	Bethany Borough	Dyberry Township	Honesdale Borough	Texas Township	Wayne County
In Labor Force	157	721	2,302	1,122	21,490
Number Persons Employed	157	658	2,119	1,050	20,222
Number Persons Unemployed	0	63	164	72	1,226
Percent Unemployed	0	6.1%	4.2%	3.7%	3.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 2.18: 2000 Income, Poverty and Education Characteristics

2000	BETHANY BOROUGH		DYBERRY TWP		HONESDALE BOROUGH		TEXAS TWP	
Median Household Income	\$39,167		\$36,042		\$28,209		\$31,389	
Percent Below Poverty Level - Individuals	6.80%		7.70%		14.70%		13%	
Income Type								
Number of Households – Total	117		568		2,166		1,062	
With wage and salary income	99	75.00%	376	78.00%	1,421	65.70%	730	77.50%
Mean (average) earnings (dollars)	\$48,398		\$45,745		\$41,690		\$35,645	
With social security	53	40.20%	159	33.00%	911	42.10%	349	37.00%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	\$12,008		\$11,142		\$11,201		\$21,130	
With Supplemental Security Income	10	7.60%	8	1.70%	162	7.50%	41	4.40%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	\$8,800		\$5,300		\$6,628		\$4,710	
With public assistance income	4	3.00%	8	1.70%	94	4.30%	42	4.50%
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	\$4,225		\$3,250		\$2,429		\$2,962	
With retirement income	44	33.30%	94	19.50%	437	20.20%	182	19.30%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	\$10,025		\$13,201		\$11,771		\$9,886	
Educational Information								
High School Graduates (includes equivalency)	103	39.60%	406	45.10%	1,286	38.90%	827	46.80%
Some College, No degree	38	14.60%	128	14.20%	579	17.50%	283	16%
College Graduates (Associates Degree)	14	5.40%	69	7.70%	193	5.80%	72	4.10%
College Graduates (Bachelor’s Degree)	28	10.80%	96	10.70%	362	10.90%	72	4.10%
Graduate or Professional Degree	40	15.40%	88	9.80%	226	6.80%	87	4.90%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Major Employers within the Region and County

Wayne County, PA - Top 50 Employers 3rd Quarter 2007 Final Data Federal and State Government Entities Aggregated			
1	State Government	26	Howe's Twin Rocks Inc.
2	Wayne Memorial Hospital	27	Moore Wallace North America Inc.
3	Federal Government	28	<i>Wayne Bank</i>
4	Wayne County Courthouse Annex	29	Wallenpaupack Area School District
5	Wayne Highlands School District	30	Charles W. Grimm Construction
6	Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	31	Lake Region Supermarket
7	Western Wayne School District	32	Illinois Tool Works
8	P & O Cold Logistics Inc.	33	<i>Rusty Palmers Inc.</i>
9	Caesars Pocono Resorts	34	<i>K-Mart Corporation</i>
10	Leeward Construction, Inc.	35	<i>Daves Super Duper</i>
11	Human Resource Center Inc.	36	<i>Tri-County Human Services Center Inc.</i>
12	Weis Markets Inc.	37	Wallenpaupack Lake Estates Prop Owners Assn.
13	Linde Enterprises Inc.	38	<i>Highlights for Children, Inc.</i>
14	The Jupiter Group Inc.	39	<i>Himalayan International Inc.</i>
15	Julia Ribaudo Senior Care	40	<i>Prompton Tool, Inc.</i>
16	Wayne Woodlands Manor	41	Settlers Inn LTD
17	Hideout POA Inc.	42	<i>DSFI LLC</i>
18	<i>Pioneer Construction Company</i>	43	Petty Enterprises, Inc.
19	<i>Ellen Memorial Health Care Center</i>	44	<i>Gatehouse Media Inc.</i>
20	<i>The Home Depot USA</i>	45	Hanson Aggregates East
21	Bulldog Maintenance Co. Inc.	46	PPL Electric Utilities Corp.
22	<i>The Dime Bank</i>	47	<i>Rite Aid of Pennsylvania Inc.</i>
23	The Deveroux Foundation	48	Gustin Stone Supply Inc.
24	<i>Top Notch Distributors Inc.</i>	49	Dunmore Oil Co. Inc.
25	<i>Honesdale National Bank</i>	50	Roche Supply Inc.

*Pennsylvania State Government includes all state employees except Penn State University, SEPTA, and the System of Higher Education

Source: PA Center for Workforce Information & Analysis

Top 5 Employers within the Region

- 1 Wayne Memorial Hospital
- 2 Wal-Mart
- 3 Leeward Construction
- 4 Weis Markets
- 5 Linde Corporation

The italicized and bolded names in the Top 50 Employers in the County are the Top 5 Employers in the Region. The other highlighted italicized names are companies that are located in the Region.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Table 2.19 gives 2020 population projections for the Central Wayne municipalities from the Central Wayne Regional Comprehensive Plan. These projections will be used in the discussion of park land acreage sufficiency in the Region.

Table 2.19: Central Wayne - 2020 Population Projections

	Population Projection 2020
Bethany Borough	367
Dyberry Township	1,566
Honesdale Borough	5,283
Texas Township	2,612

Source: Central Wayne Regional Comprehensive Plan

Mission

To be successful in planning for enhanced and new recreation facilities, parks, open space and trails in the Central Wayne Region, it is important to establish the mission of the recreation planners in the Region and develop a vision of what these elements will be like in the Region in the future. The Region's recreation planners will be able to communicate to governing bodies, planning commissions, municipal staffs and the general public what the purpose for recreation planning is (the mission), where it wants to go (the vision) and how it can get there (goals) accomplished through recommendations and implementation strategies. This process is important to developing support for new programs, special events and facilities.

The following mission statement was developed by the Central Wayne Recreation Planning Committee:

Our Mission:

To identify, promote, and develop recreation and trail opportunities, support trail and facility user initiatives, and seek funding and grants for all types of recreational interests throughout the Central Wayne region.

Vision

The vision for parks, recreation, open space and trails in the Central Wayne Region began during the development of the Central Wayne Regional Comprehensive Plan when these elements were discussed in a more general manner after review of the response to recreation-related questions in the questionnaire distributed to the Region's residents, a focus group meeting devoted in part to recreation, public meetings and discussions of the Regional Planning Committee. During the recreation planning process there has been further discussion among the Regional Recreation Committee after meetings with providers and citizens in the Central Wayne Region. The Regional Recreation Committee has developed the following vision:

Our Vision Statement

The Central Wayne communities continue to cooperate in the planning and implementation of park, recreation and trail facilities in the Region. Existing park facilities in Bethany and Honesdale continue to be improved. Texas Township has begun to plan and implement a township park system. The recreation facilities throughout the Region are being linked by a Region-wide trail system. Open space is protected and preserved. The Lackawaxen River and Dyberry Creek are important elements in the life of the community because of park, trail, passive recreational and boat launch facilities. Enhanced pedestrian and bicycle facilities are available to the Region's residents, as are skateboarding and handicapped facilities and a new community center. A variety of special events are held in facilities throughout the Region. The municipalities partner with the private sector and community groups as well as each other to provide outstanding opportunities to the Region's residents.

Goals

The plan is intended to be a "living document." Its goals should serve as a guide for elected and appointed officials, community groups, and citizens regarding parks, recreation, trails, and open space in future discussions and decision-making.

The following goals have been established for this Plan:

Goals:

Open Space:	Provide for open space within the Region through the preservation of natural resources, the development and retention of recreation areas and parks, and the preservation of green infrastructure.
Natural and Scenic Resources:	Protect and preserve the natural and scenic resources and beauty of the Region, including woodlands, open space, stream corridors, and viewsheds.
Recreation Facilities:	Provide safe, well-maintained recreation facilities to serve a wide array of interests.
Recreation Programs:	Provide recreation activities and programs which will enrich the quality of life for citizens, in cooperation with local recreation providers.

Financing:	Provide funding to meet the facility and program goals utilizing a variety of funding opportunities.
Administration:	Provide an organized framework for the planning, management and maintenance of facilities and programs and distribution of information on recreation opportunities.
Greenways and Trails:	Link recreation facilities, open space parks and community destinations through a system of greenways, trails and sidewalks.

Resident Questionnaire

During the development of the Central Wayne Regional Comprehensive Plan, the following recreation-related questions were asked:

Please indicate whether you are satisfied with each of the following aspects of the Region:					
	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
Attractiveness/aesthetics of the area	26.2%	56.3%	8.7%	5.4%	0.8%
Biking opportunities	6.8%	27.6%	40.6%	18.6%	3.4%
Parks/open space	2.0%	48.7%	19.7%	16.6%	3.4%
Playgrounds for children	0.8%	33.8%	32.1%	21.7%	4.5%
Recreational opportunities	2.3%	46.2%	22.5%	15.2%	5.4%
Walking opportunities	10.1%	43.9%	21.4%	14.6%	7.9%
How likely would you be to support the following initiatives?					
	Very Likely	Likely	Neutral	Unlikely	Very Unlikely
Acquisition of additional property for public parkland (new parks or expansion of existing parks)	24.2%	34.6%	20.3%	14.9%	3.7%
Biking, hiking, and walking trails	28.7%	34.1%	20.8%	11.3%	3.7%
Honesdale Community Swimming Pool and new complex	25.4%	36.3%	17.2%	13.2%	5.4%
Improvements to or maintenance of existing parks and recreational facilities	26.2%	43.9%	20.3%	5.4%	1.4%
Preservation/maintenance of open space for environmental and aesthetic purposes	27.0%	41.1%	19.2%	6.5%	3.1%
Preserving agricultural land	34.6%	42.5%	14.1%	5.1%	2.0%
Do you believe the Fairgrounds in Dyberry Township are being utilized enough?					
		Yes	No	Undecided	No
Bethany		9	24	5	0
		23.68%	63.16%	13.16%	0.00%
Dyberry		23	55	20	2
		23.00%	55.00%	20.00%	2.00%
Honesdale		21	71	26	0
		17.80%	60.17%	22.03%	0.00%
Texas		20	59	20	0
		20.20%	59.60%	20.20%	0.00%
Do you agree or disagree that the following are serious transportation issues in the Region?					
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Additional bikeways	20.56%	23.10%	31.27%	15.21%	5.63%
Additional sidewalks or walking paths	19.44%	34.08%	24.79%	13.52%	3.66%
Keeping scenic roads scenic	32.68%	46.76%	10.70%	4.23%	1.69%

78.5 percent of respondents were satisfied with the attractiveness/aesthetics of the area. 6.2% were dissatisfied. 34.4% were satisfied with biking opportunities and 22% were dissatisfied. 50.7% were satisfied with parks/open space. 20% were dissatisfied. 34.6% were satisfied with playgrounds for children and 26.2% were dissatisfied. 48.5% were satisfied with recreational opportunities and 19.6% were dissatisfied. 54% were satisfied with walking opportunities and 22.5% were dissatisfied.

The percentage of respondents who would be likely or very likely to support initiatives for acquisition of additional property for public parkland; biking, hiking and walking trails; Honesdale community swimming pool; improvements to or maintenance of existing parks and recreation facilities; preservation/maintenance of open space for environmental and athletic purposes and preserving agricultural land ranged from 58.8% for acquisition of additional parkland to 77.1% for preserving agricultural land.

Most respondents believed the County Fairgrounds are not being utilized enough.

43.7% of respondents thought additional bikeways was a serious transportation issue in the Region. 53.5% thought that additional sidewalks or walking paths was a serious transportation issue. 79.4% thought that keeping scenic roads scenic was a major transportation issue.

Respondents were invited to provide comments. The following comments were recreation-related:

Questionnaire Recreation-Related Comments

- picnic area at waterfalls
- Honesdale Pool – ballpark behind pool needs to be cleaned up
- constructive activities for youth – indoor pool/YMCA improved/arts
- year-round pool
- ice skating/hockey rink/roller skating; skateboarding area
- motocross/skateboard track
- adult sponsored/chaperoned hang-out facility for kids
- nice picnic area at Irving Cliff
- lost Stourbridge and Lincoln Park
- recreation for youth – skateboard park at the Triangle/leadership program
- purchase property adjacent to the falls

- indoor swimming pool
- Board created to help maintain historic feel
- Central Park should be bigger
- Route 6 from Indian Orchard to Honesdale – little room for walkers or bikers
- bikeway in Honesdale used for parking, passing – sidewalks not kept up
- off-road bike trails
- new YMCA/indoor rec facility
- hiking/biking paths
- park at waterfalls
- not enough for children and teens to do
- play area and free concerts in Central Park
- improve Irving Cliff area
- rest area at waterfalls
- preserve history
- gravity rail bed along Lackawaxen should be purchased for walking trail
- Texas Township municipal park needed

Respondents were asked to list what they thought were “treasures”, or special places, in the Region. Among those listed were Irving Cliff/Gibbons Park; Central Park; Bethany Park; Lackawaxen River; Dyberry Creek; Farmland; Fairgrounds; Stourbridge Railroad; Tanners Falls; the waterfalls on Route 6; the Fairgrounds; Apple Grove; and Dorflinger.

Natural and Historic Resources and Recreation Focus Groups

During the Comprehensive Plan process, a focus group meeting was held on natural and historic resources and recreation. Issues raised at that meeting included:

- Pedestrian and bicycle circulation needs to be improved with sidewalks and trails. The towpath and Gravity Rail Bed are potential trail resources.

- Recreational facilities in the Region could be enhanced, such as improvements to Apple Grove, Bethany Park, Little League, Gibbons Park and new facilities in Seelyville, White Mills and at the Texas Township building.
- Dorflinger is a major resource, with long-range planning efforts underway.
- Consideration should be given to regional recreation planning and cooperation.
- Conservancies and Environmental Advisory Councils can be used to protect natural resources.
- There is underutilization of the River area.
- There are budgetary concerns which affect spending on recreation by municipalities and the YMCA.
- The waterfalls on Route 6 should be a regional asset.
- The YMCA needs a new facility – it has run out of space in its old facility.

Interviews During Recreation Planning Process

During the development of this Plan, interviews have been held with representatives of Bethany Borough Council; Honesdale Borough Council; Texas Township Board of Supervisors; Honesdale Planning Commission; Texas Planning Commission; Wayne County Planning Commission; Northeast Wilderness Experience and Sawmill Cycles; Dyberry Day Camp; Northeast Audubon; Honesdale YMCA; and a committee working to have a skate park constructed. The following topics and issues were identified during those discussions:

- The existing YMCA facility needs to be replaced to better serve more people and a wide range of groups in the community from pre-school to seniors and special needs. The YMCA is looking to build a 20,000 to 40,000 square feet facility, depending upon whether an aquatic center would be constructed. Additional parking and field activities are desired. Funding is a concern.
- The Dyberry Day Camp plays an important role in providing a camp experience for mentally and physically challenged youth. Community support is crucial to the provision of this service.
- In Bethany and Honesdale, the focus will be on the upgrade and maintenance of existing facilities, and enhancing recreation opportunities at those facilities. In particular, Bethany Park, Apple Grove, Gibbons Park, Little Baseball Association Park, and Lackawaxen River Park need to be upgraded with such facilities as trails, picnic facilities and creek or river accesses.

- Texas Township has no Township recreation facilities, but would like to begin planning for a Township park system.
- A major development had been proposed in the eastern portion of Honesdale at one time. The eastern portion of the Borough could use a neighborhood park, and any major new development should be requested to provide parkland.
- Honesdale Borough Council is in support of a community effort to have a skate park constructed at Apple Grove.
- There is support among the Region's planners and governing bodies to improve bicycle and pedestrian circulation within the Region through additional and improved sidewalks and trails and improved bicycle facilities such as bike paths and road shoulders.
- The Region should take advantage of treasures such as the Dyberry Creek and Lackawaxen River by planning for additional facilities along them, including canoe and kayak launch areas and trails.
- Municipalities, business owners and associations, and businesses providing recreation experiences should work together to enhance and promote facilities and events in the Region. Wayfinding, events, marketing and enhancements such as bike racks can contribute to the economy of the Region.
- Care must be taken to recognize vulnerable natural habitats when constructing recreational facilities.
- The Leaps and Bounds playground at the Wayne Highlands School complex will provide an inclusive playground facility in the Region.
- The waterfalls, former Purple Cow site along Route 6, is a regional treasure which would be desirable to have available to the public.
- It is important to interconnect recreational facilities in the Region through pedestrian and bicycle systems.
- It is important to identify funding sources for recreation enhancements and pursue that funding.
- One of the major draws to the Region is its beautiful rural environment and natural resources, and efforts should be made to preserve the natural features and scenic character.
- The historic resources and areas of the Region which contribute to the character of the Region should be protected.

- Efforts of private groups such as the Dorflinger-Suydam Wildlife Sanctuary and Historic White Mills to protect resources and provide facilities should be supported.
- In Honesdale, park facilities are now used for snow deposit (Apple Grove) and recycling of vegetative material (Gibbons Park and Little Baseball Association Park). It is desirable to find another site for recycling and depositing materials to improve the facilities, functioning and attractiveness of the parks.
- The region could use more soccer and softball fields, ideally as part of a sports complex with multi-purpose fields. The Teeners League needs more fields to play on – it now turns children away. Girls softball uses fields which are scattered all over the region. It would be desirable to have girls softball at a central location with concessions and advertising.
- Flooding damages the ball field at Apple Grove.
- Parking would be a concern at Lollipop Pond, as well as improving water quality.
- At the Little Baseball Association Park, parking conditions are not safe along Grove Street. It would be desirable to expand parking internally on the site and improve the safety of parking along Grove Street.

Chapter 4 Recreation Administration, Personnel, Maintenance and Finance

Bethany Borough

Bethany Borough currently has one councilperson functioning as a Park and Recreation Committee. That person recruits up to six volunteers to do work in Bethany Park, such as erecting equipment which is purchased. A Borough resident with his own equipment is contracted by Borough Council to do park grounds maintenance, such as mowing grass or fixing equipment.

The Borough does not have any recreation personnel or programs, nor a regular recreation capital budget. Park improvements, such as equipment purchase and bandshell improvements, are funded as grants and/or contributions become available. Local funding of \$14,000 from Fox Ledge Spring Water Company and \$6,000 from local businesses and citizens served as a match for a DCNR grant to make improvements at the Borough Park.

There are rules in place for use of the Bethany Library Building which has a meeting room available.

Dyberry Township

Dyberry Township currently has no Township recreation facilities or programs, nor a park and recreation committee, recreation personnel and recreation budget.

Texas Township

Texas Township has a member of its Planning Commission serve as a Park and Recreation Committee. The Township currently has no recreation facilities, programs, personnel and budget. Now that momentum has been created through this recreation planning process, the Township hopes to begin to establish recreation budgets and implement this Plan.

Honesdale Borough

Honesdale has a two-person Parks and Recreation Committee which reports to Borough Council. The Borough has no full time recreation staff – it does hire a pool manager, assistant manager and 35 lifeguards to work at the Borough pool during the summer. Sufficient job applicants are received to staff the pool. Application forms are posted on the Borough website. Word-of-mouth is also used to recruit applicants. Lifeguards are trained by the manager and assistant manager and repeat employees.

Maintenance of grounds and equipment at Borough recreation facilities is performed by Department of Public Works (DPW) staff using DPW equipment and volunteers. No Borough equipment is dedicated to park and recreation uses. During the recent Borough Council-led-cleanup at Apple Grove, approximately 6 to 10 volunteers participated. The number of

volunteers is sufficient. Volunteers are secured via word-of-mouth. DPW staff also puts up the stage and does other work at the events held in Central Park during the year. If trees on Borough lands need to be trimmed or removed, Borough Council hires a contractor. If work on the pool is required, a pool contractor is hired. The Borough Building Inspector and another Borough employee review the condition of Borough facilities each Spring. The Little Baseball Association sees that the Little Baseball Park is mowed during baseball season.

Honesdale has current financial constraints and works within available resources. Council begins work on its budget in September for adoption by the end of the year. Available funds have not been adequate to accomplish what the Borough would like to do. Typically, as demonstrated by 2008 to 2011 recreation-related budget information below, the swimming pool expenses exceed swimming pool income by \$36,000 to \$41,000 annually. Park related expenses, including DPW wages, equipment repairs and utilities, typically run between \$15,000 and \$25,000 annually.

Honesdale Borough Parks and Recreation Budgets 2008-2011
January through December (Partial)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ordinary Income/Expense				
Income				
367.00 Parks & Recreation				
367.30 Skate Park Donations		<u>573.02</u>		0.00
Total 367.00 Parks & Recreation		573.02		0.00
367.11 Swimming Pool				
367.111 Daily Admissions	11,139.05	10,718.85	8,183.48	6,805.50
367.112 Pool Memberships	3,592.00	2,250.00	3,955.00	2,580.00
367.113 Swim Lesson Fees	1,606.50	1,755.00	1,155.00	955.00
367.114 Vending Machines	283.26	243.55	306.64	164.52
367.115 Pool Misc. Revenues	920.45	2.00	1,000.00	175.00
367.11 Swimming Pool - Other	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>490.00</u>
Total 367.11 Swimming Pool	<u>17,541.26</u>	<u>14,969.40</u>	14,600.12	11,170.02
Total Income	<u>17,541.26</u>	<u>15,542.42</u>	<u>14,600.12</u>	<u>11,170.02</u>
Gross Profit	17,541.26	15,542.42	14,600.12	11,170.02
Expense				
451 Culture Recreation				
457 Civil & Military				
457.20 Donations	400.00	400.00	0.00	800.00
457 Civil & Military - Other	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u> </u>
Total 457 Civil & Military	<u>400.00</u>	<u>400.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>800.00</u>
Total 451 Culture Recreation	400.00	400.00	0.00	800.00

	2008	2009	2010	2011
451.00 Pool Expenses				
451.10 Pool Wages	31,770.86	34,380.37	33,165.68	25,611.79
451.186 Uniform Expense	604.44	912.30	998.00	331.58
451.192 FICA Employer Paid	1,969.79	2,148.32	2,056.25	1,587.92
451.193 Medicare Employer Paid	460.72	545.07	480.01	371.36
451.194 UC Employer Paid	1,398.92	1,527.16	1,561.07	1,539.02
451.195 Workers Comp	1,375.00	1,200.00	1,391.28	500.00
451.20 Operating Expenses	16,469.60	6,531.53	7,390.75	12,935.00
451.30 General Expenses	1,783.70	1,568.13	1,458.95	1,371.32
451.34 Advertising & Printing	80.32	29.95	154.15	78.68
451.36 Pool Utilities				
451.361 Pool Electric	2,242.95	2,679.97	3,235.22	2,342.66
451.362 Pool Gas	305.26	600.80	787.50	687.89
451.364 Pool - Sewer		843.20	275.00	180.00
451.366 Pool Water	709.25	369.90	138.00	55.77
451.368 Telephone	<u>329.00</u>	<u>355.91</u>	<u>392.55</u>	<u>364.56</u>
Total 451.36 Pool Utilities	3,586.46	4,849.78	4,828.27	3,630.88
451.70 Planned Purchases	<u>0.00</u>	0.00		<u>416.42</u>
451.00 Pool Expenses - Other		<u>39.00</u>		
Total 451.00 Pool Expenses	59,499.81	53,731.61	53,484.41	48,373.97
454 Park Expenses				
454.10 Parks Wages (OPW)	8,838.51	11,734.59	7,622.97	6,801.71
454.192 FICA Employer Paid	538.84	710.81	472.56	419.93
454.193 Medicare Employer Paid	126.02	166.29	110.53	98.34
454.194 UC Employer Paid	213.66	171.05	0.00	0.00
454.195 Workers Comp	250.00	300.00	409.20	0.00
454.20 General Expense				3,744.21
454.25 Repairs to Equipment	10,711.33		2,047.94	3,935.86
454.25 Restitution		-1,017.13		
454.25 Repairs to Equipment - Other		<u>4,687.54</u>		
Total 454.25 Repairs to Equipment		3,670.41		

	2008	2009	2010	2011
454.26 Fuel for Equipment	1,908.65	477.57	411.78	357.84
454.36 Park Utilities				
454.361 Parks Electric	3,097.18	2,327.44	3,092.84	3,697.53
454.362 Parks Gas		0.00		
454.366 Parks Water	<u>111.26</u>	220.07	<u>261.27</u>	<u>1,087.48</u>
454.368 Parks Telephone		0.00		
454.36 Park Utilities - Other		<u>103.44</u>		
Total 454.36 Park Utilities	3,208.44	2,650.95	3,354.11	4,785.01
454.70 Planned Purchases	0.00	<u>0.00</u>		<u>0.00</u>
454 Park Expenses - Other	<u>174.73</u>			
Total 454 Park Expenses	25,970.18	19,881.67	14,429.09	20,142.90
Total Expense	85,869.99	74,013.28	67,913.50	69,316.87
Net Ordinary Income	-68,328.73	-58,470.86	-53,313.38	-58,146.85
Net Income	<u>-68,328.73</u>	<u>-58,470.86</u>	<u>-53,313.38</u>	<u>-58,146.85</u>

The Borough has rules in place for use of Borough parks and pools. Facilities can be used by both residents and non-residents. Borough Council meetings provide opportunities for the public to provide input to the Council on a regular basis.

Cooperative Efforts in the Region

Upon completion of a joint Comprehensive Plan, the communities in the Central Wayne Region began work on this joint Recreation Plan. Throughout both planning processes, community organizations have been invited to focus group meetings and committee meetings to provide input on recreation matters. The Wayne County Economic Development Corporation (WEDCO) has played an important role in securing grants to support these planning efforts. The Greater Honesdale Partnership (GHP) and Wayne County Chamber of Commerce promote events in the Region, including those held at Honesdale Central Park and in downtown Honesdale. Those events are sponsored by additional groups such as the Wayne County Creative Arts Council. Honesdale and Texas are participating in the Route 6 Heritage Corridor initiative. Various community organizations sponsor youth teams in the Regions. The Wayne County Historical Society sponsors walking tours of Honesdale. The Wayne Highlands School District has provided a location for the special needs playground.

Honesdale Borough Council is supporting efforts of citizens to construct a skate park and will provide a location at Apple Grove. The YMCA is looking for a location for a new facility, and one of the sites under consideration is at the Borough's Apple Grove Park. The Borough plows the current YMCA parking lot and the YMCA has a Walk to the top of the Cliff.

Honesdale and Texas have discussed opportunities to expand the Little Baseball Park. The Honesdale Pool and Little Baseball Park in particular are used by residents in the Region's other municipalities. Honesdale and Texas share equipment such as sprayers, street sweepers and backhoes. The Bethany Park is used by a nearby Montessori School, the Wayne County Library and the Bethany Historical Society.

Recreation Facilities

This Chapter describes the park, recreation, and open space classifications defined by the National Recreation and Parks Association. Also included is an inventory of parks and recreation facilities found in and near the Central Wayne Region, with particular emphasis on facilities located within the Region's municipalities. An understanding of the existing parks, recreation, and open space system is important to making successful recommendations for the future.

Hierarchy of Parks

The function or use of a park depends on its size, location, and available facilities. Parks can be organized into a "hierarchy", which defines their functions and the types of activities they should be expected to accommodate. The National Recreation and Park Association's 1995 "Park, Recreation, Open Space, and Greenway Guidelines" offers facility classifications to be used as a guide when planning for the future of recreation and open space systems.

Each community must develop and adopt recreation and open space guidelines unique to their community setting. These guidelines are important because they provide a common framework for the planning of future recreation and open space efforts, allowing for orderly development of a parks system that fulfills all community needs.

NRPA Parks and Open Space Classifications

Classification	General Description	Location Criteria	Site Criteria
Mini-Park	Used to address limited, isolated, or unique recreational needs.	Less than a ¼ mile in distance in residential setting.	Between 2,500 sq. ft. and one acre in size.
Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood remains the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on the informal and active and passive recreation.	¼ to ½ mile distance and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.	5 acres is considered minimum size; 5 to 10 acres is optional.
School Park	Depending on the circumstances, combining parks with school sites can fulfill the space requirements for other classes of parks, such as neighborhood, community, sports complex, and special use.	Determined by location of school district property.	Variable - depends on function.
Community Park	Serves broader purpose than neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community-based recreational needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and ½ to 3 miles distance.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually a minimum of 30 and 50 acres.

Classification	General Description	Location Criteria	Site Criteria
Large Urban Park	Large urban parks serve a broader purpose than community parks and are used when community and neighborhood parks are not adequate to serve the needs of the community. Focus is on meeting community based recreational needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves the entire community.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually a minimum of 50 acres, with 75 or more acres being optimal.
Natural Resource Areas	Land set aside for the preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and visual/aesthetics/buffering.	Resource availability and opportunity.	Variable
Greenways	Effectively tie park systems together to form a continuous park environment.	Resource availability and opportunity.	Variable
Sports Complex	Consolidates heavily programmed athletic facilities to larger and fewer sites strategically located throughout the community.	Strategically located community-wide facilities.	Determined by project demand. Usually a minimum of 25 acres, with 40 to 80 acres being optimal.
Special Use	Used to address limited, isolated or unique recreational needs.	Variable - dependent on specific use.	Variable
Private Party/Recreational Facility	Parks and recreation facilities that are privately owned yet contribute to the public park and recreation system.	Variable - dependent on specific use.	Variable

Table 1 below lists park, recreation and open space facilities in and near the Central Wayne Region. These facilities are shown on Figure 1. Aerial photos or map sections showing the location of facilities outlined in yellow and photographs of facilities are provided at the end of the Chapter.

**Table 1 - Recreation Inventory
Central Wayne
Comprehensive Recreation, Parks and Open Space Plan
SSM No. 109428.0002**

Honesdale, Dyberry, Bethany, Texas PA

Facility or open space name	Location	Ownership	Type of Facility	Acreage	General Condition and Use
Public Facilities					
Little Baseball Association Park	525 Grove Street Honesdale, PA (Honesdale Borough)	Borough of Honesdale	Single Purpose/Special Use Park	6.98	Facility includes: <i>Three baseball fields, concession stand, storage shed, and restrooms (one ADA accessible, and two non-accessible.)</i> One of the fields has lights and is entirely fenced, the remaining two fields are partial fenced with no lights. Besides the main baseball field which is fenced and lit, the facilities are in poor condition and provide inadequate parking. Parking along the street poses a safety issue because the parked cars must back into on-coming traffic. Also parts of the parking area are used as a dumping ground. The tract is adjacent to a junk yard is a potential area for expansion of the baseball facilities.
Wayne Highlands School District - Honesdale High School	459 Terrace Street Honesdale, PA (Honesdale Borough)	Wayne Highlands School District	School Parks	164.22	Recreation facilities include: <i>One indoor gymnasium, three baseball fields, one football field, one track/field hockey field, six tennis courts, one basketball court</i> * see further information below.
Wayne Highlands School District - Wayne Highlands Middle School	482 Grove Street Honesdale, PA (Honesdale Borough)	Wayne Highlands School District	School Parks		Recreation facilities include: <i>One indoor gymnasium, one baseball field</i> * see further information below.
Wayne Highlands School District - Stourbridge Primary School	123 ABC Drive Honesdale, PA (Texas Twp)	Wayne Highlands School District	School Parks		Recreation facilities include: <i>One indoor gymnasium, two baseball fields, two soccer fields, two playgrounds</i> * see further information below.

Facility or open space name	Location	Ownership	Type of Facility	Acreage	General Condition and Use
Wayne Highlands School District - Lakeside Elementary School	129 Lakeside Drive Honesdale, PA (Texas Twp)	Wayne Highlands School District	School Parks		Recreation facilities include: <i>One indoor gymnasium and one playground</i> * All outdoor school facilities except for the football field, are available for the general public to use after hours. With written request to the school board, social events can be held using the indoor facilities (i.e. cafeteria, gymnasium, auditorium)
PA Fish Commission Long/Alden Pond	Dyberry Township	PA Fish Commission	Natural Resource Areas	106.4	Facility includes: <i>Gravel parking lot, boat launch and one ADA accessible portable restroom.</i> Sole use is for fishing and boating. Long Pond is stocked with trout. The facility provides ample parking including one handicap space.
PA Fish Commission Reinings Pond	Texas Township, PA (majority in Cherry Ridge Twp)	PA Fish Commission	Natural Resource Areas	394.1	Largely abandoned, parking.
Future Texas Township Park	505 Old Willow Road (Texas Township)	Texas Township	Future Neighborhood Park	4.76	<i>Facility includes: Parking lot and fishing facilities</i> Canal towpath is on the site.
Central Park	Honesdale Borough	Central Park (Honesdale Borough)	Neighborhood Park	2.39	<i>Facility includes: benches, fountain, playground and paved walking trails</i> Playground, which includes one large play structure, is heavily used by the community children. The play equipment is contained within timber edging and has wood chip safety surfacing. It was observed that the safety surfacing depth is inadequate in some areas and there is no handicap access. There are picnic tables along the perimeter of the play area. Walking trails and benches are in good condition. Perimeter of park has public metered parking.
Future Seelyville Fire Co. Park	Texas Township	Seelyville Fire Company	Current: Fire Company Potential: Community Park	47.50	<i>Facility includes: BBQ area, fire house, parking (gravel and paved), and one basketball.</i> The fairly flat, gravel parking area used by the Seelyville Fire company for overflow parking is a potential location for a playground area for the use by the surrounding residences.

Facility or open space name	Location	Ownership	Type of Facility	Acreage	General Condition and Use
Honesdale Pool/Apple Grove Picnic Area/ Veteran's Park	Honesdale Borough	Borough of Honesdale	Community Park	14.56	<p><i>Facility includes: One baseball field, benches, disc golf, pavilion, picnic facilities, one slide, one merry-go-round, one bay of swings, pool, walking trails, batting cage, fishing holes</i></p> <p>Graffiti and debris dumping a problem at Apple Grove Park. No trash receptacles so litter is also a problem. The play equipment has exposed foundations and inadequate safety surfacing which poses as a safety hazard. Parking area by pool used for snow removal. Pool is in need of repairs. Old ball field damaged by flooding and still subject to flooding.</p>
Bethany Borough Park	Bethany Borough	Bethany Borough	Neighborhood Park	2.07	<p><i>Facility includes: One basketball court, one bandstand, four picnic tables, one playground, one merry-go-round, two spring riders and four benches.</i></p> <p>No signage, trash receptacles. Recently updated play structure in good condition, however, spring riders and merry-go-round lack safety surfacing and have exposed foundations creating a safety risk. Band Shell is in poor condition and requires improvements</p>
Wayne County Fairgrounds	Dyberry Township	Wayne County Agricultural Society	Special Use Park	107.71	<p><i>Facility includes: Restrooms, grandstand, horse track, parking and miscellaneous buildings.</i></p> <p>Horses are kept here year round. The Wayne County Fair is held on the grounds one week during the month of August each year which brings in approximately 140,000 people. Adequate parking and restroom facilities are provided for the event. However, it can be very hot due to the lack of shade. Wetlands are present on the site closer to Route 191.</p>
Prompton Dam	Small portion in Dyberry Township	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Natural Resource Areas	980	<p><i>Facility includes: Picnic areas, boat launch, parking areas, restrooms, walking trails, disc golf.</i></p> <p>Prompton State Park provides boat launching and picnicking facilities to the Prompton Lake, which is operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 26 miles of hiking trails surround the lake. Boat launch area has ample parking, picnic area, trash receptacles, and two portable restrooms. An 18-hole disc golf course is in the USACE portion of the park. Weekly over the summer the Flying Eagles RC modelers meet at their designated flying field.</p>
General Edgar Jadwin Dam	Dyberry Township	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Natural Resource Areas	1424.88	<p><i>Facility includes: Overlook pavilion and gravel parking</i></p> <p>Small overlook area constructed to view dam. Information panels are included in the pavilion. Ample gravel parking is provided. Overall the facility is in good condition.</p>

Facility or open space name	Location	Ownership	Type of Facility	Acreage	General Condition and Use
Triangle/North Park	Honesdale Borough	North Park (Honesdale Borough)	Mini-Park	0.32	<i>Facility includes: Benches</i> Shaded grass area used as staging for road projects and wiffle ball. No seating provided. Area highly underutilized.
Gibbons Park/Irving Cliff	Honesdale Borough	Borough of Honesdale	Community Park	50	<i>Facility includes: Outlook area and walking trails</i> Debris dumping an issue in two areas. No seating or trash receptacles provided in the look out area. The look out platform is in good condition. Currently trail system which provides no connection to other trails, is underutilized and grown over.
Lackawaxen River Park	Honesdale Borough	Borough of Honesdale	Mini-Park	2.15	<i>Facilities include: Several benches, walking trails</i> Area was recently updated as a result of the road widening project. Widening project cut the linear park into 3 areas. The park is well maintained and the benches are in great condition. There are no trash receptacles in the area, which could pose a litter problem, since the park is heavily used especially during the lunch hour.
Gravity Railroad Bed	Texas Township Honesdale Borough	Number of Owners	Greenways		Currently used as informal trail. Connects Honesdale to Texas Township. Potential trail connection opportunity.
Berris Memorial	Honesdale Borough	Borough of Honesdale	Mini-Park	0.19	<i>Facility includes: benches and monument.</i> Area not used up to its capacity, would be an ideal space for small recreation area.
White Mills Community Trail	Texas Township	Dorflinger-Suydam Wildlife Sanctuary	Greenways	33	<i>Facility includes: trails.</i> Well maintained community trail with information signage, Coryell Brook passes through here.

Facility or open space name	Location	Ownership	Type of Facility	Acreage	General Condition and Use
Fred R. Miller Pavillion	640 Main St., Honesdale	Honesdale Borough	Pavillion		<i>Available for community events.</i>
PA State Gamelands #159	Dyberry Township (also in Manchester, Mt Pleasant Twp and Lebanon Twp)	Commonwealth of PA	Natural Resource Areas	9,367	<i>Facilities Include: Dirt parking lot and snowmobile trails The Trout Stream has a Chapter 93 Receiving Water Classification of EQ. During Trout season area heavily used. Designated snowmobile trails throughout portions of the game lands. Tanner Falls is located on the lands. There is a footpath leading from the parking area passes through high brush to a large boulder near the head of the falls. Another path leads downstream to a bend in the creek that provides a wonderful view of the falls and its expansive tail waters.</i>
Wayne County Recreation Complex	State Routes 652 and 2011 Berlin Township	Wayne County	Recreation Complex	40+/-	<i>Facilities Include: three baseball fields, pavilion, portable restroom facilities, two soccer fields, concession stand and parking.</i>
Lollipop Pond	White Mills (Texas Township)	Texas Township	Potential Future Neighborhood Park	5	<i>Facilities Include: pond, grass areas.</i>
Park Street Complex	Park Street Honesdale, PA	Wayne County	Mini-Park	.16	<i>Facilities include: lighted basketball court, parking. Open to the public, basketball court is in fair condition</i>
Leaps & Bounds Playground	Texas Township - Lakeside and Stourbridge Schools	Wayne Highlands School District	Special needs accessible playground		<i>Facilities not yet constructed, but is funded.</i>

Facility or open space name	Location	Ownership	Type of Facility	Acreage	General Condition and Use
Non-Profit/Private Facilities					
YMCA	105 Park Street Honesdale, PA (Honesdale Borough)	Wayne County YMCA	Private Park/Recreation Facilities	0.331	<i>Facilities include: an indoor gymnasium, program room, an aerobic training area, locker rooms, free Weight/Paramount Fitness Station Room, Leg Room, Boxing Room, Stretching/Abdominal Room, and a Meeting Room</i> In addition to the facilities listed above, the Wayne County YMCA offers various programs at other locations in the county, including Apple Grove Facilities. The current facility is heavily used, however it is inadequate. There is a desire to improve the facilities, however they face funding and land availability issues.
Himalayan Institute	952 Bethany Turnpike Honesdale, PA (Dyberry Twp)	The Himalayan International	Private Park/Recreation Facilities	419	400-acre campus serves as the Himalayan Institute's headquarters. Students participate in programs such as hatha yoga, meditation, stress reduction, Ayurveda, nutrition, spirituality, and eastern philosophy. The campus also includes trails that are open to the students.
Chromatube Ball Field	White Mills (Texas Township)	Video Display Corp.	Private Park/Recreation Facilities. Potential Neighborhood Park	15.43	<i>Facilities include: one softball field.</i> The facility is in poor condition and is prone to flooding. Inadequate parking is also an issue at this location. Heavily used. Kickball and softball tournaments held here.
Dyberry Sporting Clays	Rt. 191 Honesdale, PA	Private	Private Park/Recreation Facilities	80	Privately owned clay shooting facility.
Dyberry Day Camp	Dyberry Township	Private	Private Park/Recreation Facilities	21.5	Facility includes: <i>One portable basketball hoop, pavilion, two wooden play structures, 3 bay swing structure and one storage shed</i> Primary use is a month long camp, which runs during July specifically for children with special needs. Up kept by volunteers. Lacks running water and restroom facilities. Inadequate ADA access and safety surfacing is also an issue with this facility.

Facility or open space name	Location	Ownership	Type of Facility	Acreage	General Condition and Use
Bucks Cove Club	Texas Township	Private	Private Park/Recreation Facilities	1872	Potential trail Restroom needed, no benches or trash receptacle.
Honesdale Golf Club	Texas Township	Private	Private Park/Recreation Facilities	107	9 hole private golf course.
Bicycle Route Y	Route 6 through Region		Single Purpose/Special Use Park		Condition? Did not address during site visit.
Catholic Family Center	329 Cliff Street Honesdale, PA	Private	Private Park/Recreation Facilities	57.1	<i>Facilities include: softball/soccer field, playground, and one outdoor basketball court</i>
Dorflinger Suydam Wildlife Sanctuary	Texas Township, PA	Private	Private Park/Recreation Facilities	582	<i>Facilities include: Dorfling Glass Museum, The Roger M. Blough Arts Center, hiking trails</i> The Roger M. Blough Arts Center houses the Sanctuary staff and also has large open first floor that is used for meetings and art shows. During the summer months, the Wildflower Music Festival is held at the Sanctuary. Facility also offers an extensive, well maintained hiking trail network.

Park Land Acreage Comparison to NRPA Standards

The National Park and Recreation Association (NPRA) provides guidelines for the acreage of facilities a municipality should have to meet residents' recreation needs. These guidelines should be used as a starting point for analysis and determination of the Central Wayne Region's needs and desired level of service. Each community is unique in its natural resources, existing land use patterns, growth patterns, existing facilities, administration, recreation trends and fiscal resources. It is important to ascertain residents' demands and usage.

Park Land Acreage Comparison to NRPA Standards

Park Type	NRPA Acres per 1000 People	Existing Acres	2010 Existing Needed Acres ²	Proposed Future Acres ³	Projected Needed Acres in 2020 ⁴
Community Park ⁵	8	64.56	69.57	112.06	78.62
Neighborhood Park ¹	2	14.26	17.39	39.45	19.66

¹Includes municipally-owned special use park, neighborhood park, and mini-park.

²Based on 2010 population of 8,696 from the U.S. Census.

³If Seelyville Community Park and Texas Township, White Mills and Lollipop Pond Neighborhood Parks came to fruition.

⁴Using Comprehensive Plan projections of 9828 in 2020, which are quite conservative given 2000 to 2010 actual population decrease of 324.

⁵School district land is not included.

Currently, there is a deficit of 5.01 acres of community park in the Region and a deficit of 3.13 neighborhood park acres. If the proposed parks were constructed, the Region would have substantial surpluses of both community and neighborhood parks. If Wayne Highlands School District facilities are added to existing facilities, the acres of community park would be increased by 164.22 to 228.78, resulting in a substantial existing surplus.

Spatial Analysis

Community parks typically serve up to a three mile radius and sometimes serve the entire municipality they are within. Additionally, the facilities within community parks often fill neighborhood park needs of nearby residents, as well. Special use facilities, by nature of the facility types, have no defined service radii. They may serve all or part of the community.

According to the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA), the typical service area for a neighborhood park ranges from ¼ to ½ mile. The greater the level of pedestrian accessibility, the greater the service area will be. Within Bethany and Honesdale and the villages in Texas Township (Seelyville and White Mills) a ½ mile radius would be appropriate to use.

Most of Bethany is within a three mile radius of community parks in Apple Grove and Gibbons Park community parks in Honesdale. Bethany neighborhood park is centrally located in the

Borough and almost all of the Borough is within a ½ mile radius. Bethany Borough will continue to focus on improving Bethany Park.

Dyberry residents between Bethany and Honesdale are within the service areas of the Apple Grove and Gibbons Parks in Honesdale. Those to the north of Bethany and the westernmost portion of the Township are not within a community park service area. Residents of the Township are not served by neighborhood parks. Currently, the position of the Dyberry Township supervisors is that no parks are contemplated for Dyberry Township at this time.

Most Honesdale residents are within ½ mile of a community park (Apple Grove, Gibbons, Wayne Highlands). While the central portion of the Borough is served by neighborhood parks, the less dense northern, eastern and western portions of the Borough are not served by neighborhood parks. Most growth in the future would likely be in the eastern portion of the Borough, and could be served by a neighborhood park provided by a developer within a development. Honesdale Borough intends to focus on enhancing existing park facilities, including Apple Grove, Gibbons Park, Lackawaxen River Park and Little Baseball Association Park.

Most of Texas Township, except the White Mill area, is within three miles of either Gibbons, Apple Grove or Wayne Highlands facilities. The Township is not, however, served by neighborhood parks. To address this, this plan proposes future parks in White Mills, Seelyville and at the Township Building to serve population concentrations in the northern, central and southern portions of the Township.

Facility Comparisons to NRPA Standards

The NRPA is moving away from suggested standards in favor of providing facilities based more on community demand and usage. While the standards establish a starting point for comparison, community demand really determines the final need. The standards were established in 1995. Trends in recreation have changed since then.

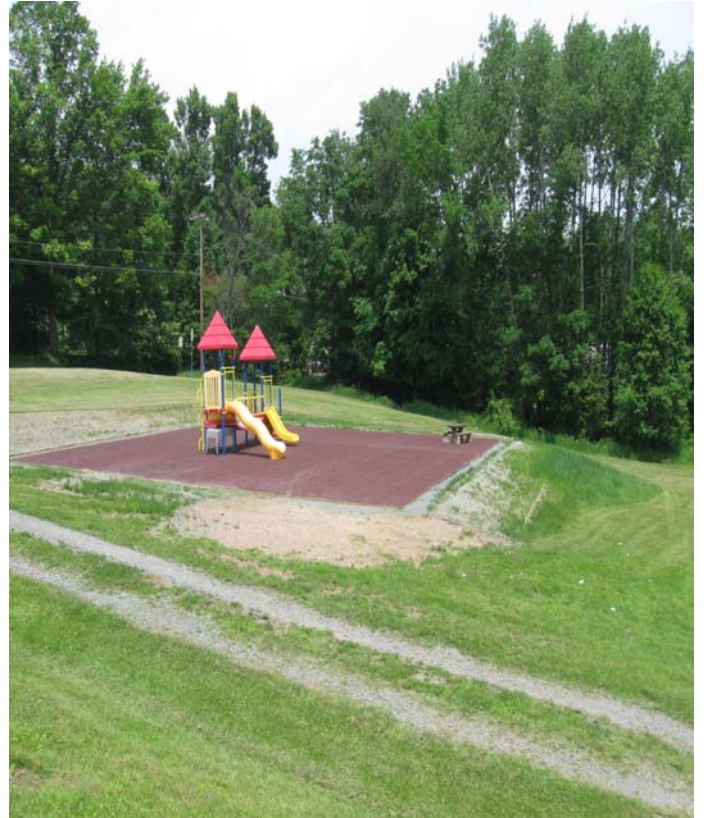
Future provision of facilities should be based upon the consensus in the community as to what is needed in the Central Wayne Region. The following table shows existing facilities in the Region and at the Wayne County Recreation Complex and current and 2020 needs, based on the NRPA standards.

Facility Type	Standard	Existing	Current Need	2020 Need
Baseball/LL Field	1/5000	13	2	2
Softball Field	1/5000	2	2	2
Soccer/Multi Purpose Field	1/5000	4	2	2
Football Field	1/5000	1	2	2
Basketball Court	1/5000	4	2	2
Tennis Court	1/2000	6	5	5
Gym	1/25000	3	1	1

Facility Type	Standard	Existing	Current Need	2020 Need
Playground	1/2000	7	5	5
Picnic Shelter	1/2000	3	5	5
Volleyball Court	1/5000	0	2	2
Swimming Pool	1/20000	1	1	1

When comparing existing facilities and the standard, there are deficiencies in football field (1), picnic shelters (2), and volleyball courts (2). Areas of particular high demand in the Region include baseball and softball fields and soccer fields, and the standard may not be appropriate for this Region.

Catholic Family Center



Wayne County Recreation Complex



Park Street Complex



Fred R. Miller Pavilion



Limited municipal programs are available in the Central Wayne Region. Most programs are sponsored by a non-profit agency. Programs available in the Region include:

Honesdale Soccer Club (HSC)

HSC is a member of the North Eastern Soccer Association for Youth (NEPSAY) centered in Scranton. The Club serves youths 6 to 14 years of age and has a registration fee of \$50.00. The club splits into age groups. Practices begin in August and the regular season is in September and October. Games are played at the Wayne County Sports Complex and on the road at other NEPSAY team sites. Participation is about 100 youths per year. Needs include additional practice fields. Lighted soccer fields would allow additional practice time at the end of the season. An indoor soccer facility would allow training during the winter.

Honesdale Softball League (HSL)

The HSL is affiliated with Babe Ruth Softball and has a Teener division (13 to 18), Major division (10 to 12), Minor division (9 to 12) and Rookie division (6 to 8). Fees vary from \$25.00 to \$40.00, depending upon whether raffle tickets are sold. The League uses school fields scattered through the area and would like to have a central location at which to play with concessions and advertising.

Honesdale Little Baseball Association (HLBA)

HLBA serves youths 4 to 12 years of age in T-Ball, Rookie, Junior and Senior divisions during summer months. Registration is \$25 to \$40, depending upon whether raffle tickets are sold. The Little Baseball Association Park is located along Grove Street. Yearly participation is approximately _____. Improvements needed to the park are discussed elsewhere in this plan. There is a particular need for expanded and safer parking.

Teener Baseball League

The Teeners Baseball League serves youths 13 to 17 years of age. There are four teams in Honesdale and a total of nine teams in Wayne and a portion of Lackawanna County. Teams are affiliated with Cal Ripkin Baseball. Fields at the High School and County Sports Complex are used. 135 youths participate, but some are turned away. There is a need for additional baseball fields in the area to allow additional participation.

Wayne County

Wayne County owns the Wayne County Sports Complex which is used by leagues in the area. The Wayne County Commissioners sponsor the Hershey Track and Field Program that brings elementary and middle school track together. The Commissioners also assist the ARC

Bike/Hike. They also assist local coaches with youth summer camp programs. If one of the schools has a youth camp, the County provides snacks, t-shirts and awards and does get small reimbursement back. The summer boys basketball camp for one week at Wayne Highlands Middle School attracts over 40 boys younger than high school age. The County sponsors the Commissioners Cup for golf at the area high schools in the fall. Dyberry Day Camp Field Day is supported as well as the Habitat Run and the Perkins Run.

Wayne County YMCA

The YMCA is located at 105 Park Street in Honesdale. Hours are M-F 5:30 AM to 9:00 PM, Saturday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM and Sunday 8:00 AM to 2:30 PM. Membership at the YMCA is also good at Scranton and Carbondale YMCA's. Programs may also take place at the Lakeside or Sturbridge elementary schools, Damascus School or Wallenpaupack School. There are Mommy and Me gymnastics (18 months to 3 years); Pre-K (3 to 5) gymnastics and sports; Youth (K to 6th grade) basketball, dodgeball, flag football, floor hockey, gymnastics, karate, indoor and outdoor soccer, Holiday Camp and Middle School Sports Night; karate for older than 6 years; youth strength for 9 to 12 year olds; and adult basketball, tennis, health and wellness and fitness. A day camp is held in the summer. Special events, such as a hike up to the top of the cliff and a 5K run/walk are also sponsored. Fees for programs vary for members and non-members ranging from \$20.00 to \$67.00. Membership rates vary whether monthly, yearly, new, renewing and by age or family. As discussed elsewhere, the YMCA is in need of a new facility. The Region could use expanded indoor opportunities for swimming, basketball and gymnastics.

Wayne County Men's Softball League

The league is comprised of a varying number of teams sponsored by local businesses. There are currently approximately nine teams. Games are played at a variety of sites in the County, including the Catholic Family Community Center.

Wayne County Women's Softball League

The league is comprised of teams sponsored by local businesses.

Honesdale Missy Basketball Association

Over 150 girls participate in Rookie, Junior and Senior divisions.

All County Conference Junior Football League

Wayne Highlands has three teams in this league, "I", "C" and "B".

Dyberry Day Camp (DDC)

DDC is for disabled 6 to 22 year old males and females in Wayne County, held during July. The Camp is sponsored by ARC of Wayne County and funded through community solicitation and a Bike Hike. The cost is \$1,200.

NEPA Audubon Society (NEPAS)

The Northeast Pennsylvania Chapter of the Audubon Society holds a number of events during the year, including a bald eagle field trip, snowshoe hike, bird counts, earth day celebration, adopt-a-highway litter pick-up, bird watching sessions, canoe/kayak trip, hikes, arts and craft festival, and talks.

Dorflinger-Suydam Wildlife Sanctuary

The Wildlife Sanctuary holds walks and talks during the year and a multi-event Wildflower Music Festival during July and August.

Northeast Wilderness Experience and Sawmill Cycles (NEWE)

NEWE, headquartered in Honesdale, offers outings for groups in kayaking, tubing, rappelling, climbing, hiking, biking and snowshoeing.

Himalayan Institute

The Institute is a private organization which offers meditation, yoga practice and philosophy, self transformation, yoga teacher training and Ayurveda and health.

Wayne County Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber owns and operates the Stourbridge Line Rail Excursions. Most excursions run from Honesdale to Hawley, though excursions to Lackawaxen are available.

Wayne County Creative Arts Council

The Arts Council sponsors a series of free musical events in Central Park during June and July, the Summer Music in the Park festival.

Greater Honesdale Partnership (GHP)

The GHP, in conjunction with other organizations such as the Wayne County Arts Alliance, and businesses and citizens in the area, sponsors a number of events in downtown Honesdale, including Mardi Gras on Main, Sunday Night Cinema Dessin Duck Derby, Festival of the Arts,

Roots and Rhythm Music and Arts Festival, Independence Day Fireworks Celebration, Aloha Honesdale, Harvest and Heritage Days, Honesdale for the Holiday and several Christmas events.

Honesdale Area Jaycees

The Jaycees sponsor several events during the year, including the Phillies Home Run Derby, Canoe Classic race, Easter egg hunt, Halloween Parade, Golf Tournament and Holiday Basketball Tournament.

Honesdale Golf Club

The Golf Club holds a junior golf tournament and clinic for ages 6 to 13.

Wayne County Library

Borough of Honesdale

The Borough operates a pool from late June until the later part of August, actual dates depending upon weather. Public swims are available in the afternoons and lessons in some mornings. Fees for lessons are \$25.00 per session for members and \$30.00 per session for non-members. Daily admission rate to the pool is \$5.00 for residents and \$6.00 for non-residents. Resident family membership is \$130.00 plus \$20.00 for each family member above 4 (non-residents pay \$170.00 plus \$20.00 for each member above 4). Individual memberships vary with age and resident status from \$35.00 to \$105.00. The pool has a manager, assistant manager and lifeguards.

Bethany Borough

Occasional events such as concerts may be held at the Bethany Bandshell sponsored by the Bethany Library or Bethany Historical Society.

This chapter will focus on three major themes – continuation of agricultural activities in the Region, encouraging retention of rural character and the conservation of rural areas in the Region, and protection of natural resources and environmentally sensitive areas.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The Existing and Potential Preserved Farmland Map indicates Agricultural Security Areas, Agricultural Easements and Act 319 (Clean and Green) properties.

Agricultural Security Areas

A number of properties in Dyberry and Texas Townships are designated as Agricultural Security Areas. This is the first step to getting lands preserved through the conservation easement program administered by the Wayne County Agricultural Land Preservation Board. Agricultural Security Areas are properties which owners voluntarily enroll in an agricultural security program created by a municipality. The enrollment in an Agricultural Security Area typically demonstrates a commitment to keeping a property in agricultural use and affords some protection for agricultural properties, but does not prevent development. Property owners may leave the program and develop their land.

Agricultural Area Security Law, Act of 1981, prohibits local government units from enacting nuisance regulations; addresses the use of eminent domain by government units; requires inclusion in an Agricultural Security Area for easement purchase; and provides for all agricultural conservation easements to be perpetual. Low-level radioactive waste or hazardous waste sites may not be located on agricultural land established under the Agricultural Security Area Law.

Agricultural Easements

Agricultural Easements are found in central Texas Township. These easements are purchased through State and County funding sources. This program has very specific guidelines which apply to each parcel under consideration. One stipulation is that the parcel(s) have to be located within an established Agricultural Security Area. Once the County accepts a parcel, and a purchase price of the development rights is agreed upon, the development rights are sold. The land(s) can remain cultivated for profit, can be sold for agricultural purposes, and it is guaranteed that the land will be preserved as farmland and/or open space forever.

Clean and Green Lands

Clean and Green Lands are found in Dyberry and Texas Townships and Honesdale Borough. The Clean and Green program is another State funded program that provides a tax break to farmers who enroll in this program by taxing land at its current use value rather than market value.

Once a farmer enrolls, there is a certain amount of acceptable (per program regulations) land development or subdivision activity that can occur on the property. The program does allow minor subdivisions over a period of time, however; if any activity over the program's allowable acreage is disturbed, back taxes have to be paid for all the years enrolled in the program. This hopefully encourages farmers to keep farming on their land(s) by providing a tax incentive to continue to do so, but does not prevent the sale of farmland for residential, commercial and/or industrial land developments/subdivisions. This is a voluntary program, and 10 acres is the minimum amount of contiguous acres allowed to receive the benefits of this program.

Importance of Agricultural Resources

Agricultural preservation activities can keep large areas relatively free of non-farm development, lessening conflicts with farming operations which result from increased traffic, litter, complaints and damage to crops. Such activities can also assure a supply of agricultural land for rental by farms and protect the investment that is made in purchase of agricultural easements. Agricultural preservation protects natural systems, helps replenish groundwater and maintain stream flow, and conserves agricultural soils that are a resource that once lost, cannot be recovered. The areas of farmland throughout the Region that are actively cultivated add rural character to the Townships as well as valuable open space and woodlands.

Most Townships face increasing tax burdens, particularly school taxes. Land use policies within Townships can affect the taxes of Township residents because those policies influence land use patterns, the number of people moving into the Township, the number of school children, and thus, school taxes.



In the study *Fiscal Impacts of Different Land Uses*, prepared by the Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences and the Cooperative Extension, it was found that residential development in general does not pay for itself. Residential development increases costs more than it increases tax revenue, and other land uses must help subsidize school expenses. Current residents may end up paying higher taxes to cover the costs associated with new residents moving into the township. Farmland and open land provided more in tax revenue than they required back in expenditures, and can help keep residents' taxes low, even if the Clean and Green program reduces the real estate tax paid by farmers.

Another report, which looked at the relationship of land use and cost to residents, is *The Cost of Sprawl in Pennsylvania*, prepared for 10,000 Friends of Pennsylvania. Sprawl is the pattern of low density, scattered development requiring travel by motor vehicle, typically consuming agricultural land and segregating residential uses from other types of land use.

The costs which were found to result from the sprawl are increases in costs of roads, schools, utilities, and transportation, increases in air pollution and water pollution, and consumption of agricultural lands, natural areas and open space. Sprawl affects the quality of life in rural areas and results in direct costs such as higher school taxes.

As additional residential development occurs, the loss of farmland diminishes a component of the economy of the Region. When agricultural operations are continued, they help maintain local agricultural supplies, make it easier for remaining farmers to continue to farm, maintain a cultural heritage and lifestyle of the region, and help maintain open space, rural character and the beauty of the landscape.

METHODS OF FOSTERING AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Preservation Zoning

The intent of an Agricultural Preservation Zone is to retain areas where agriculture will be practiced. Uses related to agriculture, including agricultural support businesses, would also be permitted. The intent is to severely restrict residential development. Typically, residential development would be permitted on a certain percentage of a tract (such as 10 percent) or on a sliding scale, with the number of residential units permitted from a farm depending upon the size of the farm. Often, one dwelling may be permitted per 20 acres, but the municipality decides this at the time it would enact agricultural preservation zoning. This does not mean that Dyberry and Texas Townships would have to institute effective agricultural preservation zoning. They could support agriculture through a number of administrative means. At some time in the future, the Townships could decide if it is appropriate to enact effective agricultural zoning when and where there is support for it.

Administrative Means For Agricultural Preservation

As noted above, Effective Agricultural Zoning is just one means of preserving existing agricultural activities in the Region. The following are examples of administrative and supplemental zoning policies to encourage and protect agriculture:

- Work with local farmers to ensure participation in County's Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easements Program.
- Establish Township Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easements Program.
- Establish Transfer of Development Program within a municipality or across municipal boundaries (development rights of properties in agricultural areas could be transferred to properties in those areas designated as residential growth areas).
- Promote the inclusion of farms in Agricultural Security Areas.
- Support measures to relieve property tax burden for farmers.
- Limit extension of public sewer and water facilities to agricultural areas.
- Permit businesses which support agricultural operations, such as farm equipment sales and service, farm supply stores, and businesses which market or process farm products.
- Allow farmers to supplement incomes through home businesses, home occupations and farm related businesses.
- Permit appropriate recreational activities, such as hayrides, corn mazes, and festivals.
- Limit non-farm uses which could cause conflicts with agricultural practices and/or require buffers for non-farm uses around the perimeter of farms. Direct any non-farm development to parcels least suited to farming.
- Allow conservation development (Growing Greener) as an option (typically 50 to 80% of the tract remains in open space and development occurs on the remaining land, allowing for the protection of some farmland).
- Promote enrollment in Clean and Green tax relief program.
- Allow and give incentives to compact development and higher densities where public sewer and water are available in areas designated for development, and give disincentives to inefficient development techniques.
- Support establishment and continuation of farm-related programs and organizations.

- Discourage construction of roads through agricultural areas.
- Work to improve relationships between farmers and non-farm neighbors.
- Make information available on the Pennsylvania agricultural loan program which permits farmers to borrow funds for land, buildings, machinery, or equipment bought, built or renovated for the benefit of the business.
- Encourage farmers to utilize the Pennsylvania Farm Link program created by the Center for Rural Pennsylvania. This program is designed to help match farmers planning for retirement, and other interested landowners, with farmers hoping to work into farm ownership on long-term leasing.

ALTERNATIVES TO “TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE”

Often agriculture has been equated with “traditional” methods such as dairy farming, raising of steers, and cultivating such crops as corn, hay, wheat, alfalfa, soybeans, barley, and oats. Increasingly, there are a number of alternatives which can be practiced to supplement farm income or utilize smaller parcels of land, including:

- Nursery/Greenhouse
- Horse Farm
- Equestrian Center
- Wildflower/Flower farm
- Winery
- Christmas Tree Farm
- Pick-Your-Own Operation
- Contracting Organic Farm
- Herb Farm
- Orchard
- “Gentleman’s” Farm



- “Agritainment” (using crafts, corn mazes, petting zoos, entertainers, hay tunnels, and hayrides to generate income and attract purchase of produce)
- Goat Products
- Hydroponics
- Ornamental Crops

TARGET AREAS TO PRESERVE FARMLAND

The preceding map also indicates target areas to preserve farmland. These are areas within Dyberry and Texas Townships which would be target areas for any efforts to preserve farmland. The map shows in a generalized way concentrations of farmland and farmable land, including areas of prime farmland soils and soils of statewide importance.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES TO PRESERVE FARMLAND

- Support special techniques such as agricultural security areas, purchase of agricultural easements and the Act 319 tax relief program in areas where farming is an encouraged land use.
- Promote compact development and higher densities in designated growth areas to reduce development pressure in rural areas.
- Discourage the extension of central water and sewer services and new roads into areas where farming is the recommended land use
- Discourage preservation techniques such as agricultural security areas, agricultural zoning, and the purchase of agricultural easements in areas where residential, commercial and industrial development is recommended in the Future Land Use Plan.
- Encourage farm-related business in areas where farming is recommended.
- In areas recommended for farming, agricultural uses should be protected from residential development and non-farm activities that interfere with normal farming practices.
- Support alternatives to traditional farming practices, which can be practiced to supplement farm income or utilize smaller parcels of land to also help preserve farming.

- During subdivision and land development reviews, encourage the municipal staff and planning commissions to identify any conflicts with farm areas.
- Utilize administrative means to preserve farmland.

PROTECTION OF THE CHARACTER OF RURAL AREAS

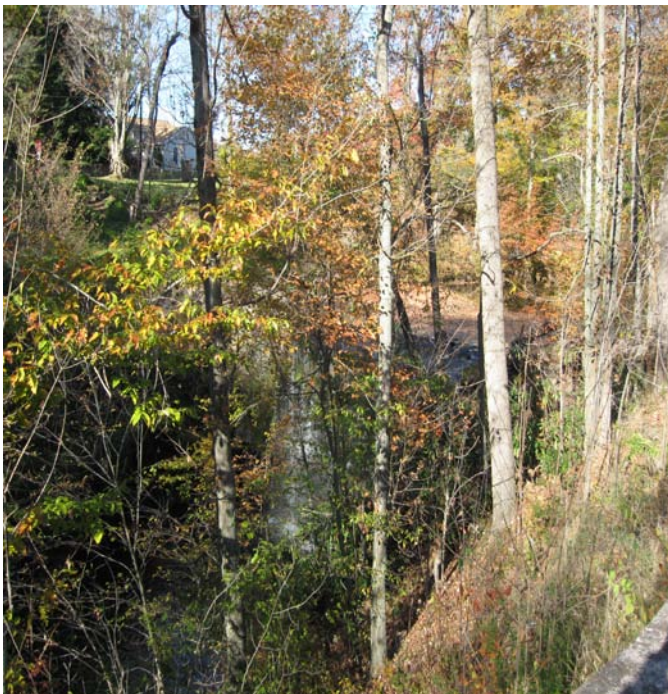
On the Future Land Use Plan in the Regional Comprehensive Plan, all of Dyberry Township, much of Texas Township, and portions of Bethany and Honesdale Boroughs are designated Rural Conservation. These are areas that are intended to stay rural in nature, and typically have cropland or woodland land cover and/or contain sensitive natural resources. The following policies can be followed to help protect rural character.

Policies

- An ongoing awareness of and sensitivity toward the natural resources of the area should be encouraged. The scenic quality of those resources should be protected.
- Development should be concerned with geologic stability, soils suitability, groundwater supplies and stream flows.
- Groundwater resources should be protected against depletion and contamination.
- Methods of encouraging replenishment of the groundwater supply should be encouraged.
- Streams, ponds and wetlands should be protected against pollution from point sources and runoff.
- Floodplains and wet soils should be protected from encroachment.
- The loss of topsoil should be minimized.
- The retention and establishment of trees and other vegetation should be encouraged to control erosion, shade surface waters, control stormwater flow, create wind breaks, provide animal habitats and provide visual amenities.
- The preservation of scenic viewsheds and scenic road corridors and provision of access to them should be encouraged.
- Steep slopes should generally be avoided.

- The protection, preservation and enhancement of historic resources should be encouraged.
- The adaptive reuse of historic structures should be encouraged where appropriate.
- Innovative land development techniques should be used to minimize land consumption, preserve ecosystems, preserve agricultural lands and preserve natural resources, landforms and open space. Use techniques such as Conservation Zoning. Determine if Transferable Development Rights is appropriate for the Region.
- The provision of open space and recreation areas for active and passive recreation should be encouraged. Visual and physical access to the open space system should be provided.
- The coordination of open space and circulation systems among adjoining developments should be encouraged.
- A system of pedestrian and bicycle paths and trails should be encouraged.
- Incorporation of resources into development plans should be encouraged.
- Flexible approaches to site design to recognize resources should be encouraged.
- Invasive species should not be planted by developers as part of landscaping plans.
- Work with land owners and land trusts to encourage the use of an array of land protection options including:
 - Conservation easements.
 - Land donations.
 - Bargain sale of land to land trusts or other conservation-minded organizations.
- Create Forest Conservation districts in municipal zoning regulations, guiding the type of development occurring in these forested areas. Encourage preservation of continuous forest areas rather than fragmentation of forest areas.
- Adopt ordinance provisions and standards which require construction standards, such as protection of trees during development, limit of clearing until development plan approval, erosion/sedimentation plans, stormwater management, retention of forested canopy along waterbody corridors, and best management practices for forest timber operations.

- Involve DCNR Bureau of Forestry prior to development to assess land and determine best management of resources during development and/or timbering.
- Provide for maximum lot coverage requirements and minimum open space areas in residential subdivisions.
- Identify key groundwater recharge areas and create protection zones for these critical areas.
- Create wellhead protection districts to protect recharge zones from harmful development or land-use.
- Require wetland delineations and consider buffers for wetlands or other identified primary groundwater recharge zones.
- Establish a groundwater monitoring program to observe any changes in aquifers levels and quality.
- Develop a public education and outreach program which highlights groundwater conservation, identification of potential sources of contamination, proper sewage system management and other areas.
- Limit the amount of impervious surface permitted in developments adjacent to wetland areas.
- Inventory the plant and animal species in wetland habitats to monitor changes caused by development.
- Identify ridgelines and scenic views as conservation areas.
- Limit development on slopes greater than 25%.
- Require detailed engineering plans for any developments proposed on steep slopes.
- Require deduction of steep slopes from minimum lot size.
- Make use of conservation subdivision design to focus development away from steep slopes.
- Discourage uses that are detrimental to rural character.
- Discourage artificial light and glare that can negatively affect dark skies.



- Buffer industrial and extraction uses.
- Encourage protection of the character of rural residential neighborhoods.
- Discourage incompatible land uses from locating in agricultural areas.
- Support efforts of farmers to remain economically viable and continue the agricultural economy.
- Discourage the placement of billboards, neon signs, electronic message signs, and other signs which detract from rural character.
- Screen/design parking areas such that they are not intrusive in landscapes.
- Limit the extension of public sewer and water facilities to areas intended to retain rural character.
- Discourage strip residential development along scenic rural roads.
- Control the location and appearance of commercial development.
- Encourage large-scale development of regional impact to be placed only in appropriate locations.

NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

The Natural Features Map indicates waterbodies, watercourses, floodplains, wetlands, hydric soils and steep slopes (25% or greater). Forested areas are shown on the Land Use/Land Cover Maps found in Chapter ____.

Floodplains

Floodplains are areas adjacent to watercourses which are covered by water during times of flooding. A 100-year floodplain is the area adjacent to a river or stream which has a 1% chance of being flooded during any one year, and is typically used for regulatory purposes. Floodplains should not be developed, due to the potential for damage to persons and property. If development occurs within the floodplain, it may limit the floodway, resulting in increased damage downstream because of resulting increased velocities of the floodwater downstream. Outdoor storage of materials within floodplains is not desirable because of the possibility of the materials being swept into the stream when flooding of the banks occurs. One hundred-year floodplains are shown from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Maps. Detailed studies and calculations have not been performed to establish the extent of the 100-year

floodplains for all watercourses. Any development proposed in the vicinity of watercourses would require the developer to obtain a calculated study of the 100-year floodplain if such studies have not been performed by FEMA.

Care must be taken in disturbing areas along watercourses because increased sedimentation within the stream (increased depositing of soil within the stream) can occur. Increased impervious cover along watercourses typically increases the volume of storm water runoff into the streams. This additional runoff can erode stream banks and channels. If sedimentation increases, streambeds may fill, causing floodwaters to affect a larger area.

Wet (or “hydric”) soils and floodplains along watercourses should be preserved from development in the interest of environmental preservation. These areas act like a sponge when floodwaters rise; when coupled with established wetlands they filter out nutrients and other pollutants, thereby protecting the quality of the storm flow into local surface water. Impervious surfaces should be restricted from stream bank areas in order to facilitate absorption of storm runoff into the ground. Such increased absorption can help to replenish groundwater and to decrease flood peaks, as less runoff will flow directly into the stream. Inadequate supply of groundwater may result in reduced flows of water in a stream during dry months, and the inability to sustain stream flow can mean a greater concentration of pollutants at periods of low flow.

Wetlands

Wetlands are generally found along watercourses or in other areas subject to frequent flooding, and are characterized by soil type and the presence of hydrophytic (“water-loving”) vegetation, in addition to the presence of visible surface water. Wetlands are typically rich in plant growth and provide habitat for a variety of animals. Furthermore, wetlands can protect water sources by acting as a natural filter, removing pollutants such as bacteria and sediment from surface water before it enters the ground. Development activity, including the placement of fill material, is already prohibited by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

A detailed ground level analysis of any site may result in a revision of the wetland boundaries, and it is possible that small wetlands and those obscured by dense forest cover may not be identified.

Steep Slopes

Slope is measured by the change in vertical elevation (the “rise”) over some horizontal distance (the “run”). This measurement is then expressed as a percentage. For example, if the ground rises two feet over a distance of twenty feet, then the slope is 2/20, or 10%. Areas that have slopes greater than 15% have limitations to development. In general, development of such land can result in hazardous winter road conditions, costly excavation, erosion and sedimentation issues (a particular concern where the land may be cultivated), and accelerated velocity of stormwater runoff. Furthermore, conventional on-lot sewage disposal systems will

not function properly where slope exceeds 15%. While specially designed systems will work in such areas, even custom installations will not function when the slope exceeds 25%. In steep areas, development should be controlled such that natural vegetative cover is maintained to the greatest extent possible, and erosion controls instituted. Without such cover, stormwater runoff can rapidly erode the slopes.

Hydric Soils

Hydric soils are soils that are flooded, ponded or saturated long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic (without oxygen) conditions. They are typically poorly drained and have a shallow water table. Lack of oxygen in the soil leads to certain characteristics of wetlands soil such as: non-decomposed plant material, oxidized root channels, and concentrations and depletions of iron and other elements. These soils, if undrained, may exhibit wetland vegetation and be an indicator of wetlands.

Forested Areas

Forested areas provide shade, reduce pollution, act as noise barriers, prevent erosion, provide recreational and scenic enjoyment, produce oxygen and provide a habitat for birds and animals.

The importance of Natural Resource Protection is summarized below:

Wetlands	Wetlands are areas where the soil is generally saturated with water for part or most of the year; and has had a significant impact on soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living within the area, which are specially adapted to residing in the moist habitat.	
Protection Importance: Wetlands protect water quality by acting as a natural pollutant filter removing contaminants which may be conveyed into groundwater or other surface water if not filtered by the wetland. Wetlands are important groundwater recharge areas. Wetland areas reduce potential flooding by detaining and infiltrating stormwater. Many unique species of plants and animals are only capable of survival in wetland habitats.		Development Implications: Unsuitable for on-site sewage disposal. Potential encroachment into, filling in or draining of wetlands during development inhibits the continued important values and functions of wetlands. Disturbance of wetlands and surrounding areas by development increases the potential for introduction of non-native invasive plant species that crowd out beneficial native wetland plants. Development adjacent to wetlands can release pollutants that impact the water quality and the groundwater recharge capacity of wetlands. Groundwater withdrawals can impact water levels that would otherwise sustain wetlands, particularly during dry periods
Protection Strategies: Create buffer areas adjacent to wetland areas to supplement state and federal regulations. Provide ordinance standards requiring wetland delineations by qualified professionals before development. Limit the amount of impervious surface permitted in developments adjacent to wetland areas. Inventory the plant and animal species in wetland habitats to monitor changes caused by development.		

Steep Slopes	Steep Slopes of 15-25% have 15-25 feet of vertical change in elevation over 100 feet or horizontal distance. Very steep slopes of greater than 25% have a vertical change greater than 25 feet over 100 feet of horizontal distance. The steepest slopes are often located along ridgelines or stream banks.	
Protection Importance: Preserving natural vegetation on steep slopes not only protects the natural habitat along the slope but also helps protect adjacent areas from stormwater runoff related damage. Ridgelines are important scenic resources and protecting these areas from development preserves the vistas for all citizens and visitors to enjoy. The scenic and recreational value of preserved ridgelines increase property values and contribute to the tourism economy. Ridgelines and steep slopes provide important wildlife and plant habitats. Certain species of trees and plants are only capable of thriving on ridgelines.		Development Implications: These areas are prone to erosion if disturbed by development or timbering practices. In addition, changes in vegetation on steep slopes will effect the concentration time of stormwater runoff, potentially increasing flood, and storm damage to developments downslope. Once disturbed these areas are difficult to mitigate. These slopes present increased costs in development engineering and severe limitations with on-site sewage disposal and general road maintenance. Roadways and drives along steep slopes present many driving hazards, especially during the winter months. Increased building costs due to excavating and storm water and erosion controls.
Protection Strategies: Identify ridgelines and scenic views as conservation areas. Limit development on slopes greater than 25%. Require detailed engineering plans for any developments proposed on steep slopes. Require stormwater managements for individual building lots. Require deduction of steep slopes from minimum lot size. Make use of conservation subdivision design to focus development away from steep slopes.		

Floodplains	Areas adjacent to a watercourse (stream/river) temporarily covered by water when the waterway exceeds its bankfull stage. The 100-year floodplain has been determined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as to where water would be during the 100-year flood event. This flood event has a 1% chance of occurring every year, and is not a flood that 'occurs every 100 years'.	
<p>Protection Importance:</p> <p>Prohibiting and limiting development within the floodplain provides for protection of people and property from flood damage and minimizes downstream flood heights.</p> <p>Retention of natural stream/river floodplain corridors increases groundwater recharge and decreases stormwater runoff.</p> <p>Vegetated riparian corridors serve as buffers to sustain and improve water quality via nutrient removal and erosion and sedimentation control.</p> <p>Floodplain wildlife and plant habitats often support wetlands and hydric soils.</p> <p>Floodplain habitats can provide important open space and recreation areas.</p>		<p>Development Implications:</p> <p>Residential development within the floodplain endangers both people and property in the event of a flood.</p> <p>Building, structures and filling within the floodplain increase downstream flood elevations and potential for flood damage.</p> <p>Compaction of soils and increasing impervious surfaces along a floodway reduces infiltration and increases the rate of runoff, resulting in increased flooding downstream and higher flow velocities that cause increased flood damage.</p> <p>Removal of the natural vegetated riparian buffer along streams and rivers increases potential for water contamination from surface runoff and erosion.</p> <p>Erosion and storm runoff from development can deteriorate stream banks and cause sedimentation of waterways. Sedimentation of streambeds decreases habitat for aquatic life and navigable waterway.</p> <p>Development hinders aesthetic and recreational value of the waterway.</p> <p>Wildlife habitats can be harmed or destroyed by development.</p> <p>Outdoor storage can be washed downstream during flooding. This can have a multitude of problems ranging from polluting the water and surrounding areas with either chemical pollutants or debris.</p> <p>On-site sewage disposal can contaminate ground and surface water.</p>
<p>Protection Strategies:</p> <p>Strengthen municipal floodplain ordinance provisions to prohibit buildings, structures and large amounts of impervious surfaces within the 100-year floodplain to prevent damage to life and property.</p> <p>Limit impervious surfaces in developments adjacent to floodways through conservation zoning.</p> <p>Prohibit mobile home developments from floodplain areas.</p> <p>Monitor current developments for poor management practices and offer planning assistance.</p> <p>Purchase conservation easements along streams to protect the floodplains and water quality.</p> <p>Cooperate with watershed associations and conservancies to promote education and outreach and conduct watershed studies.</p>		

Hydric Soils	These are soils that are wet frequently enough to produce anaerobic (without oxygen) conditions and support unique habitats and influence the biology of the soil. Hydric soils may be an indication of the presence of a wetland.	
Protection Importance: Hydric soils provide natural groundwater recharge areas which can reduce flooding and manage stormwater runoff. The biologic organisms in hydric soils filter contaminants from water.		Development Implications: Hydric soils are associated with seasonally high water tables and may cause flooding in developed areas. These soils are unsuitable for development and on-lot sewage disposal. Hydric soils provide poor foundation stability and flooded basements if built upon.
Protection Strategies: Provide ordinance standards requiring wetland delineations by qualified professionals. Consider buffers for wetlands.		

Forests	A forest is an area densely populated by trees and other woody plants.	
<p>Protection Importance:</p> <p>Large contiguous forested tracts play an extremely important role in the protection of high quality watersheds and water resources.</p> <p>Forest canopy along stream and river corridors provides shade to minimize the warming of stream temperatures and reduce impacts to fish and other aquatic species.</p> <p>Forested riparian corridors help sustain stream and lake water quality by acting as nutrient filters and by stabilizing soil against erosion.</p> <p>Forested lands are part of the rural character and provide scenic relief and beauty.</p> <p>Forested tracts with proper forest management and good timber operations support the local forest products industry.</p> <p>Undeveloped, forested landscapes allow for relatively high rates of infiltration or groundwater recharge and decrease stormwater runoff.</p> <p>Birding and hunting areas.</p> <p>Buffer development.</p> <p>Purify air.</p> <p>Reduce noise pollution.</p> <p>Fall foliage and scenery attract tourism.</p>	<p>Development Implications:</p> <p>Development of forested lands can fragment or remove habitat for plant and animal species.</p> <p>Removal of forested riparian corridors has implications on water quality and clarity.</p> <p>Loss of these resources could have implications on quality of life and tourism.</p> <p>Poor forest management and timber harvest operations can have lasting impacts on the long range sustainability of forests.</p> <p>Improper development and management of forest resources can allow invasive species to proliferate.</p>	
	<p>Protection Strategies:</p> <p>Creation of Forest Conservation districts in municipal zoning regulations, guiding the type of development occurring in these forested areas.</p> <p>Ordinance provisions and standards which require construction standards, protection of trees during development, landscaping standards which require native species establishment, limit of clearing until development plan approval, erosion/sedimentation plans, stormwater management, retention of forested canopy along waterbody corridors, and best management practices for forest timber operations.</p> <p>Involving DCNR Bureau of Forestry prior to development to assess land and determine best management of resources during development and/or timbering.</p> <p>Create a municipal Best Management Practice guide for development along steep slopes, ridgelines and stream/river corridors.</p> <p>Provide for maximum lot coverage requirements and minimum open space areas in residential subdivisions.</p>	

Groundwater	Water that resides below the surface. This water flows from subsurface into streams, springs, and waterbodies, as well as flows through aquifers into wells.	
Protection Importance: Groundwater is a source of potable water supply. Groundwater is integrally connected to surface water providing the “base flow” for streams. This base flow is extremely important to the regular stream flows and aquatic communities within them, particularly during drought periods.		Development Implications: Maintenance of both quality and quantity of groundwater reserves sufficient for providing potable water supplies will require proper management as development occurs. Increased impervious surfaces affect the ‘recharge’ zone for groundwater supplies increasing the potential groundwater may become contaminated. Potential underground and surface water sources of contamination can directly impact groundwater quality. Increased withdrawals from groundwater aquifers can affect existing supplies and stress future provision of adequate supplies. Improper siting and construction of wells during development can impact potential for groundwater contamination.
Protection Strategies: Identify key groundwater recharge areas and create protection zones for these critical areas. Create wellhead protection districts to protect recharge zones from harmful development or land-use. Development of programs which seek to prevent groundwater contamination before it occurs. Provide ordinance standards for water well construction including setbacks from on-lot sewage systems, stormwater treatment and infiltration and open space conservation standards. Require wetland delineations and consider buffers for wetlands or other identified primary groundwater recharge zones. Establish a groundwater monitoring program to observe any changes in aquifers levels and quality. Develop a public education and outreach program which highlights groundwater conservation, identification of potential sources of contamination, proper sewage system management and other areas.		

Watercourses	Watercourses encompass bodies of water on the move, most commonly stream and rivers. These watercourses serve as habitat for aquatic plants and animals. In addition, streams and rivers are important for the tourism and recreation economy.	
<p>Protection Importance:</p> <p>High quality water resources serve an important role in protecting and increasing land values and in the continued development of recreation and the tourism economy.</p> <p>Protection of surface water quality directly protects groundwater water quality.</p> <p>High quality streams, rivers, lakes and other water bodies provide critical aquatic species breeding areas and habitat.</p> <p>Watercourses serve as important wildlife corridor connections and plant, bird and wildlife habitats.</p> <p>Provide important greenway linkages in the Region.</p> <p>An element in economic development in urban settings.</p>		<p>Development Implications:</p> <p>Removal of the natural vegetated riparian buffer along streams and rivers increases potential for water contamination from surface runoff and erosion.</p> <p>Erosion and storm runoff from development can deteriorate stream banks and cause sedimentation of waterways. Sedimentation of streambeds decreases habitat for aquatic life.</p> <p>Development can impact the aesthetic and recreational value of the waterways.</p>
<p>Protection Strategies:</p> <p>Develop programs and standards to retain riparian forest buffers along high quality watercourses.</p> <p>To lessen the impact on scenic and environmental value, limit the types and density of development along streams and rivers.</p> <p>Encourage Conservation Subdivision Design for developments along rivers and streams.</p>		

SPECIAL PROTECTION WATERS AND ANTI-DEGRADATION

As noted below, all streams in Wayne County are classified at least “high quality”. High Quality and Exceptional Value Waters are afforded special protection in Pennsylvania by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Definitions follow:

Protected Use

High Quality Waters - A stream or watershed which supports a high quality aquatic community in biological, chemical, chemical and toxicity assessment, waters designated as Class A wild trout streams by the PA Fish and Boat Commission, and/or waters which have excellent quality waters and environmental or other features that require special water quality protection.

Exceptional Value Waters - A stream or watershed which constitutes an outstanding national, state, regional or local resource; water located in a national wildlife refuge, National Natural Landmark, National Recreation Area, State game propagation and protection area, state park natural area; state forest natural area, or federal wilderness areas; waters which are of exceptional recreational significance; waters which achieve a high score in biological testing; waters which have been characterized by the PA Fish and Boat Commission as “Wilderness Trout Streams”, and other waters of substantial recreational or ecological significance.

The basic concept of antidegradation is to protect and maintain the existing water quality of High Quality (hq) and Exceptional Value (ev) waters and the protection of existing uses for all surface waters, recognizing that existing water quality and uses have inherent value worthy of protection and preservation. As a required element of the State’s water quality standards, the Antidegradation program introduces levels of protection for deserving waterbodies above the basic standards.

For all surface waters, the uses of the water, including downstream uses, must be maintained and protected when an activity is proposed which may affect a surface water. These activities include point source discharges such as sewage treatment plants, regulated water withdrawals, resource extraction activities, landfills and a variety of non-point source activities such as construction, agriculture and silviculture.

Streams that are classified as High Quality (HQ) and Exceptional Value (EV) waters are waterbodies deserving of “Special Protection” under the State’s Anti-degradation policy. As such, these Special Protection Waters are to be maintained at their existing quality and are afforded additional protection through requirements listed in the Rules and Regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

PA DEP requires that a person proposing a point source discharge to Special Protection High Quality Waters must first evaluate non-discharge alternatives to the proposed discharge and

utilize any non-discharge alternative which is cost-effective and environmentally sound. If it is determined that there are no cost-effective and environmentally sound non-discharge alternatives or that this alternative can only accommodate a portion of the discharge, the discharge must meet a test of non-degradation or demonstrate that the proposed degradation is socially or economically justified. It should be noted, however, that High Quality waters may be reduced from maintenance of existing quality (degraded), if necessary, to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters

Wayne County Special Protection Watersheds

Prepared by
The Wayne County Department of Planning
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Each watershed depicted herein has been coded to match DEP's water quality descriptions within each watershed. In certain instances, portions of some watersheds were found to contain waters of varying quality. In these cases a watershed will have more than one water quality designation. Varying quality watershed examples in Wayne County include the Lackawanna River and the Starrucca Creek Watersheds.

Watersheds containing High Quality (HQ) and Exceptional Value (EV) Waters are considered Special Protection Waters by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Special Protection Waters are those that meet the water chemistry standards and the biological assessment qualifiers of Chapter 93 of the Pennsylvania Code Title 25, Sections 93.4b(a) [for High Quality Waters] and 93.4b(b) [for Exceptional Value Waters].

Wayne County Watershed Areas by Category

Percentages do not add to 100.00% due to rounding.

Non-Special Protection Waters:

28,381.49 acres or

5.91% of Wayne County

Special Protection Waters:

451,910.97 acres or

94.10% of Wayne County

High Quality (HQ) Waters:

429,646.29 acres or

89.46% of Wayne County

Exceptional Value (EV) Waters:








22,264.68 acres or

4.64% of Wayne County

Note: The Main Stem Lackawanna River, running through Wayne County, is designated as having High Quality (HQ) Waters while the unnamed tributaries to the Lackawanna River in that area of the County have varied water quality designations.

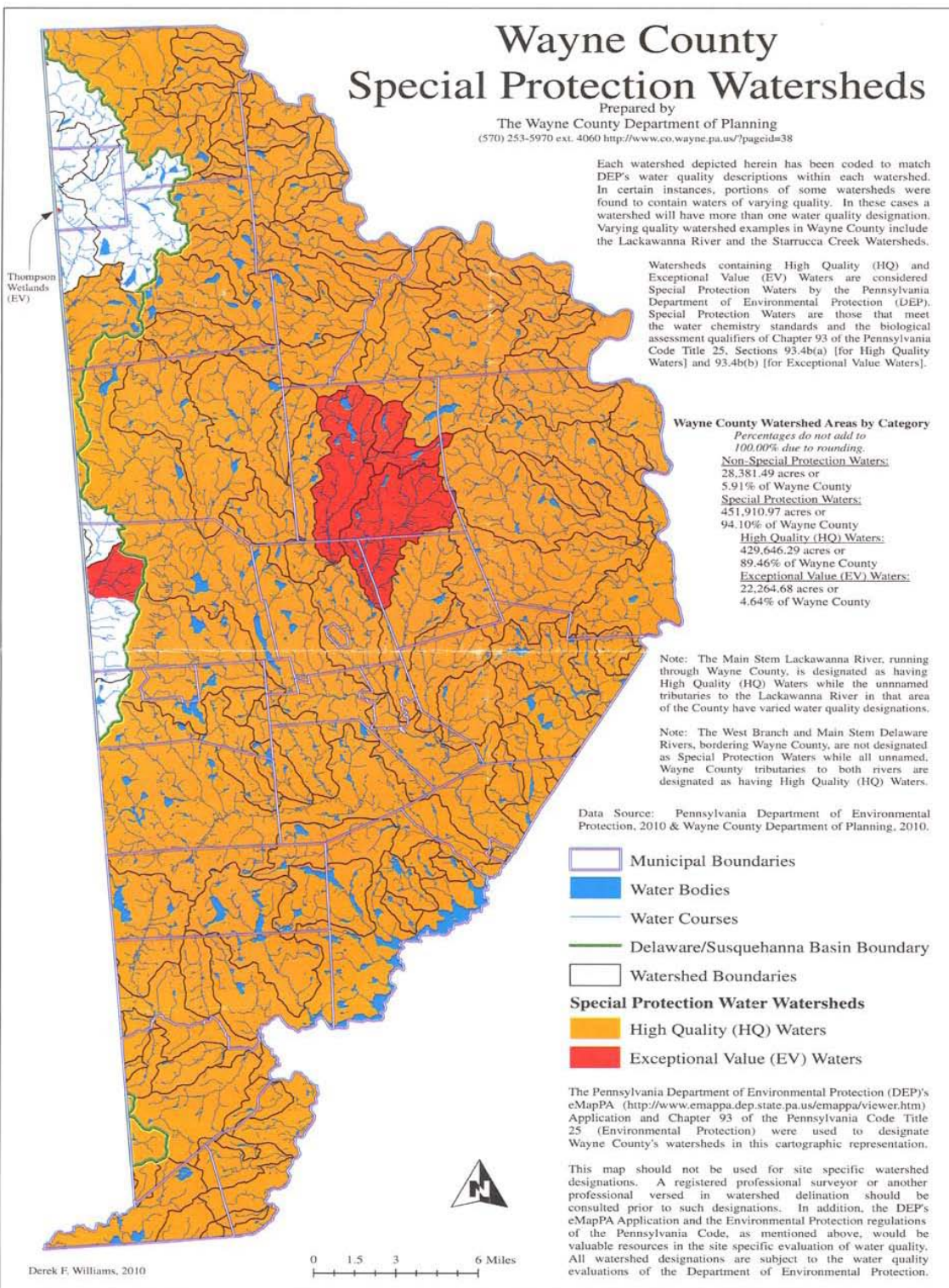
Note: The West Branch and Main Stem Delaware Rivers, bordering Wayne County, are not designated as Special Protection Waters while all unnamed, Wayne County tributaries to both rivers are designated as having High Quality (HQ) Waters.

Data Source: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, 2010 & Wayne County Department of Planning, 2010.

-  Municipal Boundaries
-  Water Bodies
-  Water Courses
-  Delaware/Susquehanna Basin Boundary
-  Watershed Boundaries
- Special Protection Water Watersheds**
-  High Quality (HQ) Waters
-  Exceptional Value (EV) Waters

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP's eMapPA (<http://www.emappa.dep.state.pa.us/emappa/viewer.htm>) Application and Chapter 93 of the Pennsylvania Code Title 25 (Environmental Protection) were used to designate Wayne County's watersheds in this cartographic representation.

This map should not be used for site specific watershed designations. A registered professional surveyor or another professional versed in watershed delineation should be consulted prior to such designations. In addition, the DEP's eMapPA Application and the Environmental Protection regulations of the Pennsylvania Code, as mentioned above, would be valuable resources in the site specific evaluation of water quality. All watershed designations are subject to the water quality evaluations of the Department of Environmental Protection.



are located and only if certain social and economic justifications are met. In all cases, a discharge must use the Antidegradation Best Available Combination of Technologies (ABACT) to protect the special protection water quality. Antidegradation regulations apply to all surface waters of the Commonwealth, including wetlands.

As noted in the Wayne County Comprehensive Plan Update:

“New systems and significant expansions have been made extraordinarily difficult by new stream anti-degradation requirements that all but rule out new stream discharges unless there are severe health threats combined with a lack of any other economically feasible options. This active discouragement of new systems has rendered the package treatment systems found in many private developments unfeasible for new development in most cases. One designed to unusually high standards but impractical for most projects was recently approved for the new largely publicly funded *Sterling Business Park* but this is an exception.

The anti-degradation requirements derive from the classification of all of Wayne County’s streams as “high quality,” which demands all proposed stream discharges meet increasingly stringent standards. The practical effect of this regulation is to add major costs and make some higher density developments as well as extension of existing collection systems to places such as Bethany nearly impossible under current regulations. Wayne County, in this respect, is a more difficult area in which to provide central sewage than most of the Commonwealth. . . The Wayne County stream standards, by contrast, are intended to prevent stream degradation related to algae growth and other factors unrelated to human health. Pike and Wayne County also have some “exceptional value” streams (e.g. portions of the East Branch of Dyberry Creek) where it is impossible to build any conventional sewage treatment facilities.

The difficulty in providing sewage treatment facilities on high quality streams, and the possibility some of Wayne County’s streams could also be reclassified as exceptional, will have definite impacts on the ability to provide lower-cost housing or proceed with certain larger scale commercial-industrial projects. Larger lot residential development that relies upon subsurface sewage disposal is, obviously, favored by these regulations over higher density housing such as apartments or mobile home parks. Theoretically, the positive tradeoff is improved lake and stream quality but this objective, too, is jeopardized when areas with existing sewage problems are not able to effectively remedy them due to regulations strongly discouraging the only practical option. The anti-degradation requirements lack balance in this regard and should be re-examined.”

NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY SITES

The *Natural Areas Inventory of Wayne County, Pennsylvania* identifies important natural areas for receiving protection or ensuring continued protection. One site in the Central Wayne Region, Prompton Bog in western Dyberry Township, was considered one of the nine most critical sites in Wayne County.

“Prompton Bog in Dyberry Township is an excellent example of a Glacial Bog with several good to excellent populations of Pennsylvania-Rare plants (SP504, SP505) and one animal species (SP506) that The Nature Conservancy (TNC) considers threatened in Pennsylvania. TNC considers this site to be a priority for protection in Wayne Co. The site’s proximity to Honesdale makes it an excellent site for nature study. The only potential threat to this site is logging in the watershed which could cause erosion and sedimentation in the wetland and alter ground and surface water hydrology. This site should be a high priority for protection by conservation groups.

This pristine kettlehole Glacial Bog occurs in a very small watershed and therefore receives very little runoff and nutrients from surrounding uplands. This lack of nutrient input gives it qualities that place it closer ecologically to bogs that occur much farther north than to other Pennsylvania bogs. Since it is so close to a population center (Honesdale) and because of the small watershed, it could be an excellent site for a nature preserve that will afford nearby residents a place to study natural history. Acquisition of and/or easements on this site are strongly recommended and landowner contact by a conservation group should begin immediately.”

Other sites in the Region that are listed in the Inventory are Long Pond in the northwest corner of Dyberry Township and Bear Swamp in western Texas Township.

“Long Pond is a recreational lake used for fishing (PA Fish Commission owns land and an access site) and has many vacation cottages along the east shore. The pond, created in the mid 1800’s, retains a small bog remnant at the northern end. The bog contains one sedge (SP519) that is proposed for PR status. This sedge seems to become established in bogs when plants are killed by raised water levels, and the nutrients they hold are released to the water which become available to other plants. However, the cottages on the pond are probably most responsible for contributing nutrients to the lake. Nutrient levels at this time may not jeopardize the bog community and may even allow the sedge to flourish. However, increased nutrient loads will likely destroy the bog and eliminate the sedge.

Perhaps more importantly for those that vacation on Long Pond, high nutrient levels may be creating a pollution problem in the pond. Homeowners should attempt to locate any potential pollution sources. By correcting any obvious pollution problems within the watershed now, it may be possible to ensure good water quality into the future.”

“Bear Swamp is a large wetland that has a mix of swamp forest types, but because of some disturbances it has not been designated as a natural community. The swamp does contain a poor population of a Pennsylvania-Threatened (PT) sedge (SP511). Logging and illegal trash disposal are probably the major threat to this site.”

The Lackawaxen River was ranked medium as an area of local significance in Wayne County for its recreation and aesthetics. It was suggested that water quality should be protected by limiting further development in the watershed:

“Care should be taken by the county and local government to ensure that the Lackawaxen River remains a recreational resource for the county. Development proposals should be carefully reviewed for impacts on the river and water quality should be monitored periodically.”

METHODS OF PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

As is the case with agricultural resources, natural resources can be protected through ordinances and through administrative means. Provisions in zoning, subdivision and land development, floodplain management, storm water management and wellhead protection ordinances can protect areas of critical resources and minimize the impact of development on those resources. Administrative means, such as Maps of Potential Conservation Lands and Official Maps provide guidance for ordinance provisions and other administrative conservation and acquisition programs. These maps identify conservation priorities, help identify key parcels to be preserved, and serve as a guide to developers as to what lands in their tracts should be retained as open space.

A municipal or a regional Environmental Advisory Council can work with governing bodies to preserve key tracts of open space, protect environmental resources, and implement the regional parks open space and recreation plan.

Act 148 of 1973 authorizes any municipality or group of municipalities to establish, by ordinance, an Environmental Advisory Council to advise the local planning commission, park and recreation board, and elected officials on matters dealing with the protection, conservation, management, promotion, and use of natural resources located within the municipality's territorial limits.

Act 148 empowers Environmental Advisory Councils to:

- Identify environmental problems and recommend plans and programs to the appropriate municipal agencies for the promotion and conservation of natural resources and for the protection and improvement of the quality of the environment within its municipal boundaries;

- Promote a community environmental program;
- Keep an index of all open space, publicly and privately owned, including flood prone areas, swamps, and other unique natural areas, for the purpose of obtaining information on the proper use of such areas;
- Make recommendations for the possible use of open land areas; and
- Advise the appropriate local government agencies, including, but not limited to, the planning commission and park and recreation board or, if none, the elected governing body, on the acquisition of property, both real and personal.

Other administrative means include:

- Encourage an organization to assume responsibility for monitoring “protected” lands to encourage their continued protection.
- Protect the linkages and natural processes necessary to protect and ensure the continued existence of both terrestrial and aquatic elements of biodiversity through open space planning.
- Request the Natural Lands Trust to perform “audits,” or reviews, of plans and regulations regarding implications for future build-out and the degree of protection of natural, scenic, and historic resources.
- Review the appropriateness of the Transfer of Development Rights technique for use in promoting infill in the existing settlements and in designated growth areas.

Discuss the mechanics of transferring development rights from areas intended for rural conservation to allow increased intensity of development in areas designated for economic or residential development.

- Identify a mechanism for monitoring sustainable forestry which addresses protection of water resources, provision of recreational opportunities, and maintenance of wildlife.
- Establish a program for community education and involvement in the need for, and methods of, preserving an open space system and managing growth.
- Coordinate with PADEP to assure there is adequate monitoring of natural gas operations.
- Adopt zoning regulations to control natural gas operations as are permitted by Pennsylvania law.

- Promote and encourage landowners to participate in Forest Legacy Program.
- Promote and encourage participation in Forest Land Enhancement Program.
- Promote and encourage participation in Stream Releaf Program.
- Encourage developers to grant conservation easements or dedicate land to municipalities and conservation groups to protect water resources. Developers should be required to establish riparian forest buffers. Conservation development should be encouraged where development occurs, in order to protect the watersheds of watercourses and water supplies, vulnerable steep slopes, and woodlands. The density of development should be established through analysis of the natural, scenic, historic features, and resources at each site, and, steep slopes, floodplains, woodlands, and wetlands protected.

Where residential developments, businesses, or other uses propose to utilize ground water or surface water supplies in substantial amounts, hydrologic studies should be required; and, the party causing the extraction should be required to demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on the water supplies of other entities in the area.

- Public education programs of watershed associations should encourage the community to be aware of water resources in their watersheds and to exercise good “housekeeping” and stewardship practices to help protect them. Trees should be retained, grading and direction of water consistent with approved stormwater management plans; and recharge of water encouraged.

Landscape management programs can be formulated to encourage residents to reduce nutrients and pesticides reaching streams and ground water. A regular program of household hazardous waste collection and public education programs should be maintained.

Develop watershed curricula for schools.

Establish nature centers in watersheds.

Educate recreational users of water resources regarding appropriate actions to protect water resources.

Public access and usage should be consistent with the need to protect water supplies.

- Organize stream cleanup days within watersheds.
- Support efforts of the Wayne County Conservation District, watershed associations, and other agencies to manage stream corridors through cooperative efforts with

landowners to establish riparian buffers, utilize best management practices for stormwater management and agriculture, and promote stream bank improvements, restoration, and stabilization. Cooperate in securing easements along the streams.

- Encourage wellhead protection and watershed planning in order to protect community water supplies and water resources. Support the formation of new watershed associations.
- Implement required PA National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations for stormwater related non-point source pollution from existing developments.
- Identify water conservation and water re-use methods.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE ACTIONS

Municipal zoning ordinances can protect natural resources. Dyberry Township does not have zoning. The zoning ordinances of the other three municipalities protect natural resources to varying degrees. The following types of regulations should be reviewed by each municipality.

1. Natural Resource Protection Standards and/or Net-Out Provisions protect resources such as:
 - a. Floodplains
 - b. Wetlands
 - c. Wetland Margins (buffers)
 - d. >25% slope
 - e. 15-25% slope
 - f. Watercourses
 - g. Waterbodies
 - h. Lake and pond shores
2. Steep Slope Protection Provisions can:
 - a. Control and limit development on steep slopes
 - Require larger lot sizes and impose stricter impervious restriction for steep slopes 15-25%
 - Prohibit or severely restrict development on slopes >25%
3. Tree and Woodland Protection, Management and Planting Provisions can:
 - a. Limit clearance for development in both subdivisions and land developments
 - b. Require tree protection and replacement during development
 - c. Require use of native species in landscaping
 - d. Establish limited clearance buffer zones around the perimeter of new developments

4. Outdoor Lighting Standards to control light pollution and protect the night sky can:
 - a. Establish illumination levels which are adequate but not excessive
 - b. Require impacts on surrounding streets and properties to be mitigated
 - c. Require full-cutoff fixtures to be used
 - d. Control glare
5. Forestry Regulations can:
 - a. Require accepted silvicultural practices
 - b. Require forestry management plan
 - c. Require stormwater and erosion and sedimentation control
 - d. Require properly constructed internal roads
 - e. Require protection of public roads
 - f. Require reforestation
 - g. Require protection during steep slope forestry
6. Ridgeline Protection Regulations can address issues such as:
 - a. Establishing areas to remain undisturbed
 - b. Restoration planting requirements
 - c. Siting of structures
 - d. Lighting
 - e. Standards for blending with the natural surroundings
 - f. Minimization of clearance of natural vegetation
 - g. Minimization of impervious surfaces
 - h. Screening
 - i. Use of underground utilities
 - j. Method of development
7. Conservation Zoning (Growing Greener Concept of Natural Lands Trust) can be adopted:

Determine whether Conservation Development should be the default and/or encouraged method of development, with density disincentives given to other methods of development which result in less open space and protection of resources. Determine if density bonuses should be established for using Conservation Development. The typical Conservation Zoning process is:

 - a. Net out natural resources
 - b. Establish maximum overall density
 - c. Establish minimum substantial open space requirement
 - d. Establish alternative methods of development
 - e. Require important natural features and resources, such as scenic vistas, historic sites, agriculture, steep slopes, wetlands, and woodland, to be contained in open space
 - f. Provide visual and physical access to open space areas
8. Wellhead Protection Provisions for Community Water Supplies can:

- a. Regulate/Restrict potential contaminating uses
 - b. Regulate/Restrict potential contaminating substances
 - c. Establish performance standards for uses in overlay zones near water supplies
 - d. Establish design standards for uses in overlay zones near water supplies
 - e. Establish operating requirements for uses in overlay zones near water supplies
 - f. Establish review process for uses in overlay zones near water supplies
9. Provisions for Wetland, Wetland Buffer, Wet Areas, Lake, Water Body, and Hydric Soil Protection can:
- a. Restrict development in wetlands
 - b. Establish consistent wetland, wet area, lake, and water body buffer (margin) requirements
 - c. Require wetland delineation in hydric soil areas
10. Floodplain Protection Provisions can severely restrict development in floodplains to compatible open space uses.
11. River and Stream Corridor Overlay Zoning and Riparian Buffers provisions can:
- a. Restrict development and impervious surfaces
 - b. Require riparian (vegetative) buffers to moderate water temperatures, protect wildlife habitats, control sedimentation, and reduce pollution

A riparian buffer is an area of vegetation that is maintained along the shore of a water body to protect stream water quality and stabilize stream channels and banks.

Buffers provide the following benefits:

- filter runoff – Rain that runs off the land can be slowed and infiltrated in the buffer, settling out sediment, nutrients and pesticides (nonpoint source pollution) before they reach streams.
- take up nutrients – Fertilizers and other pollutants that originate on the upslope land are taken up by tree roots. Nutrients are stored in leaves, limbs and roots instead of reaching the stream. Through a process called “denitrification,” bacteria in the forest floor convert nitrate to nitrogen gas, which is released into the air.
- provide shade – The leaf canopy’s shade keeps the water cool, allowing it to retain more dissolved oxygen, and encouraging growth of plants and aquatic insects that provide food for fish.
- contribute leaf food – Leaves that fall into the stream are trapped on fallen trees and rocks where they provide food and habitat for organisms critical to the aquatic food chain.
- provide habitat – Streams that travel through woodlands provide more habitat for fish and wildlife. Woody debris provides cover for fish while stabilizing stream bottoms.

- provides migration corridors for wildlife.
- safeguard water supplies by protecting groundwater recharge areas.
- provide flood control.
- provide stormwater management potential – natural vegetation provides a basis for innovative stormwater management systems. Stormwater flows from retention basins can be directed to, and allowed to flow through, buffers to reduce nutrient and sediment loads.
- improve water and air quality.
- stimulate economic opportunities such as by providing valuable open space which may increase land values and, therefore, the tax base.
- provide some federal tax incentives to landowners (depending on a landowner's financial situation) willing and able to place some of their lands under conservation easement.
- reduce grounds maintenance.
- provide recreational opportunities, and associated economic benefits for recreation-related businesses.
- provide educational and research opportunities for local schools and colleges.
- provide windbreak, shade and visual buffer.

c. Require greenways and trails consistent with the Regional Park, Open Space and Recreation Plan.

12. Surface Water and Groundwater Protection Provisions protect delineated aquifers and headwaters through design standards, construction guidelines, use restrictions, and impervious limits.

Provisions in Subdivision and Land Development Ordinances (SALDO) can also Protect Natural Resources

Existing Resources and Site Analysis Plans which thoroughly document the location of a large variety of site features, ranging from those deemed critical to those considered to be noteworthy can be required of developers. Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plans and Stormwater Plans for all development sites can also be required. Standards which call for the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) on development sites can assist in natural resource protection.

Types of SALDO provisions for consideration include:

1. Expand plan data requirements to include a specific listing of environmental, scenic, historic and cultural resources.
2. Require developers to identify the resources within their tracts, analyze the impacts of the development and mitigate those impacts.

Require environmental assessment studies, hydrogeological studies, scenic, historic and cultural resources impact studies; plans for preservation of environmental, historic and cultural resources; and analysis of the site's ability to support the proposed use and intensity of use.

3. Require developers to identify natural, historic, scenic, architectural and cultural resources in their tracts and incorporate them into the open space system. Require management plans for open space as well as mechanisms assuring the continuation as open space.

In review of Subdivision and Land Development Plans, requirements for setting aside open space can be used to preserve Conservation Corridors and provide for greenways identified in open space and recreation plans. Greenway Design Principles in open space plans could be incorporated within the Ordinance.

Requirements for setting aside open space can also be used to protect designated undeveloped areas and identified natural areas pursuant to open space and recreation plans.

4. Establish development guidelines for development in important recharge areas, including limits on impervious cover and standards for on-site sewage disposal.
5. Require protection of vegetation during site work.
6. Limit clearance on approved, but not developed, lots. Potential techniques include tree clearance limits, deed restrictions, net-out provisions, and identification of permissible clearance areas during the development process.
7. Adopt appropriate refinements to implement the Growing Greener Conservation Development Concept if included in the Zoning Ordinance.

If the Conservation concept is used, the design procedure is:

- Identify conservation areas
- Locate house sites
- Align streets and trails
- Draw lot lines

PROTECTING WATER SUPPLIES			
Stream Corridor Protection	Aquifer Protection	Groundwater Resource Protection Provisions	Hydrogeologic Impact Analyses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict development and impervious surfaces • Require riparian vegetative buffers • Encourage use of best management practices • Encourage stream habitat improvement • Encourage conservation easements/donations/dedications • Protect wetlands and wetland margins • Require floodplain and wetland studies where not identified • Restore stream banks and crossings • Greenway development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review development plans to prevent groundwater pollution • Limit impervious surfaces • Establish performance standards for commercial and industrial uses • Protect aquifers through controlling uses and potential polluting activities • Utilize appropriate sewage disposal and water supply techniques, with appropriate standards and management • Protect headwaters and groundwater recharge areas. Map headwater streams • Best Management Practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellhead Protection • Increase watershed awareness • Regulation/restriction of potential contaminating uses • Performance standards • Design standards • Operating requirements • Review process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed supply locations • Geologic conditions, recharge rate, degree of renovation • Aquifer characteristics; groundwater movement, use, yield, quality, quantity, well interference • Test well results and impacts • Plan to protect groundwater system underlying and adjacent to the site: prevention, remediation, emergency management • Monitoring of groundwater quality and quantity

PROTECTION OF SCENIC RESOURCES

Scenic roadways help the tourism sector of the economy. The ability to drive along scenic routes can enhance the driving experience and appreciation of natural resources for residents, but can also contribute to tourism. Scenic roadways are dependent upon open space retention, the presence of natural resources within that open space, and water resources. Scenic resources are degraded by unattractive roadside development, inappropriate signage, and removal of natural resources.

To maintain scenic roadways, open space can be permanently protected. Signage should be regulated. Developers can be encouraged to incorporate natural features and resources into an open space system within the developments and to site homes with consideration of the natural features and resources.

Adoption of zoning regulations, such as scenic road overlays, to protect scenic roads can be considered by municipalities. Within such overlay zones, greater setbacks along the roads could be required, additional landscaping and screening requirements could be established, and design standards for buildings could be instituted to minimize visual impacts of any development.

INTRODUCTION

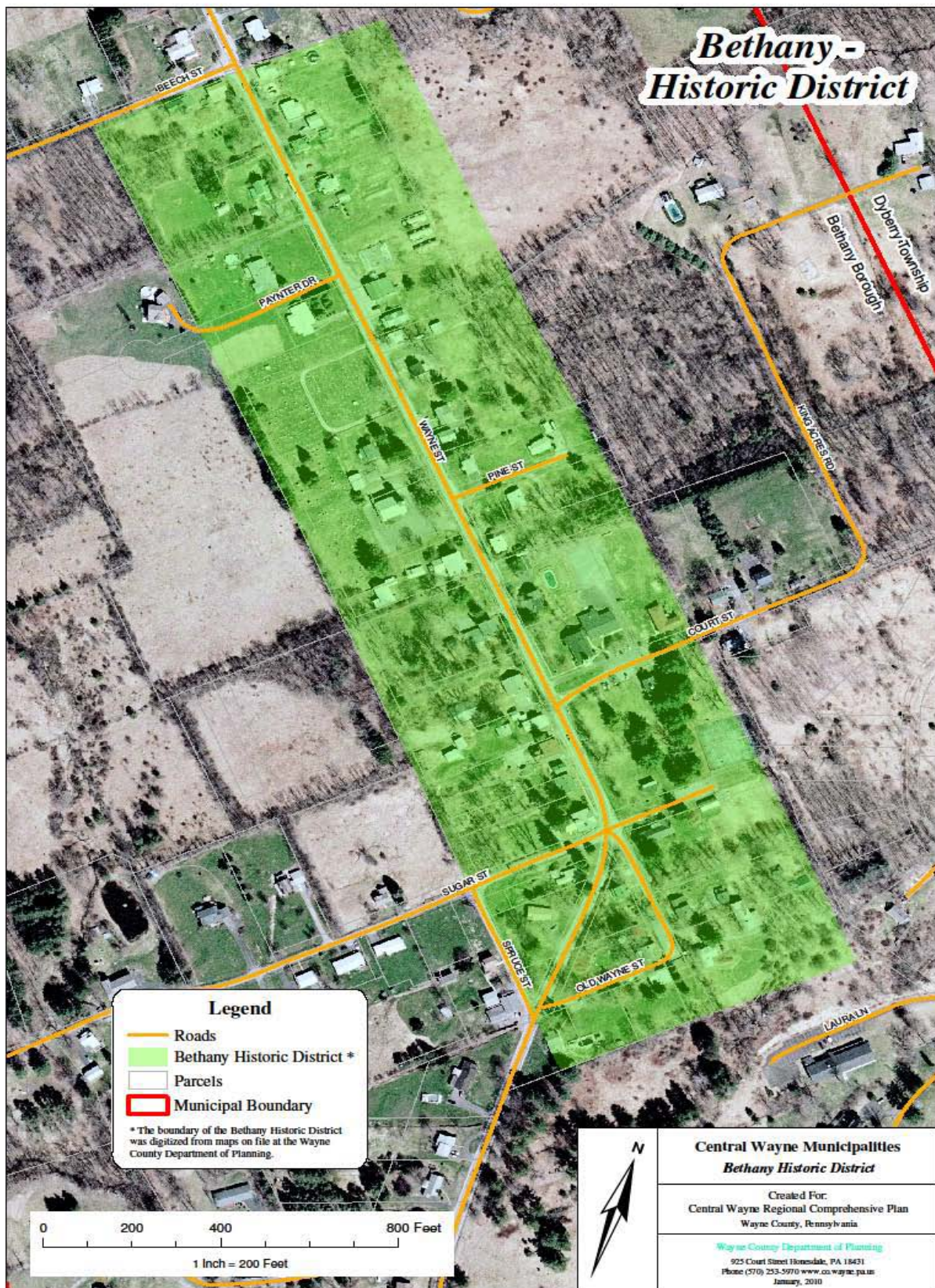
The Region's history is reflected in its architecture, people, and character. Historic resources connect us to the past, emphasize our sense of community, and often provide aesthetic value. In addition, historic resources can provide tourism benefits which often lead to economic development opportunities. Planning for the protection of historic resources is especially important because historical resources are not renewable.

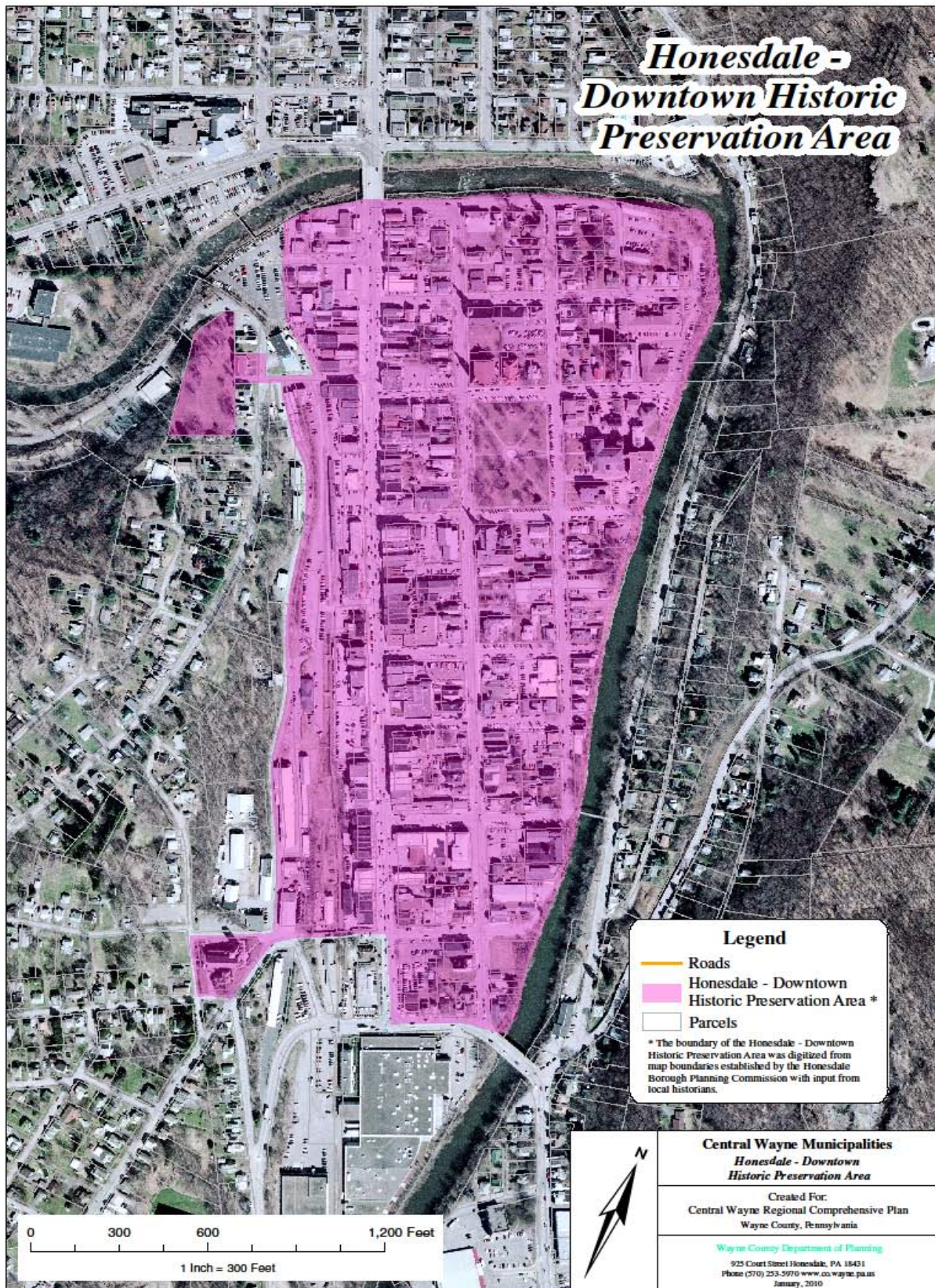
Already, nine properties eligible for National Register listing have been torn down since being so identified. Preservation of the remaining historic resources in the Region is an important goal of this Comprehensive Plan.

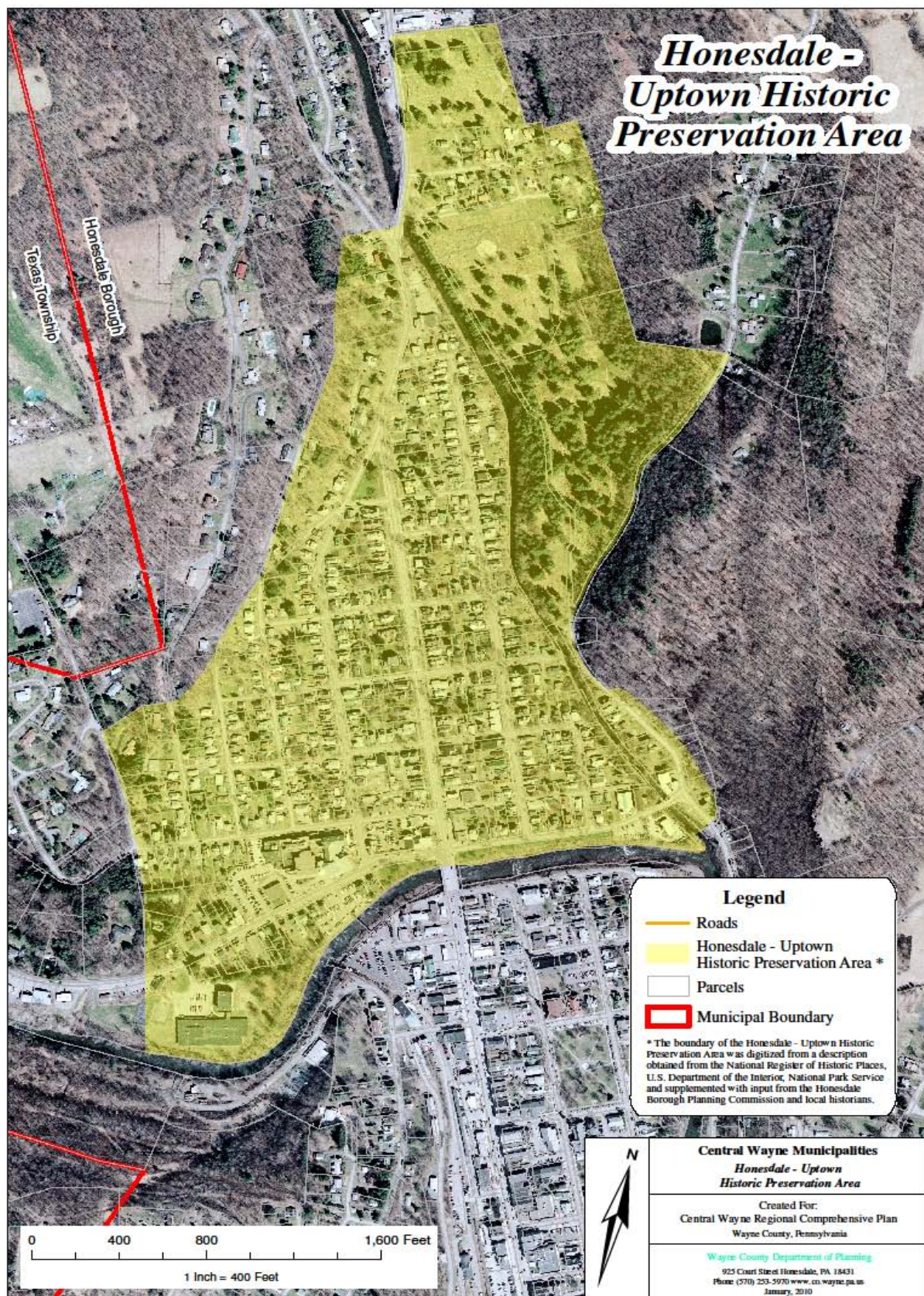
The Historic Features Map includes one National Historic Landmark, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Office; three sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Wilmont Mansion, the Wilmot House and Eugene Dorflinger Estate; and ten sites eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

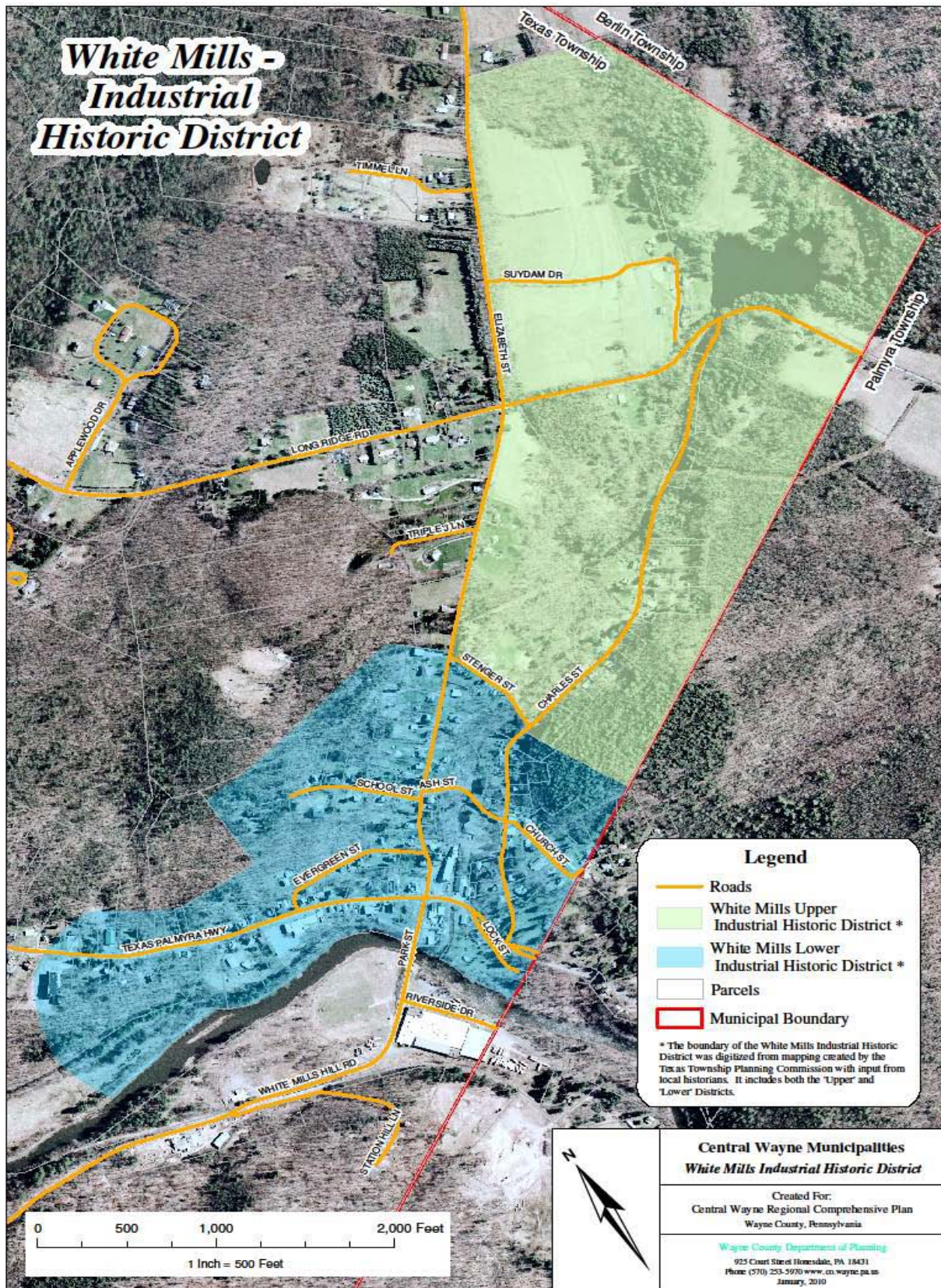
There are a number of other historic sites within the Region, and many of these are contained within four mapped Historic Districts/Historic Preservation Areas – the Bethany Historic District (Eligible), Honesdale Uptown Historic Preservation Area (Listed), Honesdale Downtown Historic Preservation Area (Eligible) and White Mills Industrial Historic District (Eligible). The White Mills District is broken down into Upper and Lower Districts.

The following information is from *Historic District Designation in Pennsylvania*, by Michael B. Lefevre of the Pennsylvania Historic Museum Commission:









In Pennsylvania, there are two main types of historic districts.

National Register Historic Districts are areas that possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of historic buildings, structures, objects, or sites designated by the National Park Service as worthy of preservation. The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of resources reflecting the nation's cultural heritage. Eligibility or inclusion in the National Register affords the State Historic Preservation Office (the PHMC's Bureau for Historic Preservation), local government and the public, input from the effects of a federal agency's actions that assist, permit, or license activities on a historic resource.

Municipally Regulated Historic Districts are areas that are either residential or commercial neighborhoods, or a combination of both. They are delineated by boundaries that include buildings, structures, objects, or sites that may be listed in or eligible for the National Register, and are subject to regulation and protection by local ordinance. Historic district ordinances generally contain provisions regulating demolition and exterior alteration of buildings and structures within the historic district. In Pennsylvania, the Historic District Act requires that a Board of Historical Architectural Review (BHAR) be established to review and make recommendations to the elected governing body (borough council or supervisors) as to the appropriateness of changes to buildings.

Listing in the National Register of Historic Places *does not* protect historic buildings or structures from demolition or inappropriate alterations by private property owners who use their personal funds. On the other hand, local historic district ordinances can regulate demolition, alterations, additions, and new construction of buildings and structures, thereby providing protection of the historic and architectural character of a historic district.

ACTIONS TO PROTECT HISTORIC RESOURCES IN CENTRAL WAYNE

- Support implementation of the Plan for Historic White Mills and the Dorflinger Glass Works.
- Promote utilization of the Self-Guided Walking Tour of Honesdale, PA.
- Support realization of the Wayne County Historical Society's vision on the development of the former D&H Canal/Towpath to be utilized as a public park and low impact recreation area, including a trail. This project could be integrated with the Historic White Mills effort.
- Determine if National Register Listed status will be pursued for the Bethany, Honesdale Downtown and White Mills Industrial Historic Districts.

- Continue support of the Bethany Borough and Wayne County Historical Societies' preservation efforts.
- Determine the extent to which historic resources in the Region will be protected through municipal regulations. See discussion in Chapter 12, Design Elements. Some of the alternatives include:
 - Historic Resource Overlay Zoning
 - Demolition by Neglect Provisions
 - Conservation District Zoning (essentially a type of Form-Based Zoning)
 - Historic Resource Impact Study, Mitigation and Buffering Requirements
 - Adoption of Design Guidelines
 - Village zoning
 - Utilizing a Board of Historical Architectural Review
 - Utilizing Form-Based Codes which are concerned with form and scale (the character) of development, rather than focusing only on distinctions in land-use types
- Appoint a regional or municipal historical commission or committee which is actively involved in historic preservation. The commission would be instrumental in administration of any historic resource overlay zoning that is adopted. The commission would also:
 - Identify, evaluate, mark and foster awareness of historic resources
 - Investigate participation in Certified Local Government Program
 - Encourage retention, restoration, enhancement and appropriate adaptive reuse of historic resources and discourage removal of historic structures
 - Develop programs, events and interpretive signage and exhibits that emphasize the history of the Region
 - Support the adoption of voluntary or mandatory Design Guidelines and Sign Controls for the Historic Districts
- When implementing historic resource protection provisions in zoning ordinances, consider the needs of Wayne County and Wayne Memorial Hospital to function relative to the historic context of the areas in which they are located.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS



Honesdale Residential



Honesdale Residential



Honesdale Downtown



Honesdale Downtown



White Mills Industrial



White Mills Industrial



Bethany



Bethany

The Recreation, Greenways and Trail System Map shows a system of Sidewalk/Bikepath Elements, Future Sidewalk/Bikepath Elements, Active Greenway Corridors, Conceptual Trail Routes and Passive Greenway Corridors. These elements interconnect the municipalities and villages, provide access to recreation and other community facilities, protect watercourses, provide recreational opportunities, and enhance access to commercial and revitalization areas and natural resources. Access will also be provided to existing or planned trail systems at facilities such as State Gamelands, Himalayan Institute, Prompton State Park, Gibbons Park, Dorflinger historic site, and Dorflinger Suydam Wildlife Sanctuary.

Elements which are shown on the system map include:

- Lackawaxen River Active Greenway, which can include the D&H Canal Co. Gravity Railway Bed, D&H Canal Co. Towpath and trail along the River in Honesdale
- Dyberry Creek Active Greenway
- Carley Brook Active Greenway
- Passive Greenways along the other watercourses in the Region
- Future sidewalk/bikepath element along Route 6 from Honesdale to the Texas Township Commercial areas
- Future sidewalk/bikepath element in vicinity of Gibbons Park/Irving Cliff
- Existing sidewalk system from downtown Honesdale to the school campus
- Conceptual Trail Route from Dorflinger Suydam Wildlife Sanctuary to the school campus
- Conceptual Trail Route along Cliff Street from the Lackawaxen River to Bunnell Pond
- Conceptual Trail Route from Seelyville toward Prompton and Prompton State Park
- Enhanced pedestrian and bike access from downtown Honesdale to Apple Grove
- Conceptual Trail Route between Bethany and Seelyville
- Conceptual Trail Route from the Fairgrounds to Bethany
- A looped Conceptual Trail Route from Bethany to the Himalayan Institute and State Gamelands, back to Bethany

GREENWAYS

The Pennsylvania Greenway Partnership Commission defines a greenway as follows:

“A greenway is a corridor of open space. Greenways vary greatly in scale, from narrow ribbons of green that run through urban, suburban, and rural areas to wide corridors that incorporate diverse natural, cultural, and scenic features. Greenways can be land- or water-based, running along stream corridors, shorelines, lakes, waterfalls, or wetlands. Some follow old railways, canals, ridgetops, or other features. They can incorporate both public and private property. Some greenways are primarily recreational corridors, while others function almost exclusively for environmental protection and are not designed for human passage. Greenways differ in their location and function, but overall, a greenway network will protect natural, cultural, and scenic resources, provide recreational benefits, enhance the natural beauty and the quality of life in neighborhoods and communities, and stimulate economic development opportunities.”

Many benefits arise from establishing and protecting greenspace corridors for both human and wildlife purposes.

Benefits of Greenways	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide for recreational opportunities such as walking, biking, picnicking, camping, skiing, fishing, equestrian trails, snowmobile trails, and links to recreation resources• Enhance the quality of life and promote revitalization in communities• Provide educational and interpretive opportunities• Maintain and create habitat and ecosystem linkages (wildlife corridors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide riparian buffers to protect water quality• Enhance tourism and economic development opportunities• Preserve and build upon existing trail networks and connect trails of regional significance• Interconnect communities with natural features• Link communities together via trailways and paths• Provide pedestrian alternatives to vehicular travel

The Active Greenways are those for which active recreational use is anticipated, such as trails and pathways. Recreational facilities, such as parks or enhanced parks, could be located along these greenways. The Passive Greenways are those for which no public recreation projects are anticipated at this time. The Passive Greenways are more likely to remain open space for watercourse protection.

TRAILWAY PLANNING

The following is a list of issues that should be addressed in future dedicated Greenway Plans. Some of the main issues will include location and maintenance of greenways, involvement of community volunteer groups and organizations, municipal participation in planning and

implementation, identification of grants and funding for potential greenway and trail networks, and private property rights.

- The purpose of greenways should be established early and priorities addressed for resource conservation, community recreation, water quality protection, greenbelts, natural area, and areas of scenic quality.
- Establishing preferred trail destinations and prioritizing those locations is suggested prior to major trailway planning.
- Feasibility of utilizing existing networks of paths created by creeks, rail corridors, pipeline rights-of-way, rivers, sanitary sewer easements, electric company rights-of-way, drainage easements, ridgelines, historic trails, and roadsides may be investigated for trailway planning.
- Determining desired trailway and recreation for the community, whether providing networks for hikers, walkers, bikers, horseback riders, snowmobilers, or a combination of active and passive uses should be outlined in a greenway plan.
- Trail design studies would be necessary to determine the extent to which existing pathways and sidewalks would be incorporated into the system, materials of the trails, and appropriate locations for new networks.
- Appropriate trailway management planning will be necessary for long-term sustainability of trail networks. Determine costs, including construction costs, land costs, and maintenance, the parties responsible for these costs.
- Strategies for acquisition of land used for the trail should be outlined in a greenway plan. Usages of existing or dedicated road rights-of-way, donations, easements, leasing or purchasing are options for these strategies.
- Sources of funding for trail construction and trail design studies would have to be identified through the greenway plan and the parties who would apply for these funds. Funds from Keystone Grants, TEA, DCNR and the USDA Land and Water Conservation Fund are possible sources.
- If roadside lanes are utilized for trailways, standards for road design should be established by referencing the *Pennsylvania Statewide Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan*.
- The planning agency will have to determine what are the primary trail routes and secondary routes. Once the trails are prioritized, if it is determined that some trails will

be within PennDOT rights-of-way, PennDOT should be approached for assistance in trail planning.

- PennDOT could be requested to pave wider shoulders where the right-of-way permits. This improvement would allow safer conditions for bicycles and pedestrian traffic.
- Roadway corridors need to be assessed for potential for bicycle and pedestrian uses. Bicycle lane width and shoulder width will vary with the average motor vehicle operating speed for a road, the average annual daily traffic volume, and the adequacy or inadequacy of sight distance along the road.
- The integration of trails in new developments should be suggested to or required of land developers and appropriate construction standards may be established at municipal levels.

CONCEPT OF WATER TRAIL

The North American Water Trails Organization defines a water trail as a *recreational waterway containing guided access points and day use and/or camping sites for the boating public*. A water trail provides launch ramps, parking areas, directional signage, and maps. A water trail map marks known hazards such as dams and indicates the level of difficulty (classes of rapids), as well as the location of natural, scenic and historical points of interest along a waterway.

The purpose of a water trail project is to provide recreational boaters with a cohesive system of signage, river maps, a trail guide, and an interactive website. These tools will enable boaters to plan and enjoy safe, environmentally responsible river trips that eliminate or minimize impacts on the river's ecosystem and surrounding landscapes.

Benefits of Water Trails	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Water Trail promotes low-impact use of the rivers. A "leave no trace behind" ethic will reduce the potential for negative impacts to water quality and wildlife habitat. • A strong emphasis on volunteer participation will reduce project costs, provide ongoing support and maintenance for the Water Trails, and encourage resource awareness and stewardship. • The Water Trail Guide will emphasize respect for private property rights and encourage care and responsible use of public lands and facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The availability of accurate river maps and clearly marked day use and/or camp sites will reduce the potential for recreational user conflicts and trespassing on private land. • Connecting people to the river for responsible recreational pursuits will contribute significantly to the local and regional ecotourism industry. • The Water Trail Guide and interactive website will include information on the river's natural and human history, low-impact camping guidelines, campgrounds, outfitters, bed & breakfasts and other information.

Consideration of activities which increase river use can also result in increased demand for municipal and emergency services as well as increasing conflicts between river users and private landowners along the river corridor. Local landowners, municipalities and emergency service providers should be actively engaged in planning and implementation of a Water Trail.

LACKAWAXEN RIVER WATER TRAIL

There is an opportunity to highlight scenic, historic and natural features of the Region with the development of a scenic greenway/water trail along the Lackawaxen River. Economic development and tourism opportunities for Honesdale and White Mills could also be enhanced. The Lackawaxen River corridor contains the historic Delaware & Hudson Canal Towpath and Gravity Rail Bed and the Stourbridge Line Railroad.

LACKAWAXEN RIVER

The Lackawaxen River flows through two of the Region's municipalities, Honesdale Borough and Texas Township. Recreational development along the River has been limited to the Lackawaxen River Park in the Borough and Chromatube Ball Field in the Township. The River remains an underutilized resource, and can be a spur to economic development and tourism, as well as a natural and cultural resource for the Region's residents.

As noted previously, the Recreation, Greenways and Trail System Map proposes an Active Greenway Corridor along the River. This will incorporate the historic D&H Canal Co. Gravity Railway Bed and D&H Canal Co. Towpath. In addition to a land trail within the Greenway, consideration will be given to a Water Trail. Additional park facilities are proposed at the area of the Seelyville Fire Company, Texas Township Building and White Mills.

In Honesdale, access to the River is often limited by existing development, vegetation and/or topography. Riverside enhancement in the Borough can be an asset to the Borough residents and an important revitalization tool. The Lackawaxen River Park should be expanded. Honesdale Borough owns land on both sides of the River, and recreational opportunities on both sides should be expanded, including a trail along the River and development of river access sites at Industrial Point. The river access points would increase canoe and kayak launching areas. Visual and physical access to the River could be increased, and additional recreational opportunities provided.

A Region-wide plan should be prepared for River access, enhancement, recreational use and economic development, which contains a unified vision for the River Corridor. This would include river access points at the potential future Texas Township Park and the potential future White Mills Park (Chromatube Ball Field Site). The River plan should address the following concepts:

Rural Areas Concepts for River

- Develop programs and standards to retain riparian forest buffers where appropriate.
- To lessen the impact on scenic and environmental value, limit the types and density of development along the River.
- Encourage Conservation Subdivision Design for developments which occur near the River.
- Assure municipal floodplain ordinance provisions prohibit buildings, structures and large amounts of impervious surfaces within the 100-year floodplain to prevent damage to life and property.
- Monitor current developments for poor management practices and offer planning assistance for new development.
- Obtain conservation easements to protect the floodplain and water quality.
- Promote conservation education and outreach.

Urban Areas Concepts for River

- Facilitate public access, both physical and visual.
- Remove barriers to access and create viewsheds. Consider the merits of removal of some buildings and parking to open up the River to the public.
- Connect neighborhoods to the River.
- Build upon other assets in the Region and facilitate access from such assets.
- Have the River be a major aspect of downtown Honesdale.
- Incorporate the communities' history and culture. This could involve interpretive kiosks regarding the history of development along the River.
- Foster new mixed use development in the River corridor which contributes to the riverfront environment, derives benefit from the River, and helps create a positive environment for investing. As redevelopment or infill development occurs along the River corridor, mixed use development should be considered rather than single uses, where appropriate.

- Provide opportunities for parks, recreation facilities, ecological education, venues for entertainment, and pedestrian amenities.
- Encourage landowners along the River to enhance their properties and to consider increased access, where appropriate.
- Encourage buildings along the River to be designed to address the River rather than have their backs turned to it.
- A regional agency should be created and given responsibility to begin the process of River enhancement. The group should be comprised of people who are passionate about making the River part of the everyday lives of the Region's residents and a realized asset to the community. Without a champion, planning and implementation for the River enhancement could be delayed and fragmented.
- Consider use of an Official Map to show land acquisition and/or improvements along the River.

BICYCLE ENHANCEMENTS

When planning trails, where feasible, provision should be made for use by bicyclists. In addition, improving shoulders along roads can improve functionality and safety for bicyclists. Park Street and Riverside Drive in Honesdale can be used to provide a bike path connection between bike paths on North Main Street and 4th Street.

The recommendations included in this Chapter are intended to achieve the Vision for the Region and accomplish the goals which have been established.

Administration

1. Adopt this Plan as the basis for future development of the Region's parks and recreation facilities.
2. Form a standing Central Wayne Regional Recreational Commission to foster implementation of this plan and work closely with the planning commissions and governing bodies of each municipality and PADCNr regarding implementation.

Regional cooperation can improve the chance of receiving grants, widen the base for public and private partnerships, present opportunities for reducing costs by sharing resources and coordinate provision of facilities and programs.

3. Develop a revenue strategy to fund parks and recreation facilities.

Seek funding through a variety of sources for the planning and development of facilities. Work to leverage funds from one funding source against another. Look at potential of funding from taxes; fees and charges; rentals and leases; grants, gifts, donations and bequests; sponsorships; and partnerships.

Development of the parks and recreation infrastructure contributes to the quality of life and attractiveness of the Region. Because of this, facility development is one aspect of economic development. Work with WEDCO and GHP to secure support for this aspect of economic development and revitalization of downtown and riverfront Honesdale.

4. Working with each municipality, adopt a capital improvements program to plan for long-range park and recreation improvements. Look to establish operations budgets, where they do not exist, for daily operations commensurate with resources.
5. Develop and implement a risk management plan for the parks, recreation and greenway system.

A risk management plan is intended to prevent accidents and minimize liability exposure. It will involve training of staff, reporting safety hazards, preventing use of unsafe equipment, safety inspections, repair of equipment and maintaining up-to-date liability insurance.

Formulate a plan to address Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility requirements and Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) guidelines.

6. Develop and implement a maintenance management plan to ensure parks are being adequately maintained and cared for.

The maintenance plan should include scheduled inspections and scheduling needed repairs. Routine equipment maintenance and servicing should be scheduled and performed on a regular basis.

7. Require dedication of parkland or a fee-in-lieu for new residential development. Review each development to determine the appropriate course of action. Amend the Honesdale subdivision and land development ordinance to provide a detailed procedure for fee-in-lieu. Amend the Texas subdivision and land development ordinance to provide for dedication or fee-in-lieu.
8. Designate responsibility to a new or existing agency to develop a plan to enhance the Lackawaxen River on a regional basis.
9. Consider establishing an Environmental Advisory Council to monitor environmental issues and advise commissions and boards in the Region.

Facilities

10. Prepare a plan for and improve the Apple Grove/Veterans Park/Pool site, including passive recreation facilities, walking trail, two ball fields, canoe and kayak launch, and site cleanup. Relocate existing batting cage out of the flood area and add bleachers. Provide additional parking. Provide a camera system.

Any planning for this site will have to be coordinated with plans of the Wayne County YMCA should the YMCA decide to acquire this site or a portion of this site. If the YMCA does acquire land here, it is likely the Borough will retain some land to provide for a trail and river access.

11. Prepare a plan for and improve Gibbons Park. Remove recycling materials. Improve and expand trail system with signage. Consider picnic facilities if they can be made vandalproof. Provide electric service to picnic area. Provide a camera system.
12. Improve Central Park, including electric service for special events. Provide camera system.
13. Make repairs to Bethany Borough band shell.

Front of Band Shell

1. Repair or replace wood boards on roofline.

2. Cement bases of columns repaired (all 6).
3. Wood trim at base of columns repaired (all 6).
4. Scrape and paint columns (all 6) white on columns - black at cement base.
5. Scrape and paint all trim white.
6. Scrape and paint inside of band shell - white.
7. Replace floor of band shell and put steps on both sides.

Right Side of Band Shell

1. Repair foundation.
2. Repair roofline board.
3. Scrape and paint all wood and paint cement sides - white.

Left Side of Band Shell

1. Scrape and paint all wood and paint cement sides - white.

Put on new roof.

Bring electrical up to date.

Put on extension to back - approximately 8 to 10 feet - 3 bay.

14. Prepare a plan for and expand the Lackawaxen River Park along the river in Honesdale, including a trail and river access area where a canoe and kayak launch area would be available.
15. Prepare a plan for the Little Baseball Association Park to provide additional parking and address related drainage. Acquire additional land adjoining the park to provide parking and additional recreation facilities. Fill in and utilize retaining walls as necessary to expand, define and line the interior parking area and move parking along Grove Street further off the street. Provide play facilities for children not playing.
16. Prepare a plan for and develop a park at the Texas Township Building site, which would include passive recreation facilities, trail and river access area for canoes and kayaks.
17. Prepare a plan for and develop picnic facilities and trail at Lollipop Pond to create a park. In conjunction with this, repair pond infrastructure, dredge pond and improve water quality.
18. Prepare a plan for and develop a park in Seelyville.
19. Prepare a plan for and develop a park in White Mills.
20. Develop a park at the waterfalls site along Route 6 (former Purple Cow site, current smoke shop site). This waterfalls site is considered a treasure by many of the Region's

residents. It will make an outstanding gateway into the Central Wayne Region and be an outstanding picnic area and site to place information kiosks regarding the Region.

21. Support development of the Chad Sykes Memorial Skate Park at the Apple Grove Park.
22. Support development of a new community facility in the Honesdale area which will include as a minimum a new YMCA, and which could also include additional facilities such as a senior center and aquatic center.

The current YMCA has served its useful life and a new building is necessary to adequately serve the community, including preschool, special needs and elderly. Playfields are desired.

23. If a larger-scale development takes place in the eastern portion of Honesdale, require the developer to provide a neighborhood park within the development.
24. Develop a series of access sites to the Dyberry Creek and Lackawaxen River, with sites at the Wayne County Fairgrounds, Apple Grove, Industrial Point, Potential Future Texas Township Park and Chromatube Ball Field. As a minimum, provide for canoe and kayak launch and parking.

An access point is also recommended at the new CVS to be constructed along 4th Street at the terminus of Main Street. An area for drop-off and pick-up of canoes and kayaks is recommended.

25. Conduct a pool feasibility study to determine if and how pool facilities should be provided in the Region.
26. Work to provide an additional sports complex(s) with multi-purpose fields in the Region to provide baseball, softball, soccer and concession facilities.
27. Construct a playground at North/Triangle Park. New playground equipment and surfaces should meet CPSC guidelines for playground safety. The playground should be age segregated as appropriate. Provide convenience facilities for adults, such as benches, and meet ADA requirements for accessibility.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities

28. Implement the greenway and trail plan outlined in Chapter ____.
29. Improve bicycle circulation in the Region.
 - a. Evaluate roads in terms of bicycle compatibility. Work to improve shoulders along roads in the Region by requiring developers to provide improved shoulders

along the frontage of their tracts, requesting PennDOT to improve shoulders along bike routes in the Region when on a State road, and making improvements to shoulders along municipal roads.

- b. Supporting efforts to place bicycle racks at appropriate locations within Honesdale, Bethany and Texas Township villages.
 - c. Require developers to construct trails and sidewalks within their developments when appropriate.
 - d. Utilize Park Street and Riverside Drive to provide a bike path to connect the bike path on North Main Street in Honesdale to Bicycle Route Y at 4th Street.
 - e. Improve wayfinding for pedestrians and bicyclists through additional signage within the Region which will identify trails, bike routes and bike paths, and direct people to those facilities. As appropriate, type of use signs and system maps can be provided.
 - f. Provide walkable and/or bikeable trails in public parks, such as Apple Grove, Gibbons Park and Lackawaxen River Park.
 - g. Have Honesdale designated as a Bicycle Friendly Community by the League of American Bicyclists.
30. Utilize Subdivision and Land Development and Zoning Ordinances to secure sidewalks, recognize and provide trails and bike paths, provide for bicycle furniture such as racks, protect scenic and natural resources and control signage.
31. Consider adoption of an Official Map to facilitate implementation of this Plan.

Events

32. Continue to allow park facilities such as Apple Grove, Central Park, Bethany Park and Gibbons Park to be used for community events and leagues.
33. Work with community organizations, youth leagues, clubs and private businesses to allow additional community events in park facilities and municipal roads. Examples of events which could be held are bicycling events, snowshoe festival in Central Park and cross country skiing in Apple Grove.

Marketing

34. Work with the State Agencies, Greater Honesdale Partnership, Wayne County Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Bureau and Pocono Mountains Visitors Bureau to market facilities and events in the Region.
35. Recruit a corps of community volunteers to help in the construction and maintenance of facilities, such as trails and the skate park.
36. Participate with the Route 6 Heritage Alliance in implementation of the strategic action plan of Honesdale, White Mills and Hawley to enhance heritage tourism in the Route 6 Corridor. The Pennsylvania Route 6 Heritage Communities Program can assist in making the Region more of a destination for tourists.

Priorities

The following facilities/improvements have been determined to be the priorities in the Central Wayne Region:

1. Little Baseball Association Park improvements
2. Apple Grove/Veterans Park/Honesdale Pool improvements
3. Bethany Park bandshell improvements
4. Skate park construction at Apple Grove
5. Construction of new YMCA/Community Center
6. Gibbons Park improvements
7. Lackawaxen River Park expansion and improvements
8. Development of White Mills Park
9. Playground construction at North/Triangle Park
10. Provide canoe/kayak launch areas within parks in the Region
11. Expand pedestrian and bicycle access to the Fairgrounds

The following are some of the grant programs which can be used to implement this plan. Programs are listed by category.

GENERAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Grant or Loan Program

Agency

Local Municipal Resources and Development Program (LMRDP) – Grants to municipalities for improving quality of life within the community. Eligible are municipalities and non-profit entities.

DCED

Local Share Assessment Fund (Gaming Funds) Monroe County – As required under Act 71 (the Gaming Act), DCED has developed program guidelines for Local Share Account Funds in Monroe County. Eligible applicants include any municipality in Monroe County, as well as those counties and municipalities contiguous to Monroe County. Economic development and redevelopment authorities in Monroe County and the contiguous counties (Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northampton, Pike, and Wayne) are also eligible. (NOTE: The total local share account funds will be divided into two equal funds: one for Monroe County and the other for projects in contiguous counties.) Uses will vary based on location, but funds are generally used for community and economic development projects. See program guidelines for specific eligible uses

DCED

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – Grants and technical assistance for federal designated municipalities for any type of community development. It is an entitlement program which provides annual funding to designated municipalities. Competitive program is available to all non-federal entitlement municipalities. Entitlement funding is set by formula.

DCED

Wayne Community Foundation - The Wayne County Community Foundation is a non-profit foundation whose primary goal is to build a charitable reserve of funds for the current and future needs of Wayne County.

The Foundation uses grant resources to support a wide variety of community organizations, empowering them where possible to thrive, grow and become self-sustaining.

In consideration of grant applications, the Grant Committee and Board may give preferences to the following:

The program that meets the greatest community need and assists the largest number of individuals

The applicant agency has not received a recent grant award

Grant or Loan Program

Agency

The applicant has submitted a quality proposal describing a specific need

The Foundation has funds available.

The Wayne County Community Foundation awards grants quarterly to non-profit agencies located in Wayne County that sustain and advance access to the arts, literacy, culture, community development, education, the environment, and health and human services.

In response to changing times, the Foundation may at any time redefine its areas of interest, designate new areas of focus, or address specific emergency needs of our communities and its citizens.

Eligible Agencies: Organizations meeting the following description may apply for a grant:

Non-profit charitable organizations exempt from federal income taxes under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Non-Profit agencies who serve the people of Wayne County.

Non-Profit organizations registered with the Pa. Bureau of Charitable Organizations.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Grant or Loan Program

Agency

Pilot Roadside Beautification Project – This pilot project is a collaboration between PennDOT’s Bureau of Municipal Services’ Agility Center and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to streamline the installation process of beautification sites on roads and highway right-of-ways. The \$1M pilot project is 100 percent funded by the FHWA. A Design/Build landscape contractor designs and installs each site in partnership with PennDOT and a volunteer Beautification Sponsor Group. To date, there are eight (8) completed beautification sites. The landscape contractor maintains each site for a one-year Period of Establishment (POE). At the end of the POE, the site is turned over to the volunteer Beautification Sponsor Group which maintains the site for a 3-year minimum with an option to renew. Since this is a pilot project, only Engineering Districts 1-0, 2-0, 9-0, 10-0, 11-0, and 12-0 are participating. Approval is being sought to expand this pilot project to the remaining Engineering Districts.

PADOT

Highway beautification not only enhances communities, it helps improve the quality of life for residents by attracting new investments and businesses. Academic studies show that beautified highways reduce stress, frustration, and aggression.

Transportation Enhancements Program (TEA 21) - The program provides funding for programs such as provision of facilities for pedestrians and bicycles; acquisition of scenic easements or historic sites; landscaping or other scenic beautification; historic preservation; rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures or facilities. Funding cycle is closed.

PADOT

Home Town Streets - This program includes a variety of streetscape improvements that are vital to reestablishing downtown and commercial centers. These projects include activities undertaken within a defined “downtown” area that collectively enhance that environment and promote positive interactions with people in the area. Projects may include sidewalk improvements, planters, benches, street lighting, pedestrian crossings, transit bus shelters, traffic calming, bicycle amenities, kiosks, signage and other visual elements. Operated under the Transportation Enhancements Umbrella.

PADOT

Federal Safe Routes to School - This program is designed to work with both school districts and pedestrian and bicycle safety advocates to make physical improvements that promote safe walking and biking passages to schools. Collectively, these efforts would save on school busing costs and promote a healthy lifestyle for children. In addition, some funding may be used for pedestrian education efforts. Examples of these types of improvements include: sidewalks, crosswalks, bike lanes or trails, traffic diversion improvements, curb extensions, traffic circles and raised median islands.

PADOT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

<u>Grant or Loan Program</u>	<u>Agency</u>
Certified Local Government Grant Program – Provides funds in the areas of: cultural resource surveys, national register nominations, technical and planning assistance, educational and interpretive programs, and staffing and training.	PHMC
Keystone Historic Preservation Grant Program – Provides funding (in the categories of preservation, restoration and rehabilitation) to nonprofit organizations and local governments for capital improvements on historic resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.	PHMC
Pennsylvania History and Museum Grant Program – Funding is designed to support a variety of museum, history, archives and historic preservation projects, as well as local governments and nonprofit organizations. The types of grants are:	PHMC
Archives and Records Management Grants – Grants are available in two different amounts to support projects in the categories of Access and Preservation Programs, and County Records Improvement Programs. The grants are administered on a competitive basis, and the awards are made annually based on a peer review process.	PHMC
Collections Management Project Grants – Grants are available in two different amounts to support projects in the categories of Educational and Interpretive Programs, Exhibit Planning and Design, Management and Conservation. The grants are administered on a competitive basis, and the awards are made annually based on a peer review process.	PHMC
Education, Public and Local History Grants – Grants are available in two different amounts to support projects in the categories of Public Programs, Research and Writing, and Educational Programs. The grants are administered on a competitive basis, and the awards are made annually based on a peer review process.	PHMC
General Operating Support Grants for Museums – Grants that require no match and are restricted to museums with annual operating budgets exceeding \$100,000 (excluding capital and in-kind services). The grants are administered on a competitive basis, and the awards are made annually based on a peer review process.	PHMC
General Operating Support Grants for Official County Historical Societies – Grants for historical organizations that are certified by their county governments as the official county historical societies for their respective counties. No more than one organization in each county may be so certified. The society must receive funds from the county government to assist in	PHMC

Grant or Loan Program

Agency

paying the operating expenses of the organization. The grant is noncompetitive and requires a 50/50 cash match.

Historic Preservation Grants – Grants available in two different amounts to support projects in the categories of Cultural Resource Surveys, National Register Nominations, Planning and Development Assistance, Educational and Interpretive Programs, and Archaeology. The grants are awarded annually based on a peer review process. The grants are administered on a competitive basis, and the awards are made annually based on a peer review process.

PHMC

Historical Marker Grants – Grants requiring a cash match (generally 50/50) are available to support the manufacture of approved state historical markers. The Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission approved historical marker nominations annually based upon the review of an independent panel of experts.

PHMC

Technical Assistance Grants – available to assist organizations in solving problems, increasing professionalism and building capacity funds. The grants are administered on a competitive basis, and the awards are made throughout the year based on a peer review process. The grants are administered on a competitive basis, and the awards are made annually based on a peer review process.

PHMC

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Grant or Loan Program

Agency

Keystone Recreation, Park and Conservation Fund – State grants to improve the physical facilities of public libraries. Joint applications are required from a sponsoring municipality (or Councils of Government and authorities approved by the participating local governing body of the COG or authority) and a state-aided public library. Used to construct new library buildings, renovate or rehabilitate existing facilities and make library buildings accessible for persons with disabilities.

PDE

Senior Community Center Grant Program – Grants will be awarded to senior centers by two categories: capital assistance and capacity building. Capital assistance projects are for renovations, repairs, equipment, furnishings or acquisition of land or facilities and construction, while capacity building projects are to help pay for administration, fundraising or help in growing the programs and services offered at senior centers.

Dept. of Aging

Local Government – Categories for Local Government grants are as follows: **Arts Programs** – on-going programs, such as concert series in the park, children's summer program, community festival, administered by the local government; **Arts Projects** – one time projects such as art in the park, or downtown mural projects, administered by the local government and completed in one year; **Re-grant Programs** – awards to local organizations for art/cultural programs, administered by the local government; **Pass Through** – funds to a non-profit local arts agency for programs, projects, administration, and re-grant programs, administered by the local arts agency; and **Other**.

PA Council on the Arts (PCA)

Pennsylvania Partners in the Arts (PPA) – Project Stream – Through 17 regional Partner organizations across the state, the PCA re-grants state arts funds to support a wide variety of local and community arts activities.

PCA

Activities supported through PPA awards include, but are not limited to, local and regional celebrations and festivals; classical, jazz, opera and community band concerts; theater productions; visual arts exhibitions and workshops; visiting authors and poets; hands-on art experiences for children and youth; and arts programs at heritage events, libraries, schools and senior citizen centers across the Commonwealth.

USDA Rural Development Community Facilities Direct and Guaranteed Loans and Grants - USDA Rural Development provides for direct and guaranteed loans to develop essential community facilities in rural areas and towns of up to 20,000 in population. Direct loans may be made to applicants unable to obtain commercial credit. Limited grant funds are available to areas serving low income populations. Individual projects may be funded using direct loan or guaranteed loan alone or in combination. Grants may supplement loans.

USDA

Grant or Loan Program

Agency

Funds may be used to construct, enlarge, or improve community facilities for health care, public safety, and public services. This can include costs to acquire land needed for a facility, pay necessary professional fees, and purchase equipment required for its operation. Examples of essential community facilities include:

- **Health Care**
Clinics, ambulatory care centers, hospitals, rehabilitation centers, and nursing homes
- **Telecommunications**
Medical and educational telecommunication links
- **Public Safety - First Responder Initiative**
Communications centers, police and fire stations, fire trucks, police vehicles, rescue vehicles, jails, multi-service buildings, ambulance and rescue vehicles.
- **Public Services**
Adult and child care centers, city halls, courthouses, airports, garages, off-street parking facilities, sidewalks, street improvements, college classrooms and dormitories, libraries, museums, schools, fairgrounds, and animal shelters.

Funds are available to public entities such as municipalities, counties, and special-purpose districts, as well as to nonprofit corporations and tribal governments. In addition, applicants must have the legal authority to borrow and repay loans, to pledge security for loans, and to construct, operate, and maintain the facilities. They must also be financially sound and able to organize and manage the facility effectively. Repayment of the loan must be based on tax assessments, revenues, fees, or other sources of money sufficient for operation and maintenance, reserves, and debt retirement.

RECREATION/CONSERVATION/TOURISM

Grant or Loan Program

Agency

Pennsylvania Conservation Corps (PCC) Project Grant Program – Grants to carry out projects related to recreation, conservation and historical preservation (non-profit agencies in cities of the first class may also apply, but only for projects involving the removal of graffiti and the repair of institutional vandalism.)

PCC

Grant recipients receive the services of a PCC crew (all wages paid) for one year. May also receive the funds to pay for the materials and contracted services needed (municipalities and school districts must supply a 25 percent cash match).

Matching Fund Program – The purpose is to allow the Commonwealth to provide part of the funds necessary for a local Tourism Promotion Agency (TPA) to conduct appropriate destination marketing. Only properly designated TPAs may receive grants under the Matching Fund Program. Consult the Matching Fund Program Guidelines for complete program details.

DCED

Environmental Education Grants Program – Combination Program – The focus of this EE Grant Program is to support environmental education through schools, county conservation districts and other nonprofit conservation or educational organizations, including colleges and universities.

PADEP

Eligibility – County, Municipality, Authority, School District, Non-Profit, Conservation District, Non-Profit Conservation or Education Organizations

Boating Facility Grant Program – Provides grants to county and municipal governments for the planning, acquisition, development, expansion and rehabilitation of public boating facilities located on the waters of the Commonwealth.

PFBC

Festival Grant Program – The Pennsylvania Festival Marketing Initiative is an initiative of the Pennsylvania Tourism Office in association with the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts (PCA). The goal of this initiative is to identify a roster of local and regional festivals and special events which can help Destination Marketing Organizations (DMO) to increase inbound traffic and overnight hotel stays in Pennsylvania's seven tourism regions.

PTO

Bureau of Forestry Grants – Grant Funding from the U.S. Forest Service and administered through DCNR, Bureau of Forestry is available to rural volunteer fire companies that serve populations of 10,000 or less. A priority of project funding is for the purchase of wildfire suppression equipment and protective clothing. Grants can also be awarded for maintenance of federal excess equipment, wildfire training, dry hydrants and mobile and portable radios.

DCNR

Grant or Loan Program

Agency

Heritage Areas Program – Promotes public-private partnerships to preserve and enhance natural, cultural, historical and recreational resources to stimulate economic development through heritage tourism. Grants are awarded for planning, acquisition and development of historic, cultural and nature tourism projects, including feasibility studies, development of management action plans for heritage park areas, specialized studies, implementation projects, and hiring of state heritage park managers, and can only be obtained through one of the twelve designated Heritage Areas in PA. Grants are available to municipalities, non-profit organizations, and federally designated commissions.

DCNR

Land Trust Grants – Provides 50 percent funding for acquisition and planning of open space and natural areas which face imminent loss. Lands must be open to public use and priority is given to environmental areas and habitat for threatened species. Eligible applicants are pre-qualified nonprofit land trust and conservancies.

DCNR

Pennsylvania Recreational Trails Grant Program (PRTP) – Provides funds to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail related facilities for motorized and non-motorized recreational trail use. This funding must be distributed among motorized, non-motorized, and diverse trail use.

DCNR

Snowmobile and All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) – Provides up to 80 percent funding with a 20 percent minimum match required for planning, maintenance, and development grants for trails and facilities. Up to 50 percent funding provided for acquisition of a fee simple title to real property or a less than fee interest such as an easement in connection with snowmobile and/or ATV use.

DCNR

A special set-aside of approximately one-third of the annual grant funds will be targeted for county, multi-county and regional authority projects. If the demand is not received for these types of projects, the balance of the set-aside will be used to fund other snowmobile and ATV applications.

Community Grants

DCNR

Municipalities and municipal agencies are eligible applicants. The department provides grant funding at a level not to exceed 50 percent of eligible costs unless noted otherwise.

Comprehensive Recreation, Park and Open Space Plans – Grants to develop a comprehensive long-range planning document that provides strategies to address a municipality's recreation, park and open space needs.

DCNR

Conservation/Sound Land Use – Grants to encourage conservation planning and sound land use. Either as a stand-alone product or as part of comprehensive recreation, park and open space or a municipal plan, the department will fund studies that advance conservation or sound land-use strategies or practices identified in existing plans.

DCNR

Grant or Loan Program

Agency

Feasibility Studies (Swimming Pool/Recreation Facilities) – Grants to determine the feasibility of acquiring, developing or rehabilitating swimming pools, ice rinks, sports complexes, recreation centers, etc. DCNR usually requires the completion of these studies before a municipality is funded for development or rehabilitation of major facilities under the Community Conservation Partnership Program (C2P2) Acquisition and Development Grants.

DCNR

Greenways – Grants to explore establishing, developing and managing linear corridors of open space along streams, shorelines, wetlands, canals, ridge tops, etc. These corridors are studied to create recreational trails and bikeways, park connectors, and for environmental protection. DCNR has separate grant programs for river conservation and rail-trail planning.

DCNR

Master Site Plans – Grants to design the proposed development of a neighborhood, community, or regional park. Site control, either through ownership or a long-term lease, is required.

DCNR

Park and Recreation Areas Acquisition – Grants to acquire areas of land, water, or both for any neighborhood, community or regional public park and recreation site. Property may be acquired for active and/or passive recreation use to create new park and recreation areas or expand existing areas.

DCNR

Peer-to-Peer Technical Assistance – Grants of up to 90 percent of eligible costs (\$10,000 maximum). These projects help municipalities and other local groups improve their park, recreation and conservation services through a collaborative process. Projects are accomplished through consultant contracts with experienced park, recreation and conservation professionals working closely with community leaders. Examples of eligible projects include the forming of a new intergovernmental recreation and park agency (which is a high priority for the Bureau); improving management of a specific facility like a community center, trail, or pool; conducting an overall management assessment of an agency's park and recreation services, and park and recreation board training and development.

DCNR

Rehabilitation and Development Park Grants – Provides grants for rehabilitation and development of public indoor and outdoor park, recreation and conservation areas and facilities. Support facilities that serve park and recreation areas may be eligible for funding

DCNR

Small Community Development Grants – Municipalities with a population of 5,000 people or less are eligible to apply for funding under this project type. Eligible projects include but are not limited to rehabilitation and development of basic park and recreation facilities such as picnic areas, playgrounds, fitness courses, hiking and nature trails, and support facilities. DCNR strongly encourages the development of projects for new or renovated play areas that will meet current standards for safety and accessibility.

DCNR

Grant or Loan Program

Agency

Rivers Conservation Acquisition Grants – Grants to acquire areas of land, water, or both, which promotes rivers conservation within river segments or watersheds listed on the PA Rivers Conservation Registry. Projects must be recommended in an approved Rivers Conservation Plan.

DCNR

Rivers Conservation Development Grants – Provides grants to improve, restore and enhance the cultural, biological, ecological and recreational values of waterways. The project must lie within river segments or watersheds listed on the PA Rivers Conservation Registry and recommended in an approved Rivers Conservation Plan. Eligible projects include riverbank stabilization, stream relief initiatives, river corridor recreation development, recreational access use, stream improvements, archeological, historical and critical habitat restoration and protection. Support facilities such as access roads, parking areas, comfort stations, utilities, landscaping, etc. are also eligible for funding.

DCNR

Rivers Conservation Plans – Grants to study watersheds or rivers, including streams and creeks, to identify significant river resources, potential threats to these resources, and recommend restoration, maintenance or enhancement actions.

DCNR

Rivers Implementation Projects – Grants directed to resolution of specific issues for a river that is on the Pennsylvania Rivers Conservation Registry (Investigations into river access, water quality monitoring, and preparation of ordinances and zoning documents are eligible activities.)

DCNR

Greenways and Trails Acquisition Grants – Grants to acquire areas of land, water, or both which provides a linear recreation, conservation or open space corridor along a natural or man-made feature.

DCNR

Greenways and Trails Development Grants – Provides grants for the renovation and development of linear public facilities such as bicycle, walking, equestrian, snowmobile, nature trails, and passive recreation areas, riparian forest buffers, wetland boardwalks, observation decks, etc. and related support facilities, access roads, parking areas, lighting, landscaping and signage directly related to the project are also eligible for funding.

DCNR

Rail-Trail Feasibility Studies – Grants to determine the feasibility of converting available railroad rights-of-way to a trail. Site control, either through ownership or a long-term lease, is not required in order to conduct the study.

DCNR

Rail-Trail Master Plans – Grants to develop a design detailing the proposed development of the trail. Site control, either through ownership or a long-term lease, is required.

DCNR

Rail-Trail Special Purpose Studies – Grants to develop a detailed study on a particular issue or structure (culverts, bridges, tunnels) that impacts the conversion of a rail corridor to a trail. Site control, either through ownership or a long-term

DCNR

Grant or Loan Program**Agency**

lease, is required.

Rails-to-Trails Acquisition – Grants to acquire abandoned railroad rights-of-way for public recreational trail use and adjacent lands for trail access or related support facilities.

DCNR

Rails-to-Trails Development Grants – Provides grants for renovation and development of abandoned railroad rights-of-way or lands available for trail purposes under rail banking. Development includes construction of trails and associated structures; support facilities such as access roads, parking areas, interpretive facilities, and comfort facilities. Related facilities such as walks, lighting, landscaping, and signage for trail use are eligible.

DCNR

Coldwater Heritage Partnership – Provides leadership, coordination, technical assistance and funding support for the evaluation, conservation and protection of Pennsylvania's coldwater streams.

PFBC

Baseball Tomorrow Fund

The Baseball Tomorrow Fund is a joint initiative between Major League Baseball and the Major League Baseball Players Association. The mission of the Baseball Tomorrow Fund is to promote and enhance the growth of baseball in the United States, Canada, and throughout the world by funding programs, fields, and equipment purchases to encourage and maintain youth participation in the game. Grants from the Baseball Tomorrow Fund are designed to be sufficiently flexible to enable applicants to address needs unique to their communities. The funds may be used to finance a new program, expand or improve an existing program, undertake a new collaborative effort, or obtain facilities or equipment necessary for youth baseball or softball programs. The Baseball Tomorrow Fund is intended to provide funding for incremental programming and facilities for youth baseball and not as a substitute for existing funding or fundraising activities or to provide routine or recurring operating costs or funding for construction or maintenance of buildings. The Baseball Tomorrow Fund supports equal opportunity in its grant making. The opportunities that prospective grantee organizations provide for minorities and women will be considered in evaluating proposals. Grant proposals are considered on a quarterly basis.

U.S. Soccer Foundation - The Foundation's Grants Program is open to anyone with a soccer-specific program or project that benefits a not-for-profit purpose. A complete list of guidelines for the Foundation's Grants Program can be obtained by reviewing the instructions section of the grant application.

KaBOOM! - Brings together people, community organizations, and businesses to develop safe, healthy, and much-needed playgrounds. This non-profit has leveraged spending power with well-established companies in the play equipment industry. Also, corporate and foundation support that can include volunteers and technical resources.

Grant or Loan Program

Agency

Tony Hawk Foundation - The Tony Hawk Foundation seeks to foster lasting improvements in society, with an emphasis on helping children. Through grants and other charitable donations, the foundation supports programs focusing on the creation of public skateboard parks and other causes. The primary mission of the Tony Hawk Foundation is to promote high-quality skateboard parks in low-income areas throughout the United States.

The Foundation will favor parks that: are designed by qualified and experienced skate park contractors; include local skaters in the design process; are in low-income areas, or areas with a high population of at-risk youths; can demonstrate a strong grassroots commitment to the project, particularly in the form of fundraising by local skateboarders and other community groups; have a creative mix of street obstacles and transition/vertical terrain; don't require skaters or their parents to sign waivers; encourage skaters to look after their own safety and safety of others without restricting their access to the park or over-regulating their use of it; are open during daylight hours 365 days a year; don't charge fees; are in areas that currently have no skateboarding facilities.

To facilitate the design, development, construction, and operation of new, quality skateboard parks and facilities. The Foundation may offer technical assistance on design and construction, promotion materials, training materials, and safety information. The Foundation may also facilitate support from vendors, suppliers, and community leaders.

AGRICULTURE

Grant or Loan Program

Agency

First Industries Fund – The First Industries Fund is a grant and loan program aimed at strengthening Pennsylvania’s agriculture and tourism industries. The First Industries Fund is part of PA Grows, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture’s new initiative designed to assist agricultural producers in gaining access to the capital they need to begin, continue, or expand their businesses. Eligible for planning grants, loans and loan guarantees for the agriculture and tourism industries. Used for Agriculture & Tourism Loans; Land and building acquisition and construction; Machinery and equipment purchase and upgrades; Working capital; Operation of Revolving Loan Funds (RLFs) by Regional organizations – Grants: Planning and redevelopment - Loan Guarantees; Large-scale projects that demonstrate regional impact; deploy new or innovative technologies; demonstration of significant job creation.

DCED

Capital Improvement Matching Grant Fund – A grant designed specifically to provide Pennsylvania Fairs with matching funds for capital improvement projects on fair grounds.

DOA

Center for Farm Transitions – This program can help farmers with information, referrals and consultations regarding their distinct situations when looking to transition enterprises on the farm, transition the next generation onto farm, or transition to a new agriculture career.

DOA

Small Business Administration 504 – The CDC/504 loan program is a long-term financing tool for economic development within a community. The program provides growing businesses with long-term fixed-rate financing for major fixed assets, such as land and buildings.

SBA

Small Business First – Funding for small businesses, including: low-interest loans for land and building acquisitions and construction, machinery and equipment purchases, and working capital.

DCED

First Industries Fund – Funds are for Small Business First program (SBF), Machinery and Equipment Loan Fund (MELF), new loan guarantee program, business and marketing plans, and other pre-construction costs.

DCED

First Industries Fund Loan Guarantees – Provides private lenders with a risk management tool, and agricultural borrowers access to private credit sources at lower-risk rates and terms.

DOA

Land Trust Reimbursement Grant Program – An individual grant will reimburse a qualified land trust up to \$5,000 of expenses incurred in acquiring an “agricultural conservation easement,” as defined in the Agricultural Area Security Law. Expenses include appraisal costs, legal services, title searches, document preparation, title

DOA

Grant or Loan Program

Agency

insurance, closing fees and survey costs.

Machinery and Equipment Loan Fund – Low-interest loan financing to acquire and install new or used machinery and equipment or to upgrade existing machinery and equipment.

DCED

Next Generation Farmer Loan Program (NGFLP) – Encourages lenders to finance beginning farmers. The loan is made at lender's credit standards and other terms and conditions.

DOA

The following are descriptions of some of the tools which can be used to implement this plan.

Zoning Ordinance

Zoning is a method a community may use to regulate the use of land and structures. It is initiated by the adoption of a zoning ordinance designed to protect the public health, safety, and welfare and to guide growth.

When zoning was first utilized, its primary purpose was to prevent a property owner from using his or her property in ways which were a nuisance or actually harmful to neighboring property owners. However, over the years the scope of zoning has expanded. Municipal governments and the courts no longer look upon zoning only as a “negative” tool to keep certain land uses out of a neighborhood, they also recognize its value as a “positive” tool for encouraging certain development and for creating an attractive community. In addition, zoning now frequently attempts to control development in areas subject to flooding, to preserve natural features (i.e., wetlands, forest, aquifers) and historic features and to save farmland.

The zoning ordinance is composed of two parts, the text and the zoning map. The text of the ordinance contains the community development objectives and the necessary technical provisions to regulate the use of land and structures and to establish bulk, height, area, setback and other standards. The zoning map delineates the boundaries of the specific districts or zones created in the ordinance.

From: *Zoning, Planning Series #4, PADCED*

Conservation Zoning (Growing Greener) (Conservation By Design)

Each time a property is developed into a residential subdivision, an opportunity exists for adding land to a community-wide network of open space. Although such opportunities are seldom taken in many municipalities, this situation could be reversed fairly easily by making several small but significant changes to the Municipality’s basic local land-use documents – the zoning ordinance and the subdivision and land development Ordinance. Conservation Zoning rearranges the density on each development parcel as it is being planned so that only half (or less) of the buildable land is consumed by house lots and streets. Without controversial “down zoning” (decreasing the number of house lots), the same number of homes can be built in a less land-consumptive manner, allowing the balance of the property to be permanently protected and added to an interconnected network of community green spaces. This “density-neutral” approach provides a fair and equitable way to balance conservation and development objectives.

From: *Natural Lands Trust*

Historic Preservation Zoning

Historic preservation provisions can be incorporated by local governments into municipal planning and zoning through the authority of the Municipalities Planning Code (MPC). Some of the techniques that have been used as part of a local government's zoning ordinance include demolition ordinances, historic zoning overlays, zoning bonuses for the preservation of specific historic resources, and protection of landscape features such as scenic vistas and historic roads.

Placing historic properties within the framework of a local government's planning and zoning make sense and allows local communities to move beyond the preservation of an individual property or historic district and look at the historic everyday landscapes in their region. By incorporating historic preservation into the zoning ordinance, municipalities are in a better position to balance the preservation of resources with development.

The first critical step in protecting historic resources is to include them in the comprehensive planning process.

A historical and architectural survey or inventory may be necessary. The next step is for the public to identify those resources that the community envisions preserving for the future. The local government should incorporate those preservation tools, such as a historic zoning overlay, zoning bonuses to provide an incentive to keep these features on the landscape, and other incentives including special provisions for in-house businesses or bed-and-breakfasts.

From: *Land Use In Pennsylvania: Practices and Tools An Inventory*, Governor's Center for Local Government Services.

Riparian Buffers

A riparian buffer is an area of vegetation maintained adjacent to a stream or other body of water. It is managed to protect the integrity of the stream channel or shoreline and to reduce the impact of upland sources of pollution by trapping, filtering, and converting sediments, nutrients, and chemicals, and to supply food, cover, and thermal protection to fish and other wildlife.

Buffers can be either forested or herbaceous. While forested buffers may be preferable, buffers that are vegetated with grasses alone provide some of the same water quality benefits as forested ones. However, they do not contribute much benefit to the aquatic ecosystem, which requires shading, leaves and woody debris.

Riparian buffers protect water quality by filtering sediments and nutrients, providing cooling, shading, and dissolved oxygen, stabilizing stream banks, and regulating storm water flow. They also provide wildlife habitat by supplying food, cover, and breeding and nesting habitat close to

water. As with other protection and restoration efforts, every riparian buffer does some good, but ideally adjacent landowners throughout a watershed implement them.

From: *Land Use in Pennsylvania: Practices and Tools An Inventory*, Governor's Center for Local Government Services.

Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance

The subdivision and land development ordinance is the most commonly used development control mechanism in Pennsylvania. It is, indeed, the most basic of land use regulations. Subdivision is the creation of new property lines while land development involves construction of public or private improvements. Land is one of our most valuable natural resources and its division or development creates a major portion of our physical surroundings. Also significant is that the way we divide and develop land today will be a very permanent part of our daily lives in the future.

Any valuable resource must be used as reasonably and economically as possible. An important power of local government is to plan for and guide the way we use our land resources. The major purposes of subdivision and land development regulations are: to provide adequate sites for development and public use; to maintain reasonable and acceptable design standards; and to coordinate public improvements with private development interests. In an era of decreasing municipal revenues and increasing development pressures, municipalities can use the subdivision and land development process to ensure that initial costs of required site improvements be borne by developers and not placed on the municipal budget.

Subdivision and land development controls may be viewed as an "ounce of prevention." They offer the municipality a degree of protection against unwise, poorly planned development. With the proper ordinance provisions, the community ensures placement of public improvements such as road, water, sewer and drainage systems. Further, by requiring review and inspection reports from the municipal engineer, local officials guarantee that public improvements are properly designed and constructed.

A subdivision and land development ordinance does not control which uses are established within the municipality nor where a use or activity can or cannot locate; rather, it controls how a use or activity relates to the land upon which it is located. This type of ordinance cannot dictate in which area of the municipality that a given residential, commercial or industrial development should be placed. Location, density and use are the province of zoning.

The administration of a subdivision and land development ordinance involves the local planning commission and/or governing body (dependent upon the local ordinance), the developer, solicitor, municipal engineer, development designer and even the county planning commission, as well as many others not mentioned here. Working together, they all can help ensure a high quality subdivision or land development, one that will be acceptable to the municipality, to the developer and to the future occupants of the development.

From: *Subdivision and Land Development in Pennsylvania, Planning Series #8, PADCED*

Official Map

Article IV of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code authorizes the governing body of each municipality with power to create an official map of all or a portion of the municipality which may show elements of the Joint Comprehensive Plan with regard to public lands and facilities, and which may include, but need not be limited to:

1. Existing and proposed public streets, watercourses and public grounds, including widening, narrowing, extensions, diminutions, openings or closings.
2. Existing and proposed public parks, playgrounds, and open space reservations.
3. Pedestrian ways and easements.
4. Transit right-of-ways and easements.
5. Flood control basins, floodways and floodplains, stormwater management areas and drainage easements.
6. Support facilities, easements and other properties held by public bodies undertaking the elements described in the Joint Comprehensive Plan.

The Township Supervisors and Borough Council members may make surveys and maps to identify the location of property, traffic way alignment or utility easement by use of property records, aerial photography, photogrammetric mapping or other method sufficient for identification, description and publication of the map components. For acquisition of lands and easements, boundary descriptions by metes and bounds must be made and sealed by a licensed surveyor.

The adoption of any street lines or other public lands as part of the official map does not constitute the opening or establishment of any street nor the taking or acceptance of any land, nor does it obligate the municipality to improve or maintain any such street or land. The adoption of proposed watercourses or public grounds as part of the official map does not constitute a taking or acceptance of any land by the municipality.

For the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the official map, no permit shall be issued for any building within the lines of any street, watercourse, or public ground shown or laid out on the official map. No person shall recover any damages for the taking for public use of any building or improvements constructed within the lines of any street, watercourse, or public ground after the same shall have been included in the official map, and any such building or improvements shall be removed at the expense of the owner. However, when the property of which the reserved location forms a part, cannot yield a reasonable return to the owner unless

a permit shall be granted, the owner may apply to the governing body for the grant of a special encroachment permit to build.

The Township or Borough may fix the time for which streets, watercourses and public grounds on the official map shall be deemed reserved for future taking or acquisition for public use. However, the reservation for public grounds shall lapse and become void one year after an owner of such property has submitted a written notice to the governing body announcing his intentions to build, subdivide or otherwise develop the land covered by the reservation, or has made formal application for an official permit to build a structure for private use, unless the governing body shall have acquired the property or begun condemnation proceedings to acquire such property before the end of the year.

Capital Improvements Planning

Capital Improvements planning should be considered for programmed transportation improvements. Capital improvements planning includes financial analysis of past trends in the community, present conditions, and a projection of the community's revenues and expenditures, debt limit, and tax rates, to determine what the financial capabilities of the municipality are. It also includes a capital improvements program which establishes a system of priorities. The final element is the capital budget which lists the schedule of improvements over a 5-year period on the basis of the community's financial capacity and availability of grant money.

In the capital improvements program, capital expenditures are separated from Operational expenditures. Operational expenditures are those for administration, payroll, employee benefits, maintenance and similar functions, and are short term. Capital expenditures are for assets which have a substantial value compared to the total municipal budget and are expected to provide service for a number of years. The construction of a road is an example of a capital expenditure.

The capital improvements program schedules the purchase of capital items in a systematic manner rather than allocating a large amount of money for all expenditures in one year. Based on the assessment of future needs, future expenditures are planned so that the municipality can anticipate major expenditures prior to the budget year. The program is based on identified capital needs, goals for capital acquisitions, and a priority list of all proposed capital expenditures.

A time frame is established for the capital improvements program. Five-year programs are typical. Every year the schedule for capital improvements must be revised and updated as necessary, based on the current municipal priorities. For each project included in the program, estimated costs must be established and a budget prepared.

Benefits of capital improvements programs include the following:

- It ensures that projects will be based upon the ability to pay and upon a schedule of priorities determined in advance.
- It helps ensure that capital improvements are viewed comprehensively and in the best public interest of the municipality as a whole.
- It promotes financial stability by scheduling projects at the proper intervals.
- It avoids severe changes in the tax structure by the proper scheduling of projects and facilitates the best allocation of community resources.

Environmental Advisory Council

Act 148 of 1973 authorizes any municipality or group of municipalities to establish, by ordinance, an Environmental Advisory Council to advise the local planning commissions, park and recreation boards, and elected officials on matters dealing with the protection, conservation, management, promotion, and use of natural resources located in the municipality's territorial limits.

Act 148 empowers Environmental Advisory Councils to:

- Identify environmental problems and recommend plans and programs to the appropriate municipal agencies for the promotion and conservation of natural resources and for the protection and improvement of the quality of the environment within its municipal boundaries;
- Keep an index of all open space, publicly and privately owned, including flood-prone areas, and other unique natural areas, for the purpose of obtaining information on the proper use of such areas;
- Advise the appropriate local government agencies, including, but not limited to, the planning commission and park and recreation board or, if none, the elected governing body, on the acquisition of property, both real and personal.

Certified Local Government (CLG) Program

This program was created in 1980 under the National Historic Preservation Act and is administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. The Certified Local Government Program provides additional benefits to municipalities interested in historic preservation. Once certified, the local government is then eligible for:

- Direct participation in the federal historic preservation program,
- Greater access to historic preservation funds,

- Greater level of information exchange with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO),
- Access to technical assistance and training from the SHPO, and
- A higher degree of participation in statewide preservation programs and planning.

This program was established to allow local governments to participate directly in the national historic preservation program and to provide funding to local governments to carry out their historic preservation responsibilities (survey, inventory, designation and protection of their historic resources). To achieve CLG status in Pennsylvania, a municipality applies to the Bureau for Historic Preservation. All states are required to set aside 10% of their federal historic preservation grant funds to CLGs. These grants are presently offered as a ratio of 60% funding from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) and 40% match from the CLG.

Critical requirements for CLG designation are:

- adopt and enforce appropriate legislation for designation and protection of historic properties,
- establish a qualified historic preservation commission,
- enact a system for surveying historic properties,
- enact a public participation component as part of the local program,
- adequately perform duties and responsibilities delegated through the certification process,
- provide continuing in-service historic preservation training for HARB and Historical Commission members (8 hours training annually per member),
- a good faith effort to appoint HARB members with appropriate professional qualifications for historic preservation backgrounds,
- submit an annual report of the municipality's historic preservation activities, and
- enforce the historic district ordinance.

Corridor Planning

A transportation corridor plan is both a description and a vision of what the corridor is, what it should be and what the corridor may be in the future. The plan may include an inventory of the corridor's characteristics, problems, assets and components that make the corridor unique. By building upon the inventory, a plan is developed which establishes recommendations for managing existing or potential concerns associated with safety, land use access, mobility, capacity or aesthetics of a highway or roadway corridor. These recommendations may include changes to municipal policy or regulations, including revisions to the comprehensive plan, zoning ordinance, or subdivision and land development ordinance.

A corridor plan can also be created for green infrastructure. Such corridors could include stream valleys, hiking trails, or horse trails. The plan can be used as a tool for preserving historic or scenic qualities of local roads.

Corridor plans can be prepared by a single municipality to address local corridor concerns, but ideally are prepared by a group of municipalities to address regional corridor issues. The plan can be used for traffic management issues, to establish access management policies before development creates traffic management problems. The plan can also be used for managing existing traffic conditions.

From: *Land Use Planning In Pennsylvania: Practices and Tools An Inventory, Governor's Center for Local Government Services*

Transferable Development Rights (TDR)

Transferable development rights is the attaching of development rights to specified lands which are desired by a municipality to be kept undeveloped, but permitting those rights to be transferred from those lands so that the development potential which they represent may occur on other lands where more intensive development is deemed to be appropriate.

Transferable Development Rights (TDRs) is a zoning tool that allows conservation and development to coexist within a municipality. Growth is directed to preferred locations through the sale and purchase of development rights. Development rights are established for a given piece of land and can be separated from the title of that property. These rights can then be transferred in fee simple to another location within a parcel of land (in the case of a planned residential development) or to another location within a municipality where development is desirable and planned for.

The sale of TDRs leave the rural landowner in possession of title to the land and the right to use the property as a farm, open space or for some related purpose. However, it removes the owner's right to develop the property for other purposes. The transfer of development rights allows the purchaser of the development rights to then develop another parcel more intensively than would otherwise be permitted.

While the TDR program is part of the municipal zoning ordinance, the actual buying and selling of development rights remain with the property owner. TDRs are implemented on a voluntary basis.

From: *Land Use In Pennsylvania: Practices and Tools An Inventory, Governor's Center for Local Government Services.*

Agriculture Protection Zoning (APZ)

Agricultural Protection Zoning ordinances designate areas where farming is the primary land use, and discourage other land uses in those areas.

Agricultural Protection Zoning stabilizes the agricultural land base by keeping large tracts of land relatively free of non-farm development. This can reduce the likelihood of conflicts between farmers and their non-farming neighbors. Maintaining a critical mass of agricultural land can ensure that there will be enough farmland to support local agricultural services.

From: *Land Use In Pennsylvania: Practice and Tools An Inventory, Governor's Center for Local Government Services.*

Agricultural Conservation Easements

Conservation easements permanently protect farms from development. Landowners voluntarily sell conservation easements to a government entity or private conservation organization or land trust. The agency or organization usually pays them the difference between the value of the land for agricultural use, and the value of the land for its "highest and best use" which is generally residential or commercial development. A deed of conservation easement is recorded in the county recorder of deeds office.

Conservation easements may also be sold or donated to private land trusts.

Conservation easements permanently preserve land for agricultural use. Purchase of easements by municipalities on their own can be done more selectively and expeditiously as they do not have to conform to the county or State guidelines. The donation or bargain in sale of a conservation easement can also provide significant federal and state tax benefits to the land owner. PA Act 153 of 1996 allows school boards to cap real estate taxes for preserved land.

From: *Land Use In Pennsylvania: Practice and Tools An Inventory, Governor's Center for Local Government Services.*

Map of Potential Conservation Lands

A Map of Potential Conservation Lands can serve as the basis for evaluation of development projects. The principal purpose of the Map is to establish an overall structure for an open space network and to demonstrate how the open space in any individual subdivision would fit into this broader framework. Such an approach would ensure that the conservation network in the Municipality will be interconnected.

The Map would outline areas that are recommended to be conserved throughout the Municipality. Resources typically shown are: wetlands and associated buffers; floodways and

floodplains; moderate and steep slopes; groundwater resources and recharge areas; woodlands; productive farmland; significant wildlife habitats; historic, archaeological and cultural features; and scenic view-sheds from public roads. However, the identification of features should be tailored to meet local needs and conditions.

The Map typically shows three broad categories. Primary Conservation Areas are deemed to be unsuitable for development due to extremely severe environmental constraints. Usually these are floodplains, wetlands and areas of slope exceeding 25%. Secondary Conservation Areas contain lands that can be developed but that are significant locally and worthy of consideration for conservation. Existing Protected Lands are shown to see the relationship to other potentially protected lands.

Previous chapters discuss tools for implementation of this plan and grant programs for implementation. The tools which are discussed include:

- Zoning Ordinance
- Conservation Zoning
- Historic Preservation Zoning
- Riparian Buffers
- Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance
- Official Map
- Capital Improvements Programming
- Environmental Advisory Council
- Certified Local Government Program
- Corridor Planning
- Transferable Development Rights
- Agriculture Protection Zoning
- Agricultural Conservation Easements
- Map of Potential Conservation Lands

The primary sources of grant programs for implementation include:

- PADCNR (Department of Conservation and Natural Resources)
- PADCED (Department of Community and Economic Development)
- PADOT (Department of Transportation)
- PHMC (Pennsylvania Historic Museum Commission)
- USDA Rural Development (Department of Agriculture)
- PFBC (Fish and Boat Commission)

Some of the key local partners for implementation include:

- WEDCO (Wayne Economic Development Corp.)
- GHP (Greater Honesdale Partnership)
- Wayne County
- Wayne County Chamber of Commerce
- Wayne County YMCA
- WHSD (Wayne Highlands School District)
- HLBA (Honesdale Little Baseball Association)
- WCCAC (Wayne County Creative Arts Council)
- Dorflinger-Suydam Wildlife Sanctuary
- NEWE (Northeast Wilderness Experience and Sawmill Cycles)
- Honesdale Area Jaycees
- Wayne County Historical Society
- Bethany Historical Society

Chad Sykes Memorial Skate Park Committee
Route 6 Heritage Alliance

This plan stresses the importance of the municipalities continuing to work together in the future, and forming a regional park and recreation commission to work toward implementation of this plan. To make this effort a success, there will need to be involvement of, support from and cooperation among elected officials. The plan should be reviewed with elected officials. The officials should continually be updated regarding plan implementation and their support for implementation secured.

Public support is also key to implementation of this plan. The public should be made aware of the recommendations of this plan and input secured in the specific implementation of those recommendations. A strong volunteer base can also contribute to the realization of projects and upkeep of facilities. Community organizations which will use facilities should be consulted when planning for those facilities. Various cooperative efforts in the Region have been detailed in this plan, and those cooperative efforts should continue.

Availability of funding will influence the ability to implement some recommendations of this plan. Currently, available local government funding is quite limited, so a number of funding sources will have to be explored and creativity used in putting funding packages together. When seeking grants, it is important to communicate the vision for the Region, have a detailed project in mind, identify sources of matching funds, and address maintenance of facilities. Potential sources of more local funds can include tax revenue, user fees, gifts, sponsorships, bequests, donations, and funding from foundations and community organizations. Creativity can be used in combining capital improvements so that money for one project can be used as a match for a recreation project.

The following table lists recommendations of this plan, priority, agencies with local responsibility, estimated cost when known, and funding source/partners.

Recommendation	Priority	Responsible Agency	Estimated Cost	Funding Sources/Partners
1. Adopt this Plan	H	Governing Bodies	--	--
2. Form a Central Wayne Recreation Commission (CWRC)	H	Governing Bodies	--	--
3. Develop a revenue strategy to fund facilities	H	Governing Bodies and CWRC	--	--
4. Adopt a capital improvement program	M	Governing Bodies and CWRC	--	Municipalities
5. Develop a risk management plan for facilities	H	Governing Bodies and CWRC	--	Municipalities
6. Develop a maintenance plan for facilities	M	Governing Bodies and CWRC	--	Municipalities
7. Address parkland dedication or fee-in-lieu in SALDOs	H	Governing Bodies	--	Municipalities
8. Develop a plan to enhance the Lackawaxen River on a regional basis	M	Governing Bodies, Planning Commissions, Wayne County, WEDCO, GHP, Chamber of Commerce	--	Municipalities, PADCED, PADCNr
9. Consider establishing an Environmental Advisory Council	M	Governing Bodies	--	--
10. Prepare a plan for and improve Apple Grove/Veterans Park/Pool site	H	Honesdale Council, CWRC, YMCA, Honesdale Planning Commission	--	Honesdale, PADCNr, PADCED, PFBC
11. Prepare a plan for and improve Gibbons Park	H	Honesdale Council, CWRC, Honesdale Planning Commission	--	Honesdale, PADCNr, PADCED
12. Improve Central Park	M	Honesdale Council, CWRC, Honesdale Planning Commission WEDCO, GHP, Chamber of Commerce	--	Honesdale, Local Share Assessment

Recommendation	Priority	Responsible Agency	Estimated Cost	Funding Sources/Partners
13. Make repairs to Bethany Band Shell	H	Bethany Council	--	Bethany, PADCNr, PADCED, Local Share Assessment
14. Prepare a plan for and expand Lackawaxen River Park	H	Honesdale Council, CWRC, Planning Commission	--	Honesdale, PADCNr, PADCED, PFBC
15. Prepare a plan for and improve Little Baseball Association Park	H	Honesdale Council, Texas Supervisors, CWRC, Planning Commissions, Little Baseball Association, Wayne County, Wayne County Community Foundation, Chamber of Commerce, Wayne Memorial Hospital	--	Honesdale, Texas, PADCNr
16. Prepare a plan for and develop a park at the Texas Township Building site	M	Texas Supervisors, CWRC, Texas Planning Commission	--	Texas, PADCNr, PADCED, PADOT, PFBC
17. Prepare a plan for and develop Lollipop Pond	L	Texas Supervisors, CWRC, Texas Planning Commission	--	Texas, PADCNr, PADCED
18. Prepare a plan for and develop a park in Seelyville	M	Texas Supervisors, CWRC, Texas Planning Commission, Seelyville Fire Company	--	Texas, PADCNr, PADCED
19. Prepare a plan for and develop a park in White Mills	H	Texas Supervisors, CWRC, Texas Planning Commission, Dorflinger, Chromatube	--	Texas, PADCNr, PADCED
20. Develop a park at the Route 6 Waterfalls	M	Honesdale Council, CWRC, Planning Commission, WEDCO	--	PADCNr, PADCED
21. Support development of the Chad Sykes Memorial Skate Park	H	Honesdale Council, CWRC, Planning Commission, Citizens' Group	--	PADCNr, PADCED, Citizens, Skateboard Community
22. Support development of a new YMCA and community center	H	YMCA, CWRC, Honesdale Council and Planning Commission, Wayne County, Wayne County Community Foundation	--	Wayne County Community

Recommendation	Priority	Responsible Agency	Estimated Cost	Funding Sources/Partners
23. Secure a park within a development in eastern Honesdale	L	Developers, Honesdale Council and Planning Commission, CWRC	--	Developers, PADCNr, PADCED
24. Develop access sites to Dyberry Creek and Lackawaxen River	H	Governing Bodies and Planning Commissions, CWRC	--	PADCNr, PADCED, PFBC
25. Conduct a pool feasibility study	M	Governing Bodies, CWRC, Planning Commissions	--	Municipalities
26. Provide additional multi-purpose fields in the Region	H	Governing Bodies, CWRC, Planning Commissions	--	PADCNr, PADCED
27. Construct a playground at North/Triangle Park	H	Honesdale Council, CWRC, Honesdale Planning Commission, neighborhood	--	Honesdale, PADCNr, PADCED
28. Implement the Greenway and Trail Plan	H	Governing Bodies, CWRC, Planning Commissions, Wayne County, Dorflinger, Wayne Highlands School District, developers and landowners, PA Game Commission	--	PADCNr, PADCED, PADOT
29. Improve Bicycle Circulation	M	Governing Bodies, CWRC, Planning Commissions, Sawmill Cycles	--	PADOT, Businesses, Developers, Municipalities
30. Utilize land use regulations to improve bicycle and pedestrian circulation	M	Governing Bodies, CWRC, Planning Commissions	--	Municipalities
31. Prepare an Official Map	M	Governing Bodies, CWRC, Planning Commissions	--	Municipalities
32. Continue to allow parks to be used for community events and leagues	H	Governing Bodies, Community organizations	--	Municipalities
33. Plan for and allow additional community events in parks and on municipal roads	H	Governing Bodies, Community organizations, Youth Leagues, Clubs, Businesses, NEWE	--	

Recommendation	Priority	Responsible Agency	Estimated Cost	Funding Sources/Partners
34. Market facilities and events in the Region	H	Governing Bodies, CWRC, GHP, Chamber of Commerce, PMVB	--	PADCED
35. Recruit volunteers to help construct and maintain facilities	H	Governing Bodies, CWRC, Community organizations	--	PADCED
36. Participate with the Route 6 Heritage Alliance	M	Governing Bodies, GHP, Chamber of Commerce, Businesses, Wayne County Historical Society	--	PA Route 6 Tourist Association, PADCNr, PADCED