

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
BOROUGH OF CONNEAUT LAKE
CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

BOROUGH COUNCIL

James E. Hubbard - President

Ronald L. Hanmore - Vice President
John P. Davis
Marian E. Koontz
Daniel Mealey

Tim Murray - Mayor
Loretta Rhodes
Lloyd Wallin

E. J. Sherman - Borough Secretary

BOROUGH PLANNING COMMISSION

Ann Moss - Chairman

John M. Harshaw, Jr., - Secretary
Hubert Bowes

Lloyd Holland
James O. Kribbs

Prepared by the Conneaut Lake Borough
Planning Commission as an "update" to
the 1967 Comprehensive Plan for Conneaut
Lake Region. Technical assistance pro-
vided by the Crawford County Planning
Commission staff under a grant from the
Appalachian Regional Commission.

APRIL 1981

CRAWFORD COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION STAFF
MEMBERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE TO CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH

Edward P. Edinger	Planning Director
Christopher C. Chaffee	Branch Office Director
* Karen J. Stephens	Project Planner
Cindi Lou Burnley	Secretary
Terry Oaks	Draftsman
Lois J. May	Secretary
Robert Hopkins	Draftsman
Lynne Kardosh	Cover Design

RESOLUTION
OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL
OF BOROUGH OF CONNEAUT LAKE, CRAWFORD COUNTY
PA

WHEREAS, the Borough of Conneaut Lake Planning Commission has been created to consider, among other things, long range plans for the growth and development of the Borough; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has used the services of the Crawford County Planning Commission staff and various studies, surveys and analyses of the Borough have been completed and discussed in public meetings and a series of Borough development objectives and policies have been formulated by the Planning Commission; and

WHEREAS, plans and policies affecting the future of Conneaut Lake have been developed and adopted for recommendation by the Planning Commission to this Council, and

WHEREAS, this Council has reviewed and approved the Background Information, the Regional Context; and Population Forecasts; the Plan Objectives, Policies, Projects and Programs for future land use, roads, community facilities and services, and housing; the Existing Land Use map and the Land Use Plan map; and

WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of the Borough Council to exercise foresight in guiding the affairs of the Borough; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of the Borough to establish policies for management of its growth and development; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission on August 11, 1981 held a public hearing on a Comprehensive Plan for the Borough of Conneaut Lake and provided the results of that public hearing to the Council,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF CONNEAUT LAKE, CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA:

That the document, Comprehensive Plan Borough of Conneaut Lake dated April, 1981 shall be the guide for the future development of the Borough of Conneaut Lake.

ADOPTED THIS 10th DAY OF Sept, 1981

ATTEST



Ronald L. Hanmore, V. P.
Borough Council



E. J. Sherman, Sec.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Introduction	1,2
Natural Conditions	3,4
History of Conneaut Lake Borough	5-8
Conneaut Lake Borough Historic Sites	9-12
Existing Land Use	13-17
Soils	18-20
Population	21-24
Population Forecast	25-28
Utilities	29-30
Water	31,32
Borough Facilities and Services	33
Schools	34,35
Shontz Memorial Library	36
Emergency Services	37-39
Medical Services	39
Human Services	40,41
Recreation	42-46
Transportation	47-54
Mass Transit	55
Housing	56,57
Borough Churches	58,59
Clubs and Organizations	59
Economic Analysis	60-66
Fiscal Analysis	67-70
Regional Context	71-75
U. S. Steel Impacts	76-77
THE PLAN	
Plan Introduction	78
Land Use Plan Summary	79,80
Future Land Use Plan	81-86
Recreation Plan Summary	87-89
Recreation Plan	90-103
Transportation Plan Summary	104-106
Transportation and Streetscape Plan	107-111
Housing Plan	112,113
Community Facilities	114-117
Economic Development Plan	118-121

APPENDICES

I.	Conneaut Lake Borough Citizen Survey Results	122
II.	Maximum Traffic Capacity Volumes 1981	132
III.	Fiscal Analysis Tables	134

TABLES

1.	Land Use Accounts - Conneaut Lake Borough 1980	17
2.	Conneaut Lake Borough Soils	19
3.	Past Population Trends	22
4.	Population 1940-1970 - Percentages by Age Group and Sex	23
5.	Comparative Population Trends - Conneaut Lake Region 1940-1980	24
6.	Arithmetic Extrapolation Population Forecast Summary	27
7.	Capacity Population Forecast	27
8.	Capacity Housing Units	27
9.	School Facilities - 1981	35
10.	Labor Force Status of Residents 16 Years and Over	61
11.	Composition of the Labor Force - 1970 - Crawford County	61
12.	Employed Borough Residents by Occupation Category	63
13.	Location of Employment by Municipality	64
14.	Income Ranges for Persons 14 Years and Older by Sex	66
15.	Conneaut Lake Area Tax Revenues - 1980	70
16.	Shopping Locations of Borough Residents - 1980	75
17.	Minimum Recreation Standards	92
18.	Design Capacities - Highways	108

	Page
MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS	
Three County Regional Map	2
Evansburg - 1876	8
Historic Sites Survey Conneaut Lake Borough	11
Existing Land Use	15
Existing Land Use - Central Business District	16
Soils Map - Conneaut Lake Borough	20
Land Use Plan	84
Development Plan for Borough Beach Park	96
Development Plan for Memorial Park	99
Development Plan for Water Tower Park	100
Proposed Recreation Improvements for Conneaut Lake/Sadsbury Elementary School	102
Tourist Attraction Region	120

INTRODUCTION

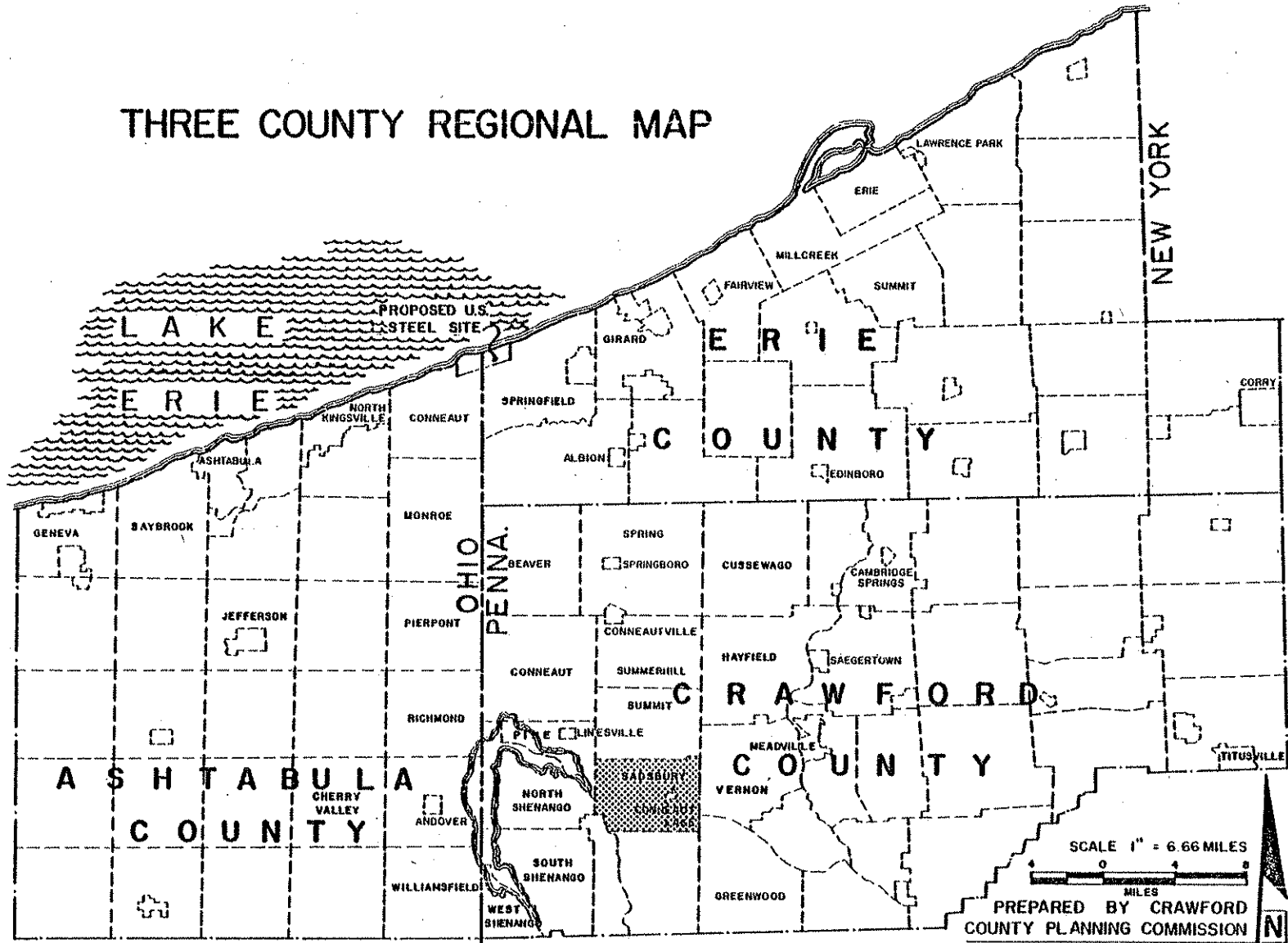
This document is essentially an update to the Conneaut Lake Borough portion of the Comprehensive Plan for Conneaut Lake Region completed in 1967 by Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. Consulting Engineers and Planners of Rochester, Pennsylvania. New information has been gathered, and where appropriate portions of the 1967 plan have been reproduced in *script type*.

The 1967 plan for the Conneaut Lake Region included Conneaut Lake Borough, Sadsbury Township and that portion of Summit Township surrounding the "north end" of Conneaut Lake. This update considers only Conneaut Lake Borough, however, a similar update is also currently being produced for Sadsbury Township.

The document has two major divisions: Background Information and The Plan. The "Background" is important because it provides an information base from which to plan. "The Plan" section includes the policies and programs necessary to bring this effort to reality. Without Borough leaders taking an active role to implement the ideas here put forth, this comprehensive plan will be nothing more than an academic exercise. The Borough Planning Commission has already taken a major role in this update, and should continue its leadership.

The Planning Commission was given technical assistance from the Crawford County Planning Commission staff funded through a grant from the Appalachian Regional Commission.

THREE COUNTY REGIONAL MAP



ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL SYSTEMS

Location

Conneaut Lake Borough is located in northwestern Pennsylvania in the western portion of Crawford County, and is bordered by Sadsbury Township. It is situated on the southwestern end of Conneaut Lake and is completely surrounded by Sadsbury Township. (Please refer to the Three County Regional Map.)

Topography

The Conneaut Lake region was severly glaciated, characterized by low, gently dividing slopes with broad plateau and valley areas. Thus, the topography of Conneaut Lake Borough consists mainly of a level plain, with slopes of less than eight percent. However, a small area in the northwestern section of the Borough is in the nine to fifteen percent slope category. Having been "smoothed out" by the glacier, no area in the Borough is over fifteen percent in slope. The elevation of the area is approximately 1,100 feet above mean sea level.

Conneaut Lake

The most significant natural feature in this region is Conneaut Lake. The name *Conneaut Lake* is derived from the Indian name *Konn Knu Yaut*, meaning "Melted Snow Water Lake" and, as its name implies, was formed by runoff from the melting ice as the last glacier retreated. As such, the present Lake represents the remainder of a much

larger lake that extended along the Conneaut Outlet to within two and one-half miles of French Creek. This larger lake was formed by a moraine of drift material 15 to 20 feet high that blocked the southern end of the the Conneaut Marsh thereby inpounding the water produced by melting ice. The ancient lake has been estimated at a length of 14 miles and deposits of fresh-water, shell-marl found beneath the peat bogs of the present Marsh provide tangible evidence of its existence.

The present Lake is approximately two and one-quarter miles long and its width varies from one-quarter to one mile. At its present level (1070' above sea level) the Lake covers approximately 954 acres. However, when it was used to supply water for the Erie Extension Canal the water level was approximately 11 feet higher; consequently, the Lake covered a much larger area during that time.¹

All runoff from the Borough drains into the Lake, or directly into the Conneaut Outlet which flows through the Conneaut Marsh, and onto French Creek. Barber Run, the only stream which flows through the Borough, drains directly into Conneaut Outlet.

¹ Baker, Michael, Jr., Inc., "Conneaut Lake Regional Comprehensive Plan", 1967, p. 5.

French Creek drains into the Allegheny River Basin. Thus, water draining from Conneaut Lake Borough will eventually flow into the Ohio River.

Flood Prone Areas

Borough residents are fortunate in that few areas are subject to flooding. There is a small area that is flood prone on the elementary school site, and another area that is located between Maple Street, and Lake-View Avenue.

The largest area susceptible to flooding is in the southern part of the Borough, following the stream bed of Barber Run. Refer to the Flood Prone Areas map for the location of these areas.

Climate

The climate of Crawford County is humid continental, and is influenced by warm air masses from the Gulf of Mexico, mild dry air masses from the western part of the continent, and cold dry air masses from Canada. The Great Lakes also affect the climate of the area, primarily as a source of moisture.

Current climatological data is available from the Meadville Weather Station, however, some information is available on the local level from the 1967 Plan. At that time, the average annual precipitation was approximately 40.4 inches. The mean winter temperature was 15°F, and 67°F for the summer months.

The reported annual precipitation at Meadville during 1978 was 42.1 inches, and the average annual temperature was 52°F. More recent data obtained from the 1980 Pennsylvania Statistical Abstract at the Meadville Weather Station indicates that for the year 1978 the annual average precipitation was 39.99 inches and the annual average temperature was 45.4°F.

Normal daytime temperatures range from the low 30's to the upper 30's in the winter and from the upper 70's to low 80's in the summer. Nighttime temperatures generally are in the teens in the winter and in the 50's in the summer. Summers are generally pleasant with an average rainfall of 19.7 inches. This rainfall occurs nearly uniformly during the growing season of May through September. Winters are generally cold and snowy with an average annual snowfall of 93.4 inches.² Therefore, as part of the northwestern snowbelt, the Borough receives some of the heaviest snowfall in Pennsylvania. In the spring and fall wide variations in temperature occur.

² United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, 1979, p. 69.

HISTORY OF CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH

Conneaut Lake Borough is one of the oldest communities in Crawford County. In 1793 the Holland Land Company, a group of Amsterdam Bankers, purchased 499,660 acres of land from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A contract was signed with an agreement to settle the area; one 400 acre tract of land would be allotted to every settler within a two year time period.

Abner Evans was one of the first to settle and patent land in the Conneaut Lake area. He patented two tracts, one of which would later contain Evansburg, or present day Conneaut Lake Borough. In 1796 Evans built a mill on the outlet of Conneaut Lake. This was the first industry of the village, however it was not successful because the fall of the water was insufficient in its power generation.

Although the entire acreage of the Holland Land Company was not allotted within the two year time period, many settlers did move to the area and patent land. Besides Evans, other prominent settlers included: James Stanford, a cabinet maker; Zerah Blakely, a carpenter; Richard Van Sickle, and Alfred Stron, a tavern keeper. Rosanna Mushrush, also a tavern keeper, had two daughters, Desolate and Lonely, who were school teachers. Other land owners were John Harper, John McClan, Joesph Allen, Danial Williams, Samuel

and Matthew Williamson, and James McEntire, Sr. All of these early citizens were involved in the development of the village of Evansburg, although some lived outside the village limits, in Sadsbury Township.

In 1800, Crawford County became chartered as a county. The first church and school in the county were built in Evansburg during that year and the first Sunday school was established by Rev. Timothy Alden. Also, Sadsbury became chartered as a Township.

The following years brought major transportation improvements to the area. Before 1810, the only travel routes were the waterways via Conneaut Lake outlet and French Creek, and the Indian paths. However, in 1810 the first major roads of the county were constructed, and in the next decade, wagon travel was introduced. The next significant improvement occurred in 1844, when the Beaver and Erie Canal was completed.

The canal had a substantial impact on the community; it was quite an advance in transportation efficiency. However, it also resulted in a devastating event. In order to feed water into the Canal, the level of Conneaut Lake was raised. This helped to encourage a mosquito population, and a malaria epidemic resulted.

During this period in the 1840's, Evansburg was known as the deserted village. After the epidemic subsided, the residents returned.

The next event of primary importance occurred in 1858, when Evansburg became incorporated as a Borough. A major advance in the transportation network also occurred in 1858, when the Meadville Railroad (later known as the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad) was incorporated. The decline of boating on French Creek and the Canal soon followed this event, and in 1871 the Beaver and Erie Canal ceased operation - a victim of railroad competition.

The railroad was paramount to the development of the area as a fashionable resort, and also promoted the local businesses, which served as a commercial center for the surrounding rural area. One of the largest business enterprises was the Conneaut Lake Ice Company, which was formed in 1881. Nearly 200 men were employed, and the company represented about \$1,500,000 in capital, and owned 1,500 acres of land surrounding Conneaut Lake.

Other important businesses operating during this year included four large hotels, two restaurants, two general stores, two drug stores, a hardware,

millinery store, meat market, saw mill, grist mill, cheese factory, tannery, wagon shop, three blacksmith shops, livery stable, three doctors, a dentist and the Conneaut Lake Navigation Co. (1903).

The major resort enterprise was Conneaut Lake Exposition Park, which was established in 1892. Although not located in the Borough, the park has had a substantial impact on its history and development. It has had a key role in attracting tourists to the area, many of whom would stay at the four large hotels located in the Borough.

During the same year the park was established, Evansburg was renamed Conneaut Lake. Local historians claim that this was done to eliminate confusion for the railroad passengers and tourist; the railroad had its stop "Conneaut Lake", although it was in the town of Evansburg.

The development of the village during the early 1900's proceeded at a slower rate. During this time four additions were made to the Borough's limits. These included the area north of Line Street, the area southeast of Seventh Street, the south end of Hartstown Road, and the property south of First Street.

Other significant events included the first publication of the Conneaut Lake Breeze, in 1922. In 1931 the community hall building was constructed, and 1937 brought the construction of a new high school at 6th and Maple Streets. It was later decided to form a joint school system with Sadsbury Township, and in 1954 a joint high school was built in the Township. The former high school is now an elementary school for the Conneaut School District.

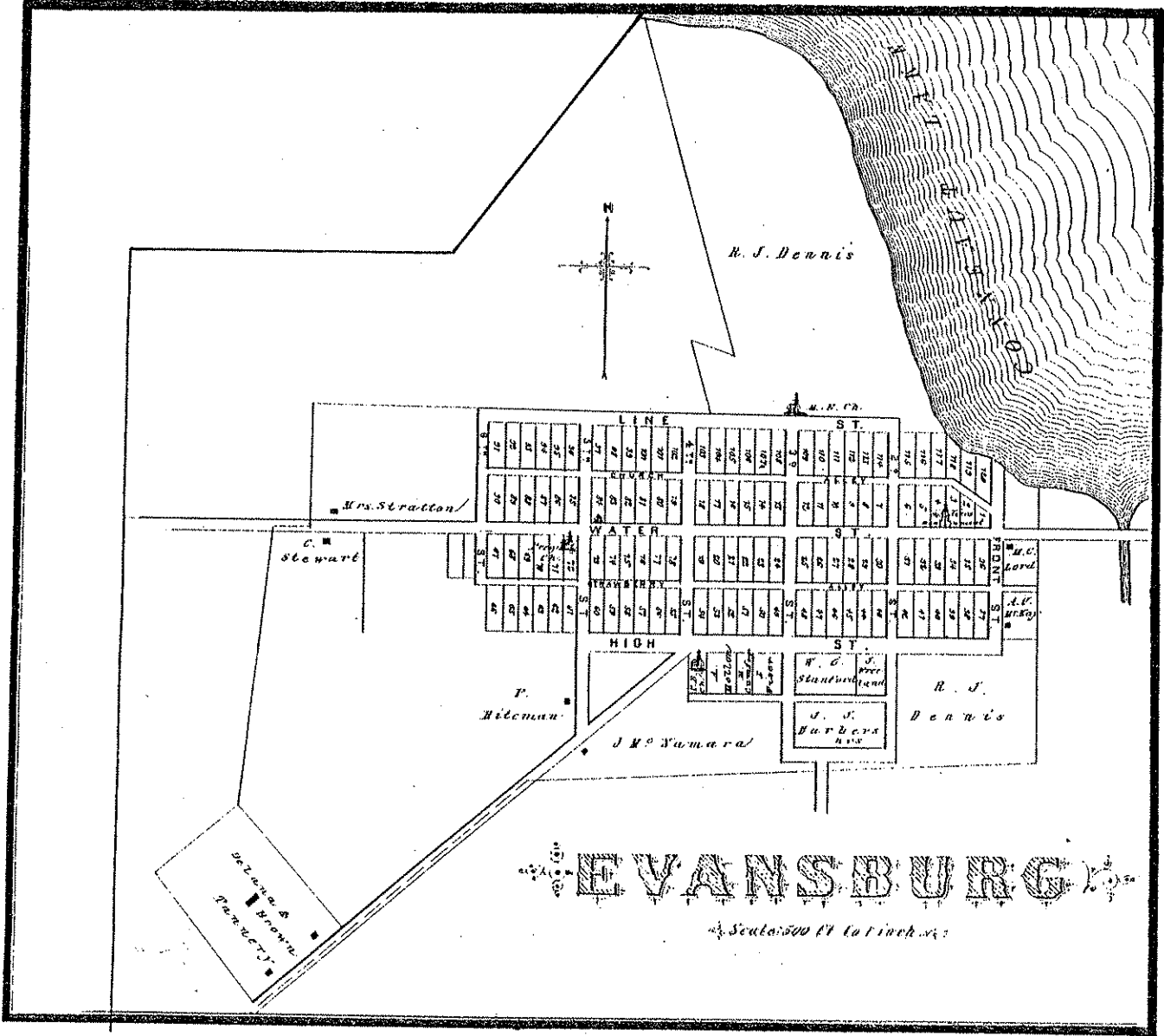
A major improvement in the development of the Borough occurred in 1949, when the public sewer system was installed. The installation of a sewer system allowed for denser development, and helped to insure a healthier living environment for the residents. In 1961 a decision was made to shift the Borough's water supply from Lake water to a drilled well since at that time there was some concern about contamination of the Lake by boats with on-board sanitary facilities.

In 1967 the Conneaut Lake Area Comprehensive Plan was published. This was a major effort in coordinating planning for the area, as well as the individual communities. The implementation of this plan began with the adoption of the Conneaut Lake Borough Zoning Ordinance, in 1968. A subdivision ordinance adopted in 1969 was another accomplishment. In 1976, the Community celebrated the Country's 200th anniversary. Improvements were made in the Borough, including the planting of trees, as part of a beautification effort, on Water Street.

Note: The following two references were used as sources of all historical facts mentioned in this section.

Warner, Beers and Co., "History of Crawford County, Pennsylvania", Chicago, 1885.

Conneaut Lake Bicentennial Commission, "Kon-ne-ot, A Story of a People and a Lake", Conneaut Lake Borough, Pennsylvania, 1976.



R. J. Dennis

Mrs. Stratton

C. Stewart

P. Hilcman

J. M. Yamara

H. C. J. West

J. J. Burdick

R. J. Dennis

DeLaney & Brown
 Plats 117, 118

EVANSBURG

Scale: 500 ft to 1 inch

CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH HISTORIC SITES

The Crawford County Planning Commission completed a study of significant historical sites in Conneaut Lake Borough in the fall of 1980. The study includes an inventory of all places which appear to have the potential of being historically significant based on established state and national criteria. After completing the inventory, research was conducted to document the historical significance and authenticity of each site. After this phase was completed, the Blue Ribbon Committee, a county advisory committee on significant historical sites, selected nominations for the County Register of Significant Sites, the State Register and the National Register for Historic Places.

The sites may be nominated for one of two main categories; historic and cultural significance or physiographic significance.

The historical and cultural category is measured by four criteria; historical significance, cultural significance, site size (building, district, etc.), and man and nature where a site shows evidence of man working with nature. An example of this would be a remnant of the Erie Canal Extension.

For nomination in the physiographic category a site must fit one or more of the following criteria: (1) landforms featuring significant geologic or physiographic action; (2) waterways, where the stream exhibits extremely well the history and characteristics of stream formation and; (3) biological community, where a site illustrates a significant wildlife habitat area, shows a unique process of succession, or a process of restoration to natural condition following change.

The County historical survey included the study of 18 sites in Conneaut Lake Borough. Five buildings were nominated for the County Register, and five structures were suggested for inclusion in thematic nominations, as examples of a type of building or an area of historic importance, such as an old school or church, or a village. Refer to the Historic Sites Map for the locations of the sites. The study indicated that none of the structures in the Borough were of such significance to be considered for the State or National Registers of Historic Sites.

Sites nominated for the County Register are:

039-CL-007 Originally a post office, this two-story brick building features a two-bay facade, brick segmented relieving arches and sandstone sills and lintels as window head treatments, sectional brick corner and front pilasters, and a sandstone-topped entablature.

-008 This brick commercial building has two unusual mitered wooden overdoors at the corners of the facade. It also features paired windows with brick relieving arches, fanlight transoms and corbeled corner buttresses.

-012 This house is a nice example of the vernacular frame cabin style of architecture found throughout the county. It is one-and-a-half stories with wood shingle siding, a wide entablature, returns, sidelights flanking the door and recent additions to the rear. Assessment records date the house at 1857.

-015 A square residence with shingle siding and two-and-a-half stories, this site is noteworthy because of its architectural features. It has two 2-story bays on the corners of the facade, one of which has a conical roof with

flared eaves. The gables of the roof intersect and there are two doors on the second floor of the facade. An open porch spans two walls.

-016 The Wilson Ralston House was built in 1886 by Ralston, a merchant of the local importance. Basically cross-shaped, the two-story residence has clapboard siding, a two-story bay on the north wall, a scalloped belt course, scallop trim in the gables and a dentil-lined porch entablatures.

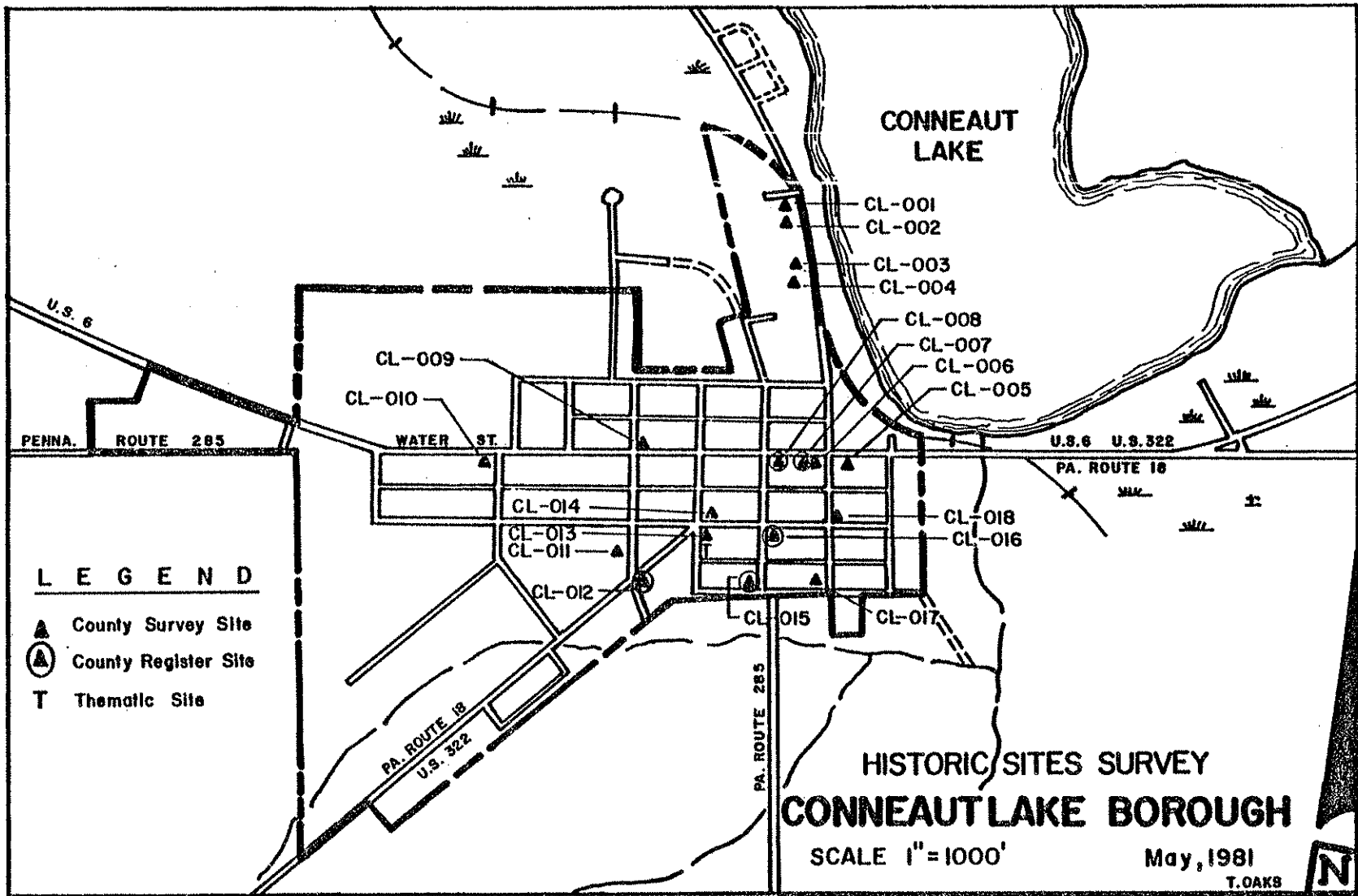
From the County Inventory the following structures are suggested for inclusion in thematic nominations:

039-CL-005)

-006)

Examples of commercial building. Ralston's Hardware store was built in 1910 and the appliance store added in 1928. The brick commercial building has a stepped gable roofline, sandstone lintels and sills and a dentil-lined entablature above the glass facade.

The tow-story brick commercial building built ca. 1901 as the IOOF lodge; it features brick facade pilasters, a corbel table and dentils along the roofline and corbeled corner buttresses.



-009 An example of a country schoolhouse. Originally built as a schoolhouse in 1860, now a one-and-a-half story residence with shingle siding, an intersection gable roof and dentil-lines gables.

-013 An example of rural church architecture. The United Presbyterian Church is a typical example of the rural Greek Revival architecture of county churches. It features clapboard siding, a full entablature, returns, compound corner pilasters, a bell tower with similar treatment and sedimented gable overdoor.

-017 An example of the vernacular frame cabin style.
A one-and-a-half story frame cabin style house with a one-story addition to the rear, aluminum siding and three bays on the facade.

The following homes were included in the county inventory, but were not nominated for submission as significant historical sites.

039-CL-001 A two-story "T"-shaped house with shiplap siding, cornice heads over paired and tripled windows, pedimented gables, square compound porch posts and second story porticos on the facade.

-002 A two-story house with aluminum siding, a hip slate roof, gabled roof dormers, two one-story bays and a two-story open porch on the facade.

-003 A two-story house with shiplap siding, cornice window heads, an enclosed porch on the facade and two-one-story bays.

-004 A two-story house with aluminum siding, a slate hip and gable roof and an open porch along two walls; built ca. 1885 according to assessment records.

-010 An upright-and-wing house with aluminum siding, returns, a roof dormer on the wing and a one-story bay on the facade with a bracketed cornice.

-011 An "L"-shaped two-story house with a one-story addition to the rear, clapboard siding, cornice window and door heads and gabled wall dormers.

-014 A rectangular two-story house with additions to the rear, clapboard siding, cornice window and door heads, a one-story bay on the west wall and cutout pattern and drop porch trim.

-018 A two-story house with clapboard siding, sedimented gables, cornice window and door heads, sidelights flanking the door and remodeled into rental units.

EXISTING LAND USE CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH

Methods

The land use information was compiled by the staff of the Crawford County Planning Commission in the fall of 1980. This included a field survey of the Borough in which the existing land use was recorded on a map. The field survey information was supplemented with aerial photographs, U.S. Geological Survey Maps, and the County land assessment maps.

Land Use Patterns

The total acreage of Conneaut Lake Borough is 241.56 acres. While the Borough is residential in character, the open space and brush land use category contains the largest amount of acres. Eighty-five acres, or 35 percent of all land in the Borough is included in this category of undeveloped land. The next largest category of land is residential, of which 69.49 acres are single-family and 7.45 acres are multi-family. The total residential acres comprise twenty-nine percent of all land in the Borough.

Approximately seventeen percent of the land is used for transportation and parking lots. This category totals to almost 40 acres, and includes all streets, highways, alleys, and off-street parking lots.

The remaining land use categories include semi-public uses (5%), Commercial Use (4%), Parks and Recreation Land (2%), Vacant Lots and Buildings (2%), and

Industrial Land (less than 1%). Please refer to Table One for the exact acreages and percentages of the Land Use Accounts, and refer to the Existing Land Use Map for the locations of the land use districts.

Open Space and Brush

This land category includes areas that have not been developed and consist predominantly of brush and wooded areas. The two largest sections in this category are the northwestern portion, north of Water Street, and the southwestern area between State Street and High Street. There is also a large undeveloped area, west of the residential area along Lake View Avenue. Together, this area includes 85 acres, or 35 percent of the Borough's land area.

Residential

Residential uses account for a total of thirty-two percent of the land in Conneaut Lake Borough. The majority of this land is single-family detached homes, which covers almost seventy acres. The remaining residential land is in multi-family units which includes apartment buildings. Only 7.45 acres, or three percent of the land is currently in multi-family use.

Commercial

The commercial center for Conneaut Lake is located along the Water Street area, beginning at the Borough's eastern boundary and extending approximately three and one half blocks to Fourth Street. It also extends north to Church Alley and south to Strawberry Alley.

In addition to this central business district, there are various businesses at separate locations within the Borough. These are classified as secondary commercial areas. Some of these businesses are located within a home. For example an insurance office has space in a home, and there are several beauty parlors operated out of homes. In this case the parcel acreage was divided, and one-half of the parcel was classified as commercial and the other half was considered as residential.

Semi-Public

This use category includes land such as churches and services such as the Ambulance Company in the Borough and accounts for 13.28 acres, or five percent of the land.

Parks and Recreation

This acreage includes Memorial Park located on Water Street, the play area at the elementary school, and the acreage at the Borough's Beach Park. This accounts for two percent of the land area, or almost five acres.

Public

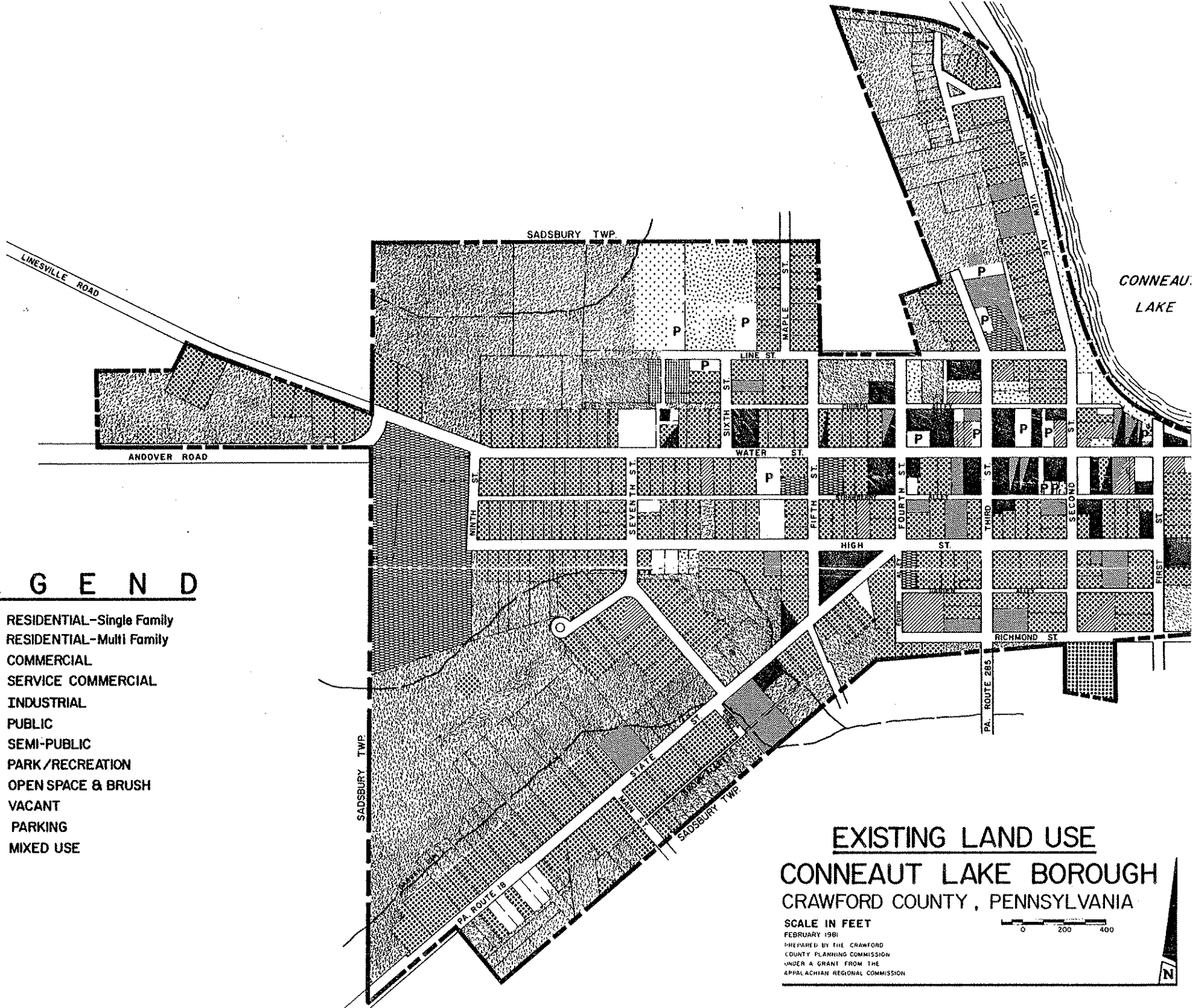
Public land includes the Borough Building, the Fire Department, the Post Office, the elementary school, and the site the water tower is located on. This area totals 4.56 acres, or roughly two percent of the Borough.

Vacant









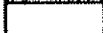



Vacant land is defined as undeveloped lots, with or without buildings. These lots are scattered throughout the community and comprise four acres of land.

Industrial

Industrial Uses include such things as manufacturing, warehouses, and lumber related uses. There is only a small area in the Borough occupying less than one acre of land, which is classified as industrial. This is located between Water Street and Line Street, on the west side of the Borough.



LEGEND

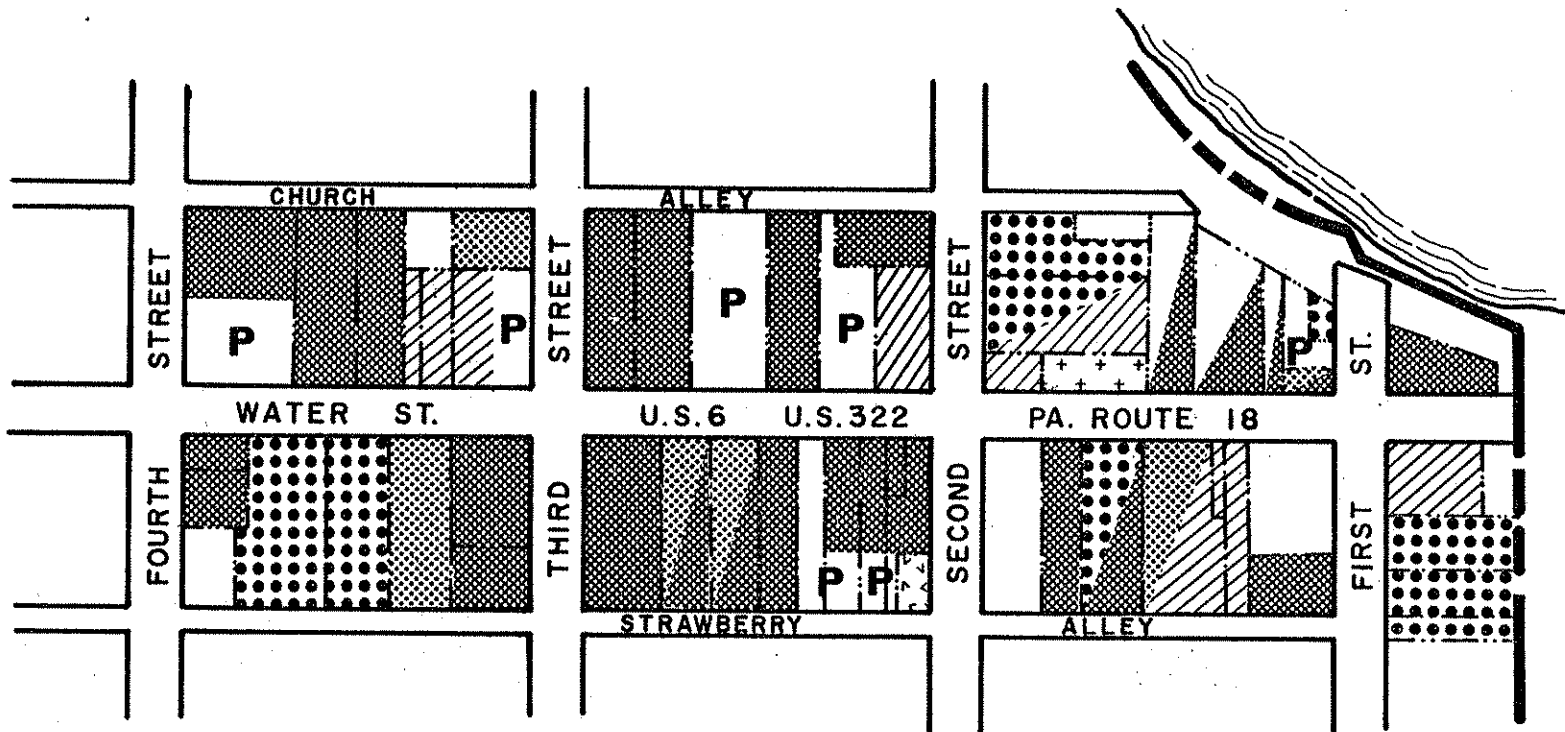
-  RESIDENTIAL-Single Family
-  RESIDENTIAL-Multi Family
-  COMMERCIAL
-  SERVICE COMMERCIAL
-  INDUSTRIAL
-  PUBLIC
-  SEMI-PUBLIC
-  PARK/RECREATION
-  OPEN SPACE & BRUSH
-  VACANT
-  PARKING
-  MIXED USE

**EXISTING LAND USE
CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH
CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA**











SCALE IN FEET
0 200 400

FEBRUARY 1981
PREPARED BY THE CRAWFORD
COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
UNDER A GRANT FROM THE
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION





LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-----------------|
|  | BOROUGH BOUNDARY |  | PUBLIC |
|  | RESIDENTIAL-SINGLE FAMILY |  | PARK/RECREATION |
|  | RESIDENTIAL-MULTI FAMILY |  | VACANT LOT |
|  | COMMERCIAL |  | PARKING |
|  | SERVICE COMMERCIAL |  | MIXED USE |

EXISTING LAND USE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH

SCALE 1"=200'



PREPARED BY THE CRAWFORD
COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
JULY 1981

N

TABLE I

LAND USE ACCOUNTS
CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH

USE CATEGORY	ACRES	% TOTAL
Open Space & Brush	85.0	35%
Residential (All)	77.0	32%
Single-Family	69.5	29%
Multi-Family	7.5	3%
Transportation & Parking	40.0	17%
Semi-Public	13.3	5%
Commercial (All)	12.0	4%
Business Commercial	8.4	3%
Service Commercial	3.5	1%
Parks/Recreation	5.0	2%
Public	4.6	2%
Vacant	4.1	2%
Industrial	.9	less than 1%
TOTAL	241.6	100%

SOILS

INTRODUCTION

Soils information is provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (S.C.S.) on a county-wide basis, and is a valuable tool for land owners, community officials, planners, and land developers for land use decisions. Soils data can be used on an individual basis, for one parcel of land, all of the way to the regional level, where thousands of acres of land may be evaluated for potential land use. The S.C.S. identified all of the soils in the County, and published the Soil Survey of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, issued in May of 1979, which included maps of the various soil types for the entire County. It also provides guides to land use, in the form of soil limitation ratings.

These limitations give an indication of how much effort may have to be expended in order to utilize the land for a certain use. There are three basic limitation ratings assigned to the soil mapping units: slight, moderate, or severe. A soil with a "slight" limitation, means that the soil properties are favorable for a particular use and the limitations are so minor, that they are easily

overcome. A "moderate" limitation can be overcome or modified by planning, design, or special management practices. A "severe" limitation indicates that a special design, or intense management will be required to utilize the land for the use being considered. All of these limitations imply a relative cost involved. The slight ratings would be least expensive, whereas more cost and extreme care will be required to work with soils rated as severe.

The ratings also indicate potential soil problems which may be encountered for a particular land use. For example, when constructing a building or dwelling unit, some potential problems include: a high water table subjecting the area to flooding; a severe slope where erosion may occur; or soils which are unstable and therefore not suitable to support a building. For example the organic soils, or soils which contain a large amount of the expanding clays, are not desirable for building sites. In addition, some soils are very shallow where bedrock lies close to the surface and may be unsuitable due to the difficulty of installing a foundation.

In Conneaut Lake Borough, soils information can be used to guide any future construction, and to plan for any subdivision of the less developed parcels of land. Generally, the older and more densely developed areas of the Borough in the central and northeastern sections have Haven silt loam which is a favorable soil for development.

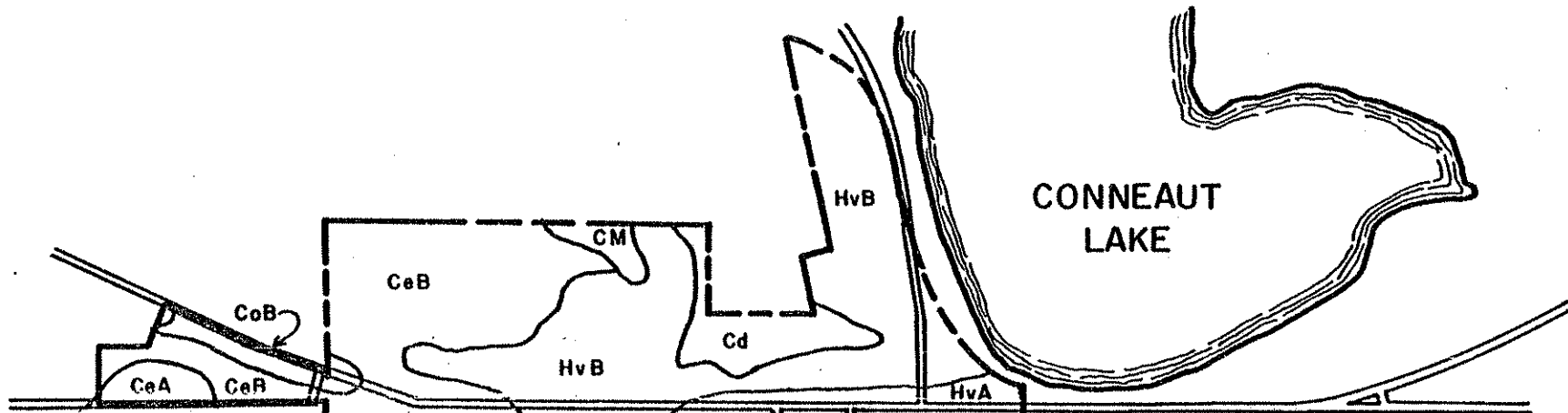
In the western portions of the Borough, where there are more undeveloped parcels, the soils have severe ratings for dwelling units. Soils here include Caneadea silt loam, and Holly silt loam, which are subject to a high water table and flooding. Therefore, caution should be taken either by good design or careful selection of the building sites to protect any new building from flooding. For more detailed information refer to the Soils Map, and Table 2.

It must be stressed that this information is generalized, and individual land parcels may contain soils which vary from those indicated on the map. Soils information should be used as a general guide to indicate how favorable the soil may be for a specific use. A more detailed analysis may be desirable for certain proposed activities.

TABLE 2

CONNENAUT LAKE BOROUGH SOILS

SYMBOL	SOIL NAME	LIMITATION FOR BUILDINGS
Cd	Canadice silt loam, 0 to 3% slope	Severe, High water table
CeA	Caneadea silt loam, 0 to 3% slope	Severe, Seasonal high water table
CeB	Caneadea silt loam, 3 to 8% slope	Severe, Seasonal high water table
CM	Carlisle Muck	Severe, Unstable, wet
CoB	Chenango gravelly silt loam, 3 to 5% slope	Slight
HvA	Haven silt loam, 0 to 3%	Slight
HvB	Haven silt loam, 3 to 8%	Slight
Hy	Holly silt loam,	Severe, Flooding hazard
ScA	Scio silt loam, 0 to 3%	Moderate, Seasonal high water table
VnB	Venango silt loam, 3 to 8%	Severe, Seasonal high water table



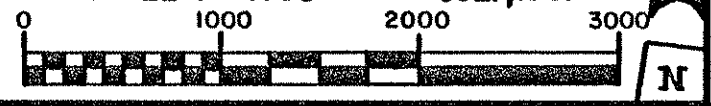
L E G E N D

- CeA - Caneadea Silt Loam
- CeB - Candice Silt Loam
- Cd - Candice Silt Loam
- CM - Carlisle Muck
- CoB - Chenango Gravelly Silt Loam
- HvA - Haven Silt Loam
- HvB - Haven Silt Loam
- HY - Holly Silt Loam
- ScA - Scio Silt Loam
- VnB - Venango Silt Loam

**SOILS MAP
CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH**

PREPARED BY THE CRAWFORD COUNTY
PLANNING COMMISSION UNDER A GRANT
FROM THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

SCALE 1" = 1000' JULY, 1981



POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

A study of community population characteristics is one of the most important components of a comprehensive plan. Population statistics can be used to determine future needs for housing, schools, utilities, and other community services and facilities. Population statistics may also provide helpful information for the community in planning to accomodate seasonal tourists.

Population data is available from the U.S. Bureau of Census. The 1967 Conneaut Lake Area Comprehensive Plan also provides some detailed population statistics. In 1966, a questionnaire was administered to 20 percent of the population in the area, providing current (1966) population data for the Plan. In this plan revision we are fortunate that the 1980 Census has been completed.

Past Trends

Conneaut Lake has experienced an overall increase in population during the past 50 years. However, the rate of growth has been substantially decreasing. From 1970 to 1980 the Borough's population increased by twenty-two individuals, from 745 to 767, an increase of only three percent. Table 3 illustrates that the earlier periods in Conneaut Lake's history, experienced substantial increases in growth, including a 111 percent increase between 1900 and 1910. The decrease in the rate of growth can be partially attributed to the lack of land available for development, and the recent national trend of people to leave urban areas - even small ones.

A study of the composition of the age and sex groups of the population over the past 30 years reveals some trends in particular age groups. The most noticeable is in the 35-44 age group (See Table 4) where there is a substantial decrease for both males and females. Other trends are a slight decrease in the percentage of males age 5-14, contrasted by an increase in the percentage of females in the same age group. There has also been an increase in females in the 55-64 age group, whereas males in the 65+ age group have declined in percentage, probably due to longevity differences in the female population.

Conneaut Lake's population characteristics maybe compared to other communities in the area to get a regional perspective. Whereas Conneaut Lake Borough has been increasing in population, other "urban" settlements are experiencing substantial declines. The city of Meadville for example, has experieined a population decrease of 6.2 percent from 1970 to 1980 (See Table 5).

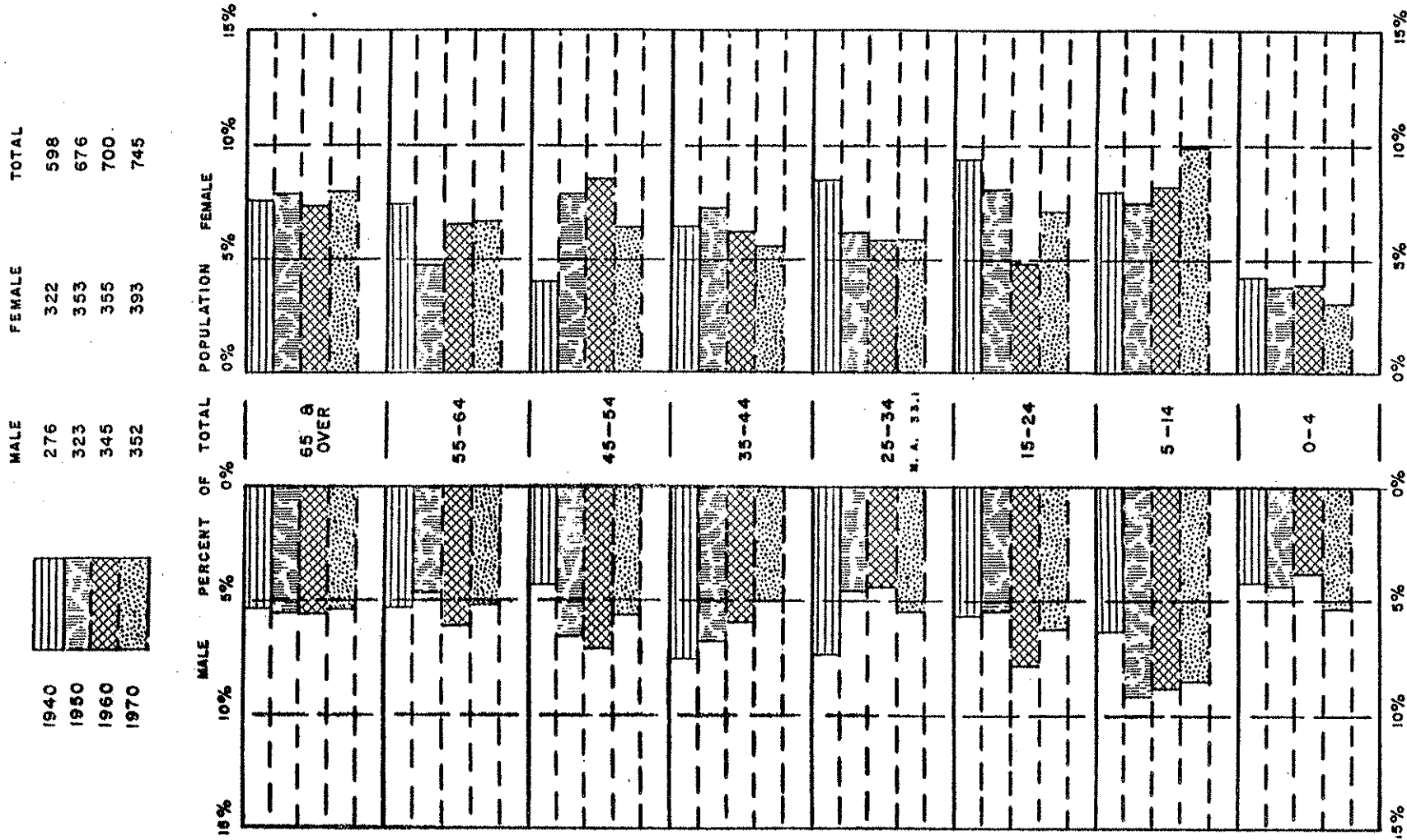
In contrast, the townships in the region are growing substantially. Sadsbury, the township which surrounds the Borough, has experienced a 22 percent population increase from 1970 to 1980, and Summit Township, north of Conneaut Lake, has experienced a 31 percent increase in population in this same period. This seems to be consistant with national trends, where rural populations are growing, in contrast to urbanized areas.

TABLE 3

PAST POPULATION TRENDS
 CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH

YEAR	BOROUGH POPULATION	PERCENT CHANGE
1860	197	
1870	174	-11.7
1880	197	13.2
1890	291	47.7
1900	343	17.9
1910	725	111.4
1920	347	-52.1
1930	496	43.0
1940	598	20.6
1950	676	13.0
1960	700	3.6
1970	745	6.4
1980	767	3.0

CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH
POPULATION 1940-70
PERCENTAGES BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS

M.A. = Median Age

TABLE 4

TABLE 5

COMPARATIVE POPULATION TRENDS
 CONNEAUT LAKE REGION 1940-1980

MUNICIPALITY OR AREA	1940	1950	PERCENT CHANGE 40-50	1960	PERCENT CHANGE 50-60	1970	PERCENT CHANGE 60-70	1980	PERCENT CHANGE 70-80
Crawford County	71,644	78,948	10.2	77,956	- 1.3	81,342	4.3	88,869	9.3
Meadville (City)	18,919	18,972	0.3	16,671	-12.1	16,573	- 0.6	15,544	- 6.2
Conneaut Lake Borough	598	676	13.0	700	3.6	745	6.4	767	3.0
Sadsbury Township	1,003	1,499	35.9	1,601	6.8	2,221	38.7	2,702	21.7
Conneaut Lake Region *	1,701	2,175	27.9	2,301	5.8	2,966	28.9	3,469	17.0
East Fallowfield Township	934	981	5.3	1,041	6.1	1,130	8.5	1,259	11.4
Summit Township	1,097	1,446	31.8	1,360	- 6.0	1,517	11.5	1,992	31.3

NOTE: * The Conneaut Lake Region consists of Conneaut Lake Borough and Sadsbury Township.

SOURCE: Crawford County Planning Commission staff analysis of U. S. Census data.

POPULATION FORECAST

Conneaut Lake Borough

As was previously mentioned, a population study can be used to determine future needs for housing and other land uses, and the needs for community services and facilities. Traditionally, planners have employed several methods to calculate future populations. Some of these are simple, while others are extremely complicated. All, however, are estimates based on our knowledge of past trends and our understanding of future constraints. In addition to these traditional methods we have chosen to calculate the capacity population of Conneaut Lake, based on the 1981 existing zoning ordinance. This method will be explained in more detail following the population forecasts.

Arithmetic Extrapolation

This method involves the calculation of previous population trends and the projection of these trends into the future. These are the population changes recorded by the U.S. Census between 1940 and 1980, 1950 and 1980, and 1960 and 1980.

Between 1940 and 1980 Conneaut Lake averaged an increase of 9.4 percent per decade. Projecting this same rate of growth over the next two decades the 1990 population would be 839, and the 2000 population would be 918 people. Please refer to Table One for a summary of this projection.

The rate of growth between 1950 and 1980 was lower than the average between 1940 and 1980. This growth rate was calculated to be 6.6 percent, with a projected 1990 population of 818 and a 2000 population of 872. Table Six also provides a summary of this projection.

The rate of growth between 1960 and 1980 was the lowest rate recorded, with an average increase of only 4.5 percent per decade. Using this rate of growth the 1990 population would be 801 and the 2000 population would be 837.

Linear Regression Method

This method is best explained by saying that a series of past population figures are mathematically plotted over a period of time. Then the best fitting straight line is drawn through these points and continued into the future. The "best fitting" line is actually the straight line which comes as close as possible to all of the plotted points. This process is done mathematically, but can also be plotted on a graph, if one desires. By utilizing population figures from the U.S. Census for the years 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980, the following projections were derived.

Year	1990	2000
Population Forecast	818	860

Discussion

While these methods are the tools which planners traditionally use to plan for a community's future population, they are based only on what has happened in the past. Thus, they disregard any actions that would be taken by the community to encourage or to discourage growth. Also these projections are based on assumptions that no drastic changes in availability of sewer, water, or land parcels will occur, or the possibility that the U.S. Steel Plant would be constructed in Conneaut, Ohio. Therefore, while such figures may be useful to give an idea of the expected future population if no drastic changes take place, we have chosen another method of population forecast to get an indication of what could occur in the future.

Capacity Projection Based on Existing Zoning

This method, is actually a prediction of the capacity population that could be accommodated in the Borough, based on existing area requirements in the zoning ordinance. Several different calculations have been made. Using the existing ordinance, three different capacity populations were obtained, based on high, medium or low residential development densities. In addition, a fourth calculation was made, based on the land use plan proposed in this document, using the required acreage from the existing zoning ordinance.

These figures are probably more realistic, because they indicate how much housing and subsequently people, could be accommodated in Conneaut Lake Borough, at full development. This information can be used as a guide for the Borough in deciding how much growth it actually wants to encourage.

Based on the existing land use study, there are 81.04 acres of open, undeveloped land in the Borough. This amounts to 35 percent of the total land area. Another 4.1 acres of vacant lots could also be developed. It was then determined that 28.83 acres open space, and 3.89 acres of vacant land are currently zoned for single-family use, and 52.21 acres open space, and .98 acres vacant land are zoned for general residential use allowing higher density residences. The following table, Table Seven, illustrates the capacity populations for the low, medium, high, and average density development levels. The average was determined by adding the population allowable for the three general residential densities, and dividing by three to obtain the average. The single-family population is the same for all three forecasts since 6000 square feet are required. Thus, the 32.72 acres could accommodate 237 single-family homes.

TABLE 6 - ARITHMETIC EXTRAPOLATION POPULATION FORECAST SUMMARY

BASE PERIOD	AVERAGE RATE OF GROWTH	PROJECTED 1990	GROWTH 2000
1940-1980	9.4	839	918
1950-1980	6.6	818	872
1960-1980	4.5	801	837

TABLE 7 - CAPACITY POPULATION FORECAST

	POTENTIAL R-1 POPULATION	POTENTIAL R-2 POPULATION	EXISTING 1980 POPULATION	TOTAL CAPACITY POPULATION
Low Density	522	1,272	767	2,561
Medium Density	522	2,081	767	3,370
High Density	522	3,412	767	4,701
Average Density	522	2,255	767	3,544

TABLE 8 - CAPACITY HOUSING UNITS

	AREA REQUIRED	AREA AVAILABLE	CAPACITY UNITS
R-1 Single-Family	6,000 sq. ft.	28.81 acres	237
R-2 Low Density	4,000 sq. ft.	52.21 acres	578
R-2 Medium	2,400 sq. ft.	52.21 acres	946
R-3 High Density	1,465 sq. ft.	52.21 acres	1,551

According to these calculations, the Borough's capacity population, (fully developed) for the highest density is 4,701. The medium density population is 2,370; the low density population is 2,561 and the average population is 3,544. However, it must be noted that these projections ignore any design constraints of the land, and thus the actual capacity population would be somewhat lower. It should also be noted that no date is attached to the figures. The capacity at any given density might be reached at any time in the future depending upon the growth rate.

Table Eight illustrates the number of housing units that could be accommodated in the Borough, based on the existing zoning districts. At the highest density, some 1,551 units could be added to the Boroughs housing stock in the R-2 district. At a medium density 946 units could be added, in the R-2 district, and at the lowest density R-2 district could accommodate 578 additional housing units. The single-family district could accommodate 237 more homes. Thus, a maximum of 1,788 additional housing units could be added to the Borough if all buildable space were developed.

UTILITIES

SANITARY SEWER

The Municipal Authority

The Municipal Authority of Conneaut Lake Borough is responsible for providing sanitary sewer service to the residents and businesses of the Borough. The sewer system also extends outside the Borough to service the Conneaut Lake Area High School. The Authority was formed in 1948 by Borough Council, in order to proceed with a project to construct the treatment plant, which was completed in 1949. The plant is located outside of the Borough, near Conneaut Outlet and U.S. Route 322, adjacent to the Conneaut Lake Joint Municipal Authority Treatment Plant serving portions of Sadsbury and Summit Townships. Sewage is processed to the secondary treatment level, which includes the removal of solids, filtering, and the application of chlorine in a clarifier tank. In addition, sludge is broken up with a sludge digester. When this process is complete, there is 75 to 85 percent B.O.D. removal. (Biological Oxygen Demand) The effluent then outfalls into Conneaut Lake Outlet.

Customers

The Borough system serves 354 customers, including 277 homes and apartments, 76 commercial users, and one industry. The two area schools are also serviced. The total number of people served is approximately 2,289 including children in the two schools.¹

¹ This is determined by adding the Borough's population from the 1980 Census, the total of school children, and the commercial and industrial customers.

Treatment Plant Capacities

The average amount of sewage treated per day is 139,000 gallons. However, during peak periods the volume can run as high as 434,000 gallons per day (G.P.D.). The treatment system has a design capacity of 160,000 G.P.D. This would be adequate for normal daily use, however during the peak periods there is a substantial disparity between the gallons of sewage produced and the capacity of the plant. The primary problem is that there is a high rate of ground water infiltration due to the seasonal high water table. Ground water seeps into the pipes and manholes adding more volume than the plant can accommodate. Because of this, the treatment provided is usually below environmental standards required by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PennDER). PennDER mandates an 85 percent B.O.D. removal; whereas, the treatment provided ranges from 75 to 85 percent B.O.D. removal. The required standards for suspended solids and fecal coliform are also frequently exceeded. Moreover, when high water conditions exist in Conneaut Lake Outlet, the receiving stream, the effluent in the plant is backed up resulting in a raw sewage discharge from over flow.²

² Richard A. Deiss, Richard A. Deiss and Associates, Consulting Engineers, The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Conneaut Lake, Meadville, PA., 1978, Pg. 1.

In 1970 the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources revoked the sewage treatment permits because the plant had been poorly maintained and the required secondary treatment level was not obtained. In 1974 an agreement was reached for the Borough to tie into the Conneaut Lake Joint Municipal Authority system, which has more up-to-date treatment facilities. The Borough is currently waiting to receive funding to begin the hook-up project.

STORM SEWER

In 1941, as a W.P.A. project, separate storm sewers were installed to serve the entire Borough. These sewers are reported to be adequate and in good condition, although some flooding does occur during very heavy storms.

OTHER UTILITIES

Other utilities available to Conneaut Lake Region include natural gas, electricity, and telephone. The National Fuel Gas Corporation provides gas service to Conneaut Lake Borough. In addition, electricity is provided by Pennsylvania Power Company, and Mid-Penn Telephone Company is the phone company servicing the area. Meadville Master Antennea Inc. is the Cable T.V. Company providing service to the Borough. This service began in 1965.

WATER

Water System

The Municipal Authority of Conneaut Lake also operates and maintains the Borough's water system which was installed in 1908. The entire Borough is served by the system, although some homes do have their own wells. The supply is drawn from two wells which are located at Borough Beach Park, in addition to a third back-up well also located there. Because of large iron deposits the water must be treated through the Dupont treatment system whereby iron and manganese particles are settled out. However, the water still retains a heavy mineral discoloration. The water is naturally filtered by the gravel deposits below the lake, but chlorine is applied at the pump-house.

In 1928, a 25,000 gallon storage tank was added to the system. The tank, which is located on High Street, brings the capacity of the system to 200,000 Gallons Per Day (G.P.D.) or 139 Gallons Per Minute. The current daily use is approximately 120,000 gallons per day, which is 60% of the wells' capacity. There has been some increase in the use over time; the average use in 1967 was 75,000 gallons per day, serving 236 households. There are currently 532 customers served by the system, including 76 commercial users, and one industry, in addition to the students,

faculty and staff of the elementary school. There are only twenty-two homes in the Borough which are not served by the system; these homes are served by private wells.¹

Fee Schedule

The fees for water are based on a metered rate, with a minimum monthly fee of \$6.00 for 2,000 gallons or less. The next rate is 18¢ per 100 gallons for the next 5,000 gallons, and 14¢ per 100 gallons for the next 8,000 gallons. The average 1979 bill (before the rate increased) was about \$38.00 per year. The total sales for 1979 came to \$21,586.

Water Distribution System

Although the supply is adequate, there is a serious problem with the condition and size of the water lines. Many of the lines date back to 1928, and a number of these are corroded. In addition, some pipes are smaller in size, and cause pressure problems where larger sized 4 inch or 6 inch diameter pipes lead into the 2 inch or even 3/4 inch size pipes.² This seems to be particularly true toward the ends of the lines. This problem will be addressed in the Plan section.

¹ Richard A. Deiss, Facilities Plan, The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Conneaut Lake, Meadville, PA., 1979, pg. 9.

² Ibid.

Water Storage

The Borough is presently able to store only 25,000 gallons in the existing water tower. This is not sufficient to meet the community needs; especially for fire safety purposes. The Borough should have a minimum reserve storage of 100,000 gallons, preferably 150,000 gallons. This would provide an adequate amount of water in case of a power shortage, well-pump break-down, major fire, or other catastrophe.³

³ Deiss, July 21, 1981, Personal conversation.

BOROUGH FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Public Buildings and Lands

The only Borough owned building within Conneaut Lake is the Community Hall, often called the Borough Building. It is located on Third Street and is utilized by the fire, police, and maintenance departments. It also houses a public auditorium/gym and the Council Chambers.

In addition, there is the sewage treatment plant in Sadsbury Township, which the Municipal Authority maintains. The Authority also owns and maintains the water tower on High Street.

Maintenance

Housed in the Community Hall, the Conneaut Lake Borough Maintenance Department has one full-time employee. In 1981, there were also three C.E.T.A. workers to assist with the workload.

The department is responsible for minor road repairs, street maintenance, and snow removal and maintaining the Borough properties, including cutting the lawn at Memorial Park and the Borough Beach Park.

Any extensive repair jobs, such as major street repairs, would be contracted out to bidders.

Refuse Disposal

The Borough contracts this service to bidders, who provide weekly collection. The collection takes place behind the homes so the elderly don't have to haul their garbage to the curb side.

STREET MAINTENANCE

The Borough's maintenance department is responsible for maintaining all streets and alleys in the Borough that are not State or Federal Highways, including snow removal in the winter.

The maintenance schedule is set-up every spring after the street committee of the Council conducts a street condition survey. The Borough streets are considered one-hundred percent improved; all are paved except Barber St. which is a high quality gravel street. Therefore, most repair jobs consist of minor tar and chip patching and asphalt coating. These jobs are usually contracted out.

In addition, the Borough's alleys are maintained, including the up-keep of Church Alley which is paved. All other alleys are not paved.

CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH SCHOOLS

The Conneaut School District was reorganized into its present form on July 1, 1971. This reorganization consolidated the Linesville-Conneaut-Summit Jointure, the Conneaut Lake Area Jointure, and the Conneaut Valley Merged School District into one large district. The 316 square mile District covers all of Western Crawford County with the exception of South and West Shenango Townships (See School District Map). Its eleven schools house educational facilities for primary and secondary students from fifteen municipalities. These eleven schools include eight elementary and three junior-senior high schools.¹

This district is divided into three sub-areas, or "attendance areas". The southern area of the District is called the Conneaut Lake Attendance Area, and includes students from Conneaut Lake, Sadsbury, Greenwood, East Fallowfield, West Fallowfield and North Shenango. Students attend the Conneaut Lake area high school, or the elementary school, depending on their grade.

Enrollment for the fall of 1980 included 830 junior-senior high school students, and 541 students at the elementary

¹ Crawford County Planning Commission, "Conneaut School District", March 1979, p. 1.

school.² There were also 99 kindergarten students, who attended classes at the Catholic Church in the Borough.

The facilities for these students are significantly over-crowded. The Conneaut Lake-Sadsbury Elementary School was originally built in 1938 in the Borough. It has undergone several expansions, and now has a capacity for 475 students, and is serving 541. The secondary school in the area, the Conneaut Lake Area Jr.-Sr. High School was built in 1954 on U.S. Route 6, west of Conneaut Lake. Designed to house 750 students and supplemented with six portable classrooms, it is currently over-crowded with 830 students! (Refer to School Facilities Table.)

This problem has existed for some time. The 1967 Plan concluded that there was an excess of 148 students, or seven classrooms, above the capacity of the high school at that time.³ Other deficiencies mentioned were the lack of adequate school site acreage (deficient by 23 acres according to established standards), lack of a sufficient auditorium, too small a library, the need for a music education facility, and more vocational trade shops.⁴

² David Schaefer, "Conneaut Schools Enrollment Down", Linesville Herald, October 1979.

³ Baker, p. 171.

⁴ Ibid, p. 173

TABLE 9

SCHOOL FACILITIES - 1981

SCHOOL	YEAR BUILT	ADDITIONS	ACERAGE	STUDENT CAPACITY	STUDENT ENROLLMENT
Conneaut Lake- Sadsbury Elementary School	1938	1958,1965	14	475	541
Conneaut Lake Area High School	1954	1971	14.2	750	830

SHONTZ MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Shontz Memorial Library was established in 1971, when the Women's Association of the First Presbyterian Church organized staff and facilities in the educational building of the Church. In 1976 the library was moved to its present location at the American Legion Post 587 on Second Street.

The library is open twenty hours each week with established hours on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is also open on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Library services include providing books and magazines for check-out, a summer reading program for children, and a story hour for pre-school children.

The library is a member of the Crawford County Federated Library System which allows Shontz card holders to utilize all other libraries in the system including the Meadville Public Library. As a member of the system, the library is eligible to receive state funding. Shontz patrons may borrow additional materials through an interlibrary loan program administered by the Erie District Service Center, which is the major provider of library services in northwest Pennsylvania.

These services are well utilized. During the year of 1980, 9,637 books and magazines were checked out and a total of 3,549 people used the library. The library is particularly well utilized during the summer months. In July of 1980, 1,823 books were checked out, and 931 visits were made to the library. In the winter months the use is diminished; 721 books were checked out, and 466 library visits were recorded for the month of January in 1980.

The library patrons are from Conneaut Lake Borough, Sadsbury, West Fallowfield, East Fallowfield, North Shenengo, Greenwood, Vernon and Summit Townships, and also from Linesville Borough. Part-time residents owning seasonal homes in these communities also use the services.

The library is supported by most of the surrounding townships. Contributing governments include, Conneaut Lake Borough, Sadsbury Township, West and East Fallowfield, North Shenengo, Greenwood, and also the Conneaut School Board, in addition to the support the library receives through the Federated System.

The American Legion Post 587 provides the building to the Library for \$1.00 per year. Betty Ecklund is the current librarian with assistance from Marguerite Nawrath on Tuesday evenings.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

COUNTY CONTROL SYSTEM

Emergency Services in Crawford County are coordinated through a central control center located in the County Court House. The control room receives calls from anywhere in the County and then contacts the appropriate agencies to handle ambulance, fire, and police calls. Through this system as many agencies as necessary for a situation can be reached to handle almost any emergency. Most emergency vehicles in the County are equipped with radios operating on the emergency frequency which would enable them to travel immediately to a site. The control room operates twenty-four hours a day, and has been very effective in producing a coordinated emergency services effort.

Fire Protection

The Conneaut Lake Borough Volunteer Fire Department provides fire protection for the Borough, as well as assisting Sadsbury Township and other communities when necessary. The department participates in a county-wide emergency services dispatch system which was previously described.

The fire station is located on Third Street, across from the Borough Building, which is also used by the fire department. The station is utilized to house the

equipment, an office, and restrooms. The equipment stored there includes five trucks. The Borough Building is used for department meetings, and on a weekly basis for Bingo, the primary fund raiser. This facility is rented from the Borough, however, the department does "sub-lease" the upstairs meeting room to other organizations.

The location of the station is considered good, since all buildings in the Borough are within the recommended four mile, or five minute radius.¹ In addition to these recommended distances, The 1967 Plan, discusses recommended fire protection standards which specify the equipment required to serve the population. Since that time, the concept of required equipment on a per capita basis is being replaced by the calculation of the "required fire flow", or gallons needed per minute to adequately protect structures in a community. Generally, the required fire flow is determined for the largest buildings in a community, with the assumption that all smaller structures will be protected if the capacity is there for larger ones. The required flow is determined by assessing the individual characteristics of the buildings, including the size, location, and type of construction. For an example, a one story brick building would require less flow than a three-story wood structure.

¹ Baker, pg. 185.

The fire flow has not yet been determined for the Borough, however, it is known that the existing water system is not adequate for fire fighting. This problem is caused by the small size of water lines and lines which are dead-ended. In some areas four inch pipes lead into two inch, or even three-quarter inch pipes, thereby reducing water pressure. As a result, the fire department usually utilizes the lake water for fire fighting purposes, since the hydrants cannot produce the required amount of water.

Although there is a serious problem with the water flow in the Borough, the fire fighting equipment is more than adequate. A 1980 American La France pumper truck has a capacity to carry 1,000 gallons, and pump 1,250 gallons per/minute (g.p.m.). A 1976 tanker truck can carry 1,250 gallons, and pump 450 g.p.m. There is also a 1964 Ford pumper, which is used as a back-up. It can pump 500 g.p.m. and carries 750 gallons. In addition to the pumpers and tank truck, there is a 1978 stepvan, and a 1971 grass truck. There is no ladder truck, and the existing equipment will only enable fire-fighters to reach up to a second story building. For taller buildings, Saegertown, Meadville, or Vernon Fire Departments must be called for their ladder truck. The department estimates that the present equipment should last another five to ten years (1985-1990). Although it is likely they would purchase another vehicle during this time, as they continuously improve their equipment.

The Volunteer Fire Department boasts an efficient and active force of about 30, including three women fire-fighters. Many of these volunteers live very close to the station, and can respond to a call with little delay. In addition to the fire-fighters, there are non-active members who may join for \$5.00 a year. The department is directed by an elected president, a chief, and a board of directors.

The board of directors is responsible for the bingo operation, which is held weekly. In addition to the bingo revenue, both the Borough and Sadsbury Township contribute toward the operation of the fire department.

Future

There are no immediate plans for the purchase of any trucks. However, it is possible that additional land may be purchased to construct a social hall for bingo, meeting rooms, other purposes.

Ambulance Service

The Conneaut Lake Area Ambulance Service provides assistance to Conneaut Lake Borough, Summit, Vernon, and Sadsbury Townships. The calls are dispatched through the County-wide Emergency Services Control Board. The Conneaut Lake Area Ambulance Service resources include: a chief, two ambulances, and nineteen active volunteers, seventeen of whom are certified Emergency Medical Technicians.

There are also 575 membership subscribers, who pay an annual fee for ambulance protection. Plans for the future include replacement of an ambulance, and an addition to the existing building for classrooms and a social hall.

Police

Police protection in Conneaut Lake Borough is the product of a joint effort between Sadsbury Township and the Borough. There is a police chief, one full-time officer, and one part-time officer. In addition, there are about 20 fire-police volunteers, who assist with traffic and crowds during special events or emergencies. Two patrol cars are shared and replaced every six years.

Police calls are dispatched through the county emergency services control board, so that the closest patrol unit may respond to a call. The State Police monitor the Conneaut Lake radio frequency, and are also utilized for assistance. Conneaut Lake Park also has a large police force during the summer months to help with the summer crowds generated by the park.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical Services within the Borough are provided by three physicians and an eye doctor. There is also a medical clinic, a dentist, and physicians located on the east side of the lake in Sadsbury Township. Many Borough residents also travel to Meadville and Greenville for Medical and Dental Services.

The closest hospital facilities are in Meadville, where the Meadville City Hospital and Spencer Hospital are located. Residents also travel to Greenville for medical and hospital services. These hospitals provide a full range of medical, emergency and surgical treatment and facilities.

HUMAN SERVICES

INTRODUCTION.

There are a variety of human services available to Conneaut Lake residents. The following section includes a brief description or listing of some of the services available.

THE COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, INC.

C.H.S. has an office in Meadville and is a mobile service, providing health care and services to people in their homes.

Clients are obtained through referrals from the hospitals, doctors, other human service agencies, the aging program and through direct contact with CHS. All persons in Crawford County are eligible for service. Persons pay based on their ability to pay for the services. Medicare and medicaid is used where possible.

The following programs are offered:

1. Therapeutic Home Health Services which include: skilled nursing care, physical therapy, speech therapy, occupational therapy, and medical social work. Three residents in the Borough currently receive therapeutic home health care.
2. Nutrition Services. This program is called WIC - Women Infants and Children. It includes educating clients on diet. Food prescriptions and supplemental foods are provided to the clients. Pre-natal and post-natal women are helped. Infants and children to age five are eligible for programs. There are fifteen clients currently participating in WIC in Conneaut Lake.
3. Home Makers and Home Health Aide Services. Light housekeeping, shopping assistance, and personal health care are the activities under this program which are currently provided to eight residents in the Borough.
4. Chore Services. This program involves handling repairs and heavy cleaning in the home. It is open only to those over 60 years of age. It aims to maintain persons safely in their homes. It is also available to disabled persons. Eight residents currently utilize this program.
5. Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT). This program is provided for low income families and aims to catch and treat health problems early.

6. Multiple Sclerosis Treatment.
Regenerative diseases of the central nervous system and spinal cord are treated.

7. Home Delivered Meals. Two meals are delivered daily to elderly, handicapped or convalescing persons, and special diets are provided where necessary. This service replaces the Meals on Wheels program. Two residents in Conneaut Lake are currently served by this program.

The Community Health Services program is very important because the county has a growing elderly population. There are not enough nursing home beds to serve the needs, thus people must be served in their homes more often. In addition, it is less expensive to provide health care in the home.

CHS, since it serves the needy who often cannot pay the actual cost of the services and who cannot obtain sufficient funds from state and federally funded programs, incurs deficits. The Crawford County Commissioners and the United Way provide financial help to CHS. However, these supplemental funds do not normally cover all deficits and CHS feels obliged to request additional support from the townships and boroughs in the county.

RECREATION

INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, recreation has played a significant role in creating the essence of the tourist-based community of Conneaut Lake. Both tourists and residents alike have been attracted to the area by the lake, and nearby recreation facilities and activities.

Tourists

As early as 1892, tourists came to the Conneaut Lake Area to enjoy the Lake, visit the Park, and to stay at the fashionable hotels, several of which were located in the Borough. Thus, tourism developed as a mainstay of the Conneaut Lake economy.

While the focus of recreation activities may have shifted somewhat since the turn of the century, tourists do continue to visit the area. The U.S. Travel Data Resource Center reported that 1,534,246 tourists visited the Conneaut Lake Area and 26.5 million visited Crawford County during the 1979 season.¹

Citizens surveyed in 1980 have reflected that the tourism business continues to be important part of the Conneaut Lake economy. Fifty-seven percent of those surveyed strongly agreed that the tourism business is vital to the economy of the community, with an additional thirty-two percent in

agreement with the statement. Only six percent of the residents surveyed disagreed that the tourism business is vital to the community. Moreover, forty-four percent of the respondents strongly agreed, and fifty percent agreed that more tourists should be attracted to the area to strengthen the tourist-based industry. Thus, the adequacy of recreational facilities should be reviewed in light of tourists' desires, in addition to considering the recreational needs of the residents.

Residents

Residents have also been attracted to the area to benefit from the recreation opportunities. A number of people who at one time came to Conneaut Lake as tourists, have moved here for retirement. Other residents moved here to be close to the Lake and other facilities. In fact, forty-one percent of those completing the survey indicated that living near recreational facilities was very important to their family, and another thirty-two percent responded that it was fairly important to their family. Only one-fourth of those surveyed indicated that living near recreation facilities was not important to them or their families. Thus, recreational facilities are quite important to Borough residents. The next step is to determine whether or not existing facilities are adequate to meet their needs.

¹ U.S. Travel Data Resource Center, 1979, provided by the Crawford County Tourist Association.

Determining Need

There are several methods which have been traditionally used to determine the need for recreational facilities. One method is to apply standards, which specify how many facilities or acreage for recreation is needed to serve a certain population. It is easy then to determine whether or not enough facilities are provided for by simply comparing the amount of existing recreation area to the amount recommended by the standards.

For more information regarding the supply of the recreation facilities in Conneaut Lake, refer to the Minimum Recreation Standards Table and the Existing Recreation section.

However, some caution must be exercised while using these standards. These standards assume that all populations will desire the same types of recreation or will exhibit the same demand for those facilities. In fact, there will be differences in areas concerning the need for recreation. Conneaut Lake is a unique area, in that it contains Pennsylvania's largest natural lake. Therefore, people may have been attracted to the area for that reason, and may desire more lake-oriented recreation than a "normal population".

Also, the standards do not take into consideration the tourist demand for these same activities, which in this community may be quite substantial.

Thus, while standards may be used as a guide for planning, some caution should be used. Additional information concerning the need for recreation in Conneaut Lake was obtained from a section of the citizen survey conducted in November of 1980. The respondents were asked about their recreational preferences, and their participation in activities. Although this sample is probably not an exact representation of the population, it does give a better indication regarding the residents' recreation activities and desires.

As was previously mentioned, recreation is an important aspect of residents lives, as forty-one percent of the people surveyed felt that living near recreation areas was very important to their family, and thirty-two percent felt that it was important to be near recreation facilities. In addition, forty-seven percent strongly agreed, and thirty percent agreed, that more recreational facilities are needed in the area. Also, as was discussed earlier, residents do acknowledge the importance of the tourism business in the community, thus facilities should be for both tourists and residents. However, a majority of those surveyed, fifty-eight percent, felt that facilities should be primarily for Borough residents, while seventeen percent thought they should be for both (this was a write-in answer) and fourteen percent thought they should be primarily for tourists.

The next question that must be asked is, what kind of facilities and activities are desired and what sort of activities does the population participate in?

Swimming was listed as the number one activity, with thirty-one percent of the people surveyed indicating that they and their families swam. The next highest activity was golf, with nineteen percent indicating that they golfed. Seventeen percent of the residents indicated that they played tennis, which is surprising in that the nearest courts are located in Linesville or Meadville. Fifteen percent indicated that they fished, and twelve percent reported that they were involved in baseball. For a more complete list of the results, refer to the Recreation Participation Table.

Clearly, the Lake does play an important role in influencing the types of recreational activities that residents enjoy. The survey is an indication that good water access and beach facilities are desired.

In a follow-up question residents rated how desirable recreational facilities were, from a selected list, and were asked to rate them as: highly desirable, desirable, or not desirable. The facilities receiving the highest ratings (most desired) were tennis courts, a senior citizen center, and community recreation center, bike paths, and playgrounds. Also, on an overall ranking, basketball scored very high. Refer to the Desired Recreational Facilities Table for more detailed information.

Another aspect of recreation which the survey results emphasized was recreation activities and programs. Although not specifically questioned regarding this, many respondents offered comments regarding the lack of activities for area residents. In fact, the lack of activities for young people in the Borough was ranked second as the biggest problem that the community faced. In addition, an overwhelming majority of the responses to this question were related to youth, recreation, or crime problems (vandalism). It is a known fact that juvenile crime rates can be curbed with a good recreation program for children and teen-agers in a community. Thus, the problem of juvenile crime may be approached by providing more activities for young people.

Another common complaint concerned access to the Borough Building's facilities. Many residents felt that free access should be available to residents, especially children, for open use.

In summary the survey results indicate that more recreation facilities are needed, and particularly that the Borough Beach (Fireman's Beach) be improved, and that residents should get some type of discount for beach use.

Another conclusion that may be drawn from the survey, is that there is a need for organized activities, particularly for young people. Also, the citizens have requested that the Borough Building be more accessible and that use of the gym be free, or on a minimal cost basis.

Another issue that should be considered is the provision of facilities and activities on a year-round basis, for both residents and tourists.

Another method which is used to determine need is the use of activity day guidelines, which show how often the population participates in recreation activities.

An activity day is the use of one facility or area for the duration of one day, or a part of the day, by one person. If a person participates in two different activities in one day, two activity days are recorded, one given to each of the activities. Activity days were determined for Crawford County, in the 1973 Open Space and Recreation Plan.² For more detailed information, refer to this Plan.

The top activities listed by activity days for Crawford County were: pleasure driving (20.73), pleasure walking (17.93), outdoor games and sports (12.71), swimming (6.47), sight-seeing (5.91), bicycling (5.15), fishing (4.19), outdoor sports events (3.75), picnicing (3.53), and nature walks (2.70). However, this data is based on 1961 participation rates, modified for the county which were then multiplied by the 1970 population. Since 1961 recreational habits of Americans have changed to the point that these figures will not accurately reflect recreation activity days for the 1980's.

² Beckman, Yoder and Seay, Recreation and Open Space Plan, Crawford County, PA, 1973, p.6.

The State also completed a study of activity rates, based on 1974 data, which showed bicycling (30.49), swimming (20.72), sight-seeing or driving for pleasure (16.91), basketball (8.74), baseball or softball (7.84), hiking or nature walks (7.44), picnicing (6.13), tennis (5.10), fishing (4.68), and golf (3.85), as the top ten activities in which Pennsylvanians participated.³

Although there is some similarity between the participation of the two studies, it is difficult to determine how much the actual activity rates have changed, and how much the county varies from the state as a whole. Regardless, these figures can give a general idea of which activities are participated in most often.

Existing Facilities

- * The Borough Beach Park
- * Elementary School
- * Memorial Park
- * Borough Building

Borough facilities include: Conneaut Lake Borough (Fireman's) Beach, a playground at the elementary school, the gym (basketball court) in the Borough Building, and the Memorial Park on Water St. (Refer to Existing Recreation Facilities Table).

³ Ide Assoc. Inc., Pennsylvania Recreation Survey - Principal Findings and Recommendations, 1975.

The Borough Beach is the major recreational facility for the Borough, although it is not actually contained within its legal boundaries. However, Conneaut Lake does own and maintain the facility, which is open to the public.

* The Borough Beach Park offers a beach and swim area, shade trees, benches, parking, a boat launch, and boat dock rentals. It also has picnic facilities, a group picnic area, group picnic shelter, and toilet facilities.

* The Elementary School play area includes a playground area with swings, monkey bars, teather ball and a field area for active activities such as softball, football, etc.

* The Borough contains a gym which is used by various groups and organizations for sports activities, and other events. For instance, it is utilized for basketball by teams. Any group, organization, or individual may rent it from the Borough. The rental fee in 1980 was \$9.00 per hour.

* The Memorial Park is located on Water Street, and is a level lot with a lawn, a war memorial, a cannon, a sign, a flag pole, and a few benches in the back.

Residents also use facilities which are located in near-by communities including ballfields at the Conneaut

Lake Area High School and Sadsbury Township. There are also a variety of facilities such as tennis courts, indoor swimming pools, roller-skating rinks, bowling alleys, ice-skating rinks, etc. in Meadville and other communities which are available to Borough residents. There is a bowling alley located on the East side of the Lake, and numerous golf courses in the Lake area as well as attractions at Conneaut Lake Park. Conneaut Lake itself is used extensively for fishing, swimming, boating, water skiing, and ice-skating and ice-fishing.

Since 1967, the Borough Beach Park has been the only facility developed by the Borough. Otherwise, there has been no change in the amount or types of recreation offered. At the time of the 1967 Plan, the area was deficient in the amount of tennis courts, softball fields, and in general it was deficient by six acres of recreation land. It was then recommended that additional playgrounds be built, so that children in the southern area of the Borough would not have to cross Water Street, where there is heavy traffic in the summer.

The needs, goals and objectives and recommendations for Borough recreation facilities and programs will be discussed in the recreation plan.

TRANSPORTATION

INTRODUCTION

A major asset for any community is an efficient transportation network that provides for safe and convenient movement of people, goods and services within, as well as to and from, the community. This section will focus on the transportation network affecting Conneaut Lake Borough.

REGIONAL HIGHWAY NETWORK

The Conneaut Lake Region is linked to the remainder of the State and adjacent states via a regional highway network consisting of an interstate, three U.S. highways and two State highways. I-79 accomodates north-south traffic while U.S. Routes 6 and 322 traverse the Region in an east-west direction. U.S. 19, a few miles to the east of the Conneaut Region, facilitates north-south traffic. The two State Routes (18 and 285) serve as minor arterial highways accomodating local and inter-county traffic.

A more specific description of these routes and their relation to the Region is as follows:

Interstate I-79

Interstate Highway 79 provides high-speed, north-south access to and from the Conneaut Lake area. The highway parallels U.S. Route 19 and provides a direct link between the Erie and Pittsburgh metropolitan areas. U.S. Routes 6, and 322, a four-lane divided highway east of Conneaut Lake Borough, provide easy access to I-79 located approximately five to six miles east of the Borough. Although an interchange is located in the vicinity of Meadville, many people traveling north may elect to utilize the interchange at State Route 285 to reach the Conneaut Lake Area. Use of Route 285 helps to eliminate the large, right-angle traffic movement in the overall highway system that would result if northbound traffic continued to the intersection of U.S. Route 6 and I-79 at Meadville and then turned west to Conneaut Lake on U.S. Route 6.

In addition to providing high-speed access to and from Erie and Pittsburgh, the Conneaut Lake Area is readily accessible from northern Ohio and western New York State. Interstate 80, a major east-west highway located immediately south of Mercer, and Interstate 90, an east-west highway in Erie County, interchange directly with I-79 which provides easy access to the Conneaut Lake Area.

U.S. Route 6

Entering the State east of Scranton, this highway threads its way westward through the State's northern tier of counties to Meadville and Conneaut and then into Ohio. Prior to entering the Region, U.S. 6 merges with U.S. 322 at Meadville to form the four-lane Smock Highway between Meadville and Conneaut Lake Borough. At the Borough the highways diverge; U.S. 6 going to the northwest around Pymatuning Reservoir and U.S. 322 to the southwest skirting the southern end of the Reservoir.

U.S. Route 322

This highway traverses the State in a diagonal fashion (southeast-northwest) providing access to many of Pennsylvania's central counties along its corridor. U.S. 322 enters the State near Chester and terminates in Cleveland, Ohio.

U.S. Route 19

Although this major north-south artery does not pass through the Conneaut Lake Region it does provide excellent access to both the Erie and Pittsburgh metropolitan areas as well as the Pennsylvania Turnpike. As such, U.S. 19 serves as one of the main corridors for tourists from the Pittsburgh area.

State Route 18

This arterial highway traverses the extreme western end of the State in a north-south direction connecting many of Western Pennsylvania's small but important communities. With respect to the Region the most important consideration is that Route 18 provides a means of ingress from Beaver Falls, Sharon, Farrell, New Castle and Greenville.

State Route 285

This Route is a minor arterial highway which meanders in a northwesterly direction from Franklin in Venango County, through Mercer and Crawford Counties, terminating at the State line where it becomes Ohio 85 which, in turn, leads to Andover, Ohio, and U.S. Route 6. The importance of this highway is that it provides a more direct access from the Region to U.S. 19 south. Likewise, many Conneaut-bound motorists traveling U.S. 19 north, and I-79 use Route 285 as an entrance to the Region rather than U.S. 6 and 322.¹

CLASSIFICATION OF HIGHWAY SYSTEMS

The Federal Functional Classification system classifies highways according to their specific functions. The class of a highway not only denotes its role in traffic movement, but also indicates the amount of expenditures and financial aid that it may receive. Minor arterial and major collector roads qualify for the substantial federal aid programs. Minor collectors, and local (collector) roads do not participate in the conventional Federal aid programs. They do, however, qualify for the Federal Off-Systems Aid Program. Defined below are the four classes of the Federal Functional Classification System.

Interstates or Major Arterial:

Expressway System - provides for the movement of large volumes of high speed traffic between cities or regions with no disturbance to local traffic. This type of highway does not provide access to individual parcels of land.

Minor Arterial - A road which serves interstate and intercounty travel, and where trips are normally of long duration. (Example: PA Route 18)

Major Collector - A road serving intercounty and intra-county travel and which connects development centers within a county. (Example: Harmonsburg Road.)

Minor Collector - A road which collects traffic from the local road system and funnels it to the major collector and minor arterial systems.

The three categories described above include roads which have reasonable continuity. The following category demonstrates a difference in the continuity characteristic, especially the local access road.

¹ Baker, pp. 213-214.

Local (Collector). This category of road named local in the Federal System and it includes all locally maintained streets and some state roads.²

Please refer to the Existing Roads Classification Table for information on the classification of the existing roads.

EXISTING ROADS CLASSIFICATION TABLE

In the Borough

U.S. 6	Minor Arterial
U.S. 322	Minor Arterial
PA 285	Minor Arterial
PA 18	Minor Arterial

The Region

I-79	Interstate (Minor Arterial)
U.S. 6	Minor Arterial east of Borough - Major Collector west of Borough
U.S. 19	Minor Arterial
PA 18	Minor Arterial south of Borough - Major Collector north of Borough
PA 618	Minor Arterial

TRAFFIC VOLUMES AND HIGHWAY CAPACITIES

The adequacy of an existing highway is primarily determined by the relationship of the

annual average daily traffic (ADT) and the design capacity or number of vehicles that the street or highway was designed to accommodate. The degree of efficiency is revealed when the ADT or traffic volume falls above or below the design capacity. An awareness of the ADT also assists in classifying streets and highways according to their respective function, as was previously discussed.

A traffic volume study was conducted to determine the average daily traffic volume on U.S. Routes, State Routes and Legislative Routes traversing the Conneaut Lake Region. The data, obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Highways, were computed by portable, pneumatic-actuated counters. The counters placed periodically at strategic positions along these highways, record traffic continuously over a period of 24 hours or more. The ADT or traffic volume is then derived by determining the average of all counts taken during the year at the particular point or station.

² Crawford County Planning Commission, Summerhill Township Comprehensive Plan, July, 1980, p. 86.

Routes I-79, 6, 322, 18, and 618 are the primary arterial highways carrying traffic to and from Conneaut Lake Borough and to the resort areas. It may be observed that I-79 and U.S. Route 6 and 322 carry the largest volume of motor vehicles, although Routes 18, 285 and 618 contribute to this volume.

Capacities

The design capacity of a rural highway or urban street is limited by several factors. These limiting factors include the composition of the traffic (autos, buses or large numbers of trucks), the number and frequency of turning movements, lane width, road alignment, on-street parking, surface conditions and the width and condition of road shoulders. These criteria relate to various dependent and independent factors: the former being altered only by physical construction and the latter by changes in the types of traffic. As design capacities represent the maximum volumes and are subject to varying road and traffic conditions, they can be adjusted by taking these

conditions into consideration and producing a more realistic figure referred to as "practical capacities" or the number of vehicles that may be accommodated on a given roadway without the traffic becoming so great as to cause undue delays, safety hazards to the driver or hindering his freedom to maneuver his vehicle.

The Design Capacities Table provides design and practical ADT capacities for rural and urban roadways. The change in the highway capacity is related to general character of the area, the number of the traffic lanes, turning movements and traffic control. This table provides the nucleus by which the Region's highways may be evaluated. The analysis deals only with the major or more important highways as traffic volumes are not recorded for local streets.³

The maximum highway capacities, based on signal capacities for the highways in the area was also calculated. This information is provided in terms of the maximum volume that could be accommodated in one hour. This information can be found in Appendix II.

³ Baker, p. 216.

U.S. Routes 322 and 6 (Water St.)

These arterial highways combine to form a four lane highway between Meadville and the Borough. The capacity range of this highway is 14,000 to 25,000.⁴ The present ADT outside of the Borough is indicating that this highway segment is more than adequate to meet present demands.

However, this route becomes a two-lane highway with two parking lanes upon entering the Borough, and passing through the Borough's business district. This causes a critical traffic situation, which is aggravated by the vehicular parking and turning. The street in this area has a reduced capacity of 3,000 to 6,000 vehicles per day. The 1979 ADT figures indicate that Water St. carries a volume of 7,245 vehicles per day between the Borough line and the intersection where U.S. 6 and 322 diverge (Water St. and Fourth Ave.). However, the ADT does decrease slightly, to 7,232 after this intersection. In any case, it may be concluded that Water St. is well beyond its capacity, particularly in the summer months when the volume of traffic increases. This situation has existed for sometime; even in 1964 Water St. was beyond the capacity, at 6,700 vehicles per day.

State Route 18 - This arterial highway coincides with U.S. Route 322 from Hartstown to a point east of Conneaut Lake Borough where it turns north from U.S. 6 and 322 to Conneautville, Springboro, Albion and Interstate 90. For the most part the majority of State Route 18 is considered a rural two-lane highway with a capacity range of 5,000-9,000 vehicles per day; however, a capacity variation occurs between the Borough and the intersection east of the Borough. (Within the Borough, the ADT for 1979 was 3,995.)

The northern section of State Route 18, paralleling the Lake, has an ADT of 10,057 vehicles from U.S. Route 6 until it intersects with State Route 618 at the north end of the Lake.⁵ This ADT has increased substantially since 1964, when the count was 2,800 vehicles per day. However, at the intersection of Route 618 it decreases to 2,825 ADT which is within the design capacity of a rural highway.

⁵ Baker, p. 223.

⁴ Baker, p. 218.

It is obvious that from a regional standpoint this highway serves as an important link between areas to the north and south of the Conneaut Region. During the summer months the segment of Route 18 paralleling the Lake functions more as a collector road by providing access to the intensely developed East Side resort area, which probably contributes to the high ADT recorded for Route 18 in this area. It also expedites or shuttles local traffic back and forth between the east and west sides of the Lake, thus eliminating the need to go through the Borough.

State Route 285 - Considered a two-lane rural arterial highway, Route 285 has a capacity range of 5,000 to 9,000 vehicles per day until it enters Conneaut Lake Borough where the capacity range is reduced to 3,000 to 6,000 vehicles. The ADT is 1,808 within the Borough boundary. The Capacity-Volume Table indicates an increase of 229 vehicles where the highway enters the Borough. This increase is undoubtedly related to local traffic generated

by residences immediately adjacent to the Borough boundary. For the remainder of its length, Route 285 coincides with U.S. Routes 6 and 322 and State Route 18 and, therefore, it assumes the same volume-capacity characteristics as of these routes.

State Route 618 - Serving as a vital link between the west side of the Lake, especially Conneaut Lake Park, and the remainder of the area, particularly the Borough, Route 618 functions as a major collector road and minor arterial highway. The first segment of Route 18 (intersection of U.S. 6 to a point just south of L.R. 20045 - Reid Avenue) has an ADT of 2,825, which has decreased since 1964, when the ADT was 3,920. The second segment (from the above mentioned point to the intersection of Route 18) carries approximately 1,000 vehicles per day less, indicating an almost equal flow of traffic to the amusement park and other resort facilities from both the north (East Side are via Routes 18 and 618) and south (Borough and U.S. 6).

With respect to design and practical capacity, the entire length of this Route is well within the recommended capacity range of 5,000 to 9,000 vehicles or practical capacity of 7,000 vehicles. It should be noted that during the summer months and particularly on weekends this highway may experience a much larger volume of traffic, thereby causing congestion and safety problems resulting from the increased volume of traffic and a higher incidence of cross and turning movements.

Conclusions

With respect to the volume-capacity relationship and the Regional road network, only sections of U.S. Route 6 (Water Street) have an ADT which exceeds the recommended design capacity for this road section. However, the entire length of Water Street exceeds the practical capacity of 4,500 vehicles per day. This problem is related to several factors, but namely, (1) Route 6 coincides with the Borough's main street passing directly through the business district; (2) commercial traffic, and on-street parking increase congestion and hinder the flow of traffic, particularly during the summer months;

(3) several other major highways funnel into this particular road section (Water Street between First and Fourth Avenues); i.e., U.S. 322 and State Routes 18 and 285; and (4) the current ADT undoubtedly reflects the heavy volume of seasonal traffic and is not wholly representative of average daily traffic volume for the remainder of the year; therefore, the problem becomes significantly critical during the summer season when the traffic volumes are much greater (than the 1979 ADT of 7,245.)⁶

Seasonal Volume Variations - Although no seasonal ADT data is available specifically for the Borough, seasonal counts are recorded for two stations located just outside the Borough, and on 322 and 18 south of the Borough. The ADT fluctuations between winter (December) and summer (August) are substantial, with an increase of 2,936 ADTS from December to August on Highway 6, and an increase of 1,605 ADTS on Routes 322 and 6. Thus, although the annual daily averages for traffic are low, 3,541 for 322 and 18, and 4,645 for Highway 6, during the summer tourist season the monthly averages are significantly higher.

⁶ Ibid, p.p. 220,223,224.

MASS TRANSIT

CRAWFORD AREA TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

The Crawford Area Transportation Authority provides transportation to Conneaut Lake Borough on a limited basis. This service is provided by funding authorized through Section 18 of the Federal Department of Transportation and the Pennsylvania Rural and Inter-City Common Carrier Surface Transportation Act, (Act 10) in cooperation with Crawford County.

Service is provided between Conneaut Lake and Meadville on Thursdays, leaving Conneaut Lake at 12:24 P.M., and returning from downtown Meadville at 4:07 P.M. The system operates on what is termed a Deviated Fixed Route, which means the bus travels the same route but may deviate up to one-half mile each way to pick someone up. Reservations are encouraged for 24 hours in advance.

Service is open to all Crawford County citizens. The one-way fare from Conneaut Lake Borough to downtown Meadville is \$1.00, and the fare from the Borough to the Plaza or the Mall is 75¢. Senior citizens (over 60) may ride for free, as their fares are reimbursed by the Crawford County Office for the Aging. Also, children pay half fare, (ages 6-12) and children under six ride for free.

In addition to regular stops at the Meadville Mall, the Plaza, and downtown Meadville, the bus will stop at any health care facility within the City of Meadville.

Ridership for Conneaut Lake Borough has been recorded on a monthly basis. Levels ranged from 24 in December to 49 in October for 1979. Only two to three of these riders were non-elderly paying customers.

Bus Service is also available within the City of Meadville, and to other communities in the county, also on a Deviated Fixed Route basis. However, sometime in the summer of 1981 service in Meadville will be on a fixed route.

The Authority is cognizant that ridership should be increased, and is attempting an advertising program. It is also optimistic that rising gas prices will increase ridership.

HOUSING

Housing Supply

The 1970 Census reported a total of 280 housing units in Conneaut Lake. One-hundred seventy-seven of these were owner occupied, and seventy-seven were renter occupied. Most of the housing, 218 units, are single family. The remainder, forty-eight, have two or more units per structure. There are also five mobile homes in the Borough.

There is a very low vacancy rate for housing in the Borough, which indicates a high demand for homes. In 1970, a total of seventeen units were vacant at the time the Census was taken. This includes four units which were for sale, five units which were for rental and eight other units.

Housing Age

The 1970 Census data indicates that most of the housing in the Borough is moderately old. Seventy-seven percent of the housing was built before 1940, 6.5 percent was built between 1940 and 1949, and 9.4 percent was built between 1950 and 1956. Only one percent was built between 1960 and 1964 and 6.1 percent was built between 1965 and 1970.

However, since the 1970 Census the housing situation has changed somewhat. The 1980 Census recorded 345 housing units in the Borough; an increase of 23 percent. Thus, a sizeable amount of newer housing stock has been added.

More detailed and up-to-date housing information regarding Conneaut Lake can be obtained from the 1980 Census report when it becomes available to the public.

Housing Condition

In 1980 a "windshield" survey was conducted by the staff of The Crawford County Planning Commission to evaluate the condition of housing structures in Conneaut Lake. The reader should keep in mind that by its nature, an exterior housing survey is somewhat subjective. This fact should be taken into account when analyzing the results of this survey.

Three major criteria were identified as having the most significant bearing on the soundness of the housing structures; foundations, roofs and exterior walls. Each of these items were rated as either good, fair or poor. Also, each structure was rated as having either none, few, moderate or extreme "minor deficiencies." Such things as broken windows, collapsed porches, damaged chimneys, etc. were included. The following criteria were used in the ratings:

Foundation:

- Good - Level, no cracking or missing mortar.
- Fair - Level, slight cracking but easily repairable.
- Poor - Out of balance (sagging), severe cracking and/or missing mortar.

Exterior Walls:

- Good - Painted, flush (not warped),
sound construction.
- Fair - Basically sound but needs minor
repairs, e.g. painting, siding
maintenance, window replacement,
etc.
- Poor - Extensive repairs needed.

Roof:

- Good - Sound construction, no sagging,
roofing in good condition.
- Fair - Some repair needed, however,
basically in sound condition.
- Poor - Extreme sagging, extensive
repair or replacement needed.

BOROUGH CHURCHES

INTRODUCTION

The first house of worship was a log church built by two young missionary preachers from the Presbyterian Church in 1799. Since, this time, five churches have been established in the Borough. These include the Presbyterian Church, the Catholic Church, the United Presbyterian Church, Trinity Methodist Church, and the Lutheran Church. These will be described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Presbyterain Church - In September of 1799, two young missionary preachers, Rev. Elisha McCurdy and Rev. Joseph Stockton came on their famous missionary journey into Northwestern Pennsylvania. They preached and organized a Presbyterian Church here. The log church built here was the first erected in what was afterwards Crawford County. The church was supplied until 1811, when Rev. Robert Johnson was installed as Pastor. He was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell. Rev. Timothy Alden, Founder of Allegheny College, supplied for some time. At one time he had planned to build a college here, but later moved to Meadville.

The frame church building on 5th Street was erected in 1832 on land given for church purpose by Adam Stewart. There was a tall steeple with a weather vane in the form of a large gilded fish. Rev. Gene W. Boyd is the present pastor.

Catholic Church - The first Catholic Mission services were held at Conneaut Lake Park about 1900. The church was a mission of the Conneautville Parish. Mass was held at the Old Auditorium until around 1940 when the Community Hall in the borough was used for Sunday services. In September of 1954 ground was broken for a new church in the Borough of Conneaut Lake. In 1955 the congregation moved into the basement of the new structure and services were held there until 1957, when the main part of the church was used. On June 1, 1958, the Mission became an independent parish with St. Philip's of Linesville as a Mission. The church was dedicated in August, 1958. Fr. Zeitler is the present priest.

Trinity United Methodist Church -

A small Methodist Episcopal Class existed in Evansburg in very early times. Meetings were held in the old log Seceder Church until 1840 when a frame meeting house was built at the present location of the church.

In 1900 the frame structure was torn down to give place for the present brick building. This brick building was erected during the ministry of Rev. W. Barton, and dedicated on February 23, at which time Rev. John Lavelly was pastor. The Sunday School Building was started in 1956 and was consecrated on June 8, 1958.

The early Pastors of the church were: Lorenzo Rodgers, 1839-1840; John Prosser, 1842; Rufus Parker, 1843, and David Preston in 1844. The present Pastor is Rev. Robert Horneman. ¹

Lutheran Church

Reverend J.E. Shaughnessy organized the Lutheran Church in 1973. The congregation initially held meetings at Facetts Restaurant, then used the facilities of High St. Presbyterian Church and finally established a church at their present location at Fifth and Water Streets. Rev. J.E. Shaughnessy continues to head the congregation at about 100 members.

¹ Conneaut Lake Bicentennial Commission, "Kon-ne-ot", Conneaut Lake, 1976.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

There are a variety of service organizations and social clubs in the Conneaut Lake Area which Borough residents participate in. These clubs and organizations contribute towards providing a good social environment and improving the community.

These include:

The American Legion Post
The American Legion Annex
The Boy Scouts of America
The Conneaut Lake Business Association
The Conneaut Lake Home Owners Association
The Conneaut Lake Sportsmans Association
The Conneaut Lake Weed Control Association
The Conneaut Lake Youth Association
The Girl Scouts of America
The Hunting and Fishing Club of Conneaut Lake
The International Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekah Lodge
The Iroquois Fishing and Boating Club
The Jaycees and Jaceettes
The Kiwanis

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

This section of the background information presents an analysis of economic trends in Conneaut Lake Borough focusing on significant economic indicators. The primary data source for this analysis is the 1970 Census, and 1978 tax information derived from local tax collectors. Where 1978 tax information is used, it will be stated. The 1970 Census data is based on 1979 conditions. Additional information can be obtained from the 1980 Census when these become available to the public. The information in this section has been derived by a sampling of the total population and is therefore only a representation of the true population.

The Labor Force

The "labor force" of a community generally includes persons sixteen years and older classified as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces. Some residents are not included in the labor force -- those who work less than fifteen hours per week, students, housewives, retired persons, inmates, disabled and mentally ill persons.

The data presented in Table 10 provides an overview of the labor force in Conneaut Lake for 1969. Using this data, the total labor force for Conneaut Lake in 1969 was 338-312 employed plus 26 unemployed. The table also reveals that fifty-four percent of all Borough residents (16 years and older) were employed and 4.5 percent were unemployed.

This latter percentage does not represent the unemployment rate, but rather a percentage of all Borough residents in the labor force who were unemployed when the 1970 Census was taken. The unemployment rate for Conneaut Lake at the time is derived by dividing the number of unemployed by the total labor force. In 1970 this rate was 7.6 percent.

Employment Trends

In 1959, a total of 318 persons were employed in the Borough and 36 were unemployed. The unemployment rate at that time was 11.32 percent. Thus, conditions between 1959 and 1969 improved considerably with the unemployment rate dropping to 7.6 percent.

Over the past decade, the unemployment rate in Crawford County has risen. In January, 1980 the western Crawford County unemployment rate was 8.2 percent. A year later it had risen to 12.3 percent. This is well above the state and national average of 9.1 and 8.2 respectively (January, 1981).

The most significant changes in unemployment rates have been in the female labor force. In 1959, the unemployment rate for females was 28.2 percent, and females comprised only 26.7 percent of the total labor force. By 1969, the unemployment rate for females had dropped to 11.5 percent, with females comprising 39 percent of the labor force.

TABLE 10

CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH - 1969

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF RESIDENTS 16 YEARS AND OVER

SEX	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	TOTAL	MILITARY	NON-LABOR FORCE	INMATE	TOTAL
MALE	195	11	206	0	56	0	262
FEMALE	117	15	132	0	174	0	306
TOTAL	312	26	338	0	230	0	568
% OF TOTAL	54.9%	4.5%	59.5%	0%	40.4%	0	100.0%
% OF LABOR FORCE	92.3%	7.6%	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% OF FEMALE LABOR FORCE		11.3%					
% OF MALE LABOR FORCE		5.3%					

SOURCE: Crawford County Planning Commission staff analysis of 1970 U. S. Census information.

TABLE 11

COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE - 1970
CRAWFORD COUNTY

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
14 years old+	31,495	31,337	62,832
Civilian Labor Force	20,819	11,108	31,927
% of Total	66.1	35.4	50.8
Employed	20,183	10,625	30,808
Unemployed	636	483	1,119
% of Civilian Labor Force	3.1	4.3	3.5
Not in Labor Force	10,676	20,229	30,905
Inmate of Institution	320	528	848
Enrolled in School	3,360	3,659	7,019
Military	20	0	20
Other	6,946	16,042	22,988

SOURCE: U. S. Census, 1970

In comparison, employment conditions have been considerably better for the male labor force. In 1959 the unemployment rate for males was only 5.1 percent. The 1969 rate had increased only slightly to 5.6 percent.

For an area-wide perspective, Table 11 provides the same labor force data for Crawford County as shown for Conneaut Lake in Table 10. Obviously, only the percentage of totals by category is comparable between tables. As shown, Conneaut Lake was slightly lower than the County in percent of employed residents and significantly higher in percent of unemployed residents. The County unemployment rate at the time the Census was taken was only 3.6 percent compared to 7.6 percent for Conneaut Lake.

The most recent unemployment data available indicates a 12.3 percent unemployment rate for both males and females in western Crawford County. It is likely that the female unemployment rate is higher than the male unemployment rate, as this appears to be an established trend; the 12.3 rate indicates an average rate for the two sexes.

Type of Employment

Table 12 provides data on employed persons by occupational groupings. This data reveals the types of positions in which Borough residents were employed in 1969. As shown the largest occupational group was laborers excluding farm labor.

The next largest category was the operative group, which 18.2 percent of the work force was involved in. The operatives category covers a wide variety of job activities, including: asbestos and insulation workers, assemblers, bottling and canning operatives, surveying chainmen, manufacturing checkers, examiners, inspectors, dressmakers, furnacemen, garage and gas station workers, meat cutters, welders, etc. Service workers account for 13.7 percent of the Borough workforce. Professionals comprise 12.5 percent of the labor force. In general, forty percent of the labor force is comprised of white-collar workers, and the sixty percent is comprised of blue collar workers.

Location of Employment

An important indicator of any community's economy is the number of jobs available in that community. Information derived from local income tax forms shows that there were one-hundred thirteen residents employed in Conneaut Lake Borough. Wage Tax information for the year 1979 indicated that there were three-hundred sixty residents earning income; only thirty-one percent of whom were working in the Borough. The 1979 Census determined the Borough's population at seven-hundred sixty-seven persons which means that forty-seven percent were employed.

TABLE 12

CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH - 1969

EMPLOYED BOROUGH RESIDENTS BY OCCUPATION CATEGORY

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
PROFESSIONAL	39	12.5%
FARMER	0	0%
MANUFACTURING	32	10.2%
CLERK	37	11.8%
SALES	15	4.8%
CRAFT	30	9.6%
OPERATIVE	57	18.2%
SERVICE	43	13.7%
FARM-LABOR	0	0%
LABOR	59	18.9%
WHITE COLLAR	123	39.4%
BLUE COLLAR	189	60.5%
FARM	0	0%
GRAND TOTAL	312	100.0%

Source: Crawford County Planning Commission staff analysis
of 1970 U. S. Census information.

TABLE 13

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT BY MUNICIPALITY
 CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH - 1979

MUNICIPALITY	Number of Jobs	Percent of Total
Conneaut Lake	113	31.3%
Meadville	90	25.0%
Greenwood Twp. (P.P.G.)	30	8.3%
Sadsbury Twp.	29	8.0%
Vernon Twp.	19	5.2%
Linesville	16	4.4%
Summit Twp.	12	3.3%
Greenwood/Jamestown (Mercer Co.)	11	3.0%
Saegertown	7	1.9%
Commonwealth of PA	4	1.1%
Youngstown/Warren, Ohio	3	0.8%
Erie	3	0.8%
E. Fallowfield Twp.	3	0.8%
Indiana, PA	2	0.5%
Millcreek Twp. (Erie Co.)	2	0.5%
Blossburg (Tioga Co.)	2	0.5%
Cochranon	2	0.5%
Woodcock	2	0.5%
Cleveland, Ohio	2	0.5%
Mercer	2	0.5%
Sugar Grove (Warren Co.)	1	0.3%
Kempfield Twp. (Mercer Co.)	1	0.3%
Beaver Twp.	1	0.3%
Edinboro (Erie Co.)	1	0.3%
Conneautville	1	0.3%
Cambridge Springs	1	0.3%
TOTALS	360	100.0%

NOTE: These figures indicate total jobs held which may represent part time as well as full time employment, thus, a particular person may be employed in more than one location.

SOURCE: Wage Tax Collector, Conneaut Lake Borough, January, 1981; data organized by Crawford County Planning Commission staff.

Of those three-hundred sixty residents working in 1979 the next largest percentage twenty-five percent worked in Meadville. Greenwood Township (P.P.G.) and Sadsbury Township were the next largest places of employment with eight percent of the Borough workers employed at each of these locations. Vernon Township also employed five percent and Linesville employed four percent of the working force. Ninety-two percent of the Borough's work force was employed in Crawford County. In addition, almost six percent worked in Mercer County, two percent worked in Erie County, two percent worked in Ohio, and the remaining one and one-half percent worked in other locations. Thus, the number of jobs provided in the Borough itself is low. However, the majority of the Borough's work force is employed in the area with very few working outside of Crawford County.

Income

Table 14 provides data on family and unrelated individuals by income ranges for Conneaut Lake residents. As shown, 10.1 percent of Borough income receivers earned less than \$2,000 in 1977.

Fifty-three percent of Borough residents were considered to be in the low and moderate income categories as they received less than the medium family income of \$10,080.

In addition, a greater percentage of males were in higher income brackets; seventy-six males were in the \$15,000 to \$24,999 income bracket, compared to seven females in 1977. While males earned over \$25,000, no females were recorded for this category. However, the status of female income earners has improved since 1969, when ninety-six percent of the females earned less than six thousand dollars, compared to only forty percent of the male incomes less than six thousand dollars.

The Regional Economy

More information concerning the economic ties between Conneaut Lake Borough and the region is available in the Regional Section of this plan.

TABLE 14

INCOME RANGES FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH RESIDENTS								
1969 % TOTAL	1969 MALES	1969 FEMALES	1969 TOTAL	INCOME RANGE	1977 TOTAL	1977 FEMALES	1977 MALES	1977 % TOTAL
--	--	--	--	No income	--	--	--	--
15.7%	7	69	76	Below 1 000	29	17	12	8.8%
10.7%	21	30	51	1 000 - 1 999	33	17	16	10.1%
13.4%	33	32	65	2 000 - 2 999	21	11	10	6.4%
3.9%	5	14	19	3 000 - 3 999	14	8	6	4.3%
11.2%	12	42	54	4 000 - 4 999	12	6	6	3.6%
10.3%	28	22	50	5 000 - 5 999	13	5	8	4.0%
6.6%	32	0	32	6 000 - 6 999	16	11	5	4.9%
13.0%	63	0	63	7 000 - 7 999	17	11	6	5.2%
7.0%	29	5	34	8 000 - 9 999	20	10	10	6.1%
3.9%	15	4	19	10 000 - 14 999	70	32	38	21.3%
3.5%	17	0	17	15 000 - 24 999	76	7	69	23.2%
.8%	4	0	4	25 000 and over	7	0	7	2.1%
100.0%	266	218	484	TOTALS	328	135	193	100.0%

Note: Persons with "no income" are not included in grand total or percentages.

Sources: U.S. Census - 1970; and Wage Tax Collector, Conneaut Lake Borough, 1978.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

This analysis includes a summary of previous trends in Conneaut Lake's receipts and expenditures, as well as an examination of assessed valuation and tax millage rates in past years. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the Borough's financial capability to handle existing and future programs and services. Past revenue and expenditure trends provide a basis for projecting future capital financing potential. The historical trends for revenues and expenditures have been traced back eight years. This type of history is long enough to determine patterns in spending and revenue, thus it provides a stable base for projecting Conneaut Lakes' future spending capacity.

Revenue

Although total revenues have fluctuated from 1972 to 1980, there was a set increase from \$72,287 in 1972 to \$150,917 in 1980. This is a fifty-one percent increase over eight years, or an average increase of almost eight percent.

Revenue can be generally divided into three categories; tax revenue, non-tax revenue and grant revenue. The tax revenue can be further broken down to include property

tax revenue, and Act 511 tax revenue. The grant revenue in this analysis was limited to include highway state aid money, revenue sharing funds, and county grants. Non-tax revenue included all other sources of revenue available to the municipality.¹

Property Tax Collection

Property tax revenues averaged about one fifth (17.3%) of the total revenue for the eight year period from 1972 to 1980. There was a marked decline in receipts in 1975 which was followed by a small gain in 1976 and another decline in 1976. The receipts for 1980 show another marked decline. Real estate tax revenue variations can be further understood by examining the trends in assessed valuation and millage rates. The following information shows the trends in real estate assessment and millage for the eight year period.

Act 511 Tax Revenues

This category reflects revenues which include earned income taxes, occupational taxes, the street light tax, and occupational privilege taxes.

¹ Steve L. Kohler, Circuit Rider Manager, Western Crawford County C.O.G., "Fiscal Capacity Management Program for the Borough of Conneaut Lake", Conneaut Lake Borough, PA, 1981.

(Note: See Appendix III for tables.)

The taxes for earned income taxes actually declined from 1972 when \$18,500 was collected. In 1980, \$17,173 were collected.

Occupational taxes included \$3,030 in 1980. This was the lowest amount collected since 1973. The other tax category, listed in Table #2, included street light taxes, the occupational privilege tax, and others. In 1980, \$12,447 was collected in revenue. The total for Act 511 tax in 1980 was \$32,790. This figure reflects a minimal increase from the 1972 figure, which shows that \$132,134 was collected.

Grants

This category includes grants received from the County, State, and Federal governments. The grants in this study were limited to include highway state aid money, revenue showing funds, and county grants. The state and federal grant amounts were approximately equal, and comprised the majority of the grant revenue (93 percent in 1980).

Revenue Summary

The total of revenues collected for 1980 was \$150,912. This amount has been increasing at various rates since 1975. In 1980 about 37 percent of the revenues collected were from taxes, 48 percent were from non-tax revenue, and 15 percent were from grants received.

Expenditures

Total expenditures have increased substantially from \$53,563 in 1972 to over \$130,100 in 1980. This amounts to an average increase of over nine percent each year.

"The expenditures were divided into several categories which included: general governmental expenditures, highways, parks and recreation, public safety, library, and health and sanitation. Miscellaneous and recurring capital expenditures were other categories under expenditures."²

The general government category includes the actual costs of government services, such as salaries and wages, materials and supplies, and other general expenses. This category comprised a substantial portion of expenditures for the eight years. In 1980 it accounted for twenty percent of the Borough's expenditures. The general government operations expenditures have increased yearly with the exceptions of 1978 and 1975.

Public Safety

This category includes police protection, fire protection, building regulations, planning and zoning. This category encompasses all salaries, materials and other costs incurred by the Borough for police protection and also includes all Borough donations to the Conneaut Lake Borough Volunteer Fire Company.

² Ibid, p. 2.

This category includes garbage collection services, and comprised ten percent of the 1980 Borough expenditures. Increases in this category have occurred more slowly compared to other expenditures.

Highways

All expenses for maintenance and improvements of highways are categorized under this heading. This category averaged the highest of any expenditures over the eight year period but fluctuated a fair amount within that time. In 1980 it accounted for thirty-five percent of the budget.

Parks and Recreation

Through the five year period varying amounts of money were expended on the Borough's Beach Park (Fireman's Beach). In 1980 park and recreation expenditures comprises 4.6 percent of the total budget.

Library

Donations to the Shontz Memorial Library were made by the Borough in 1979 and 1980. This amount was less than one percent of the total Borough budget.

Recurrent Capital Expenditures

There were no recurrent expenditures by the Borough for capital purchases.

Miscellaneous

The miscellaneous category includes any expenditures that do not fit into the above categories, such as lease rental and insurance premium payments. This category comprises eleven percent of the 1980 expenditures.

Summary

The total expenditures have been increasing since 1975, with the exception of 1979. The total expenditures in 1980 were \$130,100, 8.5 which was a fifteen percent increase from 1980.

Summary of Receipts and Expenditures

When the whole financial picture is viewed several major points become noteworthy:

- Both receipts and expenditures show a greater percentage increase. The net increase in expenditures was 9.7 percent, while the net increase in revenues was 7.8 percent.
- A comparison of millage rates and assessed valuation to actual collected revenues indicates that a lower percentage of possible revenues are being collected each year, i.e. tax collection appears to be less effective.

Total non-tax revenue accounted for the largest portion of the total revenue. The next largest category was the total taxes collected. The Conneaut Lake Area Tax Revenues Table shows that 71.6 percent of property taxes were from residences, and 28.4 percent were from commercial establishments. The total tax rate for Conneaut Lake is 126.5 mils.

TABLE 15

CONNEAUT LAKE AREA TAX REVENUES - 1980

CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH

SECTOR	ASSESSED VALUE	TAX REVENUES ¹	PERCENT
Commercial	\$ 337,700	\$ 42,719	28.4%
Residential	850,700	107,614	71.6%
Total	\$1,188,400	\$150,333	100.0%

SADSBURY TOWNSHIP

SECTOR	ASSESSED VALUE	TAX REVENUES ²	PERCENT
C.L. Park	\$ 41,650	\$ 4,727	.6%
Commercial	709,050	80,477	10.2%
Remainder of Twp.	6,171,350	700,488	89.2%
Total	\$6,922,050	\$785,652	100.0%

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP

SECTOR	ASSESSED VALUE	TAX REVENUES ³	PERCENT
C.L. Park	\$ 20,450	\$ 2,218	.6%
Commercial & Residential	3,333,700	361,695	99.4%
Total	\$2,254,050	\$363,913	100.0%

Notes:

¹ Conneaut Lake Borough Tax Structure: Borough, 20.0 mills; County, 17.5 mills; School, 89.0 mills; Total, 126.5 mills.

² Sadsbury Tax Structure: Township, 7.0 mills; County, 17.5 mills; School, 89.0 mills; Total, 113.5 mills.

³ Summit Tax Structure: Township, 2.0 mills; County, 17.5 mills; School, 89.0 mills; Total, 108.5 mills.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Conneaut Lake Borough is part of a much larger social, economic, and political community. The Conneaut Lake area is often viewed as one community. The Borough also depends on the county, state, and federal governments to provide many needed services. No municipality is an "island", and it is important to consider these community relationships in a planning effort. This section is devoted to a discussion of some pertinent issues in connection with the Borough's regional context.

The County Plan

The County Comprehensive Plan is a general guide for development throughout its 51 municipalities. The Plan encourages individual communities to complete their own detailed comprehensive plans and to implement their own zoning and subdivision ordinances, however, the Plan is valuable for coordinating land use planning on a regional level. The role of each community, as recommended by the county plan, should be considered.

Conneaut Lake Borough is recommended as a community development center by the County Plan as are all cities and Boroughs located within Crawford County. Many services and facilities are available in the Borough, and development should be focused on this role of providing amenities which the more rural and less concentrated development cannot offer.

The County Plan also recommends development considerations for communities located near lakes in the county, including Conneaut Lake. While these recommendations are directed toward less developed areas, it is important to consider the use of land near these valuable resources. The Plan recommends providing more public access to the lake by promoting clustered housing patterns. It is also crucial to encourage sewage systems in these areas, and to adopt building standards.

COUNTY PLANNING FUNCTIONS

Planning at the county level in Pennsylvania includes coordinating planning activities between the municipalities within the county. Crawford County Planning includes an eight member planning commission, and a professional staff.

The County Planning Commission

The Planning Commission consists of eight volunteer members who meet monthly. One of the Commissions' major tasks is the review of various projects and actions throughout the county. Because the local governments in Pennsylvania have control over community development activities, the county government has the important role of coordinating development projects for the 51 municipalities in Crawford County. These project reviews include the following:

A-95 reviews - The Planning Commission reviews all projects within the county that request Federal Funds.

Municipal Zoning Amendments - Pennsylvania zoning law requires county planning commissions to review proposed amendments to local zoning ordinance text provisions and/or district maps.

Subdivision Plats - Where municipalities administer land subdivision controls the county planning commission is required to review the plats before final approval.

Miscellaneous Reviews - This category includes the review of other projects within the county that do not fall under the above category. This can include reviews on environmental impacts, regional planning, and health planning.

The Planning Staff

One of the most important functions of the planning staff has been to assist local municipalities with planning, preparation of planning documents, and ordinance preparation. The county is able to offer technical assistance to many communities, which they would otherwise be unable to duplicate. The expansion of this role should be considered; for example the possibility exists for county administration (enforcement) of the local zoning and subdivision ordinances. This service could provide a more effective implementation of these ordinances. The planning staff also serves to coordinate development on a county wide basis in order to promote wise use of resources.

LOCAL TIES

Conneaut Lake Borough is encompassed by Sadsbury Township. This area is often referred to as Conneaut Lake, which is indicative of the strong social, economic, and governmental ties which exist between the two communities.

Social Ties Many of the community organizations discussed earlier in this plan consist of membership of residents of both the Township and the Borough. This includes the congregations of the area churches, the social organizations, and the youth organizations. For a complete listing please refer to the Social Organizations section, p 59.

In addition, area children attend the same schools, including the kindergarten, elementary, junior and senior high schools. Thus the Conneaut Lake area residents often think of themselves as part of the Conneaut Lake Community, rather than stressing the individual municipalities in which they live.

Governmental The high level of social cooperation is extended to include a good working relationship between the two municipal governments and the two planning commissions which were at one time a joint planning commission.

Inter-governmental cooperation includes joint police protection, and agreements regarding fire and ambulance service. The Borough will also hook into the joint municipal authority sewer system.

In addition, when area-wide problems present themselves, the Township Supervisors and Borough Council often consult one another to reach agreements.

In 1981, during the update of the Comprehensive Plan, the Sadsbury Planning Commission and Conneaut Lake Borough Planning Commission held a joint meeting to discuss coordination and cooperation on certain joint issues. Recommendations resulting from this meeting will be discussed in the Regional Plan and Policies section of the Regional Context.

The C.O.G. Conneaut Lake Borough is a member of the Western Crawford County Council of Governments, or C.O.G. Membership also includes Springboro Borough, and Sadsbury, North Shenango and South Shenango Townships. The C.O.G. is a vehicle for inter-municipal cooperation in activities and problems, including agreements for joint purchasing of materials, community utilities and services cooperation, financial planning and management and joint grant applications. A full-time circuit rider manager assists the member communities with the cooperative efforts just mentioned.

Economic Ties Since it's very beginnings, Conneaut Lake Borough has served as the commercial and service center for the Conneaut Lake area. As a year round, stable community, most businesses are full-time as compared to many commercial establishments in the outlying areas which are more seasonal in nature. However, the Borough is somewhat limited in the type of commercial uses and light industry that it can accommodate, due to its small size. The central business district is ideal for a business or industry which does not require alot of land, whereas areas of Sadsbury Township are more suited to establishments which are larger land users, or of a more seasonal nature.

There are also strong economic ties to the Meadville area, and other commercial and industrial centers in the region. Meadville serves as a commercial and service center, offering commodities not available in Conneaut Lake. The Citizen Survey results indicated that Borough residents shop in the Meadville area for clothing, housewares, appliances, furniture, and food. A large majority of residents surveyed also reported that they obtain medical and dental services there. Also a high percentage of those surveyed travel to the Meadville area for restaurants and entertainment. Residents also travel as far as Andover, Erie, the Millcreek Mall, Sharon, and Pittsburgh for shopping and entertainment. Please refer to Table

16 for more details. In addition to shopping Borough residents also look to Meadville and other centers for employment opportunities. Sixty-nine percent of the Borough's workforce is employed outside of the community.

Of these, twenty-five percent work in Meadville, eight percent work in Greenwood Township, eight percent work in Sadsbury Township, five percent work in Vernon Township and four percent work in Linesville. Please refer to Table 13 for additional information.

TABLE 16

SHOPPING LOCATIONS OF BOROUGH RESIDENTS - 1980

COMMODITY	CONNEAUT LAKE	MEADVILLE MALL AREA	MEADVILLE	MILLCREEK MALL	ERIE	OTHER
Auto Access.	<u>62 (61%)</u>	<u>15 (15%)</u>	<u>16 (16%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>	<u>3 (3%)</u>
Gas	<u>84 (82%)</u>	<u>5 (5%)</u>	<u>9 (9%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>	<u>3 (3%)</u>
Hardware	<u>78 (76%)</u>	<u>19 (19%)</u>	<u>10 (10%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>
Food	<u>76 (75%)</u>	<u>15 (15%)</u>	<u>32 (31%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>
Drugs	<u>54 (53%)</u>	<u>26 (25%)</u>	<u>20 (20%)</u>	<u>1 (1%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>	<u>1 (1%)</u>
Clothing	<u>18 (18%)</u>	<u>43 (42%)</u>	<u>43 (42%)</u>	<u>37 (36%)</u>	<u>5 (5%)</u>	<u>10 (11%)</u>
Housewares	<u>28 (27%)</u>	<u>39 (38%)</u>	<u>30 (29%)</u>	<u>2 (2%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>	<u>7 (8%)</u>
Appliances	<u>43 (42%)</u>	<u>27 (26%)</u>	<u>27 (26%)</u>	<u>4 (4%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>	<u>4 (4%)</u>
Furniture	<u>46 (45%)</u>	<u>10 (10%)</u>	<u>31 (30%)</u>	<u>1 (1%)</u>	<u>3 (3%)</u>	<u>12 (13%)</u>
Lumber	<u>44 (43%)</u>	<u>5 (5%)</u>	<u>17 (17%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>	<u>0 (0%)</u>	<u>18 (18%)</u>
Medical Service	<u>37 (36%)</u>	<u>4 (4%)</u>	<u>55 (54%)</u>	<u>1 (1%)</u>	<u>1 (1%)</u>	<u>10 (10%)</u>
Dental Services	<u>18 (18%)</u>	<u>3 (3%)</u>	<u>59 (58%)</u>	<u>2 (2%)</u>	<u>1 (1%)</u>	<u>12 (12%)</u>

Note: This information was obtained during a survey of 102 Borough residents in the fall of 1980. The respondents indicated more than one answer for many items, therefore the percentages will not total to 100%.

U.S. STEEL IMPACTS

In March of 1977 the Pennsylvania State Government, aware that the U.S. Steel Corporation was expecting to construct a large steel making complex on Lake Erie at the Pennsylvania-Ohio border, organized the Northwest Pennsylvania Futures Committee (NWPF). The purpose of NWPF was to insure coordination of county and municipal planning in the impact area of the proposed mill, to provide staff to handle issues of regional concern, and to provide a forum for the exchange of information.

In their final report of September 1979, the Futures Committee published information outlining expected impacts the steel plant would have on various communities in Erie and Crawford Counties. The impact forecast study included surveys of steel workers in Erie and Youngstown, Ohio, surveys of citizens of local municipalities and detailed information determining the desirability and capacity of communities to accept steel related growth. The surveys were designed to determine the factors which influenced where steel workers lived, so that predictions could be made regarding the settlement patterns that would occur if the steel plant was constructed. The following information concerning possible impacts to the Conneaut Lake Borough was derived from this study.¹

The steel workers surveyed could be divided into three different residential preference groups. One group preferred to live close to work, hospitals, and entertainment. A second group desired to live near recreation facilities and also wanted good schools, police and fire protection. A third group expressed the desire to be close to shopping, work and entertainment.²

Forty-percent of the Erie Steel workers surveyed rated living close to recreation facilities as the most important factor, and twenty-seven percent of the Youngstown workers rated recreation as the most important factor in choosing a residence. Twenty-seven percent of the Erie workers who rated living close to recreation facilities as most important were willing to drive up to forty-five minutes to work. Eighty-six percent of the Youngstown workers were willing to drive up to thirty minutes to work, if they lived close to recreation facilities.³

Thus, Conneaut Lake Borough would be attractive to this group of Steelworkers because of the recreation amenities it offers. However, the Borough is located at the fringe of the area most steelworkers were willing to commute, which is forty-five minutes driving time.⁴

1. Northwest Pennsylvania Futures Committee, Futures Report September 1979, 195 pp.
2. Ibid, p. 7, and p. 11.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid, p. 9-11.

The next aspect of the study was to determine the potential of each community in the impact area for supporting steel-related residential development, and predicting how many steelworkers and their families might actually be attracted to the community. Because of Conneaut Lake's amenities including recreation facilities, schools, fire and police protection, and other factors, the Borough was given a high attractiveness rating.⁵ It was determined that 179 Steelworkers and their families might be attracted to Conneaut Lake. However, the Futures Committee also said that, due to the existing sewer and water problems in the Borough, it would not have the capacity to accommodate this growth by the projected year of 1990.

While it is true that the existing utility situation would make it difficult to accommodate growth, work has begun on correcting the sewerage problem in the Borough. It is entirely possible that Conneaut Lake will be served by the Joint Municipal Authority Sewerage Plant by the year 1990.

However, the water situation in Conneaut Lake must also be corrected before any substantial future growth can be accommodated. The likelihood of substantial improvements to this system by 1990 seems less certain. Thus, while the Borough is likely to attract additional residential interest from the U.S. Steel Plant, the existing problems must be corrected before any real capacity exists to accommodate this development.

In addition to the impact of residential growth, the Borough could be affected in terms of its role as a commercial and service center for the Conneaut Lake Area. The Futures Committee predicted that Sadsbury Township would attract up to 527 additional residents directly from the steelworkers and their families, and from related service workers and their families.⁶ Thus, the Steel-related growth in Sadsbury Township might have a favorable impact on the businesses and services in Conneaut Lake Borough.

5. Ibid, p. 27.

6. Ibid.



PLAN INTRODUCTION

Comprehensive Plans are formulated and adopted by communities in order

to protect and promote safety, health and morals; to accomplish a coordinated development. . . , to provide for the general welfare by guiding and protecting amenity, convenience future governmental, economic, practical, and social and cultural facilities, development and growth, as well as the improvement of governmental processes and functions; to guide uses of land and structures, type and location of streets, public grounds and other facilities; and to permit municipalities, . . . to minimize such problems as may presently exist or which may be foreseen.¹

The Conneaut Lake Borough Comprehensive Plan in following these general purposes includes a future Land Use Plan Map, Land Use Plan, Recreation Plan, Housing Plan, Transportation Plan, Community Facilities and Services Plan, and an Economic Development Plan. Together, these components will serve as a guide to Conneaut Lake's future development. Each of these Plans includes a set of objectives and policies to guide decisions along with an explanatory narrative, and projects and programs, where appropriate.

¹ Pennsylvania Municipalities Code Act 247 of 1968 (P.L. 805).

The "objectives" are statements that express the Borough's long range directions for development. "Policies" are specific guidelines to be followed by community decision makers. "Projects and programs" are specific actions to be taken to implement the policies.

The Planning Process

The up-date of the 1967 Comprehensive Plan for the Conneaut Lake Region began in August 1980, with Borough Council meetings and Borough Planning Commission meetings. The initial phase of the planning period included defining community issues, assets, and problems; and researching background information for the plan. A citizen survey was conducted in order to determine residents' opinions concerning future development. Technical assistance for the survey and the background research was provided by the staff of the Crawford County Planning Commission. Funding for this project was provided by the Appalachian Regional Commission.

After the initial "research phase", the Planning Commission began the decision-making process of determining future directives and working on objectives, policies, projects and programs for the Plan. They also formulated the Future Land Use Map, which is discussed in the following section. These decisions were based on the background information, citizen survey results, general planning principles, and the Planning Commission's knowledge of the community.

LAND USE PLAN SUMMARY

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Promote the optimum use of land, using the Conneaut Lake Land Use Plan as a guide to future development.

Promote the development of vacant lots within the Borough.

Ensure that all land uses be compatible to adjacent areas and that appropriate buffers be provided where necessary.

POLICIES

COMMERCIAL

Direct commercial development to locate within the designated commercial districts.

RESIDENTIAL

Ensure that an adequate supply of buildable land is available to satisfy a variety of housing needs.

- Small size of Borough, and limited amount of undeveloped land.
- Existing lots are already provided with utilities and other services and should be developed first.
- Avoid nuisance impacts to adjacent land uses.
- Strengthen existing business districts.
- Protect residential area from non-compatible commercial establishments.
- Set aside areas for future housing development.
- Allocate land for medium density development to provide more housing choices.

INDUSTRIAL

Encourage the development of light industrial uses which are demonstrably compatible with the small town character of the Borough.

- An Industrial area has not been designated on the Land Use Plan. However, it is hoped that when demand exists, a small industrial area can be developed.

OPEN SPACE

Protect environmentally sensitive areas by prohibiting new development and by regulating existing development in flood hazard zones.

- Flood prone areas should be protected from development in accordance to National Flood Insurance Program Regulations.
- Construction should be prohibited in the undeveloped flood prone areas.
- New construction in developed flood prone areas will require flood-proofing of structures.

TRANSPORTATION

Ensure that adequate corridors and land are provided for future vehicular and pedestrian circulation and parking.

- It is essential to set aside transportation corridors to insure efficient movement of people and goods for future development.

RECREATION

Ensure that an adequate supply of recreation land is provided in the community.

- When remaining open areas of the Borough are developed, more land for recreation should be allocated to ensure an adequate amount of recreation land.

PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC

Ensure that an adequate supply of land is available to meet the needs of public and semi-public use.

- This policy will be primarily realized through land acquisition.

FUTURE LAND USE PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The Land Use Plan is the most important component of a comprehensive plan. It should be used as a guide to direct all future development of Conneaut Lake. The plan was formulated to ensure the best uses of remaining open space, to protect the investments of land owners, and to maintain the attributes of the community that make it a desirable place to live and work.

The land use designations are based on residents' preferences, analysis of existing land uses, facilities and services, the physical characteristics of the Borough, and recognized principles of sound land development. This information is detailed in the Background Section of the plan.

Residents' preferences were determined from the citizen survey conducted in the fall of 1980, which is contained in the Appendix. The survey provided valuable information by gathering responses to questions regarding the assets and issues concerning future development of Conneaut Lake. In summary, the most important features of Conneaut Lake were reported to be the small town atmosphere, the convenience of the stores and services, and the general friendliness of the town.

Residents indicated that they would like to see moderate residential growth and more commercial enterprises which would increase jobs and the tax base in the community. Other suggestions for the future included developing more recreation facilities; improving the general appearance of the town, particularly the business district; and upgrading the sewer and water systems. It was also felt that more residential development should be encouraged in order to accommodate growth and provide a greater variety of housing opportunities. More multi-family units and better choices for senior citizens were emphasized.

With these community directives in mind, the Land Use Plan was formulated. The plan consists of two components: Objectives and Policies to guide community decision makers, and the Land Use Plan Map, which illustrates the desired future development pattern. This section will discuss those policies concerning future land use in the Borough. These policies and objectives should be referred to during the process of making any decisions affecting land use and the community's development. While the policies were written to reflect the planning attitudes of the time, they should be periodically evaluated and updated to meet the changing needs of the community.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Promote the optimum use of land, using the Conneaut Lake Borough Land Use Plan as a guide to future development.

Due to the small size of the Borough (241 acres) and the limited amount of remaining undeveloped space it is particularly important to carefully consider the needs for the future.

Promote the development of vacant lots within the Borough.

The development, or redevelopment, of vacant lots in the Borough should be actively encouraged in accordance with the uses indicated in the Land Use Plan. It is more cost effective to develop existing lots which are currently serviced by utilities before encouraging new development in the outlying unserviced areas of the Borough.

Ensure that all land uses be compatible to adjacent areas and that appropriate buffers be provided where necessary.

Compatibility is a major consideration for land use planning. As a general rule, the characteristics of residential, commercial, and industrial uses are very different. It is often beneficial to group related uses together in order to avoid undesirable impacts of non-compatible land uses. Nuisances such as unsightly signs and buildings, parking areas, dirt, litter, noise, glares, odor, or danger from fire or explosion are realistic concerns which must be dealt with by any growing community.

When it is not possible to separate such "nuisance" producers as industry from locating near more sensitive uses, for example residential, effective buffers should be encouraged. Buffers can include the use of natural landscaping (earth berming, and plantings) fencing, or a minimum distance requirement between the non-compatible land uses.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Because of the limited area of Conneaut Lake, it must be stated that all land use options for development cannot be realized. The Borough is primarily residential in character and certain types of land use would be undesirable in this type of setting. Therefore, many of the land uses that are typical of larger communities were not designated in the plan because of the undesirable impacts that would occur. These uses include heavy industrial areas, agricultural land, strip commercial development, and mobile home parks. Aside from the "nuisance" potential, these uses would require large amounts of land which is simply not available.

In addition to these general principles and objectives as guides to overall land development, specific policies have been formulated to direct the development of each category of land use. These include commercial, residential, industrial, open space, vacant land, transportation, recreation, and public/semi-public use categories.

POLICIES

COMMERCIAL

Direct commercial development to locate within the designated commercial districts.

Commercial uses should be located only in the districts indicated on the Land Use Plan Map. This will serve to strengthen the business districts, while protecting the surrounding residential areas. There are currently vacant sites in the designated business districts and these should be redeveloped to strengthen the commercial area.

There are two types of commercial uses designated in the land use plan. The first is termed "central business district commercial", and includes retail and service establishments conducive to a pedestrian shopping and business experience. This district has been designated in the Water Street area, as illustrated on the Plan Map.

An effort should be made to strengthen the commercial core by attracting appropriate commercial enterprises to this district.

The other commercial category is the "general commercial district", and includes more highway oriented uses which require better vehicular access, a larger land area, and more parking. The category includes uses such as service stations, grocery stores, drive-in restaurants, and professional office buildings.

The general commercial district has been designated at the periphery of the central business area and extends from State Street to Line Street, running north and south along Fourth Street. All highway oriented types of commercial establishments should be encouraged to locate in this area.











RESIDENTIAL

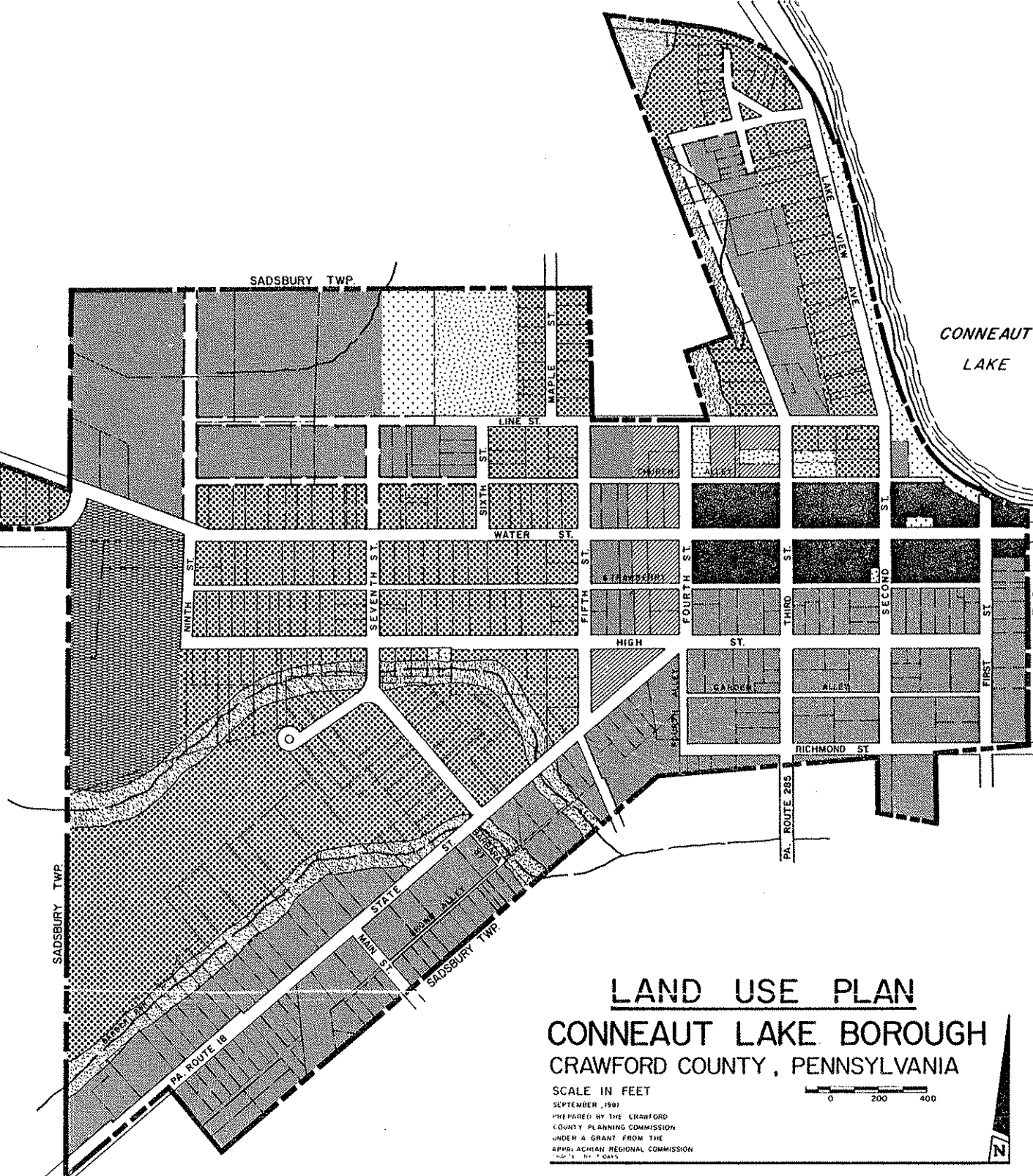
To ensure that an adequate supply of buildable land is available to satisfy a variety of housing needs.

It has been determined that moderate residential growth is desired and should be encouraged. Areas for residential development have been designated on the Land Use Plan Map to ensure that land has been set aside for future home sites. Two different residential density categories have been delineated. The first is a "low density" area, where there is more open space for each dwelling unit, and the housing type will be primarily single family. These areas are located in the extreme northeastern part of the Borough and in a major portion of the western half of the Borough, as indicated on the Land Use Plan Map.

The second residential area is of a "medium density" where more dwelling units per acre are encouraged. This use category will allow a larger spectrum of housing choices including multi-family units, such as apartments or condominiums, as well as single family units. As the Land Use Plan Map illustrates, the eastern

LEGEND

-  RESIDENTIAL-Single Family
-  RESIDENTIAL-Multi Family
-  C.B.D. COMMERCIAL
-  GENERAL COMMERCIAL
-  SEMI-PUBLIC
-  PUBLIC
-  RECREATION
-  MIXED USE
-  OPEN SPACE (FLOOD PRONE)
-  PROPOSED STREET



LAND USE PLAN CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

SCALE IN FEET
 0 200 400
 SEPTEMBER, 1961
 PREPARED BY THE CRAWFORD
 COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
 UNDER A GRANT FROM THE
 APPROPRIATE REGIONAL COMMISSION
 AND BY T. GARY

portion of the Borough has been delineated for the medium density residential use; as well as an area extending along State Street; a small area in the northeastern section of the Borough, and in the northwestern section along Line Street.

INDUSTRIAL

To encourage the development of light industrial uses which are demonstrably compatible with the essential small town character of the Borough.

While it has been determined that light industry is desired in the area, an industrial district has not been designated on the Land Use Plan Map. When the demand for industrial land is realized, it is hoped that a site for industrial development can be mutually acceptable to both the private sector and Borough officials.

Light industry is defined as non-polluting enterprises such as distribution plants, woodworking, electrical, plumbing, heating, or sheet metal shops, and light manufacturing. Care should be taken to ensure that only suitable industries which would not cause nuisances to neighboring uses be allowed to locate in the Borough. The Subdivision Ordinance and Zoning Ordinance should be followed for the provision of buffers and screening.

OPEN SPACE

To protect environmentally sensitive areas by prohibiting new development and by regulating existing development in flood hazard zones.

Conneaut Lake Borough is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). As such, it is required that all future development is controlled in accordance to NFIP regulations. These restrictions either prohibit any construction in the flood hazard area, or allow new buildings only if approved methods of flood proofing are followed.

The Land Use Plan delineates three "flood prone" areas as officially adopted by the Borough under the National Flood Insurance Program. These include the corridor along the two branches of Barber Run, and marsh areas in the northeastern section of the Borough.

Because development already exists along the northern branch of Barber Run behind High Street, implementation of the NFIP in this area will be to regulate any new construction, or substantial structural improvements. The Land Use Plan designates this branch of Barber Run as "special conservation", but development may be permitted if NFIP regulations, for flood proofing are met. The specific requirements will be outlined in the zoning ordinance which will be adopted as the implementation of this Land Use Plan.

In all other areas delineated as flood prone, development will be prohibited. This will ensure the protection of property and the movement of water without obstruction.

Because these areas have not yet been extensively developed it is in the best interest of the public to preserve the natural waterway rather than allow new construction even with stringent flood proofing requirements.

In addition, the potential of these areas for recreation use exists and should be explored in the future. Also it is possible, where flood prone areas exist on a lot, to simply locate the building site on the portion of the lot outside of the flood hazard area, using the flood area for a yard or driveway.

TRANSPORTATION

Ensure that adequate corridors and land are provided for future vehicular and pedestrian circulation and parking.

It is essential that new development be accompanied by adequate roads, pedestrian ways and parking areas. Without planning on a community scale new road patterns will occur without much regard to the overall needs of the Borough. A plan is therefore necessary and can be implemented by designating transportation corridors on the Zoning Map, and by adhering to the Subdivision Ordinance requirements for roads and parking. This should include the careful review of all new development in light of provisions for roads, streets, sidewalks and parking. Other transportation issues will be addressed in the Transportation Plan.

RECREATION

Ensure that an adequate supply of recreation land is provided in the community.

The Future Land Use Plan designates existing recreation areas for this use. While the general policy, which is elaborated in the Recreation Plan, is to develop the existing sites, some land should be set aside for recreation in the areas sited for future development. This will be particularly true if a moderately high population increase is realized. However, at this time Borough Council is concentrating its efforts on acquiring the railroad embankment at the Beach Park.

PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC

Ensure that an adequate supply of land is available to meet the needs of public and semi-public use.

Public and semi-public uses includes land for schools, fire stations, ambulance services, city buildings, churches, and essential utilities.

This policy will be realized primarily through purchase or acquisition, rather than by designation of areas on the land use map. However, the Catholic Church property has been delineated on the Land Use Plan Map due to the fact that a cemetery is contained on this parcel.

It should be mentioned that in cases where the public welfare is at stake, that the Borough may have to exercise its condemnation rights in order to secure land or right-of-ways for the public good.

RECREATION PLAN SUMMARY

Objective/Policy/Program/Project

Reason

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

General Objective:

Provide recreation facilities and programs to enhance life for residents and tourists.

- Lack of activities for youth.
- Tourist Promotion.

Program:

Improve access to the Borough Building by establishing community recreation hours and programs.

- Citizen Survey - residents want better access to gym.

Program:

Coordinate recreation facility and program development with Conneaut Lake Area Schools.

- Maximize recreation opportunities.
- Minimize development costs.
- Avoid duplication of facilities.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Policy:

It is a first priority to up-grade and develop existing park sites.

- Existing sites should be developed before acquiring additional land for recreation.

Program:

Adopt a Master Plan to improve the Borough Beach in order to provide a more attractive and desirable facility for residents and tourists.

- Only public beach on Lake.
- Improve tourist facilities, attract more tourists to area.

Program:

Adopt a master plan for the development of Memorial Park, in order to enhance the Water Street area.

- Improve appearance of downtown area.
- Provide resting place for shoppers, tourists.
- Provide park for town activities.

Program:

Adopt a master plan for the development of the Borough's Water Tower site.

- Provide play site for children south of Water Street.
- Provide basketball in Borough.

Program:

Adopt a master plan to add needed recreation facilities at the elementary school site.

- Utilize existing land in Borough.
- Provide softball and tennis in Borough.

Program:

Implement Master Plan for Borough Beach Park.

- Ensure that the Park is developed for enjoyment of citizens and tourists.

Program:

Implement Master Plan for Water Tower Park.

- " "

Program:

Implement Elementary School Site Master Plan.

- " "

Program:

Implement Master Plan for Memorial Park.

- " "

Program:

Establish a Regional Recreation Commission which will be responsible for implementing the Recreation Plan, and addressing area recreation needs.

- Lack of activities in community survey, particularly for youth.
- Reduce development and maintenance costs.
- Provide more recreation opportunities.

RECREATION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The Recreation opportunities offered in Conneaut Lake are enjoyed by residents and tourists alike. Residents cite access to the Lake as one of the most important features of living in the Borough. The economy of Conneaut Lake is also dependent on tourists who are attracted to the area. The Recreation Plan has been developed in order to enhance recreation opportunities in the Conneaut Lake Area. There are two plan components: the physical component includes recommendations for facilities and recreation land, and the program aspect includes recreation activities and organizations.

General Objective

To provide recreation facilities and programs to enhance life for residents and tourists.

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

Program:

It is highly recommended that an organized recreation program be provided.

Citizen survey results stressed the lack of community recreation activities and programs as a major concern. One of the biggest problem areas in the community is the lack of activities for young people.¹ Supervised recreation

programs and activities should be provided on a year-round basis for all age groups. This could include programs to utilize existing facilities: the Borough gym, elementary school playground, high school gyms and sports fields, and the lakefront. It could also encompass coordinating transportation to other recreation sites, such as the Meadville Area Recreation Complex.

Special emphasis should be given to providing places and activities for teen-agers. An example of this would be to provide a concession and warming house at Borough Beach Park for ice-skating in the winter. The provision of supervised areas for youth should serve to reduce juvenile delinquency problems by providing wholesome activities.

In addition, programs and events should be sponsored for tourists in order to promote the area. As an example, the Snowball Festival should be continued.

Program:

Improve access to the Borough Building by establishing free community recreation hours and programs.

1

Citizen Survey of 1980, CCPC.

Citizen survey results indicated that more access should be provided to the indoor gymnasium facilities in the Borough Building. It is recommended to establish community activities and programs in the gym as well as scheduled free time. This would also involve providing volunteer supervisors to ensure the safety and enjoyment of the participants. Organized activities should be available to area residents at a minimum cost, or free of charge within the limits of the Recreation Commission's budget.

Program:

Coordinate recreation facility and program development with Conneaut Lake Area Schools.

The Regional Recreation Commission and local governments should cooperate with Conneaut Lake Area Schools in the provision of recreation facilities and activities in order to maximize opportunities, minimize development costs, and avoid duplication. In organizing such cooperation the school board should be represented on the Recreation Commission.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

As was discussed in the recreation background section there are several methods which may be used in order to determine the adequacy of existing recreation facilities. One such method is to apply standards which specify how much acreage or the number

and types of facilities needed to serve a certain population. Table 17 provides standards for recreation facilities.

Recreation Standards

There are several factors involved in applying these standards. Column C of Table 17 lists the acreage required per 1,000 people. Column D gives the suggested minimum acreage for each facility, and Column E provides the recommended distance from the population to the site.

The first three facilities listed: neighborhood playgrounds, parks, and ballfields, are primarily used by people living within three-quarters of a mile from a site. Although Conneaut Lake's population of 771 is less than the standard baseline figure of 1,000 people, we may use this figure as a rough estimate. The existing parks in Conneaut Lake appear to meet the standards for acreage per capita, and accessibility from home.

The school site provides three acres of recreation area, and the Borough Beach includes two acres. However, these parks are smaller than the suggested minimum acreage per facility listed under Column E. This deficiency can probably be over-looked due to the small size of population served. However, there are some factors involved which cannot be assessed by applying recreation standards. All of the existing recreation areas in the Borough are located north

TABLE 17

MINIMUM RECREATION STANDARDS

-----A-----	-----B-----	-----C-----	-----D-----	-----E-----	-----F-----
FACILITY	DESCRIPTION	MINIMUM ACRES & FACILITIES PER 1,000 PEOPLE	MINIMUM ACREAGE PER FACILITY	ACCESSIBILITY FROM HOME (mileage)	EXISTING IN BOROUGH
Neighborhood Playground	Play area with apparatus for children 5-12	1½ Ac./1,000 1 Fac./3,000	4	1/2	3 acres - School
Ballfield	Field for playing baseball or softball.	1 Field/2,000	2	1/2	Part of above acreage.
Neighborhood Park	Picnicking, walking area; passive and supervised recreation.	1 Ac./1,000	6	3/4	2 acres
Passive Park	Green space in densely populated areas.	1 Ac./1,000	1/4-1/2	1/8	1/2 acre
Community Recreation Center	Diversified Indoor recreation for all age groups; year-round programming.	1 Fac. For up to 15,000	5	5 to 10	Borough Building
Tennis Courts	Battery of four courts / facility.	1 Fac./2,000	2	2	0
Indoor Swim- ming Pool	Structure with changing rooms, concession area, mechanical equipment, etc. and supportive parking.	1 Fac./10,000	2	2	0 Meadville
Natural Skat- ing Rink	Warming hut and concession area with supportive parking.	1 Fac./10,000	2	2	0

of Water Street, which is heavily traveled. This makes it difficult for small children to visit these sites because of the safety factor involved. Thus, it would be desirable to provide another park site in the southern part of the Borough.

Memorial Park, located on Water Street, satisfies the standards for a passive park to be located in densely populated areas. This requirement is the fourth item listed in the Recreation Facilities Standards Table.

A community recreation center is the next facility listed in the standard table. The Borough Building's gym is used in the community for indoor recreation, and community events. This facility is well used and there is a demand for more indoor recreation space. While more facilities are located at the High School and in Meadville, it is desirable to increase the amount of indoor recreation space available in the area, as these facilities are high in demand. If a new building for Fire Department functions and bingo games is built in the future, more programs could utilize the indoor gym.

The next three facilities from the Standards Table: tennis courts, an indoor swimming pool, and a ice-skating rink, are not provided in the Borough.

Except for tennis courts in Linesville, the closest such facilities are available in Meadville. While the indoor swimming pool and ice-skating rink may not be necessary because Conneaut Lake provides these opportunities for outdoor use, some provision should be made for tennis courts.

Citizen Survey

As was discussed in the background section, the 1980 Citizen Survey provided information concerning the needs and wants of residents for recreation. Seventy-seven percent indicated that more recreational facilities are needed in the Borough. The facilities which residents most desire in the Borough are: tennis courts, a community recreation center, bike paths, playgrounds, and basketball courts. The survey results also stressed the importance of developing the Borough Beach. Please refer to the Recreation Section in the Background of this Plan, and the Citizen Survey results in the Appendix for more specific information.

Activity Days

The County Recreation and Open Space Plan and the State of Pennsylvania conducted research to determine the participation rates for selected recreation activities. While the results from these two studies vary, a high demand was indicated for pleasure

driving, pleasure walking (hiking or nature walks), outdoor games and sports, swimming, bicycling, fishing and picnicing. Thus, these activities should be given a high priority in facility development plans. Because of the close location of Conneaut Lake, particular emphasis should be given to swimming, fishing, and picnicing.

Needs-Summary

The development of recreation facilities in the Borough should be directed towards meeting the needs identified. An effort should also be extended to provide the facilities which are lacking in the Borough, including tennis courts, ball fields, basketball courts, a recreation center and bike paths (where feasible.)

A recreation site should be developed in the southern portion of the Borough to serve residents in this area. The provision of recreation sites should also be coordinated on a regional basis. Some of the needs could be better met in the rural areas of the surrounding townships where more space is available. Conversely, the Borough offers facilities that are not found in the outlying areas. The following policies and programs have been formulated in order to meet the needs identified in this section.

Policy:

It is a first priority to up-grade and develop existing park sites.

Existing sites should be developed before acquiring additional land for recreation. This will serve to provide more recreation opportunities without unnecessary expenditures for land acquisition.

Program:

Adopt a Master Plan to improve the facilities at the Borough Beach in order to make it more attractive and desirable for residents and tourists.

The Borough Beach is one of the two public access points on Conneaut Lake. Facilities are well used by residents and tourists alike. The Master Plan as described in this section details improvement of the facilities at the Beach, including an increased capacity for parking, a larger beach area, and a concession and changing building. These improvements will increase the enjoyment of area residents and will help to attract more tourists.

Program:

Adopt a Master Plan for the Development of Memorial Park, in order to enhance the Water Street Area.

Development of Memorial Park will serve to up-grade the aesthetics of the Water Street Area and provide a passive park which will enhance the pedestrian shopping experience. Park plans, which are outlined in this section, include the provision of benches for resting and tables for quiet games and lunches.

Program:

Adopt a Master Plan for the development of the Borough's water tower site.

Development of this site will serve to provide recreation opportunities for residents in the southern portion of the Borough. This will help to eliminate traffic hazards to small children traveling to the existing recreation sites north of Water Street.

Program:

Adopt a Master Plan to add needed recreation facilities at the elementary school site.

There is currently acreage available at the elementary school that could be utilized for a softball field, and tennis courts. Please refer to the Elementary School Recreation Master Plan for site plan detail.

BOROUGH BEACH DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Introduction

Several design alternatives for the improvement of Borough Beach Park were originally considered during the planning process. Alternative E has been adopted for development as outlined in the document. The Master Plan is included in this section, and should be referred to for locations of the facilities. The other design options are available at the County Planning Commission office if priorities should change in the future.















The Master Plan calls for major improvements to the existing site. This level of development was chosen for several reasons. With the exception of the launching facilities of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, located on the north end of the Lake, the Borough Beach is the only publicly-owned facility on Conneaut Lake. The Lake is a focal point of the community and improvement of the beach site is highly desired by area residents. In addition, this design will offer more facilities which will serve to attract additional tourists to the area.

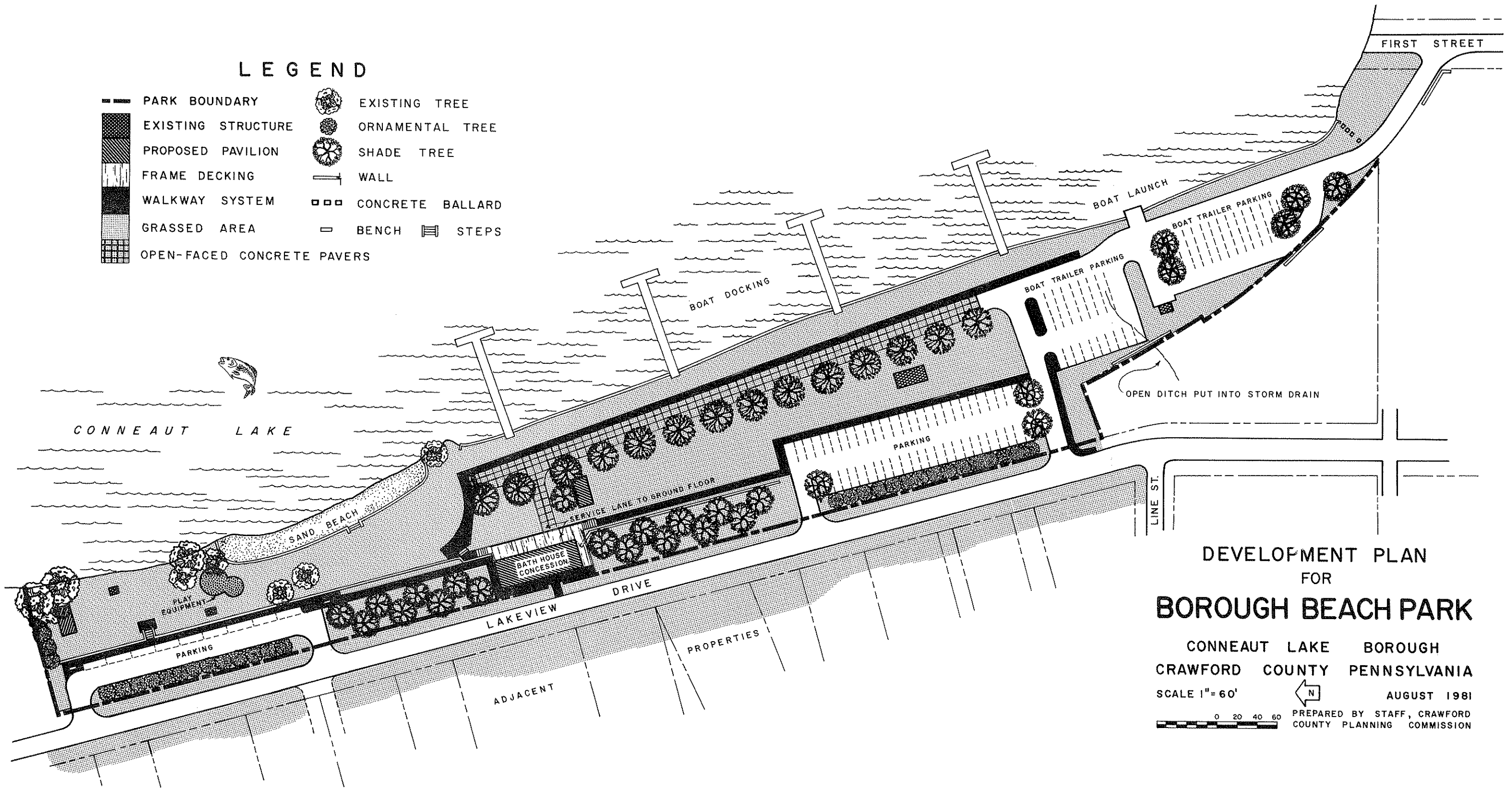
The Master Plan

Upon completion, this first class park will offer a larger swimming area, concessions, changing facilities, more picnicing areas, play areas, parking areas, improved boat launching and docking facilities.

A concession building will be constructed in the northern area of the site, adjacent to Lakeview Drive. The concession building will house changing facilities, toilets, office space, storage facilities, a lobby area, a concession for snacks and beverages, and a deck area overlooking the Lake. It is envisioned that this building could operate year-round and provide services for bathers and boaters, as well as a warming house for skaters in the winter. For an illustration of the floor plan please refer to the Concession Building Plan.

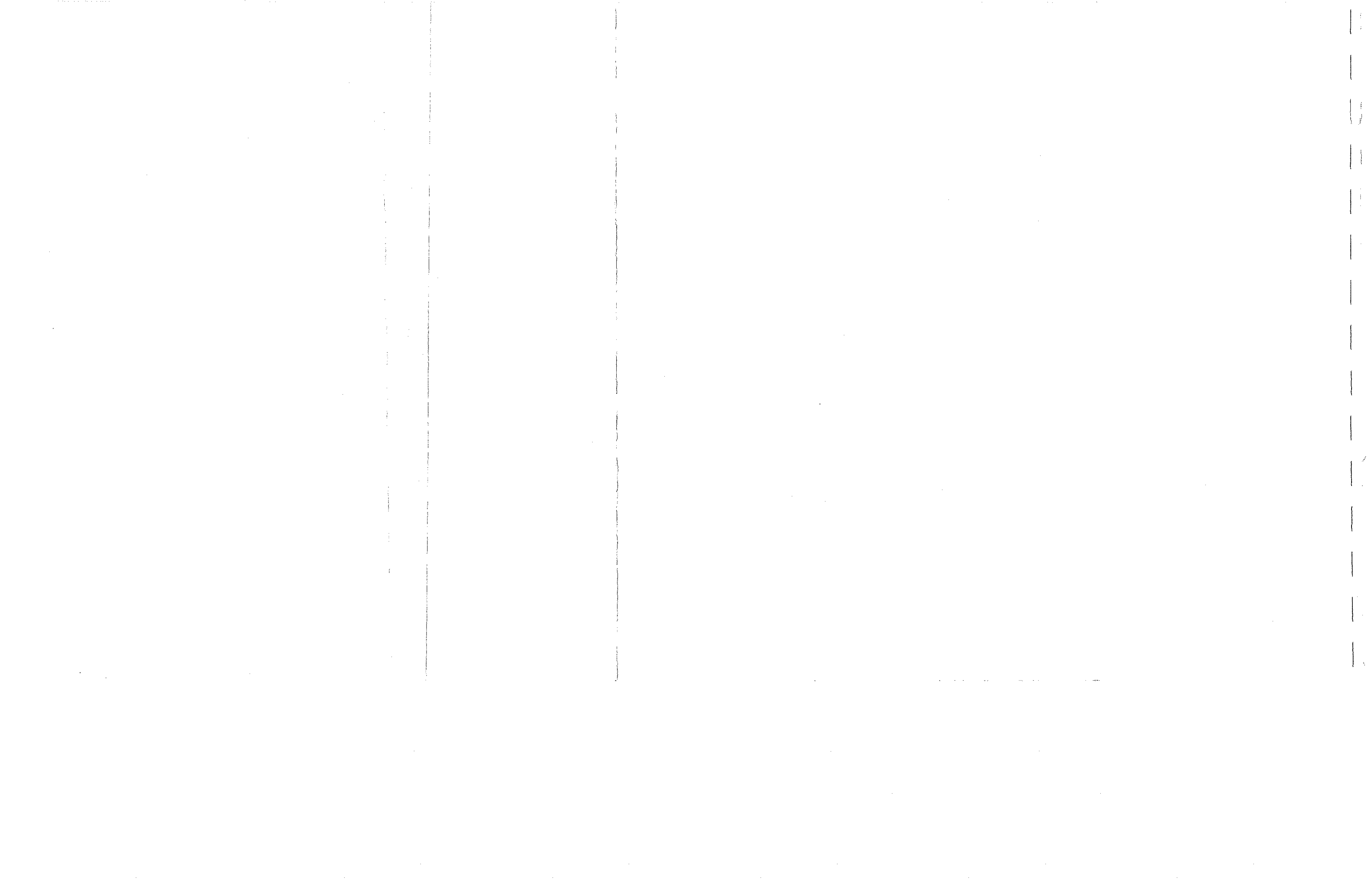
LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|------------------|
|  | PARK BOUNDARY |  | EXISTING TREE |
|  | EXISTING STRUCTURE |  | ORNAMENTAL TREE |
|  | PROPOSED PAVILION |  | SHADE TREE |
|  | FRAME DECKING |  | WALL |
|  | WALKWAY SYSTEM |  | CONCRETE BALLARD |
|  | GRASSED AREA |  | BENCH |
|  | OPEN-FACED CONCRETE PAVERS |  | STEPS |



DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR BOROUGH BEACH PARK

CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH
CRAWFORD COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA
SCALE 1" = 60'
AUGUST 1981
PREPARED BY STAFF, CRAWFORD
COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION



Two picnic areas will be designated: the "family" area is located in the northern part of the Park with a shelter, and paved parking for nine cars. The second picnic area will be south of the concession with a group picnic area and two shelters.

The main car parking area will be located in the southern portion of the Park, with access from Lakeview Avenue. Fifty-one cars could be parked in this paved lot. Additional parking is located adjacent to this where ten cars and eight cars with trailers may be parked.

The boat launch facility would be relocated to the southern end of the Park providing easier access and parking for twelve cars and trailers. A second vehicular entrance is provided in the southern part of the Park with access via First Street.

The swimming beach is located on the northern end of the Park, with 120 feet of sandy beach provided. A retaining wall will be installed around the beach to prevent soil erosion. Grass will be maintained behind the beach for sun bathing and games.

Boat docking is provided south of the swimming beach. The plan calls for "finger" docks which would allow the mooring of more boats over a smaller shore area. The new docks would be built

and maintained by the Park in order to up-grade shoreline aesthetics. Vehicular access is provided to the docks by "pavers" imbedded in the soil, allowing a firm surface for vehicles while at the same time giving an overall impression of turf. The pavers would also extend to the concession building for service vehicle access.

Additional Park improvements include a promenade along the beach front, with ornamental tree plantings and benches. A second pedestrian path is located next to the parking lot, and extends northward, providing a corridor to the northern end of the site. Plantings are suggested for screening and shading as indicated on the plan.

Park Development

Development of the Master Plan will require the services of a professional design consultant (landscape architect, engineer or architect) in order to complete site specifications, and to insure proper siting and construction of these facilities. Construction of the Park could occur in stages depending on the financial situation when initial work begins. It will be left open to the Borough Council, Borough Planning Commission and Recreation Commission to determine the development priorities if staged development is required.

Park Management

Once full development as outlined in this Plan is realized, a management staff will be desirable for Park operations. This will include the functions of grounds maintenance, parking attendants, lifeguards, locker room attendants, and boat dock operations. The snack bar could be operated by Park staff, or under a private concession arrangement. Revenues collected from the snack bar, parking and boat docks should be set so as to provide a good share of the operating funds for the Park.

Program:

Implement Master Plan for Borough Beach Park.

MEMORIAL PARK MASTER PLAN

Introduction

A plan has been designed to improve the aesthetics of the business and shopping district and to provide more opportunities for the use of Memorial Park. It should serve to strengthen the pedestrian shopping service.

The Master Plan

The Park envisions tables for eating or for quiet board games, and benches for resting or observing "downtown activities". The plan includes a surfaced pedestrian walkway, leading back to the sets of tables and benches in the rear of the Park. A ground cover may be planted behind the benches. Possibilities exist for planting more flowers.

It is envisioned that this development scheme could be easily implemented by contributions of material and volunteer workers to install the tables and benches. Otherwise, a professional design consultant could be contracted for the work.

Program:

Implement Master Plan for Memorial Park.

WATER TOWER PARK MASTER PLAN

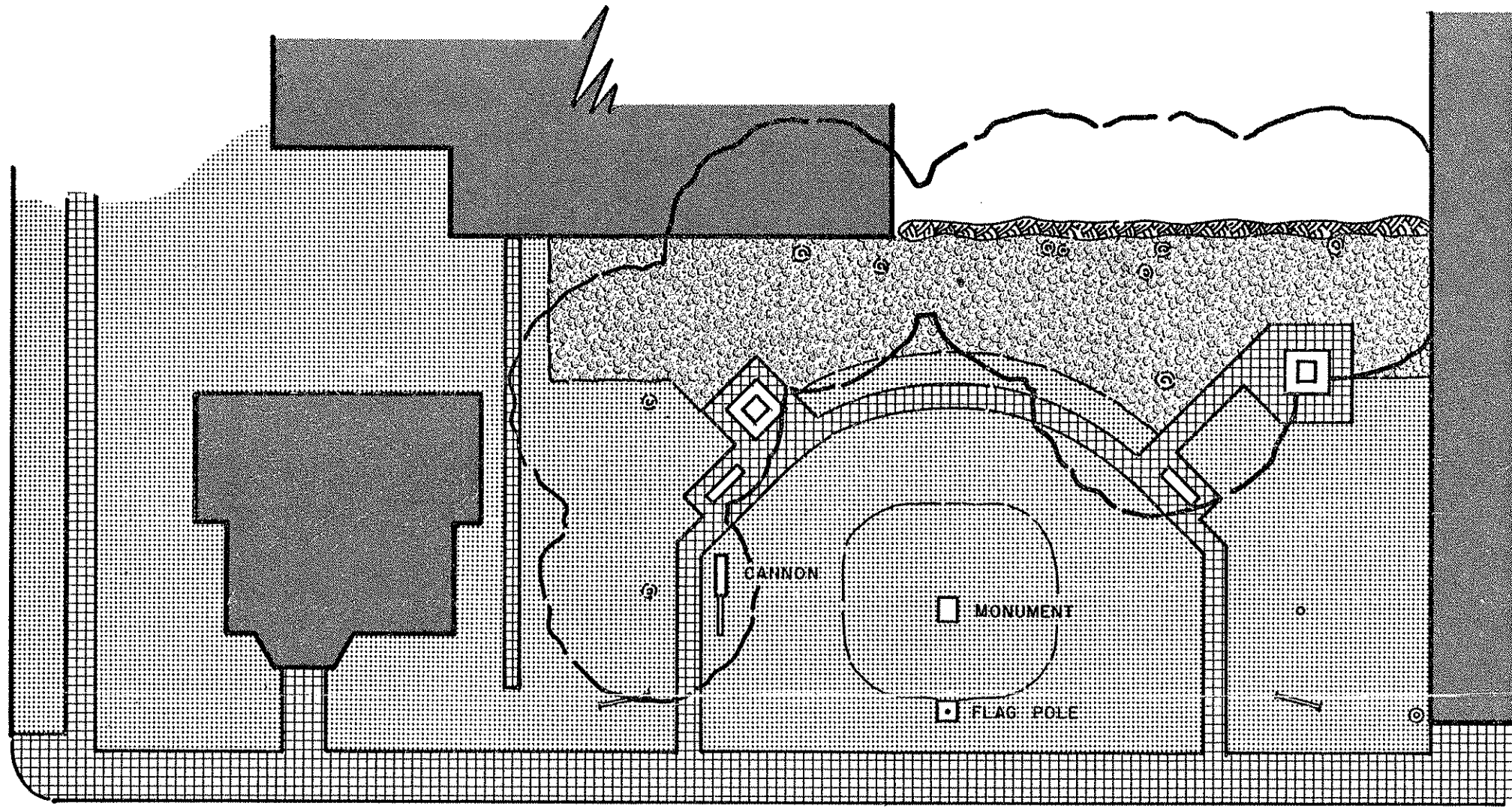
Introduction

This site is located on High Street, where the Borough's water tower is located. It is level, and features a mowed lawn. Water Tower Park should be developed to provide recreation for people in this section of the Borough. This is particularly important for small children who must cross Water Street in order to travel to the play facilities at the Elementary School site.

Development of Water Tower Park will result in the provision of needed recreation facilities, including a basketball court, and a playground. There are currently no play areas for small children nor are there any basketball courts in the Borough.











Basketball courts are generally well used, and will be especially important by providing more play opportunities for area teen-agers.

2
N
D
S
T
R
E
E
T



W A T E R S T R E E T

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|---------------|---|-----------------|
|  | GRASS |  | TABLE/BENCH SET |
|  | GROUND COVER |  | BENCH |
|  | SIDEWALK |  | TRASH CAN |
|  | BUILDING |  | EXISTING HEDGE |
|  | EXISTING TREE |  | EXISTING SIGN |

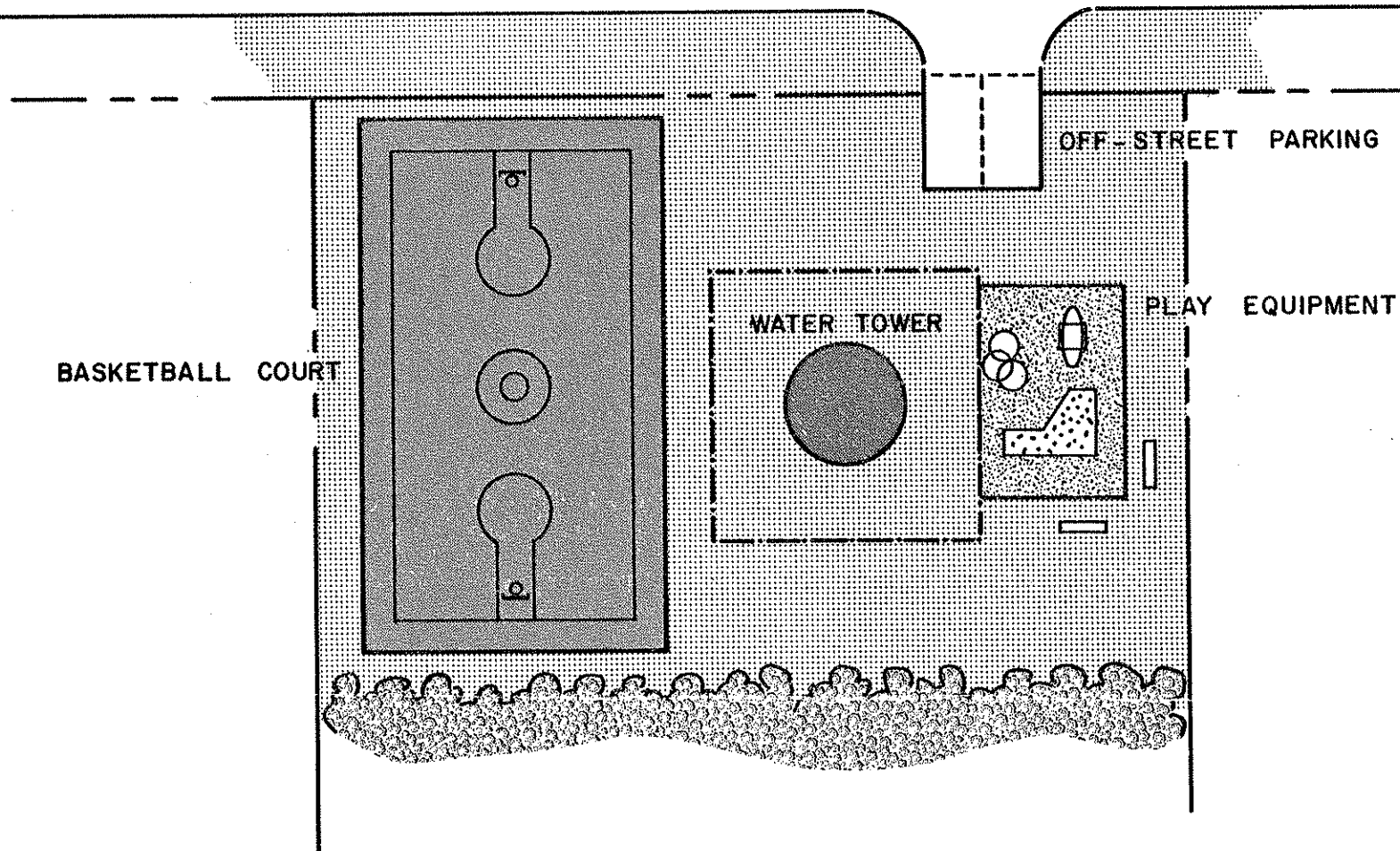
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FOR
MEMORIAL PARK

CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH
CRAWFORD COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA







SCALE 1"=20'
0 5 10 15 20

AUGUST 1981
PREPARED BY STAFF, CRAWFORD COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

H I G H S T R E E T



LEGEND

-  CHAINLINK FENCE
-  BENCH
-  ASPHALT
-  GRASS
-  TANBARK
-  EXISTING VEGETATION

DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR WATER TOWER PARK

CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH
CRAWFORD COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

SCALE 1"=30'
0 10 20 30



AUGUST 1981
PREPARED BY STAFF, CRAWFORD
COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

The Master Plan

The basketball court will be located on the west side of the water tower. It may be desirable to install a fence around the court area, in order to prevent stray balls from rolling into High Street. Lights could also be installed in or for the court to be used in the evening.

The eastern side of the site will be developed as a play area for younger children. It will include play structures, and a sand box area. Benches will be located enabling the observation of the youngsters. A drinking fountain should also be installed for the basketball players and to provide water for sand box play.

Program:

Implement the Master Plan for Water Tower Park.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SITE MASTER PLAN

Introduction

The elementary school provides the largest recreation and play area in Conneaut Lake. Existing facilities include swings, climbing structures, and teather ball courts. This Plan envisions the further of this site to provide more recreation opportunities for school use and for community recreation. Development should be coordinated between the school administration and school district, Borough Council, and the Recreation Commission.

The Master Plan

The western play area of the school site should be developed to include a softball field, and two tennis courts. The softball field is located on the far northwestern corner of the existing play field. The tennis courts are located south of this area, as shown on the Master Plan Map. Both of these facilities should be located on a north-south axis, as indicated on the plan to insure proper solar orientation for players.

Program:

Implement Elementary School Site Master Plan.

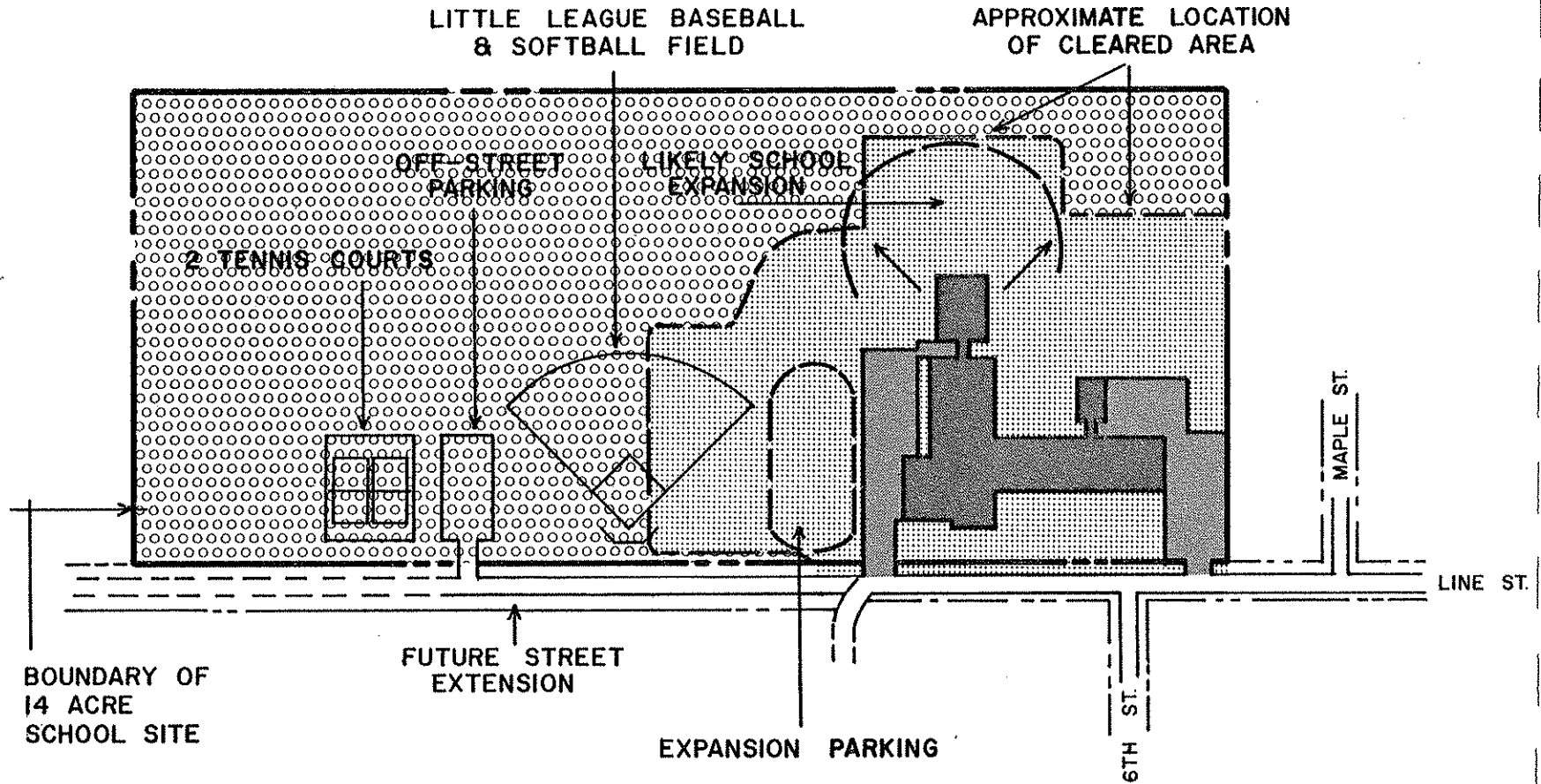
RECREATION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

After the adoption of this overall Recreation Plan it will be up to the government and citizens of Conneaut Lake to carry out Plan policies, projects, programs and to implement the Master Plans. It is also recommended to establish a commission to oversee recreation needs in the area.






Program:

To establish a Regional Recreation Commission which will be responsible for implementing the Recreation Plan, and addressing area recreation needs.

Given the importance of recreation and tourism in the Conneaut Lake Region, a Regional Recreation Commission should be formed to serve the recreational needs of the area. Many recreation sites are



LEGEND

-  EXISTING BUILDINGS
-  EXISTING MOWED AREA
-  EXISTING PAVED AREA
-  UNUSED SECTIONS OF SCHOOL SITE
-  SCHOOL SITE BOUNDARY

PROPOSED RECREATION IMPROVEMENTS
FOR
**CONNEAUT LAKE/SADSBURY
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH
CRAWFORD COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

SCALE 1"=200'

0 50 100 150 200



AUGUST 1981

PREPARED BY STAFF, CRAWFORD
COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

already shared by area residents. Certain facilities are provided more easily in the rural areas in the townships, such as ballfields and bicycle paths. Other facilities, such as a community recreation center, can better serve the area by the central location in the Borough. Moreover, several recreation organizations already exist which include membership from several communities. These organizations use the various facilities located in the region.

The Regional Recreation Commission's functions will include coordination of facilities and programs between local governments. This could include consideration of pooling finances and resources for facility development and management for reduced operating and development costs. Other responsibilities will include: reviewing the adequacy of recreation facilities, providing programs and activities, sponsoring community events, and over-seeing the operation of recreation facilities. An area-wide organization would help to increase the recreation opportunities for all, while insuring the best use of recreation sites.

TRANSPORTATION PLAN SUMMARY

Objective/Policy/Program/Project

Reason

Objective:

Eliminate traffic congestion wherever possible.

- Traffic congestion is a major grievance of Borough citizens.

Program:

Eliminate all parking on Water Street during the tourist season, from June to August.

- This will improve traffic flow by adding traffic lanes and by eliminating parallel parking manuevers on Water Street.

Objective:

Eliminate hazardous traffic areas and conditions within the Borough.

- Reduce traffic accidents.

Program:

Petition PennDOT to install a blinking caution light warning motorists of the sharp curve at the intersection of Fourth and State Streets.

- This intersection has been identified as a dangerous curve where numerous accidents have taken place.

Policy:

Enforce regulations restricting parking near intersections.

- Vehicles parked close to intersections block the vision of drivers.

Policy:

Require stricter enforcement of all traffic and parking regulations in the Borough.

- Reduce traffic accidents.
- Increase parking opportunities.

Policy:

Continue the high level of street maintenance and make improvements as necessary.

- Provide well maintained streets and alleys which meet high standards.

Policy:

Support the construction of a complete or partial by-pass route of the Borough.

- Eliminate traffic congestion.

Policy:

Develop public street extensions of Line Street, Ninth Street, and Third Street.

- Insure transportation corridors to meet the needs for future development.
- Provide better street network for existing traffic.
- Improve access to the Elementary School.

PARKING

Objective:

Provide for adequate parking to meet existing and future development needs.

- Eliminate traffic congestion.

Program:

Adopt and implement the Downtown Parking Plan.

- Public lots should be provided for off-street parking.

PEDESTRIANS

Objective:

Provide a safe and convenient sidewalk system for pedestrian travel.

- Sidewalks are a highly valued feature of town, particularly for senior citizens, children, and people who don't own cars.

Policy:

Enforce the existing ordinance requiring sidewalk installation and maintenance.

- It is vital to many citizens that a sidewalk is provided for safe travel. Strict enforcement of the ordinance will ensure the provision of sidewalks.

Policy:

Enforce the snow shoveling ordinance.

- A clear pathway should be provided for the safe travel of school children, elderly, and other pedestrians.

TRANSPORTATION AND STREETScape PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The Transportation Plan is adopted to insure adequate transportation for future and existing needs. The Borough is responsible for maintaining all transportation corridors which are not State or Federal routes. This plan will address the issues of existing and future transportation for pedestrians and vehicles.

General Objective:

Ensure that vehicular and pedestrian transportation corridors are provided and well maintained, insuring safe and efficient travel of people and goods.

VEHICULAR TRANSPORTATION

Objective:

Eliminate traffic congestion wherever possible.

Citizen survey results indicated that traffic congestion, especially during tourist season, is a major grievance of Borough residents. Four minor arterial highways are routed through Conneaut Lake Borough causing traffic congestion and delays at peak periods. The 1979 average annual average traffic volume, (ADT) on Water Street was 7,345¹ vehicles per day; which exceeds the design capacity of 3,000 to 6,000

¹Crawford Co. Planning Commission map of PennDOT information.

vehicles.² Please refer to the Background Transportation Section for more detailed information. Traffic congestion becomes particularly acute during the summer and holidays. The following projects and programs should be adopted to eliminate congestion.

Program:

Eliminate all parking on Water Street during the tourist season, from June to August.

This action should be taken in order to reduce accident hazards and to improve the flow of traffic on Water Street. The existing parallel parking on Water Street aggravates the congestion; as cars complete parking manuevers traffic is backed up. By eliminating parking on Water Street, additional traffic lanes will be provided which will help to improve the flow of high volume traffic through the Borough. The implementation of this policy shall be coupled with the construction of off-street parking areas which are accessible and easily visable from Water Street.

Objective:

Eliminate hazardous traffic areas and conditions within the Borough.

²Baker, p. 219.

TABLE 18

DESIGN CAPACITIES

HIGHWAYS	CAPACITY	PRACTICAL CAPACITY
RURAL - 2 LANES	5,000 to 6,000	7,000
RURAL - 4 LANES	14,000 to 25,000	19,500
URBAN - 2 LANES (with parking lanes)	3,000 to 6,000	4,500
URBAN - 4 LANES (with parking lanes)	6,000 to 11,000	8,500

Source: Michael Baker, Jr., Inc., p. 219.

A list of hazardous traffic areas in the Borough has been compiled from the citizen survey. Please refer to the Transportation Section in the Background for a list of hazardous traffic areas. The following programs and projects should be endorsed in order to eliminate these traffic hazards.

Program:

Petition the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) to install a blinking caution light alerting motorists of the dangerous intersections of Fourth and State Streets, and of Third and Water Streets.

These intersections have been identified as dangerous turns; numerous accidents have taken place. A blinking amber light will warn motorists to slow down and ensure the turns are taken at a safe speed.

Policy:

Enforce regulations restricting parking near intersections.

Vehicles parking close to intersections block the vision of drivers. Enforcement of existing laws should eliminate this problem.

Policy:

Require stricter enforcement of all traffic and parking regulations in Borough.

Policy:

Continue the high level of street maintenance and make improvements as necessary.

The Borough is responsible for maintaining all streets and alleys which are not part of the State Highway System. The existing high level of street maintenance should be continued to meet the adopted standards for streets and right-of-ways as specified in the Subdivision Ordinance.

Policy:

Support the construction of a partial by-pass route around the Borough.

The Borough should support the construction of a by-pass route which will channel north and west bound traffic from Routes 285, 322, and 18 on a loop southwest of town. Currently, four highways are routed through the Borough on Water Street, resulting in a high volume of traffic which exceeds the capacity of this street. A by-pass would serve to reduce the traffic volume and thereby eliminate congestion.

The general alignment of the loop is illustrated in the Partial By-Pass Study Map in this Transportation Plan. The by-pass project should be coordinated with the re-routing of through north-south traffic along Route 618, to Route

18 on the west side of the lake. The re-routing would reduce the volume of north-bound traffic passing through the Borough. The construction of a by-pass route should be coordinated with Sadsbury Township, Crawford County, and PennDOT officials.

Program:

Develop public street extensions of Line Street, Ninth Street, and Third Street, as indicated on the future Land Use Map.

Implementation of this program will ensure that adequate transportation corridors are provided to meet the needs of future development. Street right-of-ways should be delineated in the undeveloped areas of the Borough in order to establish the most efficient vehicular network.

Policy:

Encourage car pooling and other methods of sharing transportation or promoting energy conservation.

Background information collected found that many people commute to common worksites; such as the City of Meadville. Efforts could be made to encourage car pooling, and thereby reduce traffic congestion, pollution and save expensive fuel.

PARKING

Objective:

Provide for adequate parking to meet the existing and future development needs.

This objective can be met by promoting the following policies and programs.

Policy:

Insure that adequate off-street parking is provided for future development at the time of construction.

This should be implemented through careful enforcement of zoning and subdivision regulations.

Program:

Adopt and implement the Off-Street Parking Plan.

Off-street parking needs in the downtown area should be accommodated by the construction of public parking lots based on the Parking Plan. This will serve to eliminate congestion.

PEDESTRIANS

A highly valued feature of the Borough is the convenient access to services and shopping³ provided by the sidewalk system. This is particularly important to elderly, and others who do not drive.

However, some sections of sidewalks are in a deteriorating condition and some areas of town do not have sidewalks. Another problem is that many sidewalks are not shoveled during the winter. The following programs and policies should be adopted and implemented in order to insure a safe and convenient pedestrian transportation system.

Policy:

Enforce the existing ordinance requiring sidewalk installation, and maintenance.

Policy:

A snow shoveling ordinance should be adopted and enforced.

An ordinance requiring that snow be removed from sidewalks within a specified time period should be adopted. This will allow for the safe travel of pedestrians in the Borough. Currently, pedestrians are often forced to walk on the streets during the winter months.

HOUSING PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Conneaut Lake Borough is primarily a year-round residential community. This housing plan was formulated to insure that adequate housing is provided to meet existing and future needs. As there is a limited amount of land that will be available for development, housing policies must be carefully considered. A variety of housing opportunities should be offered so that various needs and preferences can be met.

Objective:

Ensure an adequate supply of safe, decent housing to meet the current and future needs of Borough residents.

The following policies, projects and programs should be implemented in order to meet this objective.

Policy:

Encourage multi-family and medium density residential development in order to provide an adequate supply and variety of housing.

A limited amount of land is available for future residential development. The Land Use Plan designates approximately 20 acres of undeveloped land for General Residential Use. By encouraging medium density residential development, more housing could be offered in the Borough.

In addition, medium density developments can provide a greater variety of housing types including multi-family apartment houses, and single-family attached housing, such as condominiums. Thus, more opportunities could be provided for both private ownership and rental, which is increasingly important due to the current difficulty in home financing.

A policy to encourage medium density residential development is consistent with the Borough's role as a community development center. Though rural, the Borough has an urban character not found in the surrounding townships. Because of this more spacious, single-family development should be directed toward the more rural, outlying areas.

Policy:

Encourage the provision of housing for the elderly.

Conneaut Lake is an ideal location for senior citizens because of the services and shopping offered close to living areas. Since the population of Conneaut Lake Borough includes a rather high percentage of senior citizens, housing should be provided specifically for this age group. This could occur through private sector development or by securing public monies for an elderly housing project.

Policy:

Apartments should be permitted in the upper stories of downtown buildings.

Allowing residential use in this commercial district will result in more conveniently located housing units, and will also help to strengthen the business district. However, it should be ensured that these units meet safety standards.

Program:

Promote a program of home maintenance incentives, such as an annual clean-up, paint-up, fix-up week.

An annual program of this nature will encourage home owners and businesses to better maintain and improve their properties. An annual "spring cleaning" would also help to improve the appearance of the town before the summer tourists arrive.

Program:

Adopt and implement a building code.

A building code should be adopted which will ensure that new structures, including homes, are safe, habitable, and energy efficient.

Policy:

Permit the conversion of homes into apartments.

Some single family homes in the Borough could be better utilized as multi-family apartments, due to their large size. The conversion of homes into apartments should be permitted in the multi-family residential areas (General Residential). This will enable home owners to realize a higher return on their investments and save energy.



COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES PLAN

INTRODUCTION

A main feature of living in a town like Conneaut Lake is the services and facilities provided. It is the local government's responsibility to provide these services, with usually limited financial resources. In Conneaut Lake community officials are well aware of the problems that exist. By planning for the financing of improvements and capital expenditures over a longer time period, Borough revenues could be better utilized and some emergency expenditures could even be avoided. It is hoped that this plan will enable the Borough to develop a long term financing strategy to deal with these problems.

General Objective:

Improve community facilities and services in order to meet present and future needs of residents.

Project:

It is a top priority to up-grade the existing water system in order to improve distribution, water quality, and storage capacity.

The current state of the distribution system and quality of Borough water is a major community problem. Many households have low water pressure

and receive discolored water. In fact, water pressure in some areas of the Borough is so low that the Fire Department can not use the fire hydrants. This unsafe condition should be corrected as soon as possible.

The current system should be up-graded including replacement of corroded and undersized distribution pipes and looping of dead-end lines. These actions will substantially increase water pressure in affected areas as well as improve fire fighting capabilities.

In addition, the Borough should work toward acquiring a second standpipe. The existing water tower holds only 25,000 gallons which is not sufficient to meet community needs; especially for fire fighting purposes. The Borough should have a minimum reserve storage of 100,000 gallons, and preferably 150,000 gallons. This would provide a sufficient amount of water in case of a power shortage, well-pump breakdown, major fire, or other catastrophe.¹

Policy:

Support the Facility Plan for the Conneaut Lake Borough Municipal Authority which recommends that Borough sewage be processed by the Joint Municipal Authority Sewage Treatment Plant.

¹ Deiss, Richard A., P.E., Richard A. Deiss and Associates Consulting Engineers, July 21, 1981 personal conversation.

The Borough's existing sewage treatment plant is insufficient to handle the high volume of sewage it now receives. Ground water infiltration has become a major problem causing the plant to be in violation of Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PennDER), water quality standards. It is currently operating without a permit.

The recommended solution, endorsed by PennDER, is for the Borough to hook into the Conneaut Lake Joint Municipal Authority plant. This is the most cost effective solution; since the Borough plant was built in 1948 and would require major capital replacements in order to effect the necessary improvements. The Joint Municipal Authority plant was built in 1966; could easily accommodate additional sewage, and is located only a few yards from the Borough plant.²

Project:

Initiate action to hook Borough sewer lines into the Conneaut Lake Joint Municipal Authority System.

Project:

Implement actions recommended in the Facility Plan for the Conneaut Lake Joint Municipal Authority to reduce the ground water infiltration and inflow to existing Borough sewerage lines.

² Deiss, Richard A., P.E., Facility Plan, The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Conneaut Lake, Meadville, PA 1978, p. 24 p. 30.

Necessary measures include the elimination of roof leader, storm sewer, and open drain connections, the repair of laterals and elimination of foundation drains, replacement of poor manhole lids, and raising of manhole tops which are presently below the high ground water table. Other steps which are necessary include the repair and sealing of existing manholes and lines . . . Reduction of the peak infiltration by collection system rehabilitation is mandatory to a cost effective solution to the problem.³

Program:

Periodically evaluate the adequacy and condition of the existing storm drainage system and up-grade as necessary.

Most of the existing storm drainage system was built in 1941. As this is an older system, its condition and adequacy should be periodically reviewed so that improvements can be made as necessary.

Policy:

Require new development to provide and meet improvement standards for streets, sidewalks, landscaping, utilities, drainage, and other physical requirements as established in the Borough Subdivision Ordinance.

³ Ibid, p. 21.

Developers should provide these essential utilities as is specified in the Subdivision Ordinance; the tax payer should not be expected to bear such costs.

Policy:

Continue to allocate funds to the Conneaut Lake Fire Borough Volunteer Fire Department.

The Borough contributes funding to the Fire Department on an annual basis. This support should be continued to insure that quality fire fighting services will be provided for Borough residents.

Policy:

Continue to provide funding to the Shontz Memorial Library, and continue to support the County Library System.

The library depends on contributions for part of its operating expenses and for purchasing books and equipment. The amount of money each library receives from the Crawford County and Erie County Library Associations is in proportion to the amount the library itself donates to the systems. The Borough should continue funding the library so that it may continue to offer services.

Policy:

Provide adequate police protection at the local level by continuing to cooperate with Sadsbury Township in operating a joint police force.

Since the Borough Police are a highly visible and important service, continued high quality performance is essential. As part of routine management this service and its personnel should be periodically evaluated. Help for such evaluation could be sought from the Pennsylvania State Police.

Project:

Continue to provide quality refuse collection to Borough residents.

Policy:

Continue annual funding to Community Health Services of Crawford County.

This organization offers vital home health care and other services to Borough residents. In 1980 fifteen clients participated in the WIC nutritional program, eight residents received light house-keeping and chore assistance, three residents received therapeutic home health care, and two people received home delivered meals. In order to continue these programs, Community Health Services will need additional funding, as they are currently operating with a large deficit. Through the Federal Revenue sharing program, Conneaut Lake contributes towards costs not covered by health insurance programs and individual fees.

Project:

Develop and implement a long-range capital improvements program.

A Capital Improvements Program should be developed in order to schedule all future capital improvements, on a priority basis for a designated time period. In addition to determining the urgency or need of various proposals, the program should also consider the proper timing of the improvements so that the Borough will not be faced with too high a financial burden at any one time. Hence, the schedule of improvements would be based on both need and the Borough's ability to pay for improvements at any given time. The Program should include: a priority of development or scheduled replacement date; the estimated costs of proposals and or equipment; and the persons or agencies responsible for financing and implementing programs.⁴

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The economic development of Conneaut Lake will be determined largely by the private sector. However, there are some actions that the government and citizens can take to encourage the development of the area. This plan is devoted to discussing these issues.

General Objective:

Improve the economic stability of the area.

Currently, sixty-nine percent of Conneaut Lake residents work outside the Borough. In addition, businesses contribute only twenty-eight percent of the local tax revenues.¹ It is desirable to improve this situation by creating more jobs and increasing the tax base shared by business.

Program:

The Borough should adopt and promote a downtown improvement program.

Strong support was indicated in the Citizen Survey for improving the downtown area. Improving its appearance will help to attract more people, particularly tourists, to patronize local businesses. Citizens indicated that important projects include a general clean-up program, sidewalk, curb and gutter improvements, street light improvements, and provision for more parking.

In addition, the downtown improvements project should include a plan to improve the overall aesthetics and atmosphere of the area. This could include adopting a universal theme for store-fronts, such as an Alpine theme or Colonial theme, as determined to be appropriate for the Borough. This theme should relate to an area-wide concept, which would tie in with Conneaut Lake Park and Sadsbury Township businesses. A sign code for the downtown area should also be adopted in order to eliminate the cluttered appearance and to support the general theme of the area. These projects would depend on the cooperation of both the Borough Government, and local Business establishments.

Policy:

Cooperate with area businesses to work toward the general goal of revitalizing the area.

An effort to strengthen the economy of Conneaut Lake will depend on the cooperation of area businesses and the local government. The Conneaut Lake Business Association is one group which is dedicated to business development in the area. The Council should cooperate with this and other groups for a unified effort in economic development.

Policy:

Promote Conneaut Lake Borough as a stable, year-round commercial and service center.

Conneaut Lake should be promoted as a year-round, permanent community. An effort should be made to attract year-round businesses and industry. In addition, promotional events should be sponsored during the off-seasons; particularly in the winter.

Policy:

Foster Conneaut Lake's role as a tourist based community by promoting projects and programs which will serve to increase tourism in the area.

Citizens surveyed and representatives of the planning commission feel that tourism is vital to the economy of Conneaut Lake, and should be promoted. This can occur by cooperating with organizations including the Crawford County Tourist Association and the Conneaut Lake Business Association. Also, improving the facilities such as Borough Beach Park will help to increase tourism in the area.

Project:

Conduct a survey of tourists visiting the Conneaut Lake area.

A survey should be conducted to gather data regarding tourist visitation of the area. The survey could provide information including the distances that tourists travel to visit the area, point of origin, the average length of stay, what attracts people to the area, and where the average tourist spends money.

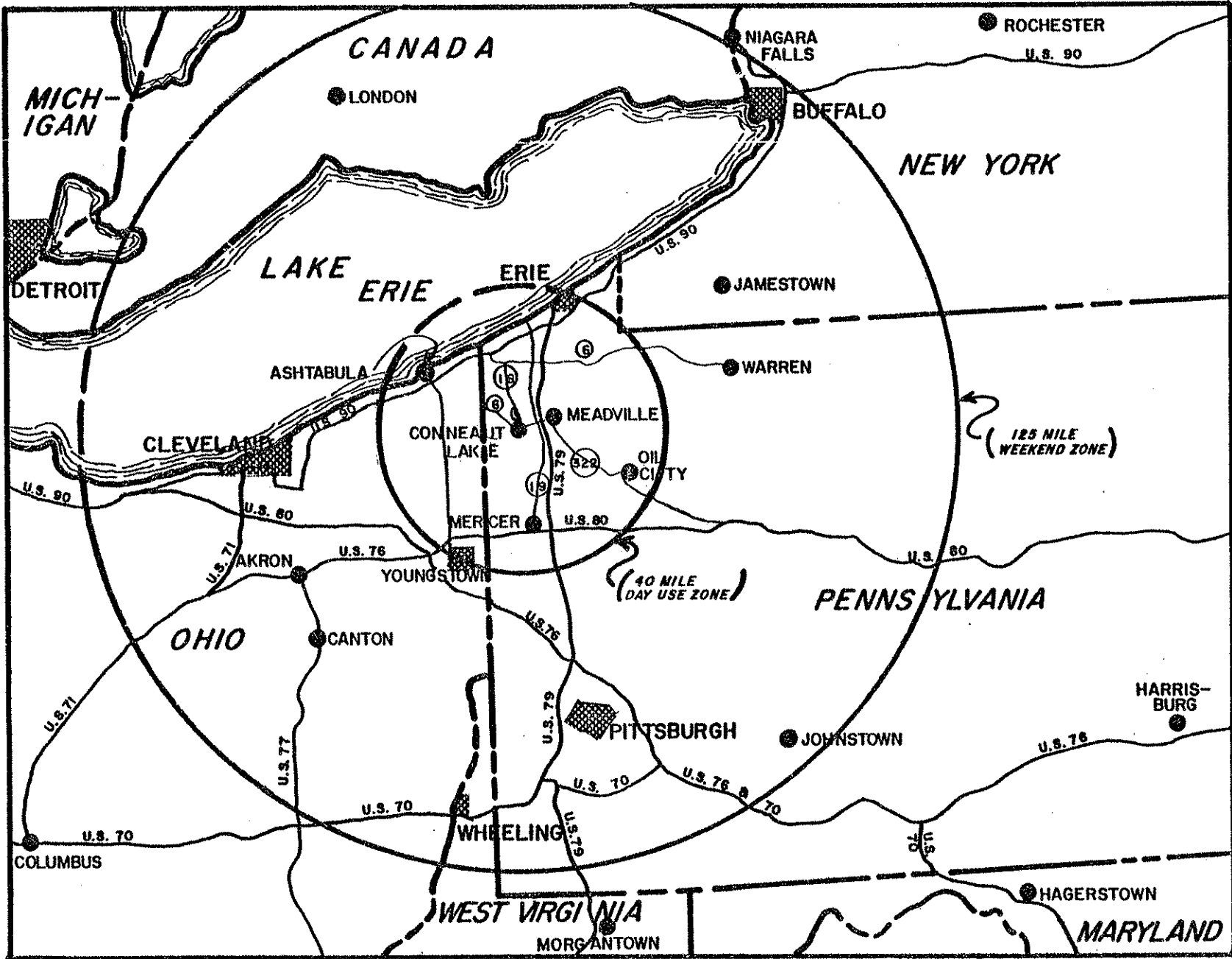
The information could be used to plan for tourism development; including how to attract more tourists to the area, how to better satisfy their needs, and to determine where to concentrate advertisements. This might be an appropriate project for a local business association or Chamber of Commerce.

Program:

Encourage the Board of County Commissioners to organize an effort at the county level to promote industrial development.

Conneaut Lake Borough has very few sites suitable for industrial development, thus many residents depend on area industries for employment. Conneaut Lake should become actively involved in a regional industrial development effort. If more industrial enterprises are attracted to the area, more jobs would be available for Borough residents.

Industrial development is a competitive field of endeavor, especially in the "frostbelt" states. A vigorous effort will be necessary to attract industries to locate in the region. Thus, a county-wide organization, such as an industrial development commission could devote the required energy toward identifying suitable site locations, site acquisition, and industrial development promotion.



TOURIST ATTRACTION REGION



Project:

The Borough Council should pass a resolution showing support for the Crawford County Commissioners to oversee an industrial development program which would work throughout the County identifying and developing sites for new industry, and for local industrial expansions, and promoting the County as a desirable place to locate industrial plants.

CONNEAUT LAKE BOROUGH
CITIZEN SURVEY RESULTS
ADMINISTERED NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1980
STAFF-CRAWFORD COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

Introduction

Good morning/afternoon, I am conducting a survey for the Conneaut Lake Planning Commission. We are taking a survey of residents in Conneaut Lake Borough, to determine citizens opinions on important community issues and problems. We would appreciate your cooperation in answering some questions. Your answers will help us to plan for a better community. I hope you have a couple of minutes so I may ask you these questions. Thank-you!

1. For the following statements please indicate whether they are:
1) very important, 2) fairly important or, 3) not important to you and your family.

a. The small town atmosphere of Conneaut Lake. 1. 66 (65%) 2. 26 (25%) 3. 9 (9%) 4. No response(NR) 1

b. Living near recreation areas and facilities. 1. 42(41%) 2. 33 (32%) 3. 26 (25%) (NR) 1

c. Living close to place of work. 1. 53 (52%) 2. 22 (22%) 3. 26 (25%) (NR) 1

d. Living close to schools. 1. 43 (42%) 2. 15 (15%) 3. 33 (32%) (NR) 2

e. Availability of housing. 1. 43 (42%) 2. 28 (27%) 3. 25 (25%) (NR) 6

f. Living close to shopping and services. 1. 63 (62%) 2. 28 (27%) 3. 7 (7%) (NR) 2

g. Living close to medical facilities. 1. 66 (65%) 2. 28 (27%) 3. 5 (5%) (NR) 3

2. For the following statements, indicate whether you: 1) Strongly agree, 2) agree, 3) disagree, or 4) don't care.

a. The Borough should be promoted as a residential community where most people seek jobs outside the area. 1. 24 (24%) 2. 25 (25%) 3. 41 (40%) 4. 7 (7%) (NR) 0

b. The tourism business is vital to the economy in the Conneaut Lake Area, and it should be promoted. 1. 58 (57%) 2. 33 (32%) 3. 6 (6%) 4. 6 (6%) (NR) 0

c. More tourists should be attracted to the Conneaut Lake area to strengthen the tourist-based industry. 1. 45 (44%) 2. 51 (50%) 3. 8 (8%) 4. 6 (6%) (NR) 0

- d. Non-tourist types of business be attracted to the Borough.
 1. 47 (46%) 2. 31 (30%) 3. 14 (14%) 4. 4 (4%) (NR) 0
- e. Efforts should be made to attract industry to the Borough.
 1. 34 (33%) 2. 24 (24%) 3. 31 (30%) 4. 5 (5%) (NR) 3
- f. It is important for the Borough to accommodate residential growth, by encouraging construction of new housing units.
 1. 41 (40%) 2. 43 (42%) 3. 12 (12%) 4. 2 (2%) (NR) 4
- g. High Rise apartments and multi-family dwellings should be constructed to meet the demands of community growth in the Borough.
 1. 26 (25%) 2. 40 (39%) 3. 28 (27%) 4. 3 (3%) (NR) 5
- h. There is a need for elderly housing units in the Borough.
 1. 49 (48%) 2. 28 (27%) 3. 13 (13%) 4. 8 (8%) (NR) 4
- i. Commercial Strip development should be discouraged along the highways.
 1. 12 (12%) 2. 31 (30%) 3. 43 (42%) 4. 14 (14%) (NR) 2
- j. More recreational facilities are needed in the area.
 1. 48 (47%) 2. 31 (30%) 3. 13 (13%) 4. 4 (4%) (NR) 6

3. If more recreational facilities were built, should these be for:

59 (58%)	Primarily Borough Residents
14 (14%)	Primarily for tourists, to attract them to the area
12 (12%)	NR
17 (17%)	Both

4. What recreation and sports activities do you and your family regularly enjoy and participate in?

Swimming	32 (31%)	Rollerskating	3 (3%)
Fishing	15 (15%)	All types	2 (2%)
Golf	19 (19%)	Skating	2 (2%)
Tennis	17 (17%)	Racquetball	2 (2%)
Boating	10 (10%)	Picnicing	2 (2%)
Baseball	12 (12%)	Volleyball	1 (1%)
Bowling	10 (10%)	Motorcycling	1 (1%)
Skiing	8 (8%)	Running	1 (1%)
Bicycling	8 (8%)	Crafts	1 (1%)
Water-skiing	5 (5%)	Flying	1 (1%)
Hunting	6 (6%)	TV	1 (1%)
Hiking & walking	5 (5%)	Ballfields	1 (1%)
Football	6 (6%)	Basketball	1 (1%)

* This includes softball

5. How desirable would the following items be?

	Highly Desirable	Desirable	Not Desirable
Football	18 (18%)	37 (36%)	34 (33%)
Playgrounds	44 (43%)	45 (44%)	3 (3%)
Ball Diamonds	34 (33%)	39 (38%)	19 (18%)
Swimming Pool	24 (24%)	21 (21%)	48 (47%)
Picnic Facilities	24 (24%)	36 (35%)	23 (23%)
Bike Paths	44 (43%)	31 (30%)	19 (19%)
Basketball Courts	24 (24%)	42 (41%)	19 (19%)
Ice Skating	18 (18%)	27 (26%)	42 (41%)
Senior Citizen	46 (45%)	42 (41%)	10 (10%)
Community Rec.	46 (45%)	34 (33%)	10 (10%)
Tennis Courts	54 (53%)	25 (25%)	13 (13%)
Other	10		

Snowmobile Trails
 Theatre (2)
 Racquet Club (2)
 Shuffleboard
 Horse pitching
 Community Hot Tubs
 Rollerskating

6. Do you feel that there are adequate jobs in the community?

11 (11%)	Yes
73 (72%)	No
16 (16%)	Don't know
2 (2%)	NR

7. The population of Conneaut Lake Borough is 755 people. In your opinion, the best size of Conneaut Lake would be -

47 (46%)	As is
42 (41%)	Up to 2,000
9 (9%)	2,000 +
4 (4%)	NR

8. How important to you would the following improvements be in the downtown area?

	Very Important	Important	Not Important	Not Needed
Sidewalks, curbs, gutters	53 (52%)	34 (33%)	9 (9%)	3 (3%)
Paintings of buildings	35 (34%)	48 (47%)	9 (9%)	6 (6%)
Awnings	3 (3%)	21 (21%)	47 (43%)	26 (27%)
Trees	18 (19%)	37 (36%)	16 (16%)	23 (23%)

Sign Code	29 (28%)	36 (35%)	17 (17%)	12 (12%)	(NR)	(7%)
Street Lighting	<u>50 (49%)</u>	<u>35 (34%)</u>	<u>5 (5%)</u>	<u>9 (9%)</u>	<u>(NR)3</u>	<u>(3%)</u>
Street Parking	<u>41 (40%)</u>	<u>37 (36%)</u>	<u>8 (8%)</u>	<u>10 (10%)</u>	<u>(NR)6</u>	<u>(7%)</u>
Clean-up Program	<u>59 (58%)</u>	<u>31 (30%)</u>	<u>4 (4%)</u>	<u>5 (5%)</u>	<u>(NR)2</u>	<u>(2%)</u>
Major Restoration	<u>30 (29%)</u>	<u>30 (29%)</u>	<u>10 (10%)</u>	<u>13 (14%)</u>	<u>(NR)19</u>	<u>(19%)</u>
Other	(23 additional comments)					

- Off-street parking - 6
 - Cleaning and snow removal on sidewalks - 6
 - Traffic lights - 3
 - Slow traffic at Water St. - 2
 - Parking further from intersections - 1
 - Cleaning of streets - 1
 - Facelift - 2
 - Move powerlines off Water St. - 1
 - No summer parking on Water St. - 1
 - Need traffic by-passes, too congested - 1
 - Improve store fronts - such as insurance office - 2
 - Generally clean up & make more pleasing to look at - 3
9. Which one of the following do you think is the Best way for town services and needs to be financed?¹

Sales Tax Increase	9 (9%)
User Service Fee	<u>41 (40%)</u>
Voluntary Contributions	<u>22 (22%)</u>
Fund Raising Activities	<u>40 (39%)</u>
Tax on Property	<u>4 (4%)</u>
Tax District	<u>0 0</u>
Other	

- No more taxes (5)
- Income Tax (2)
- Bonding
- Revenue sharing
- General taxes
- Larger beach toll
- Volunteer staffs
- Federal & State funds
- Wage Tax
- State Store for liquor sales - (2)
- Raffles
- Service clubs
- Make merchants take pride in their establishments

10. Is police protection adequate?

52 (51%)	Yes
<u>47 (46%)</u>	NO
<u>3 (3%)</u>	NR

Note:

¹Some respondents indicated more than one method, therefore the percentage total is greater than 100%.

11. Is fire protection adequate?

97 (95%)	Yes
1 (1%)	No
4 (4%)	NR

12. In your opinion, what is the biggest problem that the community faces?

Water (10)
Lack of activities for young people (free) (6)
Sewage (2)
Lack of cooperation and community spirit (2)
Apathy (2)
No tax base (lack of funds, money) (2)
Loud parties beach area (after hours too) (2)
Improve tourist facilities
Lack of jobs (2)
Dry Borough (2)
Lack of competitive business (2)
Civic pride
No room for future expansion and growth
Lack of recreation facilities
Lack of response of the political leaders for police protection
Timing of traffic lights
mail delivery
Clean up and fix up properties
Maintaining community and business activity year-round
Stagnation
Borough Council
Jobs
Drugs and drinking with school children
Crime and drinking
Over eager developers
Public bodies catering to schools
Borough residents should get privileges to beach and parking
Parking
Clean out drainage ditches
Expansion
"Tourist" drain on police funds
Lack of public access to lake
Vacancy of business on Main St.
After hours police protection
Tracks on Main St.
No curfew for children under 16
See Orange - 5
Clutter of garages and car lots
Not utilizing community hall for youth
Summer traffic
Nothing to do in winter
Lack of interest in bringing in industry
Inflation
Too many traffic lights
Younger generation moving out
General unattractiveness of downtown area

Not having State Store (liquor) - it could generate revenue for community
 Traffic control
 Major restoration
 Repair of streets and alleys
 Juvenile destruction
 More police protection

13. In your opinion, what is the best feature of living in the Borough?

Small town atmosphere	26 (25%)
Walk to stores (convenience)	23 (23%)
Friendly people	8 (8%)
Services available (garbage, snow removal, utilities)	6 (7%)
Neighbors (good & neighborly)	6 (5%)
Schools	5 (5%)
Quiet	4 (3%)
Sewerage System	3 (3%)
Churches	2 (2%)
Good place to raise children	2 (2%)
Rural	2 (2%)
Little Crime	1 (1%)
Concerned people	1 (1%)
Walk to work	1 (1%)
Suitable housing	1 (1%)
Street lighting	1 (1%)
Good community spirit	1 (1%)
Good ambulance service	1 (1%)
Close to recreation	1 (1%)
Cheaper than city	1 (1%)
Family lives close by	1 (1%)

127

14. In your opinion, what streets and highways in the Borough have critical traffic problems?

Water St. (16)	
Water St. - the traffic lights (not needed, slows people up) (9)	
High St. (8)	
High and State Sts. (8)	
Water and 4th (7)	
Golden Dawn corner (6)	
Water and 1st intersection (4)	
322 (from south) (3)	
Back alleys - i.e. behind Virgil Keene's (3)	
All (3)	
High and 1st (3)	
Water - slow up traffic (322) (2)	
1st and 2nd St. - all the business streets (2)	
2nd (North) traffic (2)	

Line St. (2)
 Lights too long getting onto Water St. (2)
 322 - to two lane - should be more of a warning
 Water and 9th
 Water, Rte. 18 & 285
 Streets leading onto Water St.
 285 and Water
 Water and 2nd
 18 and 322
 Traffic Lights - cause delay, better timing
 Aldenia Drive - traffic signal
 Traffic jams
 Bad visibility going West
 People ignore stop signs - need more signs for traffic
 2nd St. - one way ordinance
 Speeding
 Parking
 Littering
 Church Alley - needs off-street parking
 2nd St. - speed
 Parking - in front of Penn Bank - cuts off view of people using
 drive-in facilities and making left turns
 6; 18 and 322 - clear through town routes
 7th St. - truck traffic
 Don't bother
 3rd and 4th - more specific signs
 7th and Strawberry Alley
 Better Street lighting
 High and 7th Sts.

15. Where do you usually shop for the following goods and services?²

	Conneaut		Meadville		Millcreek		Erie		Other
	Lake	Mall Area	Meadville		Mall				
Auto Access.	62 (61%)	15 (15%)	16 (16%)	0	0	0	0	3 (3%)	
Gas	84 (82%)	5 (5%)	9 (9%)	0	0	0	0	3 (3%)	
Hardware	78 (76%)	19 (19%)	10 (10%)	0	0	0	0	0	
Food	76 (75%)	15 (15%)	32 (31%)	0	0	0	0	0	
Drugs	54 (53%)	26 (25%)	20 (20%)	1 (1%)	0	0	0	1	
Clothing	18 (18%)	43 (42%)	43 (42%)	37 (36%)	5 (5%)	0	0	10 (11%)	
Housewares	28 (27%)	39 (38%)	30 (29%)	(2%)	0	0	0	7 (8%)	
Appliances	43 (42%)	27 (26%)	27 (26%)	4 (4%)	0	0	0	4 (4%)	
Furniture	46 (45%)	10 (10%)	31 (30%)	1 (1%)	3 (3%)	0	0	(13%)	
Lumber	44 (43%)	5 (5%)	17 (17%)	0	0	0	0	18 (18%)	
Medical Services	37 (36%)	4 (4%)	55 (54%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0	0	10 (10%)	
Dental Services	18 (18%)	3 (3%)	59 (58%)	2 (2%)	1 (1%)	0	0	12 (12%)	

Note: ²The respondents indicated more than one answer, therefore the percentages will total more than 100%.

Entertainment	29 (28%)	2 (2%)	57 (56%)	2 (2%)	2 (2%)	9 (9%)
Restaurants	28 (27%)	3 (3%)	53 (52%)	5 (5%)	6 (6%)	8 (8%)
Banks	84 (82%)	4 (3%)	12 (12%)	0	0	3 (3%)

16. Now, for the above shops and services, rate the need for these shops and services in the Borough, 1) is much needed, 2) is needed, 3) is not needed. 4

Auto Access.	1.	10 (10%)	2.	23 (23%)	3.	36 (35%)	NR	2
Gas	1.	11 (11%)	2.	17 (17%)	3.	40 (39%)		2
Hardware	1.	18 (16%)	2.	22 (20%)	3.	37 (36%)		2
Food	1.	34 (33%)	2.	28 (27%)	3.	17 (17%)		1
Drugs	1.	14 (14%)	2.	24 (24%)	3.	31 (30%)		1
Clothing	1.	23 (23%)	2.	29 (28%)	3.	23 (23%)		1
Housewares	1.	10 (10%)	2.	34 (33%)	3.	27 (26%)		1
Appliances	1.	12 (12%)	2.	32 (31%)	3.	29 (28%)		1
Furniture	1.	4 (4%)	2.	23 (23%)	3.	43 (42%)		1
Lumber	1.	12 (12%)	2.	20 (21%)	3.	42 (41%)		1
Medical Service	1.	33 (32%)	2.	22 (22%)	3.	15 (15%)		1
Dental Services	1.	31 (30%)	2.	31 (30%)	3.	9 (9%)		1
Entertainment	1.	23 (23%)	2.	28 (27%)	3.	18 (18%)		1
Restaurants	1.	14 (14%)	2.	26 (25%)	3.	29 (28%)		1
Banks	1.	9 (9%)	2.	17 (17%)	3.	44 (43%)		1
Other								
Theatre								
Shoes								
Childrens clothing								
Dry Cleaners								

129

17. What is the distance that the chief wage earner of your household travels (round trip) to work each day?

Less than 1 mile -	5	30 miles -	3
1 mile -	5	34 miles -	1
2 miles -	5	35 miles -	1
3 miles -	1	36 miles -	1
4 miles -	1	40 miles -	1
6-7 miles -	2	50 miles -	5
10 miles -	3	80 miles -	1
14 miles -	2	100 miles -	1
16 miles -	4	Mileage varies	
18 miles -	1		
20 miles -	9		
22 miles -	1		
24 miles -	2		
25 miles -	1		
28 miles -	1		

Notes: 3 Pittsburg

⁴This question has a proportionately high number of no responses due to a misunderstanding of the directions.

18. How does the chief wage earner get to work?

48 (47%)	Drive
34 (33%)	NR
6 (7%)	Car pool
7 (7%)	Retired
6 (6%)	Walks

19. Is this adequate, or would you use public transportation if it were available?

51 (50%)	Adequate
33 (32%)	Use Public
12 (12%)	NR
6 (6%)	Retired

20. Please indicate the number of people in your house hold in each age group.

Age	Male	Female	Total %*
0-5	7	8	15 6%
5-18	41	14	55 22%
18-60	84	63	147 58%
60 +	15	23	38 15%

Total

Grand Total: 255 (33% of Borough population is represented here)

* This is a percentage of the Grand Total, of 255 residents.

Additional Comments

Property not in use should be free of rubbish and weeds.
Empty lots cleaned up - next to borough line across from Catholic Church, backyards, on alleys, and backstreet.
Needs better water.
Refer to 14-G.
Winter tourism - ice boat races at Fireman's Beach - year round trade.
Enforce 2 hr. parking.
Refer to 16-G.
Open High School gym for residents.
Do something about dogs running loose.
Need a sidewalk program all over town.
285 road in town cleaned up.
One central field for all outdoor sports.
Fix up beach area more.
Outsiders doing the planning for Borough residents.
Against construction in beach area.
Plowing driveways shut.
Borough residents should have preference to gaining access to public areas.
Refer to 3-Or.
Maintain attractive store fronts.
Clean walks in front of stores.
Standardize signing in front of stores.
Refer to 6-Or.
Refer to 10-Or.
Community Hall is too expensive to rent.
Borough residents should get free seasonal passes to beach.
Develop beach.
Bypass.
Give Borough residents discount at beach.
Service organization shouldn't be changed for rental of community building.
Fix High Street
People pay street light tax and get no street lights.
Traffic lights on Main St., more off street parking.
Saturday banking hours.
More interest shown by populous in Borough issues.
Infringe on lake, Borough residents should have reduced rate for boat "put in".
Would like parking West side of 2nd Street in front of her property.
Small communities can't get public funds to finance programs.
Incorporate greater Conneaut Lake Area Municipality.
Need separation of power - Police chief is also President of Borough Council.
Merger between Sadsbury Township and Borough to make a bigger and better community
Take Conneaut Lake Schools out of jointure with Conneautville and Linesville and there will be more tax dollars to spend

APPENDIX II

MAXIMUM TRAFFIC CAPACITY VOLUMES

<u>T.R. 322</u>	
West of Borough -	1,490 vph.
East of Borough -	3,760 vph.
 <u>T.R. 285</u>	
South of Borough -	1,321 vph.
West of Borough -	1,880 vph.
 <u>T.R. 6</u>	
West of T.R. 618 -	1,619 vph.
Between 4th St. & T.R. 618 -	1,637 vph.
 <u>T.R. 618 -</u>	
	1,539 vph.
 <u>T.R. 18</u>	
East Side of Lake -	1,347 vph.
Above T.R. 618 -	1,376 vph.

Intersection Capacity at 4th and Water Streets;

Northbound on 4th -	282 vph.
Southbound on 4th -	282 vph.
Eastbound on Water -	1,421 vph.
Westbound on Water -	1,638 vph.

Intersection Capacity at T.R. 18 and T.R. 322;

Eastbound T.R. 322 (L.R. 82) -	1,229 vph.
Westbound T.R. 322 (L.R. 82) -	842 vph.
Northbound on T.R. 18 -	263 vph.
Southbound on T.R. 18 -	250 vph.

Source: Louis W. Petulla, P.E., Pennsylvania Department of Transportation,
July 2, 1981, Personal Correspondence.

- NOTE:
- 1) These capacities are calculated for maximum capacity at Service Level E, based on existing highway features.
 - 2) Capacity for Water Street were determined at major intersections by signal capacity.

TABLE #1. - PROPERTY TAX REVENUE HISTORY

Year	Assessed Value		Tax rate (mills)	Tax levy		Tax collections		Collections as % of tax levy
	\$	% Change		\$	% Change	\$	% Change	
1972	971,250		17	16,511.25		17,033.77		103.1
1973	1,005,350	3.4	17	17,092.65	3.4	17,115.02	.5	100.1
1974	1,008,100	.3	17	17,345.95	1.4	17,335.22	1.3	99.9
1975	1,068,350	5.6	17	18,099.05	4.2	16,792.93	(-3.2)	92.7
1976	1,072,400	.4	17	18,230.80	.7	18,809.10	10.7	103.1
1977	1,093,400	1.9	17	18,587.80	1.9	18,472.11	(-1.8)	99.4
1978	1,122,050	2.5	17	19,005.15	2.2	18,736.95	1.4	98.6
1979	1,166,750	3.8	20	23,300.00	18.4	22,969.94	18.4	98.6
1980	1,179,600	1.1	20	23,594.00	1.2	22,693.02	(-1.2)	96.2

APPENDIX III

TABLE #2 - ACT 511 TAX REVENUE HISTORY

Year	Earned income tax		Occupation tax		Other Act 511		Total Act 511	
	\$	% Change	\$	% Change	\$	% Change	\$	% Change
1972	18,500.00		6,400		7,194.19		32,134.19	
1973	14,280.16	(-29.5)	2,860	(-125.2)	7,359.70	22.4	24,499.86	(-31.2)
1974	11,164.35	(-27.9)	3,470	17.6	7,897.82	6.8	23,032.17	(-6.)
1975	12,124.32	7.9	3,420	(-1.5)	7,550.69	(-4.6)	23,095.01	.2
1976	12,681.23	4.4	3,660	6.6	7,779.79	2.9	24,121.02	4.2
1977	12,765.50	.6	3,130	(-16.9)	8,128.42	4.3	24,023.92	(-.)
1978	13,175.45	3.1	2,496	(-25.4)	11,167.92	27.2	27,070.89	11.3
1979	15,510.43	15.1	4,500	45.6	11,619.66	23.6	34,720.09	22.
1980	17,173.32	9.7	3,030	(-51.3)	12,497.65	(-17.0)	32,790.97	(-5.)

APPENDIX III

TABLE #3 - STATE, FEDERAL AND COUNTY GRANT HISTORY

Year	State Grants		Federal Grants		Other (County)		Total Grants	
	\$	% Change	\$	% Change	\$	% Change	\$	% Change
1972	4,067.95		3,724.00		5,173.00		12,964.95	
1973	4,307.94	5.6	5,690.00	34.5	9,449.00	-	19,446.94	33.3
1974	4,729.57	8.9	9,516.00	40.2	1,449.00	-	15,694.57	(-23.9)
1975	4,724.32	(-.1)	9,996.85	4.8	1,449.00	0	16,170.17	2.9
1976	8,878.61	46.8	10,837.57	7.8	1,449.00	0	21,165.18	23.6
1977	13,462.33	34.1	11,631.02	6.8	1,449.00	0	26,542.35	20.3
1978	12,431.16	(-8.3)	11,029.47	(-5.4)	1,449.00	0	24,909.63	(-6.6)
1979	11,273.36	(-10.3)	11,087.34	.5	1,449.00	0	23,809.70	(-4.6)
1980	11,356.98	.7	9,876.43	(-12.3)	1,449.00	0	22,682.41	(-5.0)

APPENDIX III

TABLE #4 - TAX, NONTAX, GRANT, AND TOTAL REVENUE HISTORY

Year	Total taxes		Total nontax revenue		Total grants		Total revenue	
	\$	% Change	\$	% Change	\$	% Change	\$	% Change
1972	49,167.96		11,264.01		12,964.95		73,396.92	
1973	41,614.88	(-18.1)	32,533.02	65.4	19,446.94	33.3	93,594.84	21.6
1974	40,367.39	(-3.1)	21,530.20	(-51.1)	15,694.57	(-23.9)	77,592.16	(-20.6)
1975	39,887.99	(-1.2)	28,912.00	25.5	16,170.17	2.9	84,970.11	8.7
1976	42,930.12	7.1	42,981.74	32.7	21,165.18	23.6	107,077.04	20.6
1977	42,496.03	(-1.0)	53,398.49	19.5	26,542.35	20.3	122,436.87	12.5
1978	45,807.84	7.2	55,977.07	4.6	24,909.63	(-6.6)	126,694.54	3.4
1979	57,690.03	20.6	64,411.46	13.1	23,809.70	(-4.6)	145,911.19	13.2
1980	55,483.99	(-4.0)	72,565.86	11.2	22,862.41	(-5.0)	150,912.26	3.3

APPENDIX III

TABLE #5 - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE HISTORY

Year	General government		Public safety		Health Sanitation	
	\$	% Change	\$	% Change	\$	% Change
1972	11,656.20		10,178.19		7,882.00	
1973	13,896.63	16.1	6,737.85	(-51.1)	8,708.00	9.5
1974	16,559.75	16.1	9,512.62	29.2	9,496.00	8.3
1975	13,328.08	(-24.2)	11,649.21	18.3	8,273.60	(-14.8)
1976	17,648.44	24.5	15,673.98	25.7	8,978.40	7.9
1977	20,975.02	15.8	10,174.97	(-54.0)	8,978.40	0
1978	20,608.76	(-1.8)	11,705.15	13.1	12,144.80	26.1
1979	20,865.41	1.2	15,772.38	25.8	13,562.50	10.5
1980	26,329.97	20.7	22,407.26	29.6	14,140.00	4.1

APPENDIX III

TABLE #6 - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE HISTORY

Year	Highways		Library		Park/Recreation	
	\$	% Change	\$	% Change	\$	% Change
1972	22,317.30		0	0	1,285.10	
1973	36,453.22	40.4	0	0	1,990.10	35.4
1974	27,862.89	(-34.4)	0	0	2,239.32	11.1
1975	22,739.61	(-22.5)	0	0	2,165.53	(-3.4)
1976	26,999.08	18.5	0	0	2,894.16	25.2
1977	49,345.75	49.2	0	0	4,341.06	33.0
1978	48,946.25	(-.8)	0	0	6,146.31	29.4
1979	41,987.68	(-16.6)	340.00	0	6,646.33	7.5
1980	45,787.85	8.3	365.00	0	6,025.24	(-10.3)

APPENDIX III

TABLE #7 - RECURRENT CAPITAL, DEBT SERVICE, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURE HISTORY

Year	Recurrent capital expenditures		Miscellaneous		Total expenditures	
	\$	% Change	\$	% Change	\$	% Change
1972	0	0	245.00		53,563.79	
1973	0	0	1,743.08	85.9	70,528.88	24.1
1974	0	0	1,968.44	11.4	67,639.02	(-4.3)
1975	0	0	6,128.01	67.9	64,284.04	(-5.2)
1976	0	0	9,098.76	32.6	81,292.82	20.9
1977	0	0	7,739.58	(-17.6)	101,554.78	20.0
1978	0	0	11,114.57	30.4	110,665.84	7.3
1979	0	0	11,080.79	(-.3)	110,255.09	(-.4)
1980	0	0	15,045.53	26.4	130,100.85	15.3

