



WAYNE  2017
TOWNSHIP

comprehensive plan

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Wayne Township Comprehensive Plan was a local project spearheaded by the Township of Wayne and a Committee comprised of local residents, farmers, business owners, and elected officials. The Committee not only met numerous times over a year and a half to discuss the Plan's development, but also attended numerous public meetings.

The Comprehensive Plan would not have been possible without the oversight and support of the following individuals and organizations. To assist the Township, Committee and residents with data gathering and analysis, community outreach, and drafting the content and layout of the plan, the Crawford County Planning Commission provided their staff's time and expertise to the project.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS

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Lee Singleton, Vice Chairman
Dave Ferringer, Roadmaster

TOWNSHIP STAFF

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Zachary Pyle, Assistant Planning Director, Community Development
Bob Hopkins, Land-use Planner
Heather Euard, Assistant Planner I
Karen Peterson, Secretary

A special thank you to all of the participants who attended the numerous public meetings and forums to provide input that made this plan a reflection of the community's desires for the future.

RESOLUTION NO. 2 of 2017

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF WAYNE TOWNSHIP, CRAWFORD COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA, ADOPTING THE WAYNE TOWNSHIP COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, DATED THIS 12th DAY OF June, 2017
AS PREPARED BY THE CRAWFORD COUNTY PLANNING OFFICE, AND FACILITATED BY THE WAYNE TOWNSHIP BOARD OF
SUPERVISORS**

PURSUSANT TO ARTICLE III AND ARTICLE XI OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MUNICIPALITIES PLANNING CODE

WHEREAS, the Wayne Township 2017 Comprehensive Plan is the municipal Comprehensive Plan for Wayne Township;

WHEREAS, the Wayne Township 2017 Comprehensive Plan replaces the 1972 Comprehensive Plan for Cochranon Area Region for Wayne Township;

WHEREAS, a copy of the comprehensive plan, which includes the text, maps, charts and other items which form the whole of the comprehensive plan was made available for public review at the Wayne Township Municipal Building, Wayne Township website, and Cochranon Area Public Library, is attached hereto as exhibit "A";

WHEREAS, the Wayne Township 2017 Comprehensive Plan was sent to the Crawford County Planning Commission, ten (10) contiguous municipalities, and four (4) school district for review and comment of the plan;

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors received no substantial comments from Crawford County, the contiguous municipalities, and the school districts within forty-five (45) days of submission of the draft Comprehensive Plan;

WHEREAS, notice of a public hearing, advertised and published in the Meadville Tribune to inform the public of the opportunity to make comments;

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors held a public hearing on June 12, 2017 to hear and consider public comments, and that the comments received at the public hearing were duly noted; and,

WHEREAS, the Supervisors have determined the adoption of a comprehensive plan is beneficial to the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the Township.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE WAYNE TOWNSHIP BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND IS HEREBY RESOLVED AND ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME:

Section I. The Board of Supervisors of Wayne Township, by this resolution, adopts the Wayne Township 2017 Comprehensive Plan as attached hereto as Exhibit "A", as pursuant to Article III and Article XI of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code.

Section II. Any and all previous comprehensive planning documents are hereby repealed.

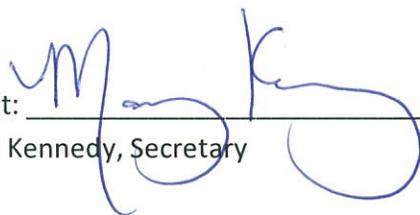
Wayne Township Board of Supervisors



Ronald G. Seely, Chairman



Lee Singleton, Vice Chairman

Attest: 

Mary Kennedy, Secretary

David P. Ferring, Roadmaster

A LETTER FROM THE SUPERVISORS

WAYNE TOWNSHIP
CRAWFORD COUNTY
26965 DEETER ROAD
COCHRANTON, PA 16314

Dear Friends and Neighbors,

The initial reason for starting this Comprehensive Plan was to enable the township to compete for grants, since a Plan is one of the requirements. As the surveys were returned, we realized then that a Plan is much more than applying for grants.

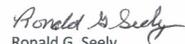
We appreciate the 19% of our residents that returned their survey, as this was much higher than anticipated. Thank you. While the timing was not good for asking opinions on road conditions, due to the fact that the 2012-13 and 2013-14 winters were hard on the roads, we are still grateful to those who shared their comments.

We all may have differing views however; this Plan is a guidance document that reflects resident and committee member opinions and the resulting options available to your elected officials-if and when the time comes to utilize them.

We appreciate the time and effort of the survey takers, survey review committee members, the Crawford County Planning Commission employees, and public meeting attendees who helped create this Comprehensive Plan.

If you should have questions or concerns, please contact us.

Sincerely,


Ronald G. Seely
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

Lee E. Singleton
Vice Chairman

David P. Ferringer
Supervisor/Road Foreman

814-425-3299 PHONE

814-425-1099 FAX

www.waynetwpcc.org



 Wayne Township Maintenance Building

Wayne Township Municipal Building 



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
<i>PURPOSE OF THE PLAN</i>	1
WHY PLAN COMPREHENSIVELY	1
WHY PLAN IN WAYNE TOWNSHIP	2
<i>HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP</i>	3
HISTORICAL EVENTS + TIMELINE	3
<i>THE NUMBERS</i>	4
<i>PREVIOUS PLANS/ STUDIES</i>	7
1972 COCHRANTON REGIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	7
2002 FRENCH CREEK WATERSHED CONSERVATION PLAN	7
2008 CRAWFORD COUNTY NATURAL HERITAGE INVENTORY	8
2009 NORTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA GREENWAY PLAN	8
2014 CRAWFORD COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	8
PLANNING PROCESS	9
<i>PROCESS TIMELINE</i>	9
<i>RESEARCH + ANALYSIS</i>	9
<i>PUBLIC OUTREACH</i>	9
COMMUNITY-WIDE SURVEY	9
SURVEY REVIEW COMMITTEE	9
<i>PUBLIC MEETINGS</i>	10

COMMUNITY VISION	15
<i>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES</i>	16
ON THE MOVE	17
<i>GOALS + OBJECTIVES CHART</i>	27
RUSTIC + RURAL	29
<i>GOALS + OBJECTIVES CHART</i>	43
SMALL TOWN, BIG COMMUNITY	45
<i>GOALS + OBJECTIVES CHART</i>	51
OUR KIND OF PLACE	53
<i>GOALS + OBJECTIVES CHART</i>	63
A ROAD MAP: WHERE TO GO FROM HERE	65
<i>PRIORITIZATION OF WHERE WE ARE GOING</i>	66
<i>IMPLEMENTATION ROAD MAP</i>	67



PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

WHY PLAN COMPREHENSIVELY

The Wayne Township Comprehensive Plan is a critical document for local government to directly manage policy, investment and township activities. The last long-range planning activity took place in the late 1960s and the community is long overdue for a new plan. Although the community is rural in nature, impacts from changes over time and cultural shifts have created a distinct landscape that is uniquely Wayne. This plan recognizes the uniqueness of the community and builds upon the community's identity by engaging the public on initiatives for the future. This introductory section highlights the state requirements for a Comprehensive Plan but also summarizes the history of the community, previous planning efforts completed, and why this community decided to create a comprehensive plan.

The state of Pennsylvania grants the power to plan through the Municipalities Planning Code (MPC). The code covers numerous planning topics, which includes the Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan is intended to be updated and/or revised every ten (10) years per the code and is meant to help communities to:

- Create a vision for the future of their community
- Prioritize efforts to achieve their vision
- Engage the general public in the discussion to own the vision
- Assist with making decisions that align with the vision
- Leverage resources for optimal use
- Provide a basis of information for grant applications/ raising money for community improvements

The focus of this plan was created through an interactive and expansive public process. The information within consists of realistic strategies to improve the Township through targeted investments, policy examination, and program development. These items were gathered from the public and committee input during the Plan's development.

Specifically, the plan is split into four (4) chapters surrounding the four community goals as well as four (4) administrative sections. The chapters include:

- **On the Move** focuses on addressing concerns regarding the transportation network and maintenance of the road system.
- **Rustic + Rural** focuses on preserving the agricultural and countryside appeal that many residents claim is a key reason they enjoy living in the Township.
- **Small Town, Big Community** focuses on developing policies or programs to strengthen the local community socially and physically.
- **Our Kind of Place** focuses on capitalizing on the character of the Township and leverages the reasons why people live, work, and visit the Township and encourages any future growth to support these unique characteristics.



 Historical Photograph of East Wayne School



WHY PLAN IN WAYNE TOWNSHIP

The objectives identified in these chapters will help manage any changes in the Township over time and assist with fiscally sound management practices for the Supervisors. The development of the plan is consistent with that of contiguous municipalities (Cochranon Borough, East Fairfield, East Mead, and Randolph Township) along with the County comprehensive plan. In terms of development, this plan emphasizes maintaining agricultural and natural landscapes through sound land use planning techniques.

The plan aligns with the County's comprehensive plan's goals to:

- Enhance lasting and profitable agriculture by coordinating wise land utilization, marketing, and preserving farmland and natural resources.
- Ensure a high-quality location in which people can live, work and play, and where businesses can prosper and gain a competitive edge based on quality, productivity and innovation in today's global economy.
- Preserve and promote the historic heritage and rural, woodland and agricultural character of the county to enhance its status as a destination for employers, residents, and visitors.
- Promote policies and practices that protect active farmland with productive soils.
- Provide an efficient, safe and economical transportation system to move people and goods.

Wayne Township is in a similar scenario as many communities in Crawford County. The community is working towards creating a comprehensive vision and/or "road map" for the future to help guide their elected officials in making decisions for the betterment of the community. In 2014, Wayne Township and East Fairfield Township coordinated with the Crawford County Planning Commission to initiate a multi-municipal planning effort for the two communities. Ultimately the two municipalities decided to develop separate plans instead of one combined document. Wayne Township officials desired to do so to enable the community members' concerns and voices to be more present in the vision for their community. Many communities, including Wayne Township, understand adopting a comprehensive plan holds no regulatory power and is solely a reference or guidance document.



 Sugar Lake, Wayne Township



HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP

Wayne Township has an extensive history that dates back to the early 19th century. The community's identity stems from its agricultural and rural landscape, which includes numerous natural resources such as timber. The history of the township is defined by the physical characteristics of the community along with the spirit of the people who live here. The chart below represents major milestones that have shaped Wayne Township to date. While this overview is not a detailed historical description, we encourage anyone interested in Wayne Township's history to visit the Historical Society of Crawford County or the Township municipal building to gather additional information on the Township's rich history.

Wayne Township, which is located in the southern part of Crawford County, was formed in 1809 from segments of various surrounding municipalities. After its creation the Township decreased in size to its present limits in 1829. The Township when formed consisted of numerous natural resources including waterways, timber, and wild game, making it a prime location for an early settlement. Long after surrounding municipalities had developed into fruitful farms, Wayne remained a wilderness. In the mid-19th century general settlement of the land began and progressed slowly.

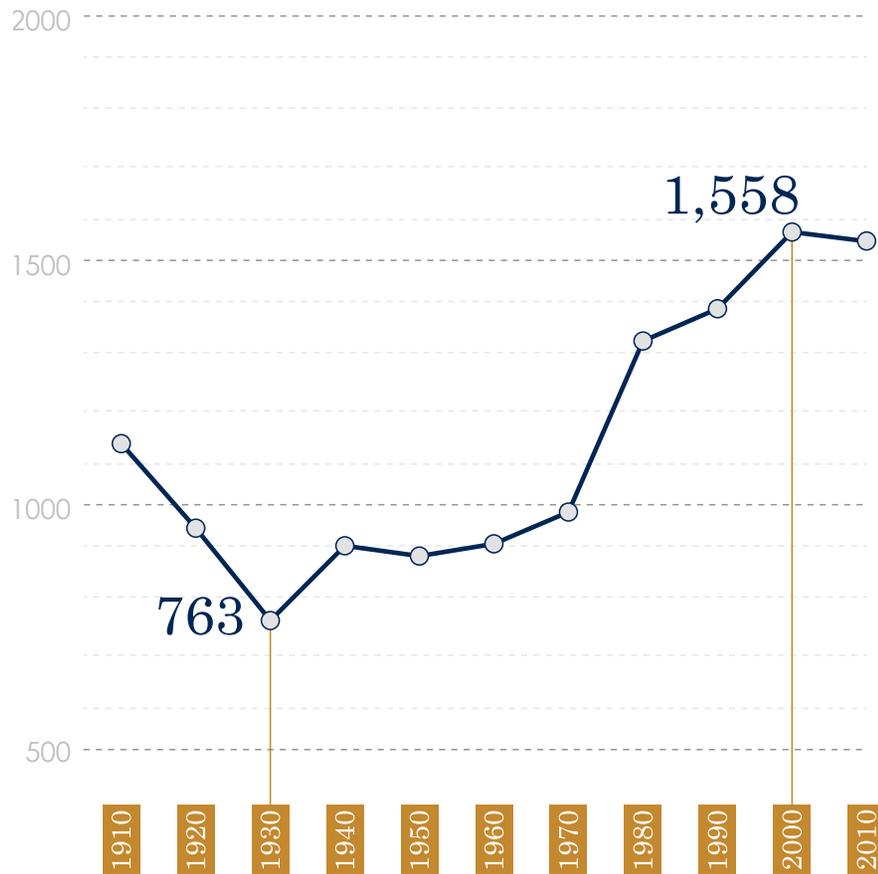
Date	Event
1791	Rynd Farm established
1809	Wayne Township founded
1829	Present day Township boundaries determined
1845	Sugar Lake created
1851	Reese Farm established
1855	Original Deckards EUB Church Built
1869	Sugar Lake UB church established
1872	11 schools and 21 teachers in Wayne Township
1911	East Wayne School established
1932	Cochranton Volunteer Fire Department established
1940	Township gets electricity
1942	Drafto established
1944	3 of 4 Navy planes crash in Township at Glenn Hoffman Farm
1947	Hoffman Farm established
1949	Giradat Bus established
1954	Cochranton High School established
1958	Original Deckards EUB Church burned down
1959	Erie National Wildlife Refuge established

Date	Event
1959	Access area on Sugar Lake created by PA Fish & Boat Commission
1960	Route 322 Widening and Upgrades
1966	Cochranton Elementary established
1970	Township Police Officer established
1972	Cochranton Area Region comprehensive plan adopted
1974	Rynd Subdivision
1975	New Equipment Building constructed
1981	New Salt Storage Building constructed
1985	Tornado touches down in Township
1994	T-421 Sugar Lake Bridge Renovated
2000	Shearer Farm established
2005	Poux Plastics builds in Township
2008	Cochranton Public Sewage System created
2012	Lippert Unit #1 Unconventional Gas Well
2015	Township starts first solo comprehensive plan process

LOCAL HISTORICAL MILESTONES

Additional historical information and details on milestones can be found at the Crawford County Historical Society and Wayne Township.





POPULATION CHANGE SINCE 1910

Source: U.S. Census, American Factfinder - Decennial (Every 10 Years) Census Population, 1910 - 2010

	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Crawford County	61,565	60,667	62,980	71,644	78,948
Wayne Township	1,125	952	763	916	895

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Crawford County	77,956	81,342	88,869	86,169	90,366	88,765
Wayne Township	920	985	1,335	1,401	1,558	1,539

THE NUMBERS

UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS

This segment of the comprehensive plan consists of statistical figures and quantitative data gathered through the United States Census, which provides a snapshot of the community at a given point in time. Comparing these snapshots helps to determine trends in the Township. Below is a list of terms used throughout the plan.

Household: All the people who occupy a housing unit. A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, who share the housing unit.

Housing Unit: A house, apartment, group of rooms, or single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

Family: All persons living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage or adoption.

Poverty Rate: The poverty rate is the ratio of the number of people who fall below the poverty line in the total population. Those making at or below this threshold are considered to be living in poverty. The poverty level varies based on household size. For example, in 2016 the poverty level for a four person household is \$24,300, while for a single person, the level is \$11,880.

POPULATION

From 2000 – 2010, Wayne Township had a minor population loss of 1%, continuing the trend of staggered population growth and loss since 1910. Continued population shifts are projected to occur over the next decade with more frequent declines in population than historically noted.

Historical trends show a rollercoaster effect with Wayne Township's population since 1930. Over the past two decades, Crawford County and Wayne Township's neighboring municipalities, with the exception of Cochranton Borough, have experienced continual



decreases in population. A polynomial regression projection of Wayne Township's population forecasts an increase over the next 15 years unless unforeseen external factors are introduced (i.e. loss of major employer, natural disaster, etc.).

AGE

The median age of Wayne's residents shifted from 35 years old in 2000 to 41 years old in 2010. The population of the Township is aging. A decrease in the population between ages of 19 and 40 reflect the aging community. Census data shows an increase in population under 18 for the Township. These two trends lead to the belief that young adults are leaving the Township after high school or post high school education.

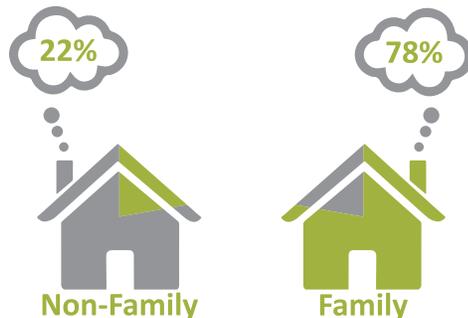


DIVERSITY

Wayne Township is racially and ethnically consistent, with nearly 98% of the population being white, 83% born in Pennsylvania, and 92% speaking English only.

HOUSEHOLD + HOUSING UNITS

As of 2010, 78% of households are comprised of families. Of the family households in Wayne, 43% include children under 18 years of age. The median household size is two



(2) occupants in the Township.

Approximately 20% of housing units are vacant. Of those vacancies over 80% are seasonal or recreational units. Meanwhile of the 80% which are occupied, 88% are owner occupied.

INCOME + ECONOMIC STATISTICS

The Township's median household income has increased by approximately \$6,200 or 16% from 2000 to 2010 resulting in a median income of \$46,500. This trend aligns with Crawford County's increased median household income to \$38,924 (16%). Income in Wayne Township in 2010 was approximately \$8,000 more than the median for Crawford County.

As of 2014, 12.5% of the population of Wayne Township lives below the poverty level. That is about 3% less than Crawford County and surrounding communities. The individuals most at risk of poverty in the Township include families headed by a single female and those who are 65 years and older. Furthermore, in 2014 the Township's unemployment rate, approximately 6.6%, was higher than the County's rate (4.7%).

Over 87% of Township residents have a commute time of approximately 25 minutes which is similar to the 88% of the Crawford County residents who drive to work with an average 22 minute commute. The low commute time for Township residents can be explained by the 82% of residents who work within Crawford County and 17% in another Pennsylvania county.



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The percentage of Wayne Township residents that obtained a high school diploma (52%) is noticeably higher than Crawford County's rate (45%). However, the Township residents' educational attainment beyond high school (30%), including attending some college or earning a degree, is noticeably lower than the County's (40%). Additionally occupational data shows a high percentage of residents in Wayne Township who work in management, business, science, and arts occupations (35%), production, transportation, and material moving occupations (21%), and service occupations (15%).

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

- Wayne Township's aging population will likely result in a greater need for closer amenities.
- There is a high number of seasonal and recreational housing units in Wayne Township. These numbers skew housing vacancy statistics negatively to represent more vacancies than are actually present. Seasonal and recreational housing units affect the local economy due to seasonal tourism.
- Wayne Township is distinctly made up of family units with high home ownership rates. The market may find itself saturated with single family housing units, and developers may investigate building alternative housing unit types if market demands shift.
- Many residents in Wayne Township do not have higher education training. However, fewer residents live below the poverty line and are unemployed. This could be attributed to many residents who own agricultural and family businesses or who are employed in some form of trade skills.

*For a more detailed look at the statistics of the Township refer to the comprehensive plan's appendix.

CITIZEN PORTRAIT: SNAPSHOT OF AN AVERAGE CITIZEN

If you were to meet a "typical" resident of Wayne Township in 2010, you would meet a 41 year-old white, non-Hispanic female who resides in the Township with her family of three. She has family roots in Western Pennsylvania and specifically Crawford County or one of the surrounding communities.

Name: Jane Doe

Age: 41

Gender: Female

Race: White

Place of Birth: Pennsylvania

Type of Household: Married with children over the age of 18

Household Income: \$46,500

Education: High School Diploma

Language: English

WAYNE TOWNSHIP SOCIOECONOMIC STATISTICS (2010 CENSUS)

Population: 1,539

Male: 757 citizens

Female: 782 citizens

Average Age: 41 years old

Under 19: 422 citizens (27%)

20 - 39: 313 citizens (20%)

40 - 59: 481 citizens (31%)

Over 60: 323 citizens (21%)

Labor Force: 781 civilians

Employed: 750 (96%)

Unemployed: 31 (4%)

Education:

Less than high school: 209 (19%)

High school graduate: 581 (52%)

Some post secondary education: 206 (18%)

Bachelor's degree or higher: 126 (11%)

Average Household Income: \$46,500

Less than \$24,999: 167 households (30%)

\$25,000 - \$49,999: 182 households (33%)

\$50,000 - \$100,000: 155 households (28%)

Over \$100,000: 44 households (8%)



PREVIOUS PLANS/STUDIES

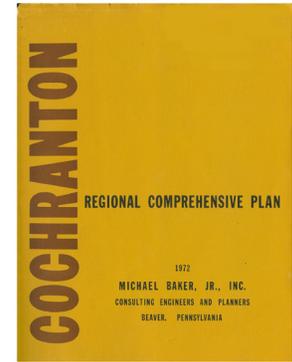
Previous plans and studies that assisted in shaping this plan are described within this chapter. These plans include regional, County, and multi-municipal planning documents and reports.

1972 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR COCHRANTON AREA REGION

Prepared by Michael Baker, Jr., Inc., Consulting Engineers and Planners in Cooperation with the Cochranton Area Regional Planning Commission

The 1972 Comprehensive Plan is a 20-year policy guide for regulating development in the Cochranton Region. The plan provided the basis for structuring a zoning ordinance to achieve land use objectives consistent with the desire of the participating municipalities. However, Wayne Township did not adopt a zoning ordinance. The Comprehensive Plan connected land use, community facilities, and major thoroughfare (i.e. transportation) planning into a singular document. The result is a proposed land development pattern that promotes a more balanced distribution of land uses than existed at the time of the report. The Comprehensive Plan ultimately emphasized the priority to improve residential developments along with encouraging the growth of economic activities in the region.

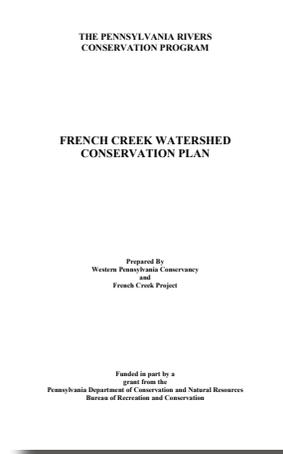
The 1972 Comprehensive Plan plays a key role in the development of the current long-range Comprehensive Plan as it acts as a starting point for comparisons between the community's past and current development desires. Along with an understanding of the human and financial capacity of the Township to implement goals and objectives identified in a plan. Examining what has been completed by Wayne Township from the joint plan's recommendations will help to create a implementable new Comprehensive Plan for the Township.



2002 FRENCH CREEK WATERSHED CONSERVATION PLAN, THE PENNSYLVANIA RIVERS CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Prepared by Western Pennsylvania Conservancy and French Creek Project

The 2002 French Creek Watershed Conservation Plan (FCWCP) was developed to assist with protecting a vital resource to the Cochranton Area. While French Creek itself only runs through a small portion of Wayne Township, the watershed encompasses the Township which directly impacts the creek's habitat. The Plan examines the potential or known threats to the waterway and is intended as a tool for entities to utilize as an Action Plan. The Plan's goal is to prepare a framework to coordinate restoration, maintenance, and enhancement of the French Creek Watershed. The 2002 Plan provides the basis for water resource management and identifies possible solutions for protecting the rural landscape of the French Creek Watershed, specifically in Wayne Township.



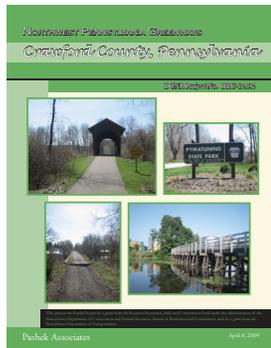


2008 CRAWFORD COUNTY NATURAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Prepared by Western Pennsylvania Conservancy

The 2008 Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) is a plan that provides identification and mapping of critical biotic and ecological resources in Crawford County. The purpose of the Inventory is to ensure the preservation of environmentally important geographic locations and species when planning development or growth for a community. At the time of the report, Crawford County ranked fourth in Pennsylvania for diversity of species of concern due to the high number of wetlands, streams, and water features in the County.

As a community, Wayne Township plays a key role in protecting the natural heritage of Crawford County. The township's rural development pattern and rustic lifestyle provide opportunities for key species to thrive in their native habitat. As the current Comprehensive Plan is developed, the NHI will be utilized to ensure future land development patterns do not impact critical species habitat as well as promote methods to protect these habitats.

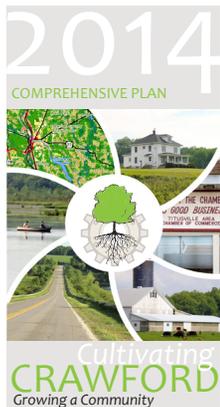


2009 NORTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA GREENWAYS

Prepared by Pashek Associates, Ltd.

As part of a regional study, the Crawford County Greenways Plan (CCGP) outlines strategies to conserve and enhance open space and greenway corridors. The County is preserving these resources for future generations to enjoy as well as to capitalize on their economic power. An abundant amount of natural and recreational resources occur across Crawford County linking both historic and cultural landmarks. Currently, a shift in the way we view these resources is occurring at a local, state, and federal level. Amenities identified in this report attract tourists and increase the economic power of local communities and the County.

During completion of this Comprehensive Plan, analysis of the CCGP's strategies and physical amenities in Wayne Township have been examined to further highlight opportunities for protecting the rural and rustic nature of the Township.



2014 CRAWFORD COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Prepared by Pashek Associates, Ltd. in partnership with the Crawford County Planning Commission

In 2014, Crawford County adopted a comprehensive plan that encompassed seven topics including housing, economic development, agriculture, transportation, recreation, government operations, and future growth planning. The Wayne Township plan has been developed to be consistent with the County's plan and contains four topics identified by residents as needing to be addressed.



PLANNING PROCESS

Planning is more successful when the people for whom a plan is created are part of its development. For this reason, an effort was made to involve residents through various methods to gather their insight and opinions on the future of the township. To provide realistic expectations and strategies, the plan needed to examine the physical characteristics and constraints of the township. This process of engagement and data collection spanned 17 months and is summarized over the following pages.

TIMELINE

The planning process to develop a comprehensive plan for Wayne Township, from involving the public, gathering information, committee meetings, and putting together all of the pieces of the plan took a little over 17 months. The planning process is outlined in a graphic timeline (see pg. 13-14) for a more detailed analysis of how the community was engaged.

RESEARCH + ANALYSIS

The Crawford County Planning Commission staff coordinated with Township staff and volunteers to conduct community-wide surveys in the spring of 2015 to look at the housing market, road conditions, and overall character of the township. Additionally, staff collected census data of Wayne and surrounding municipalities to compare each community's profile and to better understand Wayne's unique assets and concerns. The findings of this analysis were summarized and made available to the public at the second public meeting in November 2015 and were posted on Wayne Township's website for download.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

The Wayne Township Comprehensive Plan engaged in a variety of methods to involve the public in order to broaden the input provided for the plan as well as gather varying perspectives on the community and its future. The information obtained from the outreach was incorporated into the analysis and development of the plan.

COMMUNITY-WIDE SURVEY

The Crawford County Planning Office developed a community survey that was mailed to each address in Wayne Township to gather feedback on various demographic, economic, governmental, and physical characteristics of the community. A total of 789 surveys were mailed with a total of 151 completed and returned, which is approximately a 19% return rate. The results of the survey are provided as an exhibit at the end of the Plan.

SURVEY REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Township Supervisors created a committee to shepherd the Plan through the Comprehensive Plan process. The Survey Review Committee is comprised of residents, business owners, staff, and the three Supervisors. These individuals had input on what would occur throughout the planning process; the development of the plan; and provided feedback on the analysis as well as the objectives identified. Members of the Committee volunteered to attend public meetings and gathered input from their family, friends, and neighbors to help shape the plan. To ensure a successful implementation phase of the objectives outlined in this document, the Supervisors could encourage the committee to assist with specific projects, policies, or programs to achieve the Plan's goals. This Committee could form the basis of the Township's Planning Commission. The Survey Review Committee held more than 12 meetings during the Plan's development.



PUBLIC MEETINGS

MARCH 2015 - JOINT PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE

On March 26, 2015 Wayne Township and East Fairfield Township held a combined open house kick-off meeting to gauge support for a joint comprehensive plan. The event allowed members from both communities to view information that included “background” materials, aerial maps, and opportunities for the public to voice their concerns, opinions, and thoughts. Officials from both townships along with over 40 participants attended the open house. A few individuals voiced concerns with the project. County staff along with the municipal secretaries, Susan Blose of East Fairfield and Mary Kennedy of Wayne Township, actively discussed the benefits of having a comprehensive plan and directly addressed the concerns of the individuals.

The two municipalities ultimately determined it was in their best interest to complete separate municipal comprehensive plans. Therefore, the County agreed to assist both communities with their long-range plans by examining each municipality’s individual concerns and desires. Wayne Township’s comprehensive plan was developed through public meetings and outreach with Township residents, business owners, and municipal officials.

NOVEMBER 2015 - PUBLIC WORKSHOP

On November 19, 2015 the Survey Review Committee held a public workshop to encourage local participation in the planning process. County staff developed activities for participants to easily provide input to the plan. Approximately 15 to 20 people participated in the workshop by completing the activities and discussing their opinions on Township activities and infrastructure.

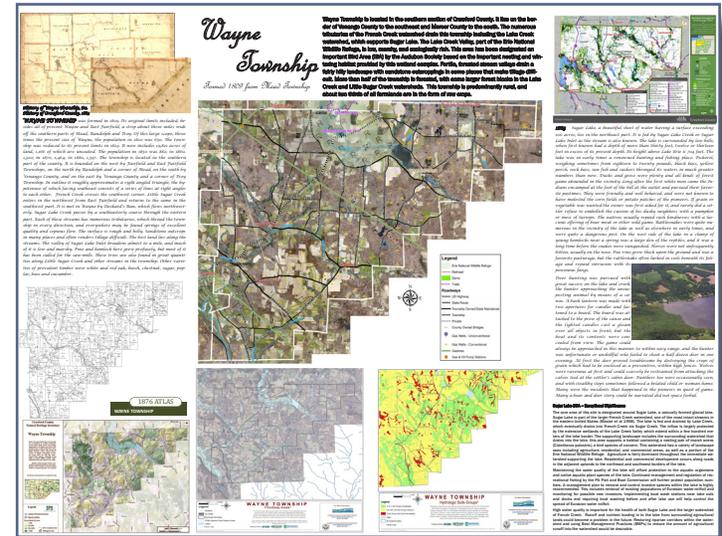
Wayne Township’s Identity:

Participants described in one word or phrase what their community is like today and what they hope it could be in the future. Listed are a few examples of the responses from community members. Responses in brown represent the Township’s identity today and responses in blue represent the Township’s identity in the future.

- Wood/Nature/Wildlife
- Peaceful
- Rural

- Quiet
- Family Oriented
- Keep it rural

- Improved road conditions
- Keep farming
- Bring people together



Wayne Township Open House Board



Where to Spend the Municipal Budget:

Participants were provided fake money (one \$1, \$10, \$20, and \$100 dollar bills) and were asked to place the money in boxes that represented categories of expenses in the municipal budget. Each category was determined by the community-wide survey results. The categories available for funding included:

- Attract Appropriate Economic Development
- Keep Farm Land as Farms
- Protect Property Owners' Investments
- Transportation

Collaborative Map:

County staff created a three-foot by four-foot (3'x4') map of the Township for a public meeting to share comments about the Township – from the places they like or love to the areas that need to be improved. The activity, often called a P.E.T. exercise (Preserve, Enhance, and Transform), included placing dots on the map of the Township and writing brief descriptions that directly related to the placed dot. For example, a Preserve dot might have been placed on a resident's farm and the corresponding comment would have highlighted the need to protect local farms and ensure that farming was maintained in the Township. This exercise and map were developed over the course of the plan's public outreach component. Ultimately the map provided geographic details on the community's desire to improve or maintain key aspects of the township.

JUNE 2016 - PUBLIC MEETING

On June 21, 2016 the Survey Review Committee held a public meeting at the Township maintenance building to inform the public of the Plan's progress and seek input on the information gathered. The County planning staff made a presentation highlighting the results from the community-wide survey, input from previous public meetings, a visual inventory of the Township, and the statistical research gathered for the plan. In addition, the staff gathered input regarding the community vision, goals and objectives, and guiding principles developed since the last public meeting. The input received from the community helped to determine which goals and objectives would be explored and which ones would be set aside.

MARCH 2017 - TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS INFORMATIONAL MEETING

On Monday March 13, 2017 the Survey Review Committee met with the Wayne Township Supervisors to discuss the final draft of the 2017 Wayne Township Comprehensive Plan. The meeting was designed to inform the Supervisors of the plan goals and recommendations prior to releasing the document for public review and comment.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DRAFT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & ACTION PLAN	
GOAL: Maintain + improve the Township's rural residential and development atmosphere.	Vote for the action(s) you think are the most important...
Objective: Promote a pattern of development that is based on the natural character of the landscape and community.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Review all development proposals to ensure that future projects will be compatible with the Township's rural character, and will not detract from its natural resources.Adopt a Zoning Ordinance and/or Design Guidelines to establish standards for development that will protect the existing community and investment in properties.Seek interested residents and appoint a Wayne Township Planning Commission to assist with implementing the comprehensive plan and guide future development in the Township.Encourage new development to incorporate agriculture and/or open space (active or passive) as a feature in their development plans.	
Objective: Encourage residential development designs which emphasize open space and decrease negative impacts on agriculture, the environment, and the Township finances.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop large minimum lot sizes or low density requirements in rural areas of the Township.Adopt a Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of community property owners.Invest in the Township's Agriculture Security Area (ASA) program and County Agricultural Land Preservation program through education and promotion to local citizens, specifically farmers.Encourage investment in maintenance of properties throughout the Township that negatively impact the Township's finances.	
Objective: Encourage denser development in designated growth areas and Cochran white low density development is directed toward rural residential areas.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Encourage non-agricultural and non-single family residential development in designated growth areas.Identify opportunities to enhance the community through targeted infill development instead of consuming undeveloped greenspace.Investigate the desire of surrounding municipalities to create a transfer of development rights (TDR) program to spur development in appropriate areas.Regulate the extension of municipal infrastructure (i.e. public water and sewerage facilities) to only designated growth areas.Create an incentives program for small local businesses to open and locate in designated growth areas of the Township.	

June Public Meeting - Prioritizing Goals Activity + Input



MARCH 2017 THROUGH APRIL 2017 - PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

Per the requirements of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (PA MPC), Wayne Township held a 45-day public comment period to ensure that citizens have an opportunity to review and provide comments on the final draft of the 2017 Wayne Township Comprehensive Plan. The Survey Review Committee and Township Supervisors held a public hearing on Wednesday April 19, 2017 at 6:00 p.m. at the Wayne Township municipal storage building. Advertisements for the public hearing were published in the Meadville Tribune.

JUNE 2017 - TOWNSHIP SUPERVISOR MEETING (ADOPTION)

The Survey Review Committee, after receiving a total of seven (7) comments, presented a final plan to the Wayne Township Supervisors for adoption on June 12, 2017 at 7:00 p.m. at the Township municipal building.





Milestone: January 2015
Duration: Two (2) months

Township Supervisors, Survey Review Committee Members, and Crawford County Planning Office met multiple times to identify what the community was looking to achieve with their comprehensive plan, what benefits the community would receive for completing a comprehensive plan, and how they wanted to involve the community throughout the process.



Milestone: March 2015
Duration: Nine (9) months

Crawford County Planning Office created a community survey that was mailed to every Wayne Township property owner to gather input on subjects identified by the Survey Review Committee and Supervisors. In addition, the Planning Commission held a public open house to inform community members about the process and gather input on key topics.



Milestone: May 2015
Duration: Twelve (12) months

Crawford County Planning Office gathered data on community demographic, economic, housing, and land use trends through various information sources including, but not limited to, the United States Census, Crawford County records, and local community input. Trends and statistical analysis of the data was completed to assist in making decisions throughout the planning process.



Milestone: November 2015
Duration: Four (4) months

Township Supervisors, Survey Review Committee Members, and Crawford County Planning Office held a public meeting to gather feedback on a draft vision of the community in 20 years. Community members were presented statistical data and trends and asked to provide input on areas of concern, where they see the future of the Township heading, and what are their priorities.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROCESS





Timeline: March 2016
Duration: Twelve (12) months

Crawford County Planning Office created numerous drafts of text, graphics, and charts for the Township's comprehensive plan based on the research gathered and the public input throughout the process. The Township Supervisors and Survey Review Committee examined and revised each draft of the plan at several committee meetings. The committee and Supervisors played a major role in determining the approach taken in crafting content and voicing the community's concerns and desires. Activities such as the Community Visioning + Public Outreach occurred in conjunction with developing content for the plan.



Timeline: June 2016
Duration: Two Weeks

Township Supervisors, Survey Review Committee Members, and Crawford County Planning Office held a public meeting to refine the draft vision, goals, and objectives for the plan. A short presentation provided statistical data + trends, an overview of the input previously provided, and a series of draft goals and objectives. Afterwards the community engaged in activities aimed to shape the plan's vision, goals, and objectives.



Timeline: March 2017
Duration: Forty-five (45) days

The Survey Review Committee and Crawford County Planning Office met with Township Supervisors at the March monthly meeting to highlight the work completed to date. After this meeting the forty-five (45) day public comment period was initiated including a public meeting to gather feedback on the final version of the Township's Comprehensive Plan. Community members were presented a brief timeline of the process along with the goals and objectives in the Plan.



Timeline: May 2017
Duration: Ongoing

Township Supervisors with the recommendation of Survey Review Committee adopted the Comprehensive Plan after gathering feedback from citizens. After adoption of the Plan, the Township will work to implement the goals and objectives.



COMMUNITY VISION AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

*“Where there is no vision,
there is no hope”*
- George Washington Carver



Although community members had different individual opinions, a number of common topics arose in each conversation and meeting. These topics became the basis for the Township’s vision statement and goals. As a result of the public process, a clear image of the community’s identity was developed. After numerous meetings and discussions the community solidified a vision for the future of Wayne Township.

Additionally, four (4) community development objectives were identified to guide development in the Township. These objectives will act as the Township’s reference guide for land use, density of population, transportation, housing, commerce and industry, as well as preserving and protecting agricultural land and natural resources.



THE VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF WAYNE TOWNSHIP IS FOCUSED ON PRESERVING THE RURAL COMMUNITY AND SMALL TOWN CHARACTER BY PROTECTING OUR STRONG AGRICULTURAL BASE, ABUNDANT OPEN SPACE AND NATURAL RESOURCES. WE STRIVE TO EMPOWER OUR CITIZENS WITH A SENSE OF BELONGING AND ENSURE A HIGH QUALITY OF LIFE WHILE MAINTAINING SOUND FISCAL MANAGEMENT.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

PROTECT THE CHARACTER OF THE COMMUNITY

Wayne is a scenic small community whose identity is rooted in its rural agricultural heritage. The rolling hills and vast agricultural fields with limited development create a landscape tailored to a quiet lifestyle. Its residents are protective of this landscape and lifestyle and look to ensure any changes enhance rather than detract from their community. The plan should encourage future growth and development to align with the existing identity of the community based on its rural and agricultural history.

PROVIDE A HIGH QUALITY OF LIFE

Success in Wayne township has been defined as providing the highest possible quality of life for the citizens in the community rather than by pure population or economic statistics. Therefore, one approach to provide a high quality of life is to ensure adequate open space for outdoor recreation along with convenient and dependable access to amenities in neighboring municipalities. An emphasis on making sure that everyone feels safe, maintaining community amenities, and retaining the youth in the community is critical to fostering a sense of shared ownership among neighbors.

ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The best solutions to community problems are created when many minds come together to tackle situations. No individual or collective body of elected officials can solve every problem or has all the answers. It is in the Township Supervisor's best interest to empower and encourage the citizens of the Township to participate and provide input.

INFORMATION-BASED DECISIONS

Making decisions isn't always easy for elected officials. The weight of a decision made by the Supervisors can, not only impact hundreds of people, but generations that span multiple lifetimes. Therefore, decisions that impact Wayne Township are incredibly important and should be treated as such. Before making any decisions, all information should be provided and digested. This includes data on finances, community desires, impact on the landscape, legal implications, and the potential domino effects.



1. ON THE MOVE



The movement of people and goods from one location to another is a basic definition of transportation. However, a Township has a far wider view of transportation that includes maintenance and liability not only for travelers and vehicles, but to investments made on community financed infrastructure. Currently the Township is responsible for maintaining 59 miles of local roads of which 53.3 miles are unpaved, culverts, and various pieces of maintenance equipment. This chapter identifies actions to manage the physical, financial, and safety of Wayne Township's roadway network along with other forms of transportation.



GOALS + OBJECTIVES

ENHANCE THE EXISTING ROAD NETWORK THROUGH DATA DRIVEN DECISION MAKING.

1.1 Promote a classification system that connects road types and a long-range construction and maintenance strategy.

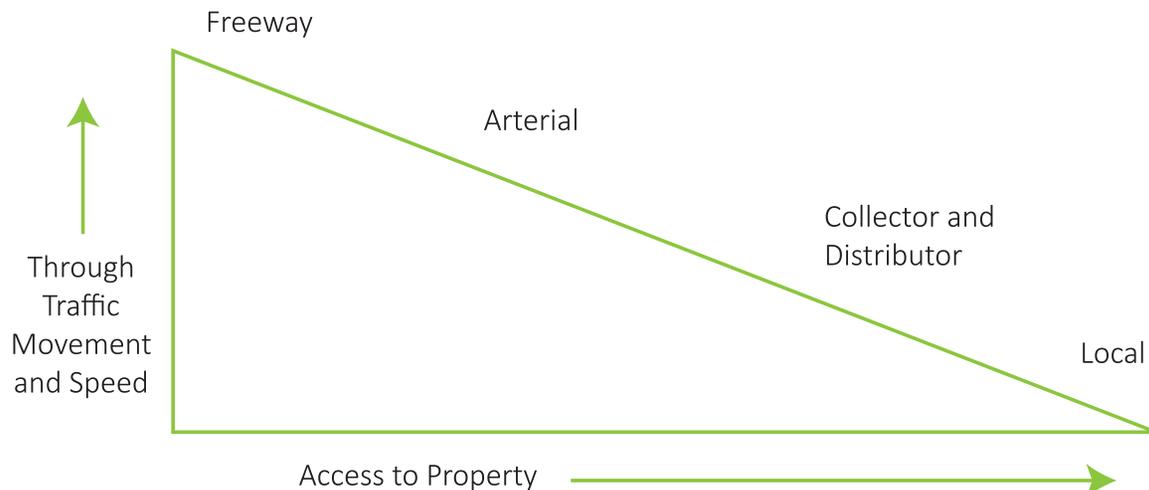
Why: The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) utilizes a functional classification system, derived from the federal system, which is intended to identify the role of each road segment in the larger road network. These roles help determine the design and maintenance of roads. The network is a hierarchy of interconnected roads that is used to move goods and people efficiently and cost effectively. Many people often use the term road and street interchangeably. However, there is a difference between the function of a road and a street. A road primarily serves automobiles and is designed solely with vehicles in mind while a street is designed for both pedestrians and vehicles. Streets create interactions between people and are not just for moving people from one place to another. It is important to clarify that for the purpose of this plan since we are examining and emphasizing roads instead of streets due to the geographic and physical environment of the community.

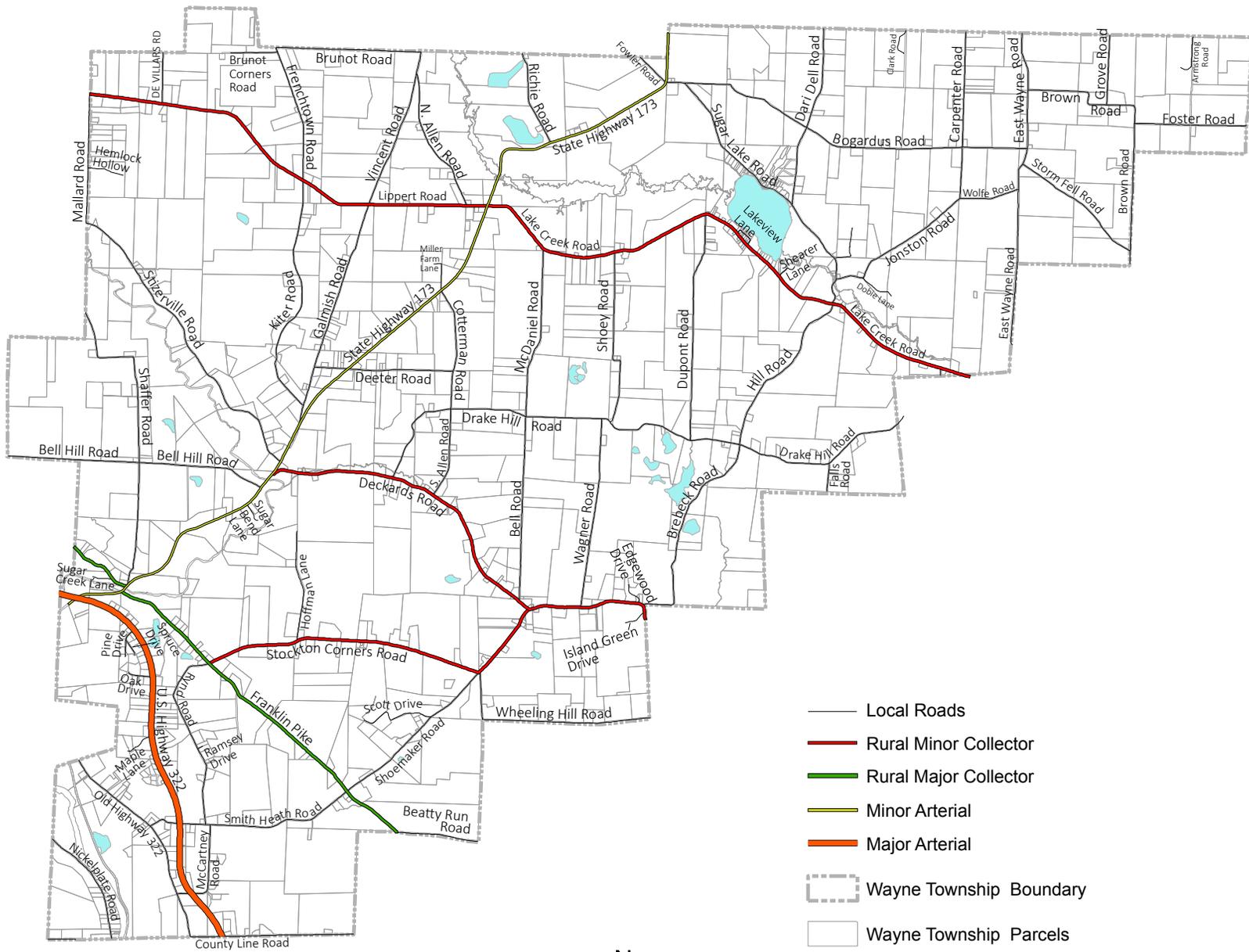
Functional classifications assist in determining two primary characteristics of roadways: accessibility and mobility. Accessibility provides for the number of entries and exits from the system to adjacent land uses while mobility is often evaluated by the flow of traffic and time it takes to reach your destination (movement and speed). A graphic of the hierarchy of road networks illustrates the classification of roads and how increasing accessibility automatically decreases mobility resulting in potentially higher interactions between vehicles. The trend also shifts in the opposite direction with lower interactions between vehicles creating higher movement and speed on the road.

Functional classifications are broken down into three categories: Arterial, Collector and Local roads. These categories are often broken

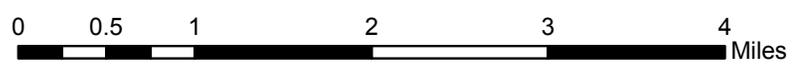
down into more detailed categories to better classify certain roadways. Below is a list of the classifications found in Wayne Township:

- Principal Arterial Highways
- Minor Arterials
- Urban Collector or Rural Major Collector
- Rural Minor Collector
- Local Roads





ROAD NETWORK BY CLASSIFICATION



Principal Arterial Highways

Principal arterial highways often serve as major corridors that illustrate statewide or interstate travel. These connect large densely populated communities and provide access to abutting land uses. They also typically provide a high degree of mobility. Unlike urban communities, rural areas are often served by one or two principal arterial. Example: US Route 322

Minor Arterials

A minor arterial roadway is used to link cities and larger towns or destinations which provide interstate and intercounty travel. They are moderate in travel distance and connect principal arterials. These roads are often developed in areas with population density. In rural communities like Wayne minor arterials have relatively high travel speeds. Example: State Route 173

Urban Collector or Rural Major Collector

Major collectors in rural areas provide service to a county seat, larger towns not on the higher system roadways, and other high trip generator locations (i.e. schools, parks, and agricultural areas). These roadways serve as the most important intra-county corridors. In rural areas, average daily traffic is one of the most significant designation factors and they offer more mobility. Example: Deckards Road

Rural Minor Collector

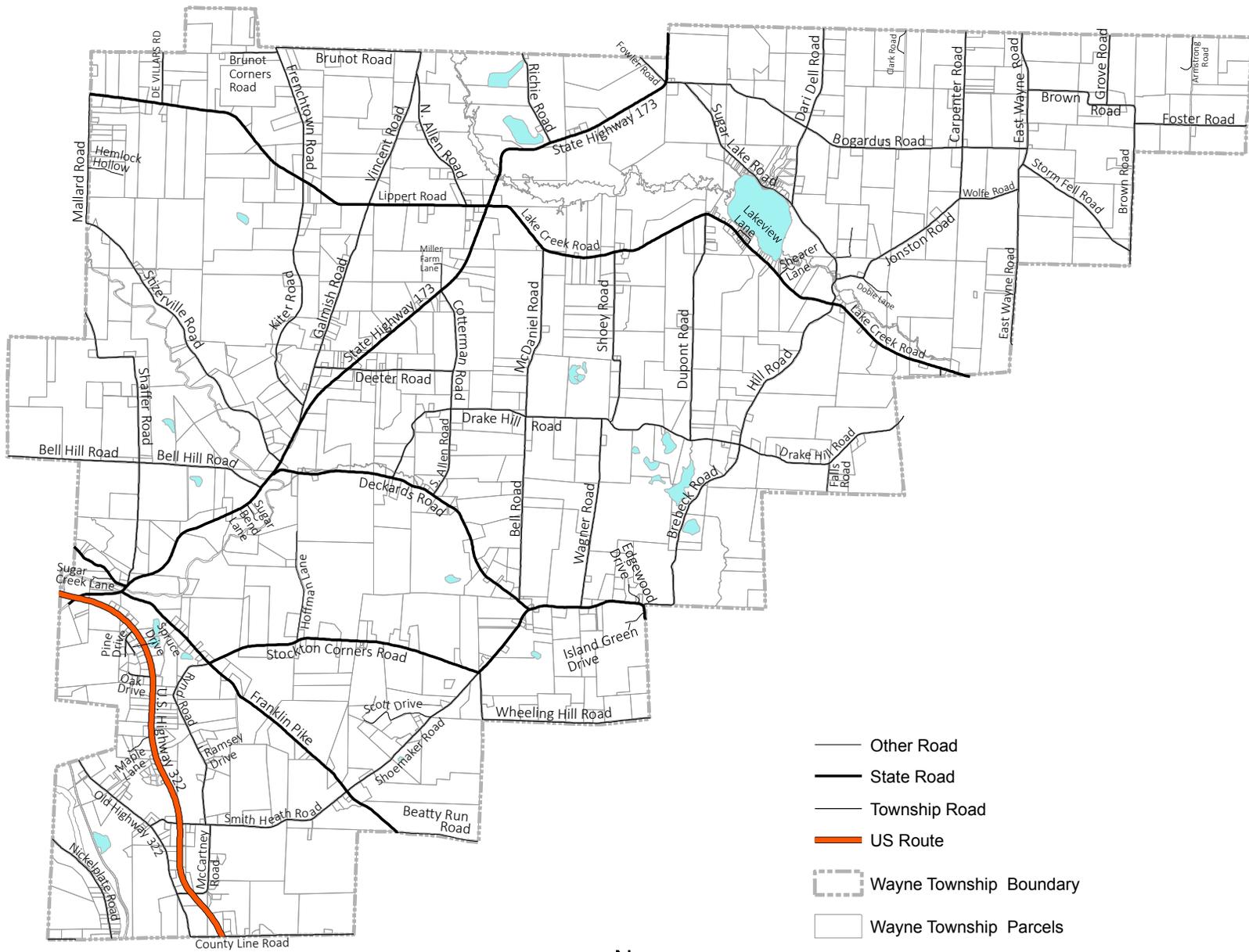
Minor collectors collect traffic from local roads and distribute the traffic to developed areas at a close distance of a larger network roadway. They provide a service to smaller communities that higher classifications cannot provide. Often these roadways link locally important destinations in rural areas without connecting to highly populated centers. Minor collectors offer more access than mobility. Example: Shaffer Road

Local Roads

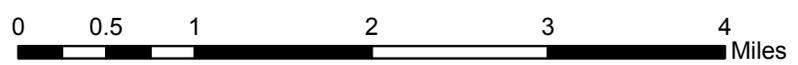
Local classified roadways are the largest percentage of all roadways in terms of mileage. These types of roads are not intended for long distance travel and should be the highest level of accessibility. Their role is to provide access to adjacent land, enable travel over short distances, and provide access to remote locations. Example: Scott Drive

How: By understanding how our roadway network is created and creating a local matrix that aligns with the federal and state systems the Township will have a clear mechanism for identifying improvement alternatives for future construction projects as well as developing a maintenance plan to manage road repairs and upkeep. The Township Supervisors should work with the Crawford County Planning Commission, Crawford County Conservation District, and PennDOT to develop a maintenance matrix for long-term roadway upkeep and planning. An example of a maintenance matrix is provided to illustrate the type of information that could be gathered to help make informed decisions about the Township's road network.





ROAD NETWORK BY OWNERSHIP



1.2 Communicate with PennDOT and the Crawford County Planning Commission on Township transportation priorities. Coordinate efforts to ensure Township priorities are funded through the statewide Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) or other avenues.

Why: Road conditions are a major concern of Township citizens. A logical approach to address these concerns is to 1) understand how the transportation system currently functions including who is the road’s owner, conducts routine maintenance, and how it receives funding and 2) develop a long-term maintenance strategy, which is an objective identified later in this chapter. Therefore, the first step is to understand the function and hierarchy of the current road network including who is responsible for each road segment (discussed in the previous objective).

The next logical step is to identify and examine the impact of funding sources for transportation projects, which ultimately would allow the Township to align and communicate their priorities with respective partners and funding agencies. The state plans transportation on a regional level through Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and Rural Planning Organizations (RPOs). Crawford County is part of an eight-county RPO titled the Northwest Commission. This organization assists with prioritizing and funding transportation projects in the northwest part of the state.

In Pennsylvania, the Department of Transportation (PennDOT) manages all federal and state funding for construction, maintenance, and repair projects through the State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) and the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The STIP is the state’s overall capital improvement plan. The TIP is a capital improvement program developed by local and state transportation entities through cooperation at a county level. The 2015 STIP identified the program’s “emphasis on openness, participation and partnerships” as a key focal point. Therefore, a Township effort to increase communication and coordination with PennDOT and the County on transportation issues is in direct alignment with a state objective.

Approximately \$20.5 billion (\$12.5 for Highway/Bridge) in federal, state, local, and private resources over the next four years will be directed to projects previously identified and placed on the regional TIP. Every two years the County solicits information from local municipalities to determine the County’s transportation priorities for the upcoming TIP. By updating the County and PennDOT on local road and transportation problems it is more likely the Township’s issues will receive assistance through the TIP or be directed to an alternative opportunity for assistance.

How: The Township can do any of the following:

- Engage the community to identify areas of concern with the road segments and overall transportation network on an annual basis then use this information to provide projects or problems to the County for inclusion in their project submissions for the TIP.
- Schedule an annual meeting between the Crawford County Planning Commission’s (CCPC’s) Transportation Committee and Township representatives to discuss local transportation projects and/or concerns.



- Encourage PennDOT District 1 and/or the Northwest Commission to hold Public Participation Panel (PPP) meetings every two years to hear local citizens concerns with roads, bridges, and transportation items.
- Additionally, invite PennDOT and the County to visit a problem site when the Township has a capital improvement project in mind in the Township.

1.3 Conduct a study of the Township's dirt/gravel roads to determine which, should be improved or repaired to align with the long-range construction and maintenance strategy.

Why: Wayne Township, like many communities in Crawford County, has financial obligations that stretch the municipal budget. One of these obligations is the 59 miles of roads owned and maintained by the Township. An additional obligation for the Township Supervisors is to represent their citizens. Therefore, it can be a struggle when citizens voice concerns with roads that the Township fiscally cannot address at the same time. One of the most common remarks from respondents of the community-wide survey was the need to expand the repair and maintenance of Township roads. Specifically a high number of comments were directed towards the current condition of dirt roads throughout the Township and their effect on properties and vehicles. There is a range of professional opinions regarding the benefits and impacts of dirt roads on communities. For the purpose of this plan we are focusing on gathering data to better make decisions for financially viable and long-range infrastructure investments to the Township's roads.

How: Two conditions that directly affect life expectancy of a road is the number of vehicles traveling on it and the weight of those vehicles. Basically the more vehicles using the road the quicker it will deteriorate. The Township should track these two conditions on the local road segments to better understand vehicle impacts on Township infrastructure. Typically average daily traffic (ADT) counts, type of traffic, functional importance to the system, maintenance costs, and environmental conditions should be taken into account when examining road repairs. The Township Supervisors and Township Planning Commission members should work with the Crawford County Conservation District (CCCD) to perform travel counts on local dirt and gravel roads as well as examine the other conditions. The information collected can start a conversation regarding appropriate maintenance or repair actions on poor condition roads.

The CCCD will lend the equipment as well as the expertise necessary to gather the data. They help educate users on the equipment at no cost to the Township. The Township can then utilize the information on local roads to make decisions on maintenance and repairs. It is important the Township not advertise any study prior to completion. Advertisement may cause a shift in typical traffic patterns. Therefore, to get accurate traffic counts from the study the Township should not publicize until after completion. The information collected can then be input into the long-range construction and maintenance strategy to better determine appropriate maintenance efforts for specific road conditions. The Township can then apply for funding from the CCCD's Dirt and Gravel Road Program or Low Volume Road Program. The Township has previously participated and is currently working with the CCCD through the Dirt and Gravel Road Program. Continuation of participating in this program to improve the Township's roads should be encouraged.



IDENTIFY AND MANAGE NON-MOTORIZED OR RECREATIONAL VEHICULAR ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE TOWNSHIP.

1.4 Encourage residents to practice safe and non-destructive ATV & snowmobile travel on dirt roads. Identify alternative locations for recreational ATV & snowmobile activities.

Why: Currently there are no ATV or snowmobile designated roads in Wayne Township. Residents expressed varying opinions on ATV and snowmobiles in the Township. Three advocates for recreational vehicles spoke at a public meeting in support of riding on Township roads and authorized private property. A greater number of residents raised concerns over these vehicles damaging Township roads. When discussed with the survey review committee similar concerns were reintroduced with inquiries regarding enforcement. It was stated in the meeting by a resident that little can be done to regulate and enforce legal and safe practices for these recreational vehicles, but that is not 100% true.

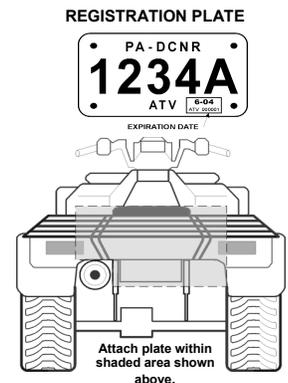
As part of the PA Vehicle Code, the Commonwealth adopted the Snowmobile and All-Terrain Vehicle Law, which outlines the registration, operation and regulations of ATV and snowmobiles in Pennsylvania. The law created a base standard across the state, but allows municipalities to further regulate via municipal ordinance. One critical component of the law requires residents who own and intend to use their ATV for non-farm or business activities to have the vehicle titled and registered with the Department of Natural Resources (DCNR), Snowmobile/ATV registration section.

Two types of registrations are available: general and limited. General registrations are for machines to be operated on and off of the owners private property while the limited registration is strictly for on the property of the owner. By registering the vehicle, owners are provided a registration plate and card. If the owner completes a general registration they will also receive an expiration sticker that is good for two years. Once expired the applicant must reregister the machine again with DCNR.

Additionally, operation of these vehicles on state or local roads is prohibited unless clearly marked and designated as ATV roads. Vehicles can cross state and local roads at an angle of approximately 90 degrees as well as cross a bridge or culvert, if necessary. However, the majority of ATV and snowmobile activities are limited by law to public or private property. Designated roads can be posted with signs for ATVs only or joint-use roads (shared roads) with licensed motor vehicles.

Enforcement of the ATV law to register your machine or abide by the rules can be expensive. First time offenders can receive a fine ranging from \$50 to \$200 as well as legal fees. Second offenses range from \$100 to \$300 plus legal fees and the cost for not registering or having insurance is automatically \$300 plus legal fees. Entities responsible for enforcing the law depend on the location:

- **State Forest and State Park lands:** State Forest Officers and DCNR Rangers
- **State Game Lands:** Wildlife Conservation Officers and Deputy WCOs
- **Municipal and state roadways:** municipal and state police
- **Private property:** municipal and state police



How: Recreational vehicles are extremely difficult to manage and enforce the law in rural communities like Wayne Township. An effort should be made to educate residents on the law and best practices while attempting to ensure safety measures are met under the law. The Township Supervisors should encourage residents who utilize ATV and snowmobiles for recreational purposes to become educated and register their machines. One method to help educate the residents could be to host an event in the Township where a community ride could take place. Additionally, handing out informational flyers to residents at meetings and events or including a flyer with other pamphlets at the township building.

The Township could investigate designating roads for shared ATV travel. However, since the law does not clearly outline the legal liability if an accident occurs the Supervisors may feel it is not an acceptable risk for the Township to incur. The same would go for the Township working to develop a trail network on public property. It may be appropriate for Wayne Township to work with the Erie Wildlife Refuge to develop a trail network on its property. Enforcement should be coordinated between the state police and Wayne Township. Any ATV riders who are found on roads that the Township has not designated can be tracked with the machine's registration plate.

Implementing a strategy for education and enforcement of the law can be offset by special state monies deposited in the Snowmobile/ATV Fund at the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR). The Township can investigate submitting an application for funding to carry out safety education, assist with law enforcement, register machines, and encourage trail development on private land through grants.

ASSESS OPPORTUNITIES TO MINIMIZE TRANSPORTATION MAINTENANCE COSTS WHILE MAXIMIZING EFFICIENCY.

1.5 Inventory the Township's equipment and develop a long-term strategy for maintenance and replacement to ensure expenses are scheduled for the municipal budget.

Why: Over the years Wayne Township has invested in equipment and infrastructure to maintain and enhance the road network that residents and visitors use on a daily basis. Equipment varies from heavy machinery like graders used to cut and shape the road to basic shovels and wheelbarrows. Regardless of the size or cost, all equipment and infrastructure have limited lifespans. The tools invested in by the Township will not keep forever; therefore, a matrix or chart outlining all of the Township equipment's year of purchase, anticipated lifespan, cost of purchase, last repair, and condition at the time of evaluation will allow for a replacement and repair strategy to maximize the municipal budget. This concept is also transferable to municipal infrastructure such as bridges, road segments, culverts, and storm water systems.

Residents identified a desire not to increase the municipal budget, but rather to redistribute funds that would stretch every dollar the Township had. Developing an inventory of equipment and infrastructure leads to long-term cost savings for the community as well as the opportunity to apply for state and federal grant funds, which support keeping community costs down while improving local resources.

An additional concern raised by the Survey Review Committee was the care, education, and training of Wayne Township's employees. Currently the Township employs a chairman of the board, vice chairman, road master/ supervisor, a part-time secretary/ treasurer, a road foreman, a driver/ laborer, and two seasonal maintenance employees. Each of these positions is critical to the Township. They work to ensure citizens receive the level of service expected. While staff is hired for the expertise and knowledge they bring to the job when hired new techniques



and practices and developed over time, so it is important for staff to be aware of best practice for their jobs. It is important that Township staff is trained on a regular basis and are able to learn the newest techniques. The Township Association, Crawford County Planning Office, and Conservation District can help identify workshops or seminars that Supervisors find valuable for the staff.

Not only do knowledge and skillsets play a role in productivity and effective work, but staff morale directly affects how work is completed. Staff should feel as though they are part of the team and play an important part. The turnover rate for Township employees can be relatively high due to the stress from public sector employment. Many companies and organizations hold annual events to thank their staff and boost employee morale.

How: The following are actions the Township should take in developing a long-term maintenance, replacement, and enhancement strategy for equipment, infrastructure, and Township staff.

- Engage the community to determine what Township road segments are often the most traveled throughout the year (These should be locally owned roads and not state or federally owned segments). This could be done through a public meeting, online survey, paper survey, or questionnaire. Once the results are determined use the information to identify the top five (5) road segments and prioritize them in the long-term maintenance strategy.
- Coordinate with PennDOT or the Crawford County Conservation District (CCCD) on performing an Average Daily Traffic (ADT) study to count vehicles on the top five (5) local road segments in the Township to determine the actual traffic impact on the road segments.
- Utilize the information provided by various studies to make informed decisions when investing in infrastructure (i.e. the most traveled road should be repaired first then work down the list), identifying maintenance requirements (i.e. maintenance on roads should not occur during high traffic time periods), and identify when roads become overly utilized and are in danger of failing the Township's road network.
- Work with the road master and Township secretary to develop a database of municipal tools and equipment. Information may include: year of purchase, anticipated lifespan, cost of purchase, last repair, condition at the time of evaluation, quantity, and desire to repair or replace when broken. The Township Supervisors should add any additional categories that would help them when making decisions on purchasing new or repairing equipment.
- Coordinate with the Crawford County Planning Commission to map all locally owned infrastructure (i.e. bridges, culverts, etc.) and provide details to their condition, latest repairs, and status in maintenance plan.
- Require Township staff to attend relevant trainings and/or seminars to ensure the most accurate, efficient, and effective practices.
- Hold a small annual event (i.e. Christmas party or Summer cookout) to thank the Township staff for their continued efforts and build morale of the Township employees.



Number	Objective	What are the potential funding sources?
Enhance the existing road network through data driven decision making.		
1.1	Promote a classification system that connects road types and a long-range construction and maintenance strategy.	Municipal Assistance Program Grant, Act 13
1.2	Communicate with PennDOT and the Crawford County Planning Commission annually on Township transportation priorities. Gather the newest data on roads in the Township from these entities to help better make decisions.	N/A
1.3	Conduct a study of the Township's dirt/gravel roads to determine which should be improved or repaired to align with the long-range construction and maintenance strategy.	Dirt & Gravel Road Program (CCCD)
Identify and manage non-motorized or recreational vehicular activities throughout the Township.		
1.4	Encourage residents to practice safe and non-destructive ATV & snowmobile travel on dirt roads. Identify alternative locations for recreational ATV & snowmobile activities.	Snowmobile/ ATV Fund, DCNR & Commonwealth Finance Authority Grants
Assess opportunities to minimize transportation maintenance costs while maximizing efficiency.		
1.5	Inventory the Township's equipment and develop a long-term strategy for maintenance and replacement to ensure expenses are scheduled for the municipal budget.	N/A
<i>Scales</i>		



What is the level of benefit?	What is the relative cost?	How much staff time and effort will this take?	What organizations should we partner with?	How long will this take?
High	Low	Noticeable	CCPC, Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Long-term
Medium	Low	Minimal	PennDOT, Northwest Commission, CCPC, Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	On-going
Medium	Medium	Intensive	CCCD, Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Near-term
Medium	Low	Minimal	Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Mid-term
High	Medium	Intensive	Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Near-term/ On-going
<i>Low - Medium - High</i>	<i>Low - Medium - High</i>	<i>Minimal - Noticeable - Intensive</i>		<i>Near-term - Mid-term - Long-term - On-going</i>

*Near-term - Year 1 through 4
Mid-term - Year 5 through 10
Long-term - Year 11 through 15*

2. RUSTIC + RURAL



When asked to describe their community Wayne Township residents responded by describing the township as rural. As a follow up, residents were prompted to define the term rural. Their description was undeveloped fields and forests where large tracts of land including residential housing, community shops, and local farms. Residents identified the township's transportation network as a defining characteristic of the community, which includes a series of state and local roads. The chapter Rustic + Rural identifies actions that can be taken by the Township and community members to protect the environment and landscape, specifically to promote agriculture practices and preservation of natural resources.

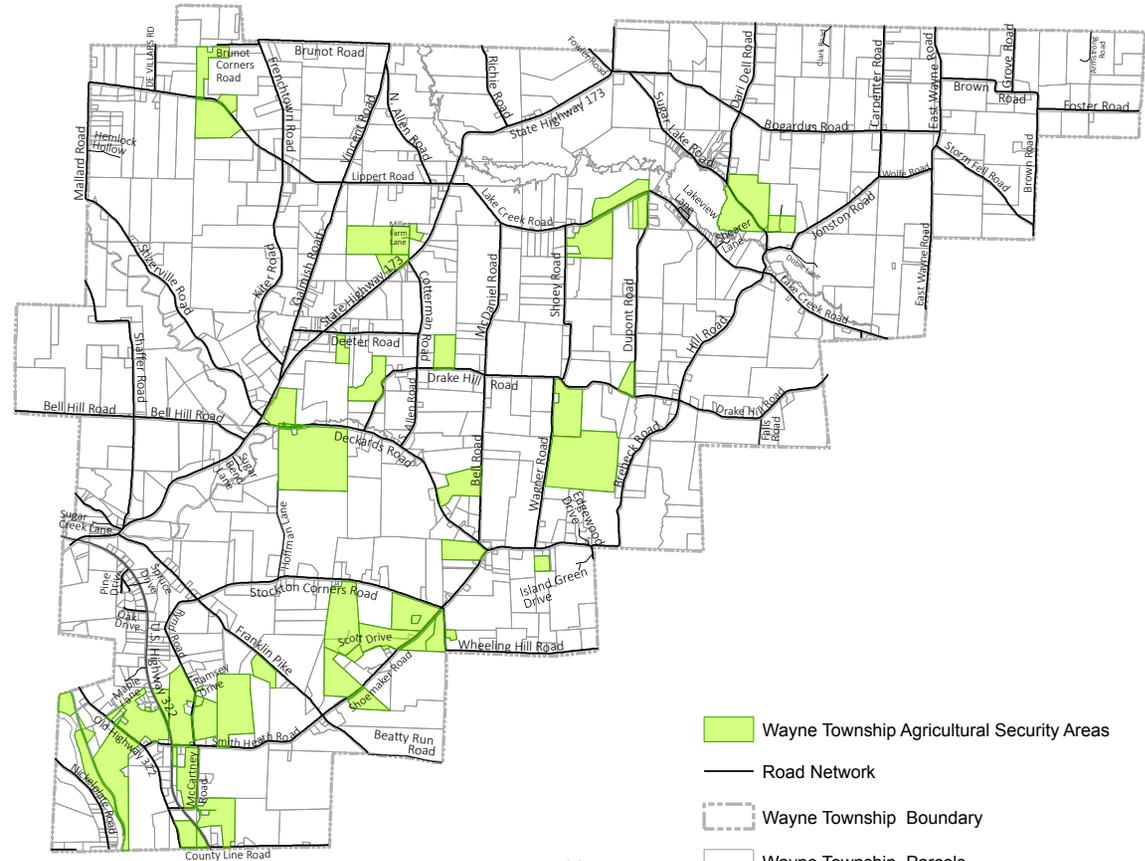
GOALS + OBJECTIVES

PROMOTE FARMING AND OTHER NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE TOWNSHIP.

2.1 Encourage local farms to join the Crawford County Agricultural Land Preservation program and the Township's Agriculture Security Area (ASA) program with educational and promotional materials.

Why: The Township's ASA program and County's Land Preservation program are two important pieces of the overall attempt to protect the existing farmland throughout the Township. The success of these programs is connected to the level of advertisement of the program to the public. With only 10% of the farmland enlisted in the ASA program and one farm in the County's Land Preservation program the Township has a number of existing farms that would be eligible for the programs and potentially benefit from the protections provided.

How: The Township should coordinate efforts with the Crawford County Conservation District (CCCD) and the Crawford County Planning Commission (CCPC) to create handouts or flyers containing information about the two programs as well as local case studies of farms that participate in the programs. These handouts or flyers should be available at the municipal building, distributed during elections, and presented at municipal public meetings.



	# of Parcels in the Program	# of Acres in the Program	Percent Enrolled
Wayne Township	35	1,819	.3%
Surrounding Municipalities	190	10,246	2%
Crawford County	1,283	71,272	11%

AGRICULTURE SECURITY AREAS MAPPING



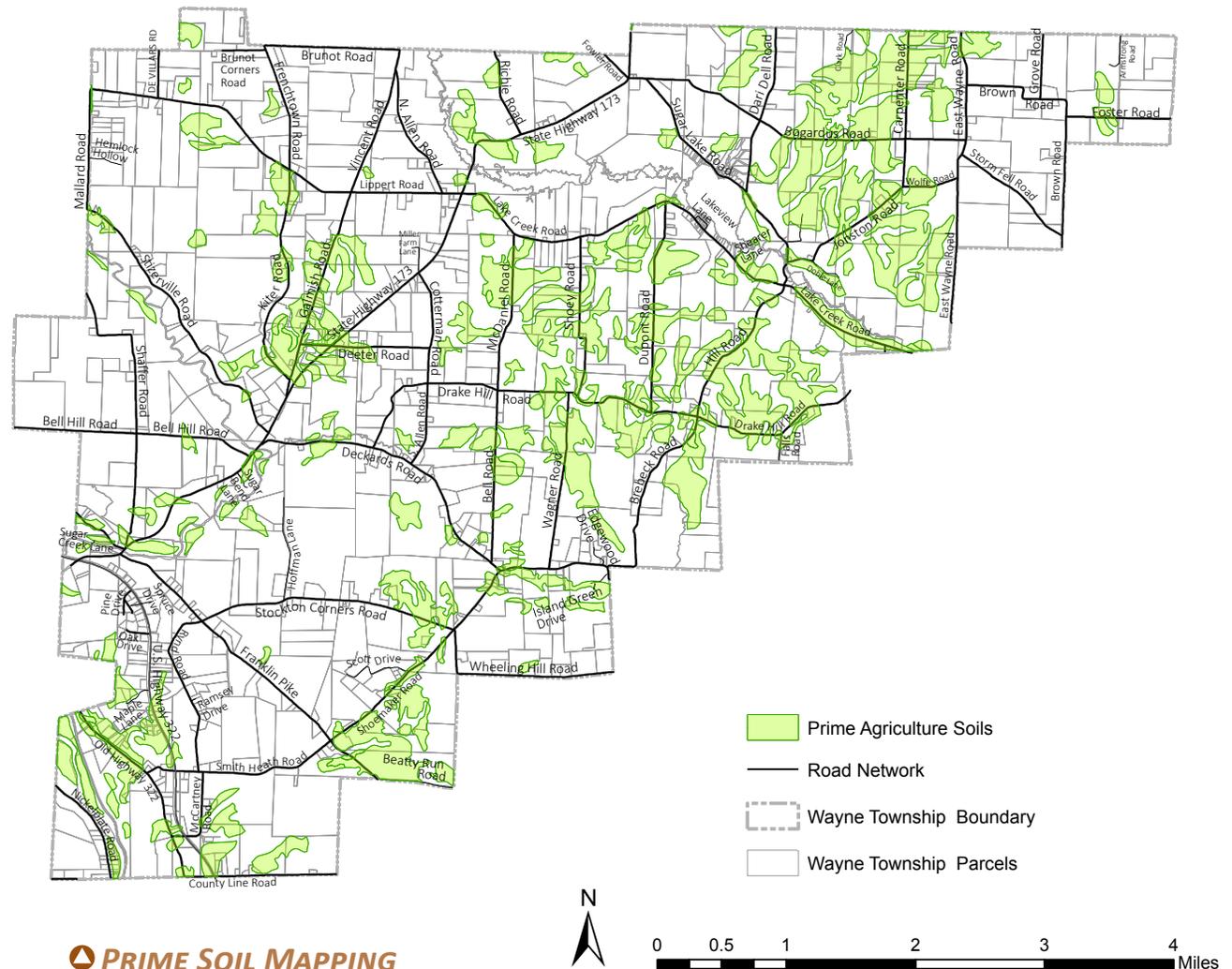
2.2 Conserve prime agricultural soils to ensure productive farming activities by strategically identifying rich farming soils in the Township as determined through state soil evaluations.

Why: In 1979 a soil survey of Crawford County identified eight (8) categories of soil classifications, Class I to Class VIII. These eight (8) categories were consolidated into three (3) categories to determine viability of the soils to be used for agriculture. Category one (1) soils were deemed good agricultural land, which reflected soil quality and slope. Through the comprehensive plan process, Wayne Township's category one (1) soils were mapped to determine the most logical location for farming activities. Once determined the map helped the committee and public create the Township's future land use map.

One of the major priorities of residents in Wayne Township has been the preservation of existing farms and farmland. Therefore, it is critical for the Township's comprehensive plan to identify key areas of agriculturally significant soils as well as identify methods to protect these properties.

How: Agricultural properties make up 34 percent of the Township. However, it is the most valued land use in Wayne Township as identified in the community-wide survey. To ensure these properties are protected and preserved for their natural resources and high priority for farming, Wayne Township should investigate implementing the following strategies. It is recommended that the Township move forward with strategies that the majority of community members support.

- Adopt a zoning ordinance that identifies areas for conservation and limits conflicts with prime



agricultural soils where farming should supersede all other land use options.

- Investigate expanding the Township’s Agricultural Security Areas program by encouraging additional farms to join.
- Encourage Township farms to sell their development rights to the Crawford County Farmland Preservation Board, which would allow landowners to keep ownership of their land, continue using the land for farming activities, and give them a financial boost.

2.3 Create a sliding scale for subdivisions to guarantee large parcels of land remain as farms instead of housing developments.

Why: Community members raised concerns about losing farmland; the need to protect the rural quality lifestyle that is established by large tracts of land and low density of development. As population forecasting project increases in the Township’s population, demand for housing and developable land are likely to follow suit causing more farmland and large lots to be subdivided for construction projects. The Township should encourage viable development where appropriate, but protect land when development is not desirable. To ensure development occurs in a manner that is appropriate the Township should consider the adoption of a Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (SALDO).

One approach in rural SALDO’s is to create a sliding scale option. A sliding scale option seeks to preserve large parcels of land intact as well as protect and enhance vulnerable land. This is done by allowing fewer building rights per acre for large tracts of land. For example, a parcel containing over 40 acres of land may be permitted to allow up to three houses while a parcel containing over 1,000 acres may have only 15 houses. The theory is that the larger the piece of land the more likely it will include agricultural or open space resources, thus smaller properties should be limited to areas where growth is encouraged.

Often municipalities are not willing to adopt a land use ordinance because they do not want the liability or responsibility of enforcing regulations. However, many municipalities do not realize that they are already required to enforce regulations even if they have not passed a land use ordinance. In Pennsylvania all municipalities are required to enforce their Act 537 Sewage Plan. Municipalities in Crawford County adopted and enforce their Act 167 Stormwater Management Ordinance. It can be difficult for municipalities to enforce these requirements if they do not have Zoning, a SALDO, or choose not to enforce the Uniform Construction Code (UCC). Adoption of either of these not only protects the character of the community, but also assists local municipalities with their existing legal responsibilities.



RURAL
RESOURCE
AREAS



DESIGNATED
GROWTH
AREAS

How: Township Supervisors should seek community volunteers to establish a committee that would guide the process of applying for funding, selecting a consultant, and developing a subdivision and land development regulation. The Crawford County Planning Commission can assist the committee by providing direction and insight. The community should spearhead this initiative and seek professional (consulting) services for the development of the regulation.



PROTECT THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE COMMUNITY INCLUDING WOODLAND AREAS, WATERWAYS, AND GREENWAY CORRIDORS.

2.4 Protect water quality and citizens properties in the Township.

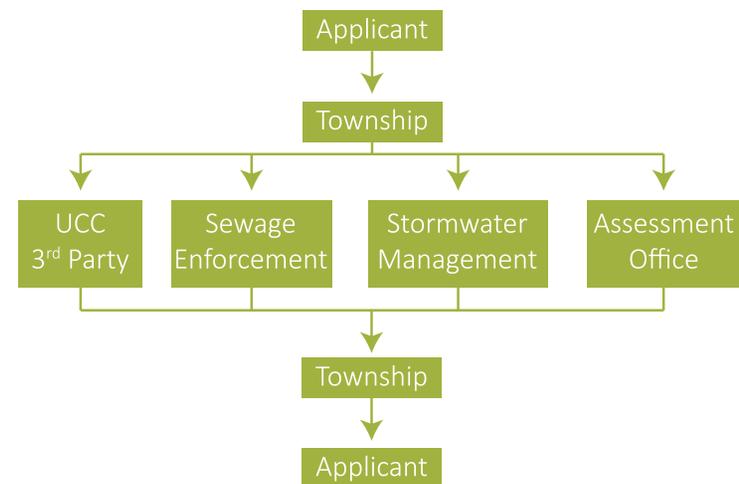
Why: The majority of Wayne Township households and businesses utilize a private well system for water services requiring the need to ensure high quality water in the water table. With approximately 50 miles of waterways, six named and ten unnamed, including French Creek, Deckards Run, and Little Sugar Creek. The Township is also home to one of the larger lakes in Crawford County, Sugar Lake. This 106 acre lake as identified on the County GIS records is a prime tourism and recreational attraction that locals have long enjoyed and have kept as a hidden gem. The Township is home to numerous other ponds and marsh lands, which are important to local and regional ecologic system.

One way to protect water quality in the Township is to ensure the community’s required sewage planning module is up-to-date and there is oversight from the Township in development projects. Under the Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities Act (Act 537) all municipalities are required to develop and implement a comprehensive official sewage management plan. The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) oversees the sewage facilities program and has the ability to hold municipalities liable if they do not develop or implement their sewage management plan. Additionally, the Township has a Stormwater Management Ordinance that sets clear stipulations on water runoff and infiltration to ensure ground water recharge while attempting to minimize occurrences of flooding.

While the Uniform Construction Code (UCC), which was adopted by the state of Pennsylvania and implemented at the local level, does not directly tie into the sewage planning module process. Many communities utilize the building permit(s) and occupancy permit(s) obtained through the UCC to identify building projects that require storm water and/or sewage planning.

How: The most effective way to protect water quality is to develop, implement, and monitor the Township’s sewage management plan and stormwater management plan by using the UCC as a check point for compliance. Currently, the Township has chosen to hire a third party to inspect construction plans and development under the UCC. Two applications are submitted to the Township for building: an assessment permit and construction permit. Often the third party interacts directly with the applicant to review and approve the project, ultimately providing the applicant with the permit. However, this can leave the Township out of the picture and uninformed on what is occurring. Therefore, the Township is encouraged to require the third party to provide approved building permits to the Township. The Township can then hold the building or occupancy permit until all other requirements are complete such as sewage or stormwater. Also, it is important that the Township act as the point of contact for all applicants regarding approvals, denials, requirements, and schedule a review to ensure a consistent message and easy interface for township residents.

It is also recommended that at monthly Township meetings a building code



report is presented by the secretary to identify how many applications have been accepted by the Township and how many permits have been approved. This will ensure that Township supervisors are aware of the development occurring in the community and can inquire if all other requirements have been met. The flow chart on page 33 illustrates the ideal method to apply for permits and approvals in Wayne Township.

2.5 Conduct a feasibility study to determine the viability of building a greenway or trail that connects Cochranton Borough's trail to Sugar Lake.

Why: Often referred to as Rails to Trails, recreational greenways and trails over the last decade have developed into major community assets that provide economic, environmental and social benefits to a Township. These types of amenities attract people and dollars to a community. A national study found property owners rank trails as the second most important amenity in a community. Additional studies have determined the proximity of a trail to a house has a direct correlation to the market value of the property (i.e. the closer a home is to a trail the higher the value of the property).

While Wayne Township currently does not have a recreational trail, the neighboring Borough of Cochranton currently has a trail along French Creek. A comment made by the public inquired if Wayne Township would consider connecting the existing trail in Cochranton to the Erie National Wildlife Refuge and Sugar Lake. Not only would a trail connection to Sugar Lake fit the rural character of Wayne Township, but in addition would provide a new economic opportunity for residents and business owners in the Township.

How: To develop a recreational trail community trail activists, Township Planning Commission, and the Supervisors should work together to complete a four phase approach.

- Conduct a feasibility study to determine routing options, estimated expenses, and potential conflicts.
- Build community support for the trail through public meetings and outreach.
- Select the route supported by the community.
- Identify and apply for grant funding to design and construct the trail.



2.6 Preserve and promote the Erie National Wildlife Refuge, Lake Creek Valley, and Pine Knoll Forest along with French Creek.

Why: Wayne Township is a community rich with natural resources including prime farmland, large bodies of water and waterways, and distinctly significant wildlife and vegetation. While all natural resources in Wayne Township should be protected, the community identified four major areas that deserved investigation and encouragement for preservation.

The lower 1,283 acres of the Erie National Wildlife Refuge are located in Wayne Township. Established in 1959, the Erie National Wildlife Refuge is named after the Erie Indians, a Native American tribe located in northwestern Pennsylvania, specifically in Crawford County. It is the only refuge protecting the endangered northern riffleshell and clubshell mussels. Designated for its importance as a bird area by the National Audubon Society, the refuge attracts over 230 species of birds annually making it an attraction for ornithologists and bird watchers. The refuge headquarters is located in Guys Mills and staffed by experts to ensure preservation of the area. Beyond the ecological amenities the refuge provides fishing access, hiking trails, hunting locations, and observation areas for community members and guests. The refuge is a major asset to Wayne Township and the surrounding communities.

Pine Knoll, a large area in northwestern Wayne Township, is privately owned property that contains five exotic species of orchids (yellow lady slipper, pink lady slipper, showy orchid, round leaved orchid, and downy rattlesnake plantain), which contribute to the environmental assets of the Township. Located southeast of Pettis Corner, this forested knoll is noted in the County NHI for its exceptional plant diversity holding a local significance. Beyond the diversity in vegetation, the forest also supports songbird and amphibian ecosystems. Concerns regarding logging and clear-cutting of the forest have been raised in previous studies, which identify recommendations to encourage sustainable forestry practices. While Pine Knoll is a highly important environmental asset to the Township and community, it is important to remember it is private property and therefore this plan does not encourage accessing the property without prior approvals from the property owner. Additionally, limited interaction with community members and visitors will help to protect the orchids and other sensitive natural resources in the area.

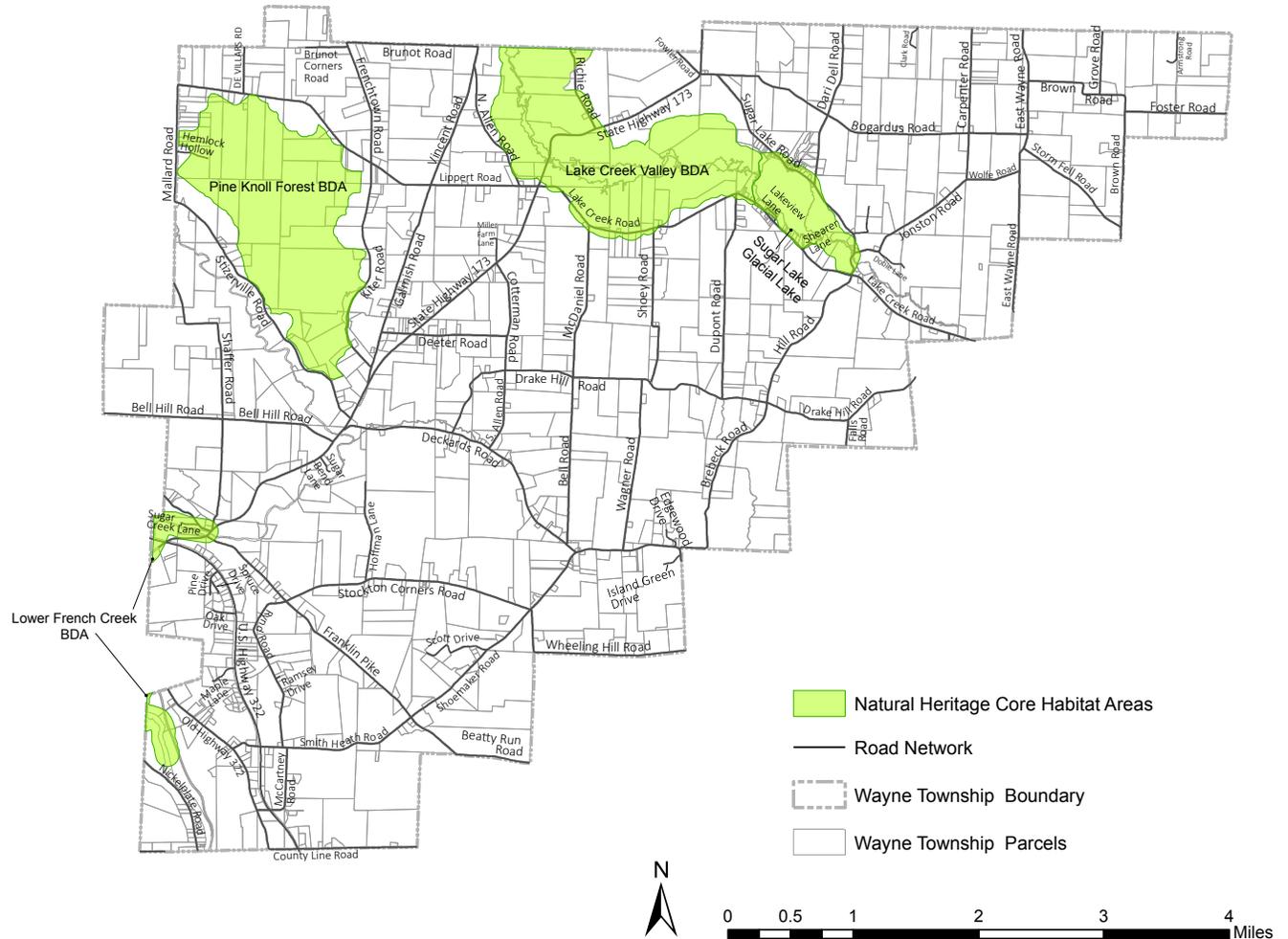
Sugar Lake is 106 acres of the largest fresh water glacial lake in Wayne Township. The residents who own property surrounding the lake explained throughout the planning process that they enjoy the tranquil lifestyle provided by the lake along with its natural beauty. Additionally, many stated they did not want to see additional development around the lake as it would take away from not only the aesthetics of the area, but also the quiet lifestyle.

The Lake Creek Biological Diversity Area (BDA) and Sugar Lake are noted as ecosystems that support marsh wrens, a rare bird species, along with various aquatic species. The Lake Creek BDA and larger watershed that drains into Sugar Lake ultimately connects to French Creek. Therefore, any upstream preservation efforts of Sugar Lake will directly benefit French Creek. Any new development around Sugar Lake could threaten the integrity of the ecosystem and the County's NHI recommended that riparian corridors surrounding the Lake be restored. To ensure that direct runoff from surrounding land uses, specifically agricultural lands, into Sugar Lake and the watershed do not contain increased nutrients or chemicals used for agricultural purposes.

French Creek, identified locally as a treasured resource, is a major biologically diverse stream with over 80 species of native fish and various

plant species. The Crawford County NHI identified French Creek as an exceptional significant resource and designated it as a Landscape Conservation Area (LCA), an area that is important ecologically. This area is important because it's a habitat for sensitive species of concern including plants, fish, and three different types of mussels. Concerns for this resource in the County NHI surround impacting water quality through sedimentation in the river and loss of riparian zones. In addition to its ecological significance French Creek is a tourist attraction including numerous canoe and kayak launches, recreational bicycle trails, and a key fishing destination.

Many communities across the Commonwealth are turning towards natural amenities, such as the locations previously described, to boost their economic power through recreational tourism. Wayne Township is uniquely positioned to take advantage of this economic boost through regional efforts to develop a comprehensive land and water trail network. One highlight of this network is French Creek.



How: The Township Supervisors and Planning Commission should identify the areas previously discussed as conservation or preservation areas within a Zoning Ordinance. Designating riparian/ buffer area will allow for the conservation of these critical resources in the Township and would ensure these resources are protected for future generations. Beyond developing a land use regulation, the Supervisors can partner with local marketing and/or community groups to further publicize publicly accessible resources for activities and amenities available to Township residents and visitors such as fishing, boating, hiking, bird watching, and additional outdoor recreational activities.

PRESERVE THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE OF THE COMMUNITY.

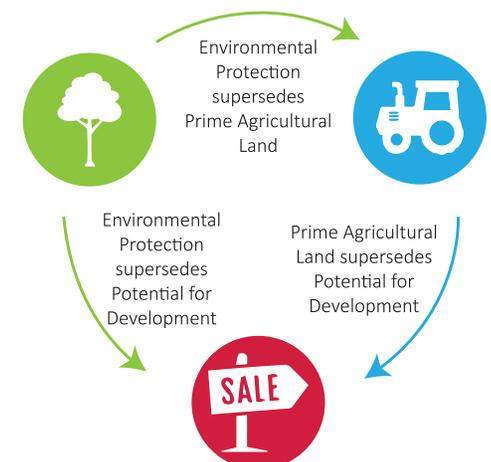
2.7 Utilize a master plan to determine ideal locations for future land uses.

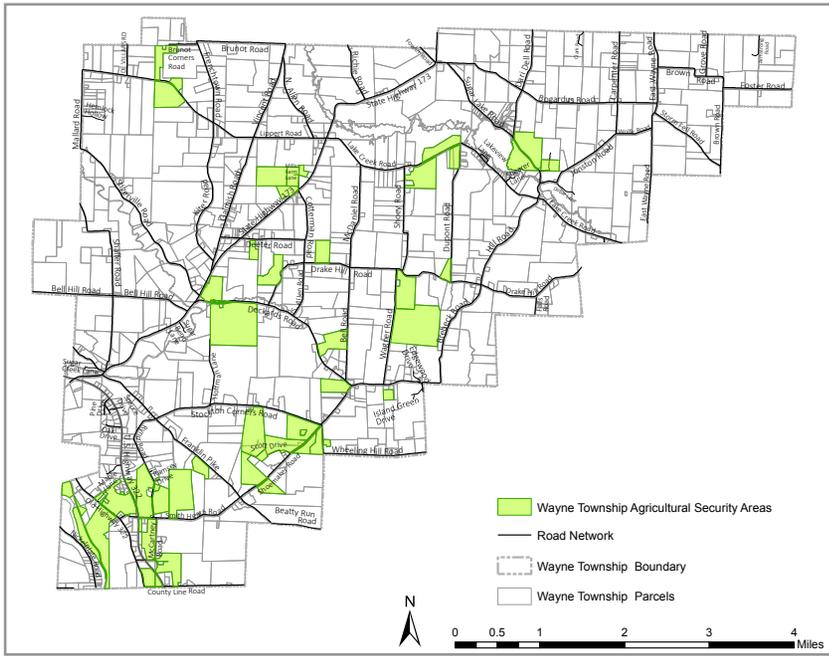
Why: The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (PA MPC) outlines the power granted to the Township to plan for the future of the community's growth. In the case of Wayne Township, residents voiced concerns that increasing growth has detracted from the character and charm of the existing community and is jeopardizing the future of farmers in the Township. A future land use map is created to identify areas of the community ideal for protecting by defining districts where specific land uses are encouraged. Typically future land use maps define three basic areas 1) where growth should occur, 2) where growth should not occur, and 3) where resources should be protected.

How: After analysis of cultural, environmental, physical, and existing infrastructure, the survey review committee recommended categorizing the Township by three distinct districts:

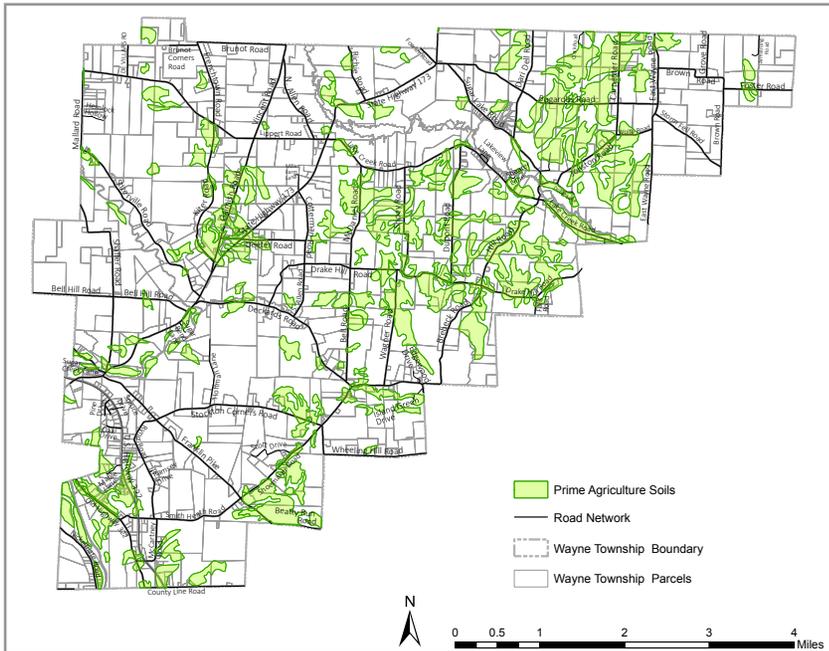
- 1. Designated Growth Areas** are adjacent to a city or borough and characterized by residential and mixed use developments with densities of one unit per acre or more. In addition, it allows for commercial, industrial and institutional uses and provides or accompanies the orderly extension of public infrastructure services.
- 2. Rural Residential Areas** are characterized by low density residential housing with one unit per ten acres or more. In addition, commercial development is compatible with residential land uses and where public utilities are not intended to be financed by municipalities or encouraged unless for health or safety reasons.
- 3. Conservation Areas** are characterized by land uses which encourage resource management such as agriculture, timbering, mining, quarrying, and other rural industries. Additional public land uses include federal or state forest and game lands, recreation opportunities, and tourism sites. Development in these areas should be compatible with and supportive of these rural uses where public infrastructure services are not intended to be financed using Township funds unless necessary to the health, safety, and welfare of the Township citizens.

The methodology used to determine the location of these areas included combining geographic information to develop a series of three maps: Environmental Protection, Prime Agricultural Land, and Potential for Development. Once completed, the three maps were combined to determine where areas of conflict (i.e. where two or more pieces of information overlapped). A decision matrix, similar to a game of rock-paper-scissors, was applied to determine conflict disputes with minor changes to the rules. A traditional game of rock-paper-scissors weights each item equally so there is always an item that wins in a conflict. Due to the community's preferences it was determined that environmental protection would be weighted to always beat prime agricultural land and potential for development. The adjacent graphic helps to explain this process. The maps on the following pages show the process and data used to create the master plan. The Township can refer to the master plan (pg. 42) to assist when making decisions about future development, appropriate location of businesses, housing, and infrastructure expansion.

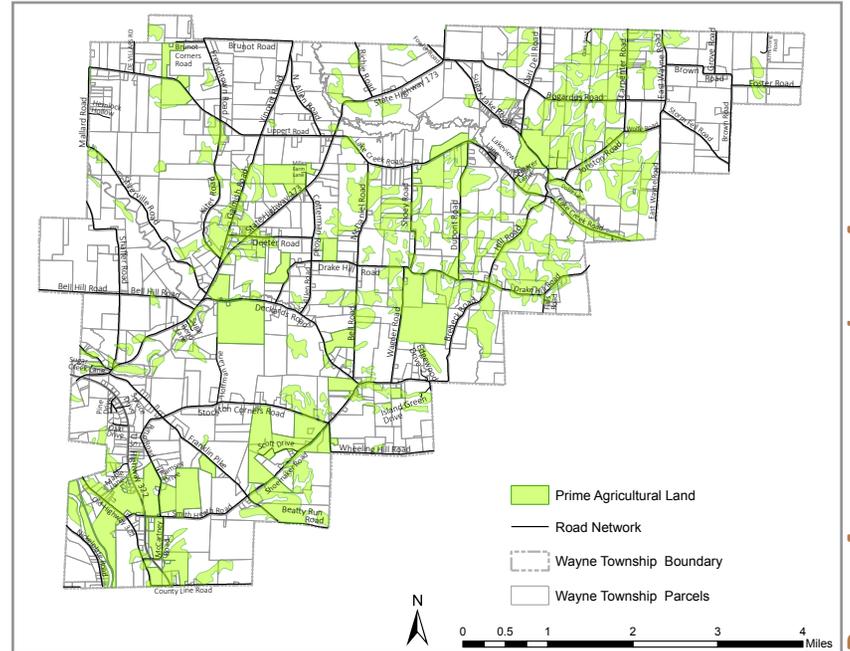




AGRICULTURAL SECURITY AREAS

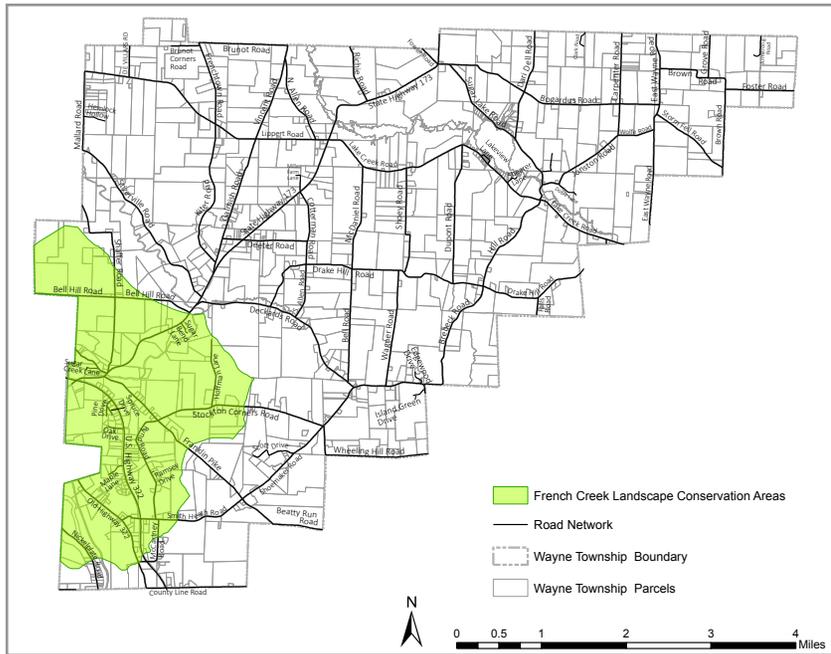


PRIME AGRICULTURAL SOILS

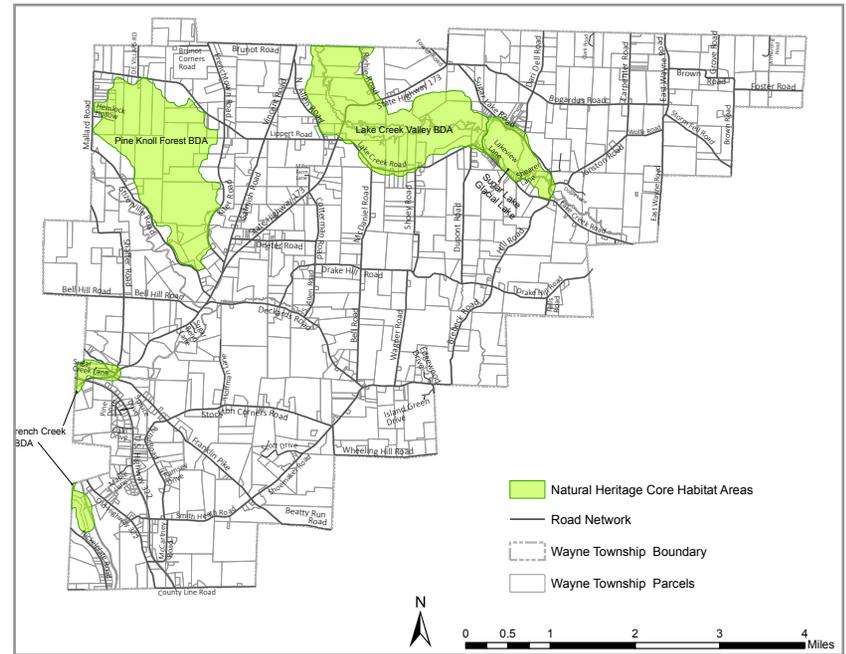


PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND ANALYSIS



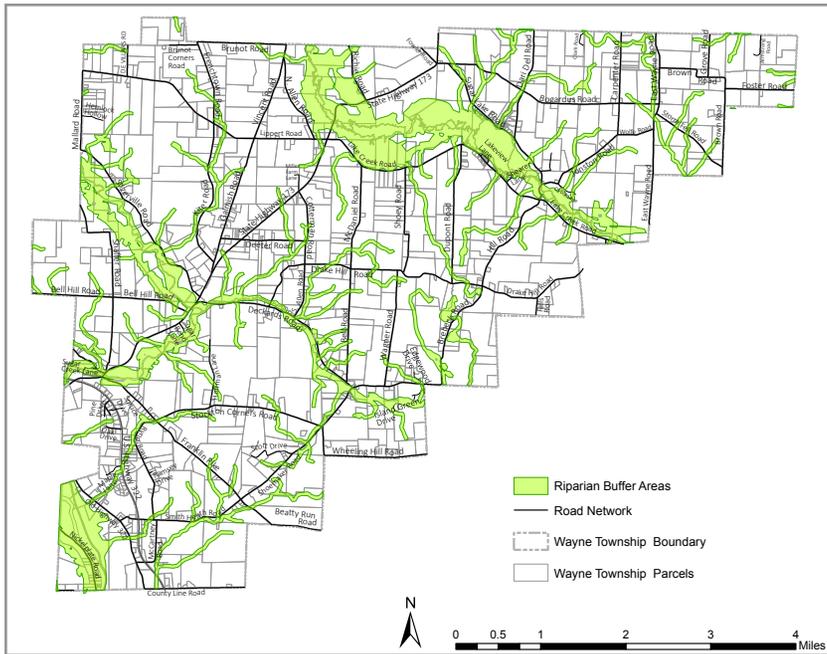


NHI LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AREA

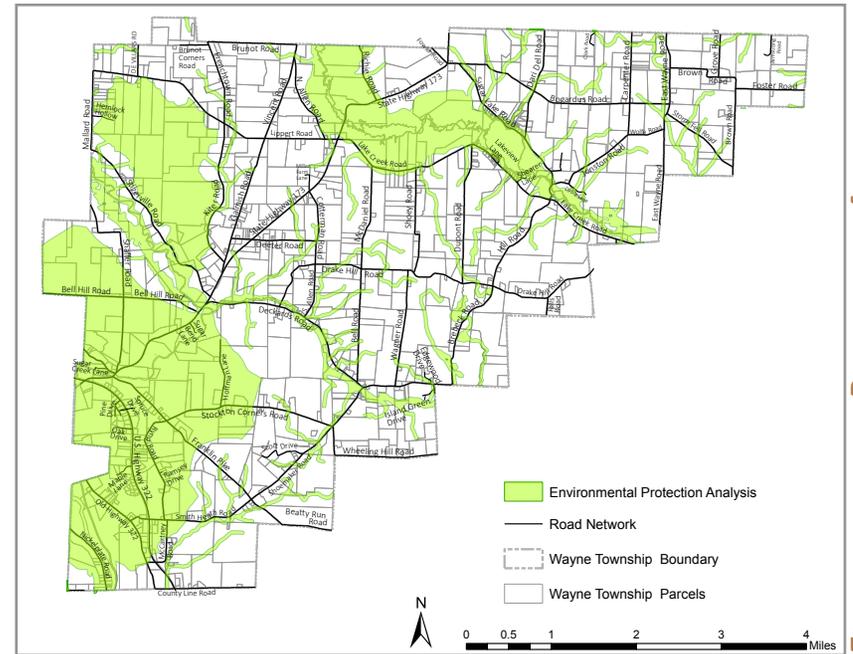


NHI CORE HABITAT AREAS



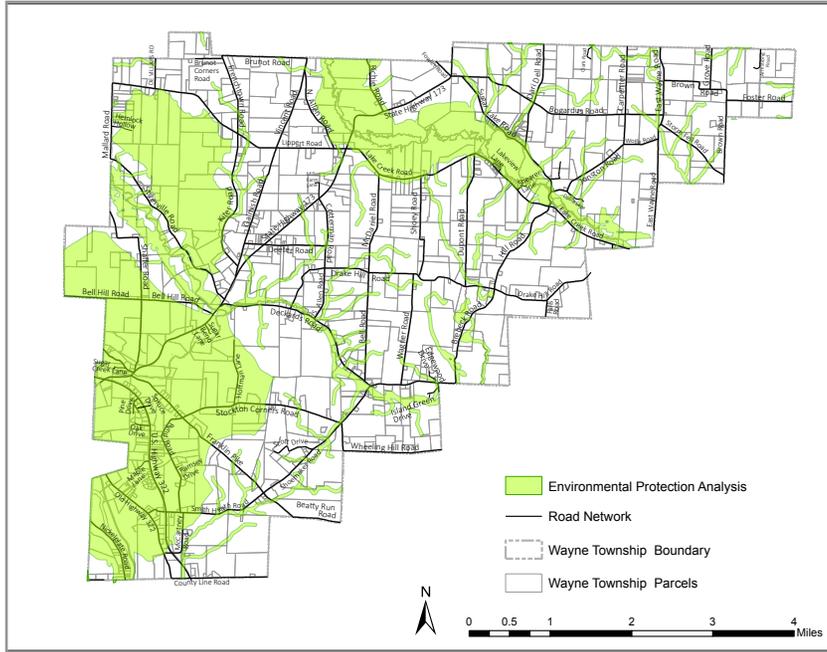


NHI RIPARIAN BUFFER AREAS

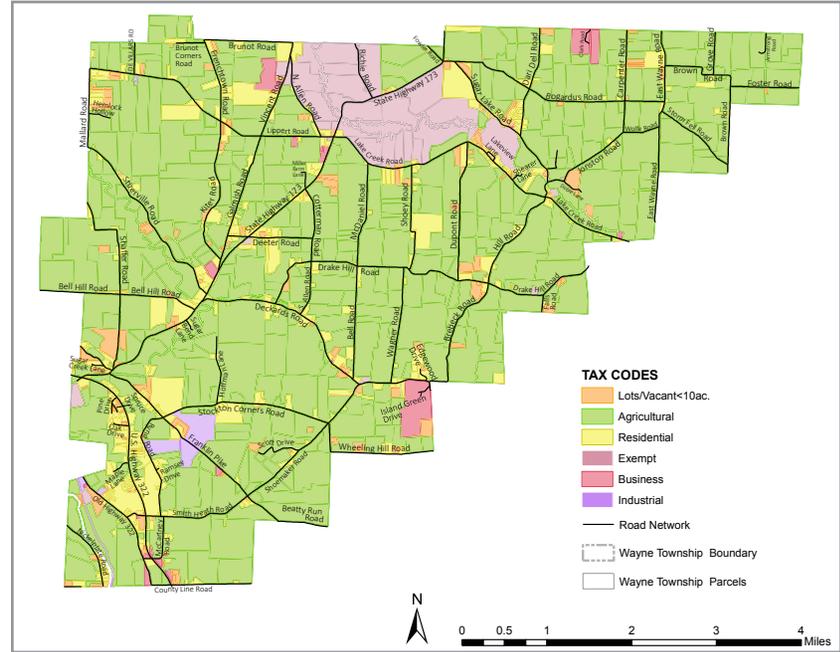


ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ANALYSIS

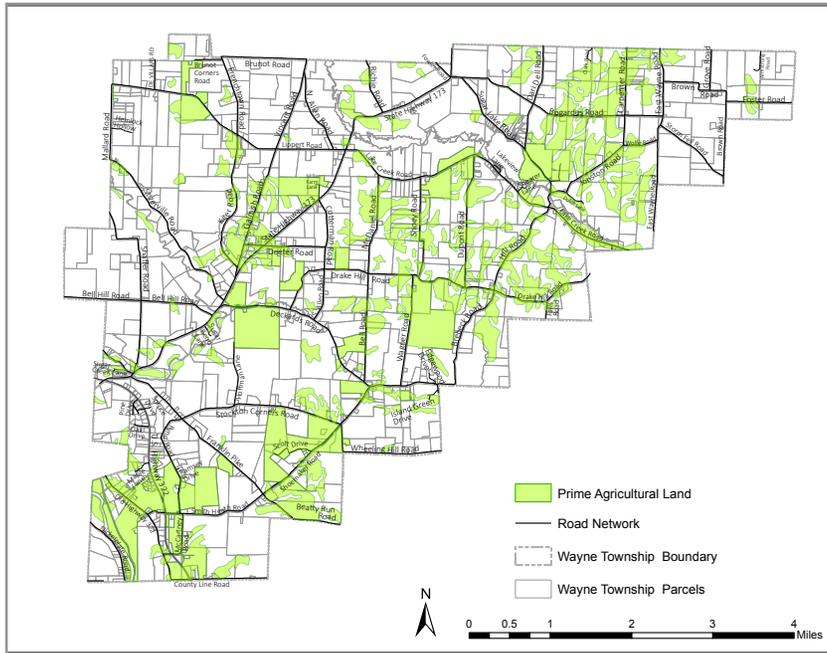




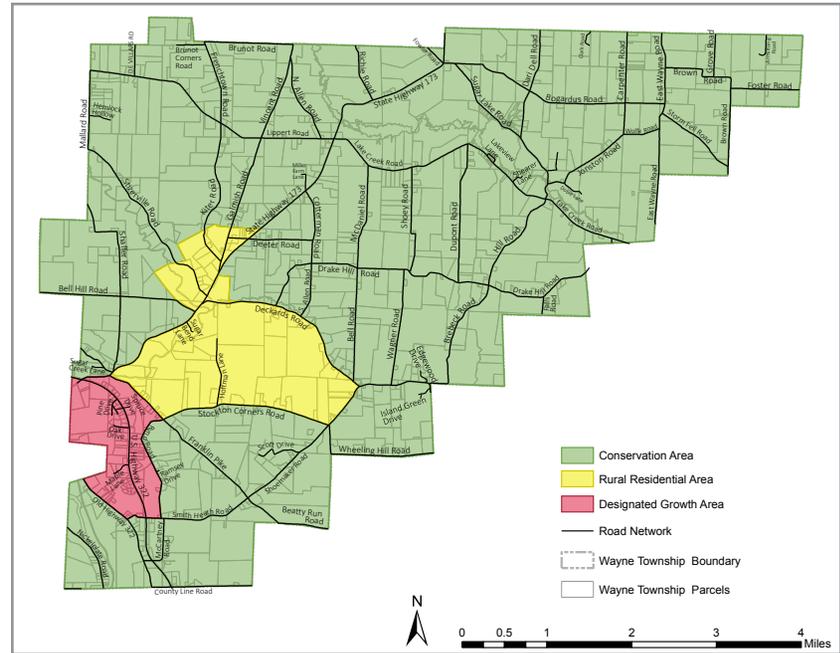
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ANALYSIS



EXISTING LAND USE TAX CODES

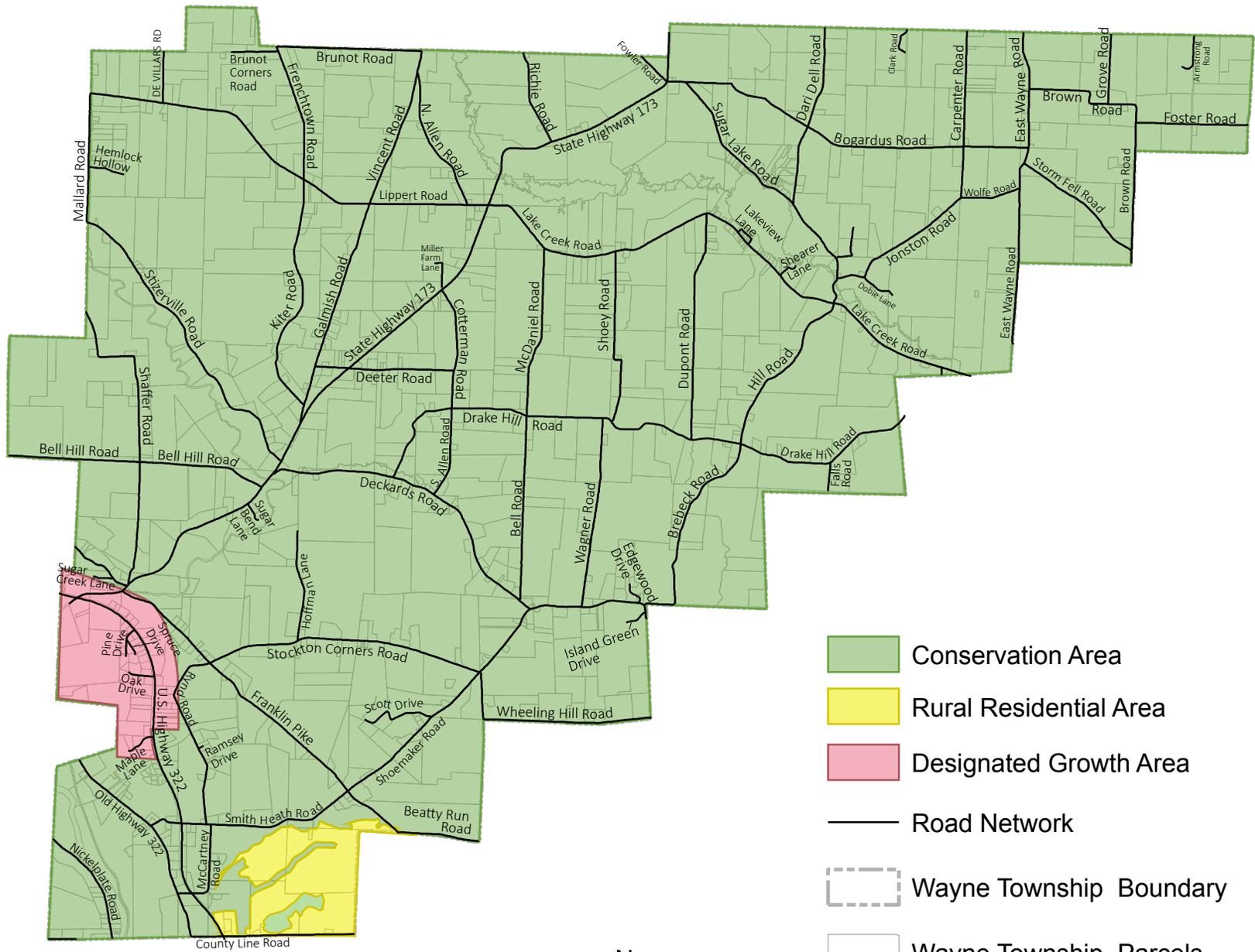


PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND ANALYSIS

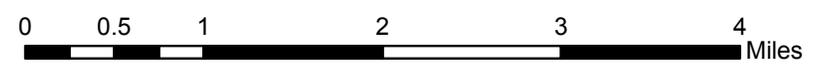


COMMUNITY MASTER PLAN INPUT





- Conservation Area
- Rural Residential Area
- Designated Growth Area
- Road Network
- Wayne Township Boundary
- Wayne Township Parcels



Number	Objective
Promote farming and other natural resource management activities throughout the Township.	
2.1	Encourage local farms to join the Crawford County Agricultural Land Preservation program and the Township’s Agriculture Security Area (ASA) program with educational and promotional materials.
2.2	Conserve prime agricultural soils to ensure productive farming activities by strategically identifying rich farming soils in the Township as determined through state soil evaluations.
2.3	Create a sliding scale for subdivisions to guarantee large parcels of land remain as farms instead of housing developments.
Protect the natural resources of the community including woodland areas, waterways, and greenway corridors.	
2.4	Protect water quality and citizens properties in the Township.
2.5	Conduct a feasibility study to determine the viability of building a greenway or trail that connects Cochranon Borough’s trail to Sugar Lake.
2.6	Preserve and promote the Erie National Wildlife Refuge, Lake Creek Valley, and Pine Knoll Forest along with French Creek.
Preserve the natural landscape of the community.	
2.7	Utilize a master plan to determine ideal locations for future land uses.
<i>Scales</i>	



What are the potential funding sources?	What is the level of benefit?	What is the relative cost?	How much staff time and effort will this take?	What organizations should we partner with?	How long will this take?
Act 13, DEP, EPA Environmental Education Grants	High	Low	Minimal	CCPC, CCCD, Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	On-going
Act 13, Clean and Green Grant, REAP Grant	Medium	Low	Noticeable	CCCD, Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	On-going
Act 13, Land Conservation Assistance Grant, MAP Grant	High	High	Noticeable	CCPC, Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Near-term
DCNR, National Fish & Wildlife Foundation, DEP	High	Low	Minimal	CCCD, Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Mid-term
Act 13, DCNR, DCED/CFA Greenways Grant	Medium	High	Noticeable	CCPC, Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Mid-term
Act 13, Visitors Bureau, DEP, DCNR, PHMC	Medium	Low	Minimal	CCCD, Convention and Visitors Bureau, Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Near-term
Land Conservation Assistance Grant	Low	Low	Minimal	CCPC, Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Near-term
<i>Low - Medium - High</i>		<i>Low - Medium - High</i>	<i>Minimal - Noticeable - Intensive</i>	<i>Near-term - Mid-term - Long-term - On-going</i>	

*Near-term - Year 1 through 4
 Mid-term - Year 5 through 10
 Long-term - Year 11 through 15*



3. SMALL TOWN, BIG COMMUNITY



The true strength of a community is the people who live there. Places such as Wayne Township are similar to the TV show Cheers; it is a community “where everybody knows your name”. The attitude towards their neighbors is a reflection on the character of the residents of the Township. Prioritizing quality of life over the number of residents or “big box retail” is a clear demonstration of the commitment residents have to their local community, which is emphasized by how the community cares for one another. The idea of shopping local and supporting your neighbors is engrained in Wayne Township’s character. The chapter Small Town, Big Community identifies actions that encourage a sense of shared ownership for community efforts and fosters policies that are community oriented.



GOALS + OBJECTIVES

SUPPORT COMMUNITY GROUPS AND VOLUNTEERS THAT STRIVE TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THEIR NEIGHBORS.

3.1 Create a volunteer committee to help identify concerns throughout the Township. These concerns can range from potholes to clogged storm water pipes as well as high litter areas or code violations.

Why: We elect local officials to serve the public good and represent the interests of all citizens. However, we cannot expect them to be aware of everything that is happening in the Township. One method that communities use to help monitor activities is a community watch program. A typical watch program focuses on crime prevention, but the focus can be adapted to suit the Township's needs.

Results from Wayne Township's community survey identified concerns with the roads and Township services. A Township supported community watch program, could notify the Township of road issues, flooding problems, or general concerns with municipal services. By promoting the program the Township can encourage citizens to participate in local government without requiring a large time commitment.

Many comments in the community survey and by the committee, identified concerns with the response time of state police to the Township. One long-term option to solve the lack of a local police force and delayed response time is to create a shared multi-municipal police force with surrounding municipalities. With potential adoption of Pennsylvania House Bill 709, local municipalities that currently rely on the state police for protection may find it cost effective to develop a shared service with surrounding municipalities.

How: There are a number of ways the program could be developed. It is recommended that the Township Supervisors support a grass roots or activist approach to encourage residents' participation in a community watch program. Members of a community who band together organically often do so to demonstrate a clear concern for the community. By encouraging residents who feel passionate about community safety, environmental stewardship, and actions the Supervisors can do to tap into a network of volunteers willing to help make the Township a more attractive place to live and work.

Supervisors could also coordinate with other surrounding municipalities to investigate the possibility of a shared service police force. These investigations would include a number of participating municipalities, a cost benefit analysis, and the monitoring of state legislation requiring policing fees for municipalities without local police forces.

3.2 Explore the feasibility of creating a community center and new municipal building that has a dedicated space for community events, meetings, and programming

Why: One inquiry raised by the Township Supervisors when initiating the comprehensive planning process was if there is support to construct a new municipal building and community center. Community centers play an important role in developing a "sense of place" and encouraging engagement in local activities. Currently Wayne Township uses a local historic school building as their municipal building; however, the building does not have running water or sewage access. The municipal building is used as a voting location and a meeting place. It is located a few miles from the Township maintenance storage facility that holds equipment for summer and winter road maintenance.



One option for locating a community building could be adjacent or connected to the municipal maintenance building and storage facility as the existing facility has running water and sewage utilities. The Township's maintenance property has more than enough space to accommodate a new building or expansion of the existing facility as well as additional parking.

How: Due to limited information on costs and options available to the Township, it is only appropriate that the Supervisors investigate the realities of expanding the maintenance building and/or constructing a new facility. To complete this investigation a feasibility study, i.e. cost analysis, should be completed by an engineering or architecture firm to provide alternative solutions and budget prices. The community noted through their survey responses that increasing taxes for recreational amenities or facilities is not strongly supported. The Township will need to apply for grant funding to offset planning and construction costs for a new municipal facility. An opportunity to recover municipal dollars spent on a new facility would be to charge for renting out meeting rooms or activity spaces. Profits from that rental fee could be applied to cover the prepaid costs of construction and planning.

SUPPORT LOCALLY OWNED BUSINESSES + ENCOURAGE ENTREPRENEURIAL STARTUPS.

3.3 Promote attractions within the Township, such as Sugar Lake, the Erie Wildlife Refuge, local bed and breakfasts, and farms that conduct agro-tours, along with locally owned restaurants and establishments.

Why: Crawford County is home to many wonderful local attractions, eateries, and shops that often go undiscovered. Local restaurants and recreational facilities, such as Sugar Lake and the Erie Wildlife Refuge, have previously been discussed in the plan for their ecological significance and they also provide an economic boost to the community through tourism. The economics of tourism examines a multiplier effect where not only are jobs created by direct impact of service industries, but it also provides growth in the primary and secondary sectors of industry (i.e. extraction of raw materials and manufacturing). The chart on the following page demonstrates how this effect works.

Additionally, the Township has expressed interest in supporting local businesses and new startups. One way the Township can assist local property and business owners is to help make connections with organizations and individuals who can spread the businesses message and/or help attract new clients.

How: Three organizations that are connected to helping grow the economy of Crawford County and businesses would be the Crawford County Convention and Visitors Bureau, Meadville-Western Crawford County Chamber of Commerce, and the Economic Progress Alliance of Crawford County. Each organization has a distinct sector of the market that they work primarily with to advance growth. The Convention and Visitors Bureau coordinates with tourist attractions, hotels,



 Sugar Lake in Wayne Township, Crawford County Pennsylvania



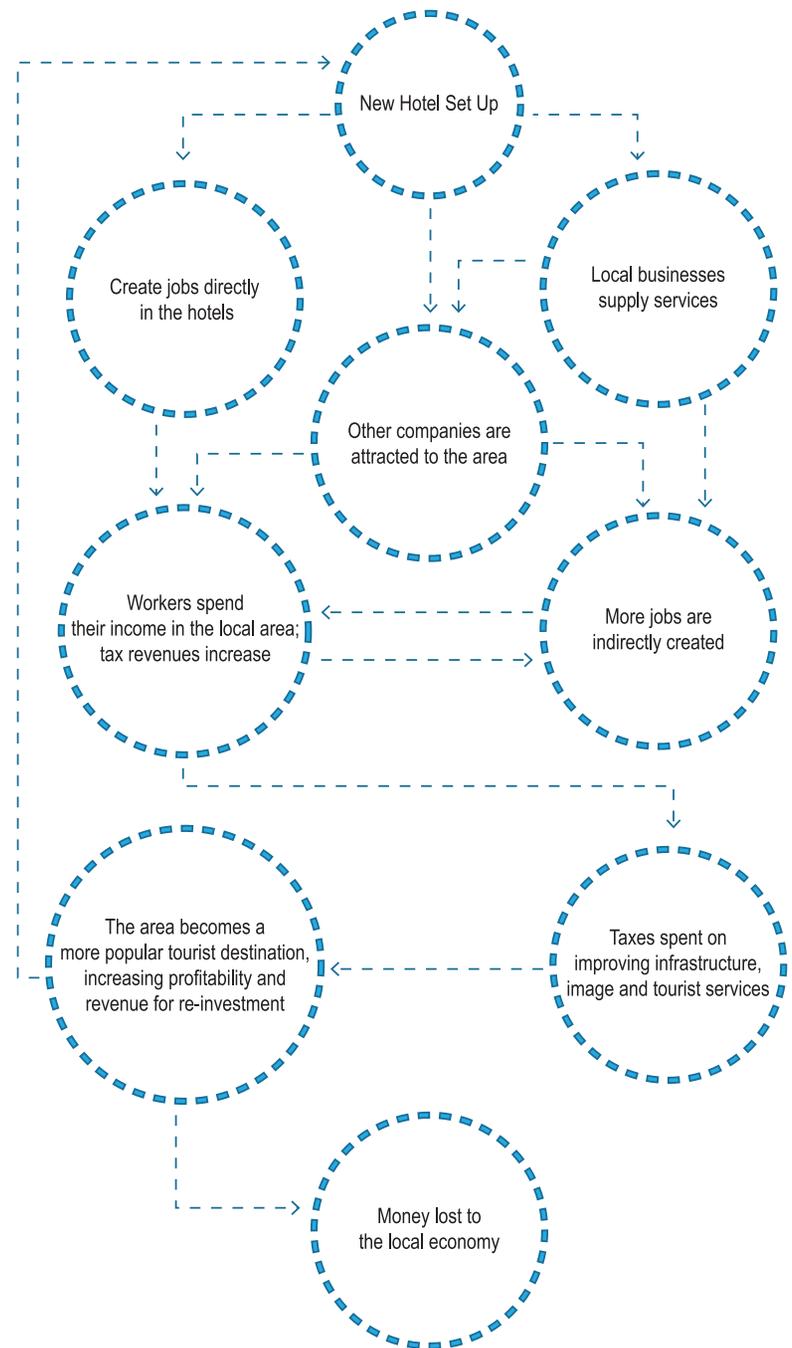
bed and breakfasts, and other various services that attract visitors. The Chamber coordinates with both industry and service sector establishments, but for the purposes of this plan we will focus efforts in the service sector such as restaurants, local stores and shops with this organization. Then the Economic Progress Alliance assists manufacturing and large scale production facilities to grow and expand. Examples of companies the Alliance works with would be Voodoo Brewery and Acutec Precision Machining Inc.

Township Supervisors should reach out to the three organizations for a contact person who could work with local business owners on furthering their business plans, identifying appropriate markets, and locating capital to invest in the Township. Additionally, the Township should coordinate with the Convention and Visitors Bureau to promote the ecological attractions.

3.4 Enact a policy to obtain as many BIDs for supplies and contracted services as possible from locally owned businesses.

Why: During a community meeting a resident spoke out about the desire to encourage more small businesses and help local businesses grow. After further discussions with the committee, they decided to investigate what role the Township could have in helping local businesses grow and flourish. The Township Supervisors have the ability to make policies that directly impact the municipal budget. As a result the Township Supervisors have the ability to encourage local purchasing and/or ensure local options when soliciting goods or services.

Adoption of a local preference policy has benefits and downsides. Benefits may include encouraging businesses to stay or relocate to your community, a multiplier effect of local dollars (i.e. more money staying in the community), increase in local jobs and tax revenues, and a commitment to local establishments. Downsides may include increased costs and decreased competition, increased administration to oversee the policy, and increased risk for the procurement



process to be challenged. Since Wayne Township is a community with limited commercial development, any local purchasing preference policy should examine businesses at a county or regional level.

While ideally it would be extremely beneficial to a small community to prioritize purchasing only local goods and services, federal and state procurement rules prohibit geographic preferences. Wayne Township should attempt to encourage local businesses to apply for contracts, but the Township must meet federal and state procurement rules.

How: The Wayne Township Supervisors can adopt a policy that solicits bids and quotes from qualified candidates through procedures that meet federal and state standards, but is more likely to encourage local participation such as local newspapers and bulletin boards. Also, the Township can create an intake form when receiving bids and quotes that directly inquires if the firm is located in Crawford County or the region.

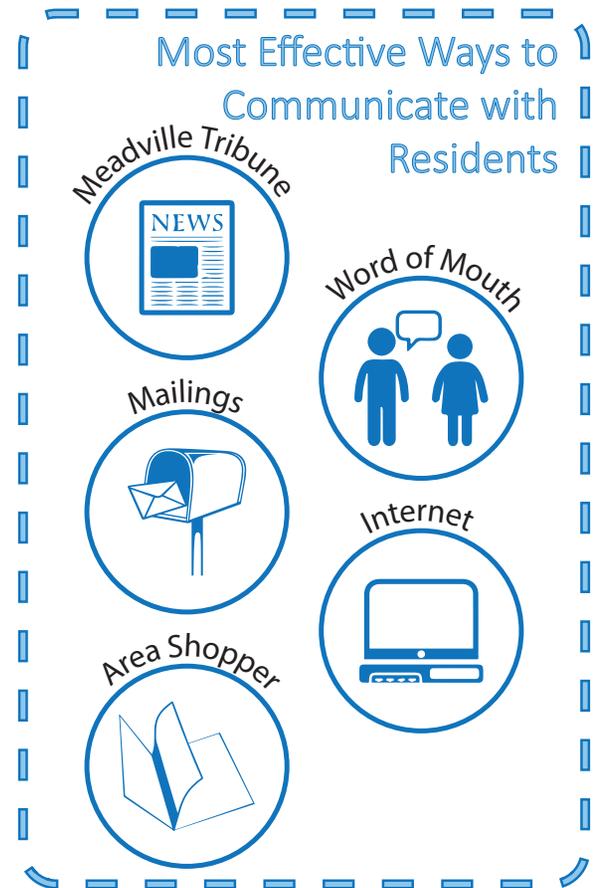
EMPOWER COMMUNITY MEMBERS TO ACTIVELY ENGAGE IN TOWNSHIP BUSINESS.

3.5 Inform the community of upcoming municipal decisions and opportunities to provide insight through various media outlets.

Why: The open-ended responses in the Township’s community-wide survey identified the need for more community engagement and informing the public of municipal actions and activities. Additionally the survey identified the most effective way for the Township to communicate with community members. While the Meadville Tribune and word of mouth received the highest effective rates; mailings, the internet, and the Area Shopper fell into a category of the next most effective communication methods. The Township already advertises required notices through the local newspaper, the Meadville Tribune, and sometimes advertises in the local Area Shopper. The Township website provides information under an upcoming events tab, which identifies Township meetings, annual road projects, and various holiday activities or events.

How: The Township should continue advertising activities in the local newspaper and when appropriate should utilize the Area Shopper. Beyond the current outreach efforts, the Township should investigate mailing out a yearly newsletter to inform residents of the anticipated activities for the upcoming year. The newsletter could be mailed out in the beginning of the year (January) and can include the following types of information:

- Upcoming municipal road construction + maintenance projects



-
- Community activities, events, + holiday schedule
 - Anticipated plans, policies, + studies the Township will review over the next year
 - Monthly Township Supervisors meeting schedule
 - Overview of the budget for the upcoming year
 - Contact information for the Township, which includes hours of operation and the Township website address

Additionally, the Township could utilize analytics to identify what pages of the municipal website receives the most traffic or use. The home page, which is typically the most visited page on a website, would be ideal to locate a monthly update on events.

3.6 Ensure Township records are easily accessible for community members to view on the Township's website.

Why: Today's governmental bodies are held to very high standards by the ability to instantly gain information at our finger tips. With the invention of smart phones and the internet, elected officials are becoming more aware of information being made public. To ensure oversight of public information, some municipal officials decide not to utilize new technology for communicating with the community. The mindset of stepping away from new technology is not only detrimental to municipal government, but also to elected officials. Increasing the transparency of local government is one method for elected officials to protect themselves from claims of making decisions for personal gain or deals behind closed doors. It also increases the likelihood that community members will participate in local activities or events, both politically and socially in their community.

The concept of a transparent governing body is not a new idea. Our Founding Fathers inserted transparency into the form of government they created. Historically, the newspaper was the prime method for information to be distributed. After the technology revolution, it appears many individuals utilize the internet and digital media to gather information and search for answers rather than print materials. Residents at the public meetings along with committee members expressed an interest in having Township records be easily accessible rather than on a billboard at the Township building.

How: Today many communities present public records digitally through the internet to minimize costs, increase accessibility, and inform their residents of the activities occurring in the Township. Since Wayne Township already has an established website, it may not be difficult to increase the amount of information provided to the public through this forum. The Supervisors could develop an information policy that would outline what type of information should be made available on the Township's website and the process the public can use to request information.



Number	Objective
Support community groups and volunteers that strive to improve the quality of life for their neighbors.	
3.1	Create a volunteer committee to help identify concerns throughout the Township. These concerns can range from potholes to clogged storm water pipes as well as high litter areas or code violations.
3.2	Explore the feasibility of creating a community center and new municipal building that has a dedicated space for community events, meetings, and programming.
Support locally owned businesses + encourage entrepreneurial startups.	
3.3	Promote attractions within the Township, such as Sugar Lake, the Erie Wildlife Refuge, local bed and breakfasts, and farms that conduct agro-tours, along with locally owned restaurants and establishments.
3.4	Enact a policy to obtain as many bids for supplies and contracted services as possible from locally owned businesses.
Empower community members to actively engage in Township business.	
3.5	Inform the community of upcoming municipal decisions and opportunities to provide insight through various media outlets.
3.6	Ensure Township records are easily accessible for community members to view on the Township’s website.
<i>Scales</i>	



What are the potential funding sources?	What is the level of benefit?	What is the relative cost?	How much staff time and effort will this take?	What organizations should we partner with?	How long will this take?
N/A	Medium	Low	Minimal	Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Near-term
USDA Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program	High	High	Intensive	Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Near-term
Act 13, Visitors Bureau	Medium	Low	Noticeable	Conference and Visitors Bureau, Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Mid-term
N/A	Medium	Low	Noticeable	Township Supervisors	On-going
Township Budget	High	Low	Noticeable	Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	On-going
Township Budget	Medium	Low	Minimal	Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	On-going
<i>Low - Medium - High</i>		<i>Low - Medium - High</i>		<i>Minimal - Noticeable - Intensive</i>	
					<i>Near-term - Mid-term - Long-term - On-going</i>

*Near-term - Year 1 through 4
 Mid-term - Year 5 through 10
 Long-term - Year 11 through 15*



4. OUR KIND OF PLACE



Wayne Township is a unique community. Physically, it can be characterized as having large agricultural farm fields, densely forested and natural landscapes, and sporadic residential housing similar to many other places in Pennsylvania. However, unlike those communities Wayne Township has had limited traditional sprawling development over the past 50 years while increasing in population. For numerous reasons, the community has remained untouched by major developers because the people who call Wayne Township home have helped to shape and protect it over time. Residents have referred to the community as “country”, “rural”, and “wild” which provides a clearly defined identity of the community that matches its physical appearances.

Vocalizing or defining this sense of place in writing to match the existing physical or social environment can be difficult for a community, but without creating some form of vision statement or big picture of the future, it is difficult to preserve what people enjoy about where they live. The chapter Our Kind of Place identifies actions that can be taken by the Township and the community at large to protect the character of the community, but also ensure that Wayne Township is different from other communities in the Commonwealth.

GOALS + OBJECTIVES

GOAL: PROMOTE A PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT THAT IS BASED ON THE NATURAL CHARACTER OF THE LANDSCAPE TO SUPPORT THE COMMUNITY.

4.1 Review all development proposals to ensure that future projects will be compatible with the Township's rural character, and will not detract from its natural resources.

Why: The rural landscape of Wayne Township is clearly identified by the cultural and natural characteristics that have shaped the community over time. Agriculture and residential land uses have over time created a pattern of large lot properties and cultural traditions rooted in the community's historic ties to the landscape. Historic trends of the Township's housing units and population illustrate continual increases, causing concern that growth of development across the landscape will drastically change the community's cultural heritage and detract from the rural atmosphere of the Township.

A resounding 84% of community survey respondents believe that farmland in the township should remain as farmland and voiced their desires in the open ended responses to keep the township the same. Unfortunately, change is inevitable, and Wayne Township has shown over the last 50 years that it is no stranger to change. Since 1970 the Township's population has increased by over 500 residents and had an increase of 332 new housing units. One method to ensure that development is appropriate for the Township, and that farming and large lots of land are protected, the Township Supervisors should develop and adopt a Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (SALDO).



 An important natural resource to the community, a local farm field in Wayne Township.

How: The Supervisors should hire and rely on expert consultants to develop a SALDO for the Township. Since the SALDO is a legal document and should be allotted the appropriate time and effort for development, the Supervisors should work with a local community group (i.e. a volunteer Township planning commission) to recommend a Request for Proposal (RFP). The group can also recommend a consultant to the Supervisors and coordinate the plan. The plan should ensure growth within the community does not detract from the existing landscape.

The Township Supervisors could request the Crawford County Planning Commission's (CCPC) assistance in creating an RFP and selecting a consultant. The CCPC staff has the knowledge and experience to assist with consultant selection as well as drafting an RFP for advertisement.



4.2 *Adopt a Zoning Ordinance and/or Design Guidelines to establish standards for development that will protect the existing community and investment in properties.*

Why: Many people hear the word zoning and it sends an unnerving jolt, because they believe the government is taking away their right to do whatever they want with their land. However, this is not the intent of zoning. The intent is to protect property owners by ensuring the investments they have made in their property are not damaged or completely lost by neighboring property owner's actions. Even our founding fathers, like George Washington, instituted what we would refer to today as zoning when they required the black powder structures to be located away from the residences in fear of ignition.

Since the early 1900s, we have separate land uses, commonly thought of as the way a property is used, more extensively to separate residential, farming, commercial development, industrial, and institutional (government, hospitals, etc.) uses. A number of residents in Wayne Township voiced concerns that attracting larger retail shops and large scale developments to the community could change the landscape without having zoning. While it is unlikely that not having a zoning ordinance itself would be enticing for a developer, other factors such as proximity to utilities and transportation systems might result in an attractive development opportunity.

Due to the character of the Township and the historic combined uses of the land, it does not seem appropriate to encourage a traditional Euclidian zoning ordinance where uses are separated. Instead the purpose of the ordinance should reflect the wishes of the community to 1) protect the character and natural beauty of the community, and 2) encourage quality development, if growth is to occur.

How: It is recommended that the Supervisors coordinate with the Crawford County Planning Commission when initiating the process of developing a zoning ordinance. Like the SALDO process, the zoning process should be completed by an expert consultant who is well versed with non-traditional zoning ordinances. The CCPC can perform a similar advisory role as recommended for creating a SALDO. If Wayne Township has the ability, it is recommended that a SALDO and zoning ordinance be developed at the same time by the same consulting firm. By combining these efforts the Township could create a cost savings and better align the two documents with the community vision.

4.3 *Seek interested residents and appoint a Wayne Township Planning Commission to assist with implementing the comprehensive plan and guide future development in the Township.*

Why: Planning should not be a closed door exercise. For impactful planning to take place the public must be involved in determining the goals of the community, analyzing the options, and recommending a solution. The creation of a community planning commission made up of volunteer citizen planners has been the optimal method to provide for inclusionary practices. Citizen planners can be defined as civic leaders who are committed to bettering their community and enriching people's lives through proactive planning activities.



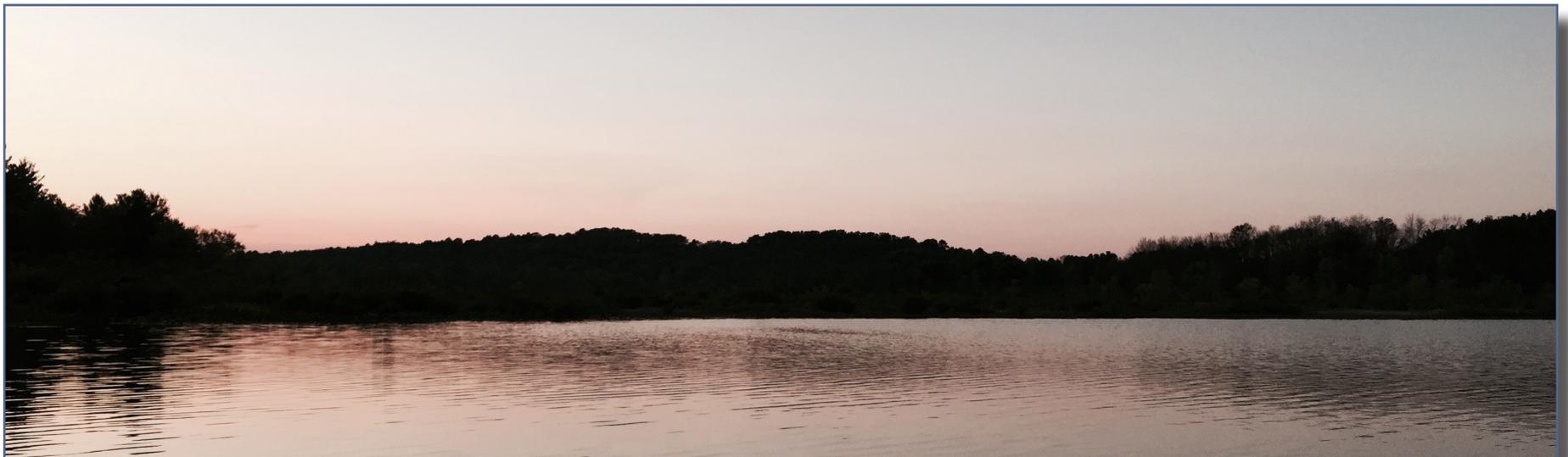
 Residential property along major highway ripe for development

One of the benefits of creating a planning commission is that the Pennsylvania legislature grants these entities legal powers under Act 247 Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (PA MPC). It is important to understand that local planning commissions are legal entities and are required to follow the MPC requirements for formal meetings, approval of legislation, and the level of authority provided to these commissions is determined by municipal elected officials.

By creating a planning commission Wayne Township supervisors can request the help of citizen planners to investigate municipal concerns (i.e. flooding, road issues, etc.), identify options to achieve the goal, and recommend the ideal solution for the Township. The planning commission provides the public an additional opportunity to have a say in major decisions. Public meetings, surveys, and open house forums are examples of methods used by planning commissions to engage with the greater community.

How: Wayne Township Supervisors can advertise the creation of a community planning commission and request letters be submitted by residents interested in serving the community. Describing the role of the planning commission in Wayne Township should be included in the advertisement to help community members understand what they are signing up for. Additionally, the supervisors can hold an informational meeting for the public to explain the role of the planning commission, the relationship between the Supervisors and the planning commission, and what sorts of activities the planning commission will be assigned. The Township can request assistance from the Crawford County Planning Commission with designing the informational meeting.

After the supervisors have selected the planning commission members, which typically is a five (5) or seven (7) member committee, a resolution establishing the planning commission and resolutions appointing each member must be acted upon in a public meeting.



 Sugar Lake, Wayne Township



4.4 Encourage new development to incorporate agriculture and/or open space (active or passive) as a feature in their development plans.

Why: Open space and agricultural land uses are two of the pillars that define Wayne Township. Further promoting these uses will strengthen the culture of Wayne Township and connect to the heritage of the area. New development should be encouraged to incorporate local farming or open space into their planning and design process, which could take the form of using antique farming equipment as art pieces, creating outdoor spaces that reflect the existing landscape, and other various effective methods to emphasize the area's culture and history.

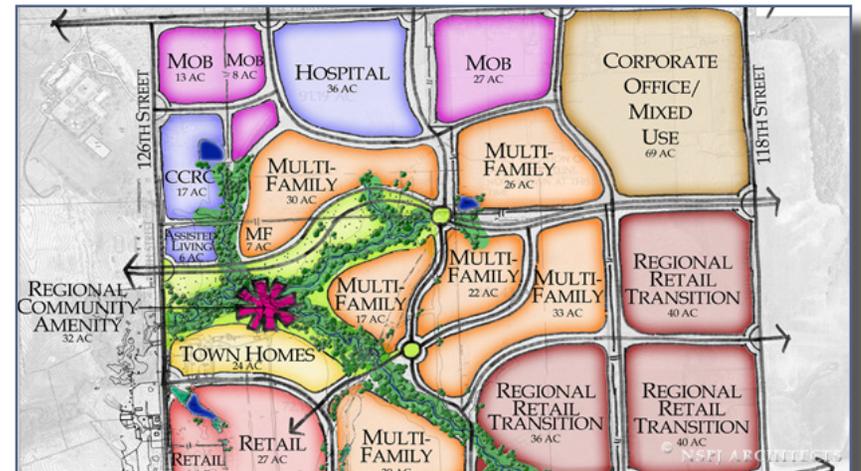
How: When new development occurs in the Township the permit administrator, the individual identified by the Township to administer permitting (i.e. storm water, sewage, etc.), should meet with the developer and/or property owner to discuss the proposed development plans. Until the Township adopts a land use regulation, the permit administrator is the Township's best opportunity to encourage agriculture or open space at early stages of development. After a land use regulation is adopted the Township Planning Commission and Supervisors will have the ability to review plans and correspond with the developer as well as the permit administrator.

GOAL: ENCOURAGE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT DESIGNS WHICH EMPHASIZE OPEN SPACE AND DECREASE NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON AGRICULTURE, THE ENVIRONMENT, AND THE TOWNSHIP'S FINANCES.

4.5 Adopt a Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (SALDO) to ensure design standards, local review, and protection of the community's vision for the future.

Why: First impressions when meeting someone are important. You can't redo it; you never get a second chance, and before you know it, the individual already has a perception of you. Like people, communities have the same situation. The impression of a community is often times more visual than anything else. We make decisions everyday based on what places look like. Do we want to live, invest, vacation, retire to this place? All of these decisions start with the way our communities look. It is critical that we work to create a sense of place that accurately reflects the type of message and branding they wish to promote. What do we want these places to say about our values, our ideals, and the type of people who call this place home?

Under Pennsylvania Law municipalities cannot regulate aesthetics. However, there are design elements that can be defined and ensured through a SALDO. A common misconception about a SALDO is that municipalities are simply trying to control what people want to do, but that is not the intent. The intent for enacting a SALDO should be to 1) encourage smart growth or development that makes sense for the community, 2) protect the community from unknown and often



Sample Land Development Plan



unintentional negative impacts of development, and 3) ensure the design of the community elicits the desirable actions. Research and studies shows the overwhelming impact our physical environment has on people's attitude and behavior. For this reason it is important to ensure development and growth are done in a manner that matches the community's vision.

How: The Supervisors should hire and rely on expert consultants to develop a SALDO for the Township. Since the SALDO is a legal document and should be provided the appropriate time and effort for development. The Supervisors should work with a local community group (i.e. a volunteer planning commission) to create a Request for Proposal (RFP), select a consultant, and coordinate the plan to ensure growth is managed so as not to detract from the existing community.

The Township Supervisors can request the Crawford County Planning Commission's (CCPC) assistance in creating an RFP and selecting a consultant. The CCPC staff has the knowledge and experience to assist with consultant selection as well as drafting a RFP for advertisement.

4.6 Invest in the Township's Agriculture Security Area (ASA) program and County Agricultural Land Preservation program through education and promotion to local citizens, specifically farmers.

Why: As previously discussed and a major theme throughout this plan, agriculture is a key land use in Wayne Township. The Township currently has 389 parcels identified for agricultural use per the Crawford County Assessment Records. This makes up 81% of the township's land use acreage. Meanwhile only 1,819 acres (10%) of the Township's agricultural land is enrolled in the ASA program. This program provides farms special protections under the law from requirements that unreasonably restrict operations. The owners of the farm must petition for their property to be enrolled in the program, but since the program is managed at the local level the Township can assist with the enrollment



 *Undeveloped greenfield along a state highway in the Wayne Township*



process. The farm must be at least ten (10) acres if noncontiguous, be viable agricultural land, have 50% of soil capacity be classified as I-IV, and be within a zoning district that permits agricultural use. Wayne Township's ASA program is voluntary and allows participants the ability to leave the program if they no longer wish to participate.

The Township currently has approximately 35 farms in the ASA program. Expanding the number of farms in this program would help strengthen a farmer's sense of security; minimize the fear of nuisance complaints; and protect agriculture in Wayne Township. Additionally, Crawford County through the Agricultural Security and Farmland Preservation Board offers a program called the Agricultural Land Preservation Program, which is aimed to help encourage and ensure farming activities remain on productive farmland. The program purchases the property development rights from the landowner, which ensures the landowner gets compensated for the value of their property. Once purchased the property is bound by an agricultural conservation easement meaning it is permanently protected from non-agricultural development resulting in a win-win-win for the landowner, the Township, and the County. The reason it is viewed as an all-around win is because everyone gets something they want. The property owner gets money, the Township and County has protected farmland from being converted from prime agricultural land.

To be eligible for the County-wide Preservation Program, a farm must be an ASA property, be at least 50 acres in size or have 10 acres of unique crop, have 50% of the property actively farmed, have 50% of the land in soil capability class I-IV, and have a farming operation that generates \$25,000 of gross annual income or greater. Currently Wayne Township has one farm (over 200 acres) that has been enrolled and is now permanently protected.

How: The Township should partner with the Crawford County Planning Commission (CCPC) and the Crawford County Conservation District (CCCD) to gather existing educational and informational materials regarding the Agricultural Security Area (ASA) program and the Agricultural Land Preservation program. Educational and informational materials that aren't already developed should be created by the Township. These materials can include written pamphlets and handouts as well as a PowerPoint presentation specifically tailored to Wayne Township. In addition, the Township Planning Commission should identify major farm operations in the Township that are not already enrolled into the ASA program and are ideal to protect. The Township can hold a meeting to inform these landowners about the benefits of the municipal ASA program.

4.7 Encourage investment in maintenance of properties throughout the Township that negatively impact the Township's finances.

Why: Rural communities in Crawford County over the past decade have begun to notice a decline in property maintenance caused by absentee property owners and abandoned properties which result in vacancy and blight. Blight, typically an urban circumstance, is the process where a previously functioning structure falls into disrepair. In rural communities blight takes on different indicators and impacts than an urban area due to



 Blighted Barn Structure in Wayne Township

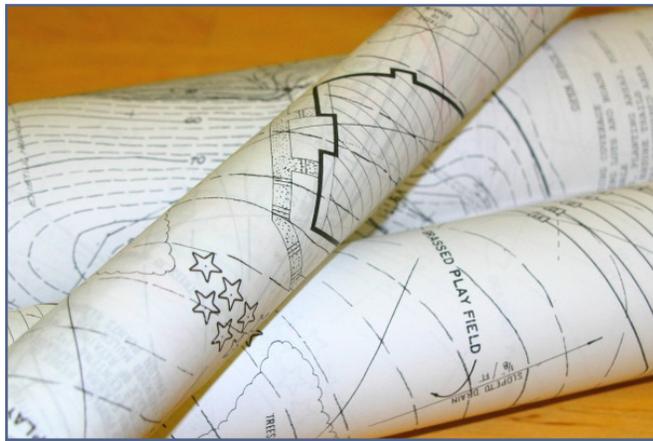
the geographic scale and distribution of blight. In urban areas blight is far more visually impactful than rural areas. However, a lessened visual impact does not result in a lessened financial burden for the community.

Numerous housing studies have measured the impacts of blight and their negative effects on surrounding housing and property prices. Additionally, the deterioration of a structure can adversely impact the taxes of Wayne Township by decreasing the value of the taxable improvements on the property. Ultimately, research shows that resolving the problems created by blight can reverse the negative impacts on both surrounding properties and the community's tax base. It is in the Township's best interest to develop a series of methods to encourage property owners to maintain their buildings and grounds.

How: Blight in the Township can be a result of various factors: an absentee property owner; an abandoned property or an elderly property owner who cannot make the necessary repairs; a property owner who lacks the proper equipment or is financially distressed. The Township Supervisors should first work with the Wayne Township Planning Commission to determine a common definition for blight in the Township and identify properties that match the Township's definition.

Once that process is completed, the Township can consider a variety of options to address blight. One option the Supervisors may want to consider is adopting a property maintenance ordinance. This ordinance should be tailored to maintenance of buildings and not be concerned with items like grass height, outdoor storage, etc. Another option may be to offer a tool sharing program for citizens who either cannot afford to purchase or rent the necessary tools to complete the project. Items that could be borrowed include ladders and electric power tools.

GOAL: ENCOURAGE DENSER DEVELOPMENT IN DESIGNATED GROWTH AREAS AND COCHRANTON BOROUGH WHILE LOW DENSITY DEVELOPMENT IS DIRECTED TOWARD RESIDENTIAL AND RURAL AREAS.



 Water + Sewage Extension Engineering Drawings

4.8 Encourage the extension of municipal infrastructure (i.e. public water and sewage facilities) to only designated growth areas.

Why: In Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania's Sewage Facilities Act, enacted in 1966, and the Municipalities Planning Code (MPC), enacted in 1968, are the two state laws that set the rules for sewage and land use planning. Often these two planning tools are difficult to coordinate and result in unintended growth (leap frog development), insufficient services, and duplication of infrastructure. Wayne Township currently does not have any land use regulations making it difficult for municipal staff to connect new development sewage requests with existing plans for the community's future.

Well-established research has demonstrated the relationship between infrastructure improvements, such as water and sewage, and economic development. Developers are attracted to areas where infrastructure is established or easily accessible. These locations are attractive to new development or redevelopment in growing communities. Meanwhile,



the community has voiced the concern that growth, if unchecked, will detract from Wayne’s rural landscape and agriculture focus. Therefore, it is ideal to combine the planning of infrastructure and land uses to protect rural farm land.

Since the Cochranon sewage treatment facility is located in the southwest portion of Wayne Township, expansion of lines into the community is a possibility, depending on capacity, distance and financial support.

How: To protect farmland and the existing rural character of Wayne Township the Supervisors and municipal Planning Commission should coordinate with Cochranon’s water and sewage department to plan appropriate expansions in designated growth areas. The Cochranon water and sewage department strategically plans infrastructure expansions and repairs of their system based on capacity, finances, and market demand. The Township, Cochranon Borough, and the water and sewage department can apply for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for infrastructure repairs and expansion as it is a priority of Crawford County’s CDBG program.

4.9 Develop a program to support small local businesses to open and operate in future growth areas of the Township.

Why: Entrepreneurship of locally owned and operated small businesses is one of the most effective economic development strategies for rural communities. Small businesses are important to local communities because a large percent of money spent at these establishments remain in the local community’s economy. A research study in 2012 by Civic Economics found that when \$100 is spent at a chain store about \$14 remains in the local economy, but when the same amount is spent in a local business about \$52 remains in the local economy. In addition, local businesses are more likely to use the services of other local establishments as their vendors rather than outsource vending (i.e. local restaurant purchases their food from a local farmer). Additionally, research shows that during times of high unemployment, small businesses retain and create jobs more effectively than large companies.

Beyond the economic benefits of local businesses, research shows a clear relationship between the number of locally owned businesses and social interactions between business owners, employees, and patrons. Examples of social interactions can include holding a conversation with the hardware store owner when you see him or her at the farmers market or inviting the local baker to your holiday party when you see him or her on your weekly trip to purchase bread. Increases in opportunities for social interactions are proven to improve community participation in government affairs, community programs, and local events.



How: Wayne Township residents and committee members have voiced a desire to support local businesses instead of chain franchises. Therefore, the Township should develop a program to support local businesses and entrepreneurs. There are three key focuses for local leaders to support businesses: understanding small business development; understanding the role of local leaders; and the formation of key partnerships.

Business models often consist of the same categories: financing, marketing, product placement, and management. One of the helpful organizations in the region for small businesses is the Gannon University Small Business Development Center, which offers a number of services at little to no charge. The Center consults with entrepreneurs in one of the following areas of expertise to develop an effective strategy. Anyone in the Township interested in starting a business should consider contacting this organization at (814) 871-7232 or go to their webpage at <http://www.sbdcgannon.org/>.

- Accounting
- Bookkeeping
- Capital Acquisition
- Computing Applications
- e-Commerce
- Environmental Management Issues
- Financing and Loan Packaging
- Franchising
- Home-based Business
- International Trade
- Management
- Marketing and Advertising
- Minority Business Development
- Public Relations
- Retailing
- Strategic Planning
- Technology Commercialization
- Worker Health and Safety Issues

If the Supervisors want to help create more businesses in the Township, it is important that they understand how policy supports entrepreneurs with the demands of these categories. Two policies the Supervisors can implement to help existing businesses grow and encourage new business is to 1) streamline the permitting and regulation process and 2) be consistent with decisions impacting land use.



SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT



ROLES OF LOCAL LEADERS



KEY PARTNERS



Number	Objective	What are the potential funding sources?	What is the level of benefit?
Promote a pattern of development that is based on the natural character of the landscape to support the community.			
4.1	Review all development proposals to ensure that future projects will be compatible with the Township's rural character, and will not detract from its natural resources.	Township Budget	High
4.2	Adopt a Zoning Ordinance and/or Design Guidelines to establish standards for development that will protect the existing community and investment in properties.	DCED Map Grant/ Act 13 Funds/ Township Budget	High
4.3	Seek interested residents and appoint a Wayne Township Planning Commission to assist with implementing the comprehensive plan and guide future development in the Township.	Township Budget	Medium
4.4	Encourage new development to incorporate agriculture and/or open space (active or passive) as a feature in their development plans.	N/A	Medium
Encourage residential development designs which emphasize open space and decrease negative impacts on agriculture, the environment, and the Township's finances.			
4.5	Adopt a Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance to ensure design standards, local review, and protect the community's vision for the future.	DCED Map Grant/ Act 13 Funds/ Township Budget	High
4.6	Invest in the Township's Agriculture Security Area (ASA) program and County Agricultural Land Preservation program through education and promotion to local citizens, specifically farmers.	N/A	Medium
4.7	Encourage investment in maintenance of properties throughout the Township that negatively impact the Township's finances.	N/A	Low
Encourage denser development in designated growth areas and Cochranton Borough while low density development is directed toward residential and rural areas.			
4.8	Encourage the extension of municipal infrastructure (i.e. public water and sewage facilities) to only designated growth areas.	N/A	High
4.9	Create an incentives program for small local businesses to open and locate in designated growth areas of the Township.	LERTA/ USDA Loan & Grant Program/ Partnerships Regional Economic Performance	Medium
<i>Scales</i>			<i>Low - Medium - High</i>

What is the relative cost?	How much staff time and effort will this take?	What organizations should we partner with?	How long will this take?
Low	Minimal	CCPC, CCCD, Wayne Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	On-going
High	Noticeable	CCPC, Wayne Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Mid-term
Low	Minimal	Wayne Township Supervisors	On-going
Low	Minimal	CCPC, CCCD, Wayne Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	On-going
High	Noticeable	CCPC, Wayne Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Near-term
Low	Minimal	CCPC, CCCD, Wayne Township Planning Commission	On-going
Medium	Minimal	Wayne Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Near-term
Low	Minimal	Cochranton Borough, Wayne Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	On-going
Medium	Intensive	Wayne Township Planning Commission & Supervisors	Mid-term
<i>Low - Medium - High</i>	<i>Minimal - Noticeable - Intensive</i>		<i>Near-term - Mid-term - Long-term - On-going</i>

Near-term - Year 1 through 4

Mid-term - Year 5 through 10

Long-term - Year 11 through 15



ROAD MAP: WHERE TO GO FROM HERE



A plan is only as good as the outcomes that result from it; therefore, it is critical to think about implementing the goals and objectives prior to adopting the plan itself. In this chapter, the plan outlines a method to directly address when it makes sense to try and accomplish each objective. The implementation schedule for the chapters were determined by examining each objective's priority to the community, an appropriate timeframe for completion, and the outcome received.



PRIORITIZATION OF WHERE WE ARE GOING...

The following charts outline a schedule for attempting to implement each objective in this plan. The implementation schedule is spread out over a 15-year period. However, this does not mean that objectives cannot be moved to other years or timeframes. For example, an objective determined appropriate to implement in year 12 can be moved up to year five if the conditions are right. In addition, an objective scheduled for years one through three may not be achievable until ten years after the plan is adopted. Township Supervisors should remember this Plan is a guiding document, is flexible to the market and local conditions, and should be evaluated in five to ten years to make sure the plan is still appropriate. Additionally, the charts include three columns of additional information. These columns include: Priority, Timeframe, and Objective Type. The Priority and Timeframe columns work together to rank the objectives.

Priority:

Taking into account the residents' input, each action was provided a priority based on a dot preference exercise at a public meeting. Three levels of priority were created: Low, Medium, and High. High priority is given to actions that should be attempted as soon as possible. Since the community cannot do everything at once, the timeframe category was created to balance the workload and number of actions over a longer schedule. All high priority objectives in a given timeframe should be completed; then medium priority objectives; then low priority objectives. If a given timeframe is surpassed, the Supervisors can reexamine and determine when any uncompleted actions should be worked on.

Timeframe:

To help identify when an objective should be attempted, the timeframe category breaks down the 15-year schedule into four categories: Near-term, Mid-term, Long-term, and On-going. The timeframe categories account for the following periods. On-going projects can be initiated at any point throughout the 15-year schedule, but should continue once started.

- Near-term – Year 1 through 4
- Mid-term – Year 5 through 10
- Long-term – Year 11 through 15

Objective Type

The third column in the charts identifies what type of activities or product should result from the objective. By identifying the activity or product outcomes the Township can determine if an objective has been completed. These products are broken down into the following classifications:

- Ordinance/ Regulation
- Investment/ Support
- Coordination/ Outreach
- Study/ Plan



IMPLEMENTATION ROAD MAP

Number	Objective	Priority	Timeframe	Type
1. ON THE MOVE				
1.1	Promote a classification system that connects road types and a long-range construction and maintenance strategy.	Low	Long-term	Study/ Plan
1.2	Communicate with PennDOT and the Crawford County Planning Commission on Township transportation priorities. Coordinate efforts to ensure Township priorities are funded through the statewide Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) or other avenues.	Low	On-going	Coordination/ Outreach
1.3	Conduct a study of the Township's dirt/gravel roads to determine which should be improved or repaired to align with the long-range construction and maintenance strategy.	High	Near-term	Study/ Plan
1.4	Encourage residents to practice safe and non-destructive ATV & snowmobile travel on dirt roads. Identify alternative locations for recreational ATV & snowmobile activities.	Medium	Mid-term	Coordination/ Outreach
1.5	Inventory the Township's equipment and develop a long-term strategy for maintenance and replacement to ensure expenses are scheduled for the municipal budget.	High	Near-term	Study/ Plan

***Timeframe** - Near-term, Mid-term, Long-term, On-going*

***Priority** - Low, Medium, High*



IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
1.1															
1.2															
1.3															
1.4															
1.5															



IMPLEMENTATION ROAD MAP

Number	Objective	Priority	Timeframe	Type
2. RURAL + RUSTIC				
2.1	Encourage local farms to join the Crawford County Agricultural Land Preservation program and the Township’s Agriculture Security Area (ASA) program with educational and promotional materials.	Low	On-going	Coordination/ Outreach
2.2	Conserve prime agricultural soils to ensure productive farming activities by strategically identifying rich farming soils in the Township as determined through state soil evaluations.	Low	On-going	Ordinance/ Regulation
2.3	Create a sliding scale for subdivisions to guarantee large parcels of land remain as farms instead of housing developments.	High	Near-term	Ordinance/ Regulation
2.4	Protect water quality and citizens properties by creating riparian buffers along waterways in the Township.	Low	On-going	Ordinance/ Regulation
2.5	Conduct a feasibility study to determine the viability of building a greenway or trail that connects Cochranon Borough’s trail to Sugar Lake.	Medium	Mid-term	Study/ Plan
2.6	Preserve and promote the Erie National Wildlife Refuge, Lake Creek Valley, and Pine Knoll Forest along with French Creek.	Medium	Near-term	Coordination/ Outreach
2.7	Utilize a master plan to determine ideal locations for future land uses.	Low	Near-term	Policy/Program/ Organization

Timeframe - Near-term, Mid-term, Long-term, On-going

Priority - Low, Medium, High



IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	
2.1																
2.2																
2.3																
2.4																
2.5																
2.6																
2.7																



IMPLEMENTATION ROAD MAP

Number	Objective	Priority	Timeframe	Type
3. SMALL TOWN, BIG COMMUNITY				
3.1	Create a volunteer committee to help identify concerns throughout the Township. These concerns can range from potholes to clogged storm water pipes as well as high litter areas or code violations.	Medium	Near-term	Investment/ Support
3.2	Explore the feasibility of creating a community center and new municipal building that has a dedicated space for community events, meetings, and programming	High	Near-term	Study/ Plan
3.3	Promote attractions within the Township, such as Sugar Lake, the Erie Wildlife Refuge, local bed and breakfasts, and farms that conduct agro-tours, along with locally owned restaurants and establishments.	Medium	Mid-term	Coordination/ Outreach
3.4	Enact a policy to obtain as many bids for supplies and contracted services as possible from locally owned businesses.	Low	On-going	Policy/Program/ Organization
3.5	Inform the community of upcoming municipal decisions and opportunities to provide insight through various media outlets.	High	On-going	Coordination/ Outreach
3.6	Ensure municipal records are easily accessible for community members to view on the Township's website.	High	On-going	Coordination/ Outreach

Timeframe - Near-term, Mid-term, Long-term, On-going

Priority - Low, Medium, High



IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
3.1															
3.2															
3.3															
3.4															
3.5															
3.6															



IMPLEMENTATION ROAD MAP

Number	Objective	Priority	Timeframe	Type
4. OUR KIND OF PLACE				
4.1	Review all development proposals to ensure that future projects will be compatible with the Township’s rural character, and will not detract from its natural resources.	High	On-going	Policy/Program/ Organization
4.2	Adopt a Zoning Ordinance and/or Design Guidelines to establish standards for development that will protect the existing community and investment in properties.	Medium	On-going	Ordinance/ Regulation
4.3	Seek interested residents and appoint a Wayne Township Planning Commission to assist with implementing the comprehensive plan and guide future development in the Township.	High	On-going	Coordination/ Outreach
4.4	Encourage new development to incorporate agriculture and/or open space (active or passive) as a feature in their development plans.	Low	On-going	Coordination/ Outreach
4.5	Adopt a Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance to ensure design standards, local review, and protect the community’s vision for the future.	Medium	Near-term	Ordinance/ Regulation
4.6	Invest in the Township’s Agriculture Security Area (ASA) program and County Agricultural Land Preservation program through education and promotion to local citizens, specifically farmers.	Low	On-going	Coordination/ Outreach
4.7	Encourage investment in the maintenance of properties throughout the Township that impact the Township’s finances.	High	Mid-term	Ordinance/ Regulation
4.8	Encourage the extension of municipal infrastructure (i.e. public water and sewage facilities) to only designated growth areas.	Low	On-going	Policy/Program/ Organization
4.9	Create an incentives program for small local businesses to open and locate in designated growth areas of the Township.	Medium	Mid-term	Investment/ Support

Timeframe - Near-term, Mid-term, Long-term, On-going

Priority - Low, Medium, High



IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	
4.1																
4.2																
4.3																
4.4																
4.5																
4.6																
4.7																
4.8																
4.9																



WAYNE TOWNSHIP COMPREHENSIVE PLAN APPENDIX

UNITED STATES CENSUS FIGURES
COMMUNITY-WIDE SURVEY + RESULTS
WAYNE TOWNSHIP ROAD MATRIX
SUMMARY OF COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MAPS
PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD QUESTIONS + RESPONSES



UNITED STATES CENSUS FIGURES

2010 DECENNIAL CENSUS SURVEY FIGURES

	Number	Percent
Population	1,539	100%
Male	757	49%
Female	782	51%

Population	Total	Male	Female
Under 5 years	80	40	40
5 to 9 years	103	46	57
10 to 14 years	124	60	64
15 to 19 years	115	61	54
20 to 24 years	76	39	37
25 to 29 years	63	29	34
30 to 34 years	72	34	38
35 to 39 years	102	53	49
40 to 44 years	128	57	71
45 to 49 years	133	64	69
50 to 54 years	108	54	54
55 to 59 years	112	60	52
60 to 64 years	121	64	57
65 to 69 years	85	42	43
70 to 74 years	52	26	26
75 to 79 years	30	15	15
80 to 84 years	18	6	12
85 years and over	17	7	10
Total	1,539	757	782

Median Age	41.3
Median Family Income	\$ 45,438
Below Poverty Level	7.2%

	Number	Percent
Household Income	548	100%
Less than \$10,000	44	8%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18	3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	105	19%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	77	14%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	105	19%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	105	19%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	50	9%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	38	7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	0%
\$200,000 or more	6	1%

Median Household Income \$ 40,208

	Number	Percent
Families Income	443	100%
Less than \$10,000	21	5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2	0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	74	17%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	67	15%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	98	22%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	95	21%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	45	10%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	35	8%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	0%
\$200,000 or more	6	1%

	Number	Percent
In Labor Force	784	100%
Not in Labor Force	389	50%
Civilian	781	100%
Employed	750	96%
Unemployed	31	4%

	Number	Percent
Education	1,122	100%
Less than high school graduate	209	19%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	581	52%
Some college or associate's degree	206	18%
Bachelor's degree or higher	126	11%
Percent high school graduate or higher	913	81%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	126	11%

Total Housing Units	699	100%
Occupied housing units	554	79%
Vacant housing units	145	21%

Rental Vacancy Rate	0.0%
Homeowner Vacancy Rate	80.0%

Occupied Housing Units	554	100%
Owner-Occupied	492	89%
Renter-Occupied	62	11%

	Number	Percent
Household Size	554	100%
1-person household	91	16%
2-person household	212	38%
3-person household	103	19%
4-or-more-person household	148	27%



2013 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY FIGURES

	Number	Percent
Population	1,556	100%
Male	782	50%
Female	774	50%

Population	Total	Male	Female
Under 5 years	99	40	40
5 to 9 years	95	46	57
10 to 14 years	121	60	64
15 to 19 years	126	61	54
20 to 24 years	146	39	37
25 to 34 years	159	29	34
35 to 44 years	201	34	38
45 to 54 years	234	53	49
55 to 59 years	112	57	71
60 to 64 years	114	64	69
65 to 74 years	104	54	54
75 to 84 years	28	60	52
85 years and over	17	64	57
Total	1,556	661	676

Median Age	36.2
-------------------	------

Year Structure Built	Number	Percent
Built 2010 or later	0	0%
Built 2000 to 2009	68	10%
Built 1990 to 1999	151	23%
Built 1980 to 1989	72	11%
Built 1970 to 1979	131	20%
Built 1960 to 1969	37	6%
Built 1950 to 1959	22	3%
Built 1940 to 1949	38	6%
Built 1939 or earlier	146	22%

	Number	Percent
Household Income	536	100%
Less than \$10,000	11	2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	26	5%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	54	10%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	53	10%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	104	19%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	152	28%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	69	13%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	44	8%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	14	3%
\$200,000 or more	9	2%

Median Household Income \$ 51,429

Average Household Income \$ 60,369

	Number	Percent
Families Income	419	100%
Less than \$10,000	8	2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	2%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	35	8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	36	9%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	75	18%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	124	30%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	66	16%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	44	11%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	14	3%
\$200,000 or more	9	2%

Median Family Income \$ 61,042

Average Family Income \$ 66,962

	Number	Percent
In Labor Force	1228	100%
Not in Labor Force	487	40%
Civilian	741	60%
Employed	693	94%
Unemployed	48	6%

	Number	Percent
Education	1,152	100%
Less than high school graduate	191	17%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	497	43%
Some college or associate's degree	326	28%
Bachelor's degree or higher	138	12%
Percent high school graduate or higher	961	83%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	138	12%

	Number	Percent
Total Housing Units	665	100%
Occupied housing units	536	81%
Vacant housing units	129	19%

Rental Vacancy Rate 11.7%

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 0.0%

	Number	Percent
Occupied Housing Units	536	100%
Owner-Occupied	445	83%
Renter-Occupied	91	17%

	Number	Percent
Owner-Occupied Unit Value	445	100%
Less than \$50,000	65	15%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	97	22%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	96	22%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	99	22%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	66	15%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	19	4%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0	0%
\$1,000,000 or more	3	1%

Median Value \$ 124,800

	Number	Percent
Renter-Occupied Unit Rent	59	100%
\$300 to \$499	12	20%
\$500 to \$749	23	39%
\$750 to \$999	12	20%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	9	15%
\$1,500 or more	3	5%

Median Rent \$ 640

	Number	Percent
Structure	665	100%
1-unit, detached	501	75%
1-unit, attached	20	3%
2 units	0	0%
3 or 4 units	0	0%
5 to 9 units	0	0%
10 to 19 units	0	0%
20 or more units	0	0%
Mobile home	144	22%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0%

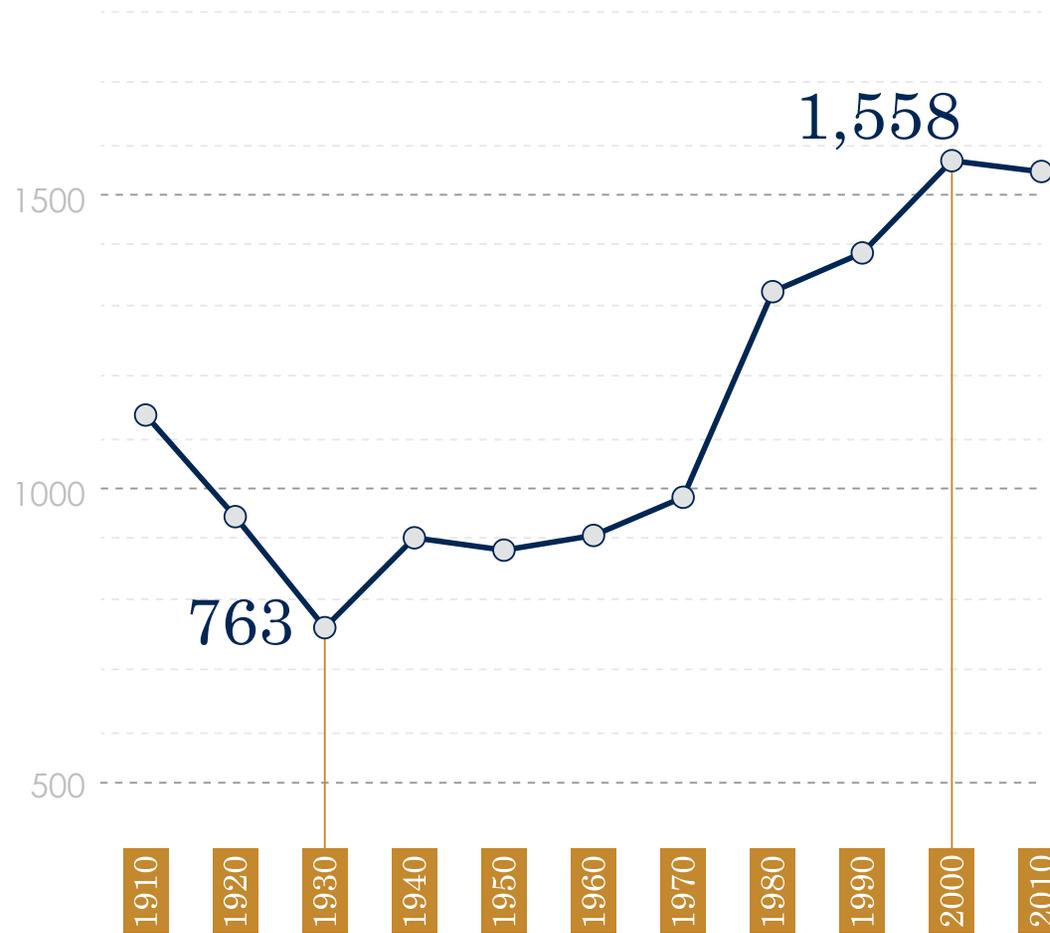
	Number	Percent
Household Size	536	100%
1-person household	87	16%
2-person household	178	33%
3-person household	128	24%
4-or-more-person household	143	27%

Below Poverty Level 190 12%



POPULATION TRENDS + PROJECTION

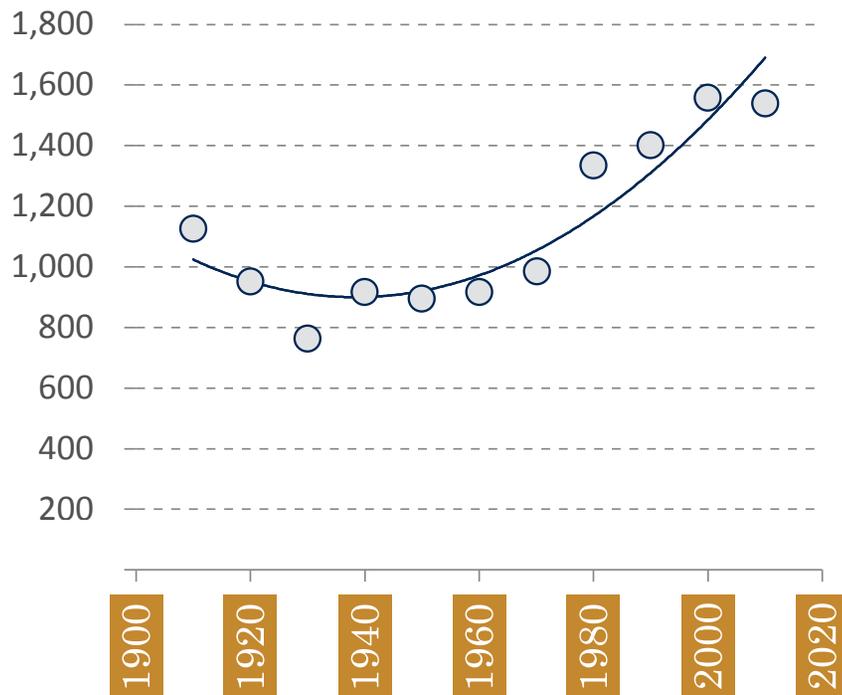
1910 TO 2010 POPULATION TRENDS



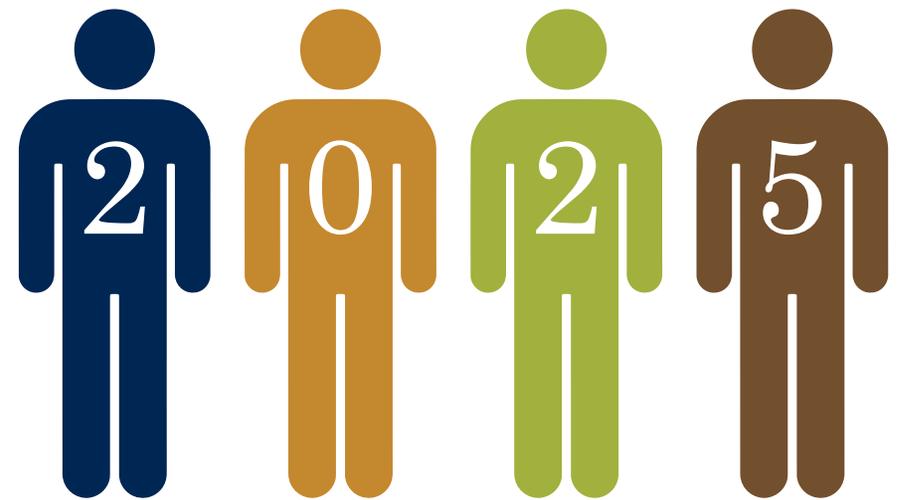
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Crawford County	61,565	60,667	62,980	71,644	78,948	77,956	81,342	88,869	86,169	90,366	88,765
Wayne Township	1,125	952	763	916	895	920	985	1,335	1,401	1,558	1,539



As part of the data gathering and analysis phase of the planning process the Crawford County Planning Office collected the United States Census numbers for the last 100 years for Wayne Township and Crawford County (listed on page 4 in the chart). Examination of various forecasting models identified the Polynomial Regression as having the highest correlation coefficient (i.e. the stronger the forecast probability). The equation utilized to forecast Wayne Township’s population was $Y = 0.1542x^2 - 597.78x + 580259$, with a correlation coefficient of 0.86. The resulting chart and projection was created by the analysis.



Population for Wayne Township by



is projected to be **2,071***

*The population projection is based on statistical data and trends from the United States Census and is subject to change if unforeseen factors are introduced (i.e. loss of major employer, natural disaster, etc.)



COMMUNITY-WIDE SURVEY

WAYNE-EAST FAIRFIELD MULTI-MUNICIPAL PLAN COMMUNITY SURVEY 2015

Instructions: This survey should be filled out by ONE ADULT in your household. However, please feel free to consult with other family members. To complete the survey please circle and write your responses. Place this survey in the mail or deliver to the Planning Commission located in the County Courthouse- 3rd Floor.

Please state what Township you live in: _____

How long have you resided in your Township? _____

Community Facilities / Services

On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being very dissatisfied and 5 being very satisfied, please circle your level of satisfaction concerning the community services in your Township. Feel free to make additional comments at the end of this survey.

	Very Dissatisfied.....	1	2	3	4	5Very Satisfied
Condition of township roads		1	2	3	4	5	
Gas and electric quality and service		1	2	3	4	5	
Fire department service		1	2	3	4	5	
Ambulance service		1	2	3	4	5	
State Police response		1	2	3	4	5	
Overall satisfaction		1	2	3	4	5	

Comments:

Would you be willing to pay increased taxes for implementing or supplementing the following services?

	Please circle your answer		
Road Maintenance	Yes	No	No Opinion
Township Building	Yes	No	No Opinion
Street Reconstruction	Yes	No	No Opinion
Removal of Abandoned Buildings	Yes	No	No Opinion
Administration of Housing Code	Yes	No	No Opinion
Recreational Facilities	Yes	No	No Opinion

Would you utilize a recreational facility? Yes or No

How many meetings held by County or Township elected or appointed officials have you attended in the past 12 months? (circle one)

1. 0 3. 4-6 5. 10-12
2. 1-3 4. 7-9

Would you or a member of your household be willing to serve the Township as:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|----|
| 1. A Township Supervisor | Yes | No |
| 2. A Planning Commission Member | Yes | No |
| 3. Auditor | Yes | No |
| 4. Tax Collector | Yes | No |
| 5. Other _____ | Yes | No |

EAST FAIRFIELD RESIDENTS ONLY (ANSWER BELOW)

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 6. East Fairfield Zoning Hearing Board Member | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|

What sources of information are most effective for keeping you informed of public decisions, meetings, and community participation opportunities? (circle one or more)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Meadville Tribune | 6. Internet |
| 2. Erie Times | 7. Word of Mouth |
| 3. Mail Flyers | 8. Area Shopper |
| 4. Public School System | 9. Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn) |
| 5. Radio | 10. I don't get involved |
| | 11. Other _____ |

Housing

Do you own or rent your residence?

1. Own 2. Rent

Do you consider your household a:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Permanent residence | 2. Seasonal residence |
| 3. Temporary residence | 4. Own land- no house |

How do you feel about the overall appearance of housing in your Township?

1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor

What type of housing is most needed in your Township? Please circle **all** that apply.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Rental units | 5. Senior / Elderly housing |
| 2. Public housing | 6. Higher income housing |
| 3. Manufactured housing | 7. None |
| 4. Single Family | |



WAYNE TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS ONLY (ANSWER BELOW)

Would you support the Township and be willing to adopt a Zoning Ordinance?

- 1. Yes 2. No

If no, why not: _____

WAYNE TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS ONLY (ANSWER BELOW)

Would you support the Township and be willing to adopt a Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance?

- 1. Yes 2. No

If no, why not: _____

Economic Development

If you would like to see **business growth and development** occur, where should these new businesses be provided? (**circle one**)

- 1. Concentrate in existing developed areas 3. Locate in new areas
- 2. No additional businesses needed 4. Undecided

Which of the following does the Township need or need to improve? *Please circle all that apply.*

- 1. Economic development 6. Post office
- 2. Recreation development 7. New medical facilities
- 3. Tourist development 8. Cable television service
- 4. Police department 9. Other _____
- 5. Trail system 10. None of the above

What type of job opportunities and/or businesses would you like to see in your Township? (*Please circle all that apply.*)

- 1. Retail 8. Restaurants 15. Bar/tavern/club
- 2. Barber/beauty shop 9. Video rental 16. Laundry service
- 3. Finance 10. Medical/health 17. Appliance repair
- 4. General industry 11. Clerical 18. Beer distributor
- 5. Car sales 12. Light industry 19. Logging/lumber
- 6. Auto repair 13. Pharmacy 20. Farmers Market
- 7. Grocery store 14. Hardware store 21. Other _____

Are you in favor of a more stringent property code to control deteriorating properties?

- 1. Yes 2. No

What is your view of your Township as a place to live? Do you consider it:

- 1. Very satisfactory
- 2. Satisfactory
- 3. Unsatisfactory
- 4. Very unsatisfactory

Do you think farmland in your Township that adjoins public roads should:

- 1. Remain as productive farmland
- 2. Be developed as sites for new housing
- 3. Be developed as sites for new businesses
- 4. No opinion

Have you made use of Township Spring Clean-up Day?

- 1. Yes 2. No

Additional Comments:

Please list the items that you feel are pertinent issues facing your Township in the next 5 to 10 years and any ideas for improvement that you may have:

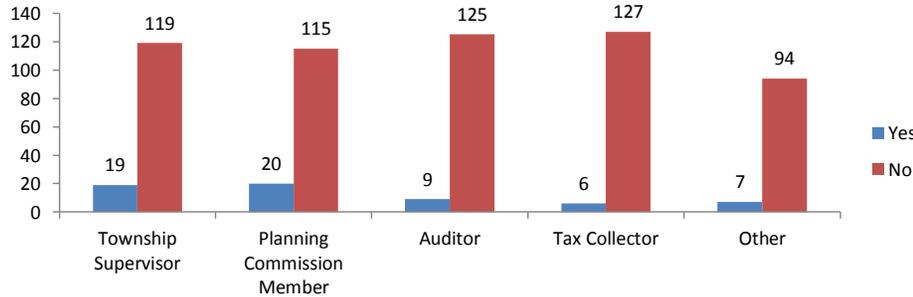


Municipal Meeting Attendance

When asked about municipal meeting attendance the majority of respondents, **83% which totals 125 respondents**, stated they have **attended zero municipal meetings** in the last 12 months. Roughly **11%** stated they **attended one to three municipal meetings** while less than 6% attended more than four municipal meetings.

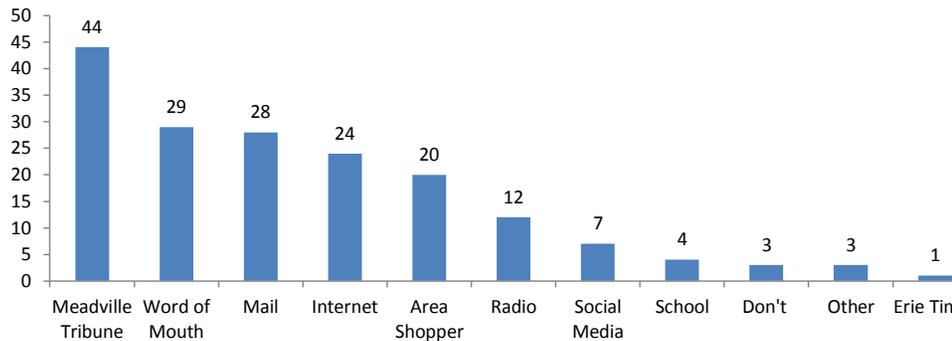
Willing to Serve the Township

In the survey the question of serving the township was asked. The following chart highlights the responses of the surveys.



Most Effective Form of Communication

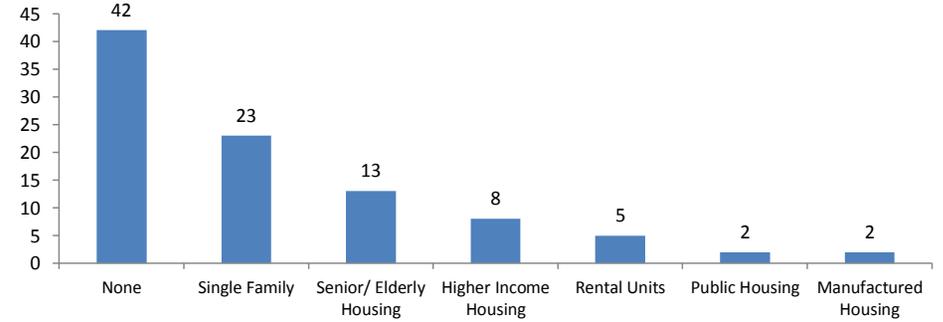
While the local newspaper, Meadville Tribune, is the most effective form of communication with residents (**25%**); other forms of communication rank higher than anticipated. Many residents, approximately **17%**, identified **word of mouth** while **16%** and **14%** identified **mail and the internet, respectively**. The chart below shows the number of responses per category of communication.



Comments Regarding Housing

Approximately **55%** of respondents identified themselves as being **home owners**, while the remaining **45% did not respond to the question**. Meanwhile **48%** of respondents stated they **lived in a permanent residence**; while 6% identified themselves as living in temporary residence and 1% claimed as having land without a home. The remaining **45% did not respond** to the question.

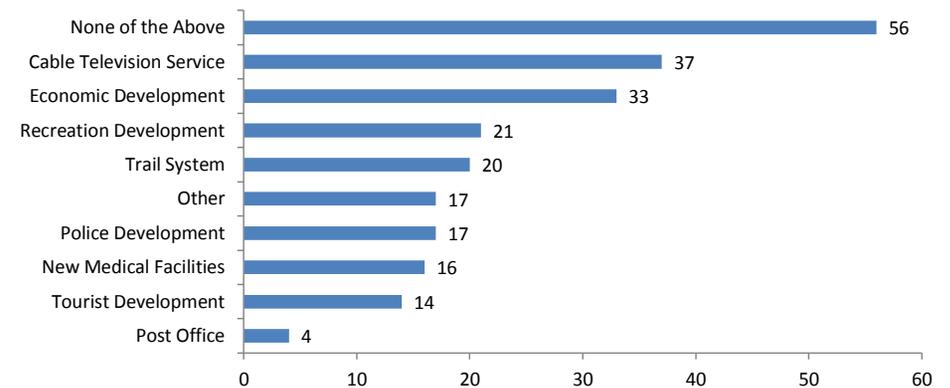
Overwhelmingly, **roughly 85%**, of the respondents who answered the question stated that the **Township's housing appearance** is in **good or better condition**. A majority of respondents (**44%**) stated they did not feel a need for additional housing in the Township. The following chart outlines the number of responses per category.



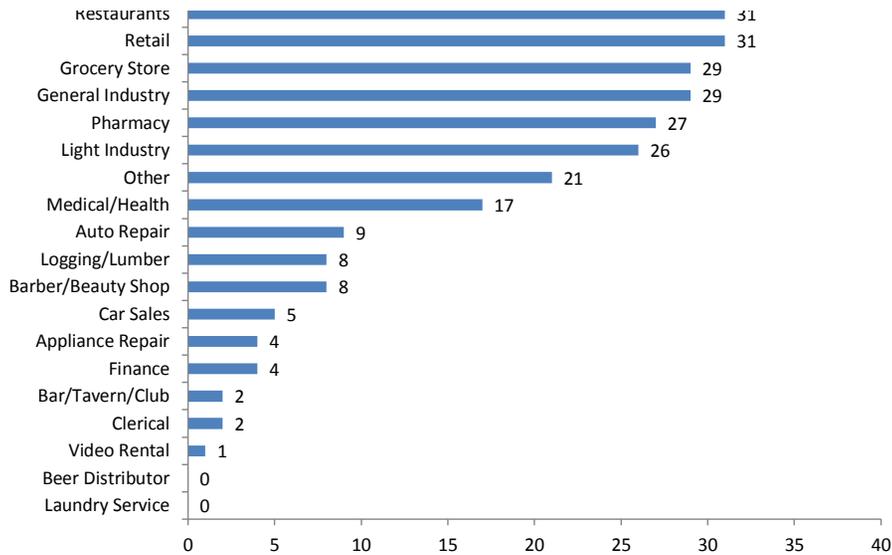
Future Growth & Economic Development

When asked "Where should growth and development occur", the majority (**44%**) of responses identified that growth and development **should be "concentrated in existing developed areas"** while **25%** and **23%** were **"undecided"** on the subject or stated **"no additional businesses are needed"** in the township, respectively.

Respondents identified the following items as needing to be improved in the Township. The chart identifies the number of responses per category.



COMMUNITY-WIDE SURVEY RESULTS SUMMARY



Stricter Property Codes

When asked if they are “in favor of more stringent property codes”, **59%** of respondents **stated No** while **35%** stated they are “**in favor**”. The remaining percent did not respond.

Spring Clean-Up Day

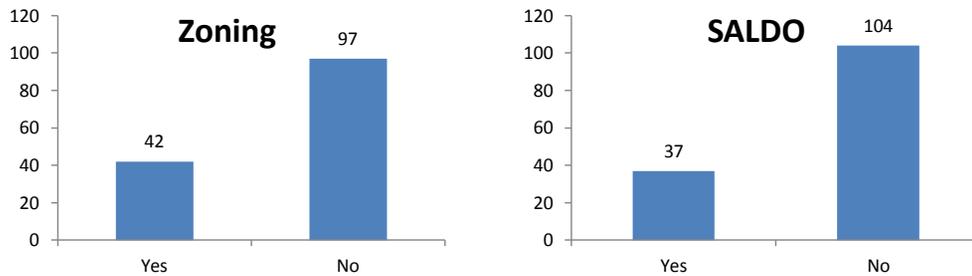
A total of **89 responses (59%)** said they use the township’s Spring Clean-Up Day while **59 responses (39%)** do not take part in the event. The remaining percent did not respond.

View as a Place to Live

A resounding **92% of responses** consider Wayne Township as a **satisfactory or above place to live**, while only **4% were unsatisfied or very unsatisfied**. The remaining percent did not respond.

Land Use Regulations

The following two charts illustrate the survey results on supporting a Zoning or Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (SALDO).



Township Farmland

When asked about what should happen with the farmland in the township, **84%** of responses stated it should “**remain as farmland**” while **11%** stated they **had no opinion** on the matter and less than **2%** stated it “**should be developed**”.



SURVEY RESPONSE BREAKDOWN

	Township Road Condition	Gas and Electric Service	Fire Department Service	Ambulance Service	State Police Response	Overall Satisfaction	Average Length of Residency (Years)
Very Dissatisfied	21	3	2	3	4	3	31
Dissatisfied	35	8	4	4	18	3	
Neutral	55	23	24	22	44	36	
Satisfied	26	47	46	46	36	75	
Very Satisfied	12	64	64	60	30	29	
							Survey Return Rate
							19%

Willing to Pay Increased Taxes For...						
	Road Maintenance	Township Building	Street Reconstruction	Removal of Abandoned Buildings	Housing Code	Recreational Facilities
Yes	46	10	22	9	9	23
No	83	113	98	118	121	108
No Opinion	16	23	23	18	17	14

Would utilize a Recreational Facility		Willing to Serve as...				
		Township Supervisor	Planning Commission Member	Auditor	Tax Collector	Other
Yes	27	Yes 19	20	9	6	7
No	116	No 119	115	125	127	94

Number of Meetings Attended in 12 Months	
0	125
1 to 3	17
4 to 6	6
7 to 9	1
10 to 12	1

Own vs Rent your residence?	
Own	83
Rent	0
No Response	68

Type of Household	
Permanent Residence	73
Seasonal Residence	0
Temporary Residence	9
Own Land - No House	1
No Response	68

Most Effective Communication Method	
Meadville Tribune	44
Word of Mouth	29
Mail	28
Internet	24
Area Shopper	20
Radio	12
Social Media	7
School	4
Don't	3
Other	3
Erie Times	1

Overall Housing Appearance	
Excellent	12
Good	57
Fair	12
Poor	0
No Response	70

Most Needed Housing	
None	42
Single Family	23
Senior/ Elderly Housing	13
Higher Income Housing	8
Rental Units	5
Public Housing	2
Manufactured Housing	2

Where Should Business Growth Occur	
Concentrated in existing developed areas	62
Undecided	35
No additional businesses needed	32
Located in new areas	12

Township Needs to Improve	
Post Office	4
Tourist Development	14
New Medical Facilities	16
Police Development	17
Other	17
Trail System	20
Recreation Development	21
Economic Development	33
Cable Television Service	37
None of the Above	56

Support a Zoning Ordinance	
Yes	42
No	97
No Response	12

Support a Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance	
Yes	37
No	104
No Response	10



SURVEY RESPONSE BREAKDOWN

Job Opportunities & Businesses Needed

Laundry Service	0
Beer Distributor	0
Video Rental	1
Clerical	2
Bar/Tavern/Club	2
Finance	4
Appliance Repair	4
Car Sales	5
Barber/Beauty Shop	8
Logging/Lumber	8
Auto Repair	9
Medical/Health	17
Other	21
Light Industry	26
Pharmacy	27
General Industry	29
Grocery Store	29
Retail	31
Restaurants	31
Hardware Store	32
Farmers Market	36

Support Stricter Property Code

Yes	53
No	89
No Response	9

Use of Spring Clean-Up Day

Yes	89
No	59
No Response	3

View of Township as a Place to Live

Very Satisfactory	59
Satisfactory	80
Unsatisfactory	4
Very Unsatisfactory	3
No Response	5

Thoughts on Farmland

Remain as Farmland	127
Be developed as new housing	1
Be developed as new businesses	2
No opinion	16
No Response	5

OPEN-ENDED SURVEY RESPONSE (CATEGORIZED)

GENERAL ROAD COMMENTS

- I have lived in E. Fairfield/Wayne township for over 35 years. I currently own property in both townships. I have seen a decline in the condition of the roads over the years and a huge decline in business.
- Our township roads have been maintained the poorest that they have been in the last 33 years that we have lived here.
- We have lived here 38 years, there is a major problem with 4 wheelers running crazy on the dirt roads.
- Our roads are terrible! Township supervisors don't seem to care about anything but their health care, the roads get worse every year. The township should take care of the roads and stay out of zoning and other ordinances.
- The Township does a good job providing community service, except in the area of road maintenance. The roads are terrible in the spring, summer and fall. Concentrate on fixing pot holes with better materials that will last longer
- Need much better road maintenance.
- Township roads are in horrible condition.
- Road maintenance needs improved.
- Wayne doesn't do anything for me but take my taxes. PA raised our gas tax to pay for road maintenance.
- The roads aren't the greatest but I have lived here for 54 years and have managed.
- Road maintenance is done with little regard to the property owners, debris thrown unto yards.
- Wayne township roads are in excellent shape, increase pay of twp. Workers.



ROADS: DUST, DIRT & MUD

- During the summer we are lucky to get one calcium treatment and end up eating dust all summer. The amount of taxes paid in this 1.3 mile stretch should warrant tar & chip or black top roads.
- Need more work done on our roads. Need more dust control all summer.
- Something has to be done to help with the dust in the summer, very bad.
- Dirt roads are hard to drive on in spring.
- We drive in mud and eat dust all summer. Some roads are tar and chipped, why not all the roads.
- I don't understand why some roads are tar and chipped and have been done several times while others get nothing, even dust control has been very lax lately. The dust is so bad that you have to keep the windows closed in the summer months.
- Better plan to keep dust down on road in the summer.
- During summer it is so dusty we can't use our front yard.
- Many of our dirt roads are heavily traveled, and during the summer season the dust in front of resident's homes is a serious problem.
- Dirt roads are unacceptable !
- The road condition when dry makes it a health hazard, and with the wind off of the lake it blows the dirt onto our house and into the windows. It is so bad that we may have to move to preserve our health.
- Roads should be covered, oiled or blacktopped, it is cheaper in the long run and just better for everyone. West Mead is a good example, good people don't want to live in the mud! Supervisor roads are well maintained and the rest are terrible! Anyone can see for themselves.
- Dust on roads is bad in summer. Wayne puts water on that doesn't work. I live in Wayne but French Creek Twp takes care of the road in front.
- Please, please – why can't our roads be paved, tarred & chipped? We pay heavy taxes but suffer mud, dust all summer. Our road connects to Rt. 27 to Lake Creek and is used as a cut through.
- Wayne's dirt roads should all be paved (like E. Fairfield). The mud, slime, dust and potholes are a real problem to everyone who lives, works or just visits the township. It will be the main reason we would move out of the township, please pave all dirt roads.
- We in PA pay the most gas tax in the country. Why does our township continue to maintain 52 miles of mud roads. At times we need 4 wheel drive to get through the mud to get home !
- Sugar Lake Rd is either a dust bowl or a mud track, depending on the weather, we either can't breathe because of the dust or have to shovel the mud out of our garage. The Supervisors promised to tar and chip in the spring ?!?
- For the most part Wayne Twp does a good job maintaining the many rural roads. I have lived on our road for 60+ years. There were originally 2 houses on our 1/3 miles stretch of dirt road. We now have 16 homes with 20 or more drivers at each residence.
- In regards to township roads, it seems ironic that the best maintained dirt township road would be the one that Harold Girdart lives on. During his time on the Township board he seemed to have the "funds" to improve his road for his own business use??



OPEN-ENDED SURVEY RESPONSE (CATEGORIZED)

ROADS: TAR & CHIP

- When the road is tarred & chipped it makes the water run down my driveway and floods my yard and garage.
- The township needs to tar and chip more dirt roads.
- We need our roads tarred and chipped for both safety and health reasons. This is a serious issue. Maybe the supervisors can consult other neighboring townships to get advice. This issue needs to be addressed even if it means tackling small portions at a time.
- Condition of our roads is most important. Our dirt roads desperately need to be tarred & chipped.
- Our road was tarred and chipped when we moved in, and now it is a dirt road and has never been tarred and chipped again.
- We need our roads tarred and chipped. I think we have about 60 miles of township roads and about 40 miles of them are dirt. This township is 50 years behind the rest of the county.
- Our road was tarred and chipped by grants and later graded back up to dirt road. What a waste of grant money !

ROADS: BLACKTOP

- Black top dirt roads, or chip and tar them.
- I understand that tar and chip is a cheap repair to our roads, however, every winter the plow truck scrap it right back off. Why not use asphalt more. Pave the roads, cheaper in the long run.
- Roads need paved.
- Plan to pave the roads. Better roads will attract more buyers of property and will raise values. They don't need to be paved all at once, even one road a year will be better than none.

ROADS: DITCHING

- The road conditions are terrible, ditched maybe three times in 42 years.
- The ditches on Old Rt. 322 need cleaned.

ROADS: TREE CLEARING

- Continue to focus on road maintenance, all aspects. Utility line, tree clearing and line upgrades.
- Need to cut brush and trees back so you can see to get off dirt roads unto the main roads.
- Cut some of the trees that hang over the roads back.
- Visibility is poor, high brush and weeds grown near the intersections needs to be cut back.
- Don't do anything in summer, last year never mowed the ditches.

ROADS: GRADING

- How about making the dirt roads have a crown to them so the water from rain will run off into ditches instead of ditch being lower than the roads in some places. After cleaning ditch, how about cleaning excess dirt away from driveway culvert pipes so water runs freely to small creeks or streams.
- Keep the road in front of my house from falling into the lake (Sugar Lake) it is only inches away now.



- The road was graded away from the ditch on the opposite side of the road, which created problems for me.

ROADS: WINTER MAINTENANCE

- Plowed very little on weekends.
- Our tax dollars should not be used to clear the tax collectors driveway when roads need cleared for safe travel.
- Good job in winter.
- Snow removal at intersections needs to be done better,
- During winter, Krantz Road and Harvey Road are barely plowed, only plowing one lane. It is extremely dangerous and have had to back up repeatedly to a driveway when I have an on coming vehicle.
- Some farmers need to move their fence back away from the edge of the road so road workers can plow snow back further off the road and cut the brush back away from the road.
- They do a good job in the winter keeping the roads plowed

SUGGESTIONS FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

- Need updated equipment for township road crews.
- Need to get people to SLOW down on dirt roads.
- Different type of road signs, people keep taking them.
- I know it is a “state” problem, but 173 & 322 intersection is dangerous due to angle of road intersection. Please apply pressure to appropriate agency.
- Wayne Township Officials have no education on road building or maintenance. They’re friendly stumble bums !!
- Reduced speed limit on Rt. 322 within 2 miles of Cochranon Boro, both directions. Also Rt. 173 1 mile north of Rt. 322. Better State Police involvement in speed enforcement within both townships.
- Road improvements from Rt. 173 to Rt. 27

IMPROVING SERVICES

- East Fairfield has a much better “curb” appeal for single family living. Wayne’s dirt roads make it appear backward and depressed area. Property values are depressed on dirt roads vs a paved road. Business will not thrive on dirt roads with inappropriate maintenance and accessibility.
- Need to improve the roads, have internet service, high speed, need cable. This is the 21st century.
- Need Armstrong in all areas of Wayne Township, get rid of Windstream and Dish.
- Bringing high income investors into the area. Need more cell towers, gas wells, and investment opportunities? Help realtors sell more land to get more people coming int the area. Advertise in the Cranberry & Wexford area and Pittsburgh on things to do in the area; land for sale, hunting, fishing, boating, etc.
- Costs and ability to keep pace without cutting services, school consolidation. Aging utility infrastructure, power lines, phone, and new fiber optic internet. Get more aggressive pursuing grants for projects.
- Would like to see a small grocery or convenience store as well as a gas station and auto repair in the area.



OPEN-ENDED SURVEY RESPONSE (CATEGORIZED)

- The Township needs to address the need for natural gas and internet service plus cable to bring us into the future. Also the township needs to increase enforcement of zoning law to keep up on falling down houses. This will help on property value plus it will on taxing of property.
- I would be willing to pay a higher property tax for township services, state police, fire, ambulance.
- I think drilling for deep gas wells would help the people spend more money to improve their land and homes and bring in much tax money for the township.
- We need a dry hydrant at Sugar Lake so our insurance costs could be lowered.
- I regularly carry shopping bags on my walks and I am constantly removing trash from alongside the road. If there was a way to control people's abhorrent behavior regarding littering, I would be all for it.
- People adopt 2 miles of highway and their name is marked on this stretch of 2 miles, but they don't take care of them, I would be embarrassed ! Don't adopt if you are not going to take care of it !.

RECREATION

- Sugar Lake is a diamond in the rough! Should be a major effort for a lake side park.
- Need recreational areas for children and adults.

NO TAX INCREASES

- I am not interested for a tax increase for implementing or supplementing other services because taxes never go away, once enacted, they remain.
- You are asking for a tax increase while county commissioners are going to increase the millage to support the poor decision on the courthouse renovations when they have already spent millions on the old Talon building only to have it torn down.
- Property taxes in Wayne Township are too high.
- Our taxes are already too high. We work all our lives, when we retire we will struggle to keep our home due to high taxes !
- WE CANNOT AFFORD ANY MORE TAXES !
- Property taxes are already way too high, much higher than some other adjacent counties. The township should strive to reduce any involvement in regulations affecting private property. Less Governing. The township should not get any further involved with regulations, recreational development or removal of abandoned buildings. There is already enough regulations at the County and state level. We need to reduce property taxes, maintain roads, support farming and logging as the main land use, stay out of new regulations.
- Wayne Township is fine just the way it is. Don't need bigger government, higher taxes.
- You are asking for a tax increase while county commissioners are going to increase the millage to support the poor decision on the courthouse renovations when they have already spent millions on the old Talon building only to have it torn down.
- Try to bring back our old school districts, our property tax took a large increase after merging with Crawford Central School District, because of these taxes we will be selling and moving out of Crawford County.



- Pennsylvania is pushing more business away from the state because of regulations, permits, taxes that are pushed down the throats of the citizens.

NO REGULATIONS

- No to zoning, because I moved here so I could live in a very rural area, I do not want a housing project or a Walmart next door.
- We need less government not more. Everything is fine the way it is now. People live in the country to escape zoning and subdivisions.
- Zoning, no. As a rural farming area what would you need to zone?
- We live in a rural community because we don't want to live in a populated area. Our neighborhood is generally quiet and our crime rate is low.
- Don't need zoning, don't need more development.
- I see zoning as restricting people from doing what they want to do.
- Zoning not good in our type of rural township.
- I own my property and I don't need to be told what I can and can't do with it. I didn't move to the country to have neighbors all around me.
- I love not having close neighbors, peaceful outdoors, not a lot of noise. I live in the country, we do not need zoning or subdivision.
- Private lands should be managed entirely by land owner !
- No Zoning, township is fine the way it is.
- We choose to live in the country, let it stay that way.
- No Subdivision. Land should stay farmland and woodland. It is part of the Erie Wild Life Refuge and also has a long history.
- This is a great place to live, don't try to make it a city or town. Leave it alone ! If we wanted to live in a town or city that is where we would be. Things are fine here, if it isn't broke, don't fix it unless you are going to decrease taxes !!!!
- Don't need big government telling people how, and what they can do without breaking the law.
- Do not want zoning. Want the freedom to do what I want on my own property.
- No zoning, we are happy with our country life and neighbors. Leave us alone. Same with subdivision.
- We have enough government restrictions and regulations, leave as alone.
- I do not think any more rules or regulations concerning property I own are needed. It only costs the landowners more money including this survey.
- No to zoning, do not need unnecessary additional regulations.
- We do not need anymore rules or regulations concerning property. It only costs the landowners more money including this survey.
- Wayne Township is a great place to live, currently I live in Pittsburgh and I inherited my property. I take great pride in protecting my land and keep it clean and neat and do not want someone or rules to tell me to do something that I should and will do anyway. If my neighbors need help cleaning up I am more than willing to help but don't need to be policed to do the right thing.



OPEN-ENDED SURVEY RESPONSE (CATEGORIZED)

- Too many ordinances now, subdivision not needed, leave landowner to use his land.
- We bought our home here for a reason. This is a great community and we get along fine. We realize the township needs money for road repairs and maintenance, however, please taken into consideration the regulations included with taking the grant you have, please research and learn more about them before trying to implement something you know nothing about, (ie: stormwater management) before you cost taxpayers obscene amounts of money for engineering fees. I think the stormwater management should be re-evaluated to better suit our township needs, currently it is geared towards city development which nowhere near here fits Wayne Twp. needs. It's not like we are black topping acres upon acres or putting up a Walmart. This new ordinance has prevented new homes from being built and new construction; please learn what you need to do before you make the residents do it. We live in the country – rural setting for a reason, freedom and independence!
- Leave well enough alone !
- Allow farmers or landowners freedom to utilize their property. Do away with red tape for building & inspections, this hampers progress for new construction.
- Stormwater management – each area of land has different soil and one plan does not fit the needs of different areas (current engineer is too much “by the book”), common sense needs to prevail !
- Pennsylvania is pushing more business away from the state because of regulations, permits, taxes that are pushed down the throats of the citizens.
- I will oppose any subdivision regulations.
- I very much oppose any additional zoning or ordinances.
- I do not need my hands tied by local government as to what I can and cannot build on my property.
- No to zoning ordinance, we are rural area. I have seen first hand the effects of a subdivision and land development ordinance.
- I am unable to attend open house. I do appreciate being kept apprised of property changes to zoning ordinances, etc. I really like the way things are run right now.
- No zoning, my property, I should be able to do whatever I want. Do not need any more city people trying to make me live like them.
- No to zoning, it only profits lawyers and everyone out for the God Almighty Dollar.
- No more rules or regulations on how I can use my property. This is my property!
- No to zoning and subdivisions ordinances!
- Don't need more government sticking their nose where it not needed. Don't need any more people telling us what to do.
- Don't need any more rules that we have to live by.
- Enough regulations already.
- Don't need the government telling us how to use our property.
- Too much government regulations already.
- I'm sick and tired of government intrusion into my life. Every time government tries to help it costs me money. I don't need any more government regulations.
- I bought this property 36 years because I like the rural lifestyle. I'm not looking for expansion or more government regulations, and I'm sure as hell not looking for any more taxes. I think along



the same line as President Reagan, the last thing I want to see or hear is a person from the government show up and tell me I'm here to help. I pay my taxes, I'm a veteran, and I vote: "leave me alone" !!!!

- We need less government not more. Everything is fine the way it is now. People live in the country to escape zoning and subdivisions.
- We have lived in other states where there are no such thing as townships. Roads are much better there, the money goes to improvements, not in officials pockets. This idea of head tax and right to work tax is outrageous! You're driving decent intelligent people away. Meadville & Cochran are slowly drying up because of the blind leading the blind.
- No to zoning, it will add another layer to government thus increasing costs via tax increases.
- Try to bring back our old school districts, our property tax took a large increase after merging with Crawford Central School District, because of these taxes we will be selling and moving out of Crawford County.
- We do not need any zoning or subdivision regulations, too much government will block growth and business, and will be controlled by just a few. Don't need government control of the landowners use of their property now with DEP and other agencies.
- Zoning and Subdivision is not needed.

PROTECT CURRENT CONDITIONS

- We choose to live in the country, let it stay that way.
- Zoning Ordinance and improvement to township roads.
- I like the country and some of the businesses are out of control.
- I have enjoyed living in Crawford County so far and I like the more

- Too much government control already.
- Too much government interference now, don't need anymore.
- No zoning, no subdivision.
- We need zoning like we need another hole in our heads, no – no – no!!
- Absolutely NO to zoning. We worked a lifetime for what we have, we should be able to do what we want.
- We are a rural community, if we wanted city conveniences we would have moved to the city. Leave zoning and subdivision out of our township.
- We do not need changes that will burden the residents with increase taxes and/or costs.
- I love not having close neighbors, peaceful outdoors, not a lot of noise. I live in the country, we do not need zoning or subdivision.
- We are a rural community, if we wanted city conveniences we would have moved to the city. Leave zoning and subdivision out of our township.
- This survey reeks of "AGENDA 21". I, as a landowner will not give up my property rights to some do-good government politicians. If you like this kind of government control you should move to Russia ! The communists there will be glad to receive you.

"laid back" and community atmosphere and would appreciate seeing it continue.

- Would like to see Wayne Township continue as an undeveloped, low population, quiet farm, residential area, which are so few anymore.



OPEN-ENDED SURVEY RESPONSE (CATEGORIZED)

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- We bought our home here for a reason. This is a great community and we get along fine. We realize the township needs money for road repairs and maintenance, however, please taken into consideration the regulations included with taking the grant you have, please research and learn more about them before trying to implement something you know nothing about, (ie: stormwater management) before you cost taxpayers obscene amounts of money for engineering fees. I think the stormwater management should be re-evaluated to better suit our township needs, currently it is geared towards city development which nowhere near here fits Wayne Twp. needs. It's not like we are black topping acres upon acres or putting up a Walmart. This new ordinance has prevented new homes from being built and new construction; please learn what you need to do before you make the residents do it. We live in the country – rural setting for a reason, freedom and independence!
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- No more rules or regulations on how I can use my property. This is my property!
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- Don't need any more rules that we have to live by.
- Enough regulations already.
- Don't need the government telling us how to use our property.
- Too much government regulations already.
- I'm sick and tired of government intrusion into my life. Every time government tries to help it costs me money. I don't need any more government regulations.
- I bought this property 36 years because I like the rural lifestyle. I'm not looking for expansion or more government regulations, and I'm sure as hell not looking for any more taxes. I think along



- I would be in favor of zoning but very limited – no landfills, waste water dumps, trailer parks, low income housing. I would be in favor of subdivision, but very limited – and how would either ordinance be enforced?
- We have too many people in Wayne Township now – half of the new people that have moved in have no interest in being a neighbor, just a bunch of jerks.
- We live in a rural community because we don't want to live in

a populated area. Our neighborhood is generally quiet and our crime rate is low.

- I feel we live in the country for the reason of being away from things. We know the drive to get to places/activities we want to participate in when we buy property in the country. Our township is fine the way it is.
- It is hard to stand against progress, but we like our rural community

PROTECT AGRICULTURE

- I am concerned that surrounding farmland will be converted into uses that are other than agricultural. The rural feel of the area is the most important aspect.
- I want the township to stay the type of area that it is, mostly agricultural in nature. I don't want residential developments. We need to preserve this rural setting.
- Keep Wayne Township as farm land. It is important to keep farm land from being eaten up by land buyers that post the properties.
- Farmland owners must be able to develop for family members. When agricultural business becomes non-profitable or regulations discourage it, owners must be able to recover investments.
- The only reason that townships would want farmland that adjoins public roads be developed as sites for new housing or new business is because the large property tax increase; Example, 1 acre farmland only would be taxed very low but the same acre
- Destroying farmland destroyed the quality of housing and environment in southern and eastern counties, haven't learned a thing have ya ?

with a home or business would be taxed at a very higher amount. If the farmer wants to sell the land in question, ok, it sounds as if the townships want to force the farmers to give in to giving their land up.

- Too much farmland/open space being paved over. Cochran has plenty of empty buildings to be used.
- Without our farmers, we're doomed, no building permits on productive farmland.
- We have lost most of our dairy farmers in Wayne Township. It is my feeling that these farms should not be broke up- selling a piece of land here and there, only to get people who think they have a gold mine to post every inch with no trespass signs, then act like jerks if you get near their gold mine.
- We need more farms, not government control !
- We need to keep agriculture production at the fore front in our township as agriculture plays a vital role in our economic climate!



OPEN-ENDED SURVEY RESPONSE (CATEGORIZED)

POLICE PROTECTION

- We cannot rely on State Police to respond in a timely manner, same for fire and ambulance service.
- Involvement in regional police/government is a waste, put effort in getting money back that we've paid from the state and federal government.
- State Police are 20 or more miles away, regional police share would be more beneficial.
- More police presence, folks speed and drive badly because they know there are no police in Wayne Township.

CLEAN-UP DAY

- When is spring clean up ?
- Regarding clean up day, a lot of things people need to get rid of on clean up day you don't accept.
- Appreciate clean up day !
- I would like to see clean up day be a little later in the Spring. I am away at the time this is scheduled and cannot use it.
- Clean up day is great ! I would be willing to donate to it.
- Spring clean up is nice, but it should be picked up at residence's house, some of us are too old or handicapped and can't haul the junk to the township facility. There are only a few yards that are "junk yards", with old tractors, etc.

SUPERVISOR SPECIFIC COMMENTS

- Applaud the effort ! Progress is Good ! More dollars needed for investors!
- We have an excellent board of supervisors. Meeting date and times should be displayed for residents (perhaps at the intersections).
- Wayne Township needs to publicize its meeting minutes & budget on its website. I had requested online copies of the minutes from the township secretary which did happen for a few months, then nothing. No one knows what is going on in our township. Allow for questions and answers from supervisors on website. Currently the only person to answer is the township secretary. Would like explanation of where budget \$ \$ go.
- Supervisors should have at least a high school diplomas and should have to attend mandatory trainings on how to be a township supervisor. Supervisors should not be related, stop nepotism. They should also have term limits. Meeting agendas, minutes, etc. should be posted on a township website. People need something to do in their own township, a park, picnic area, etc. It was also be nice if anyone interested in being a supervisor offer them a "what it takes to be a supervisor", seminar/meeting, or "how to become a supervisor".
- We have lived in other states where there are no such thing as townships. Roads are much better there, the money goes to improvements, not in officials pockets. This idea of head tax and right to work tax is outrageous! You're driving decent intelligent people away. Meadville & Cochran are slowly drying up because of the blind leading the blind.
- Term limits is also a great idea. Official would actually have an incentive to make improvements. Officials should have an I.Q. above 100 ! People running for office should have at least some credentials about road maintenance.



-
- Need communication from township officials on matters concerning public, currently there is none, need information on finances, budget, audits, etc.
 - Information to township residents is great to have but it is only and parts and one sided.
 - More community involvement; meetings, activities, surveys, clean ups, picnics. More information and transparency, goals, expenses, ordinances, budgets, trends, comparisons, etc. Try to develop community pride. Wayne Twp citizens adopting road clean up projects, involve the youth. Community Day with entertainment, activities, and food.
 - Budget and know how to maintain infrastructure!
 - If it isn't broke, don't fix it !
 - It would seem logical to include Cochranon Borough in any planning efforts. Very wary of County Planning Commission as to possibility of private agenda influence from outside both townships. Government is to serve & be controlled by the people, not vice versa.



WAYNE TOWNSHIP ROAD MATRIX

Road Name	Road Number	Total Miles of Road in Township	Owner/ Maintenance	Network Classification
ALLEN	710	1.88	Township	Local
ARMSTRONG	N/A	0.31	Other	Local
BEATTY RUN	N/A	0.59	Other	Local
BELL	712	1.34	Township	Local
BELL HILL	371	1.87	Township	Local
BOGARDUS	423	2.75	Township	Local
BREBECK	768	1.57	Township	Local
BROWN	780	2.00	Township	Local
BRUNOT	419	1.05	Township	Local
BRUNOT CORNERS	417	0.34	Township	Local
CARPENTER	770	1.21	Township	Local
CLARK	N/A	0.21	Other	Local
COTTERMAN	716	0.89	Township	Local
COUNTY LINE	915	1.39	Township	Local



Road Name	Road Number	Total Miles of Road in Township	Owner/Maintenance	Network Classification
DARI DELL	754	1.31	Township	Local
DE VILLARS	690	0.37	Township	Local
DECKARDS	2018	3.27	State	Rural Minor Collector
DEETER	373	1.01	Township	Local
DOBIE	N/A	0.26	Other	Local
DRAKE HILL	300	4.32	Township	Local
DUPONT	736	1.66	Township	Local
EDGEWOOD	N/A	0.18	Other	Local
FALLS	N/A	0.20	Other	Local
FOSTER	425	0.81	Township	Local
FOWLER	415	0.26	Township	Local
FRANKLIN	2010	3.17	State	Rural Major Collector
FRENCHTOWN	302	0.96	Township	Local
GALMISH	696	1.66	Township	Local



WAYNE TOWNSHIP ROAD MATRIX

Road Name	Road Number	Total Miles of Road in Township	Owner/ Maintenance	Network Classification
GROVE	782	0.51	Township	Local
HEMLOCK	N/A	0.26	Other	Local
HILL	772	1.28	Township	Local
HOFFMAN	N/A	0.81	Other	Local
ISLAND GREEN	N/A	0.17	Other	Local
JONSTON	774	1.12	Township	Local
KITER	700	1.78	Township	Local
KLEIN	N/A	0.12	Other	Local
LAKE CREEK	2014	4.12	State	Rural Minor Collector
LAKEVIEW	N/A	0.18	Other	Local
LIPPERT	2014	3.13	State	Rural Minor Collector
MALLARD	688	0.93	Township	Local
MAPLE	N/A	0.22	Other	Local
MATTIS	N/A	0.21	Other	Local



Road Name	Road Number	Total Miles of Road in Township	Owner/Maintenance	Network Classification
MCCARTNEY	350	0.70	Township	Local
MCDANIEL	714	1.23	Township	Local
MILLER FARM	N/A	0.25	Other	Local
NICKELPLATE	664	0.88	Township	Local
OAK	355	0.19	Township	Local
OLD HIGHWAY 322	324	1.58	Township	Local
PINE	357	0.22	Township	Local
RAMSEY	N/A	0.04	Other	Local
RICHIE	720	0.69	Township	Local
RYND	352	1.49	Township	Local
SCOTT	N/A	0.58	Other	Local
SHAFFER	684	2.26	Township	Local
SHEARER	N/A	0.16	Other	Local
SHOEMAKER	345	1.29	Township	Local



WAYNE TOWNSHIP ROAD MATRIX

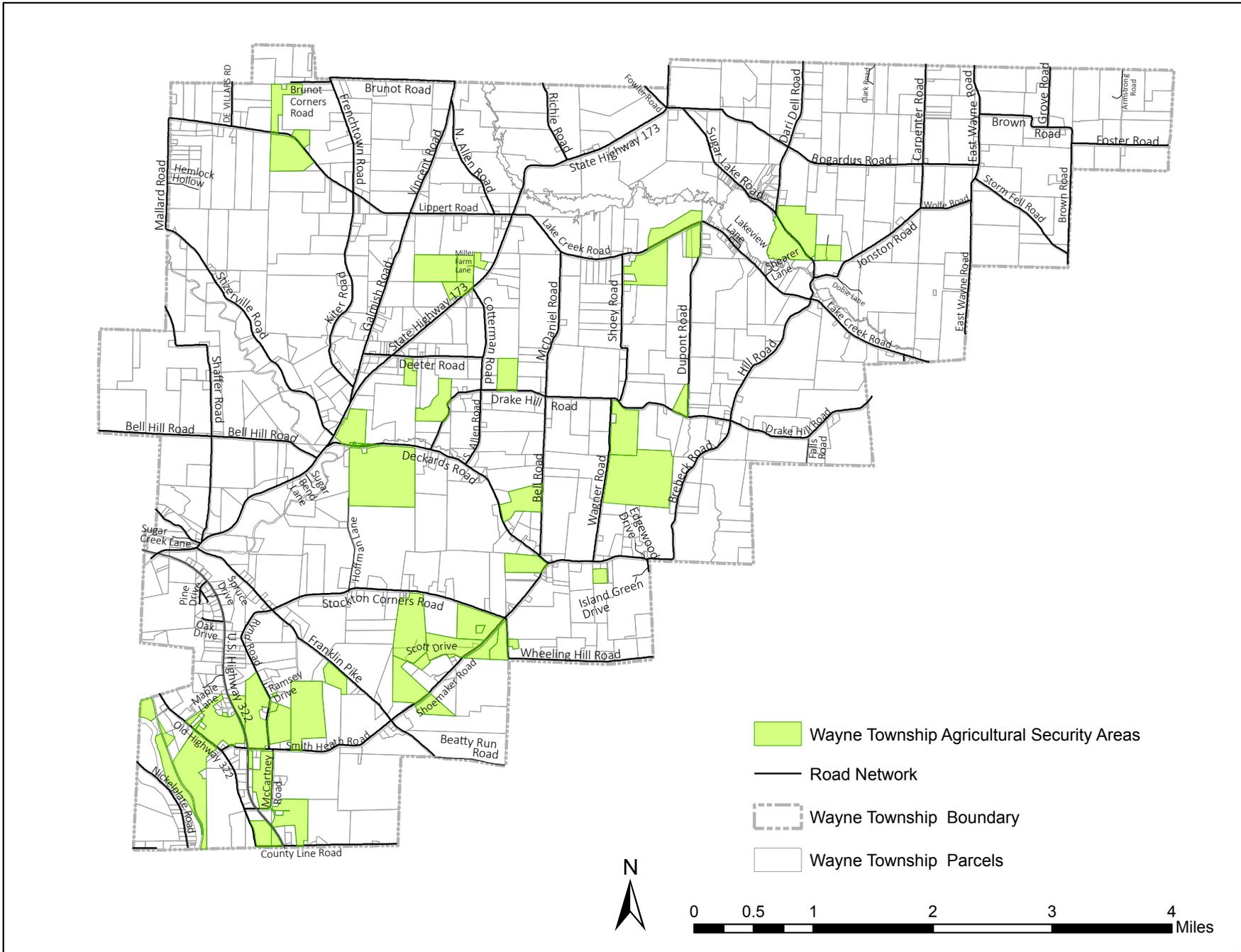
Road Name	Road Number	Total Miles of Road in Township	Owner/ Maintenance	Network Classification
SHOEY	738	1.29	Township	Local
SMITH HEATH	347	1.53	Township	Local
SPRUCE	356	0.13	Township	Local
STATE HIGHWAY 173	173	6.47	State	Minor Arterial
STIZERVILLE	399	2.33	Township	Local
STOCKTON CORNERS	2016	2.61	State	Rural Minor Collector
STORM FELL	429	1.01	Township	Local
SUGAR BEND	N/A	0.16	Other	Local
SUGAR CREEK	N/A	0.15	Other	Local
SUGAR LAKE	421	2.06	Township	Local
US HIGHWAY 322	322	3.00	US/ State	Major Arterial
VINCENT	698	1.01	Township	Local
WAGNER	734	1.38	Township	Local
WAYNE	778	2.28	Township	Local



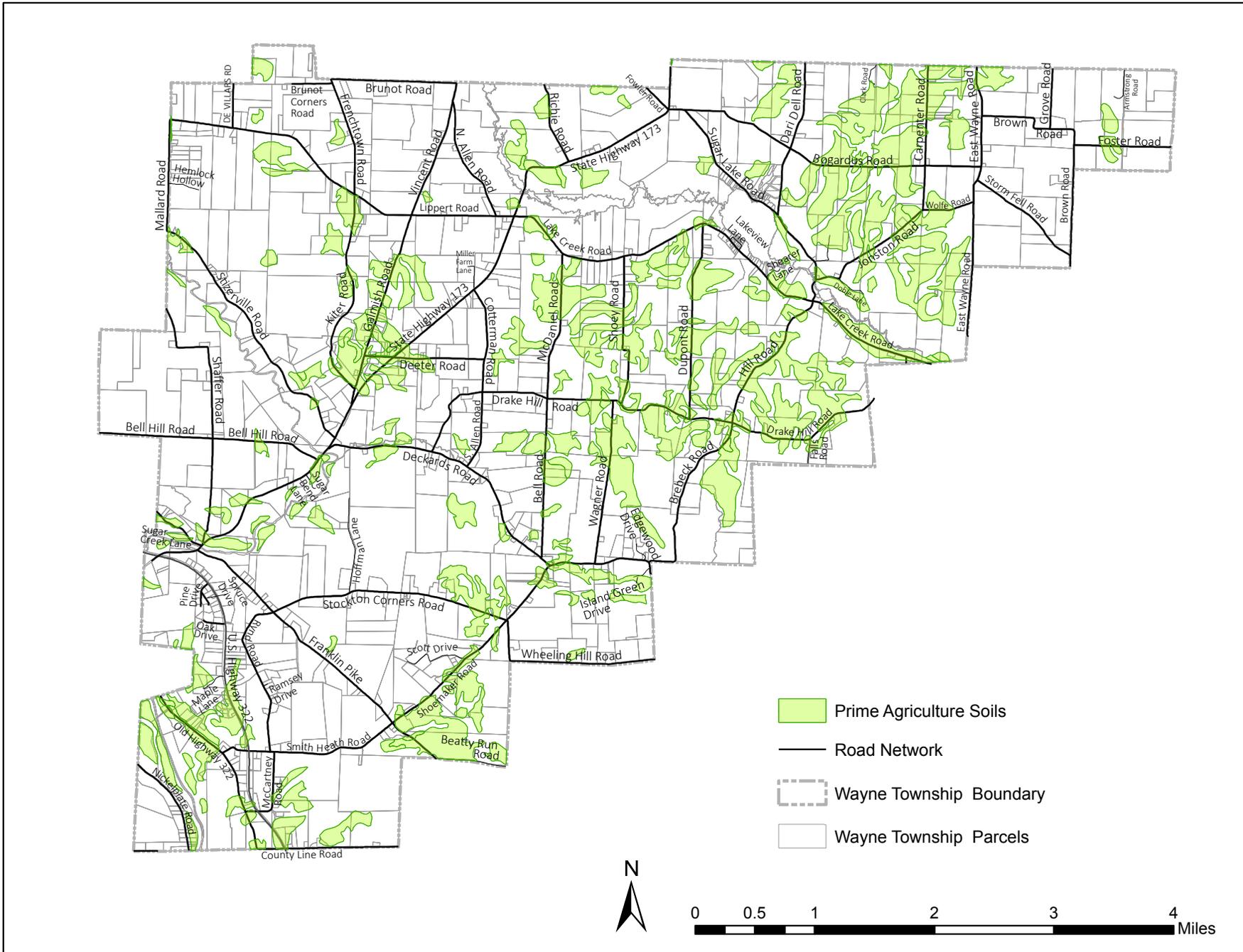
Road Name	Road Number	Total Miles of Road in Township	Owner/Maintenance	Network Classification
WHEELING HILL	349	1.56	Township	Local
WOLFE	776	0.43	Township	Local



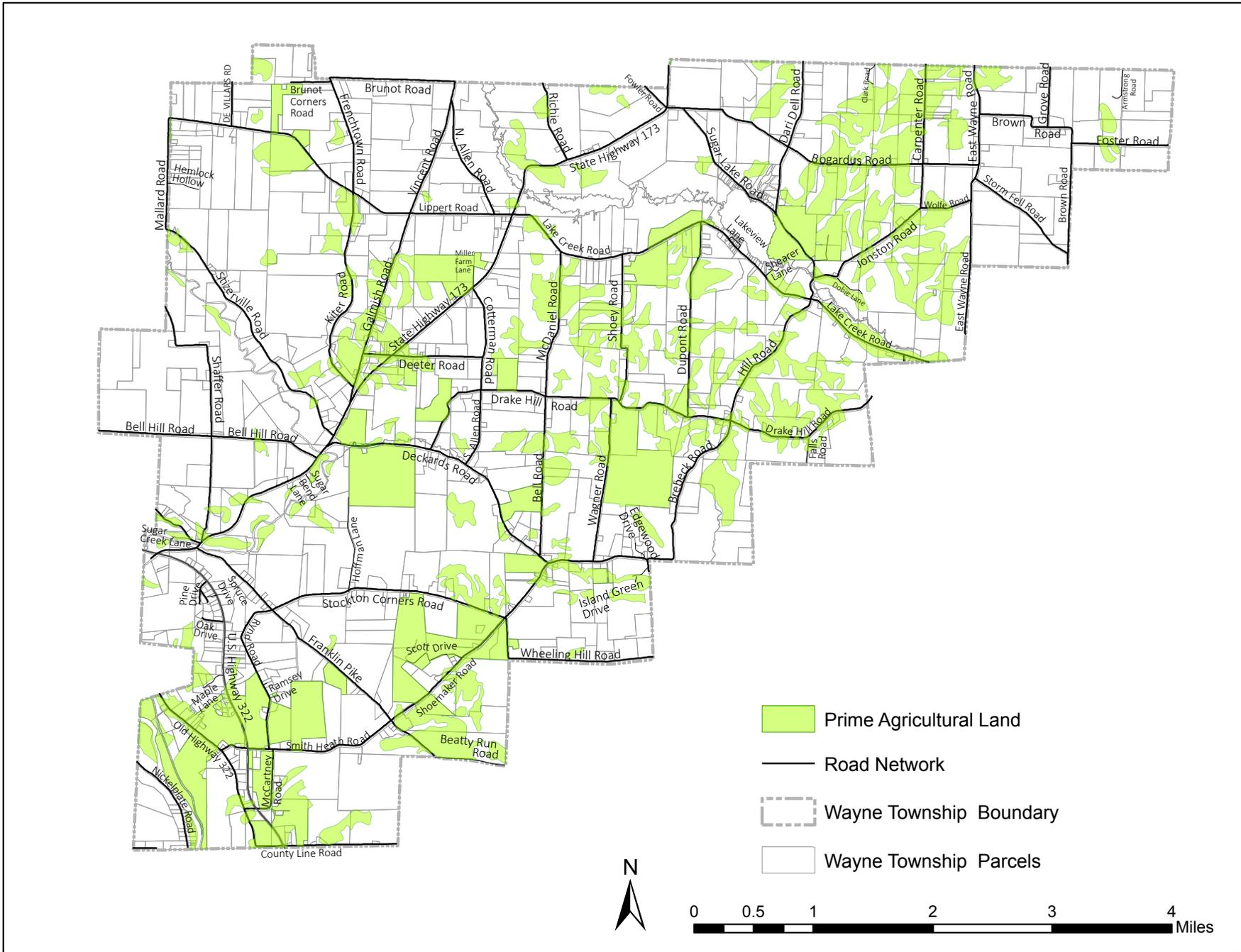
AGRICULTURE SECURITY AREAS MAP



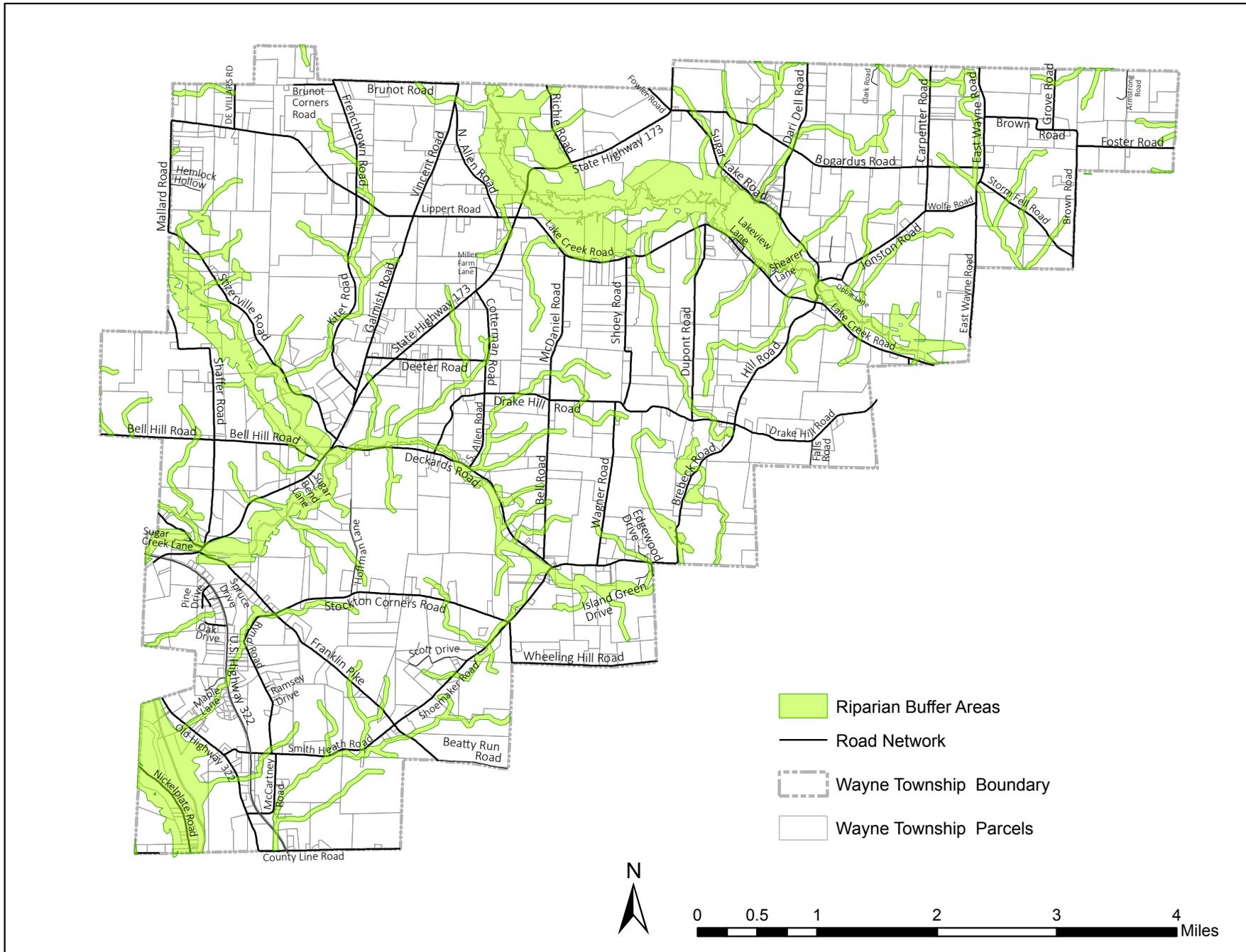
PRIME AGRICULTURAL SOILS MAP



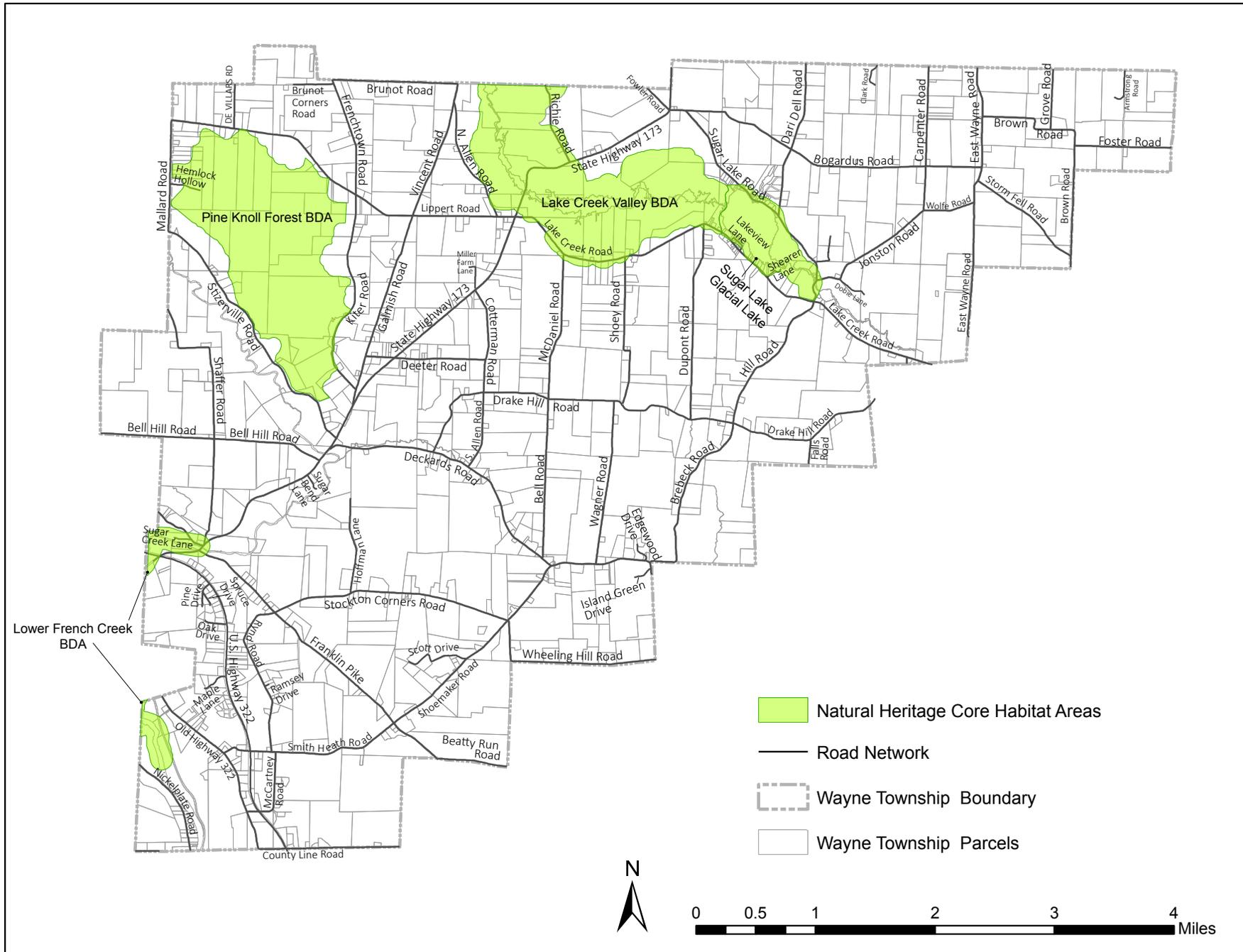
PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND ANALYSIS MAP



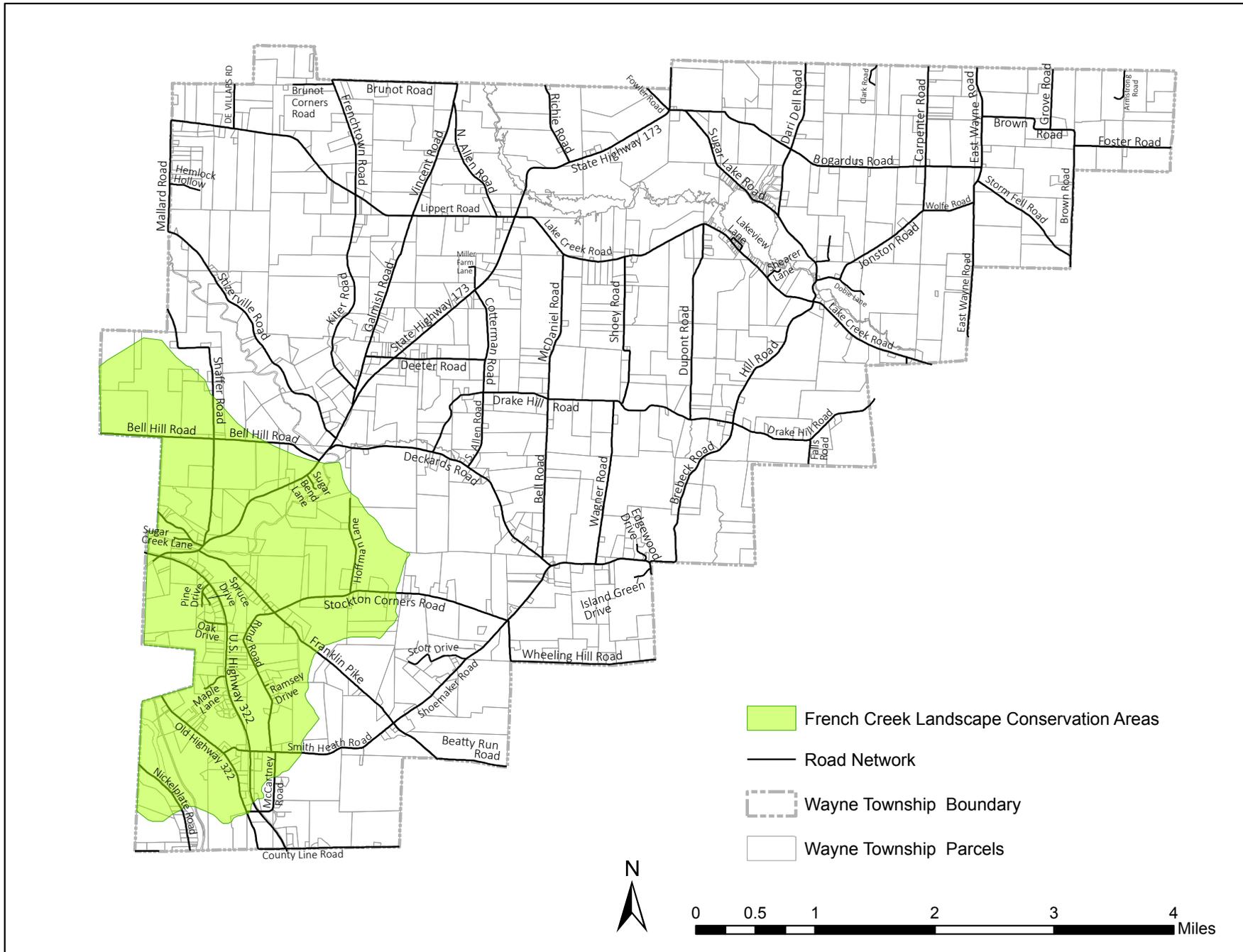
NHI RIPARIAN BUFFER AREAS MAP



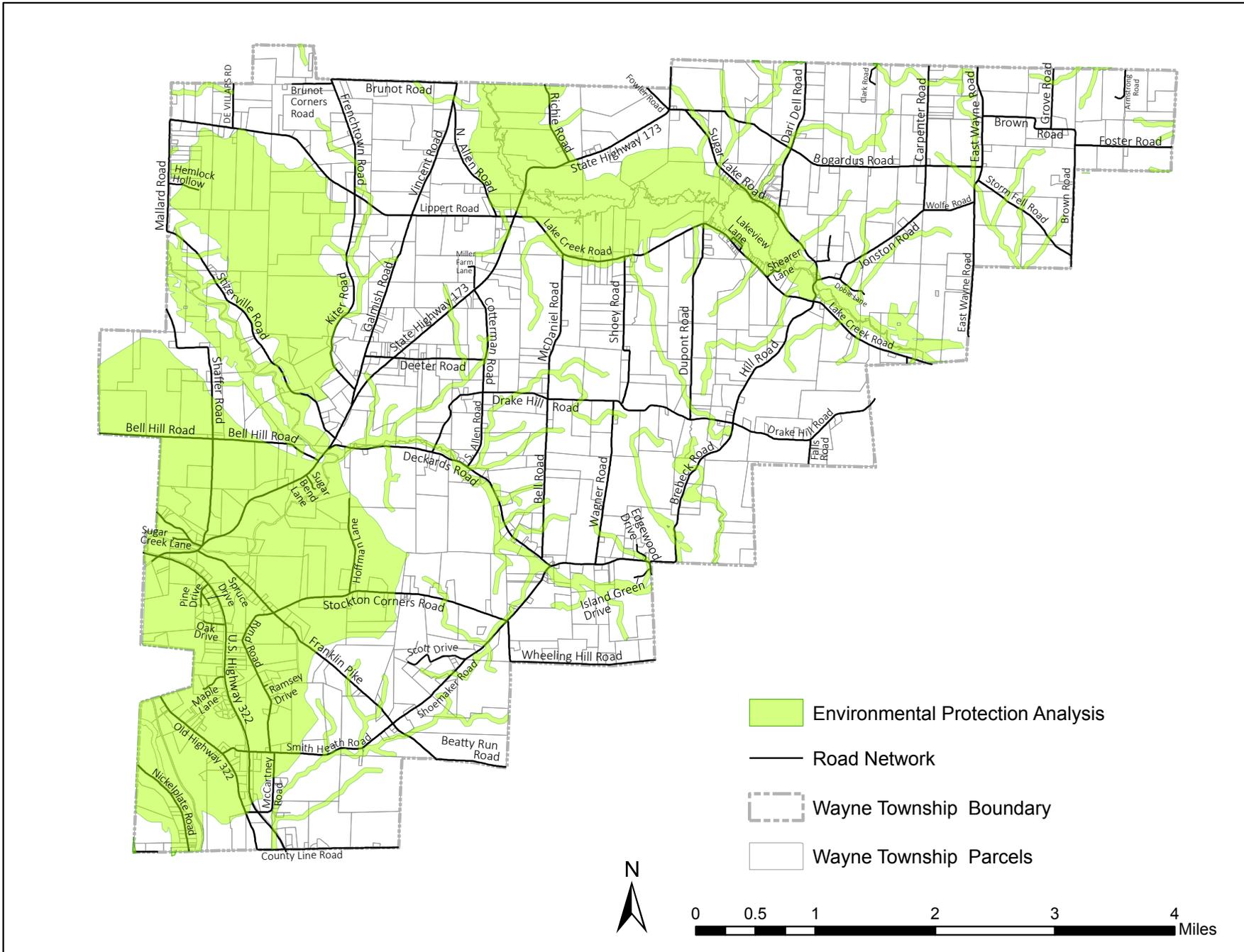
NHI CORE HABITAT AREAS MAP



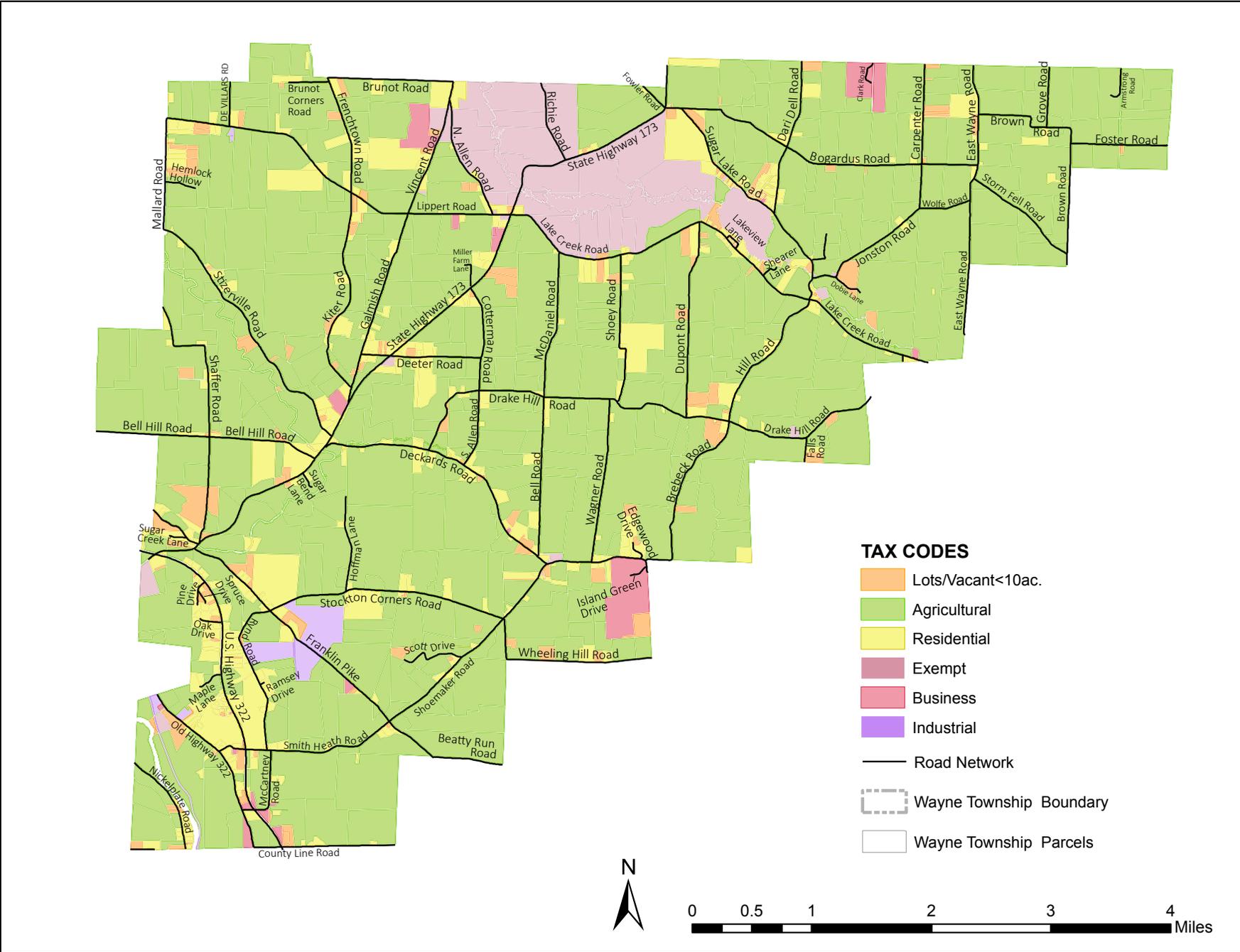
NHI LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AREA MAP



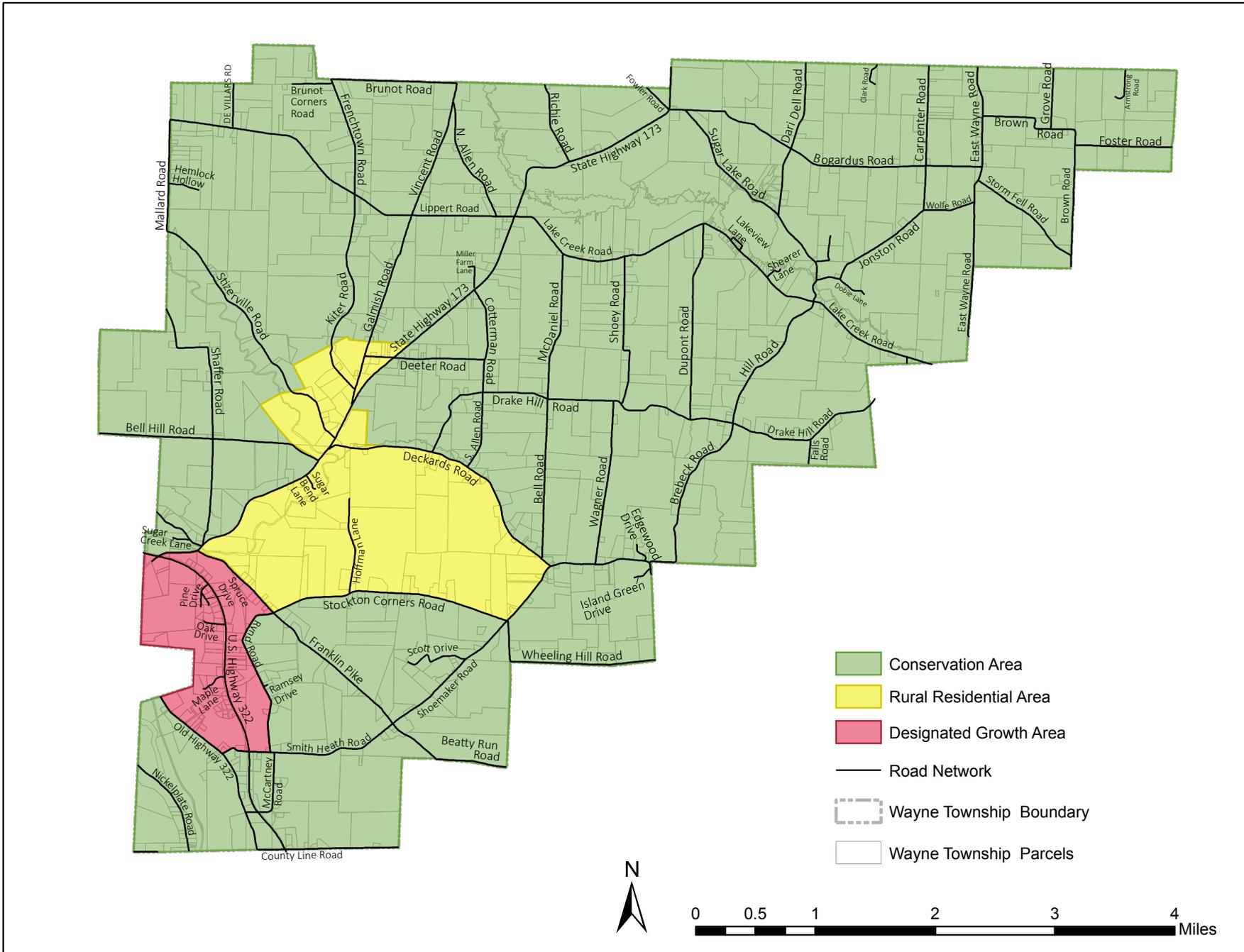
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ANALYSIS MAP



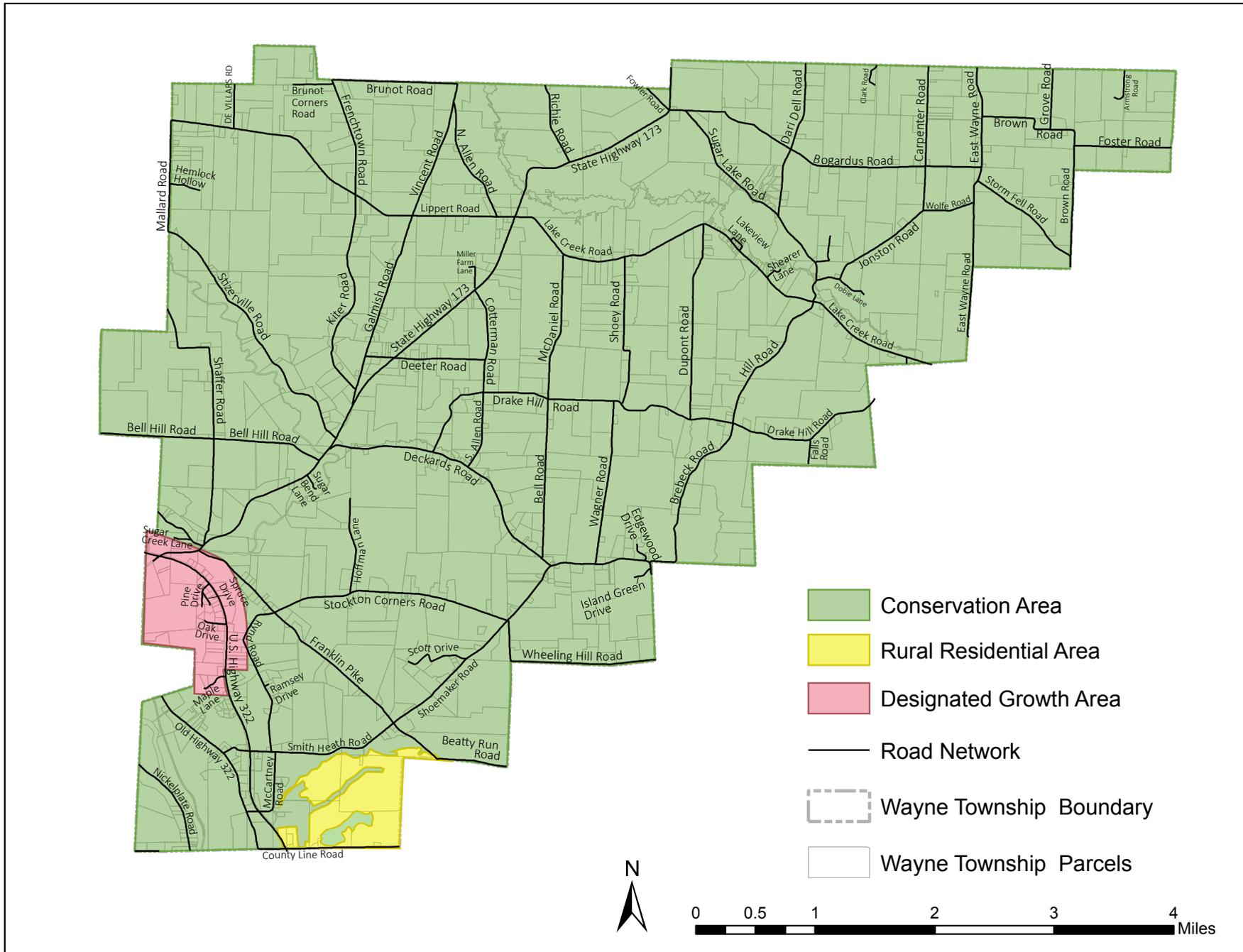
EXISTING LAND USE TAX CODES MAP



COMMUNITY MASTER PLAN INPUT MAP



COMMUNITY MASTER PLAN MAP



PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD QUESTIONS + RESPONSES

#	Submitted By	Section Referenced	Comments/Recommendations:	Responses:
1	Mary Kennedy	History of the Township	Page 3 in chart: 1911 East Wayne is missing E	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.
2	Mary Kennedy	Planning Process	Page 9 under "survey review committee" shepherd is spelled wrong, last sentence, change 'over' to 'more	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan
3	Mary Kennedy	Planning Process	Page 14: change "March Sup. Meeting" to March monthly public meeting?	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.
4	Mary Kennedy	Community Vision	Page 16: under 'provide a high quality of life', 'population' is spelled wrong, capitalize T in township	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.
5	Mary Kennedy	On the Move	Page 23: 'working' 2 x in sentence, what's an RMP in the last paragraph? I don't think it was defined.	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan. RMP stands for Road Maintenance Plan; however, the title was changed to long-range construction and maintenance strategy. This change will be made to the document.
6	Mary Kennedy	Rustic + Rural	Page 32: Supervisors not capitalized under 'How'	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.



#	Submitted By	Section Referenced	Comments/Recommendations:	Responses:
7	Mary Kennedy	Rustic + Rural	Page 35: Last paragraph, 'Biological' not spelled correctly	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.
8	Mary Kennedy	Small Town, Big Community	Page 50: 2nd 'why' paragraph, 'be easily'	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.
9	Mary Kennedy	Our Kind of Place	Page 56: 2 Supervisors not capitalized, remove 's' on sorts in 'how' paragraph	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.
10	Mary Kennedy	Our Kind of Place	Page 57: remove 'to' under Goal 4.5 heading	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.
11	Mary Kennedy	Our Kind of Place	Page 59: end of first paragraph, add 'the' leave the program.	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.
12	Laura Faith Bock	Other	Gratitude to the Supervisors, the Committee & Planning Office for the diligent, painstaking, mostly thankless work on such a forward thinking impetus to protect us in the face of much resistance. We need to move on appropriate zoning. Kudos to Wayne Township Administration for the fine area you have enabled.	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.
13	Unidentified Response	General Comment	I don't like every single thing in this plan. But, this plan isn't about just me. It's about the community as a whole, not any one individual along. So, overall it is a good document and worth persuing.	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.



PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD QUESTIONS + RESPONSES

#	Submitted By	Section Referenced	Comments/Recommendations:	Responses:
14	Dianne Moore Eakin	General Comment	I feel strongly that the Wayne Township Supervisors should adopt the 2017 Comprehensive Plan. It addresses the comments and concerns of the Twp. Residents who responded to the Comprehensive Plan Survey mailed to all residents two years ago. No, it is not perfect, but it is a guiding tool which can be used to determine the future of Wayne Twp.	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.
15	Unidentified Response	Community Vision; On the Move; Rustic + Rural; Small Towns, Big Community; Our Kind of Place; A Road Map: Where to Go From Here	I'm proud to be a part of Wayne Township and their vision for the future. This planning document puts us in the running for much more funding. Assessing our roads and having a maintenance & repair plan ahead of problems also enables us to apply for funding in advance. Assessing our buildings, vehicles, and equipment allows us to budget more efficiently and research funding sources for those items as well. Protecting residents' property values is important & this plan has recommendations on how to do that. We can designate where developments should happen which protects our quiet, residential neighborhoods. We can prevent businesses that would pollute our clean air, destroy our streams, or turn quiet homesteads into noise polluted, undesirable acreage. Ordinances, or zoning, has a positive side – protecting the residents' investments in their properties and the environment around them. This plan will help keep budgets in balance, taxes in check, and move the township in a positive direction. It's reassuring to see the township being proactive and looking to prevent issues before they occur. If we find ourselves being reactive, it's already too late. Looking forward to seeing progress made on some of the objectives in the Comprehensive Plan.	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.



#	Submitted By	Section Referenced	Comments/Recommendations:	Responses:
16	David Fairfield Jr.	General Comment	I was not able to attend the meeting on April 19, 2017 to hear what was presented. The attached pages are some of the things that concern me about the plan. Also in reading the summary and appendix, some of the issues that I have concerns with may have been talked about. I would like to be kept informed of the progress of the plan.	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.
17	David Fairfield Jr.	On the Move	<p>The state requires that ATV's have a license, registration, and insurance the same as cars and trucks but they are not permitted to be on the roads. My feeling is that if these are required, then the ATV's should be permitted on all secondary roads and streets as long as the laws of the operation of them are followed.</p> <p>Several years ago, there was a ATV and Motorcycle event that took place in our area and it raised over a million dollars to the local area in restaurants, lodging, and other stores. The trails were maintained by the club and damages were repaired after the event was completed and often made better for the following year. There was no major problem until the State Police and DEP and Fish commission got involved. I some location, the soil was churned up and thought to have caused severe damage but by the middle of the summer, the plant life and growth had returned stronger than it was the previous year.</p> <p>It was good for the area and community, however with the pressure from the government and in addition to the size, the event had to be canceled.</p>	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.



PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD QUESTIONS + RESPONSES

#	Submitted By	Section Referenced	Comments/Recommendations:	Responses:
18	David Fairfield Jr.	Our Kind of Place	<p>Zoning is always a problem and again it comes up within this plan. In some ways it is good but often the end result is against the landowners. The plan states that it does not plan to infringe upon the landowners right to use their property as they may wish and the officials now in office may look at it this way but in the future, ne officials may look upon things different. Examples, a property is zoned agricultural or residential and the land owner wishes to start a business upon the land the they own and pay taxes on, but to do this they have to spend money to apply for a variance to do this and may be denied. Another scenario is a person purchases a parcel of land within the intension of starting a business, but another landowner wanted that property and does things to stop the person from doing what the landowner plans to do. This is only a way to deny the landowners rights. Zoning will not help the business growth of the Township. In general, the plan may be good for the township in most aspects, however there are flaws in parts of any plan and should take the rights of people first, all people, not certain individuals. The government already has too much power in telling what the people may or maynot do. With the inspections that delay projects and cost additional funds, permits to build that may take weeks or months to be approved, DEP power that can decline approval because of where the project is planned, watershed mandates that cost additional funds that are not needed, water runs down hill, known fact and can not be changed.</p>	<p>Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.</p>



#	Submitted By	Section Referenced	Comments/Recommendations:	Responses:
19	David Fairfield Jr.	Rustic + Rural	<p>Part of plan page 33 The water table in the township is vital for the residents to have good water which is replenished by rainfall. In some areas and other townships with zoning, fields are trenched and piped to drain away the rain water which will not leach down to the water table. These type of activities should be controlled so that the areas where this is being done will not affect the neighbors water supply.</p> <p>Sewage systems also remove the leaching process and the stations end up dumping the treated water into streams. Then the DEP comes in who mandated the sewage system in the first place and tells the communities that they must place a tax on the residents to come up with a plan to replace the water loss to the table.</p> <p>Part of plan page 34 The idea of a greenway trail is only good for the people who would use it. They do not care if it goes across another persons property and will often leave garbage and other items along the trail for others to take care of. When a trail is designed (by the government) they do not care that the land owner may not want it going through their property and if the do not allow it thorough, the government will take it by "Eminent Domain"</p>	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.



PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD QUESTIONS + RESPONSES

#	Submitted By	Section Referenced	Comments/Recommendations:	Responses:
20	David Fairfield Jr.	Other	<p>Questions that are in general</p> <p>The booklet stated that the township formed police in 1972. This may have been when G Heffernan was also the Cochranon Borough Police but what ever happened after that.</p> <p>The general population of Pennsylvania has declined over the last years along with many business that have moved out of the state and area much to do with state regulations for building, taxes, permits, DEP and others. This needs to change to make the state grow.</p> <p>The state spends much of our tax money for things not related for what it was supposed to be used for, school taxes are to high and much is do to state mandates. The increase in gas tax was to make repairs/replacement of the highways but the State Police has skimmed millions off for their use.</p>	<p>Comments are noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan. The Township's records only document the position was revoked during a public meeting held on August 12, 1985.</p>



#	Submitted By	Section Referenced	Comments/Recommendations:	Responses:
21	Marsha Rynd	General Comment	A year ago several families located on Rynd Rd. attended the May Twp. Meeting to discuss possibility of getting our road tar and chipped. We were told an environmental study needed to be done prior to application for grant funds. I intended to be at this year's May meeting but have another commitment and wanted to touch base as to the progress. Also, found it interesting in reviewing the "Comprehensive Plan" under the history of the township that our farm which was founded in 1791 was here prior to Wayne Twp. being founding and that in those 226 years we are still living and driving on a "dirt road". Would appreciate an update as to the status of this becoming a reality. Thank you.	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.
22	Unidentified Response	General Comment	Good to see our supervisors moving in a forward direction to help keep taxes in check by having a plan and not just flying by the seat of their pants. Partnering with neighbors & other agencies and seeking funding to help cover township costs is a really positive thing. I'm glad to see this happening. Keep up the good work!	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.
23	Crawford County Planning Commission	Executive Summary	Insert that into the sentence "Its residents are protective of this landscape and lifestyle and look to ensure any changes enhance rather than detract from their community." on page 3.	Comment is noted and will be evaluated for incorporation into the Plan.

