



2008 Update

Crawford County Comprehensive Plan

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Chapter I: **The County's Comprehensive Plan Update**

Introduction ~

The original 1974 Comprehensive Plan served the County for over twenty years before the County Commissioners understood that changes, some sweeping and some subtle, were shaping the landscape and lives of the citizenry in ways the original Plan did not and could address. During the mid 1990's the County Commissioners and the Crawford County Planning Commission recognized that the overall footprint of agriculture had constricted while business and industry had de-centralized from its more urban roots in what was a prototypical "large industry" (i.e.: Avtex, American Viscos, Talon, etc) base to generous amount of smaller, more efficient tool and die (type of) concerns that stretched across the County. Moreover, and as the seminal planning tool of the Commission and its staff, the 1974 Comprehensive Plan could not address the need for the expansion of key infrastructure, the ever changing face of industry, and the continued out-migration of the County's central places that were genuinely putting a strain on the resources of local governments not accustomed to 'suburban style growth patterns' while Cities and Boroughs struggled with the triple losses of manufacturing jobs, a deteriorating housing stock and rising infrastructure costs. Clearly a revamped Comprehensive Plan was in order.

Purpose ~

In 1997 and with the assistance of Richard C. Sutter & Associates, the County Commissioners commissioned the Crawford County Planning Commission and its staff to update the 1974 Comprehensive Plan. The Plan was embarked upon and conceived with one major goal in mind – *"to insure the future orderly growth and development of Crawford County and making Crawford County a better place in which to live and work."* Appearing in the **INTRODUCTION** of the 2000 Plan (adopted by the Board of Commissioners on June 20th, 2000) was an identification of the process of a County-wide Planning Process which included:

- Assessing the Needs and Resources of a Given Area
- Formulating Conclusions Based upon the Analysis of the Components of the County
- Formulating Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Standards to Guide Development
- Preparing Plans and Programs Which:
 - Identify Alternate Courses of Action in the Spatial and Functional Relationship Between Activities to be Carried Out
 - Specify the Appropriate Ordering in Time of Such Activities
 - Take into Account other Related Factors Affecting the Achievement of the Desired Development Areas, and
 - Provide an Overall Framework and Guide for the Preparation of Functional

Scope ~

It was understood at the time of the 2000 Plan adoption that the entire Plan would be subject to periodic 'updates' on an intermittent basis that would address changes in land use, changes in industry, and more global changes that influence local happenings. It is with this purpose and under this scope that this Plan update is offered.

The County's Goals and Objectives

Introduction to the Public Participation Process

The kick-off meeting for the County Comprehensive Plan Update was on June 23, 2005 in Carnegie Hall at Allegheny College. This was the most highly attended meeting of all the public presentations. Staff of the County Planning Commission, along with County Commissioners, gave the community kick-off presentation with descriptions of what a County Comprehensive Plan is and what some of the elements of the plan are.

All of the meetings were completed in 2005. The schedule of community meetings and public input meetings were as follows:

JUN 23rd

6:30 PM: **First Community "Kick-off" Meeting** in City of Meadville; Allegheny College; Carnegie Hall on PHASE I Background Elements

JUL 14th

2:30 PM: **1st Public Input Meeting (Part I)** in Vernon Township Conference Room on Transportation & Circulation Issues
6:30 PM: **1st Public Input Meeting (Part II)** in City of Titusville; Benson Memorial Library Conference Room on Transportation & Circulation Issues

JUL 28th

10:00 AM: **1st Special "Break-out Session"** in City of Meadville; Bessemer Street Building - Douglass Conference Room on Economic Development & the Crawford County ED Roadmap & Process

AUG 11th

10:00 AM: **2nd Special "Break-out Session"** in City of Titusville; Benson Memorial Library on Economic Development & Tourism

SEP 22nd

6:30 PM: **2nd Public Input Meeting** in City of Titusville; (LTBA) on Community Facilities & Services Plan

OCT 20th

6:30 PM: **3rd Public Input Meeting** in City of Meadville; (LTBA) on Housing & Neighborhood Development Issues

NOV 17th

6:30 PM: **4th Public Input Meeting** in Spring Township; Conneautville High School Auditorium on Environmental Issues

MAR 16th

6:30 PM: **Second Community Meeting** in Blooming Valley Borough; Blooming Valley Methodist Church Conference Room

Purpose

Having the community meetings, break out sessions, and public input meetings served a few purposes.

Informing the Public- The initial kick-off meeting described what the County Comprehensive Plan is and how it is to be used by the County Planning Commission and by the municipalities within the County. The subsequent meetings were held to inform

community stakeholders and the general public of the specific elements in the Comprehensive Plan so that they were aware of what type of information we were updating and why.

The Public Informing Us- The subsequent public input meetings were an opportunity for municipal officials and interested parties to inform planning staff of significant happening that pertained to the goals of the 2000 Comprehensive Plan. The public meetings also allowed for planning staff to distribute questionnaires for even further additional input. The County Comprehensive Plan, and its updates, is a document that is designed with the goals and other long-term plans of the constituents and interests of the public in mind. For this reason, the public's involvement in this process is arguably one of the most important aspects in developing a comprehensive plan.

Process

The process mutually developed by the County Planning Commission Comprehensive Plan Committee and staff outlined the aforementioned meeting schedule with an in-house schedule for updating the plan elements. As the meeting occurred, questionnaires were distributed to attendees to receive their input on priorities for improving the county. The questionnaire was also available on the County website for those who were unable to attend the meetings. A copy of the questionnaire can be found as Appendix A of this document.

In addition to receiving input from the public during meeting discussions or through survey responses, staff investigated every goal and objective identified in the 2000 County Comprehensive Plan to see what action, if any, has been taken since their establishment. While most projects or initiatives of the County, including the Planning Commission and the Conservation District, met a multitude of the goals in the 2000 Comprehensive Plan, for the purposes of this update they were linked with the most relevant objective.

Editing and development of this document were done in part by staff of the Planning Commission and through Comprehensive Plan Committee meetings and reviews.

The Results

I. Briefly, how do you see Crawford County growing over the next 20 years?

- Slow growth both economics and population. People will be moving out of cities to more rural.
- Slowly, but along major transportation corridors as we see now – i.e. Rte. 322 in Vernon Twp. – both sides of I-79
- Building an existing and improved infrastructure while conserving special cultural, historic and natural resources. Building upon the region's strengths: unique towns and villages, agricultural heritage and rich natural treasures.
- Vernon Township seems to be big around Meadville. I would like to see it spread back toward the Downtown. The structures and roadways are there. Small business growth could retain people and jobs in the area. Skilled small businesses could retain college graduates.
- The growth of retail shops will continue to expand along the Conneaut Lake Corridor. However, the number of residents in the rural areas will continue to

increase and residents in the cities will continue to decrease unless fuel prices increase a lot.

- Unfortunately, I see Erie County spilling into Crawford. What I would like to see is less Vernon Township and stronger downtowns.
- Expansion of precision technical industries, growth of tourism – natural, environmental and heritage, educational, retirement communities.
- Those I talk to are pessimistic about our economy. They don't see much growth. I see the cities and boroughs continuing to decline. It is so easy for new construction to happen in the townships.

II. Briefly, are there areas of Crawford County that you think should be developed more or areas that should be largely left alone? Why?

- Jobs are at the top of the list to keep people here, we need to have good planning now to be prepared to meet all the needs.
- Smart growth that refocuses development in our downtowns. Growth along our transportation corridors is likely inevitable, but how do we control it in a planned, logical manner?
- See above – build upon and redevelop areas already primed for that development. Improve and upgrade existing but aging infrastructure. Promote innovative, sustainable growth practices. Conserve rich heritage of natural, cultural and historic resources, upon which our economy ultimately is based.
- Downtown Meadville should be developed. French Creek waterways should be left for recreation use only. Downtown is already there. Use it. It costs millions to build new, and only thousands to renovate.
- Eliminate intersections on 6/19 Meadville Bypass. Ramps and overpasses recommended to eliminate both signals and railroad crossings – if expense justified for 6-story parking garage – this project certainly deserving also.
- The existing urban areas should continue to be developed since it will support mass transportation and already has an existing infrastructure.
- Preserve farmlands. Preserve historic sites.
- The small towns with historic buildings in disrepair. Mass transportation. Activities for children and teens.
- Focus on existing market centers will take pressure off green areas.
- Save fertile land for agriculture. Hold land that locationally is good for economic development and get enterprises established there where possible.

**III. On a scale of one (lowest) to ten (highest), how important do you believe the following initiatives should be for Crawford County over the next 20 years?
(The average score from the 11 responses was recorded below)**

<i>a. Strengthening Economic Development</i>	8.9
<i>b. Preserving Farmland & Open Space</i>	7.6
<i>c. Improving Community Facilities</i>	6.2
<i>d. Strengthening Downtowns</i>	8.2
<i>e. Improving Roads & Bridges</i>	5.8
<i>f. Reducing Urban Sprawl</i>	5.5

IV. Do you have any other comments, concerns or questions:

- There is a history of comprehensive plans being base upon and economy (growth) vs. environment perspective. In reality a vibrant economy and healthy environment are totally compatible and, in fact, rely on each other. A sustainable vibrant Crawford County should be based on a plan that recognizes that connection. The French Creek Project is willing to help facilitate the creation and implementation of that vision.
- The County can support heritage development by: completing significant sites register, facilitating local heritage group cooperation, supporting heritage tourism, endorsing conservation and preservation programs, providing staff and match for funding streams.
- Do the plan update and print only limited copies of the full update. Publish for a much wider distribution an appealing summary.

Chapter II: Future Land Use Plan

Introduction

As stated in the 2000 Comprehensive Plan, the overall Land Use Planning Goal for Crawford County is *“to achieve orderly, efficiently and economically, socially, and physically balanced transformation of open lands and acreages into residential, commercial, industrial, and other private and public development as needed to accommodate the increasing population growth of the County”*.

The objectives for the future land use plan are as follows:

General

Objective: To have local land use decisions consistent with County Comprehensive Plan.

Policies:

- # Assist and encourage municipal land use regulation.
 - *Create a model-zoning ordinance for local municipalities.
 - *Commit County staff time to systematic updates of zoning ordinances in “growth” municipalities.
 - *Encourage “unzoned” townships to adopt basic land control ordinances.
 - *Discourage “strip” or “ribbon” commercial and residential development.
- # Recognize and reserve suitable sites for future industrial development and expansion.
- # Strongly encourage municipalities to update the local subdivision and land development ordinances to include basic requirements to identify wetlands, scenic corridors and endangered biological species, in addition to the inclusion of “growing greener” subdivision techniques.
- # Explore the creation of a Countywide subdivision and land development ordinance.
- # Hire staff qualified to assist municipalities in regular (i.e. every 3-5 years) updates of zoning ordinances (using the model ZO) in the growth municipalities identified at the end of this chapter.
- # Attempt to incorporate into staff time at the Planning Commission the organization of a continuous planning effort by regional, county, and local agencies to insure on-going evaluations, revisions, and amendments of land use plans based on changing social, economical, and physical needs of the citizens of the area.

**Note: Phase III - Comprehensive Plan Implementation: Phase III should concentrate on the writing of a model zoning ordinance, creating a draft version of a countywide subdivision and land development ordinance and write an implementation strategies summary report for Countywide distribution to stakeholders, groups and organizations*

Agricultural Land Use

Objective: To use existing agricultural land more effectively.

Policies:

- # Encourage the formulation and use of conservation plans and soil surveys as a basis for determining the best use and management of agricultural lands.
- # Encourage the use of the Clean and Green Program.
- # Educational activities, such as quarterly forums sponsored by the Planning Commission, highlighting the Clean and Green program, Agricultural Security Areas program, and the programs’ benefits to land owners and the County as a whole.

Objective: To preserve and protect active farmland with “productive” soil.

Policies:

- # Identify and inventory all Class I through IV lands that have been improved (i.e. drained or tilled) for agricultural use.
- # Encourage cluster developments that require less acreage than traditional subdivisions. Through clustering development it allows large blocks/tracts (200 to 500 acres) of agricultural land to remain active and it reduces the number of parcels being carved out of the farmland for other land uses.
- # Limit sprawling developments through the encouragement of mixed-use development such as Planned Unit Developments (PUDs).
- # Again, through a County subdivision ordinance, create density bonuses and development requirements allowing for and encouraging cluster development and mixed uses such as Planned Unit Developments (PUDs).

Agriculture Security Areas

Act 43, The Agricultural Area Security Law, allows for landowner to request that their local government designate their property as an agricultural area so that governmental agencies give the land in the area special treatment designed to keep the land in agricultural use and prevent unreasonable restrictions on farm operations. The municipalities of Crawford County have continuously enrolled acreage into the Agricultural Security Area Districts since the first few acreages of land in Spring Township were designated in 1989. The most recent additions were West Mead Township in 2007 and Cussewago Township in 2008. Currently, 22 out of the 35 Townships are currently enrolled, including:

1. Athens- 8,054 acres
2. Beaver - 4,991 acres
3. Bloomfield- 1,690 acres
4. Cussewago- 1,939 acres
5. Cambridge- 3,293 acres
6. East Fallowfield- 2,500 acres
7. East Mead- 2,157 acres
8. Fairfield- 3,516 acres
9. Greenwood- 3,172
10. Oil Creek- 2,700 acres
11. Randolph- 3,217 acres
12. Rome- 3,382 acres
13. Sadsbury- 1,875 acres
14. Sparta- 3,932 acres
15. Spring- 9,178 acres
16. Steuben- 1,030 acres
17. Union- 1,509 acres
18. Venango- 317 acres
19. Vernon- 3,123 acres
20. Wayne- 545 acres
21. West Mead- 737 acres
22. Woodcock- 2,097 acres

As of 2008, 64,954 acres of land are designated as Agricultural Security Area Districts within the County.

Soil Surveys

In developing or updating Comprehensive Plans for the municipalities of the County, Planning Staff has created soil condition maps and sewage suitability maps based on soil classes as determined in the 1978 Soil Survey of Crawford County. As this information in the Soil Survey has been made into a GIS mapping layer by U.S. Department of Agriculture, it is easily incorporated into current plans. These maps help define policies of the municipalities by identifying prime agricultural land or conservation land, and land that is more compatible with residential development.

Comprehensive Plan Consistency Statement

Act 67-68

“On June 22, 2000, Gov. Tom Ridge signed into law “Growing Smarter” initiatives in Acts 67 and 68 that mark the most dramatic change in state land-use law in more than 30 years.” (DEP) Some of the aspects to these Acts gave Acts 67 and 68 amend the Municipalities Planning Code to:

- Clarify the authority of counties and municipalities to create “Locally Designated Growth Areas” as part of their comprehensive land-use plans;
- Directs state agencies to consider local land-use plans or ordinances when reviewing applications for funding or permitting of infrastructure or facilities to avoid conflicts with local land use decisions;
- Facilitate consistent planning at the local, county and regional levels while retaining local control.

The County Planning office often receives requests from the Department of Environmental Protection seeking a certificate of consistency for various applications. These certificates allow the Planning office to provide information regarding local comprehensive plans and the County plan. The request for the consistency certificate is a tool that the DEP uses to determine if a use conflicts with any existing land use regulations or objectives of the comprehensive plans. Other requests come from such places as educational institutions and community development organizations as a way to provide a supporting document to their proposed projects.

A copy of this Consistency Certificate can be found as Appendix A of this document.

Significant Plans and Ordinances

Hayfield Township

Hayfield Township is the only municipality to adopt a zoning ordinance since the publication of the 2000 Comprehensive Plan. Other municipalities updated their plans but prior to its adoption in April of 2004, Hayfield Township was void of any zoning regulations. This ordinance was developed by the Hayfield Township Planning Commission with the assistance of the planning firm Graney, Grossman, Colosimo & Associates, Inc.

In the 2000 Comprehensive Plan, the recommended plan concept was based upon Centers or the Village Concept of land use development. The Village Concept relies upon land use planning encouraging development around existing infrastructure (such as major

transportation networks and water or sewer), commercial and industrial growth in close proximity, and the clustering of residential to allow for the continuation of open space. The Hayfield Township zoning ordinance concurs with this recommendation as it focuses its commercial and business district around an I-79 interchange and along U.S. Route 198 towards Saegertown. There were also two smaller nodes referred to as ‘Village’ districts. This area is described in the zoning ordinance as an area established to: *provide for the continuation of a historic pattern of low impact mixed uses, where dwellings at various densities and compatible institutions or small businesses can thrive.* (Section 308). Furthermore, the most prevalent districts in the Township are ‘Rural Development’ and ‘Conservation’ which have generous bulk requirements (two to five acre minimums mostly) to allow open space to be maintained. By focusing the higher densities and retail activity to specific clustered areas in the Township, the Hayfield Township Zoning Ordinance remains perfectly consistent with the Future Land Use plan of the 2000 Comprehensive Plan.

Summit Township

In 2002 Summit Township adopted a new zoning ordinance with four districts: Conservation, Agriculture, Residential, and Business. After four years the Township determined that it would be in its best interest to amend this zoning ordinance to complete the zoning scheme of the Township and to allow the new zoning regulations to be better understood by the residents. In 2006 Summit Township amended their zoning ordinance to expand the conditional uses of their business district, to change the densities of all districts within the Township, and to amend and clarify various definitions. Most significantly, the Township determined that Planned Residential Developments should be conditional uses in all of the zoning districts. Furthermore, it was resolved that the densities of each district should be amended to allow for 6 dwelling units per every 3 acres in the business and residential districts and for 6 dwelling units per every 5 acres in the agriculture and conservation district. The increase in dwelling units and allowing for Planned Residential Districts quickly parlayed into a land development proposal of a 192-acre residential development throughout multiple zoning districts called ‘Snow Waters’. The development includes two phases to complete the proposed three ‘villages’, marina, restaurant, golf clubhouse, and golf course. Phase I is two of the condominium villages, the restaurant, and marina while Phase II is the third village, the golf course, and clubhouse.

Overall the 2002 Zoning Ordinance of Summit Township depicts a generous amount of Agriculture and Conservation Districts with the Business and Residential Districts being focused around existing populated corridors around Conneaut Lake and the Harmonsburg area. While the 2000 County Comprehensive Plan does not plan for any future growth in Summit Township, all major and minor development, including ‘Snow Waters’ has occurred in areas identified as ‘Existing Development’ therefore remaining consistent with the future development plan for the County.

Central Crawford Multi-Municipal Plan

In 2007, Vernon Township, Sadsbury Township, City of Meadville, and Conneaut Lake Borough approved a multi-municipal Comprehensive Plan and each are currently working on updating their zoning ordinances. While the zoning ordinances for each municipality are proposed to remain independent of each other, the goal of having their zoning districts and zoning language consistent is something in which all of the municipalities are in agreement with. Building these plans upon the common major transportation corridor of 322, these municipalities have taken a significant step towards

a regionalization in which all parties benefit from a cohesive plan that is specific to their needs.

In the 2000 County Comprehensive Plan, the City of Meadville and Vernon Township were illustrated as mostly developed. Sadsbury Township and Conneaut Lake Borough were littered with pockets of areas of future development. As the Conneaut Lake area feels the development pressure of retail and commercial business coming down U.S. Route 322 it was a proactive decision to join into a regional comprehensive plan that was able to give a true and accurate depiction of the future of this area.

Oil Creek Region Multi-Municipal Plan

In 2000, nine municipalities located in Crawford, Warren and Venango Counties joined together to prepare and adopt a Multi-Municipal Plan. The original 2000 Plan consisted of both a background Analysis (90-pages) and the Regional Comprehensive Plan itself (54-pages). In March of 2006 this Plan was amended so that the municipalities of Hydetown Borough, Oil Creek Township and the City of Titusville could use the Plan as a basis for an eventual land-use sharing agreement.

The Plan Amendment recognizes that Hydetown Borough, Oil Creek Township and the City of Titusville all currently possessed individual zoning ordinances and all three municipalities understood that a land use sharing concept of some magnitude would prove beneficial to all. Moreover, there was a general recognition that their respective land-use ordinances needed to be updated. The intent of the 2006 Plan Amendment contained a succinct Statement of Purpose which highlighted the following key points:

- The Plan Amendment would enable Hydetown Borough, Oil Creek Township and Titusville to participate in a “land-use sharing” agreement.
- The Plan Amendment would amend the original 2000 Plan, as needed, to accomplish land use goals, and
- The Plan Amendment would acknowledge (recent) key changes.

The Plan Amendment was adopted by the three municipalities in the summer of 2006. At the time of this Crawford County Comprehensive Plan update, all three municipalities are diligently implementing the framework identified in the Plan Amendment (Consistency, Consistency Standards, Enforcement, etc.) with some degree of success and some internal delays to the process. Through it all, the communities are to be commended for their diligence in pursuit of a regional framework concerning land use and land use standards. The obvious time lag for adoption of both the Plan Amendment and its key components points towards the difficulty faced by local officials and their constituents when it comes to delegating land use matters outside of the traditional ‘town boundary’ and this is understood by both local practitioners and county officials. The implementation of the Plan Amendment, while still a work in progress, is both ambitious yet cautionary as it speaks to the difficulty of implementing such Plans under the guidance of ACT 247 and in a voluntary capacity.

CHAPTER III: **The Transportation Network of Crawford County**

As noted in the 2000 Crawford County Comprehensive Plan, needed transportation system improvements in the County include enhanced access to various industrial sites; reducing congestion on Meadville's North Street; better coordinating social service transportation; upgrading roads with improved access areas for wide-body trucks (102 inches); and diverting truck traffic through Meadville. Given the wide geographic dispersal of local industrial concerns throughout the County, improved truck routes are necessary to facilitate industry already in place - as well as attract new and ancillary industrial concerns to Crawford County.

Transportation Planning in Crawford County is centered around four prior studies spanning the mid 1990's to 2003 that both inform this planning effort and give it the breadth necessary to consider all local transportation requests. These aforementioned Studies include:

- The 1995-1996 East / West Corridor Needs Study (Assessment)
- The 2001-2003 Meadville Bypass Study
- The 2004 322/6/19 CCIP (Congested Corridor Improvement Program)
- The 2005 Titusville CCIP (Congested Corridor Improvement Program)

Virtually every project that is considered for inclusion in PADOT's Twelve Year Program (the TYP) is evaluated against these landmark studies in terms of their local and regional priority, business service potential and general place in the transportation "network". Moreover, based on business information from the (Meadville to Titusville) East-West Corridor Needs Assessment as well as findings from the 2000 Comprehensive Plan, road improvements to State Routes 27, 77, and 408 are considered paramount. Additionally, improvements to State Route 198 and the road network to the industrial zones (KOZ and KOEZ) west of Meadville and in south Titusville are needed. Beyond enhancing the County's transportation network, such road improvements would increase the number of workers within a 30-minute commute of both Meadville and Titusville. Taken together these would present a significant business attraction across Crawford County.

"Good Transportation" infers more than merely having nice roads and new bridges since the term covers a range of modes of transit from rail transportation; air transportation; highway and bridge improvements as well as "hike/bike" trail development. Moreover, the business and citizens of Crawford County have a greater reliance on rail and air transit than a typical citizen of the County would first assume. To this end, the Crawford County Transportation Committee, Planning Commission and staff with considerable public input, defined the overall goal of Crawford County's transportation network, to:

"..create an efficient, safe, environmentally sensitive, and economical transportation system for all residents of Crawford County."

Nonetheless, legitimate issues continue to be raised including the state of public (fixed) transportation, the plight of rail service throughout the County as well as the nation. As can be expected, many of the issues overlapped with respect to land use issues (i.e.

continued outward sprawl and loss of productive farmland), the dependence on the automobile, costs associated with capital improvements and the importance of good transportation “networks” for industry in Crawford County.]

As stated in the 2000 County Comprehensive Plan it is recognized that Crawford County is indeed a part of an increasingly “global economy” and as part of this economy and the efficiencies that define it, a reliable transportation network that serve products and services in and out of the County in efficient fashion is the first priority in order for our citizens and businesses to compete in this economy.

TRANSPORTATION IN CRAWFORD COUNTY

The above happenings complement the Goals and Objectives as delineated in the 2000 update of the Crawford County Comprehensive Plan, namely:

Goal: To create an efficient, safe, environmentally sensitive, and economical transportation system for all residents of the County.

General ~

Objective: To provide an efficient, safe and economical transportation system to move people and goods, which will promote better communications, make better use of neighboring resources, and create a greater choice of living-working relationships for the citizenry.

Objective: To minimize the environmental impacts of transportation improvements.

Objective: To assure every elderly resident of Crawford County has adequate and affordable transportation in order to access community services and facilities.

Roads & Highways ~

Objective: To maintain the highway system and make improvements to meet the needs of the current and increasing vehicular population.

Rail ~

Objective: To preserve and improve rail freight service.

Air ~

Objective: To preserve and improve air services of the Meadville and Titusville airports.

Roads, Highways, & Bridges

Planning Road, Highway, and Bridge improvements remain the paramount concern of the County in terms of improvements, sustainability and maintenance. Also recognized are the societal issues (i.e. continued dispersion of population, the nature of commerce, two-income families, etc.) that increasingly tax the transportation network, and over time, the local monies needed to sustain this network may not keep pace with the increasing demand placed upon the network.

Highway improvements stem from the priorities established in the East / West Corridor Needs Assessment as well as the Meadville Bypass Study. The majority of these improvements center around safety and utilize PADOT's SAMI (Safety and Mobility Initiative) funds. The top five current Highway and top ten Bridge Projects recognized previous studies and/or advanced by local municipalities which have subsequently been endorsed for inclusion in the TIP by the Crawford County Planning Commission include:

HIGHWAY PROJECT PRIORITIES -

1. Intersection Improvements at SR 77 & SR 198 in Blooming Valley Borough
2. Intersection Improvements at SR 86 & SR 198 in Woodcock Borough
3. Intersection Improvements at SR 6/19 & SR 198 in Saegertown Borough
4. Highway Improvements in Saegertown Borough from the Intersection of SR 6/19 and SR 198 north to the Bridge over French Creek.
5. Various Intersection Improvements in the City of Meadville from the Intersection of Water Street and North Street west to North Street and Washington Street. These latter improvements include both Intersection Improvements as well as Signalization Improvements.

BRIDGE PROJECT PRIORITIES -

1.	Mead Avenue Bridge Replacement Project	2008 – 2012 <i>Meadville City</i>	\$7,315,000
2.	South Perry Street Replacement Project {Omnibus}	2009 – 2012 <i>Titusville City</i>	\$ 362,000
3.	Eddies Road Bridge Replacement Project	2009 – 2012 <i>Athens Township</i>	\$ 810,000
4.	Fries Road Bridge Replacement Project	2008 – 2012 <i>North Shenango Township</i>	\$ 795,000
5.	Wightman Road Bridge Replacement Project	2009 – 2012 <i>Fairfield Township</i>	\$ 141,000
6.	Miller Station Bridge Replacement Project	2008 – 2012 <i>Rockdale Township</i>	\$1,706,000
7.	Kreitz Road Bridge Bridge Replacement	2009 – 2012 <i>Cambridge Township</i>	\$1,113,000
8.	Watson Run Bridge Replacement Project	2009 – 2012 <i>Vernon Township</i>	\$1,394,000
9.	Drakes Mill Bridge Bridge Replacement	2008 – 2012 <i>Venango Township</i>	\$ 585,000
10.	Smith Road Bridge Bridge Replacement	2009 – 2012 <i>Summerhill Township</i>	\$ 832,000

Rail

Even though railroads are under private ownership in Northwest Pennsylvania, they constitute a key component of transportation are also considered “roadways of commerce” that tie local industry into the regional, national, and international transportation network. Generally speaking, reliance on railroads has ebbed in the past quarter century as truck and over-the-road freight haulers have become an affordable, flexible alternative for modern industrial concerns and ‘just in time inventory’ requirements. In spite of this rail service provides an invaluable resource for bulk hauling and hauling large quantities over great distances. In addition, once a rail right-of-

way is lost, it is dubious whether or not it is economically feasible to replace this right-of-way. In addition, loss of rail translates into a handicap for regions in terms of their ability - or desirability for siting large-scale industrial concerns. This has become abundantly clear in conversations with local and regional industrial development organizations.

Crawford County is served by several rail service concerns including Class 1 rail service owned by Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad from Cambridge Springs to Meadville to points south, as well as the Oil Creek and Titusville Railroad (OC&T) servicing the City of Titusville with a planned off-loading center in the Titusville Opportunity Park. Many of the improvements to rail service are publicly funded including substantial grant participation by the state and federal agencies for job creation and economic stimulus. Currently the OC&T Railroad is scheduled for a Trans-Modal Facility to be located at the Titusville Opportunity Park in 2010 which will both enhance this rail line while creating jobs in the City of Titusville.

Over the past five years, the emergence of Go21, a non-profit, public interest organization dedicated to improving the quality of life for all Americans and building a stronger economy by promoting increased use of freight rail transportation as an alternative to continued reliance on an overcrowded highway system has emerged – and been endorsed by local government officials including County Commissioners. Go21’s mission is based on the following principles:

- State and federal transportation officials and others project that United States freight volumes will increase by more than 67 percent over twenty years;
- The nation's highways are already stretched to capacity;
- The efficient movement of goods is directly related to the strength of a nation's economy and its citizens' quality of life;
- Public policies promoting increased investment in freight rail infrastructure would result in increased freight rail hauling capacity;
- Expansion of freight rail hauling capacity would yield impressive public benefits by relieving worsening congestion, reducing highway costs, providing a critical intermodal link to international trade, and improving air quality and fuel efficiency; and
- Relatively modest public investments in freight rail infrastructure would yield an impressive return on investment in the form of savings to motorists, businesses, and taxpayers.)

Air

Crawford County is presently served by two general aviation airports. The Titusville Airport is owned by the City of Titusville and managed by a local municipal Authority while the Port Meadville Airport is both owned and operated by a county-wide Authority – the Crawford County Regional Airport Authority.

The 2000 Crawford County Comprehensive notes that both airports were underutilized and under-financed in terms of State and Federal participation that are available for their continued development. In September, 2004 the Crawford County Regional Airport Authority became the sponsor of Port Meadville Airport taking this asset over from the City of Meadville. Since that time, Port Meadville Airport has experienced

approximately \$1.9M in Capital Improvements including the key addition of twenty (20)-T-Hangars as well as much needed improvements to the field.

The Crawford County Regional Airport Authority is comprised of seven voluntary members and the Airport Manager. The Airport Authority designated five committees to address airport concerns including: Finance Committee, a Physical Plant Committee, a Public/Governmental Committee, a Personnel Committee and an Executive Committee. The Current Twelve Year Plan (TYP) for Port Meadville Airport includes the following projects:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
2008	Acquire SRE & Engineering for SRE Building	\$250,000
2009	Construct SRE Building	\$140,000
2010	Construct Airport Access Road	\$230,000
2011	Replace MIRL (Runway Lighting)	\$350,000
2012	Rehabilitate Fuel Farm	\$120,000

As was noted in the 2000 Plan, airports are poorly understood by most citizens in terms of their basic utility to the community and their importance to the local economy. This is being addressed at both airports with a renewed management platform at Port Meadville, and several new initiatives at the Titusville Airport. Central to the ‘public outreach’ at both airports is the establishment of public events such as the annual EAA “Fly IN & Drive IN” at Port Meadville Airport and “Titusville Days” at the Titusville Airport.

Future Transportation Improvements

Many of the goals and objectives previously referred to are served by the current TYP and DRAFT 2009 Twelve Year Plan. These are depicted in the DRAFT 2009 Transportation Improvement Plan for Crawford County (Appendix B).

Transportation Problems of Key Routes-

The specific transportation concerns itemized below are highway improvements beyond the goals and objectives actions. These transportation concerns should carry a priority status and be included in the PADOT Twelve-Year Plan for State Route projects and/or Local Initiatives, which would benefit not only the immediate service area - but the overall transportation network of Crawford County.

Additional Projects Identified as Priority Projects and Their Relative Status in Transportation Planning

*LOS= Level Of Service and is a grading system that PennDOT uses to rank the efficiency, safety, and congestion of roadway. Roadways are ranked A through F.

Meadville Area

1. US 322/19/6 - I-79 to Park Avenue
 - # Inadequate off-ramps eastbound from I-79 northbound
 - # Projected LOS F in the year 2017

STATUS: Current PADOT IRST Project 2008-2009

2. SR 1001 (Park Avenue) - US 322 to North Street
 - # Projected LOS D, E in year 2017
 - # Outdated traffic signals

STATUS: Programmed under “Meadville Improvement Projects”

3. North Street - Water Street to State Street
 - # Projected LOS F in year 2017
 - # Outdated traffic signals

STATUS: Programmed under “Meadville Improvement Projects”

4. PA 27 - North Street to PA 77
 - # Projected LOS F in year 2017
 - # Outdated traffic signals

STATUS: Project completed by City in 2001

5. Park Avenue - North Street to City Line
 - # Outdated traffic signals

STATUS: Programmed under “Meadville Improvement Projects”

Titusville Area

1. PA 27 and PA 8 (Spring Street) in Titusville
 - # Projected LOS D in year 2017

STATUS: Currently not Programmed in the TYP

2. PA 27 and PA 8 (Central Avenue) in Titusville
 - # Projected LOS F in year 2017

STATUS: Currently not Programmed in the TYP

Route 27

1. PA 27 - Meadville to PA 8 in Titusville
 - # narrow shoulders
 - # substandard lane widths
 - # tight curves
 - # passing restrictions

STATUS: Currently not Programmed in the TIP

Route 408

1. PA 408 - PA 8 at Hydetown to PA 77
 - # reduced speed and sharp turns in Hydetown
 - # narrow shoulders
 - # substandard lane widths
 - # steep grades
 - # tight curves
 - # passing restrictions
 - # difficult intersection at Lyona Road

add left turn lane on PA 8 to PA 408 and left turn lane on PA 408 to PA 8
Identified as East/West Corridor Improvement Project 48

STATUS: Currently not Programmed in the TIP

Route 77

1. PA 77 - PA 408 to PA 27 in Meadville
 - # narrow shoulders
 - # substandard lane widths
 - # steep grades
 - # tight curves
 - # passing restrictions
 - # steep grade on State Road Hill entering Meadville
 - # diversion of truck traffic from State Road Hill to PA 198

STATUS: (Various) Projects Programmed in the TIP to Address the “Truck Bypass Route”

Route 198

1. PA 198 - PA 77 to I-79
 - # difficult intersection in Saegertown
 - # narrow shoulders
 - # substandard lane widths
 - # LOS C, E and F in Saegertown in year 2017
 - # tight curves
 - # passing restrictions
 - # Offset intersections at PA 86
 - # Offset intersections in Saegertown

STATUS: (Various) Projects Programmed in the TIP to Address the “Truck Bypass Route”

Other 2003 Crawford County Transportation Priorities And Their Status

1. The Vernon Twp Marginal Access Roadway
 - Running between SR 98 and Cotton Road in Vernon Township and roughly parallel to US 322/6/19. The access roadway would connect in E/W fashion Baco Road, Moss Road, Port Road and Airport Road for distance of approximately .946 miles on new articulation.

STATUS: First Segment (Eastern) Programmed in Port Meadville TIP

2. City of Titusville Signal Improvements
 - upgrade of various signals in Titusville
 - E/W Corridor Improvement Projects 43-47

STATUS: Currently not Programmed in the TIP

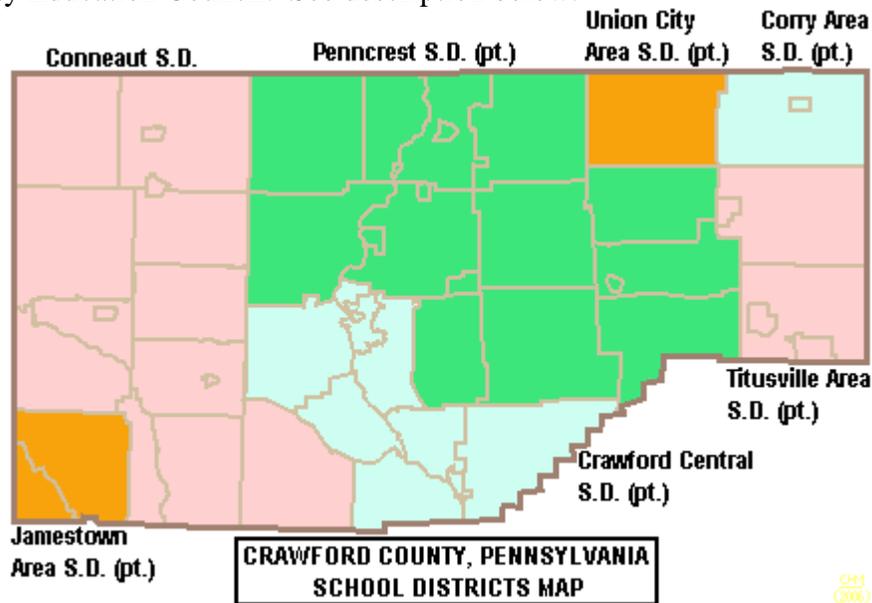
3. State Route 89 Curve Realignment in Oil Creek Twp.
 - The correction of a dangerous compound (horizontal and vertical alignment) curve north of Titusville. Site of several traffic fatalities in recent years.

STATUS: Programmed in the TIP as SR 89 S-Curve Realignment Project

CHAPTER IV: The Community Facilities of Crawford County

Education

There are seven public school districts that serve a part of Crawford County, all but one of which also serves parts of other counties. These seven districts consist of a total of 12 high schools and 24 elementary, middle, and junior high schools. There is a vocational-technical school in the County. Between 20% and 25% of the high-school students in the school districts that utilize this school attend classes there. Post-secondary educational opportunities are available to County residents at the Crawford County Career and Technical Center (formerly the Crawford County Area Vocational Technical School), PMI, the Northwest Job Training Partnership, Allegheny College, Edinboro University, the University of Pittsburgh at Titusville, and four additional colleges/universities located within 45 minutes of the Courthouse. More information regarding continuing education opportunities for Crawford County residents can be obtained through the Keystone Community Education Council. See description below.



Continuing Education - Keystone Community Education Council

As stated on the Keystone Community Education Council Website: The Keystone Community Education Council (formerly C\VERA) is a not-for-profit community education council funded largely by the Pennsylvania Department of Education to meet workforce development needs in Clarion, Crawford, and Venango Counties. The Community Education Council's role is that of an unbiased facilitator and broker of locally delivered education and training.

The Keystone Community Education Council's mission is to: *Identify, implement, and oversee new and/or innovative efforts of providing postsecondary education and employment training opportunities primarily to citizens of Clarion, Venango, and Crawford Counties to address the area's present and future economic development needs.*

It accomplishes this mission by serving as a clearinghouse for education and training resources, as a resource to businesses seeking to access education and training for their employees, and as a catalyst in bringing new education and training options to the area.

Website: www.keystonecec.org

Mailing Address: KCEC, 312 Chestnut Street, Meadville, PA 16335

Phone: 814-991-8234

Recreation

The set of recreational facilities that are located in the County is dominated by large-scale, regionally oriented operations that are owned and/or operated by the federal or state governments. Because of this, the County's role in providing recreation has largely been one of cooperation with state and federal agencies — as opposed to one of building local parks. Colonel Crawford Park is a good example of this. Nevertheless, many impressive locally owned and operated recreational facilities exist in the County. <http://www.visitcrawford.org/index.html> Crawford County Convention and Visitor's Bureau is an excellent source of information on accommodations and facilities available for business and recreation within the County. This organization is able to provide both residents and visitors of the County with details regarding festivals, walking and driving tours, entertainment venues, restaurants, overnight accommodations, and outdoor recreations such as boating, hunting, and fishing.

Public Safety

Twelve separate police forces protect the County, consisting of a total of over 121 full time enforcement officers. There are 36 separate fire fighting units that protect a portion of the County, consisting of 24 paid and between 800 to 900 volunteer firefighters. There are 20 emergency medical (ambulance) services that serve a portion of the County, consisting of 30 to 40 paid paramedics, 60-80 paid emergency medical technicians, and 110 to 130 volunteer emergency medical technicians.

Water Systems, Sanitary Sewer Systems, and Solid Waste Disposal Patterns

There are 36 permitted public water systems in Crawford County. There are 57 non-municipal and 12 municipal sanitary sewer systems. For these private systems there is currently no over-arching authority or agency regulating the systems. There is a great potential for the County, in conjunction with state and local agencies, to create an authority to monitor, advise, and provide a level of uniformity to these operations. Crawford County's Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan is currently being updated. The County's current regional capacity for landfilling solid waste is five to seven years. In 1997, an estimated 12% of the County's total solid waste was recycled.

V. COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Goal: To increase the standard of living, attractiveness, and desirability of the County through the adequate provision of a wide range of community facilities, that are easily accessible to all.

Objective: To increase the livability and attractiveness of the County through the adequate provision of a wide range of community facilities which are easily accessible to all the citizenry.

Objective: To insure adequate water supply, sewage collection and treatment systems, and storm drainage facilities are available to all concentrations of development.

Objective: To promote program and facility development to provide and maintain quality basic education in Crawford County.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Public Water Systems

Objective: To insure adequate water supply is available to all concentrations of development in the County.

Like sanitary sewer systems, public water systems generally expand the amount of development that a given area can support. Although Crawford County's future development isn't nearly as dependent on public water service as it is on sanitary sewer service, large scale residential, commercial, or industrial developments may still require water service. Thus, public water systems — like sanitary sewer systems — may be coordinated to provide a de facto growth management system for the County. Any such coordination should observe the same growth management concerns given on the previous page.

Of course, the County's public water systems are controlled by the municipalities, municipal authorities, mutual associations, private companies, or private citizens that own them. Like the County's municipal sanitary sewer systems, the County itself does not control its water systems. So how can the County "encourage and support" proper water system planning, construction, and maintenance?

Policy:

#The County can open on these subjects where such communication does not already exist. However, the County may wish to go beyond this and create a countywide water authority. Such an authority could act as a conduit for funding and technical assistance to its member water systems. It could also help to coordinate these systems into an effective growth management tool. Centre County, Pennsylvania has recently created such an authority. Crawford County may also wish to actively offer some funding assistance of its own to certain water projects — as is discussed under sanitary sewers below.

Sanitary Sewer Systems

Objective: To insure adequate water supply, sewage collection and treatment systems, and storm drainage facilities are available to all concentrations of development.

The greatest restrictions to the future economic growth of Crawford County may well be the limitations placed on on-lot septic systems by the County's soil, 78% of which has a "restricted" permeability rate and a high water table. Although development can and does occur in the County using on-lot septic systems, this development can only happen at very low densities. The best solution to this problem is sanitary sewer service. Sanitary sewer systems can safely dispose of sewage from several sources, and thus, greatly increase the density of development that a given area can support. Furthermore, because mid-to-high density residential, commercial, and industrial development can barely survive in the County without their services, sanitary sewer systems can be coordinated to provide a de facto growth management system. Mid-to-high density development can be prevented in conservation areas by not extending sewer service to these areas.

With this in mind, any expansions to the County's existing sanitary sewer systems should be weighed against the development patterns that they may ignite. For instance, expanding sewer service along rural commercial corridors may accelerate the decline of downtown retail. On the other hand, limiting such expansions will likely force some new commercial activity back into downtown Meadville, Titusville, and other communities with sanitary sewer systems.

As was noted in the 2000 Comprehensive Plan, several boroughs and villages in the County are without any municipal sanitary sewer service whatsoever — chief among these being Cochranon, Townville, Blooming Valley, Centerville, Guys Mills, Geneva, Spartansburg, Hartstown, and Adamsville. Cochranon is currently under a Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) mandate to construct a municipal sewer system by 2009 due to existing on-lot systems failing and contaminating local water supply. Spartansburg and Route 18, between Harstown and Adamsville, have both since established municipal sanitary service. The lack of sanitary sewers in the remaining communities severely limits their growth potential, and may actually pose public health hazards. Admittedly, several have already begun the process of acquiring sewers. The County should fully encourage and support such endeavors, building on the successes of the Bloomfield Township Sewer Authority, the Conneaut Lake Joint Municipal Authority, the North and South Shenango Joint Municipal Authority, the Northwest Crawford County Sewer Authority, the Saegertown Area Sewer Authority, and the other systems that have been largely built since the County's 1973 Comprehensive Plan.

As was further noted in Chapter VIII, several of the County's existing sewer systems are badly in need of repairs, upgrades, and/or maintenance in general. The County should fully encourage and support such maintenance activities where they are warranted.

Of course, the County's sanitary sewer systems are controlled by the municipalities or municipal authorities that built them and not the County itself. So how can the County "encourage and support" proper sewage system planning, construction, and maintenance?

Policy:

#The County can -- once again -- open dialogues between itself and its municipalities on these subjects where such communication does not already exist. However, the County may wish to go beyond this and actively offer some funding assistance to certain sewer projects. To an extent, the County has already done this -- using a portion of its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) allocation to fund sewage planning in Pine Township. However, the County should consider expanding such funding activities — perhaps using other funding sources besides CDBG allocations.

Vocational-Technical Schools

As was noted in Chapter VIII of the Background Studies, most local economies in the United States depend on their vocational-technical schools to supply trained labor to technical industries. However, the Meadville and Titusville area's economy is especially dependent on the Crawford County Career and Technical Center (formerly known as the Crawford County Area Vocational Technical School) and the Titusville Vocational Technical School (TVTS)— which are the chief sources of labor for the region's tool and die industry, among others. Because of this, the County should go out of its way to support and promote this institution. The adult educational programs offered by the Career and Technical Center should be of particular interest to the County, as they are key to retraining displaced workers from other fields for the area's growing technical industries.

To be fair to citizens who live in the Corry Area School District, the Jamestown Area School District, the Titusville Area School District, and the Union City Area School District, the County should also support and promote the Corry Area Vocational-Technical School, the Mercer County Vocational-Technical School, and the Venango County Vocational-Technical School. These schools are also vital sources of trained labor for northwestern Pennsylvania's economy.

Precision Manufacturing Institute

Across Pennsylvania, about 23% of rural employees works in manufacturing. Crawford County has about 5% more employees than state average working in manufacturing with just over 28% employed in this sector. Crawford County's Precision Manufacturing Institute is a private school with courses that were developed specifically for the region's tool and die industry. PMI offers classes for beginners to high-end tool makers. The Institute was originally known as the National Institute of Flexible Manufacturing (NIFM) NIFM evolved into PMI in 1998. Since then, PMI has become a private licensed school with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and was nationally accredited by ACCSCT (Accrediting Commission for Career School and Colleges of Technology) in 2004. Another landmark for PMI came in 2005 when the school became to participate in Federal Student Aid programs. As stated in PMI's mission statement: *The courses/programs at PMI are developed in direct response to the needs of the manufacturing industry and provide the basic skills and knowledge that employers feel are necessary for a marketable employee.*

Emergency Management

Crawford County should continue to support its 12 police forces, 34 fire-fighting units, and 17 emergency medical service organizations. The County's 911 Emergency Response System should be supported and promoted as a vehicle for emergency management planning. All such planning should keep in mind that the County's population has grown in the 1990s, and may continue to grow well into the 21st Century.

Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling

Regarding solid waste disposal and recycling, the County should continue to support the activities of the Crawford County Solid Waste Authority and the County's Department of Solid Waste and Recycling. The efforts of these organizations to update the County's 1990 Act 101 Solid Waste Management Plan should especially be supported, and the directives of this update (as well as the directives of the 1990 original, where they are still relevant) should be followed. The County's 1990 plan is hereby included in this plan by reference, and all future updates are also included as they are completed.

Crawford County Solid Waste Authority

231 Chestnut Street, Suite 310

Meadville, PA 16335

P: 814.333.7366

F: 814.336.3521

www.countyrecycling.com/crawford/

CHAPTER V: Housing and Neighborhoods Plan

Introduction

The following section, Housing and Neighborhoods Objectives and Policies, is the cumulative result of the Planning Commission, the Planning Commission staff, Technical Committees, and over one year of public participation. The overall goal of housing in Crawford County has been defined through these sources as “...To insure that every resident has clean, safe and affordable residence”. Indeed, the goal is broad and is further defined by the specific objectives and policies authored in this section. The result of this section is to guide the elected officials in making political decisions concerning housing policy in Crawford County over the next 10 to 15 years.

Significant Happening in Housing Since 2000 Comprehensive Plan

- The Kepler Hotel Mixed-Use Downtown Revitalization Project
- Liberty Street Housing Project
- North Main Street Housing (Shelter) Project
- Significant Expansion of Westbury United Methodist Community
- Holland Towers Complex Revitalization
- CHAPS Housing Initiative
- Redevelopment of Former Meadville Junior High School into ‘Parkside Commons’

The following table shows the increase in housing units across the County. Although there has been a steady increase in the number of housing units, the rate of that growth has significantly declined. Between 1980 and 1990 there was over a 14% increase in the number of housing units in the County. Between 1990 and 2000 that percentage of growth decreased to about 5% and between 2000 and 2006 it remains at about 2%.

Table 1.1 Change in Housing Units

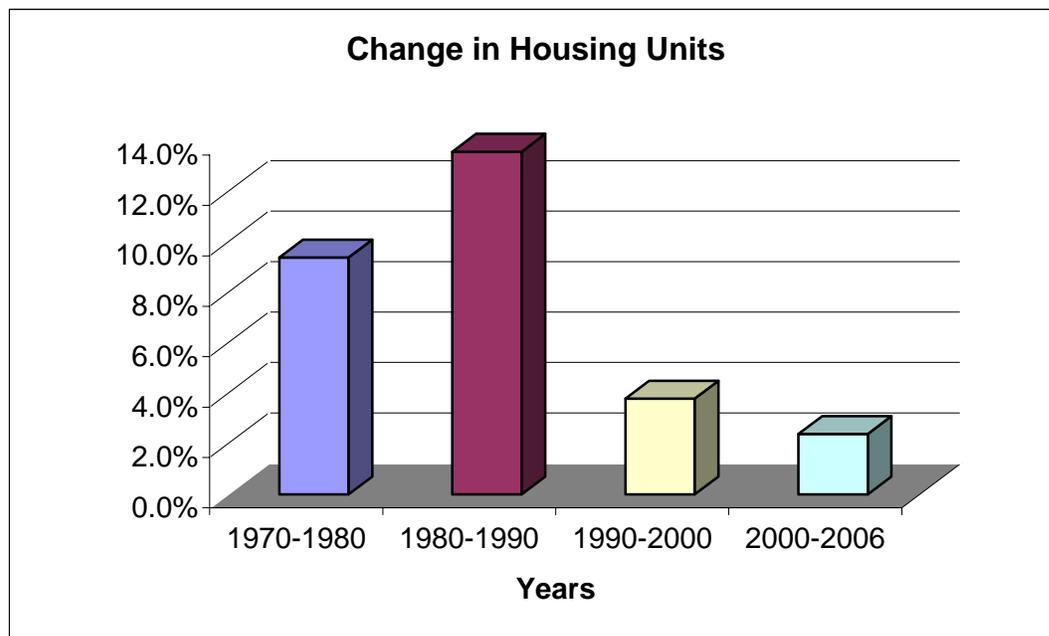
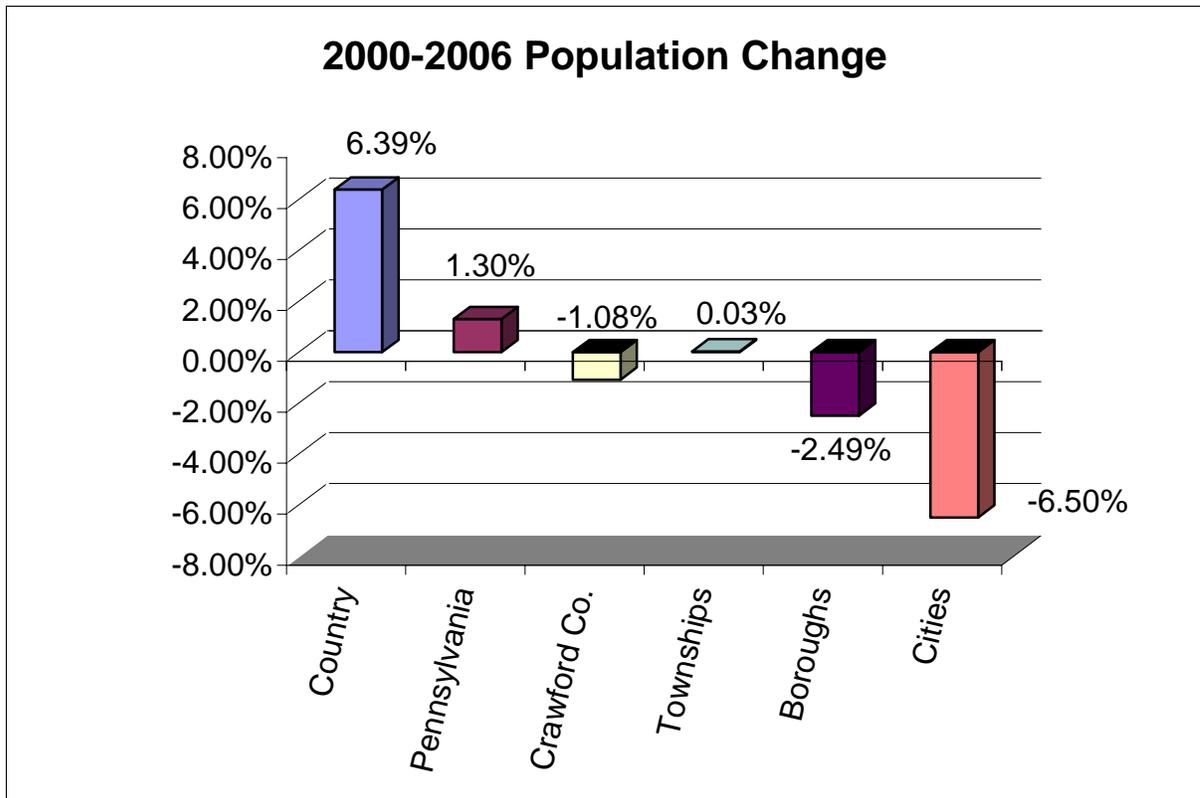


Table 1.2 shows the population changes between the years 2000 and 2006 amongst the townships, boroughs, and cities of Crawford County. While the country and even the state are showing increases in population, there is a significant decrease in population in the county's two cities: Meadville and Titusville. There also appears to be a minor decrease in population to the county's boroughs. Considering there is only a very minor, and also insignificant, increase in the population of the county's townships it would be an accurate assumption to conclude that the population is leaving the county entirely. It is recommended that the 2010 Comprehensive Plan Update analyze the population decrease so as to correctly identify the reason for departure among the county's residents, and in particular, those leaving the cities.

Table 1.2 Population Change



HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOODS OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

General

The general goals, objectives, and actions serve the general good of housing residents in Crawford County. They could not be categorized into the other categories included in this section, which are urban housing, rural housing, market rate housing, and subsidized and special needs housing. There is a belief at every level of government that every family should have a choice of affordable housing available to them. The County's housing goal outlined in the Goals and Objectives section reflects this belief as well.

Objective: To encourage home ownership.

Policies:

#Encourage participation in county, state, and federal programs that assist first time homebuyers, low-income families, and handicapped persons.
#Encourage additional economic opportunity through low down payment, low interest, long-term mortgages for new homes and home repairs.
#Promote the Crawford County Housing Authorities as repositories of information on housing programs, which could serve the residents with the vital information about loan, and lending programs through the State and Federal government.

Objective: To promote owner-occupied housing rehabilitation programs.

Policies:

#Encourage use of federal, state, or local assisted housing rehabilitation programs.
#Encourage additional economic opportunity through low interest loans for new or rehabilitated housing.
#Encourage uses of a building permit system and BOCA compliance in each municipality.
#Promote the City of Meadville and the Titusville Redevelopment Authorities as repositories of information on housing programs, which could serve the residents with the vital information about loan, and lending programs through the State and Federal government.

The Crawford County Board of Commissioners committed \$100,000 out of the Crawford County Affordable Housing Fund over three years (2004-2007) to the Kepler Project, a downtown revitalization initiative for the City of Meadville, to assist in subsidizing the LMI housing portion of the rehabilitated downtown including the historic Kepler Hotel building.

Kepler Hotel- The centerpiece of Impact Meadville is the redevelopment/restoration of the old Kepler Hotel, located on the corner of Market and West Cherry Streets. The building's facade has been restored to its original appearance. The balance of the Kepler block along Market Street has been rebuilt so that it is architecturally and aesthetically compatible with the Kepler Hotel portion of the block. A "seamless" but modern, safe and energy efficient building has been built. The Kepler Hotel Building accommodates between 5 and 7 commercial/retail establishments on the 1st floor. Thirty single-family condominium units were constructed on the second and third floors. Description: City of Meadville Redevelopment Authority Website



Front and Back of the Kepler Hotel Building.

Objective: To encourage housing development, including housing for all needs and living styles.

Policies:

- #Provide technical assistance to those governmental entities that want to pursue housing development.
- #Promote the provision of affordable housing for all residents and add a wider choice of low-moderate income housing.
- #Through ordinances, have developer bonuses and requirements for percentage of development towards moderate income housing in planned subdivisions.

Urban Housing

The Housing Needs Technical Group recognized that urban housing and rural housing present a different set of planning issues and concerns. For the purposes of this plan, urban housing is defined as the existing housing stock situated within the municipal boundaries of Crawford County's two cities and its larger boroughs (Cambridge Springs, Linesville, Cochranton, Saegertown, etc.). In these communities, issues generally center around an aging housing stock, a larger percentage of rental housing than the countywide average, and a net loss of housing units due to population loss, deterioration, and the expansion of businesses and institutions. As a result, the policy objectives and implementation strategies put forth in this plan center around attracting home builders and home buyers into urban areas, targeting blighted neighborhoods with carefully planned in-fill* development and housing rehabilitation, and encouraging renters to buy their own homes.

Objective: To minimize housing unit losses in Meadville, Titusville, and larger boroughs due to neglect, expansion of institutions and conversion to commercial uses.

Policies:

- #Encourage the development of market rate and subsidized in-fill* housing in underutilized lands in the greater Meadville and Titusville areas and in larger boroughs.
- #The cities Meadville and Titusville, via their Redevelopment Authorities or Planning Departments, should delineate vacant, deteriorated, or underused residential building lots for the purpose of targeting housing rehabilitation efforts, market and subsidized in-fill development, and housing development incentives. Areas identified containing a significant percentage of deteriorated structures should be considered for land banking to attract new housing development.
- #The cities of Titusville and Meadville should work closely with Habitat For Humanity and other organizations involved with home building for income eligible residents to insure that new houses are constructed in prime in-fill development sites within the cities. In this light, the cities of Meadville and Titusville could provide a tax disincentive to owners of vacant lots, or surface parking lots. This can be done by reassessing the level that both land and buildings are valued and taxed within the cities.
- #Develop a strategy of financial incentives and transfer the ownership of the properties to municipalities, redevelopment authorities, or other groups positioned to rehabilitate the properties and return them to the tax roles.

*In-fill development is defined as the reuse of vacant lots scattered throughout developed areas, as opposed to the constructing of multiple housing unit subdivisions or commercial strip sites on the outskirts of developed areas.

Objective: To minimize Meadville and Titusville’s population declines as families buy housing on the outskirts of those cities and into the hinterlands.

Policies:

- #Increase and expand incentives for persons to buy housing in Meadville and Titusville.
- #Apply the LERTA ordinances (tax abatement) in both Meadville and Titusville to residential development carefully targeting the use of LERTA toward identified distressed neighborhoods.
- #Continue to subsidize closing costs and down payments for low/moderate income persons through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME programs.
- #Make all tax incentives, grants, and targeted housing improvement areas known to area realtors and lending institutions.
- #Develop a brochure outlining the programs and showing the locations of delineated housing improved areas.

Objective: To improve rental housing conditions in Meadville and Titusville, which are especially vulnerable to neglect and deterioration.

Policies:

- #Increase the quality of the County’s rental housing, especially in the cities and boroughs through a combination of increased code enforcement and low cost rehabilitation programs.
- #Step up code enforcement of rental properties by providing periodic inspection of such properties. Require certification of rental properties based on meeting local building codes. Increased enforcement can be funded through the CDBG program in Meadville and Titusville.
- #Increase funding available for the rehabilitation of rental units. Link the rental certification program with the rental rehabilitation program to provide an option for financially vulnerable landlords facing the cost of bringing their properties up to code. Titusville and Meadville can increase the amount of CDBG funds available for rental housing rehabilitation by tapping into other funding sources to finance owner occupied housing rehabilitation (i.e. Home Investment Partnership Program) which is currently funded via the CDBG program in both cities.

Rural Housing

For the purposes of this plan, rural housing is defined as housing located in the townships and smaller boroughs of Crawford County beyond the feasible range of existing community sewer and water systems. Crawford County’s rural housing stock is marked by great contrasts. There are many older farmhouses and rural residences in desperate need of rehabilitation. There are an ever-increasing number of manufactured homes on individual lots as opposed to commonly owned manufactured home parks. Mobile home parks and cluster developments of manufactured homes have maintained stagnate, if not a declining presence, in the County. It is therefore assumed that as this trend continues there should be an emphasis on planning for the lack of these developments using local subdivision and land development ordinances. Finally, Crawford County’s state and township roads are becoming increasingly attractive locations to middle class and wealthy city and suburban residents wanting a place in the country. Whether a rural resident lives in a 30 year old, poorly insulated mobile home, or a high-priced dream house, it is generally recognized that people live in the country by choice. It is also recognized that with lower land values and the lack of municipal services, it is possible to live in rural areas of the county on very little means. Therefore, the policy objectives and implementation strategies offered in this section focus on helping low and moderate rural residents to stay in their homes by assisting in needed housing repairs. Another focus of this section is to encourage the adoption of PA BOCA in the rural areas of the county.

New programs that encourage first time homebuyers should primarily be targeted to urban areas of the county due to existing infrastructure and housing stock as well as the availability of services and employment opportunities.

Objective: To preserve and extend existing housing thru BOCA standards and implementation.

Policies:

#Explore the possibility of establishing a “circuit rider” code enforcer who works with a number of rural municipalities. CDBG funding can be used to establish this program.
#Work with rural municipalities through the comprehensive planning process to encourage the development of building and property maintenance codes.

Objective: To assist the many rural residents who are able to live on very little means, but find it financially difficult to maintain their houses.

Policies:

#Continue to support, expand, and streamline the countywide housing rehabilitation program through a combination of grant funding and low interest loans.
#Enumerate all of the programs available through direct grants, low interest loans, loan guarantees, and in-kind contribution that can be used to rehabilitate housing in Crawford County. Devise a comprehensive strategy to increase communication between lending institutions, government agencies, and non-profits in order to combine and target the various programs in order to maximize the number of households being served. For example, low interest loan programs may be targeted to households having moderate incomes (50% to 80% HUD defined median income) while grant programs may be targeted to households having low incomes (below 50% HUD defined median income).

Market Rate Housing

Market rate housing is defined in this plan update as private sector housing located on the fringes of Crawford County’s established communities. Areas covered in this section are either served by public sewer or water or are within feasible distance for the extension of these utilities. This plan update primarily focuses on identifying areas that are well situated to accommodate future housing growth and overcoming hurdles to development in these areas. This plan also advocates the development of a mix of housing types in order to better respond to changing demographics and socioeconomic characteristics in the county.

Snow Waters Land Development

In 2006, the Summit Township Board of Supervisors amended their zoning ordinance to allow planned residential developments, as defined in their current ordinance, be a conditional use in the B-1 Business zoning district and the C-1 Conservation District. This amendment allowed for a 192-acre residential development throughout multiple zoning districts called Snow Waters. The development includes two phases to complete the proposed three ‘villages’, marina, restaurant, golf clubhouse, and golf course. Phase I is two of the condominium villages, the restaurant, and marina while Phase II is the third village, the golf course, and clubhouse. The proposed total of condominium units is 186.

Objective: To minimize the dispersed manner in which much of the county’s new housing is developing in the townships surrounding Meadville and Titusville.

Policies:

#Through the Comprehensive Planning process, identify and target areas in the County that are poised for future residential growth that have existing utilities or are in feasible range for the extension of utilities. These areas should be situated to complement developed areas and reduce sprawl.

#Use the Comprehensive Plan to direct the extension of sewer lines, exercising the County Planning Commission's role in commenting on municipal Act 537 Plans, zoning amendments, subdivisions, local land use ordinances, etc.

#The Crawford County Planning Staff should identify obstacles, if any, to residential development in targeted growth areas (i.e. zoning restrictions) and assist municipalities in amending their ordinances, if necessary.

Objective: To manage rural residential land use as utility service extensions and technologies solve rural development factors currently inhibiting growth.

Policies:

#Work with municipalities to better prepare them for this impact through improved or new zoning and other land use ordinances.

#Encourage the principles of "greener growth" and the clustering of subdivisions as advocated by the Pennsylvania Growing Greener legislation.

#The Crawford County Planning Office should proactively work to prepare amendments to local zoning and subdivision ordinances that overcome the obstacles and better encourage the development of clustered subdivisions.

Subsidized and Special Needs Housing

Subsidized and special needs housing is generally identified as housing developed specifically for the purpose of serving income eligible tenants, the elderly, or persons with disabilities.

Objective: To assist the many families in Crawford County that are not eligible for public housing because of poor tenant records, credit history, or other life skills problems.

Policies:

#Support the development of transitional housing and an increase in the number of housing counselors and caseworkers to prepare more families for public housing.

#The County should support efforts to develop transitional housing by the Crawford County Coalition on Housing.

Established in 1987, Crawford County Coalition on Housing Needs Inc. is a countywide nonprofit community housing development organization designed to identify and address housing needs throughout the county.

Coalition projects include:

- A five-unit emergency shelter providing apartments for up to 30 days for homeless single men, women, families or any other persons who can't stay in group shelters.

- Two affordable-housing apartment buildings: South Main Place, a five-unit structure renovated in 2003; and the Snodgrass Building, an 11-unit building renovated in 1997 and managed for the coalition by Meadville Housing Authority.

- Affordable-housing single-family homes, including four Poplar Street homes rehabilitated in 1999 and a two-bedroom home on Shrub Drive renovated in 2000.

- The Furniture Closet in the former Talon building, where donated furniture is collected, sorted, stored and made available for those in need. Furniture vouchers are distributed by Center for Family Services.

Crawford County Coalition on Housing Needs Inc. had in mind for residents of Liberty House, which opened its doors in April 2005. The coalition's latest project, a three-story building on the corner of Liberty and Willow streets, called 'Liberty House', has four two-bedroom apartments and two three-bedroom apartments and is filled with income-eligible homeless families who have specifically agreed to spend 18 to 24 months concentrating on breaking the homeless cycle forever. Families can remain at Liberty House for a maximum of two years.

The program requires participating families, which must include at least one adult over 18 and at least one child under 18, to spend 20 hours each week participating in programs designed to help them meet those goals. The 20 hours might include activities like studying for a high-school equivalency degree, obtaining a driver's license, or working on parenting skills, anger management or household finance and credit repair.

Objective: To better utilize the public agency's housing resources surplus of two and three bedroom public housing units, and support the development of one bedroom subsidized apartment units for single persons.

Policies:

- #Explore the option of transforming public housing units to private owner occupied units, special needs housing, or one-bedroom units.
- #The various County Housing Authorities should work closely with other housing related agencies and social services organizations to develop strategies and feasibility studies on the best use of the Housing Authority's units that are experiencing persisting vacancies
- #Support the creation of additional subsidized housing units for single and special needs persons.
- #The various County's Housing Authorities should consider the feasibility of converting some of their two and three bedroom housing units into single bedroom units to address this need.

Objective: To mitigate the problems associated with the County's many public housing units that are poorly situated for their residents to access public services and retail establishments.

Policies:

- #Improve the pedestrian and transportation linkages between public housing sites and retail and social services.
- #The Crawford Area Transportation Authority should carefully explore the feasibility of establishing a fixed-route service within the Titusville area that accesses not only the City's public and subsidized housing sites, but serves a large cross-section of the residential, commercial, and industrial areas as well.

Objective: To investigate the perception that there is some duplication of services available to tenants facing eviction or homelessness.

Policies:

#Improve tracking of clients using such housing programs as the emergency shelter program or rental assistance program. Increase communication among the various providers.

#Center For Family Services, Inc., a non-profit organization that serves families and persons facing eviction, homelessness, and other financial or housing problems, is in the process of developing a system to track clients. As this system is developed, it should be expanded to include all organizations in Crawford County that serve the homeless or near homeless. Information gathered from this program should be used to streamline existing programs, eliminate duplicated programs, and develop new programs that address identified gaps in service.

CHAPS Housing Initiative- The Crawford County Mental Health Awareness Program via the Crawford County Housing Advocacy Project (CHAPS), a private, non-profit organization, was approved by the Board of Commissioners in March of 2007 to receive \$25,000 per year for a period of three years of help offset a portion of the matching funding required. CHAPS continues to administer and assume responsibility of this project which currently serves a population of over 200 persons defined as homeless. CHAPS will also employ four housing advocates at three non-profit agencies throughout Crawford County.

In 2005 and 2006 the Crawford County Board of Commissioners approved allocating \$22,860 in both years from the Affordable Housing Fund to CHAPS. As understood, this project provides homeless case management services for eligible citizens of Crawford County.

Objective: To insure every senior citizen has access to adequate housing appropriate to his/her particular needs.

Policies:

#Promote “aging in place” initiatives to assist the growing numbers of elderly to be able to remain in their own homes with any available means of assistance.

#Support federal, state, and local efforts to reduce the property tax burden on older persons dependent on low incomes.

#Support housing improvement/renovation subsidies for older persons desiring to remain in their own homes. Enumerate all of the programs available through direct grants, low interest loans, loan guarantees, and in-kind contribution that can be used to rehabilitate housing in Crawford County.

#Devise a comprehensive strategy to increase communication between lending institutions, government agencies, and non-profits in order to combine and target the various programs in order to maximize the number of households being served. For example, low interest loan programs may be targeted to households having moderate incomes (50% to 80% HUD defined median income) while grant programs may be targeted to households having low incomes (below 50% HUD defined median income).

Holland Towers Complex- The high-rise was built in 1971 and is open to anyone age 62 or older or to those with disabilities and an income up to 80 percent of the area’s median income. Residents pay 30 percent of their adjusted gross income on rent, and the rest is made up with tax dollars. Holland Towers consists of 132 units in total. There are 99 efficiencies, 31 one-bedroom units, and 2 two-bedroom units. In 2006 a \$400,000 project to make 5 percent of the tower’s units handicapped-accessible was completed. the renovations included lower countertops, wider doorways, and at least 5 feet of space between fixtures in the bathroom and kitchen to allow a wheelchair to maneuver. The bathroom includes a special toilet and sink and a shower base flush with the floor to allow wheelchair access and a tiled floor that slopes to allow water that splashes out of the shower to drain.



Wesbury United Methodist Community-
Wesbury is a Continuing Care Retirement Community located at 31 N. Park Avenue, Meadville, PA. Wesbury provides

independent-, assisted-, and shared living opportunities, as well as skilled nursing care and therapy services to its more than 300 on campus residents and a countless number of community residents. Wesbury United Methodist Retirement Community of Meadville continued to build on nearly 89 years of experience providing quality facilities and healthcare services for seniors in northwest Pennsylvania during 2006. During this past year, Wesbury has built another new garden-style villa on its campus bringing the total to 62 independent living villas and 16 garden apartments on its 110-acre campus. This was not the only change to Wesbury's campus during 2006. Wesbury's Grace Health Center, a 210-bed skilled nursing facility, continued its target towards total renovation by completing another hall area and moving on towards another in the Town Square (former South Wing) living area.

Description: Wesbury Horizons February 2007 Press Release

Parkside Commons- Affordable housing for senior citizens. With expected growth and redistribution for Crawford County in population, existing housing and rehabilitation measures will not be enough to meet future demand. New housing should be built within or adjacent to existing development concentrations where water and sewer and other infrastructure are already in place and where accessibility for emergency vehicles (ambulances, fire trucks) is not a problem.

The Parkside Commons development is the transformation of the former Meadville Area Junior High School on the northeast corner of Meadville's Diamond Park. The Meadville Redevelopment Authority has a hand in administering state and federal funding to support the redevelopment of the former Junior High into Parkside Commons, a mixed use commercial / residential development in the city's historic district. Fifty-six residential apartments along with commercial office space will promote the re-use of this historic structure. Description: City of Meadville Redevelopment Authority Website



Objective: To insure adequate rental units are available for low-income persons, families and elderly and those having other special needs.

Policies:

#Publicize funds, which are available for rental rehabilitation like rental rehabilitation programs.

#Consider additional housing development for income eligible seniors.

#Enumerate all of the programs available through direct grants, low interest loans, loan guarantees, and in-kind contribution that can be used to rehabilitate housing in Crawford County.

FUNDING AND HOUSING PROGRAMS INFORMATION

Housing Programs

The PA CDBG program provides funds to address community needs such as street improvements, water and sewer improvements, housing rehabilitation, as well as many other community related activities. The PA H&CD program targets its money to Housing Assistance, Community Development, Downtown Pennsylvania, and Economic Development. There are three (3) ways to obtain funding.

1. Because Crawford County is a PA CDBG entitlement community, i.e. the County does receive an annual allocation of its own PA Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, the local officials may submit a proposal to Crawford County requesting use of part of the County's entitlement funds.
2. The County may also apply directly to the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development for "competitive" CDBG funds. These funds are set aside for communities which are both "entitlement" and "non-entitlement communities". Crawford is an entitlement community. There is a high degree of competition for these funds and the amount of money is limited to approximately \$5 million statewide.
3. The Pennsylvania Housing and Community Development Grant (H&CD) Program is a competitive program which provides funds to communities for four (4) general purposes one (1) of which is housing assistance. A housing rehabilitation program would fall under the category of housing assistance. The County can apply for up to \$350,000 for any given year. Application must be made to the Department of and Economic Development. It is recommended that the County apply for both PA CDBG and PA H&CD funds to initiate the housing rehabilitation program. This program has been recently refined into the Communities of Opportunities Program.

Other Housing Programs

USDA- The U.S. Department of Agriculture Housing and Community Facilities Programs provides a number of homeownership opportunities to rural Americans, as well as programs for home renovation and repair. HCFP also makes financing available to elderly, disabled, or low-income rural residents of multi-unit housing buildings to ensure they are able to make rent payments. More information on USDA loan programs can be obtained by visiting the USDA website at www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/ or by contacting the local Meadville office at:

USDA Crawford Area Office
14699 N. Main Street, Extension
Meadville, PA 16335-9441
(814) 336-6155, ext. 4 (Phone)
(814) 337-0294 (Fax)

HUD- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development HUD's mission is to increase homeownership, support community development and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination. Some of the areas that HUD offices offer assistance on include: first-time home buying, maintaining your home, options on avoiding foreclosure, senior-housing, and low-income rental housing. The closest Pennsylvania field office is located in Pittsburgh. More information on HUD programs in Pennsylvania can be obtained from their website at www.hud.gov or by contacting the Pittsburgh field office at:

HUD Pittsburgh Field Office
339 Sixth Ave., Sixth Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-2515
(412) 644-6428 (Phone)
(412) 644-4240 (Fax)

CHAPTER VI: The Environmental Plan of Crawford County

Introduction

In order to provide the County with a good overview of environmental issues, each item of concern was organized under the four main overriding issues that relate to air, water, land, and educational initiatives. Each major issue includes a detailed subset of related issues and opportunities and potential goals. The following ideas, suggestions, and future action plans were prepared by the members of the Environmental Concerns Committee in conjunction with representatives from the Agricultural community. Additionally, the County Planning Commission, Planning Commission staff, and over one year of public participation helped define this plan section. Also, these groups defined the overall environmental goal of the County which is *“...to improve citizen awareness of environmental issues through educational initiatives, provide sufficient quantity and quality of water for consumption, recreation and wildlife, manage forests levels, and insure safe solid waste disposal practices.”* As with the other plan sections, the result of this section is to guide the elected officials in making political decisions concerning environmental policy in Crawford County over the next 10 to 15 years.

ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

General

Objective: To preserve and protect ecological and environmental quality using both proactive and regulatory means.

Policies:

- #Assist municipalities with the updating or adopting of local land control ordinances. (See land use)
- #Explore the possibility of a tax incentive for landowners that choose to have their land included in land trusts.
- #Develop standards for the preservation of wetlands and marshes.
- #Expand the current mapping of wetlands the Planning Commission staff maintains and develop a Countywide Wetlands Inventory and Classification of dividing them into artificial and natural wetlands.
- #Form a Crawford County demonstration and seminar day at the County Farm to show how to use alternative and/or integrated pesticide management techniques for County residents, industry and business owners.
- #Central county or common agency (County Emergency Management Office) that would retain a Hazardous Materials Inventory and the corresponding “Emergency Action” Plans for all commercial and industrial (heavy and light manufacturing) businesses within Crawford County in the event of a spill or chemical accident, etc.

Subdivision and Land Development Ordinances

The following municipalities have had their subdivision and land development ordinance updated, or created, since the 2000 County Comprehensive Plan:

Bloomfield Township – 2001
Blooming Valley – 2001
Cussewago Township – 2005
East Fairfield Township – 2000
Hayfield Township – 2002
Spartansburg – 2000

Farmland Preservation Board

The Crawford County Farmland Preservation Board was established by the Crawford County Commissioners in 2005 for the purpose of preserving farms of high quality soils while also preserving a rural landscape predicated by a strong agricultural economy. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has the most aggressive Farmland Preservation Program in the United States; the state has strongly encouraged counties to enroll in this program. Funding is provided for this program by a mix of tobacco taxes, bond issues, local matches and supplementary grant allocations.

The Farmland Preservation Board is made up of seven citizens of the county appointed by the Crawford County Commissioners. This Board, in conjunction with the staff of the Crawford County Conservation District (CCCD), solicits, reviews and ranks applications from the interested farmers/landowners in Crawford County. Selected farms are appraised and surveyed. The development rights to the land are then purchased by the county for a maximum amount of \$1,000 per acre.

As of 2008, Crawford County has preserved two farms and third is pending. Together, these three farms total approximately 700 acres. The CCCD administers the Farmland Preservation Program; applications can be obtained by contacting the CCCD at: Woodcock Creek Nature Center, 21742 German Road, Meadville, PA 16335.

Crawford County Hazardous Materials Assessment - 2007

Crawford County has identified 86 facilities in 2007 (reporting year 2006) that use, store, or manufacture hazardous or extremely hazardous substances. Several of the facilities are located in close proximity to population centers which could be affected should a major accident or spill occur. Due to the county's close proximity to state and interstate highway systems, nursing homes, educational institutions, low income and senior citizen house, hospitals and county residents at large, any accident involving hazardous materials poses a major threat. Crawford County has four large industries that use extremely hazardous materials in their operations. These facilities maintain high security levels and have implemented procedures for denying access by person or vehicle within any proximity of their facilities.

Transportation accidents/incidents remain a major concern for Crawford County. With the continued increase in the number of shipments also comes the potential for increase in

the number of incidents/accidents. Crawford County has approximately 2,353 miles of roads of which 54 are Interstate Highway, 1,016 are State and Federal Highways, and 1,310 are Secondary and Municipal Roads. The main routes 322, 19, 6, 285, 18, 102 and 408 are used for the transportation of hazardous materials as well as Interstate 79. Crawford County is also served by an extensive rail line system with lines in the county being Bessemer/Lake Erie, Norfolk Southern, and Meadville to Corry.

Crawford County OES Director and Operations Officer respond to all hazardous materials inquiries to assess the situation with the first responders in determining if partial or full HazMat Team response is needed. The quick response vehicle contains command and control equipment and a limited supply of absorbent socks, pads, and containers. Both have been trained to the HazMat Technician Level and annually train, plan, and exercise with first responders and chemical facilities.

The Crawford County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will continue to provide information on hazardous materials to the community by working with civic organizations and industry.

Objective: To encourage high quality development and redevelopment that minimize negative environmental and visual impacts and creates developments that are fiscally sound.

Policies:

- #Preserve desirable existing open space by concentrating development and promoting greenways, common green space and viewsheds.
- #The County Planning Commission should explore the adoption of a conservation of open spaces land use and development stance through assisting municipalities with information concerning cluster developments, areas for greenways conservation and important viewsheds.

NW Regional Greenways Plan

In 2001 the PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources completed a planning and visioning process entitled “Pennsylvania Greenways: An Action Plan for Creating Connections.” With the plan, DCNR set a goal for each county to complete a plan for creating greenways connections by 2007. In 2007, The Northwest Commission has partnered with Paskek Associates to develop a Northwest PA regional Greenways Plan that integrates greenways, trails, waterways, conservation areas, recreational areas, and biologically sensitive areas regionally. Within this plan there are county-level plans for each of the eight counties within the region. There is a potential for a greenways coordinator to be established so as to further the objectives and goals of the Master Plan within the region.

The Northwest Pennsylvania Greenways Plan utilizes a holistic approach to planning for greenways to proactively and systematically identify our most precious recreational,

cultural, historical, and environmental resources. By evaluating and prioritizing our infrastructure, we have developed a greenway plan for northwestern Pennsylvania that:

- Promotes environmentally-sound land development
- Promotes land and water restoration
- Encourages a network of non-motorized land and water
- Transportation corridors to connect people to our resources
- Explores opportunities to expand motorized off highway vehicles and snowmobile trail opportunities
- Conserves natural resource infrastructure resources
- Encourages economic development
- Promotes healthy living
- Enhances the quality of life

Objective: To mitigate transportation related pollution to air, water, and soil.

Policies:

#County Commissioners via the County Township Association and the County Soil & Conservation District could host an annual workshop for local municipalities to discuss alternatives, feasibility and environmental impacts of winter road maintenance.

#Encourage CATA to look at greater flexibility in its destinations and where the bus pickups are located so service can be extended to greater benefit all segments of the population.

#Explore a standard yet “flexible” formula for off-street parking space/lot requirements based on the number of spaces and percent of surface coverage when revising any municipal zoning, stormwater and subdivision ordinances within the County.

#Host an annual workshop for local municipalities to discuss alternatives, feasibility, and environmental impacts of winter road maintenance.

Educational Initiatives

Objective: To provide the most useful and effective opportunities to increase land and environmental awareness within the County.

Policies:

#Develop a basic Geographic Information System (GIS) so data is available on-line with the County’s website with links to other existing databases, such as DEP, Allegheny College, Soil and Conservation District, etc.

#Devise an inventory of all environmentally related plans, studies, and agencies/organizations. This inventory should be developed and updated by one central agency, perhaps the County Planning Commission, so that residents, newly elected officials, newcomers, and environmental agencies are aware of the research and studies already established in order to avoid duplication of effort.

#Develop a Countywide Environmental Advisory Council (EAC) with representation from each of the 8 communities of interest (regions). The EAC may be based on the current example of the Greater Meadville EAC, a cooperative effort between West Mead and Vernon Townships and the City of Meadville.

#Include within the County Comprehensive Plan update a resource/reference listing for all items of concern in order that people have a “one-stop-shop” to find resources within

the County.

#Develop detailed mapping for all publicly owned lands i.e. Federal, State, and County. This may involve having accurate maps, which outline where and how many acres are owned by the Federal government, the State (Fish & Game lands, State Park lands, DEP lands, etc.) and then all lands owned by the County government. This series of 3 maps would provide additional information for County residents and let people know the acreage owned by the three tiers of government within Crawford. Establish utility right-of-way maps, which also include the location of all municipal sewage and water lines.

#Develop a Geographical Information System that may be used to consolidate existing maps (paper and digital) but to also maintain a level of compatibility with other GIS systems being used (ARC Info/ESRI) by government and public agencies.

#The County Commissioners should support a Phase III of the Comprehensive Plan 2000 update to encourage the development of an Implementation brochure. The brochure should be written as a marketing document advertising the implementation of the County's Goals, Objectives, and Policies.

GIS Department Update

While the county has not created an online mapping application, many steps towards that goal have been completed. An important development is the regrouping of the GIS Committee originally formed in the early 1990's. This group is more active now, because the goals of an enterprise GIS system are more attainable with increased technology and lowered costs. The committee is a collaboration of the Planning, Assessment, Information Technology, 911, and Human Services offices.

In 2006 Crawford County signed the PAMAP agreement with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Through the agreement, the Commonwealth will provide high-resolution ortho-rectified aerial imagery to the County. The county received a grant worth \$40.00 per square mile of the county while agreeing to provide GIS data layers to the state at a relative scale of 1:2,400. The layers agreed upon originally included Road Centerlines, Monuments, Hydrography, Buildings, Parcels and Boundaries. The Parcel layer has since been removed as one of the requested layers. This grant was used in part to fund the purchase of the large format scanner previously mentioned. With the help of funding from the Commonwealth, as well as local funds, Crawford County is on its way to maintaining an enterprise wide GIS system with the ability to publish information to the public through the web.

Water Quantity and Quality

Objective: To minimize the ill effects of unmitigated stormwater run-off including point and non-point solutions.

Policies:

#Per Pennsylvania mandate develop a Countywide Stormwater Management Plan to include all 11 watersheds.

PA has 104 watersheds and 350 stormwater systems. Crawford County has 11 watersheds that cover portions of the County. Of those 11 watersheds, currently

one stormwater system has been studied, the Conneaut Outlet. The issue of stormwater is not just a county concern, but is also a statewide concern because the majority of stormwater systems have not yet been studied.

#Apply for funds and get plans in order for submission to state agencies in order to obtain funding to conduct stormwater management plans.

#Look at the potential and feasibility of requiring developers to install alternative low-water landscaping or landscaping plans that demonstrate wise vegetative planting plans (i.e. high water foliage are grouped together and occur during the same growing season, etc).

#Apply for submission to state agencies in order to obtain funding to conduct stormwater management plans. The State of Pennsylvania provides up to 75% of planning and implementation costs through reimbursement to the municipality (local and/or County).

#Encourage more flexibility within the zoning and subdivision/land development ordinances and stormwater management plans when they are revised, created, or rewritten in order to address parking location and materials in order to avoid massive paved parking lots. Encourage a combination of both permeable and impermeable parking surfaces.

#Develop a goal of preparing stormwater management plans for Crawford County over a 10 year targeted time frame:

a) within 5 years study one third of the stormwater sheds within the County

b) within 7 years have completed study of two thirds of the systems

c) within the 10-year period study the remaining one third of the systems.

Look at existing watershed partnerships for examples of joint involvement and water management i.e. Shenango Watershed and the partnership between Ohio and PA.

ACT 167 – Stormwater Management Planning

The Crawford County Planning Commission, under the auspices of the Crawford County Board of Commissioners, has begun the stormwater management plan for the County. Previous Watershed Plans have been well received by municipalities within the County and by Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. Municipal representatives will play a critical role in guiding the preparation of the Plan. WPAC members include a representative from each municipality, the conservation district, the county and other agencies or special interest groups including PA DEP.

The goal is to perform a hydrologic assessment of Crawford County to prepare a plan for comprehensive watershed stormwater management. The plan is intended to enable all municipalities in the county to meet the following objectives:

- Manage stormwater runoff created by new development activities taking into account the cumulative basin-wide stormwater impacts from peak runoff rates and runoff volume.
- Maintain existing water quality by preventing additional loading of various stormwater runoff pollutants into the stream network.
- Maximize the use of stormwater management practices that provide groundwater recharge in an attempt to maintain the existing hydrologic regime.

- Preserve the existing natural drainage ways and water courses and provide for proper maintenance of all stormwater management facilities.

Based on a growing realization that one of the best ways to protect our natural assets is by properly planning for growth and development, the Plan will analyze the watersheds and develop policies to manage stormwater from new developments, maintain and enhance water quality, enhance the existing hydrologic regime, and preserve the existing natural drainage ways and water courses. This will result in less flooding and damage caused during storm events.

Phase I of the Plan, which includes the scope of study, modeling, and the projected costs of implementing a county-wide stormwater management plan, is scheduled to be completed by July 2008. Phase II of the Plan is anticipated to begin shortly thereafter.

Lake/Stream Management

Objective: To promote and encourage the cooperation of local municipalities in the Dirt and Gravel Roads Program introduced by the County Soil and Water Conservation District, whose aim is to improve water quality for cold water streams by reducing the run-off from gravel roads.

Policies:

#Inform the townships within Crawford County that they should be ready to apply for these (see explanation) competitive funds during the next 5 to 7 years *[dirt and gravel roads program introduced by the County Soil and Water Conservation District - Aim to improve water quality these cold water streams by reducing the run-off from gravel roads. Program initially (first 3 to 4 years) will only target Counties and municipalities that were considered target sites by Trout Unlimited].*

#Promote dust suppression for rural dirt and gravel roads with environmentally friendly products.

#The County should explore the possible prioritization of the 35 townships for future participation in the Dirt and Gravel Roads Program based on the number of these roads in the municipality, proximity to watercourses and based on the State's Water course classification system, and encourage them to apply for funds, i.e. 5yr, 10yr, 15yr submissions. However, in the short term (3-4 years), the County Soil and Conservation District could work with the townships not eligible in the initial round of funding or in areas not likely to receive competitive funding, assisting them in applying the new ideas and technology, while working in concert with the County Association of Townships to help disseminate the technology- educational initiatives at the township level.

#Encourage local townships to lobby their PA Representatives and Senators and let them know the program is a success and should include more municipalities than just the startup regions. There is significant interest in Crawford County for participating in the Dirt and Gravel Roads Program, the County Association of Townships could get involved to lobby at the State level that the program should be strengthened.

#The County could provide a "toolbox" of information to local municipalities to give them the background knowledge necessary to obtain funding through the Dirt and Gravel Roads Program (Planning and Soil and Conservation District).

Water Quality

Objective: To provide the citizens with clean water.

Policies:

#Identify and map wellhead protection areas, recharge areas and water supply systems (public and private).

#Through State agencies, encourage the establishment of a permitting system for all wells (public and private) drilled within the State. Currently, the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) only has access to public wells.

#Implement the County Wellhead Protection and Water Supply Plan and assist municipalities through the PA Rural Water Association to promote water quality awareness. Currently, the County Extension Office and local Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) office host annual wellhead protection zone demonstrations for industries, developers, and municipalities.

#Identify and map areas where there have been an incidence of dry wells or a low drinking water supply (work in concert with the DEP and water well drillers to identify these areas of low drinking water supply).

#Encourage DEP to establish construction standards for domestic wells. There is a statewide licensing program for drillers.

Meadville Area Water Authority – Source Water Protection Steering Committee

In 2007 staff from the Planning office were asked by the Meadville Area Water Authority to join on a Source Water Protection Steering Committee to administer a Source Water Protection Grant that was awarded to them by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. The grant, in the amount of approximately \$40,000 is be used to develop a local source water protection plan that is to be recognized by the State. Some of the tasks established in the scope of the grant include: source security enhancements, hydrogeology study and delineation of wellhead protection area, and education implementation through outreach efforts to local schools. A consulting firm, Moody & Associates, has been contracted to do a study to determine the source of the municipal water supply, including where the water is coming from, both above and below the surface. It is then the responsibility of the Steering Committee to determine and evaluate any risks to the water supply and to develop a management plan that will be designed to deal with any risks.

It is the hope that the Steering Committee will remain intact after the grant money expires for the purpose of further investigating source water protection activities in the future.

Penn State Master Well Owner Workshops

The Master Well Owner Network is a program designated to educate and train 240 volunteers throughout Pennsylvania about water quality, source water protection, and proper well location, construction, and maintenance. The Networks intent is to have educate others in their community about what they have learned through their training and to disseminate the information necessary for people to protect the quality and quantity of their home drinking water, and to ensure that people are more aware of their own land-use activities so that they do not contribute to contamination of water supplies. For more information on Master Well Owner Network Workshops or Master Well Owners in the area, please contact:

Master Well Owner Network
132 Land and Water Research Building
University Park, PA 16802
mwon@psu.edu
(814) 865-2205

or

Gary Micsky, Northwest Regional Coordinator
Gwm6@psu.edu
(724) 662-3141

Objective: The re-establishment of stream buffers or riparian zones along water systems.

Policies:

#Re-establishment of stream buffers or riparian zones along water systems.
#Address the existing percentage of riparian zones and set a goal for systematically increasing the buffer areas on a 5, 10, 15 and 20-year time frame.
#Establish priorities for sensitive areas along various tributaries and/or watersheds.
#Devise incentives for including or designating land into a land trust, trails, etc.
#Potentially have a 50ft to 100ft buffer zone along major tributaries to help reduce both point and non-point source pollution/run-off.
#Establish priorities for sensitive areas along various tributaries and/or watersheds.
#Implementation of a tax incentive for landowners who choose to have their land included in land trusts or adopt conservation practices.

It is the recommendation of the Comprehensive Plan Committee and the Planning Staff that this objective and subsequent policies be updated in the 2010 plan to include all drilling and mining activities considering their impact on water quality.

Forestry Management

Objective: To preserve and protect our existing forests while allowing for ecologically balanced amount of forestry.

Policies:

#Educate small lumber firms so they are more environmentally friendly in their harvesting practices through the Northwest PA Regional Forestry Association.
#Encourage landowners to participate in the PA Forest Stewardship Program, which makes PA Association of Conservation Districts administered matching funds available for the preparation of forest inventories and management plans, and additional monies via the PA Bureau of Forestry and the Farm Service Agency (FSA) for forest improvement practices.
#The County Commissioners should actively encourage efforts by existing forestry/timber management organizations and their educational programs. This may be carried out through an annual workshop held in conjunction with the forestry agencies (i.e. Northwest PA Regional Forestry Assoc.) and the County Soil & Conservation District.

Solid Waste Management

Objective: To provide the information and services which results in the most environmentally sensitive collection, treatment, and disposal of solid wastes.

Policies:

#The County may wish to explore the development of a test-site or demonstration site at the County Farm for In-vessel organic waste and composting machine.

#Work with the County Solid Waste Authority to create a “Waste Reduction” Plan or a “Waste Minimization” Plan.

#Establish a multi-municipal agency to address rural on-lot sewage systems within the County.

#Construct additional Permanent Recycling depots throughout the County.

#Encourage and promote the development of a “Waste Exchange” program on a local or regional level for businesses, industries, local municipalities, and citizens so fewer materials are shipped directly to landfill sites.

French Creek COG Tire Recycling Event

The County Commissioners became members of the French Creek Council of Governments in 2006. In 2007 Planning Staff worked with members of the COG to develop a free tire-recycling event in June of 2007. The County offered free use of the fairgrounds as a collection site. The event was partially subsidized with a grant from state Department of Environmental Protection and was free to all county residents. The COG collected 1,633 tires from residents of 23 townships, six boroughs, and the City of Meadville. Instead of being sent to a landfill the tires went to Enviva Materials of Youngstown, Ohio, which recycles the tires into rubber mulch and rubber mats, among other things. The event was featured in an article in the PATownshipNews October 2007 Edition.

The Planning Staff and the Commissioners will continue to attend COG meetings and work with COG members on shared services, recycling programs, and regional GIS projects as they emerge.

Crawford County Solid Waste Authority Update

The Crawford County Solid Waste Authority saw a re-organizational shift in 2007 that left the Authority with the sole administrative position of County Recycling Coordinator. The recycling facility closed and by April of 2007 six of the fourteen permanent sites were left were disassembled. Crawford County Recycling was sold at auction and a new system was purchased with the sale and an existing grant. As of April 2008 the new bins are on the ground and the new system is operational.

What goes in the bins:

There will be two containers at each site. The first container is for paper recyclables such as: newspapers, magazines and corrugated cardboard that are clean, dry, unwaxed and free of food waste. The second container will collect: bottles, jugs, jars and cans made from glass, #1 and #2 plastic, aluminum and tin. Styrofoam, plastic bags, tubs, buckets, glassware, ceramics, aluminum tins and foil, and lawn chairs will not be recycled and should not be put into the bins.

The Crawford County Solid Waste Authority was funded for 2007 through the Crawford County Board of Commissioner's in the amount of \$150,000 and through two grants from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

Funding through Growing Greener II

The County was awarded \$1 Million Dollars for completion of Growing Greener II projects. The Planning Commission's Environmental Committee and the Planning Staff reviewed project submittals from various municipalities and organization within the County and awarded \$671,899 of the monies in a 2007 Phase I funding allocation. Projects awarded include:

- Crawford County Properties, Inc. and Vernon Township in the amount of \$187,000 for the improvement and expansion of facilities, such as ballfields, trails, and buildings, on Rogers Ferry Road along French Creek.
- Allegheny College Center for Economic and Environmental Development in the amount of \$42,500 for the design development and engineering for a Pilot Project for Mill Run in the City of Meadville.
- Crawford County Conservation District in the amount of \$200,000 for Farmland Preservation and an amount of \$195,299 for the implementation of best management practices of flood protection on farmlands.
- East Mead Township in the amount of \$47,100 for the removal of a bridge and its abutements for the purposes of flood control.

In 2008 the Environmental Committee and Planning Staff reviewed a second round of submittals for a Phase II funding allocation and dedicated the balance of the County's Growing Greener II money. Projects awarded include:

- Increase in the award amount for the Allegheny College Center of Economic and Environmental Development project in the amount of \$42,500. The Center focused their pilot project to Shady Brook Park along Mill Run near the Meadville Area High School.
- Increase in the award amount for the Township of Vernon, shall receive funding from the Growing Greener II Program for improvements and expansion of facilities located at the former Avtex Fibers Plant and the Lincoln Avenue Softball Complex. Total funds awarded are \$94,534.00.
- Titusville Renaissance, Inc, shall receive funding from the Growing Greener II Program for the repair and replacement of light poles and for the repairs to Drake Fountain and the purchase of recycle and trash bins for Scheide Park. Total funds awarded are \$67,376.
- Crawford County Conservation District, shall receive funding from the Growing Greener II Program for the Volunteer Streambank Tree Planting Program. Total funds awarded are \$30,000.
- Borough of Conneaut Lake, shall receive funding from the Growing Greener II Program for the relocation of utility lines. Total funds awarded are \$30,000.

- French Creek Recreational Trails, Inc., shall receive funding from the Growing Greener II Program for the raising of a pedestrian bridge and trail section of Ernst Trail. Total funds awarded are \$36,680.
- City of Meadville, shall receive funding from the Growing Greener II Program for the replacement of dilapidated stairs to Shade Park. Total funds awarded are \$42,500.
- Canadhota Lake Water Authority, shall receive funding from the Growing Greener II Program for the purchase and installation of two new DEP qualified water tanks. Total funds awarded are \$10,256.

Natural Heritage Inventory

From the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy Website:

”County Natural Heritage Inventories showcase WPC’s conservation science efforts by combining and presenting information on unique plants, animals, natural ecological communities, and other important natural resources in Western Pennsylvania. These projects identify, map and discuss important places within a county; prioritize them based upon their attributes; and provide recommendations regarding their management and protection.

County Inventories are designed to inform the residents of a county about their living heritage and give them a tool to use in planning the future of their communities. County and municipal planners; federal, state and local agencies; businesses; environmental consultants; developers; local conservation organizations; and many other people and groups use these studies to help make land-use decisions within their counties. With increasing emphasis on planning within the state, these studies will become more and more important for considering the resources of the commonwealth wisely and comprehensively.”

Crawford County’s Natural Heritage Inventory was completed and presented to the County in May of 2008. Enough copies of the report were produced so that each Township, the City of Meadville, and the City of Titusville may have a copy.

CHAPTER VII: The Economy of Crawford County

Crawford County’s labor force is similar to that of many non-metropolitan counties in western Pennsylvania. The County has many workers in relatively low-skill manufacturing positions and in the agricultural sectors. It has relatively few workers in high-skill occupations and in high-growth sectors of the economy. The most recent employment statistics for Crawford County (2006) in the Total Civilian Workforce illustrates this point as it pertains to the overall employment picture.

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2006 (Seasonally Adjusted)</u>
Crawford County	6.4	6.0
Pennsylvania	4.9	4.8
Unites States	5.0	4.8

The above suggests that the growth of stable, year round jobs have not kept up with the growth of the labor force. The low percentage of people with college degrees is a concern, especially as the changing economy is reducing the demand for unskilled and semi-skilled workers in relatively high paying manufacturing industries. These characteristics combine to generate relatively low household incomes.

Some of these characteristics may be seen as opportunities. The fact that the County is a net exporter of workers to Warren and Mercer Counties in Pennsylvania, and Trumbull and Ashtabula Counties in Ohio, suggests that the potential labor force for jobs in the County is fairly high. Furthermore, prevailing wages are quite low and the County is in a good competitive position to lure industries seeking a source of cheap qualified labor.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN CRAWFORD COUNTY

Since the 2000 update of the Crawford County Comprehensive Plan, several significant happenings have transpired that have reshaped the economic development landscape in Crawford County and, by extension, the NW Pennsylvania region. These happenings include:

- FEB 2003:** The release of the “*Strategy & Action Plan for Economic Development for NW PA*” by Brian Bosworth, Arlington, MA.
- 2004:** Department of Community and Economic Development “Keystone Innovation Zone” (KIZ) established.
- DEC 2004:** The release of the “*Crawford County Economic Development Roadmap*” by Donald T. Iannone & Associates (DTIA), Cleveland, OH
- MAR 2005:** The formation of the Crawford County Vision Team (CCVT) & affiliate ED subgroups
- NOV 2005:** The consolidation of the Meadville Area Economic Commission (MAIC) and the Crawford County Development Corporation (CCDC) under the Economic Progress Alliance

The summation of the above happenings complements the Goals and Objectives as delineated in the 2000 update of the Crawford County Comprehensive Plan, namely:

Goal: To foster a strong economic environment within the County to keep our current and new residents working through the retention of current business, attracting new development, and supporting entrepreneurial efforts.

Objective: To create an economic climate conducive to development of career-oriented, rewarding jobs.

Objective: To advertise countywide economic opportunities and business assistance programs.

Objective: To promote development of commercial, office, and manufacturing activities, which will provide for growth of the economy.

Objective: To retain the young labor force through awareness and development of additional diversified local employment opportunities.

Objective: To minimize the loss of raw materials and resources such as lumber, natural gas, farm products, and other agricultural products which are leaving the county and being processed or manufactured elsewhere to improve and diversify the local economy.

Objective: To promote and develop an agency to promote non-industrial forms of economic development outside of the Cities of Meadville and Titusville.

Objective: To establish a system for continuing education opportunities to allow persons to develop new skills as technology changes.

Objective: To improve transportation and infrastructure to remove impediments to current economic growth areas and activities.

Objective: To retain and enhance the downtown areas of the cities of Meadville and Titusville.

The Crawford County Vision Team

Perhaps the biggest change to shape the economic development landscape in Crawford County since 2000 is the formation of the Crawford County Vision Team, based on the *Crawford County Economic Development Roadmap* which is predicated on a singular vision statement developed in 2004 and adopted by the Vision Team in early 2005:

“[To] Grow Crawford County as a high-quality location for people to live, work and play, and where businesses can prosper and gain a competitive edge based upon quality, productivity, and innovation in today’s global economy.”

The defining attribute of this Roadmap is that it gives special emphasis on accomplishing this mission in a “performance based manner” so that economic development results and the return on investment of these results is clearly understood in Crawford County. The

Vision Team is charged with shepherding this process, defining parameters for involvement and monitoring success over time.

The Economic Development Action Team

As one of the two (initial) teams established by the Roadmap, the Economic Development Action Team (EDAT) reports to the Vision Team and is charged three Major Action Strategies. These include:

1. Create a major employer account management system to augment the County's existing business retention and expansion effort
2. Work with major economic development, technology, workforce training, education service providers to provide customized solutions to Crawford County target industries.
3. Develop a new County-wide business recruitment program focusing on the County's top industry and business development opportunities.

The Workforce Development Action Team

The initial complement to the EDAT is the Workforce Development Action Team (WDAT) which also reports to the Vision Team and is also charged three Major Action Strategies. These include:

1. Identify and catalogue all educational resources available in the County from secondary, post-secondary, vocational and specialized training.
2. Identify gaps in the training and deployment of skilled, semi-skilled and highly technical resources and create a template for business and industry to draw upon these resources and interface directly in any gaps that occur.
3. Monitor trends in training resources and identify real-time adjustments that can capitalize on any gaps that may emerge due to changes in industry, changes in technology, or changes in workforce needs.

Identifying strategies to retain and increase the County's workforce has been a critical and consuming task for the Vision Team since its inception a little over a year ago. As the action strategies of the Economic Development Action Team and the Workforce Development Action Team progress it is fully anticipated that other aspects of the vision team's defined strategies, such as the tourism development team, will be deployed.

CEED and the KIZ

A relatively recent component to the economic development landscape in Crawford County is the emergence of Allegheny College's Center for the community in creating innovative approaches to environmental stewardship, environmental education and Economic and Environmental Development (CEED) which was formed to engage Allegheny College students, the faculty and the regional revitalization. The mission of CEED dovetails with the 2004 DCED "Keystone Innovation Zone" (concept) which seeks to intersect local industry, local educational initiatives and regional commerce in a manner that provides opportunities of commerce, education and innovation while providing a wider array of opportunities for established economic development that combine academia and industry. CEED should be recognized and seek interface with the Crawford County Vision Team as an asset to local economic development initiatives in a macro-economy that is becoming increasingly "Green Conscious" in its stance.

Keystone Opportunity Zone (KOZ)

An ongoing state economic development initiative in our region are the County’s Keystone Opportunity Zones, or KOZs. The KOZs are parcel-specific areas that allow for residents and businesses to enjoy reduced, and in some cases entire relief, of local and state tax burdens. These unique zones are designed to allow under-utilized property to become powerful and productive employment centers. Due to their great success, many KOZs have expanded and created KOEZs, or Keystone Opportunity Expansion Zones. To date, the various KOZs and KOEZs within Crawford County have seen approximately just under \$40 million dollars worth of investment. [Table 1]. The Keystone Regional Industrial Park, or the KRIP, is considered one of the program’s most successful projects. Located in Greenwood Township, the KRIP is described by the KOZ program as a “is a fine example of public and private partnerships joining together.” At over 1,300 acres the KRIP is the largest designated KOZ in the Commonwealth. The Park has received over \$3.5 million dollars in state funding which will allow this brownfield to evolve into an important economic asset to the region.

Table 1: Crawford County KOZ Investments

<u>KOZ Property</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Total Investment To Date</u>
Titusville Opportunity Park	<u>Titusville</u>	\$10,000,000
Towne Square	Titusville	\$3,000,000
Cambridge Springs Business Park	Cambridge Township	\$1,200,000
Former Talon Plant 7	Meadville	\$684,471
Former Sewer Plant (Dad’s Expansion)	Vernon Township	\$320,000
Crawford Woodlands	Vernon Township	\$6,379,180
Keystone Regional Industrial Park	Greenwood Township	\$17,995,000
TOTAL:		\$39,578,651

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is still by far the largest sector of rural employment in Crawford County. Data from the Center for Rural Pennsylvania states that 57% of the working population’s primary occupation is farming with there being approximately 1,416 farms. Currently, these farms create a total of 221,774 acres of farmland in the County. The average estimated market value of land and buildings per farm is estimated to be \$288,743 by the Pennsylvania State Data Center. [Average Farm Size and Assets: 2002, Issued February 2004 by National Agricultural Statistical Services. Prepared by Pennsylvania State Data Center]. Loss of farmland to urban pressures and marginal economic scale are threats to agriculture in the county.

Penn State University Cooperative Extension Office of Crawford County

The Cooperative Extension office is an arm of the University that brings research from the University and applies it to the communities of Crawford County. There are several projects and programs that the Cooperative Extension Office currently manages.

Presently, the staff there is working on renewable energy projects, agronomy projects, the 4-H and youth program and the Farm Management Program. Other projects include:

- Anaerobic digesters for dairy farms and a cheese plant in Fairview, Erie County
- Biomass for heating communities
- Fuels for school projects with the Crawford Central School District
- Camelina, which is a biodiesel crop for use in continuous no-till crop rotations in Northwest Pennsylvania

The Farm Management Program includes:

- Farm estate planning
- Farm financial business planning
- Farm financing
- Income tax planning
- Farm business analysis

Another program that is currently being conducted by the Cooperative Extension Office is the 'Future of Agriculture' program. This is a community-based initiative to address the needs and future of farming. A statement from the program's website states: *The Future of Agriculture in Your Community program is one method of bringing community members together to understand and address the challenges facing farming in their community. The program uses a broad, community-wide coalition to develop and implement an economic development plan for sustaining and strengthening local agriculture. It helps community members gather information about local farmers' needs, concerns, and opportunities, and then use that information to craft and implement appropriate strategies based upon this information.*

Short-term Goals include:

- Provide community support for local farmers
- Solve immediate individual farm concepts
- Increase the public's appreciation for and understanding of agriculture's role in the local community

Long-term Goals include:

- Increase the competitiveness of local farms and agricbusinesses
- Sustain a healthy farm economy and create an improved business climate
- Establish and implement a strategic action plan to insure the future of farming in the community

More information on the 'Future of Agriculture' program can be found at the program's website: <http://cax.aers.psu.edu/futuresofag/> or by contacting the Cooperative Extension office at:

13400 Dunham Road, Suite A

Meadville, PA 16335-8344

(814) 333-7460 (Phone)

(814) 333-1590 (Fax)

Website: <http://crawford.extension.psu.edu/>

CROP & LIVESTOCK Statistics

Milk Production	28,000,000 lbs.
Cows in Milking Herd	19,300
Commercial Dairy Herds	335 herds
Total Number of Farms	1,415
Total Cattle and Calves	790
Alfalfa Hay	15,100 acres
Other Hay	46,200 acres
All Hay	61,300 acres
Oats	8,600 acres
Soybeans	6,300 acres
Corn for Grain	31,500 acres
Corn for Silage	13,300 acres
Hogs	100 farms
Sheep	30 farms
Poultry	100 farms

Data: Penn State Cooperative Extension in Crawford County

Precision Manufacturing Institute (PMI)

Across Pennsylvania, about 23% of rural employees works in manufacturing. Crawford County has about 5% more employees than state average working in manufacturing with just over 28% employed in this sector. Crawford County's Precision Manufacturing Institute is a private school with courses that were developed specifically for the region's tool and die industry. PMI offers classes for beginners to high-end tool makers. The Institute was originally known as the National Institute of Flexible Manufacturing (NIFM) NIFM evolved into PMI in 1998. Since then, PMI has become a private licensed school with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and was nationally accredited by ACCSCT (Accrediting Commission for Career School and Colleges of Technology) in 2004. Another landmark for PMI came in 2005 when the school became to participate in Federal Student Aid programs. As stated in PMI's mission statement: *The courses/programs at PMI are developed in direct response to the needs of the manufacturing industry and provide the basic skills and knowledge that employers feel are necessary for a marketable employee.*

The Global Economy

It is generally agreed that no functioning economic development platform can be effective without recognizing the trends in globalization and its effect on business and industry. To this end, and with the assistance of GAMIT Interactive Corporation, the Crawford County Commissioners in 2003 created an alliance with Foreign Trade Zone 254, located in DuBois, PA wherein local industry in Crawford County can interface

with, and become part of, this established FTZ on an “equal basis” without undue fees or limits on entry. This is significant in a global economy as Foreign Trade Zones represent another very powerful economic development tool that is perhaps not as apparent as other economic development tools that are routinely utilized by business and industry. Some highlights for local industry to become part of a FTZ include:

- Improving cash flow through lower inventory cost
- Defer, reduce or eliminate Customs duties
- Distribution savings
- Elect preferential duty rates

When companies are persuaded that they can increase their cash flow, save taxes and improve their bottom line by locating their operations in a foreign trade zones, communities benefit in several ways. Specifically:

- Economic growth and development are stimulated because jobs are retained and created in the community.
- A FTZ project can prove to be an invaluable asset when a community is trying to attract new business investment into its area.
- As business location into a FTZ provides new jobs, this creates opportunities for other suppliers and service providers

APPENDIX A
Act 67-68 Consistency Certificate

CRAWFORD COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CONSISTENCY CERTIFICATION

AS ESTABLISHED THROUGH ACTS 67-2000 & 68-2000, AGENCIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH "SHALL CONSIDER AND MAY RELY UPON COMPREHENSIVE PLANS AND ZONING ORDINANCES WHEN REVIEWING APPLICATIONS FOR THE FUNDING OR PERMITTING OF INFRASTRUCTURE OR FACILITIES."
TO FACILITATE THE PROVISIONS OF THE ABOVE AMENDMENTS, THE CRAWFORD COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION CREATED THIS CERTIFICATION TO ESTABLISH WHETHER OR NOT A PROJECT IS CONSISTENT WITH LOCAL, COUNTY, OR MULTI-MUNICIPAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANS. THIS CERTIFICATION IS PROVIDED TO ASSIST GRANTING AGENCIES IN DETERMINING WHETHER OR NOT A PROPOSED PROJECT IS CONSISTANT WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, COUNTY, OR MULTI-MUNICIPAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANS.

Project Name:

Location:

Reviewed By:

Title:

1. Does a local Comprehensive Plan exist?
 YES NO

2. Does a county Comprehensive Plan exist?
 YES NO

3. Does a multi-municipal Comprehensive Plan exist?
 YES NO Pending

4. Is the project, as proposed, consistent with the Local Comprehensive Plan?
 YES NO

5. Is the project, as proposed, consistent with the County Comprehensive Plan?
 YES NO

6. Is the project, as proposed, consistent with the Multi-municipal Comprehensive Plan?
 YES NO N/A

7. If they exist, what are the dates of the above Comprehensive Plans?
Local: County: Multi-municipal:

2.

If you answered “yes” to questions 4, 5, or 6, explain why the project is consistent:

If you answered “no” to questions 4, 5, or 6 explain the inconsistencies. Also, discuss why the funding agency and the Commonwealth should support this project.

APPENDIX B
FFY 2009
Northwest Transportation Improvement Program

Crawford

MPMS #: 154

Municipality: Oil Creek (Twp)

Title: Thompson Creek Rd Bridge

Route: 1013 Section: B02

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: Thompson Creek Road Bridge #1 over Thompson Creek in Oil Creek Township

Narrative: SR 1013/Thompson Creek Road Bridge #1 over Thompson Creek
Oil Creek Township
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BND	\$150			
FD	BND		\$100		
ROW	BND		\$50		
CON	BND			\$400	
		\$150	\$150	\$400	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost			\$700		

MPMS #: 170

Municipality:

Title: Mead Avenue Bridge

Route: 7301 Section: 000

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: Over French Creek in the City of Meadville Crawford Co.

Narrative: Mead Ave. Bridge over French Creek, Detour = 3 mi., Historic Bridge
City of Meadville
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
FD	BOF	\$42	\$229		
FD	179	\$3	\$14		
FD	183	\$8	\$43		
UTL	BOF		\$44	\$44	
UTL	183		\$8	\$8	
UTL	LOC		\$3	\$3	
ROW	BOF		\$87		
ROW	183		\$16		
ROW	179		\$5		
CON	BOF			\$452	\$5,852
CON	183			\$85	\$1,097
CON	LOC			\$28	\$366
		\$52	\$449	\$620	\$7,315
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost			\$8,436		

Crawford

MPMS #: 261

Municipality:

Title: Peters Rd Br Removal T703

Route: 7235

Section: 001

Improvement Type: Bridge Removal

Geographic Limits: Over Northwest PA RR in Woodcock Township

Narrative: Over Northwest PA Rail Authority RR
Woodcock Township
Bridge Removal

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BOF	\$208			
PE	183	\$39			
PE	LOC	\$13			
FD	BOF			\$225	
FD	183			\$42	
FD	LOC			\$14	
UTL	BOF			\$9	
UTL	183			\$2	
UTL	LOC			\$1	
ROW	BOF			\$18	
ROW	183			\$3	
ROW	LOC			\$1	
		\$260	\$0	\$316	\$0

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$576

MPMS #: 275

Municipality:

Title: Gravel Run Rd Br/Fr Ck

Route: 1002

Section: B00

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: 200 FT from intersection of SR 1002 & SRs 6 & 19 Over French Creek, Venango Boro & Cambridge Twp.

Narrative: 200 Ft. from intersection of SR 1002 & SRs 6 & 19 Over French Creek
Venango Boro/Cambridge Twp., Crawford County.
Bridge Replacment.

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
UTL	BOF	\$308			
UTL	185	\$77			
ROW	BOF	\$333			
ROW	185	\$83			
CON	BOF		\$2,942		
CON	185		\$735		
		\$801	\$3,677	\$0	\$0

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$4,478

Crawford

MPMS #: 281

Municipality:

Title: So. Perry St. Br

Route: 7302 Section: L00

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: Perry St. Br, over Oil Creek City of Titusville, SR 7302, Seg. 8825 Off 3035, Crawford Co.

Narrative: So. Perry St. Br, over Oil Creek, SR 7302, Seg. 8825, Offset 3035, Crawford Co.
City of Titusville
Bridge Replacement, local. (Earmarked 2004 Omnibus)

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	SXF	\$25			
FD	BOF			\$135	
FD	183			\$25	
FD	LOC			\$8	
UTL	BOF			\$45	
UTL	183			\$8	
UTL	LOC			\$3	
ROW	BOF			\$90	
ROW	183			\$17	
ROW	LOC			\$6	
		\$25	\$0	\$337	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost				\$362	

Crawford

MPMS #: 306

Municipality: Athens (Twp)

Title: Eddies Rd. Br./ T-776

Route:

Section: 776

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: Br. #2 over Muddy Creek: Athens Twp. .5 mi. nw of Little Cooley Eddies Rd. Br. T-776, Crawford Co.

Narrative: Eddie's Rd. Br. T-776, .5 miles nw of Little Cooley, Br. #2 over Muddy Creek
Athens Twp.
Bridge Replacement - 65' length, detour 3.0 mi.

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
FD	BOO	\$83			
FD	179	\$5			
FD	183	\$16			
UTL	BOO	\$8			
UTL	179	\$1			
UTL	183	\$2			
ROW	BOO	\$17			
ROW	183	\$3			
ROW	179	\$1			
CON	BOO			\$540	
CON	183			\$101	
CON	179			\$34	
		\$135	\$0	\$675	\$0
		Total FY 2009-2012 Cost		\$810	

Crawford

MPMS #: 311

Municipality:

Title: Smith Rd. Br.T-406

Route:

Section: 406

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: Over Conneaut Creek: Summerhill Twp. Smith Rd. Br. T-406, Crawford Co. (Co. Br.#32)

Narrative: Over Conneaut Creek: Smith Rd. Br. T-406
 Summerhill Twp.
 Bridge Replacement - Overall length of 46' Detour 3 mi.

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
FD	BOF		\$108		
FD	179		\$7		
FD	183		\$20		
ROW	BOF		\$17		
ROW	183		\$3		
ROW	179		\$1		
CON	BOF			\$540	
CON	183			\$101	
CON	LOC			\$34	
		\$0	\$157	\$675	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost			\$832		

Crawford

MPMS #: 317

Municipality: North Shenango (Twp)

Title: Fries Road Br T-479

Route:

Section: BR

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: BR #1 OVER BENNETT RUN : NORTH SHENANGO TWP. :

Narrative: Fries Road Br (T-479) over Bennett Run
N. Shenango Twp.
Bridge Replacement = 5.0 mi. detour

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
FD	BOF	\$83			
FD	183	\$16			
FD	LOC	\$5			
UTL	BOF	\$4			
UTL	183	\$1			
UTL	LOC	\$0			
ROW	BOF	\$8			
ROW	183	\$2			
ROW	LOC	\$1			
CON	BOF			\$540	
CON	183			\$101	
CON	LOC			\$34	
		\$120	\$0	\$675	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost				\$795	

Crawford

MPMS #: 323

Municipality: Fairfield (Twp)

Title: Wightman Rd Br T620

Route: Section: BR

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: Wightman Br/Stopp Rd. Br T-620, BR#14 Over Conneaut Outlet, Fairfield Twp. Crawford Co. SR 7210, Seg

Narrative: Wightman Br/Stopp Rd. Br T-620, BR#14, over Conneaut Outlet
Fairfield Twp.
Bridge Replacement, local

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
FD	BOF		\$87		
FD	183		\$16		
FD	LOC		\$5		
UTL	BOF		\$9		
UTL	183		\$2		
UTL	LOC		\$1		
ROW	BOF		\$17		
ROW	183		\$3		
ROW	LOC		\$1		
		\$0	\$141	\$0	\$0

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$141

MPMS #: 345

Municipality: Rockdale (Twp)

Title: Miller Station/French Ck

Route: 1016 Section: B00

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: Over French Creek, Rockdale Twp., SR 1016-B00

Narrative: Miller Station over French Creek, SR 1016-B00, detour - 7mi.
Rockdale Twp..
Bridge replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
FD	BOF	\$333			
FD	185	\$83			
ROW	BOF	\$166			
ROW	185	\$42			
CON	BOF		\$433	\$433	
CON	185		\$108	\$108	
		\$624	\$541	\$541	\$0

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$1,706

Crawford

MPMS #: 351

Municipality: Rockdale (Twp)

Title: SR 1035-Thomas Corner Br.

Route: 1035

Section: B01

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 1035 (Thomas Corner Rd), seg. 0090/0699 over Kelly Run in Rockdale Twp

Narrative: SR 1035 (Thomas Corner Rd), seg. 0090/0699 over Kelly Run
Rockdale Twp
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BND	\$250			
FD	BND		\$150		
ROW	185			\$50	
CON	BND				\$424
		\$250	\$150	\$50	\$424

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$874

MPMS #: 354

Municipality: Union (Twp)

Title: SR 2003-Mercer Pike Br.

Route: 2003

Section: B00

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 2003 (Mercer Pike), seg. 0020/0000 over Conneaut Creek Outlet in Union Twp

Narrative: SR 2003 (Mercer Pike), seg. 0020/0000 over Conneaut Creek Outlet
Union Twp
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	185	\$260			
FD	185		\$162		
ROW	185		\$54		
CON	185			\$675	
		\$260	\$216	\$675	\$0

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$1,151

Crawford

MPMS #: 361

Municipality:

Title: Kreitz Rd Br. T-899

Route: 7204 Section: 000

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: Over Little Conneaut Creek Cambridge Twp., Crawford Co. Kreitz Rd. Br. T-899

Narrative: Kreitz Rd. Br. T-899, Over Little Conneaut Creek, Detour = 5 mi.
Cambridge Twp.
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
UTL	183	\$8			
UTL	LOC	\$2			
ROW	183	\$17			
ROW	LOC	\$4			
CON	BOF		\$433	\$433	
CON	183		\$81	\$81	
CON	LOC		\$27	\$27	
		\$31	\$541	\$541	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost			\$1,113		

MPMS #: 364

Municipality:

Title: Morris Rd. Br. T-653

Route: 7235 Section: 000

Improvement Type: Bridge Removal

Geographic Limits: Over B&LE & LE RR's in Woodcock Twp. Crawford Co.

Narrative: Morris Rd. Br. 653, Over B&LE & LE RR's
Woodcock Twp. Crawford Co.
Bridge Removal

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BOF			\$136	
PE	183			\$26	
PE	LOC			\$9	
		\$0	\$0	\$170	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost			\$170		

Crawford

MPMS #: 376

Municipality: Oil Creek (Twp)

Title: Shirley Run Bridge

Route: 1013 Section: B00

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 1013/Shirley Run Bridge over Shirley Run in Oil Creek Townshjp

Narrative: SR 1013/Shirley Run Bridge over Shirley Run
Oil Creek Townshjp
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BND	\$150			
FD	BND		\$50		
ROW	BND		\$25		
CON	BND			\$1,000	
		\$150	\$75	\$1,000	\$0

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$1,225

MPMS #: 405

Municipality: Vernon (Twp)

Title: Watson Run Rd Br SR 3023

Route: 3023 Section: B00

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 3023, Seg. 32 Over Watson Run Rd. Br., Vernon Twp.

Narrative: SR 3023, Seg. 32, over Watson Run Rd. Br.,
Vernon Twp.
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
FD	BOF	\$208			
FD	185	\$52			
ROW	BOF	\$42			
ROW	185	\$10			
CON	BOF		\$260	\$606	
CON	185		\$65	\$151	
		\$312	\$324	\$757	\$0

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$1,394

Crawford

MPMS #: 416

Municipality: Woodcock (Boro)

Title: SR 886 over Ashery Run

Route: 886

Section: B00

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 886 (Main Street), seg. 0160/1308 over Ashery in Woodcock Boro, Crawford Co.

Narrative: SR 886 (Main Street), seg. 0160/1308 over Ashery Run
Woodcock Boro
Dept. Force Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
CON	916			\$250	
		\$0	\$0	\$250	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost				\$250	

MPMS #: 422

Municipality: Woodcock (Twp)

Title: Price Run Br SR 1043

Route: 1043

Section: B00

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 1043 (Price Run), Seg. 10, over Woodcock Creek, Woodcock Township

Narrative: SR 1043 (Price Run), Seg. 10, over Woodcock Creek
Woodcock Township
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	916	\$400			
FD	916		\$200		
UTL	916		\$25		
ROW	916		\$25		
CON	916			\$1,200	
		\$400	\$250	\$1,200	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost				\$1,850	

Crawford

MPMS #: 484

Municipality: Greenwood (Twp)

Title: PA 285 Br over Smock Run

Route: 285

Section: B02

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 285 (Brooks Xing) over Smock Run, Greenwood Twp.

Narrative: SR 285 (Brooks Xing) over Smock Run
Greenwood Township
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	916	\$200			
FD	916		\$150		
UTL	916		\$25		
ROW	916		\$25		
CON	916			\$700	
		\$200	\$200	\$700	\$0

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$1,100

MPMS #: 500

Municipality: Fairfield (Twp)

Title: PA 285 over Wymans Run

Route: 285

Section: B03

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 285 (Townhouse Rd) over Wymans Run, Fairfield Township

Narrative: SR 285 (Townhouse Rd) over Wymans Run
Fairfield Township
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	916	\$250			
FD	916		\$150		
UTL	916		\$25		
ROW	916		\$25		
CON	916			\$1,100	
		\$250	\$200	\$1,100	\$0

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$1,550

Crawford

MPMS #: 506

Municipality: Bloomfield (Twp)

Title: Lake Road Bridge

Route: 1024 Section: B01

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 1024/Lake Road Bridge over Oil Creek in Bloomfield Township

Narrative: SR 1024/Lake Road Bridge over Oil Creek
Bloomfield Township
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BND	\$250			
ROW	BND	\$50			
CON	185		\$800		
		\$300	\$800	\$0	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost		\$1,100			

MPMS #: 508

Municipality: Richmond (Twp)

Title: Mackay Run Bridge

Route: 1033 Section: B00

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 1033 over Mackey Run in Richland Township

Narrative: SR 1033 over Mackey Run
Richland Township
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BND	\$200			
FD	BND		\$150		
ROW	185			\$50	
CON	BND				\$600
		\$200	\$150	\$50	\$600
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost		\$1,000			

Crawford

MPMS #: 538

Municipality: Venango (Twp)

Title: Drake Mill Rd Br. T-634

Route:

Section: L00

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: Drakes Mill Rd. Br. T-634, over Torry Run, Venango Twp

Narrative: Drakes Mill Rd. Br. (T-634) over Tarry Run
Venango Twp.
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
FD	BOF	\$83			
FD	183	\$16			
FD	LOC	\$5			
UTL	BOF	\$8			
UTL	183	\$2			
UTL	LOC	\$1			
ROW	BOF	\$17			
ROW	183	\$3			
ROW	LOC	\$1			
CON	BOF			\$360	
CON	183			\$68	
CON	LOC			\$23	
		\$135	\$0	\$450	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost				\$585	

Crawford

MPMS #: 579

Municipality:

Title: PA 173 Cochranon Tr Brdg

Route: 173

Section: B02

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 173, Seg. 70, Over French Ck, Fairfield Twp.

Narrative: Concranton Truss Br. (SR 173) Seg. 70, over French Creek
Fairfield Twp.
Bridge Replacment

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BOO	\$416	\$416		
PE	185	\$104	\$104		
FD	BOO			\$450	
FD	185			\$112	
UTL	BOO			\$45	
UTL	185			\$11	
ROW	BOO			\$90	
ROW	185			\$22	
		\$520	\$520	\$731	\$0

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$1,771

MPMS #: 587

Municipality:

Title: Townshouse Corners Br.

Route: 2005

Section: B01

Improvement Type: Bridge Rehabilitation

Geographic Limits: SR 2005 (Townshouse Corners Rd), Seg. 0080/2128 over French Creek in East Fairfield & Union Townships

Narrative: SR 2005 (Townshouse Corners Rd), Seg. 0080/2128 over French Creek
East Fairfield & Union Townships
Bridge Rehabilitation - Mill, patch, wpm & fill pier diaphragms

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
FD	BND	\$100			
CON	BND	\$900			
		\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$1,000

Crawford

MPMS #: 47489

Municipality:

Title: PA 27 @ Hunter's Inn

Route: 27

Section: 04S

Improvement Type: Corridor Safety Improvement

Geographic Limits: SR 27 @ Hunter's Inn - Little Sugar Creek Bridge to Daden Rd. East/West corridor #19 in East Mead Twp. & S

Narrative: SR 27 @ Frenchtown. Daden Rd (T-516) to Twp. Line. East/West Corridor #20
 SR 27 @ Hunter's Inn - Little Sugar Creek Bridge to Daden Rd. East/West corridor #19
 in East Mead Twp.
 Safety Improvement: Flatten/relocate curve

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
FD	STR	\$94			
FD	581	\$10			
UTL	STR	\$47			
UTL	581	\$5			
ROW	STR	\$655			
ROW	581	\$73			
CON	STR		\$681		
CON	581		\$76		
		\$884	\$757	\$0	\$0

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$1,641

MPMS #: 57941

Municipality: Conneaut (Twp)

Title: US 6 Bridge over Padan Ck

Route: 6

Section: B09

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 6 (Grand Army Hwy), Seg 60/0025 over Padan Creek, Conneaut Township

Narrative: SR 6 (Grand Army Hwy), Seg 60/0025 over Padan Creek
 Conneaut Township
 Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	916	\$500			
FD	916			\$300	
UTL	916			\$25	
ROW	916			\$25	
CON	916				\$800
		\$500	\$0	\$350	\$800

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$1,650

Crawford

MPMS #: 57964

Municipality: Hayfield (Twp)

Title: PA 198 / Wolf Run Bridge

Route: 198

Section: B03

Improvement Type: Bridge Deck Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 198 (Brookhouser Rd), Seg 430/1722 over Wolf Run, Hayfield Twp.

Narrative: SR 198, Seg 430/1722 over Wolf Run
Hayfield Twp.
Bridge Deck Replacement - New composite concrete deck

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	916		\$100		
FD	916			\$100	
UTL	916			\$25	
ROW	916			\$25	
CON	916				\$400
		\$0	\$100	\$150	\$400

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$650

MPMS #: 57973

Municipality: Athens (Twp)

Title: SR 1037/Lil Federal Run

Route: 1037

Section: B00

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 1037 over Little Federal Run, Seg 60/0000, Athens Twp. Crawford Co.

Narrative: SR 1037 over Little Federal Run, Seg 60/0000
Athens Twp. Crawford Co.
Dept. Force Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
CON	916				\$300
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$300

Crawford

MPMS #: 57982

Municipality: North Shenango (Twp)

Title: Bennett Run Br

Route: 3005 Section: B02

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 3005, Seg 180/2702. North Shenango Township

Narrative: SR 3005, Bennet Run Bridge @ Seg 180/2702.
North Shenango Township
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BND	\$200			
FD	BND		\$150		
ROW	185			\$50	
CON	BND				\$1,000
		\$200	\$150	\$50	\$1,000

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$1,400

MPMS #: 57986

Municipality: Conneautville (Boro)

Title: Trib of Conneaut Ck Br

Route: 4003 Section: B02

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 4003, Seg 140/0305. Conneaut Twp.

Narrative: SR 4003 over Tributary to Conneaut Creek @ Seg 140/0305
Conneaut Township
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BND		\$150		
FD	BND			\$50	
ROW	BND			\$25	
CON	BND				\$500
		\$0	\$150	\$75	\$500

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$725

Crawford

MPMS #: 57989

Municipality: Hayfield (Twp)

Title: SR 4009/I-79 NB & SB

Route: 4009 Section: B00

Improvement Type: Bridge Rehabilitation

Geographic Limits: SR 4009, Seg 90/2363 over I-79 NB/SB in Hayfield Township

Narrative: SR 4009, Seg 90/2363 over I-79 NB/SB
Hayfield Township
Bridge Rehabilitation - Mill, patch, wpm, plug & fill pier diaphragms

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
FD	BND	\$100			
CON	BND	\$800	\$600		
		\$900	\$600	\$0	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost		\$1,500			

MPMS #: 57992

Municipality: Summerhill (Twp)

Title: SR 4016/Bill Mack Run Br

Route: 4016 Section: B00

Improvement Type: Bridge Deck Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 4016, Seg 50/0000 over Bill Mack Run in Summerhill Township

Narrative: SR 4016, Seg 50/0000 over Bill Mack Run
Summerhill Township
Bridge Replacement - New composite concrete deck, repair slab

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BND	\$100			
FD	BND		\$100		
ROW	BND			\$25	
CON	BND				\$300
		\$100	\$100	\$25	\$300
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost		\$525			

Crawford

MPMS #: 70215

Municipality:

Title: PA 8/PA 27 thr Titusville

Route: 8

Section: S00

Improvement Type: Safety Improvement

Geographic Limits: PA8/PA27 through City of Titusville, Crawford Co. PA 8 from Barber Street north to Schwartz PA 27 fro

Narrative: PA8/PA27, PA 8 from Barber St. N. to Schwartz, PA 27 from Geale St. W. to Second St.
City of Titusville
CCIP - Traffic Signal

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
FD	STR	\$208			
UTL	STR	\$52			
ROW	STR	\$52			
CON	STR		\$1,514		
		\$312	\$1,514	\$0	\$0

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$1,826

MPMS #: 74558

Municipality: Spring (Twp)

Title: Cussewago Street Bridge

Route: 4010

Section: B01

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 4010 (Cussewago St.), seg. 0200/2462 over Carr Run in Spring Twp.

Narrative: SR 4010 (Cussewago St.), seg. 0200/2462 over Carr Run
Spring Twp
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	185	\$260			
FD	185		\$162		
ROW	185		\$54		
CON	185			\$675	
		\$260	\$216	\$675	\$0

Total FY 2009-2012 Cost \$1,151

Crawford

MPMS #: 74580

Municipality: Springboro (Boro)

Title: SR 4010 over Crazy Run

Route: 4010 Section: B03

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 4010 (Beaver St) over Crazy Run in Springboro Borough

Narrative: SR 4010 (Beaver Street) over Crazy Run
Springboro Borough
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BND	\$200			
FD	BND		\$100		
ROW	BND		\$50		
CON	BND			\$400	
		\$200	\$150	\$400	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost			\$750		

MPMS #: 74678

Municipality: Venango (Twp)

Title: SR 1019 over Coulter Run

Route: 1019 Section: B00

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 1019 over Coulter Run in Venango Twp

Narrative: SR 1019 over Coulter Run
Venango Twp
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BND	\$250			
ROW	BND	\$50			
CON	BND		\$1,100		
		\$300	\$1,100	\$0	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost			\$1,400		

Crawford

MPMS #: 75045

Municipality: Meadville (City)

Title: PA 27/North St. Connector

Route: 27

Section: A02

Improvement Type: Restoration

Geographic Limits: N. St. (SR 27) from Water St-E. of SR 27/SR 77 intersect & Water St-W. of SR 6/19 intersect in the City of Mea

Narrative: N. St. from Water St-E. of SR 27/SR 77 intersect & Water St-W. of SR 6/19 intersect
City of Meadville
Signal upgrades, radii, surface, pavement markings, signage & drainage improvements, & new roadway.

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
FD	STP	\$180			
FD	581	\$20			
UTL	STP	\$225			
UTL	581	\$25			
ROW	STP	\$374			
ROW	581	\$42			
		\$866	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost		\$866			

MPMS #: 75048

Municipality: Saegertown (Boro)

Title: US 6/Saegertown Imprvmnts

Route: 6

Section: A05

Improvement Type: Restoration

Geographic Limits: Main St (SR 6) and SR 198 in Saegertown Boro, Woodcock & Hayfield Twps.

Narrative: Main St (SR 6) and SR 198
in Saegertown Boro and Woodcock & Hayfield Twps.
Install signals, radii, drainage & surface improvements and pavement markings

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	STR	\$468			
PE	581	\$52			
FD	STR		\$433		
FD	581		\$108		
ROW	STR		\$692		
ROW	581		\$173		
		\$520	\$1,406	\$0	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost		\$1,926			

Crawford

MPMS #: 75050

Municipality:

Title: PA 198 Realignment

Route: 198

Section: A01

Improvement Type: Relocation/Realignment

Geographic Limits: SR 77, SR 86, SR 198 in Blooming Valley Boro & Woodcock Twp.

Narrative: SR 77, SR 86, SR 198
Blooming Valley Boro & Woodcock Twp.
Improve turning radii, surface improvements, drainage & realignment.

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
FD	STP	\$468			
FD	581	\$52			
ROW	STP		\$243		
ROW	581		\$27		
		\$520	\$270	\$0	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost			\$790		

MPMS #: 78760

Municipality: Richmond (Twp)

Title: SR 1002/Trib Pinney Run

Route: 1002

Section: B03

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 1002 over Tributary of Pinney Run, Richmond Twp

Narrative: SR 1002 over Tributary of Pinney Run
Richmond Twp
Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BND	\$140			
FD	BND		\$100		
ROW	185			\$50	
CON	185				\$400
		\$140	\$100	\$50	\$400
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost			\$690		

Crawford

MPMS #: 78852

Municipality: Townville (Boro)

Title: SR 1020 over Clarks Run

Route: 1020

Section: B00

Improvement Type: Bridge Rehabilitation

Geographic Limits: SR 1020, Seg. 0010/0233 over Clarks Run, Townville Borough

Narrative: SR 1020, Seg. 0010/0233 over Clarks Run
Townville Borough
Bridge Rehab

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	BND	\$100			
FD	BND		\$100		
ROW	BND			\$25	
CON	185				\$400
		\$100	\$100	\$25	\$400
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost		\$625			

MPMS #: 82915

Municipality: Sadsbury (Twp)

Title: 6/322/Conneaut Lk Outlet

Route: 6

Section: B14

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 6/322 over Conneaut Lake Outlet in Sadsbury Twp.

Narrative: SR 6/322 over Conneaut Lake Outlet
Sadsbury Twp.
Bridge Replacement - new composite concrete deck

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	916				\$100
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost		\$100			

MPMS #: 82916

Municipality:

Title: PA 285 Bridge ov Adsit Rn

Route: 285

Section: B04

Improvement Type: Bridge Rehabilitation

Geographic Limits: SR 285 (3rd St) over Adsit Run, seg. 0280/0000, E. Fallowfield & Sadsbury Twps.

Narrative: SR 285 (3rd St) over Adsit Run, seg. 0280/0000
E. Fallowfield & Sadsbury Twps.
Bridge Rehab - new composite concrete deck

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	916			\$100	
CON	916				\$400
		\$0	\$0	\$100	\$400
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost		\$500			

Crawford

MPMS #: 82917

Municipality: Saegertown (Boro)

Title: 1001/Park Ave Ext Wdck Ck

Route: 1001 Section: B01

Improvement Type: Bridge Rehabilitation

Geographic Limits: SR 1001 (Park Avenue), seg. 0130/0310 over Woodcock Creek, Saegertown Boro.

Narrative: SR 1001 (Park Avenue Ext), seg. 0130/0310 over Woodcock Creek
Saegertown Boro
Bridge Rehab - new composite concrete deck, repair fat lt wing, fill pier jt, new inlets

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
PE	916			\$100	
CON	916				\$500
		\$0	\$0	\$100	\$500
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost		\$600			

MPMS #: 82964

Municipality: Titusville (City)

Title: PA 8 Franklin Street Br

Route: 8 Section: B00

Improvement Type: Bridge Rehabilitation

Geographic Limits: SR 8 (Franklin Street) over Oil Creek, seg. 0010/1971 in City of Titusville

Narrative: SR 8 (Franklin Street) over Oil Creek, seg. 0010/1971
City of Titusville
Bridge Rehab - rehab/painting

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
CON	916		\$700		
		\$0	\$700	\$0	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost		\$700			

MPMS #: 83003

Municipality: Meadville (City)

Title: US 6: French Creek Prkway

Route: 6 Section: 17M

Improvement Type: Restoration

Geographic Limits: SR 6 (French Creek Parkway), seg. 0560/0000 to 0600/0000 in the City of Meadville & West Mead Twp

Narrative: SR 6 (French Creek Parkway), seg. 0560/0000 to 0600/0000
City of Meadville & West Mead Twp
Highway Restoration - conc. patch, carbide grind & nova chip

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
CON	581	\$1,533			
		\$1,533	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost		\$1,533			

Crawford

MPMS #: 83004

Municipality:

Title: US 322: 28th Div Highway

Route: 322

Section: 12M

Improvement Type: Restoration

Geographic Limits: SR 322 (28th Division Highway), seg. 0600/0000 to 0690/2015 in Cochranon Boro, E. Fairfield & Wayne Twps

Narrative: SR 322 (28th Division Highway), seg. 0600/0000 to 0690/2015
Cochranon Boro, E. Fairfield & Wayne Twps
Highway Restoration - scratch/level/overlay

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
CON	581		\$865		
		\$0	\$865	\$0	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost			\$865		

MPMS #: 83005

Municipality:

Title: US 6 & PA 408 Restoration

Route: 6

Section: 18M

Improvement Type: Restoration

Geographic Limits: SR 6 and SR 408 in Hydetown, Sagertown & Venango Boros, Hayfield, Oil Creek, Troy, Venango & Woodcock

Narrative: SR 6 and SR 408
Hydetown, Sagertown & Venango Boros, Hayfield, Oil Creek, Troy, Venango & Woodcock Twps
Highway Restoration - scratch/level/overlay

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
CON	581			\$1,179	
		\$0	\$0	\$1,179	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost				\$1,179	

MPMS #: 83007

Municipality:

Title: PA 18 to Water St Restore

Route: 18

Section: 07M

Improvement Type: Restoration

Geographic Limits: SR 18 to Water St., seg. 0210/0000 to 0340/0274 in Conneautville Boro, Summerhill & Summit Twps

Narrative: SR 18 to Water St., seg. 0210/0000 to 0340/0274
Conneautville Boro, Summerhill & Summit Twps
Highway Restoration - scratch/level/overlay

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
CON	581				\$1,611
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,611
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost					\$1,611

Crawford

MPMS #: 83398

Municipality: Conneaut (Twp)

Title: SR 4001 ovr Trib to Paden

Route: 4001 Section: 081

Improvement Type: Bridge Replacement

Geographic Limits: SR 4001 over Tributary to Paden Creek in Conneaut Township

Narrative: SR 4001 over Tributary to Paden Creek
 Conneaut Township
 Department Force Bridge Replacement

TIP Program Years (\$000)

Phase	Fund	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
CON	916	\$200			
		\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total FY 2009-2012 Cost		\$200			