

Chapter 7

Community Facilities and Services Plan

Introduction

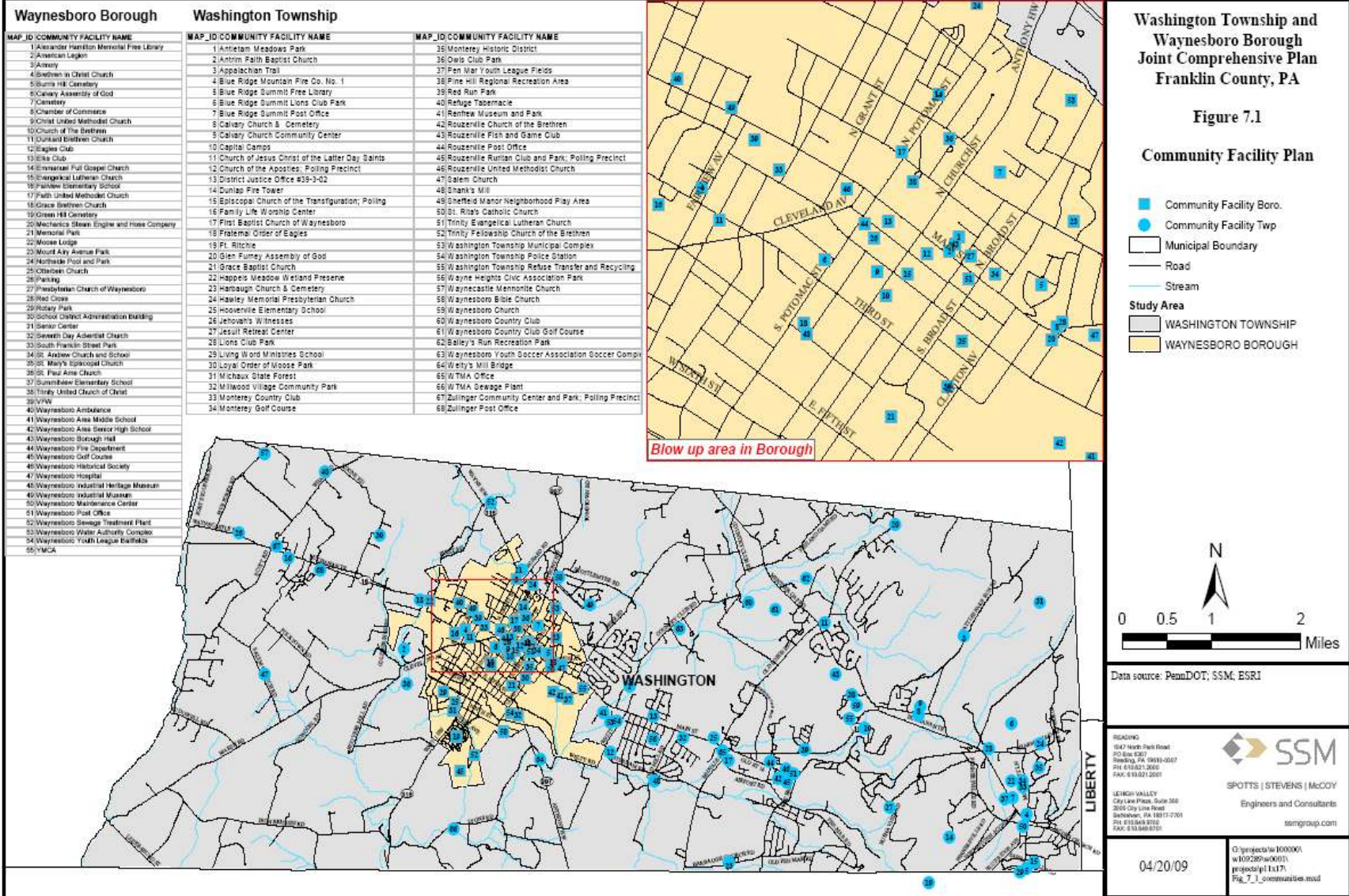
The location of key community facilities such as water, sewer, schools, parks, and roads, is important to providing the necessary services to residents and businesses. The provision of adequate facilities and services allows municipalities to develop at a higher density, in a more compact and efficient pattern, and is often tied to economic well-being. However, these facilities may also attract development to areas such as farmland and sensitive open space that are not appropriate for such high intensity uses. The challenge to municipal governments is to provide these services in an efficient and cost-effective manner, while still protecting the character of the Region.

Community facilities include public buildings and services that support municipal government and functions, providing for the everyday needs of residents. They include services such as: sanitary sewerage and water supply, emergency services, police and fire protection, stormwater management, trash collection and recycling, public transportation, libraries, schools, community centers, and recreation facilities. The extent to which these services are available depends upon factors such as population, tax base, the traffic circulation system, and location within the Region. Community facilities should be considered resources with limited capacities that are to be provided in those places where they can serve the residents of the region most efficiently.

Facilities and public services can be provided in a variety of ways. Issues such as the existing and projected needs of the residents, the philosophy of municipal officials, financial resources, and whether similar services are offered by other agencies in the Region all play a role in determining which services are most needed. Financing may be provided through resident user fees, tax revenue, state or federal funding, or through contracts with private or quasi-public agencies, thereby tailoring activities and expenditures for specific needs. Ultimately, a comprehensive approach to providing such facilities and services allows municipal governments to evaluate the cost of these facilities and services and develop an approach for providing them. Figure 7.1, the Community Facility Plan, depicts the location of the Region's facilities.

Cooperative Efforts

Waynesboro Borough and Washington Township should continue to review opportunities for regional cooperation in the provision of services and facilities as both the demand and the cost of such services increase. The municipalities can also work with the school district in providing facilities and programs to area residents. A number of the objectives found later in this chapter relate to cooperative efforts.



Potential opportunities for regional cooperation include purchase or use of equipment, such as road equipment or road salt, emergency services planning and coordination, police, fire, and ambulance services, recreation facilities and programs, and building code administration.

The Borough and Township currently cooperate on many services, including fire and emergency services, police, snowplowing, joint purchasing, and public sewer and water services.

Volunteer fire companies are finding it increasingly difficult to get personnel in adequate numbers. The municipalities should encourage cooperation among the local volunteer and professional departments, perhaps in areas such as recruiting and acquisition of compatible equipment in order to meet the fire protection needs of the community. Where necessary, water systems within the region should be expanded to address emergency situations and provide service to residents. Water planning should assure that water will be supplied at adequate volume and pressure to meet fire protection needs. Similarly the location and number of fire hydrants should also be planned. Adequate numbers of paid personnel should be on staff.

If new school facilities are proposed by the Waynesboro Area School District, the municipalities should work with the District to assure that school facilities are located to be consistent with the recommendations of the Future Land Use Plan.

To facilitate implementation of this Joint Comprehensive Plan and to address the needs and possibilities for cooperation in the future, the municipalities should formalize the joint planning process that began with the formation of the Joint Municipal Planning Committee. A committee comprised of representatives from both municipalities should be created that will meet on a regular basis to review this Comprehensive Plan and to identify what steps should be taken to promote its implementation. The concept of using committees composed of area residents to address major issues of concern within the area may be used on other issues.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The Washington Township Municipal Building is located at 13013 Welty Road, Waynesboro, PA. It consists of administrative offices, a public meeting room with a capacity of approximately 75 persons, a public works garage, and an equipment/salt storage shed.

The Waynesboro Municipal Building is located at 57 East Main Street, Waynesboro. Borough Hall consists of administrative offices and a meeting room with capacity for 50 people.

Municipal buildings are mapped on Figure 7.1, the Community Facilities Map.

PUBLIC SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Washington Township

The Washington Township Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is located on Lyons Road, in the southern portion of the Township. The Washington Township Municipal Authority has 17 people on the staff, including five water personnel and five sewer personnel. The wastewater treatment plant has a capacity of 1.94 million gallons per day and serves approximately 4,700 sewer customers.

The Township Sewer Authority currently services two main areas of the Township: The PA Route 16 Corridor from Blue Ridge Summit through Rouzerville, and the Village of Zullinger area.

Some of the major issues with the sanitary sewer system are the limit on sewer service to Blue Ridge Summit because of the limiting force main, the need to replace sanitary sewer lines in growth areas to handle sewage flows, and the need to find additional land for biosolids application in the future.

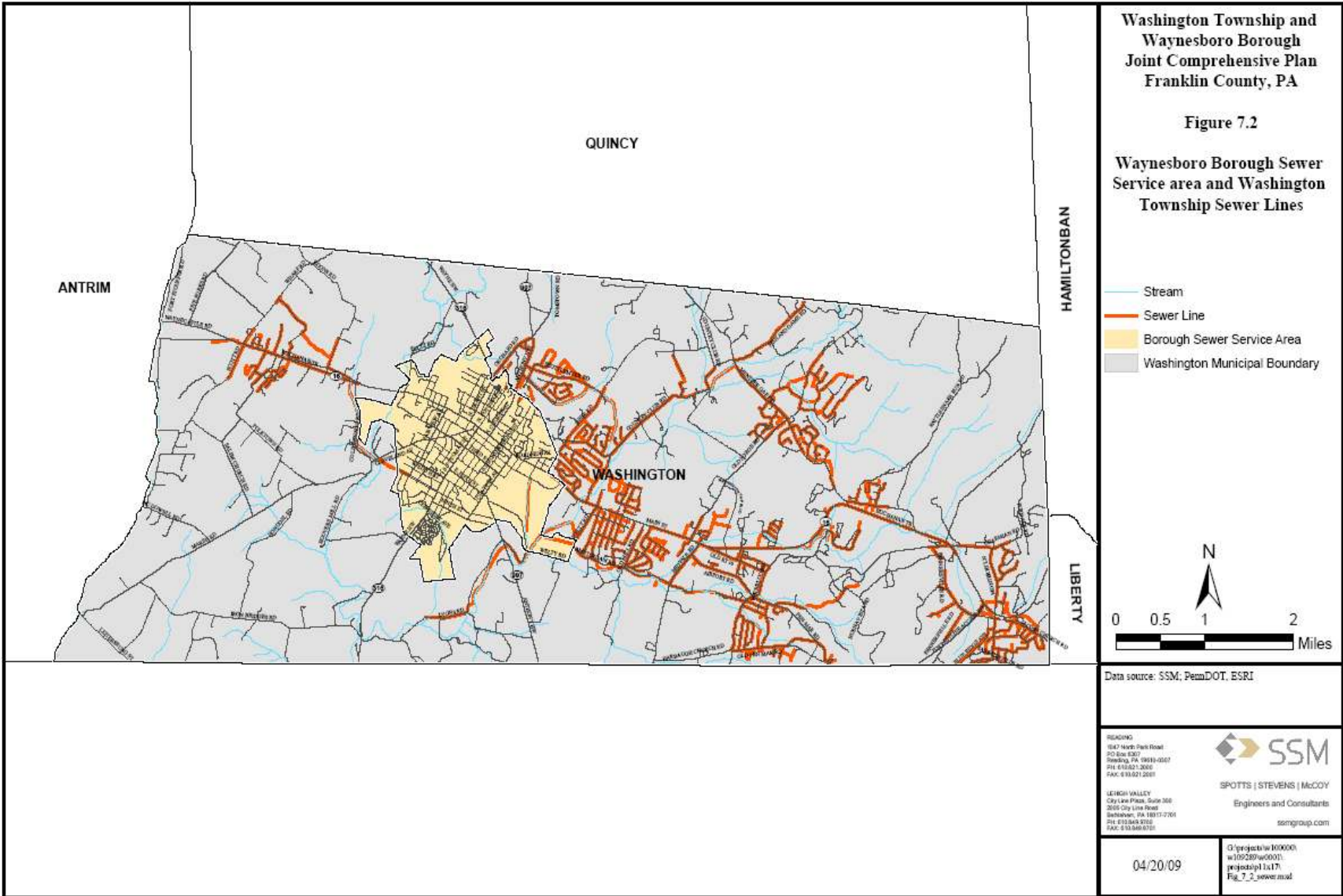
It is important to note that there should not be expansion of sewer service areas outside of the Designated Growth Areas, unless issues detrimental to public health develop.

While substantial EDU's are available (approx. 3,100 hydraulic and 1,900 organic, many of the EDU's are targeted for planned or proposed growth after adjusting for development that has some type of approval. The approximate remaining sanitary sewer hydraulic EDU's is 1,235, for planning purposes. There are preliminary plans to expand the WWTP in the future and a mechanism also exists to reserve sewer capacity in the system.

Borough of Waynesboro

Waynesboro is served by the Waynesboro Borough Authority for sewer and water treatment. Figure 7.2 the Waynesboro Sewer Service Area and Washington Township Sewer Lines Map, illustrates the sewer service areas. The Borough WWTP is located off Cemetery Avenue.

The Borough and the Township have a Transportation Agreement where the Township will provide sanitary sewer capacity to the Borough at an amount not to exceed 200,000 gallons per day. An understanding also exists to increase this amount in the future if the need arises.



The WWTP design capacity is 1.6 million gallons per day (GPD). The 2007 average daily flow was 0.788 million GPD. The 2007 third quarter residential water consumption per unit is 100 GPD, so the plant capacity is 16,000 EDU's. The 2007 Chapter 94 report indicates current EDU's are 4,892 residential, 987 commercial, 698 industrial, and 305 public, a total of 6,882. Remaining EDU's are 9,118.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES

Washington Township

Washington Township water service is provided by Washington Township Municipal Authority or Waynesboro Borough Authority. Waynesboro Borough Authority also provides service to the Borough of Waynesboro.

The Washington Township system average daily production is approximately 572,625 gallons (2007). As of August 2008 there were 2,212 connections to the water system. The planning production capacity for the Washington Township system is 5,433 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs). Average use, or planning production per EDU, is 165.1 gallons per day, and at this rate, available EDU's are approximately 1500. Although many of these are targeted for planned or proposed growth, additional water sources are also being developed to supplement supply to those targeted areas.

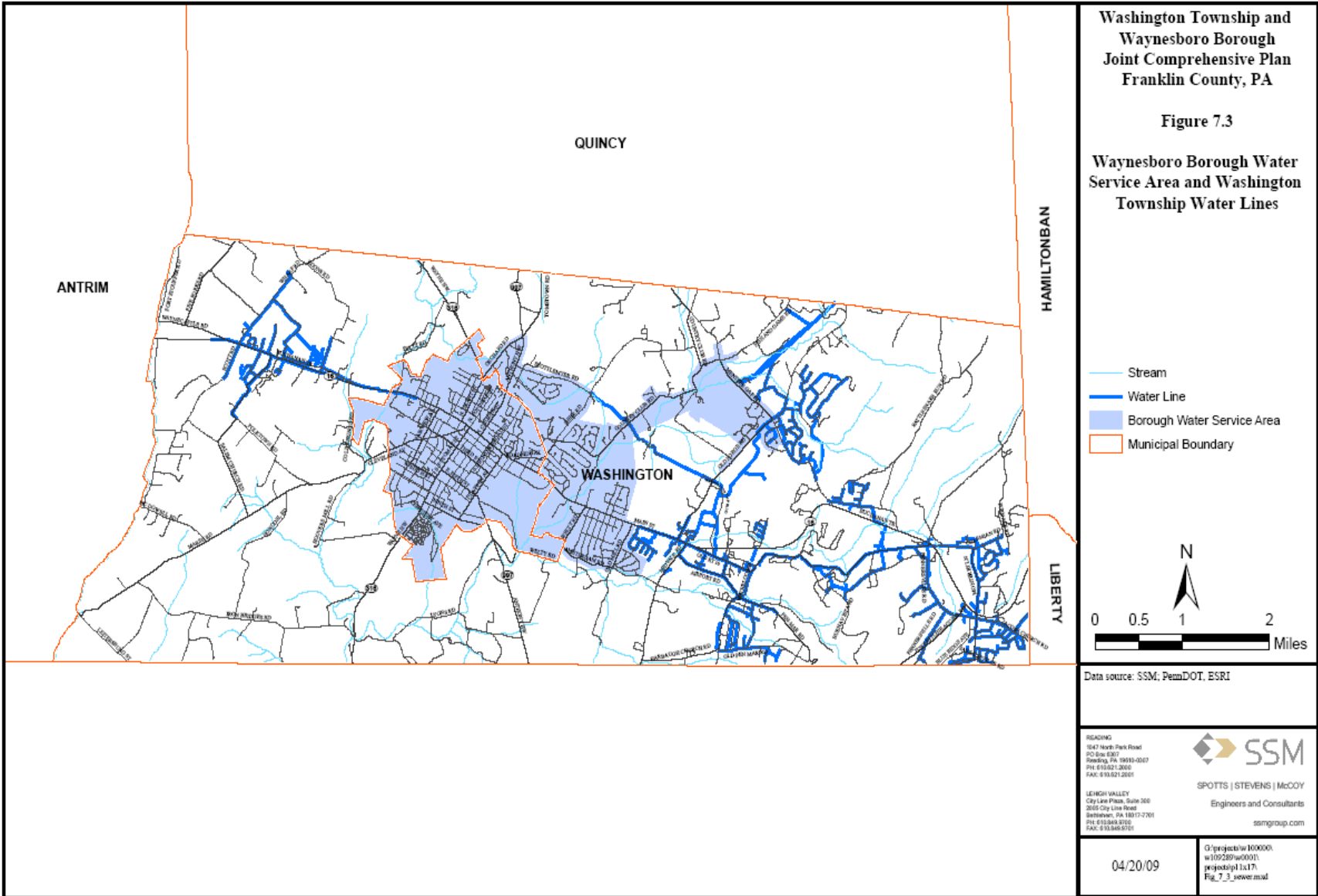
It is a policy of this Plan to not provide public water to areas outside of Designated Growth Areas, unless a potential health risk is present. Expansion of water service in the Township is recommended in the Growth Areas only.

Major concerns of the WTMA are source water protection, aquifer protection, forest protection, and limestone protection to protect water resources.

Waynesboro Borough Water Service Area and Washington Township Water Lines Map, Figure 7.3, illustrates the water service areas.

Borough of Waynesboro

The Borough has a water allocation of 2,225,000 GPD from the Antietam Creek. The McCleaf Well, on line in 2009, will have a capacity of 360,000 GPD for a total available supply of 2,585,000 GPD. Average daily demand is 1,455,474 GPD (787,151 GPD residential; 134,397 GPD commercial; 81,353 GPD industrial; 40,635 GPD public; 72,633 GPD sales to the WTMA; and 389,284 GPD unaccounted water). Remaining capacity is 1,129,527 GPD.



EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The Waynesboro Area School District covers four municipalities: Waynesboro, Washington Township, Quincy Township and a small area of Guilford Township. The district provides public education for approximately 4,200 students. There are four elementary schools, one middle school and one high school. The locations of the public schools in the planning region are shown on Figure 7.1.

Table 7-1: Schools in the Waynesboro Area School District

Public Schools		
School Name	Grades	Number of Students 06-07
Fairview Elementary	K-6	724
Hooverville Elementary	K-6	328
Mowrey Elementary	K-6	591
Summitview Elementary	K-6	604
Waynesboro Area Middle School	7-8	613
Waynesboro Area Senior High	9-12	1363
Private Schools		
St. Andrew Catholic School	K-6	126
Providence School	1-8	75

Table 7-2: School Districts in Franklin County

School District	2002-03	2003-04	% Increase	2004-05	% Increase	2005-06	% Increase	2006-07	% Increase	2007-08*	% Increase
Chambersburg Area	8,036	8,022	0%	8,249	3%	8,411	2%	8,477	1%	8,537	1%
Fannett-Metal	584	604	3%	614	2%	601	-2%	590	-2%	582	-1%
Greencastle-Antrim	2,683	2,700	1%	2,787	3%	2,848	2%	2,887	1%	2,855	-1%
Tuscarora	2,590	2,601	0%	2,651	2%	2,722	3%	2,692	-1%	2,656	-1%
Waynesboro Area	4,072	4,092	0%	4,124	1%	4,154	1%	4,223	2%	4,245	1%
Total	17,965	18,019		18,425		18,736		18,869		18,875	

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education

*Projected number

The Waynesboro Area School District is experiencing similar student trends as the other districts in the County. The school districts have all reported -2% to +2% growth for the 2006-2007 school year. The projections for the next school year are in even closer with -1% to +1% change in student population. The School District is currently expanding and renovating the high school facilities. It will be expanded to house 1600 students, 200 more than the current enrollment.

Higher Educational Facilities

Though there are no facilities within the Region, Penn State Mont Alto, Wilson College, Mount St. Mary's University, Hagerstown Community College, Shippensburg University, Gettysburg College, University System of Maryland Hagerstown Center, and Hagerstown Business College, are not far away.

Day Care Facilities

Child care facilities in the Region include:

Bright Beginnings Child Care of Waynesboro, Inc., on Hamilton Street
Noah's Ark Day Care, on W. Second Street
Waynesboro Day Care Center, on E. Main Street
Wee Kare, on North Grant Street

Senior Facilities

The Waynesboro Senior Activity Center is located on South Potomac Street in Waynesboro. It is one of eight senior activity centers serving the 60 and older population in Franklin County, administered by the Franklin County Area Agency on Aging.

Door-to-door transportation service is provided by Franklin County Integrated Transportation Service Monday through Friday, with one-day notice required.

Assisted living homes in the Region are Altman House on Wayne Highway and Hearthstone Retirement Home.

The Waynesboro Welfare Association sponsors the Waynesboro visiting nurse from its office on Church Street.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Franklin County Library System maintains seven (7) public libraries. There are two (2) libraries located in the Region. The Alexander Hamilton Library is located in downtown

Waynesboro while the Blue Ridge Summit Free Library is located in Washington Township.

The Alexander Hamilton Library is open six days a week and closed on Sunday. Blue Ridge Summit Free Library is open five days a week and closed on Friday and Sunday.

CHURCHES

The Region is home to 36 churches of various denominations. The churches are mapped on Figure 7.1.

Waynesboro Borough

	Church Name	Address	Com. Fac. Map #
1	Brethren In Christ Church	152 Fairview Avenue	4
2	Calvary Assembly of God	116 Snider Avenue	6
3	Christ United Methodist Church	6 W 2 nd Street	9
4	Church of the Brethren	117 S. Church Street	10
5	Dunkard Brethren Church		11
6	Emmanuel Full Gospel Church	216 S. Potomac Street	14
7	Evangelical Lutheran Church	43 S. Church Street	15
8	Faith United Methodist Church	104 N Potomac Street	17
9	Grace Brethren Church	250 Philadelphia Avenue	18
10	Otterbein Church	801 Park Street	25
11	Presbyterian Church of Waynesboro	105 East Main Street	27
12	Seventh Day Adventist Church	8292 Mentzer Gap Road	32
13	St. Andrew Catholic Church	12 N Broad Street	34
14	St. Mary's Episcopal Church	112 E 2nd Street	35
15	St. Paul AME Church	30 W King Street	36
16	Trinity United Church of Christ	Harbaugh Hall 30 W North Street	38

Washington Township

	Church Name	Address	Com. Map #	Fac.
17	Antrim Faith Baptist Church	6621 Marsh Road		2
18	Calvary Church & Cemetery	13318 Mentzer Gap Road		8
19	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	11887 Mentzer Gap Road		11
20	Church of the Apostles	336 Barnett Avenue		12
21	Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration	Blue Ridge Summit		15
22	Family Life Worship Center	4750 Buchanan Trail E.		16
23	First Baptist Church of Waynesboro	11195 Airport Road		17
24	Glen Furney Assembly of God	10054 Old Forge Road		20
25	Grace Baptist Church	623 N Grant Extension Street		21
26	Harbaugh Church and Cemetery	Harbaugh Church Road		23
27	Hawley Memorial Presbyterian Church	14753 Charmian Rd		24
28	Jehovah's Witnesses	3901 Waynycastle Road		26
29	Rouzerville Church of the Brethren	11942 Old Route 16 Street		42
30	Rouzerville United Methodist Church	11977 Old Route 16 Street		46
31	Salem Church	4881 Salem Church Road		47
32	St. Rita Catholic Church	PO Box 265		50
33	Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church	12043 Old Route 16 Street		51
34	Trinity Fellowship Church of the Brethren	10610 Wayne Hwy		52
35	Waynycastle Mennonite Church	10617 Five Forks Road		57
36	Waynesboro Bible Church	8216 Stottlemeyer Road		58
37	Waynesboro Church	12757 E Buchanon Trail East		59

POLICE PROTECTION

The Borough of Waynesboro is served by the Waynesboro Police Department located at 57 East Main Street. There are 21 officers on staff, 20 full-time and 1 part-time. The department has one canine and a canine officer, two bicycle patrol officers, four marked

squad cars, one K-9 unit and car, and an unmarked car. The area that is served by Waynesboro Police Department is the Borough of Waynesboro with backup assistance provided to the surrounding area.

Washington Township Police Department is located at 13013 Welty Road in the Township administrative office. There are 16 full-time police officers and 2 part-time utilizing twelve marked cars and two unmarked cars.

FIRE PROTECTION/EMERGENCY SERVICE / HOSPITALS

The Region is protected by three fire companies. The Borough of Waynesboro has two fire companies located in the Borough:

1. Always There Hook and Ladder Company A.T.H.L. Station #1
Located at: 29 South Potomac Street
2. Mechanics Steam Engine and Hose Company Station #2
Located at: 10 Virginia Avenue

Washington Township has one fire company located in the Township:

3. Blue Ridge Mountain Volunteer Fire & Rescue Squad
Located at: 13063 Monterey Lane

The Waynesboro Companies cover all of Waynesboro, a significant portion of the Township, and provide backup to Blue Ridge Mountain Volunteer Fire & Rescue Squad. The Blue Ridge Mountain company covers the eastern portion of the Township and provides mutual aide to the area.

Licensed ambulance service in the Region is provided by:

- Waynesboro Ambulance Squad, located at 603 West Main Street, Waynesboro
- Blue Ridge Mountain Volunteer Fire and Rescue Squad, 13063 Monterey Lane, Blue Ridge Summit
- Waynesboro Area Advanced Life Support Unit, 501 E. Main Street, Waynesboro

Emergency service for the Region is coordinated and dispatched by the Franklin County Department of Emergency Services. The Department is the location for the coordination of the emergency response for Franklin County. This 911 system provides the most basic function during an emergency, the immediate availability of a unified command center to address the needs of all those involved.

Hospital Services are provided by Waynesboro Hospital located at 501 East Main Street in the Borough of Waynesboro. This is a non-profit community hospital with 74 patient beds.

The Region has additional hospital services and specialized care available regionally at the Hershey Medical Center, Washington County Hospital or Western Maryland Center in nearby Hagerstown, Maryland, or Chambersburg Hospital in Chambersburg, PA, approximately 20 miles away from the Borough.

SOLID WASTE/RECYCLING

Trash disposal – or “solid waste management” to use the formal term – in the region is regulated separately by each municipality. Both the Borough and Township meet the criteria of Pennsylvania Act 101 to provide mandatory recycling services. The following is a brief description of services available within each municipality in the Region:

- The Borough of Waynesboro contracts with Waste Management, Inc. to provide solid waste and recycling services to their residents.
 - Full service – includes once a week pickup of trash (up to three 32 gallon containers) and recycling.
 - Additional Bags – set fee per bag
 - Recycling – every other week pickup on specific days
- Washington Township residents contract with R&A Bender, Inc., Waste Management of Central Pennsylvania, or BFI to provide solid waste and recycling services.

Recycling is provided by all refuse haulers in Franklin County as part of their regular service. Pickup is every two weeks. A bin can be provided by the refuse hauler or for an additional fee at the Township.

Recycling Facility

The Washington Township Recycling Center is located at 12725 Buchanan Trail East. It is open to anyone and accepts all standard recyclables. The Washington Township Transfer station located at 12721 Buchanan Trail East accepts tires, brush, and appliances for a fee. There is no fee for batteries, scrap metal, or leaves.

Community Facilities and Services

Goal:

Provide essential facilities and services to meet the existing and future needs of residents consistent with the financial capabilities of the Borough, Township, and Region.

Objectives:

- Identify services and facilities which can be provided on a cooperative basis and work toward intermunicipal cooperation.
- Continue to evaluate the need and opportunity for additional, expanded or improved community services and facilities and plan for the efficient and economical provision of those services and facilities.
- Maintain intermunicipal cooperation for sewage treatment and disposal and water supply.
- Advocate for the provision of adequate child and adult day care facilities.
- Review proposed developments to ensure that developers are providing for required infrastructure, and properly designed and appropriately located recreation facilities.
- Plan and discuss tax base issues on a community-wide basis.
- Review opportunities for sharing of equipment, service and facilities.
- Investigate the possibility of establishing a coordinated emergency services plan for the area.
- Foster a spirit of community within the Borough and Township.
- Support community-wide activities, events and resident participation in government.
- Encourage communication and cooperative efforts among Borough government, Township government, the School District, community organizations, residents and businesses to assure the continued vitality of the area.
- Provide efficient police, fire, and emergency services to the Region.

- Investigate opportunities for cooperation among municipalities and the school district in providing and making available facilities and programs to area residents.
- Provide adequate athletic fields for area youth through cooperative efforts in the Region.
- Require developers to adequately manage stormwater runoff and erosion and sedimentation.
- Successfully address the area’s storm drainage problems and reduce flooding.
- Assure that the scale of development in the area is consistent with the capacity of the area’s infrastructure and fiscal capacities.
- Coordinate sewer and water planning with land use policies.
- Encourage cooperation among the fire companies in the Township and Borough to address the fire protection needs of the community.
- Investigate the feasibility of locating all Washington Township municipal and authority facilities to one centralized site.
- Recognize the importance of the arts in the community. Showcase the talents of the talented people in the community through opportunities in public places and facilities.

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION

The Region is fortunate to have an abundance of public and private open space and recreational areas.

Table 7-3: Public and Private Parks

Public Parks/Recreation			
Facility Name	Municipality	Map Number	Acreage
Memorial Park	Borough	21	18.8
Mount Airy Avenue Park	Borough	23	2.6
Northside Pool and Park	Borough	24	10.7
South Franklin Street Park	Borough	33	.39
Rotary Park	Borough	29	9.2

Public Parks/Recreation			
Facility Name	Municipality	Map Number	Acreage
Waynesboro Youth League Ballfields	Borough	54	6.2
Waynesboro Golf Course	Borough	45	
Antietam Meadows Park	Township	1	25
Happel's Meadow Wetland	Township	22	85.4934
Michaux State Forest	Township (State-owned)	31	2,024
Michaux State Forest/Appalachian Trail	Township (State-owned)	3	*included in above
Millwood Village Neighborhood Play Area	Township	32	.335
Pine Hill Regional Recreation Area/Dunlap Family Skate Park	Township	38	174
Red Run Park	Township	39	22
Sheffield Manor Neighborhood Play Area	Township	49	.43
Bailey's Run Recreation Park	Township	62	22

Private Recreation		
Facility Name	Municipality	Map Number
Y.M.C.A.	Borough	55
Blue Ridge Summit Lions Club Park	Township	6
Grace Baptist Church Playground/Picnic Pavillion	Township	21
Hooverville School Playground	Township	25
Monterey Country Club	Township	33
Moose Club	Township	30
Owls Club Park	Township	36
Pen Mar Youth League Fields	Township	37
Renfrew Museum and Park	Township	41
Rouzerville Fish and Game Club	Township	43
Rouzerville Ruritan Club	Township	45
Waynesboro Youth Soccer Association Soccer Complex	Township	63
Wayne Heights Civic Association	Township	56
Waynesboro Country Club	Township	60
Zullinger Community Center and Park	Township	67

Key private facilities include the Renfrew Museum and Park and the Waynesboro Area YMCA. Renfrew has a 107 acre park which has a house museum, visitor's center, outbuildings, picnic area, and walking trail. It hosts community events. The Renfrew Institute offers educational programs for children and adult workshops.

The YMCA has a new fitness/wellness center and teen center to complement its indoor and outdoor recreation facilities.

Open Space and Recreation

Goal:

Provide open space and recreation in the Region by protecting and preserving, the remaining wooded, rural areas in the Township and by retaining and maintaining existing parks and planning and developing new recreation areas.

Objectives:

- Concentrate the future growth in the Township near existing developed areas to reduce pressure on existing open spaces.
- Advocate the protection of regional treasures such as the Michaux State Forest, the Appalachian Trail, the Antietam Creek Corridor, and Happel's Meadow.
- Protect and preserve the perimeter of existing park, recreation, and natural areas.
- Promote and preserve the Region's many fishing, hunting, and hiking opportunities.
- Maintain a buffer around Happel's Meadow and enhance environmental education opportunities there. The Township should monitor the availability of surrounding properties and seek to acquire them when they become available. Consider opportunities for acquisition of land to protect and preserve other park, recreation, and natural areas.
- Promote infill development in existing developed areas and maintenance and restoration of existing housing resources to reduce development of open space.
- Limit and plan infrastructure extensions in order to not encourage development in areas desired as open space.
- Develop a trail head or stop-off facility for Appalachian Trail thru-hikers, and encourage local non-profit organizations to provide assistance. Relate this facility to downtown Waynesboro.
- Link recreation areas and natural areas within the Region through open space, greenway and trail systems.
- Plan, facilitate, and identify a trail connection between existing and future subdivisions and recreation areas.

- Encourage the continued availability of the park system facilities to area residents.
- Implement the Franklin County Greenway Plan.
- Facilitate and promote outdoor recreational opportunities in the Region.
- Promote and develop programming for the Dunlap Family Skate Park at the Pine Hill Recreation Area.

Future Recreation Needs

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) Standards recommend a minimum of ten (10) acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents. The total population of the Region, according to the 2005 U.S. Census Bureau estimate, is 21,584. Applying the NRPA Standards, the Region should contain a minimum of approximately 215 acres of developed, usable active parkland (see Table 7-4). The Region currently has approximately 324 acres of developed parkland, not including school district facilities. The municipalities should continue to keep recreation and open space provision a high priority.

The Waynesboro Area School District maintains facilities throughout the Region that are also used by residents

Table 7-4: Recommended Open Space and Recreation Acreage

Municipality	2005 Population (Estimate) Source: US Census Bureau	Approximate Developed Recreation Acres	Minimum Recommended Acres (NRPA Standards)
Waynesboro Borough	9,700	80	97
Washington Township	11,884	327	118
Total Region	21,584	324	215

According to Table 7-4, the Region as a whole meets the minimum NRPA acreage standards. The Borough is 17 acres below the recommended 97 acres, while the Township is 126 acres above the recommended figure, mostly due to the 174 acre Pine Hill Regional Recreation Area. It should be noted that these recommended acreage figure are minimum recommended acreages, so it should not be construed that recreation and open space is no longer a priority in the Region.

It is a recommendation of this plan to preserve land now, while the land is still undeveloped, creating an open space system consisting of a network of connected active and passive open space and recreation opportunities. If the Township or Borough encounters an opportunity to acquire open space that is vulnerable to incompatible development, and can be incorporated into the Region's recreation system, they should acquire the land.

Passive recreation and/or undeveloped open space may include stream corridors, wetlands, steep slopes, ridgelines, and groundwater recharge areas. Active recreation areas are characterized by property that is suited for athletic fields or playgrounds (flat and well-drained); has adequate public access; and closer to population centers.

Washington Township Comprehensive Recreation, Park and Open Space Plan – 2003

The recommendations of the plan are:

1. Washington Township should plan to continue to provide fiscally responsible management and effective utilization of the recreational resources that it currently has in place.
2. The Township should provide facilities and services from the basis of a realistic operating budget.
3. Operate the parks and recreation system based on nationally recommended standards.
4. Provide open lines of communication to Township residents.
5. The Township should provide a continually updated plan for balanced facilities and programming which anticipates future requirements.
6. Provide the fullest complement of programs and facilities that is fiscally achievable.
7. Continually survey the community in order to meet its needs, requirements and expectations.
8. Monitor trends for the purpose of forecasting future needs.
9. The Township will continue to expand and upgrade the existing Recreation, Park and Open Space facilities it owns and operates. It will also encourage the

development and expansion of other recreational opportunities to be owned and operated by non-Township entities.

10. Update park and recreation standards on a regular and continual basis.
11. Provide a balance of active/passive and conservation facilities.
12. Update, as needed, the Township's current recreation and open space plan to require developers of future residential areas to provide additional land for recreational uses or funds for development of existing community park facilities.
13. Work with school officials to determine exactly which facilities are available to the public, what hours they are available, and work toward utilizing them.
14. Coordinate with Franklin County in the development of pedestrian/bicycle greenway where opportunities of such facilities present themselves.

Greenways and Creek Conservation Corridors

What is a Greenway?

The Pennsylvania Greenway Partnership Commission defines a greenway as follows:

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

Benefits of Greenways

Greenways can have a number of benefits:

- Protect natural, cultural, and scenic resources.

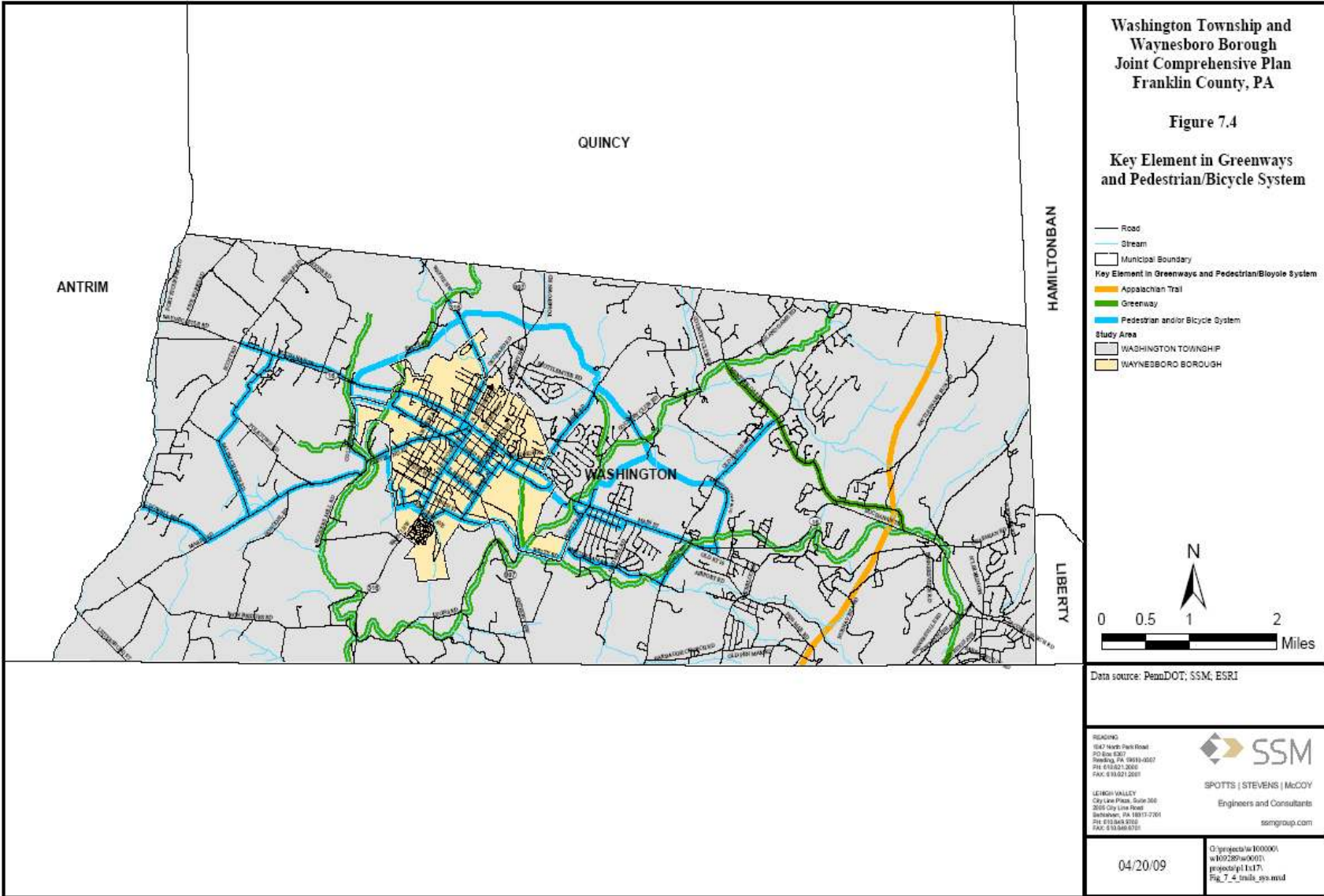
- Link communities, neighborhoods, and developments together.
- Provide for recreational opportunities such as walking, biking, picnicking, camping, skiing, fishing, equestrian trails, snowmobile trails, and links to recreation resources.
- Enhance the quality of life and promote revitalization in communities.
- Provide educational and interpretive opportunities.
- Enhance tourism and economic development opportunities.
- Maintain habitat linkages (wildlife corridors) and ecosystems.
- Allow access to natural, scenic and cultural resources.
- Preserve and build upon existing trail networks.
- Provide alternatives to vehicular travel.
- Provide riparian buffers to protect water quality.
- Provide linkages to trails of regional significance.

The municipalities should work toward the establishment of a greenway/bike path system, as shown on Figure 7.4, Key Element in Greenways and Pedestrian/ Bicycle System Map, with highest priority given to the linking of existing parks and open space facilities, as well as creating links to trail systems outside of the Region. Not all corridors will be developed as active greenways with trails, nor will they all exist along a creek – these corridors should exist to preserve vital natural features, particularly ridge lines, woodlands, wetlands, and native vegetation.

Recommended Greenway and Bike Path System

The Key Elements in Greenways and Pedestrian/Bicycle System Map, Figure 7.4, depicts a regional system of proposed greenways and bike paths. The plan is conceptual and subject to further refinement, but is the starting point for a Region-wide system. Given the many benefits of greenways, the effort is worth it. Greenways and trails should be considered along creeks, as connections to existing local trails, subdivisions, recreational and municipal facilities, and businesses.

The centerpiece of a regional, inter-county trail system will be the Appalachian Trail that runs north/south through the eastern half of Washington Township, with a possible trail head location along PA Route 16.



The goal of the bike path system is to include a bike lane along existing roads to accommodate bicycles safely. The bike path system is designed, where possible, for interconnection of existing and proposed parks and school facilities. Unfortunately, due to unsafe conditions such as high traffic volume, narrow cartways, and poor sight distances, some ideal connections are not possible.

Green Infrastructure is a natural life support system. It is an interconnected network of protected land and water that supports native species, maintains natural ecological processes, sustains air and water resources and contributes to the health and quality of life for the Region's communities and people. Within this infrastructure, streams and rivers, ridgelines, hiking and biking trails, passive open space, as well as wildlife migration corridors can be found.

Community Facilities/Open Space and Recreation Actions to Consider

A. Plan for and seek funding for the continued acquisition, improvement and appropriate development of recreation facilities, greenways, and recreation programs in the Region.

B. Maintain language in Subdivision and Land Development Ordinances to require developers to dedicate land or pay a fee in lieu of land for all new subdivisions.

Maintain standards for recreation facilities. Review National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) Standards for appropriateness.

C. Adopt and implement conservation zoning regulations for subdivisions of 8 acres or larger to preserve open space and provide a network of greenways between developments.

D. Where appropriate in the Township, work with PennDOT to widen and improve road shoulders and require developers to improve shoulders along their properties in order to accommodate pedestrian and bicycle facilities.

E. Maintain a dialog with the Waynesboro Area School District regarding development activities, school facilities needs, location of school facilities, and school bus routes.

F. Work with the Waynesboro Area School District to assure availability of school district facilities to the Region's residents.

G. Continue to implement the recommendations of the 2003 Washington Township Comprehensive Recreation, Park and Open Space Plan.

- H. All future residential developments accessible from Washington Township Boulevard should be required to add pedestrian walkways. These walkways will connect with trails and link residential areas with newly developed commercial and recreational areas.
- I. Promote and support efforts of community organizations to provide recreational facilities and programs for all area residents and services and programs for seniors and youth.
- J. Create a Joint Recreation Commission between the Borough and Township to act as a clearinghouse for information, acquisition, and development of recreation facilities in the Region.
- K. Provide for public areas within the Region through provision of open spaces, village greens, recreation facilities, greenways, improved pathways, and indoor facilities.
- L. Enforce an on-lot Sewage Management Ordinance and State mandates to manage, monitor, and maintain on-lot sewage disposal facilities in the Region and assure that the best available technology is used.
- M. Involve local fire companies and school district personnel in review of subdivision and land development plans, where appropriate.
- N. Encourage volunteerism for non-profit agencies and increased coordination of volunteer services among agencies.
- O. Address the need for fire and emergency medical personnel as fewer volunteers become available. Cooperate regionally to ensure adequate service throughout the Region.
- P. Conduct a study to determine if a fire and/or ambulance substation is needed in the Rouzerville area.
- Q. Coordinate policies of governing bodies, municipal authorities, and the local water and sewer authorities regarding the development of public sewer and water facilities within the Growth Areas, as depicted on the Future Land Use Plan, to assure consistency.
- R. Bring together citizens, the business community, and the school district to plan and organize community-wide activities, events, and programs to foster community spirit, economic development, and community attractiveness.

- S. Maintain current and workable emergency operations and disaster plans.
- T. Require all wastes to be treated and/or disposed of in an approved, environmentally responsible manner.
- U. Promote efficient, effective, and professional management of public facilities. Identify opportunities for technological enhancements for municipal government, including the centralization of municipal facilities.
- V. Cooperatively work on a multi-jurisdictional basis to provide adequate athletic fields for area youth.
- W. Work with the Waynesboro Area School District to facilitate visual and performance arts opportunities for residents of the Region.
- X. Continue to maintain and enhance existing park and recreation facilities, and completing plans for existing facilities.
- Y. Acquire the Armory for municipal use.
- Z. Develop a walking/biking interconnection between the Borough and the Township and between park and recreation facilities in the Region.
- AA. Secure space in Waynesboro for expansion of the Post Office.
- BB. Work with Franklin County government to have satellite County facilities located in downtown Waynesboro.
- CC. Work to secure land in the Borough for industrial development.
- DD. Encourage community facilities, such as school district facilities, to be readily available for community events and activities.
- EE. Work with the Antietam Watershed Association to protect, preserve, and upgrade the quality of water and provide streambank restoration for the Antietam Creek Corridor.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Waynesboro Borough and Washington Township are located in the Potomac Basin Watershed, Potomac River Subbasin Number 13 (The Potomac), Watershed C (Conococheague-Antietam Creeks). The Potomac Subbasin has a total drainage area of 1,584 square miles. Watershed C or the Conococheague-Antietam Creeks Watershed, has a total drainage area of approximately 609 square miles. The major streams in this watershed are: Conococheague Creek, West Branch Conococheague Creek, and Antietam Creek. A portion of Washington Township is located in the Monocacy River and Catoctin Creek Subbasin. These have been designated by the DEP under Act 167 of 1978, the Stormwater Management Act, and are required to have a stormwater management plan in place.

The Conococheague-Antietam Creek and Monocacy and Catoctin River Watersheds are currently the only two watersheds in the Region, under the direction of the Franklin County Planning Commission, to have stormwater management plans underway. The Antietam Watershed Act 167 Plan was adopted approximately 10 years ago. The stormwater plan regulates flow intensity and release rates throughout the watershed and contains a stormwater management ordinance, which will be adopted by all municipalities within the watershed.

Currently, both municipalities control stormwater through its Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance approval process, and via a separate Stormwater Management Ordinance in compliance with Act 167.

Act 167 Stormwater Management Plans

Until the enactment of Act 167, stormwater management had been oriented primarily towards addressing the increase in peak runoff rates discharging from individual land development sites to protect property immediately downstream. Minimal attention was given to the effects on locations further downstream, or to designing stormwater controls within the context of the entire watershed. Management of stormwater also was typically regulated on a municipal level with little or no designed consistency between adjoining municipalities in the same watershed concerning the types, or degree, of storm runoff control to be practiced.

Act 167 changed this approach by instituting a comprehensive program of stormwater planning and management on a watershed level. The Act requires Pennsylvania counties to prepare and adopt stormwater management plans for each watershed located in the county, as designated by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Most importantly, these plans are to be prepared in consultation with municipalities located in the watershed, working through a Watershed Plan Advisory Committee (WPAC). The plans are to provide for uniform technical standards and

criteria throughout a watershed for the management of stormwater runoff from new land development sites.

The types and degree of controls that are prescribed in the watershed plan need to be based on the expected development pattern and hydrogeologic characteristics of each individual watershed. The management plan, specifically the standards and criteria, are to be developed from the technical evaluations performed in the planning process, in order to respond to the "cause and effect" nature of existing and potential storm runoff impacts in the watershed. The final product of the Act 167 watershed planning process is to be a comprehensive and practical implementation plan, developed with sensitivity to the overall needs (e.g., financial, legal, political, technical, and environmental) of the municipalities in the watershed.

Plan for the Reliable Supply of Water

The 2000 amendments to the Municipalities Planning Code (MPC) state that a County or multi-municipal comprehensive plan *shall* include a plan for the reliable supply of water. The Natural and Historic Resources Plan provides a detailed description of the geology and groundwater of the Region.

Where developments, businesses, or other entities propose to utilize ground water or surface water supplies in substantial amounts, hydrologic studies should be required and the party causing the extraction is required to demonstrate that such use will have no adverse effects on the water supplies of other entities in the Region.

In cases in which watershed areas are used for public recreation purposes, public access and usage should be consistent with the need to protect water supplies.

Efforts to protect groundwater resources must occur at all levels of government. Special consideration to the types and densities of permitted land uses should apply in areas that offer little natural protection to groundwater. Such efforts should also apply where the protection level is unknown. Groundwater quality is also a concern since domestic water for many of the residents of the Region outside of the few community water service areas are supplied by individual wells.

Land use regulations, land acquisition, and education programs can play a key role in protecting groundwater. Examples of land use control activities include the following:

- Land use plans that consider groundwater vulnerability;
- Zoning ordinance and site plan review standards related to aboveground secondary containment, interior floor drains, and other topics;

- Purchase of land and/or conservation easements to provide a wellhead protection buffer around any future municipal wellfields; and
- Public education through public meetings, school-based classroom programs, library displays, cable television videos, public information flyers, and municipal newsletters.

Protection of groundwater resources requires efforts on several fronts, including the need for regional planning, land planning for individual sites, and technological advances that may offer alternative solutions. Regional planning must be based on the entire watershed; it will do little good for one community to implement solutions to its problems only to find that neighboring communities do not. Groundwater has no respect for community boundaries. From a land planning perspective, simply requiring larger lots does little or nothing to enhance groundwater quality. One of the few readily available solutions to polluted wells or failed septic systems is to obtain public water and sewer. With the larger lots sizes and frontages prevalent in some areas in the Region, the costs of water and sewer services to homes are likely to be very expensive. On the other hand, where lot frontages are smaller, so too will be the cost of public utilities.

Municipal zoning ordinances should contain provisions to protect sources of water supply through the following techniques:

1. Natural resource protection standards (net out provisions) protecting floodplains, wetlands, wetland margins, steep slopes, watercourses, water bodies, and lake and pond shores.
2. If municipal water supplies are developed, wellhead protection provisions pursuant to wellhead protection planning should be completed.
3. Stream Corridor Overlay Zoning.
4. Floodplain, wetland, and hydric soil protection provisions.
5. Environmental performance standards and environmental assessment requirements for industrial and commercial uses. Businesses should have Spill and Pollution Prevention Plans.
6. Provisions to minimize impervious cover.

When development plans are reviewed, developers must indicate proper management of stormwater runoff as well as control of erosion and sedimentation to protect local water resources.

The recommendations of the Monocacy River and Antietam Creek Stormwater Management Plans and Ordinances, as prepared in accordance with Act 167, the Stormwater Management Act, should be adhered to.

In accordance with current best management practices, stormwater management should be considered part of the hydrologic cycle with less emphasis on detention and more emphasis on infiltration to reduce the volume and the rate of runoff, pollution, and thermal impacts. Developers must identify the resources within their tracts, and to analyze and mitigate the impacts of development. Natural resources should be incorporated into the open space system.

It should be noted that lawful activities such as extraction of minerals impact water supply sources. Such activities are governed by statutes regulating mineral extraction that specify replacement and restoration of water supplies affected by such activities.

The following chart (Table 7-5) provides a reference for zoning ordinance policy recommendations and techniques for water resource protection.

Table 7-5: Recommendations for Protecting Water Supplies

<i>Stream Corridor Overlay Zoning</i>	<i>Zoning Policies</i>	<i>Water Resource Protection Provisions</i>	<i>Impact Analyses</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict development and impervious surfaces • Require riparian vegetative buffers • Encourage use of best management practices • Encourage stream habitat improvement • Encourage conservation easements/dedications / dedications • Protect wetlands and wetland margins • Require floodplain and wetland studies based on soil types • Employ Innovative stormwater management techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage development where public sewer and water exist; discourage on-site sewer and water • Limit impervious surfaces • Establish performance standards for uses • Protect aquifers through controlling uses and potential polluting activities • Establish an overlay protection zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation/restriction of potential contaminating uses and substances • Performance standards • Design standards • Operating requirements • Review process • Wellhead protection ordinance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply locations • Geologic conditions, recharge rate, degree of renovation • Aquifer characteristics: groundwater movement, use, yield, quality, quantity, well interference • Test well results and impacts • Plan to protect groundwater system underlying and adjacent to the site: prevention, remediation, emergency management

***Stream Corridor
Overlay Zoning***

Zoning Policies

***Water Resource Protection
Provisions***

Impact Analyses

- **Monitoring of groundwater quality and quantity**

The Township, Borough, and water authorities should cooperate to encourage the provision of public water service in Growth Areas, and to discourage public water service outside of the Growth Areas.

Antietam Watershed Association

The Antietam Watershed Association's (AWA) mission is to preserve Antietam Creek as a resource for the community, protect the regional water supply and proceed as a cooperative effort with community members and municipalities.

Since its formation in 2002, AWA has established partnerships with area environmental and civic organizations. AWA has joined with partners for the Chesapeake Bay Foundation in its Farm Stewardship Program in restoring native stream bank vegetation to limit cattle in the creek and runoff from open fields.

The AWA has participated in riparian planting projects. Those projects have been completed in cooperation with farmers to restore vegetation along Antietam Creek and to limit cattle access to the waterway, which ultimately reduces nitrogen from runoff and manure that empties into the Chesapeake Bay.

The AWA was awarded a grant from Growing Greener and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection to pursue a study of the West Branch of the Antietam. The state has designated the west branch as "impaired" in many places, and upon completion of the study, projects can be planned to improve stream quality.

Overlay Zoning

Overlay zoning is the application of an additional set of regulations to an established zoning district. Overlay zones supplement, but do not replace, the existing applicable zoning regulations. Overlay zones can be used for any number of objectives, ranging from commercial corridor improvement to stream corridor and wellhead protection efforts. Areas commonly targeted for overlay zoning include: floodplains, watersheds, environmental areas, stream corridors, historic districts, and economic revitalization areas. The use of an overlay zone can be especially effective to ensure consistent regulation of land uses within multiple zoning districts.

Monitoring of Needs

Monitoring the need and opportunity for additional, expanded, or improved community services and facilities will help the Township and Borough plan for their efficient and economical provision. The goal for community facilities and services is to provide them on a coordinated, regional basis, where possible, to meet the existing and future needs of the residents of the Region in a manner consistent with financial resources.

The majority of respondents to the citizen survey indicated satisfaction with the rural character and small town atmosphere of the Region, but also indicated concern that the level of emergency services (for example, police and fire and ambulance protection) be sustained. The Township and Borough should jointly monitor the efficiency of current emergency services to ensure that the Region has adequate provision of these services.