

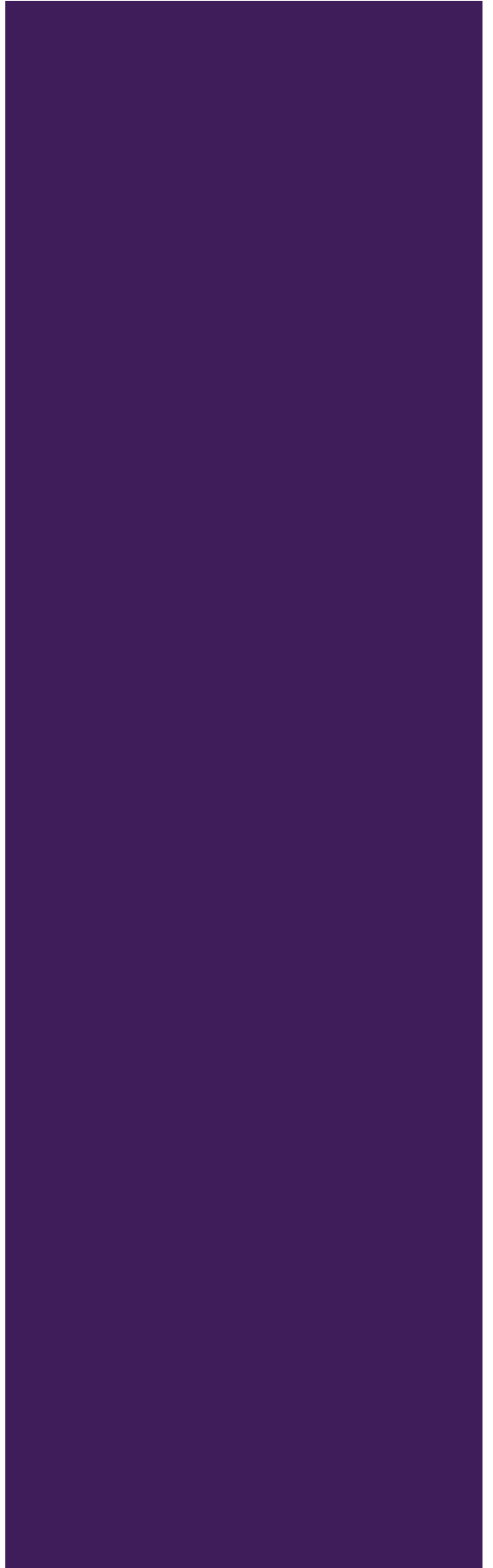


McClure Station Park

Adopted by the McClure Borough Council July 8, 2020

McClure Borough, Snyder County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

McClure Station Park - 24 West Railroad Street





Prepared by:

Andrew S. Benner

May 31, 2020

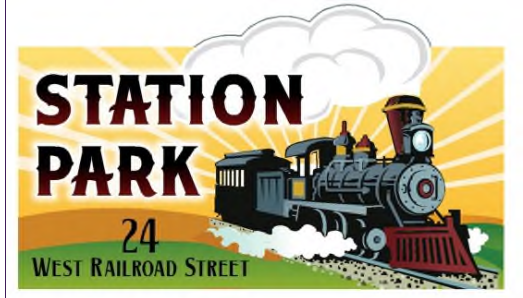


Table of Contents



Table of Contents

McClure Station Park Strategic Comprehensive Plan

Introduction

- Historical Overview
- Honoring Days of Railroading
- Dedicating the Park and the improvements through the years

Plan Elements

- Goals, Objectives and Action Strategies
- Future Land Use Plan
- Recommendations

Plan Interrelationships

Plan Review, Approval, and Maintenance

Potential Funding Opportunities

Background Trends and Issues

- Census Information

Land Use Analysis & Possible Expansion

- Introduction
- Existing Conditions
- Development Trends
- Possible Expansion of Station Park

Appendices

- Appendix A - Sample Board Ordinance
- Appendix B - Sample Board Bylaws
- Appendix C - Acronyms & Definitions
- Appendix D - References
- Appendix E - Community Survey Summary

- Appendix F – Credits
- Appendix G - Park benches and Trash Receptacles
- Appendix H – Lighting
- Appendix I - Permanent Restrooms
- Appendix J – Proposed Plan for McClure Station Park (Phase 1 through 4)
- Appendix K – Possible Expansion of Station Park (Phase 5)
- Appendix L – Maintenance & Stewardship Plan



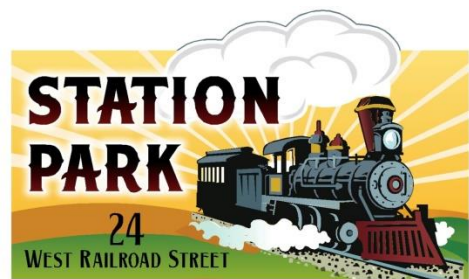


Introduction

Historical Overview

According to the Story of Snyder County by George Dunkelberger, the beginning of the Pennsylvania Railroad, incorporated in 1846, actually began with the construction of a railroad as early as 1832 from Philadelphia to Columbia, Pennsylvania, by way of Lancaster. Great expansion of the railroad throughout the nation took place the decade following the close of the Civil War.

The appointment of a commission to organize the Middle Creek Valley Railroad Company was through an act of legislature passed on March 23, 1865, this provided for the proposed railroad to be extended "...from a point on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Lewistown, through the heart of Mifflin and Snyder Counties eastward and terminate on the east bank of the Susquehanna River at or between Port Trevorton and Northumberland..." and the construction was to begin within three years and be completed within ten. The Middle Creek Railroad Company was organized October 2, 1866, in order to carry out the provisions of this act. Construction began at Northumberland on August 1, 1867, and connected with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, crossed the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, extended south of Selinsgrove and continued west to the Beaver Furnace of the Shade Mountain Iron Company.



Introduction

Historical Overview

Honoring Days of
Railroading

Dedicating the Park and
the improvements
through the years

McClure Station Park



The railroad played a vital role in the development and expansion of McClure. Work of grading began in the summer of 1867. In 1870, the name was changed to Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. For two years, 1874-1876 trains ceased to operate. Then in 1876, the Pennsylvania Railroad leased the road through McClure. Finally, it was purchased by the P. R. R. and became an integral part of its system. It was known as the Sunbury-Lewistown branch. In September of 1871 the first train, consisting of a locomotive, a passenger coach and six trucks (open railroad freight cars) passed through McClure and continued on to Beaver Springs. This was a trial run.



On November 1, 1871, the first through passenger train, consisting of a locomotive and passenger coach of railroad officials and other notables passed through McClure. After that train, another one with three coaches followed it. The locomotives were beautifully decorated and the coaches were filled with passengers. A large crowd had gathered in McClure to witness the great event. The Rev. L.C. Edmonds, Pastor of the Beaver Springs Charge of the Reformed Church at the time, wrote of the occasion: "On the

morning arrival of the first passenger train, people of all grades and shades came flocking to the station all along the line to see. Some of the hill and mountain folk had never seen a train of cars run before that event came to pass, hence there was some fun. One old lady at the McClure station, on seeing railroad wagons moved without horses, she exclaimed, in Snyder County Dutch, 'Eye wu sin don de gile?' (Where are the horses?) The answer by "dawdy" was: "Yaw, mommy, der shmoke moch selli redder rum ga;" (Yes, Mom, the smoke makes the wheels go around.) "Well! Sell beet worhoff ig der alt Bellseboop selver!" (Well! This beats truthfully the old devil himself.)"

A new form of transportation, far superior to the slow horse-drawn wagons was now available. And now, grain, farm produce, livestock, lumber and huckleberries picked on the nearby mountains were funneled into McClure to be shipped to near and distant points, This also worked the other way, for all kinds of items, including automobiles were shipped to McClure by rail, At the peak of operations 24 freight and passenger trains ran daily. Three passenger trains ran daily carrying many passengers, some of which were residents of McClure.

The station attendants included a head agent, day and night operator, and clerk and warehouse boy. In 1899, the McClure station was the first one on the S & L line to become an around the clock telegraph office, and Charles Mumma was the first night operator. In 1902, John M. Rauch was transferred



from Paintersville to McClure where he was head agent and remained until 1935, when the station was closed and he retired. Keemer Stuck and C. F. Wagner learned telegraphy while Rauch was agent, working the night shift. Mr. Wagner worked in the mountain during the day and in the station at night, sleeping on the benches, so anxious was he to learn the trade, which he followed for 20 years. Other railroad employees were S. H. Kline, A. A. Kline, H. C. Dreese, Earl Snook, Jacob Kinney, Fred Specht, Adam Wagner, Lewis Kahley, John Hughes, Arthur Shirley, John Heeter, Charles Helfrick, Hurley Romig, Jerry Wetzel, Joseph Otto, John Howell, James Goss, Amos Klinger, Aaron Wagner, Wilson Kline and Clair Kline.

In 1907, a section shaped somewhat like a Y was put in operation at the west end of town for the purpose of turning engines around so that they could go in the opposite direction. It led off the main railroad bed north to and against the ridge. An engine would back in on one side, a switch was thrown, and then it would pull out the other side, and be on its way. On March 9, 1900, the first successful experiment of transmitting telegraph and telephone messages over the same wire was made on the S & L line. From July 11, 1923 to January 17, 1926, an automatic train control was tested on this road. The system, first tried on any railroad, was used to control train traffic, and was mounted on tower-like structures along the line. Corresponding systems were also in the cab of the engine and in the station. Here at McClure the signal bridge, with

its disc on which electric lights were mounted, was located about one-half mile west of the station. The automatic train control, although refined, is now used on all railroads in the country.

The heavy passenger traffic continued until shortly after World War I when the wider use of the automobile and better roads planted the "kiss of death" on this type of travel. Finally on Saturday, January 16, 1932 the last regularly scheduled passenger train passed through McClure. It was made up of engine No. 5386, a mail and express car and a passenger coach. Charles A. Fisher was the engineer, Charles Laird the fireman, U. Howard Stock the conductor, and Harry Howell the brakeman. None were residents of McClure, Joe Henry Kline, a local model railroad enthusiast, vividly recalls that train as he watched it move through McClure.

To revive memories for many, and again relive those moments of history, a two section, 14-car Snyder County Centennial Passenger train brought many merry-makers to McClure Sunday, August 14, 1955. Originating in Selinsgrove, this was the very last passenger train to use the Sand L rail road, and closed out an era that to this day lingers in the minds of many. This S & L Special Day was held in connection with Snyder County's Centennial celebration. For the ride it was a first for the S & L line with a diesel electric passenger unit ever operated over this line, pulled by Engine 9547. The diesel engine showed locals the newest units of modern railroading.



After many years of flourishing freight service, and with the coming of trucks and other difficulties the line was closed. The final curtain dropped on this type of service to McClure in April of 1963, when a box car load of hay was brought to McClure. The last crew to work on the tracks was composed of: Charles Kline, Harry Kline, Charles Hoffman, and Jesse Spigelmyer, who was the foreman. In the summer of 1966 the tracks were removed from town.

In the summer of 1964, the contract was awarded to Luria Brothers Company, Incorporated of Reading to remove 6.18 miles of track from Beaver Springs to McClure. The section from McClure to Lewistown was removed eight years prior to this section being removed.

In January of the Centennial year, 1967, the McClure Borough Council started negotiations with the P. R. R. for the purchase of the railroad property, most of which is in the center of town. The agreed purchase price was \$3000. Included in the real estate is that plot deeded to the railroad in 1871 by George Stuck, A most fitting climax to a great moment in McClure history.

McClure Station pictured below.



Honoring Days of Railroading

In 1979, a new fountain sung an old tune of Railroad Days gone by, the new fountain was put in when the new street construction was being completed, in which portions of west Walker and Railroad streets were merged into west Railroad Street.



Pictured above is the mountain rock water fountain. Water cascading down over the sides of a fountain, located at the east entrance to west Railroad Street in McClure, sings a tune of sorts. The notes of trickle, splash and gurgle can be interpreted as a melody of the golden days of railroading. As if by pre-arranged plan of long ago, the fountain sits squarely on what at one time was the old railroad bed.

Officials of the railroad also selected McClure as the place on the line where the steam locomotives would take on water. There were two water towers, the first one erected on the north side of the tracks. The second tower was built on the south side of the tracks, replacing the first. This latter tower was continued in use until 1963 when the railroad ceased to operate in McClure.

A sidelight of railroad construction those many years ago was building of an



impoundment, commonly known as the “railroad dam”, placed in a small stream, which was the source of water supply for the towers. The stream is the over-flow from the municipal reservoir and several springs. The dam is located several hundred yards south of the railroad bed, and about 50 yards from the southwest corner of the elementary school building.

Cast iron pipes were laid, leading from the small dam to the water towers. When the days of the railroad came to an end, the valve was closed, and the pipes lay dormant for the longest time until some of the new street construction put them back into use carrying water to the fountain.

Located in the middle of traffic island, the fountain was the brainchild of Joe Henry Kline. He knew the cast iron pipes were there, and he devised a method of re-activating the pipes, making them again useful, this time for ornamental purposes. A portion of Henry's concern in the project can be traced to the fact that he took a keen interest in railroading and was a model railroad enthusiast.

Russell Bickel and Charles Shirey were Mr. Kline's helpers, giving him valuable assistance in the construction of the fountain. Others who made donations of labor were Karl Underhill, Ralph Goodling, Rodney Kratzer, Ray Goss, Joseph H. Dodd, Robert Erb, Donald Fisher, Dale C. Baker and James Wert.

Cost of construction materials was \$444.13. The fountain and its tune could

be dedicated as a memorial to these men who not only shoveled the ballast, set the ties and drove the spikes, but also played a large part in helping to form this little hamlet of McClure, tucked beneath the foothills of the Shade mountain, and quite a number of years away from the plaintive and almost romantic, sentimental and poetic sounds coming from the steam locomotive whistle.

Dedicating the Park and Improvements through the years

The Dedication Service for the new park climaxed the week-long celebration for the Bicentennial of the United State of America. Nick Reed of Radio Station WSEW at Selinsgrove served as the Master of Ceremonies for the program. Joseph Dodd, the Rev. A. John Perna, and Mayor Wilson K. Dodd participated. A group known as the Milton Brass provided music for the dedication. The program consisted of a prayer, the tree planting, a flag presentation ceremony, the singing of the local Bicentennial Song, and the park dedication.

Later in the summer, a fifty year time capsule specially manufactured by Hallmark Industries of McClure containing mementos, letter, and photographs was sealed and buried near the flagpole in the center of the new park.

This playground equipment was installed by the McClure Borough in 2004. Funding assistance from the Community Conservation Partnerships Program and was administered by the Bureau of Recreation and

McClure Station Park



Conservation, PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resource.

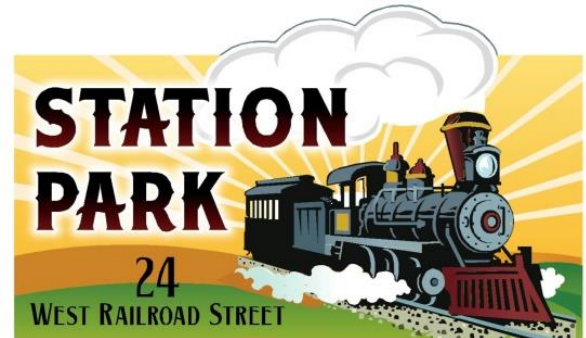
In addition to the playground equipment there was a picnic pavilion erected east of the playground. At the February 9, 2006 borough council meeting the borough council approved the building of the park pavilion. The pavilion was completed July 12, 2006.

Two pairs of swings were donated in 2013 by Gerald and Harriet Botdorf from Playword Systems in Lewisburg to be placed in the park in addition to the playground equipment. Mr. & Mrs. Botdorf were sad to see West Beaver Elementary school close and with it went the playground equipment. They stated, what is a playground without swings? So Gerald came to the McClure Borough Council and asked permission to go ahead with the project. In the fall of 2013 the toddler "T" swings were installed by the Borough employees and in the spring of 2014 the larger swing set was installed.

In 2014, the McClure Borough Council decided to cut down 18 trees in the park due to poor shape of the trees and for the safety of everyone using the park. In the fall of 2014, a new Christmas tree was donated and placed in the park.

In the spring of 2015, the council approved the planting of 10 new trees the work was completed by the community and the borough employees who were Art Baumgardner, Harold Flood Jr. and Dave Weader; Borough Manager. In addition to the

trees new park benches were installed around the park near the sidewalks close to the center of the park.

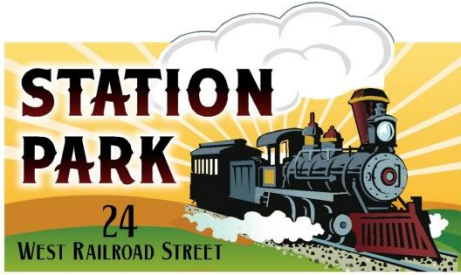


2019 brought a new sign for Station Park in front of the Playground equipment at the west end of the park. The funding for the sign came from the McClure Borough Council through the Borough taxpayers. It was designed and made by Middlecreek Signs of Beaver Springs, Pennsylvania.

The sign helped to continue with the theme of honoring the days of railroading.

In spring of 2020, the McClure Borough Council voted and approved the south side of the park to have a concrete sidewalk (including an ADA ramp in the center of the park) and coax installed for future lighting. See below for location of new concrete sidewalk.





Plan Elements

Goals, Objectives and Action Strategies

The Borough of McClure is a rural community in central Pennsylvania with a well-established town park that would be even better with upgrades. This will help to improve the quality of life for the residents of McClure as well as any visitors.

INTENT

The residents of McClure Borough realize their existing quality of life is highly dependent upon the protection and preservation of its environmentally sensitive and culturally significant features. To this extent, it is the intent of this Plan to facilitate and encourage the identification and protection of these features. Furthermore, the Goals and Objectives of this Plan serve to promote the awareness and significance of preserving these features for current and future populations.

GOAL: To provide an efficient and well maintained Park and Recreational activities plan, to improve upon the established Station Park and its natural assets.

Environmental Resources Goal: To protect the physical environment and enhance the character, quality and livability of McClure Borough by preserving its natural assets; the McClure Station Park.

Plan Elements

Goals, Objectives and Action Strategies

Future Development and Use of Park Plan



Environmental Resources Objectives:

- **Educating and encouraging public and private involvement in implementing best management practices.**
- **Developing a landscaping and management plan.**

Recommendations:

- Capitalize on the state's "Growing Greener Environmental Stewardship and Watershed Protection Act" program. This may be best accomplished by adding a Borough staff person for grant procurement duties.
- The Borough should consider the various community-based environmental projects conducted under the Pennsylvania Association of Conservation Districts' (PACD) "Mini-Project Grant Program." The PACD is in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administers two grant programs that provide up to \$1,000 for small projects that benefit the environment. www.pacd.org/products/mimi_programs.htm.
- Consider looking at the Countywide Comprehensive Recreation, Park and Open Space Plan to aid in identifying recreation issues, needs, policies, and capital investment priorities. The plan would serve as a guide

for the acquisition, development, rehabilitation, and protection of resources, and provision of recreation opportunities and services to the citizens of McClure Borough.

Cultural goal: To enhance McClure Borough's quality of life through the identification and preservation of its cultural resources.

Cultural Resources Objective:

- **Promoting the identification, protection, and recognition of Station Park and culturally significant.**

Recommendations:

- Consider a railroading theme for that park since there is a deep rich history of railroading in McClure; the McClure Borough should work in cooperation with the McClure Historical Society, as well as the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.



Future Development and Use of Park Plan

The Future Development and Land Use of Park Plan provides a general framework for managing future growth and development in Station Park. McClure Borough understands that its growth, if managed properly, will have positive benefits for its present and future residents. This growth management concept will be directed by the following Goals and Objectives, which among other things require development to be coordinated and well planned.

The components of this Future Development and Use of Park Plan are as follows:

- **Goal, Objectives, Action Strategies and Recommendations**
- **Future Development and Use of Park Plan (Map)**
- **Future Development and Use of Park Plan Summary**

The purpose of the Future Development and Use of Park Plan is to develop a general spatial framework for development that will be implemented through local plans and ordinances of the McClure Borough. The goals and objective statements contained herein establish the McClure Borough's desired actions for the future. Goals provide a basic direction to guide the treatment of an issue while objectives are statements of commitment to achieve a desired end result.

The Future Development and Use of Park Plan map

depicts the locations of an open area in the park, complete sidewalk on the northern side of the park (could be concrete or crushed stone, weaving around the trees and other objects – preferably the crushed stone for fear of future roots causing problems with a concrete sidewalk), permanent restrooms (illustrated in Appendix I), make the playground more ADA accessible and future upgrades, additional picnic pavilion space, lighting for evening activities (Appendix H), a gazebo for entertainment purposes, landscaping, permanent restroom, water drinking fountains (as illustrated on proposed map of future development for the park), bird houses and feeders, more park benches (with backs – illustrated in Appendix G), more trash receptacles (metal with openings – as illustrated in Appendix G, and different options for purchase), Veteran Memorial in center of the park, local historical location plaques or boards to give the history and location of McClure Train Station in addition to the water towers that were used for the railroad (work with the McClure Historical Society on this “Mini-Project”) and a sign on the back of the bulletin board saying Welcome to McClure Station Park. In addition to possible expansion of the park to another site; see Land Use Analysis section of this plan for more detail of the expansion plan as well as Appendix K – Possible Expansion Plan.

GOAL: To provide a sound, Borough framework to guide local land use



patterns through municipal cooperation and public outreach.

Objectives: To improve the existing Station Park in McClure Borough for entertainment, recreation and community involvement.

Action and Implementation Strategies:

Action and Implementation Strategies serve as recommendations for enhancing Station Park planning activities and provides guidance for the overall growth and development of McClure Borough.

Recommendations:

- An Ordinance creating an advisory recreation board (See Appendix A – Sample Board Ordinance; See Appendix B – Sample Board Bylaws); *Reference to the PA DCNR Recreation and Parks Board Handbook.*
 - The handbook lays out how a recreation and parks board can benefit a community, including by:
 - Helping municipalities become more “customer”-driven with the ongoing public input.
 - Developing the recreation and parks’ vision for a community and helping the borough

be forward thinking and proactive.

- Serving as an extension of elected officials, relieving them of day-to-day operations and concerns, especially if the community park system has no staff.
 - Monitoring the expenditures of tax dollars and raising funds to supplement budgeted ones.
 - Providing continuity in operation of the recreation and parks system.
 - Helping to plan and conduct recreation programs and special events and involve more citizens as volunteers.
- Consider having the McClure Borough create a Recreation board or authority under Chapter 27 (Recreation Places, Shade Trees and Forests) Subchapter A. Parks and Playgrounds. The authority to supervise and maintain recreation places may be vested in any existing body or board, including the council, or in a recreation board, as the council shall determine. The council of the borough may equip, operate and maintain the recreation places, as authorized



by this chapter, and may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, employ any officers or employees as it may deem proper. To establish Chapter 27, Subchapter A., 2709 – Establishment of recreation board. Establishment of recreation board – If the council determines that the power to equip, operate and maintain recreation places shall be exercised by the recreation board, the council may, by ordinance establish in the borough a recreation board which shall possess those powers and duties as may be delegated to it by ordinance.

- Composition – The board shall consist of a minimum of five and a maximum of nine persons. Two of the members may be members or appointees of the school board of the school district in which the borough is located. The borough members of the board shall be appointed by the council and shall serve terms not longer than five years. The terms of the members shall be staggered in a manner that at least one member’s term expires annually.
- Compensation – Members of the board shall serve without pay.

- Vacancies – Vacancies in the board, occurring otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments.
- Organization of board and employees – The members of a recreation board established under this chapter shall elect their own chair and secretary and select all other necessary officers to serve for a period of one year. The recreation board may, with the approval of council, establish employment positions and hire employees to fill the approved positions. The board shall have power to adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of all business within its jurisdiction.

Phase 1

Phase 1 of the development of Station Park will consist of the following:

- A sign on the north side (Back) of the bulletin board depicting the McClure Train Station and text saying Welcome to Station Park; make it look like an old postcard. Refer to Figure 1 for an example.
- Work with the McClure Historical Society to get information about the station for a Historical Board (Plaque of some sort) telling the



history of the McClure Train Station. Location will be on the north side of the McClure Post Office along the sidewalk. See the plan in Appendix J.



Figure 1 - Example style of old postcard

- Trash receptacles throughout the park for regular trash as well as for the Dog Waste Stations.
- ADA curb ramps, handicap ramps, crosswalks and parking spaces.
- A Veterans Memorial (possible help from the local Boy Scouts) in the center of the park on the opposite side of the sidewalk from the existing flag poles. A monument shall be placed in the center with text to be determined. This will then complete "the circle" in the center of the park.
 - Landscaping of roses can be planted around the memorial as well as the flag poles. Seek an organization like the McClure American Legion

Post to help with the funding and upkeep of the rose garden, as well as the McClure Borough or the Park & Recreation Board.

Phase 2

Phase 2 of the development of Station Park will consist of the following but may also be moved to a different phase:

- The permanent restroom is installed with the recommendations from Appendix I. See the plan in Appendix J for location of the new restroom facility.
- A water drinking fountain installed outside of the new restroom facility.
- A concrete sidewalk installed from the brick sidewalk to the restroom location so that it will be handicap accessible. This could be considered Phase 2.5. See Appendix J for approximate location of proposed sidewalk.
- Completing the walk around the park, but making it a cracker dust trail winding through the trees on the north side of the park. The reason behind it not being concrete is the possible and probability of the roots lifting the concrete sidewalk. This is an additional Phase 2.5 consideration. This trail would tie-in the new concrete sidewalk into the existing sidewalk in the center of the park.



- Park benches added along 2020 sidewalk project. Refer to Appendix G and Appendix J, for recommendations of benches and proposed locations.

Phase 3

Phase 3 of the development of Station Park will consist of the following but may also be moved to a different phase:

- Install benches along the cracker dust trail that were installed in Phase 2.
- Additional pavilion - be built. For proposed location refer to the plan in Appendix J.
- Lighting at different places around the park would be considered Phase 3.5. Refer to Appendix H & J for proposed lighting and locations

Phase 4

Phase 4 of the development of Station Park will consist of the following but may also be moved to a different phase:

- Building of the large “entertainment” gazebo in the east side of the park. Location show on plan in Appendix J.

- Design the gazebo after the Cameron Park Gazebo in Sunbury, Pennsylvania. It is large enough to hold bands and different types of entertainment.

Phase 5 – Final Phase

Phase 5 of the development of Station Park will consist of the following but may also be moved to a different phase:

- Phase 5 is the expansion of Station Park, where tennis and basketball courts and community gardens can be located.
 - This park would need to be designated a different name for emergency purposes. The name shall continue with the railroading theme since the proposed location is on the old railroad bed. Name shall be “Tracks Park” and will be located between Forbes Street and the old McClure Union Furniture Factory building north of Cold Springs Grove north lot. The building is currently a yellow apartment building. This property is also owned by the McClure Borough.



Drawing Plan Set
See Appendix J – Proposed Plan for McClure
Station Park
&
Appendix K – Possible Expansion Plan

McClure Station Park



Existing Conditions for Station Park as of April 26, 2020; the three aerials were taken from the latest Google Earth Imagery.



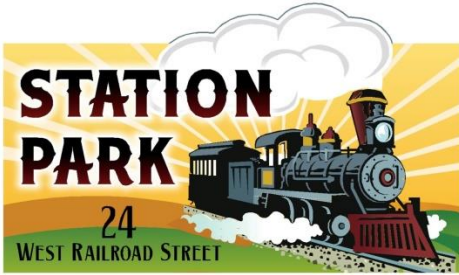
Image above is the East side of Station Park.



Image above is the West side of Station Park.



Image above is the Overall view of Station Park.



Plan Inter-relationships

Introduction

Section 301.(a)(4.1) of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC) requires a comprehensive plan to include “a statement of the interrelationships among the various plan components, which may include an estimate of the environmental, energy conservation, fiscal, economic development and social consequences on the municipality.”

Based on Snyder County's Comprehensive Plan's goals and objectives, the primary interrelationships addressed herein include:

- The relationship of the preferred land use to the environmental resources of the County;
- The general way, those energy conservation concepts are reflected through the County's growth management strategy.

The recommendations presented in this Comprehensive Plan are intended to pose favorable consequences on the McClure Borough and its environment, energy and fiscal resources, economic health and quality of life.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Land Use

Essentially, this plan encourages the maximum use of existing facilities and services, and provides for the protection of the natural environment of the Park.

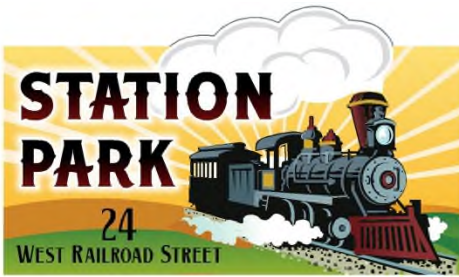


Energy Consequences of the Proposed Land Use

This Comprehensive Plan recommends a future land use that, when implemented, will achieve a considerable level of energy conservation. Rather than focus on the unnecessary development of new facilities and services, this Plan encourages the revitalization and sustainment of the McClure Borough's existing infrastructure. This will ultimately reduce the amount of energy and fiscal resources consumed, thereby providing a sustainable development.

Social Consequences of the Proposed Land Use and Related Infrastructure

The recommendations contained within this Comprehensive Plan will enhance and sustain the quality of life currently enjoyed by the residents of the Borough of McClure. In addition, recommendations for improving the park will benefit all residents and visitors.



Introduction

Section 302 (Adoption of Municipal, Multi-municipal and County Comprehensive Plans and Plan Amendments) of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC) sets forth the procedures that are to be followed to provide for review and adoption of the McClure Borough Station Park Strategic Comprehensive Plan. This section specifies that the McClure Borough Council has a public hearing on the Plan. This agency then has 45 days to provide review and comment on the proposed Plan.

- The governing body may adopt and amend the comprehensive plan as a whole or in part. Before adopting or amending a comprehensive plan, or any part thereof, the planning agency shall hold at least one public meeting before forwarding the proposed comprehensive plan or amendment thereof to the governing body. In reviewing the proposed comprehensive plan, the governing body shall consider the comments of the county, contiguous municipalities and the school district, as well as the public meeting comments and the recommendations of the municipal planning agency. The comments of the county, contiguous municipalities and the local school district shall be made to the governing body within 45 days of receipt by the governing body, and the proposed plan or amendment thereto shall not be acted upon until such comment

Plan Review, Approval and Maintenance

Reference Appendix L –
Maintenance &
Stewardship Plan



is received. If, however, the contiguous municipalities and the local school district fail to respond within 45 days, the governing body may proceed without their comments.

- (b) The governing body shall hold at least one public hearing pursuant to public notice. If, after the public hearing held upon the proposed plan or amendment to the plan, the proposed plan or proposed amendment thereto is substantially revised, the governing body shall hold another public hearing, pursuant to public notice, before proceeding to vote on the plan or amendment thereto.
- (c) The adoption of the comprehensive plan, or any part thereof, or any amendment thereto, shall be by resolution carried by the affirmative votes of not less than a majority of all the members of the governing body. The resolution shall refer expressly to the maps, charts, textual matter, and other matters

Moreover, Section 301.4 - The municipal or multi-municipal comprehensive plan shall be reviewed at least every ten years. The municipal or multi-municipal comprehensive plan shall be sent to the governing bodies of contiguous municipalities for review and comment and shall also be sent to the Center for Local Government Services for informational purposes. The municipal or multi-municipal comprehensive plan shall also be sent to the county planning commissions or, upon request of a county

planning commission, a regional planning commission when the comprehensive plan is updated or at ten-year intervals, whichever comes first, for review and comment on whether the municipal or multi-municipal comprehensive plan remains generally consistent with the county comprehensive plan and to indicate where the local plan may deviate from the county comprehensive plan.

- Annually evaluate the Comprehensive Plan and, if necessary, make modifications to the plan to ensure it remains useful in terms of guiding the decisions made regarding the future growth and preservation of McClure Borough.
- The Recreation Board should submit an annual written report to the McClure Borough Council summarizing its conclusions on the evaluation of this Comprehensive Plan, the past year's major activities, the upcoming year's major projected activities, and crucial issues that will or may impact the Borough.

Next plan review and approval will be in 2030. Maintenance of the park will be done by the McClure Borough Manager and the employees of the Borough. Every Spring, mid-summer and Fall the Borough Manager and the employees inspect the playground equipment, check, and replace lightbulbs, makes sure the fountain is working properly and doesn't have a type of blockages, and cleans up and maintains the trees to make sure there are no dead branches that would be considered a safety hazard.

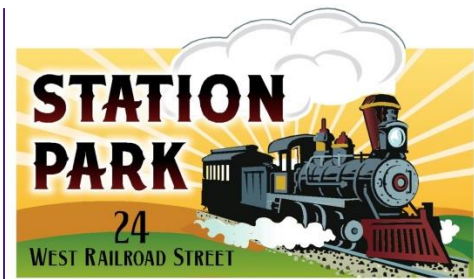


INTRODUCTION

The development and implementation of a Capital Improvements Program will require support from a variety of funding sources. These sources can help to fund a variety of projects ranging from community planning, development and conservation. A directory of potential funding is provided.

In addition to the funding sources, the PA Department of Community and Economic Development's (DCED) Customer Service Center (CSC) publishes annual Funding Source Directory containing information on DCED's programs and services. This directory serves as the entry point for the DCED Single Application for Assistance. Both the Funding Source Directory and Single Application for Assistance can be obtained by pointing your Internet browser to http://www.dced.state.pa.us/PA_Exec/DCE D/business/application.htm.

The Rural Information Center (RIC) has compiled and published a directory entitled, Federal Funding Sources for Rural Areas: Fiscal Year 2001. The RIC is a joint project of the USDA Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service and the National Agricultural Library (NAL). RIC provides information and referral services to local government officials, community organizations, health professionals and organizations, cooperatives, libraries, businesses, and rural citizens working to maintain the vitality of America's rural areas.



**Potential
Funding
Opportunities**



Currently, Pennsylvania has six major programs supporting parks, greenways and trails, which are relevant to the Borough. They are administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR), Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP), and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT):

- Keystone Planning, Implementation and Technical Assistance Program (DCNR)
- Keystone Acquisition and Development Program (DCNR)
- Keystone Land Trust Program (DCNR)
- The Recreational Trails program (DCNR)
- Growing Greener Grant Program (PADEP)
- Transportation Enhancements Program (PennDOT)

However, funding sources change with bills passed, budgets adopted, and programs initiated by state and federal governments.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Offers grants for a wide variety of activities, provided the applicant proves by survey or census that the project will benefit 51% low and moderate income persons or handicapped persons or eliminate "blighted" conditions in officially designated areas. Funds can be used for water and sewage improvements,

storm drainage, handicapped accessibility, housing rehabilitation, parks and recreation, street and sidewalk improvements, code enforcement, community planning, and historic rehabilitation.

U.S. HUD funds, implemented by DCED www.dced.state.pa.us/ www.hud.gov/

CDBG Section 108 Program offers loan guarantees to municipalities to allow financing of large loans for major physical projects.

Same as CDBG

Community Facilities Loan Program (Federal)

Offers low-interest loans to construct, enlarge or improve essential community facilities for public use in rural areas and towns with population less than 50,000. Also offers guarantees of loans by private lenders.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Housing Service (formerly Farmers Home Administration) www.rurdev.usda.gov/

Historic Preservation Tax Credits

Offers Federal income tax credits for a percentage of the qualified capital costs to rehabilitate a certified historic building, provided the exterior is restored. The program is generally limited to income-producing properties.

National Park Service www.nps.gov/

Historic Preservation Certified Local Government Grants

It provides modest-sized matching grants to provide technical assistance



to municipalities that have official historic districts and meet other criteria to be “certified”.

Federal program administered by PHMC www.phmc.state.pa.us/

Historic Preservation Survey and Planning Grants

Matching grants for historic surveys, historic preservation planning and National Register nominations. Available to municipalities and non-profit organizations. Cannot be used for construction.

Housing Programs - mainly including Federal HOME Program (Home Investment Partnerships Program)

Provides grants, low-interest loans and loan guarantees to for-profit and non-profit developers for the construction or rehabilitation of housing for low and/or moderate income persons. Funds are provided to local community-based housing development organizations to develop housing. Funds are also provided through private lenders to assist with down payment and closing costs for low income and disabled persons to purchase a home for their own occupancy.

PA Housing Finance Agency and DCED www.phfa.state.pa.us

www.dced.state.pa.us

Industrial Sites Reuse Program

This program provides grant and low interest loan financing to perform environmental site assessment and

remediation work at former industrial sites. A 25 percent match is required.

DCED www.dced.state.pa.us

Infrastructure Development Program

This program provides grant and low interest loans to finance public and private infrastructure improvements needed in order for a business to locate or expand at a specific site. It also provides financing for infrastructure costs required to redevelop industrial and commercial sites that have been idle for over six months.

DCED www.dced.state.pa.us

Keystone Acquisition and Development Grant Program - Community Grants

Provide funding for the purchase of land for park, recreation, or conservation purposes and the rehabilitation and development of park and recreation areas and facilities, including greenways and trails. Municipalities COGs and some authorities are the only eligible applicants.

DCNR www.dcnr.state.pa.us/

Keystone Acquisition and Development Grant Program - Rails-to-Trails Grants

Provide for acquisition of abandoned railroad right-of-way and adjacent land, and to develop them for recreational trail use. Open to municipalities and non-profit organizations.

DCNR www.dcnr.state.pa.us/



Keystone Acquisition and Development Grant Program - Rivers Conservation Grants

Available to both municipalities and appropriate organizations for acquisition and development projects recommended in an approved Rivers Conservation plan (such as those created under the PITA Program; see below). To be eligible for acquisition or development funding, the Rivers Conservation Plan must be listed in the Pennsylvania Rivers Registry.

DCNR www.dcnr.state.pa.us/

Keystone Historic Preservation Funds

Provides 50% matching grants to fund analysis, acquisition or rehabilitation of historic sites. The site must be on the National Register of Historic Places, or officially determined to be eligible for listing. The site must be accessible to the public after funding. The grants can be made to public agencies or nonprofit organizations.

PHMC www.phmcstate.pa.us/

Keystone Land Trust Program

Provides grants to non-profit land trusts, conservancies, and organizations for acquisition and planning of open space and critical natural areas that face imminent loss. Although these funds are targeted to protecting critical habitat with threatened species, many of these lands also provide key open space, greenway, bikeway, trail and heritage corridor opportunities and connections in greenway systems. Lands must be open to public use and acquisition must be coordinated with the communities

or counties in which the property is located. Funds require a 50-percent match.

DCNR www.dcnr.state.pa.us/

Keystone Planning, Implementation and Technical Assistance (PITA) Program - Community Grants

Provides 50% matching grants to municipalities to fund overall planning for park and recreation, master plans for individual parks, acquisition of parkland and nature preserves, countywide natural area inventories, and rehabilitation and improvements to public recreation areas. Grants up to \$20,000, without a local match, are available for material and design costs in small municipalities.

DCNR www.dcnr.state.pa.us/

Keystone Planning, Implementation and Technical Assistance (PITA) Program - Rails-to-Trails Grants

Available for feasibility studies, master site plans, acquisition and improvement of former railroad lines for recreation trails. A 50% local match is required. Open to municipalities, authorities and non-profits.

DCNR Southcentral Regional Office
www.dcnr.state.pa.us/

Keystone Planning, Implementation and Technical Assistance (PITA) Program - Rivers Conservation Grants

Available to municipalities and appropriate non-profit organizations for conducting watershed and river corridor studies and plans, many of



which include greenway and trail elements. A 50% local match is required.

DCNR Southcentral Regional Office
www.dcnr.state.pa.us/

Land Use Planning and Technical Assistance Program

Provides financial assistance to municipalities for developing and strengthening community planning and management capabilities.

DCED www.dced.state.pa.us/

PENNVEST

Offers low interest loans for construction and improvement of drinking water and wastewater systems.

PA Infrastructure Investment Authority and DEP Bureau of Water Supply Management www.dep.state.pa.us/

Recreational Trails Program (Symms National Recreational Trails Act)

Grants are available to federal and state agencies, municipal government, organizations, and even private individuals. Money may be used for a variety of purposes, including work on trails to mitigate or minimize the impact on the natural environment, provide urban trail linkages, and develop trail-side and trail-head facilities. A 50% local match is required.

DCNR Southcentral Regional Office
www.dcnr.state.pa.us/

Additional Sources of funding
www.susquehannagreenway.org
Growing Greener Grant Program

The new Growing Greener Program signed into law by Gov. Tom Ridge will invest nearly \$650 million over the next five years to preserve farmland and protect open space; eliminate the maintenance backlog in State Parks; clean up abandoned mines and restore watersheds; and provide new and upgraded water and sewer systems.

DEP <http://www.dep.state.pa.us/growgreen/default.htm>

Stream Improvement Program

Provides design and construction assistance to eliminate imminent threats to flooding and streambank erosion.

DEP Bureau of Waterways Engineering.
www.dep.state.pa.us/

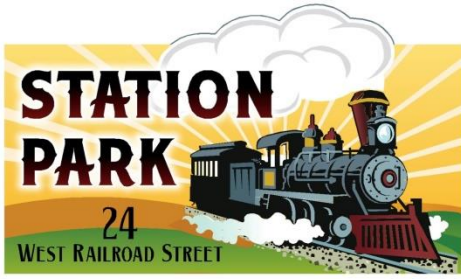
Urban Forestry Grants Provides grants for tree planting projects. Is also a Federal "America the Beautiful" grant program for tree planting.

DCNR www.dcnr.state.pa.us/

McClure Borough Council

Funds are available from the collection of taxes for the Borough of McClure. The McClure Borough Council designates an allotted amount on their annual budget for parks, recreation and civic items in the Borough of McClure. Over the past ten years the Borough Council has designated \$7,000 per budget year.

<https://mcclure1867.wixsite.com/mcclure1867/>



Background Trends & Issues

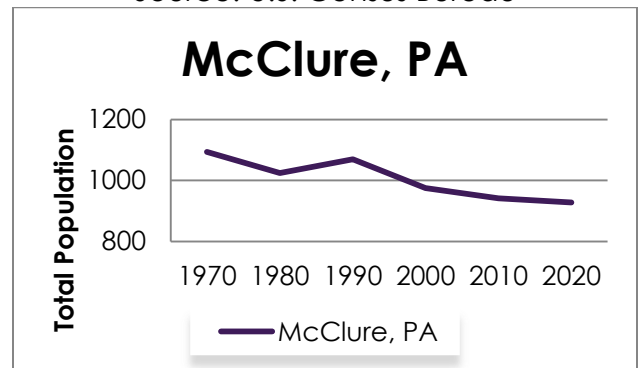
Census Information

Introduction

In order to make sound planning decisions and develop appropriate planning policies involving the physical, social, and economic development of the county, and the allocation of municipal resources, it is important to review and analyze the county's population. A quantitative analysis of population trends and a qualitative analysis of population characteristics are needed to make reasonable projections for future population growth and needs. Land area requirements for future residential, recreational, commercial, industrial, and other needs are directly related to the requirements of the population to be served. Projected population demands for service will also determine the number and scope of future schools, transportation facilities and other public infrastructure.

Figure 1-1
McClure Borough Population Trends
1960 -2010 and 2020 Estimates

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



1970 - 1,094; 1980 – 1,024; 1990 – 1,070; 2000 – 975; 2010 – 941; 2020 (Estimated) - 928



Historic and Existing Population

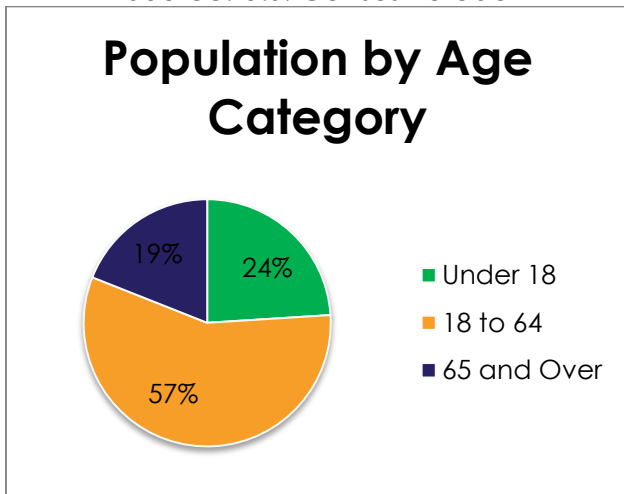
As illustrated in Figure 1-1, McClure has experienced a steady decrease in population from 1970 to 2020. During this period, the population decreased by approximately 16 percent, with an average percentage decrease of 3 percent per decade.

Demographics

The median age for McClure Borough is 38.5, a little less than the figure in Snyder County at 39.9. See Figure 1-2 for illustration of the population by age category for McClure Borough.

Figure 1-2
McClure Population by Age Category
2020 Estimates

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



Stats for Sex (Male or Female) for McClure Borough estimated in 2020 to be Male 50.5 percent and Female 49.5 percent.

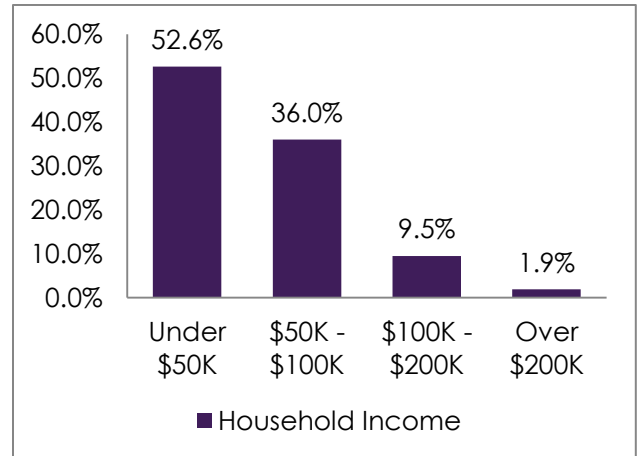
Race & Ethnicity for McClure Borough estimated in 2020 to be 95 percent White, 4 percent Black and 2 percent Hispanic.

Economics

The Per capita income for the 2020 estimate for McClure Borough was \$21,081 which is about 80 percent (\$26,415) of the amount in Snyder County. The Median household income for the 2020 estimate for McClure was \$49,113; about 80 percent (\$57,638) of the amount in Snyder County.

Figure 1-3
McClure Household Income
2020 Estimates

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



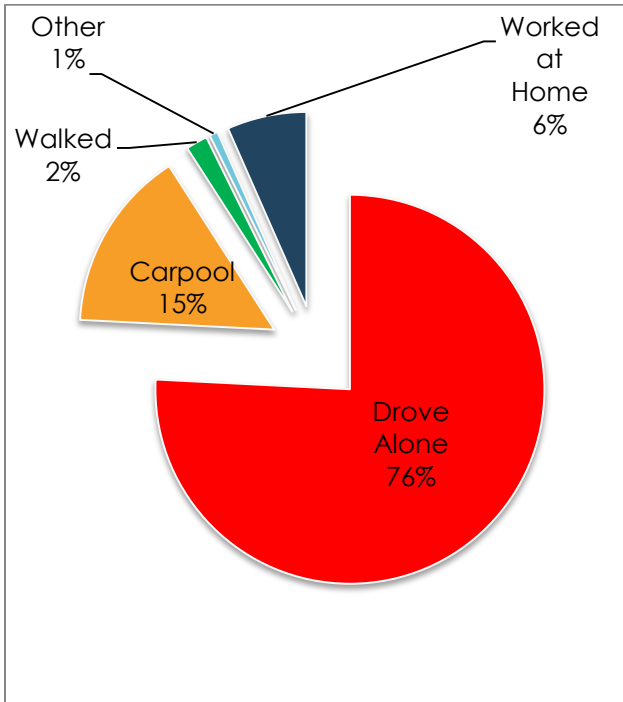
The persons below poverty line in McClure Borough for the 2020 estimates are 16.2 percent; about 1.5 times the rate of Snyder County (10.6 percent). Category: Children (Under 18), poverty level is 22.4 percent and Seniors (65 and over) is 7.5 percent.

The mean travel time to work is 32.9 minutes; about 1.5 times the figure in Snyder County (22.7 minutes), about 25 percent higher than the figure in Pennsylvania (26.9 minutes). Means of transportation to work for McClure Borough as illustrated in Figure 1-4.



Figure 1-4
Means of Transportation to work
2020 Estimates

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



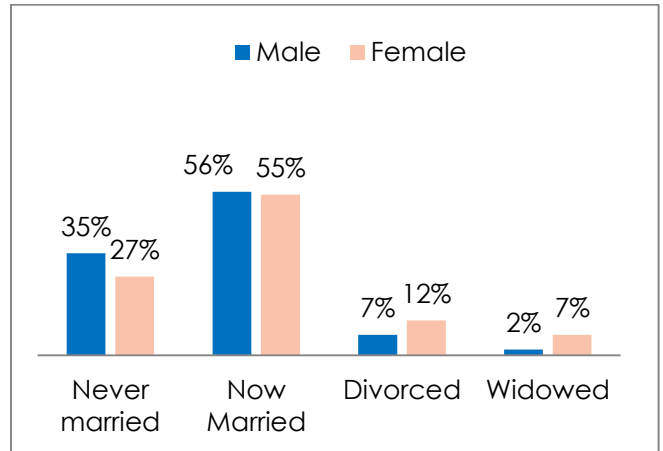
Families

The Number of households in the Borough of McClure is 432; Snyder County 14,716 and Pennsylvania 5,025,132. McClure has 3 persons per household. Married couples for McClure are 69.9%; Male Householder 8.7%; Female householder 11.2%; and Non-family 10.3%. Marital status, 56% Married and 44% single. Marital status, by sex; illustrated in Figure 1-5.

3.7% of women 15-50 who gave birth during past; 15-19 (0%); 20-24 (11%); 25-29 (7%); 30-35 (6%); 35-39 (0%); 40-44 (3%) and 45-50 (0%).

Figure 1-5
Marital status, by sex
2020 Estimates

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

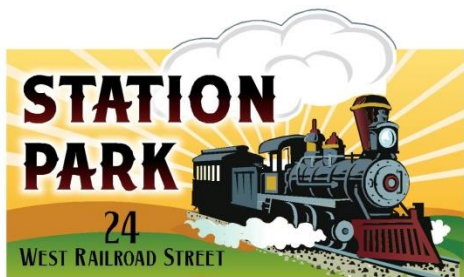


Housing

Units and Occupancy – 475 Number of housing units; 91% Occupied and 9% Vacant; Ownership of occupied units are 64% and 36% are renter occupied. The types of structure in McClure are as follow: Single Unit (81%); Multi-unit (14%) and Mobile Home (4%), with a median value of owner-occupied housing units being \$89,600. The value of owner-occupied housing units for McClure: under \$100K (57%), \$100K-\$200K (31%), \$200K-\$300K (10%) and \$300-\$400K (1%).

Social – Educational Attainment

The number of high school graduates or higher for the Borough of McClure stands at 77.8% and for the rate in Snyder County is about 85.6%. The level of education: 22% with no degree, 47% with a high school degree, 19% with some college, 9% with a Bachelor's degree and 4% with a post-graduate degree.



Land Use Analysis & Possible Expansion of Station Park

Introduction

An important component of any comprehensive plan is an analysis of existing land use. This type of analysis takes a look at the McClure Borough, specifically Station Park at a static point in time allowing for the examination of past and present development trends and giving light to the positive and negative factors which have shaped the park into its present form. This process will help the Borough or Park & Recreation Board avoid duplicating past land use problems while capitalizing on those factors which have proven to be successful. The existing land use survey should be consulted in conjunction with other background studies dealing with environmental features, population, economics as well as the Borough's goals, objectives, and policies in formulating a future land use plan for Station Park.

Existing Conditions

This section serves as a general guide designed to estimate the current use of land (Park) in McClure. Information presented in this section is based upon data collected from Google Earth satellite imagery.

Public and Semi-public Areas

Land uses within this category typically sustain establishments or properties that provide educational, cultural, or social services for the community, and include uses such as municipal buildings, churches, fire companies, cemeteries, library, parks and recreational facilities, and other similar civic uses.



In recent years the park has been used for entertainment such as bands, the McClure Bacon Fest, National Night Out as well as football, whiffle ball games, the playground and the Post Office at the east end of the park (which has a steady daily flow of traffic). Current conditions are good but can be improved upon with some of the proposed items in this plan.

Development Trends for parks for 2019 according to National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA).

Taken from an article on the NRPA's website entitled Top Trends in Parks and Recreation for 2019 Featured by Richard J. Dolesh on January 7, 2019.

The top trends for 2019 include subjects as large as the worldwide challenges of waste disposal and those as small as speculating what programs come next after pickleball. For some predictions our tongue is planted firmly in cheek, and for others, we are seriously addressing the kind of world we will be leaving for the next generation.

Recycling

One of Park and Recreation's Most Cherished Environmental Quality Efforts May Rapidly Come to an End

Recycling has been the most "feel-good" environmental program for park and recreation agencies over the past 40 years. Unfortunately, the recycling of consumer waste may all but be over because of rapidly changing market forces, shrinking profit margins and China's refusal to accept most American wastes.

Virtually every park and rec agency in the country since the 1980s has developed a public-facing recycling program, intended to educate people about the environmental value of recycling and reusing separated consumer waste, thereby saving energy and natural resources.

However, China's recent refusal to accept any paper waste with more than 0.3 percent contamination has slammed the brakes on the inexpensive, yet profitable, recycling of paper waste from the United States and other industrialized countries. Recent estimates by Waste Management, the largest U.S. recycling company, show that 25 percent of U.S. paper waste is contaminated with food and other non-recyclables. Experts agree, it is virtually impossible to achieve a 0.3 percent contamination level. This, coupled with China's recent decision to ban import of 24 additional categories of other recyclable materials, including Polyethylene terephthalate or PET plastic, used for billions of recyclable bottles and other classes of waste materials, by the end of 2019 means that the era of profitable recycling is all but over. According to Bloomberg, it now costs New York City \$18 per ton more to recycle waste than to put it in a landfill.

With no economic incentive to recycle and the increasing costs to dispose of once-recyclable materials, many formerly recycled waste materials will now go directly to landfills without passing through waste-separating materials recovery facilities (MRF). Some



communities have even stopped collecting recyclables. If there are no solutions to the present dilemma, companies that for decades have made substantial profits on materials recycling may cease to do so or convert operations to more profitable business lines. Some innovative alternatives have been proposed in waste conversion, but at present, they are a risky financial gamble. As an alternative to shipping wastes to China, companies are seeking new receiving countries, such as Thailand, Vietnam and Korea. Certain metal recycling, such as aluminum, which is 100 percent recyclable, does remain profitable and is very popular with park and rec agencies.

What this means overall to park and rec management and public education efforts to recycle and reuse is currently unknown, but recent developments and market changes are likely to have a profound effect on messaging the need and value of recycling. American cities and U.S. park and rec agencies that have included paper/plastic/glass recycling in their sustainability plans may be forced to discontinue some types of recycling, and then what?

Some agencies might continue recycling, but this could amount to perpetuating a false narrative that the materials are being recycled when in fact they no longer are. Some major companies have set ambitious recycling/reuse goals, and there is great public will to support recycling. However, if there are no alternative solutions or technological

breakthroughs, a 40-year effort to encourage personal responsibility and actions for environmental conservation through recycling may come to an end sooner rather than later.

Prediction: One or more U.S. Park and rec agencies that presently recycle paper/plastic/glass will modify or end their internal and public recycling programs in 2019.

Opioid Abuse in Parks

Opioid Abuse in Parks Forcing Changes in Design, Programming, Maintenance and Public Safety

Depressingly, opioid abuse makes the Top Trends list for the third year in a row. Recent statistics by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other researchers show that deaths from opioid abuse increased yet again in 2017 and have now become the nation's highest cause of death for adults under 50, with more than 70,000 deaths annually.

The level of opioid abuse in parks is staggeringly high, prompting an extraordinary response from park administrators. Employee training regarding opioid abuse is now a must for employees working in parks, from program leaders who may be trained and equipped with Narcan for emergency injections and summer playground staff who must be alert for opioid hazards to children, to maintenance personnel who clean paths and weed landscape beds and



may be exposed to hundreds of discarded needles and paraphernalia.

Opioid abuse levels in some parks have grown so high that they literally are causing design changes in parks to improve sight lines near bathrooms, changing the placement of or removing benches altogether to lessen opportunities for abuse, installing safety lighting to deter nighttime abuse and identifying the best locations to place large- volume, vandal-proof sharps containers in outdoor settings, not just in bathrooms. There is recognition that the park visitors' experience regarding the perception of safety and parents' fear for children's safety may be fundamentally changing in high-abuse areas.

Prediction: Park and recreation agencies will increase efforts to combat the opioid crisis and improve park safety by allocating funding for additional training for all staff; purchasing proper safety equipment for staff on the frontlines and installing outdoor sharps containers to encourage the safe disposal of needles. One or more park and rec systems will embrace approaching the epidemic through a public-health lens, forging stronger partnerships with health departments and nonprofits to deploy social workers and health advocates to offer education on safe needle usage and disposal, training on how to administer naloxone and targeted programming for youth enrolled in out-of-school time programs.

Technology

More Tech in Parks: Beacon Counters, Geofencing and Drones

Technology is having a greater impact in parks than ever before. Lower costs, technological simplification and mass production are making high tech inexpensive and accessible to park and rec agencies.

The most tantalizing tech developments for 2019 are monitoring systems, such as beacon counters and geofencing, which can be used in parks. Beacon counters are simple, relatively inexpensive bluetooth- enabled devices that can be mounted in a variety of locations, interior and exterior, which detect a person's presence through their cellphone signal and relays that information to a central location. Geofences utilize RFID or GPS technology to locate people within larger areas.

Brian Albright, director of San Diego County Parks and Recreation, says, "Many of our parks are free without staff, so we have no way of monitoring and counting how many people are using the parks, what the most popular areas are, times of day, etc. The beacon counters attach to light poles, fencing and signs, and power themselves through photovoltaic cells. We can collect and monitor the data remotely from our headquarters office at any time."

Recreational drones are becoming increasingly accepted in park settings, although there is still not much love for



them. With advances in technology, reduced prices due to mass production and greater public acceptance, drones are becoming just another type of tech recreation. Fears of some park managers concerning privacy intrusions and safety violations persist, however. Drones are truly a disruptive technology, upending our preconceptions of what this technology may do. At England's Gatwick Airport, the inability of security forces to stop a rogue drone closed the airfield for 36 hours, showing just how disruptive this technology can be. However, in parks, the promise of drones in assisting in public safety missions and improving public security continues to make this tech tantalizing.

Next on the scene: "Follow me" drones in parks and use of drones for pollination. A U.S. firm is already using full-size drones for dropping pollen bombs on fruit and nut crops, increasing yields 20–60 percent. Could there be new applications for parks?

Prediction: Park and recreation agencies will eagerly embrace the use of technology in 2019 for a variety of purposes, including monitoring of park visitors, biometric identification at entrances to public facilities and programs, and scientific uses, such as surveying fire-prone landscapes and charting the spread of invasive species. Although it is not likely to occur in 2019, facial recognition software may be coming to parks and recreation sooner than we think, as it already has for retail businesses and law enforcement.

eSports

eSports — Coming to Public Park and Rec Facilities?

With revenue topping a half-billion dollars per year and a global audience of 400 million annually, eSports are more than a fad. In eSports, spectators essentially sit and watch individuals or teams of players compete in a variety of electronic games, cheering rabidly for their favorite champions or teams.

With slick marketing, intensive promotion and exciting competition for participants and audiences alike, this essentially sedentary recreational activity poses a conundrum for parks and recreation. It is almost the antithesis of what we fight for every day — combatting childhood obesity, getting kids on their feet and being physically active.

Despite its sedentary nature, eSports is a form of recreation virtually guaranteed to draw crowds of young people into recreation facilities and venues. eSports events and tournaments have excellent potential for revenue generation and facility utilization. Is it possible for public parks and recreation to convert this enormous potential into a means of promoting health, physical activity and social cohesion for young people?

Prediction: Several park and rec agencies will sponsor eSports tournaments in 2019, combining digital gaming with supplemental events and physical activity challenges. For participants, this will offer maximum fun in combination with heart-healthy



physical activities, gaining the best of what can be an outstanding opportunity for parks and rec to attract and engage youth.

Funding Investments in Park Infrastructure Will Rise

As reported in The Wall Street Journal recently, investments in state and local infrastructure, which have been depressed since the Great Recession of 2008, are finally increasing because of increased revenues from local tax receipts that fund much of park and recreation infrastructure expenditures, such as buildings and roads.

State and local spending is up nearly 10 percent from last year, according to data from the Commerce Department, and spending on capital outlays continues to grow, nearly reaching the peak last seen in 2009. The Commerce Department data also show that spending on amusement and recreation facilities is up 31 percent from a year ago. It appears that economic conditions will remain favorable for new investments in park and recreation infrastructure if local and state tax collections continue to rise and interest rates remain relatively low. Parks and recreation at all levels will expand the social and economic value it brings to local, regional and state economies.

Prediction: Building on the momentum of the past few years, local and state governments will make even more park and recreation infrastructure investments in 2019 in buildings,

playground equipment, roads and bridges, and capital repairs to aging infrastructure, topping the highest level of infrastructure spending since the recession of 2008.

Beyond Pickleball Pig Yoga, Really?

If you thought doga (dog yoga), cat yoga, or 'caprine vinyasa' (baby goat yoga) was the epitome of yoga experiences, make way for pig yoga. Yoga with a variety of animals is a trending topic, and, nationwide, some park and recreation agencies are now sponsoring highly popular goat yoga classes, where instructors provide amicable baby goats for participants to share. But pig yoga? Yes! It really is trending. As Jennifer Igneri writes in the website Nylon: "I gave up on whatever pose I was holding the second one of my new swine friends came over to me to say hello. Why would I hold a Tree pose when I could roll around on the floor with Franklin, a puppy-sized five-month-old piglet, instead? What I will tell you is that it was the most magical day of my life."

Prediction: If you can relate to the animal and it is a willing participant, there is a good chance there will likely be a new yoga class yearning to rise above the ordinary.

Quick Takes:

Dogs, Dogs and More Dogs

In the November 2018 issue of Parks & Recreation magazine, we learned that dog parks are one of the fastest



growing types of parks in the country. The more than 90 million dogs in the United States must have a place to go, literally. Larger dog parks have become destinations and can contribute significantly to agency revenues and tourism. Increasingly, for many, dogs are regarded not just as part of the family but as children.

Libraries, Health Services, Social Services, Cemeteries, Afterschool Care — All in Parks

More and more, local jurisdictions are consolidating governmental functions and services. While there are several agencies that have park/schools, a greater collaboration between municipal services for public benefit is coming sooner than you think. The consolidation of social services and health services with community recreation centers is a no-brainer. Combining libraries with community centers makes sense too, and perhaps many other governmental services. Such new consolidated service centers can provide walkable/bike able access; intergenerational programs, healthcare, playgrounds, child and afterschool care, and all can be incorporated into existing parks, providing close-to-home access for residents — a win-win-win.

Not Outdoors, Indoors

Are traditional public park facilities being replaced by indoor commercial recreation experiences? Just count some of the new indoor facilities that are growing by leaps and bounds — trampoline centers, climbing facilities and multi-sports bubbles that have turf-

play areas for baseball, lacrosse, football, soccer and other field sports.

Most are private-sector, for-profit facilities that may supplant public park and recreation programs and facilities. With outdoor temperatures rising due to climate change, there is a growing market for such indoor pay-to-play recreation, which, in many cases, is overtaking the capacity of public parks and recreation to offer these recreation amenities but leaving such experiences out of reach for those who cannot afford it.

Richard Dolesh is NRPA's Vice President of Strategic Initiatives.

Past Land Use

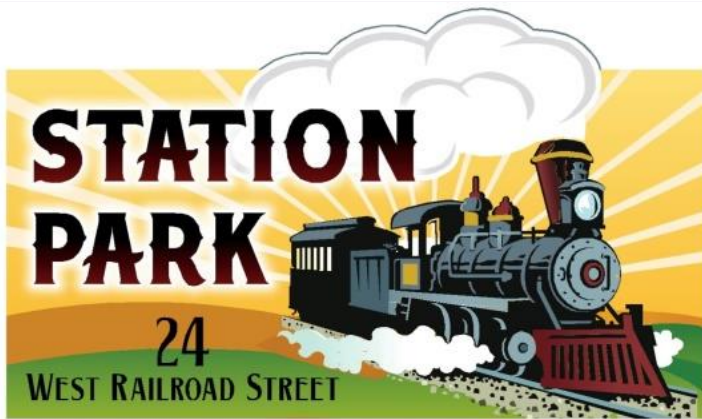
The name of the park sums up the past use of this land; it was the location of not only a railroad station but two different railroad tracks. The ground maybe very acidic due to the ash and soot from the many decades of train usage in this area; new ground should be used when planting any type of tree, shrub or landscape.

Possible Expansion

A new addition to the existing park would be to develop the land between the McClure-West Beaver Township Veterans Memorial Swimming Pool and the old Union Furniture Factory building now an apartment building. This area could have a walking trail from Forbes Street along the old railroad beds, a tennis court, basketball court and additional playground equipment, in addition to two historical plaque signs, trash receptacles and benches. The



name could be “Tracks Park”, which keeps with the railroading theme and differentiates between the two locations to help with emergency situations. *See Appendix K – Possible Expansion Plan.*



Appendices

Appendix A – Sample Board Ordinance

Appendix B – Sample Board Bylaws

Appendix C – Acronyms & Definitions

Appendix D – References

Appendix E – Community Survey Summary

Appendix F – Credits

Appendix G – Benches & Trash Receptacles

Appendix H – Lighting

Appendix I – Permanent Restrooms

Appendix J – Proposed Plan for McClure Station Park

Appendix K – Possible Expansion Plan



Appendix A – Sample Board Ordinance



Sample Board Ordinance

This is a sample ordinance to create an advisory recreation and parks board for a second class township. It should be used for informational purposes only. Every Pennsylvania form of government is governed by municipal codes. The codes permit municipalities to create recreation and parks boards but differ in requirements. For example, the Second Class Township Code permits 5-7 members to be appointed to such boards while the Borough Code permits 5-9 members. Check with your municipal solicitor for applicable code requirements. Generally, the ordinance creating a board should detail its powers, duties, responsibilities and organization.

ORDINANCE NO. 1 AN ORDINANCE CREATING AN ADVISORY RECREATION BOARD; ESTABLISHING THE NUMBER AND TERM OF THE MEMBERS; AND DESIGNATING DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Supervisors of Blue Township, White County, hereby ordains as follows:

Section 1. Establishment of Board. There is hereby created, pursuant to Section 2204 of the Second Class Township Code (act of May 1, 1933, P.L. 103, No. 69; reenacted July 10, 1947, P.L. 1481; reenacted and amended Nov. 9, 1995, P.L. 350, No. 60) a board to be known as the Blue Township Advisory Recreation and Parks Board ("Board"). The Board shall be composed of seven residents of this township.

Section 2. Appointment and Terms of Office. Members of the Board shall be appointed by the Board of Supervisors in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) Board members shall serve for terms of five years, or until their successors are appointed, except that members first appointed shall be appointed so that the terms of not more than two members expire annually. All persons appointed shall serve their full terms unless they voluntarily resign or are removed by the Board of Supervisors for dereliction or neglect of duty. Vacancies occurring otherwise than by expiration of term shall be for the unexpired term and shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments. (2) Whenever possible, due consideration will be given to representation from various geographic sections within the township, so that all members shall not be from the same general area.

Section 3. Service Without Pay. Members of the Board shall receive no compensation for their services, but may be reimbursed by the township for all expenses incurred in performing their duties.

Section 4. Advisory Role. The Board is to be advisory and shall coordinate its activities with the elected officials, planning commission, and other such local governmental bodies.



Section 5. Organization of Board. The members of the Board shall elect a chairperson and secretary and select all other necessary officers to serve for a period of one year. The Board may adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of all business within its jurisdiction and exercise powers and functions concerning parks and recreation facilities as may be delegated to it by the Board of Supervisors.

Section 6. Authority of the Board. The Board shall have the following powers: 1. Identify the open space, recreation, park and trail needs of the township. 2. Plan and supervise recreation programs approved by the Board of Supervisors. 3. Recommend plans, programs, and policies regarding the provision of recreation and park services. 4. Advise the Board of Supervisors in the acquisition and development of parklands. 5. Undertake recreation and park tasks as requested by the Board of Supervisors.

Section 7. Reporting. The Board shall keep minutes of its meetings, which it shall submit to the Board of Supervisors. The Board shall submit an annual report to the Board of Supervisors, including an analysis of the adequacy and effectiveness of community recreation areas, facilities and leadership.

Section 8. Annual Budget. The Board, at such times as directed by the Board of Supervisors, shall annually submit for approval to the Board of Supervisors a proposed budget for the ensuing year, setting forth all proposed expenditures, salaries, and programs with sufficient justification. The Board shall not in any manner obligate the Board of Supervisors for the payment of any township funds until the same is appropriated by the Board of Supervisors.

ADOPTED this 1st day of June _____. The ordinance shall become effective five days after adoption. Board of Supervisors of Blue Township By _____,
Chairperson _____, Vice Chair _____, Member _____



Appendix B – Sample Board Bylaws



Sample Board Bylaws

MUHLENBERG TOWNSHIP PARKS AND RECREATION BOARD

Board Procedures and Member Guide

ARTICLE I. NAME

101. This Board is known as the Muhlenberg Township Parks and Recreation Board (referred to as “Board”). The Board was organized by the Muhlenberg Township Board of Commissioners (referred to as “Commissioners”) and exists as a parks and recreation board pursuant to Article XXX of the First Class Township Code entitled “PARKS, RECREATION CENTERS, SHADE TREES AND FORESTS.”

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

201. Assist the Commissioners and the Director of Parks and Recreation (referred to as “Director”) to fulfill the Parks and Recreation Department (referred to as “Department”) mission.

202. Serve as a liaison between the Department, the Commissioners, Muhlenberg School Board and the citizens of the Township.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

301. The Board consists of seven voting members who shall be qualified electors and residents of Muhlenberg Township. Each member shall have one vote.

302. The Commissioners appoint five members. The Muhlenberg School Board appoints two members.

303. The Board may recommend individuals for appointment. The Board Secretary shall submit appointment recommendations to the appointing authority after the Board has approved them at a meeting. Normally it is good practice to make several recommendations for any opening. Member appointments are the sole prerogative of the appointing authority (Commissioners or the School Board) and individuals may be selected for appointment from the Board’s recommendations or other sources.

304. Board membership recommendations should be made after careful consideration since the Board will only be as good as its members. Listed below are some qualities that individuals should possess to be considered for membership: 1. Strong commitment to helping the Department. 2. Sensitivity to residents of the



community and their needs. 3. Good judgment, intelligence, and an ability to work well and get along with others. 4. The ability to inspire the confidence, respect and support of the community. 5. Time available to be an active partner helping the staff with assignments, attending meetings and activities. 6. Possess some special skill or knowledge in the arts or another area, which would be beneficial to fulfill the board's purpose.

305. Members serve five (5) year terms, which shall conclude on December 31 of their fifth year. Terms of office shall be staggered in such a manner that at least one but no more than two expire annually.

306. All persons appointed shall serve their full term unless they voluntarily resign or are removed by the Commissioners for disqualification, malfeasance or nonfeasance of duty.

307. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments except the term of membership is restricted to the unexpired term of the member being replaced.

308. The Commissioners may, on recommendation of the Board, designate a member who has served fifteen (15) or more years and who because of illness, infirmities, advanced age or other legitimate reason must relinquish active board status as a Member Emeritus. Such a member has no voting rights.

309. Board members are volunteers who serve without monetary compensation. Members may be reimbursed for expenses incurred because of participation in conferences and workshops as approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation in accordance with current Department policies.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS

401. The officers of this Board shall be Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary. The Officers shall be elected at the organization meeting in January to serve for one year or until a successor shall be elected. Vacancies in office shall be filled at the next meeting by special election.

1. Chairman. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings, appoint committees, call special meetings when he/she deems it advisable, represent the Board at public affairs, and perform all such duties as usually handled by a Chairman, except when such duties are properly delegated. The Chairman may succeed himself or herself and shall be elected from among the members who have served more than one (1) year.



2. Vice Chairman. The Vice-Chairman of the Board performs all duties of the chairman in their absence. The Vice-Chairman is responsible to see that all committees function as directed by the Board Chairman.

3. Secretary. The Secretary shall perform the usual duties pertaining to the office. The Secretary shall keep or cause to be kept a full and true permanent record of all meetings of the Board at both regular and special meetings. The Secretary shall also attend to all correspondence as may be required by the Board.

ARTICLE V. MEETINGS

501. Regular meetings are held the fourth Wednesday of each month, January through June and August through October each year unless otherwise agreed upon by the Board.

502. Special meetings may be called by the Board Chairman, Director or on the written request of at least three (3) Board members. The Director will provide a minimum of five (5) days' notice to members.

503. All regular meetings are held at the Muhlenberg Township Municipal Office, 555 Raymond Street, Reading, PA 19605.

504. Meetings will convene at 7:00 p.m. unless otherwise agreed by the Board.

505. The first regular meeting in January of each year is the organizational meeting. The purpose of this meeting is to elect officers, review the annual report and all other business.

506. Four (4) voting members constitute a quorum at any regular or special meeting.

507. Board action requires the concurrence of a majority of voting members present at a properly convened meeting with a quorum in attendance. The Board is not required to take action on any matter that was not specifically listed on the agenda.

508. All meetings are open to the public and shall be held and conducted in accordance with provisions of the Pennsylvania Sunshine Act. The schedule of the Board's regular monthly meetings shall be advertised one time each year by the Director during January in the Reading Eagle – Times. Notice for all special meetings shall be published once in the Reading Eagle - Times as required by the Sunshine Act.

509. Meetings are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Sunshine Act and the procedures published in this guide.



510. The following shall be the order of business of the Board. These rules of order may be suspended and any matters considered or postponed by Board action.

1. Call to Order
2. Public Portion
3. Prior Meeting Minutes
4. Committee Reports
5. Department Reports
6. Old Business
7. New Business
8. Board Member Comments
9. Adjournment

511. The Director shall prepare and distribute an agenda for all meetings. Any member or other person may request that the Director include an item on the agenda. Requests shall be submitted to the Director at least fourteen (14) calendar days prior to the meeting date.

ARTICLE VI. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD & MEMBERS

601. **Planning:** The Board annually assists the Director to define specific strategies and objectives to fulfill the Board's mission and goals. The Board also periodically assists with a variety of short and long-range planning activities including updating the comprehensive recreation, parks and open space plan, land acquisition and development plans, special purpose studies, etc.

602. **Promotion and Publicity:** Members promote Department programs and services to the community by distributing materials (flyers, posters, etc.), interacting with people at activities or other special events, assisting staff to produce materials by writing, providing photos, artwork, etc.

603. **Liaison:** Members are part of the Department's grass roots connection to the community. Members help the Department learn the needs and desires of the community. The Board also supports staff when requested in their interaction with citizens, community organizations, agencies, businesses, the Board of Commissioners, the School Board, other elected officials and government agencies.

604. **Finances:** The Board ensures that adequate funds are available to meet program requirements by 1) The Board provides the Director with input for the Department's budget process at their August meeting; and, 2) The Board actively works to supplement the budget through a variety of methods including: conducting fund raising events, soliciting sponsorships and donations, etc. To be effective all Board members must take an active hands-on role in this process.



605. Conduct Activities: Members assist staff to conduct activities. This may involve a range of responsibilities from running an entire program to helping staff where assigned. Members are encouraged to be involved in as many programs as possible especially special events. Help with Muhlenberg Community Days is expected.

606. Advise: The Board serves as a forum for staff to discuss new ideas, programs, policies and procedures.

607. Employment: The Board conducts the search, interviews and recommends the best Director candidate for employment by the Commissioners.

608. Evaluation: The Board provides staff with feedback concerning how Department programs met established objectives both from their personal observation and from interaction with our participants.

609. Meeting Attendance: Members are expected to attend and take an active role in all meetings. The Commissioners may remove any member who misses three or more regular meetings in any twelve (12)-month period.

ARTICLE VII. COMMUNICATION GUIDELINES

Listed below are guidelines to help Board members interact with each other and with Department staff. These guidelines are important to make the most out of the Board-Staff relationship. The guidelines are intended to create a professional atmosphere of mutual respect and cooperation.

701. Be open and honest while always remembering to respect other member and staff points of view even though it may be different than your own.

702. Actively support Department programs and initiatives whenever possible.

703. Board members are volunteers who accepted an appointment to assist the Department. This assistance is provided by the Board at its meetings, through Board committees or by individual members helping staff with defined tasks. Members are not authorized to issue orders or instructions to staff. The Director is responsible to direct Department operations and staff.

704. All Board or member contact with the staff should take place either at meetings or with knowledge and approval of the Director. Following this channel of communication is very important because of the Director's need to coordinate a large volume of work in the Department that originates from many sources in addition to the Board.



705. No one should ever knowingly embarrass any staff or board member nor put them “on the spot.” The Board should be protective of the Department, while remembering that they have an obligation to serve the public.

706. Members must act in an ethical manner in their dealings with each other and staff. Please avoid gossiping, asking for special favors or consideration, etc.

707. Members should always contact the Director if they will not be able to attend a meeting or other event if they are expected. This notification is a courtesy both for staff and other Board members.

ARTICLE VIII. COMMITTEES

801. Members or other interested individuals are appointed to chair committees as needed by the Board Chairman. Appointments shall be made at the annual meeting or as soon thereafter as possible. Committee chairmen serve until their successors are appointed or their function is completed. The Board Chairman and Director serve ex officio on all committees.

802. Committee chairmen reports will be presented at each board meeting. Reports will summarize all action by the committee since the last meeting. Interim reports shall be made to the Director or other staff as requested or as needed to complete committee duties.

803. Membership in all committees is open to any interested individual (does not have to be a Board member or a Township resident). Committee chairmen are responsible to recruit committee members.

Committee chairmen are encouraged to include as many people as needed on their committees.

804. Standing Committees include:

1. Athletic League Committee – 2 members. Working together with the Recreation Supervisor resolves player discipline problems or decides rule protests for all Department leagues.

2. Handicapped Grievance Committee – 1 member. Meets with one member appointed by the Muhlenberg Township Engineering Department to review any complaints filed against the Township regarding accessibility and recommends corrective action.



3. Corporate Fundraising Committee – Responsible to solicit sponsorships through personal contacts and presentations

805. Special Committees may also be appointed at any time that the Board Chairman deems necessary to address a specific subject.

ARTICLE IX. CONFORMANCE WITH LAWS, ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS

901. The Board shall at all times comply with all laws, ordinances, rules, policies and regulations as may be adopted from time to time governing the Department.

ARTICLE X. NON-DISCRIMINATION

1001. The Board shall not discriminate in any manner against any person by reason of race, color, national origin, religious creed, ancestry, age, sex, handicap, or political affiliation.

ARTICLE XI. AMENDMENTS

1101. The Commissioners may amend, revise or replace these procedures at any time as deemed necessary following consideration and advice and recommendation from the Board. Notice of any change will be provided to all Board members at the next regular meeting following the change.

ARTICLE XIII. EFFECTIVE DATE

This policy was last reviewed and approved by the Board of Commissioners on the ____ day of June ____.

President



Appendix C – Acronyms & Definitions



- CAC:** Community Advisory Committee
- DCED:** Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development
- FEMA:** Federal Emergency Management Agency
- LGAC:** Local Government Advisory Committee
- MPC:** Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code
- PADEP:** Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
- PSAB:** Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs
- SEDA-COG:** SEDA – Council of Governments
- USDA:** United States Department of Agriculture

Community Park: Focuses on meeting community-based recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces; usually serves two or more neighborhoods and a ½ to 3-mile radius; and has an optimal size of between 20 and 50 acres, but should be based on the land area needed to accommodate the desired uses.

Municipalities Planning Code (MPC): The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act of July 31, 1968, P.L. 805, No. 247, as amended and reenacted, 53 P.S. 10101 at seq.

Open Space: Any parcel or area of land or water essentially unimproved and set aside, dedicated, designated, or reserved for the public or private use or enjoyment or for the use and enjoyment of owners and occupants of land adjoining or neighboring such open space.

Recreational Land Use: This land use category typically includes public and private parks and recreation areas.



Appendix D – References



Pennsylvania Recreation & Park Society, Inc. (PRPS)

PRPS is the leading organization supporting recreation and parks in Pennsylvania through the provision of training and education, technical assistance, legislative advocacy, and other programs and services. PRPS members include staff of local and county recreation and park agencies, state park managers, federal and state agency officials, therapeutic recreation specialists and activity coordinators, members of local recreation and park boards, and other interested individuals.

The organization is supported by a full-time staff at the headquarters in State College. There are three geographic districts and interest branches that also provide additional programs and services.

To support local recreation and park boards, PRPS works closely with the DCNR Bureau of Recreation and Conservation on projects like the one that produced this handbook. The Citizens Symposium that is part of the PRPS Conference is another cooperative venture.

Training and Education

Annual PRPS State Conference offers over 50 educational programs including the Citizens Symposium for over 700 attendees.

Annual PA Therapeutic Recreation Institute offers over 30 education programs for therapeutic recreation specialists and activity coordinators.

Aquatic Facilities Operator Course provides nationally recognized training and certification one or two times each year. Additional one-day swimming pool management workshops are held as well.

National Playground Safety Inspector Certification Course provides nationally recognized training and certification once each year for up to 150 participants.

Fall Membership Meetings provide four educational programs.

Annual Resource Operations School provides educational sessions focused on park management, park safety and environmental education.

Many additional one-day workshops on a variety of topics are coordinated by the PRPS training staff including many sponsored by branches and districts.

The Fall Mini-Conference offers two days of in-depth workshops on topics such as trails, aquatics, marketing, therapeutic recreation and other current topics.

Urban Recreation Institute provides a special focus on topics of particular interest to those in urban communities.

Publications and Resources

Pennsylvania Recreation & Parks, the Society quarterly magazine, contains excellent educational material and information.



PRPS E-Newsletter, the monthly newsletter, contains information on training opportunities, job announcements, membership updates and other newsworthy items.

PRPS Membership Directory & Buyer's Guide contains a listing of members plus listings of state parks, local park and recreation agencies, colleges and universities, state and federal agencies, and more.

A PRPS website, www.prps.org, provides timely information to members and the general public.

The effort to establish the PA Institute for Recreation and Parks is well underway with the acquisition of the new PRPS building in March, 2003. The Institute will include program centers focusing on community recreation and parks, therapeutic recreation and activities, park resources, aquatics, playground safety, professional preparation, watershed and environmental issues.

The Fred and Anita Coombs Library is being established as part of the PA Institute for Recreation and Parks and will provide an expanded resource capability.

In cooperation with the DCNR Bureau of Recreation and Conservation, an expanded technical assistance effort is underway. New publications including "Community Recreation and Parks," "Financing Municipal Recreation and Parks," "Recreation and Parks Board Handbook," "Multi-Municipal Cooperation for Recreation and Parks,"

"Hiring Municipal Recreation and Parks Personnel," and "Municipal Recreation Programming" have been completed. The RecTAP technical assistance program has been started, and more technical assistance projects are anticipated on an annual basis.

A top quality annual Recognition and Awards Program is held for individuals, agencies, programs and publications.

Hershey's National Track and Field Youth Program are coordinated for Pennsylvania and serve over 7,000 youngsters annually.

The Community Service Discount Ticket Programs distribute over 125,000 reduced price tickets for amusement parks and ski areas to local recreation and park agencies annually.

For more information and to receive a membership application, contact the PRPS Office at: Pennsylvania Recreation and Park Society, Inc. 2131 Sandy Drive State College, PA 16803-2283 814-234-4272 Fax: 814-234-5276 www.prps.org

RecTAP - A community recreation and parks peer consulting service

The Pennsylvania Recreation and Park Society offer an innovative membership service that matches people in the know with people who want to know. Do you need help to do a strategic plan? Hire a parks and recreation director? Write park rules and regulations? Repair your swimming pool? Develop a citizen survey? Improve your park maintenance practices? Train your board? Make



your playgrounds safer? RecTAP, the Recreation and Parks Technical Assistance Program, can help! RecTAP team members are experienced professionals who have extensive training, skills and knowledge in providing public recreation and parks services for Pennsylvania municipalities of all sizes. Who Can Apply? To be eligible for a RecTAP grant, your organization must be a group member of PRPS or a staff person must hold a professional, individual membership. You may receive only one RecTAP grant each calendar year. What Can You Expect? You can expect to get hands-on help! RecTAP will pair a “peer consultant” with your community. You are responsible for setting up the first visit. Your peer consultant can spend up to three days working with you, which includes an in-person visit. In addition to verbal recommendations, you are provided with a brief written report. After organization and peer consultant agreements are signed, your project should be completed within 3-6 months. RecTAP grants are available until the pool of funds is depleted each calendar year. The earlier your application is received, the better the chance it has of being funded. Projects must be of reasonable size to complete on a short-term basis. Grants have a maximum value of \$2,500. No matching funds are required.

How Do You Apply? Organizations may apply by completing a simple application that can be downloaded from the PRPS web site, www.prps.org. Applications may also be mailed to you by calling PRPS at (814) 234-4272.



Appendix E – Community Survey Summary

The following survey was distributed to all McClure households and was conducted by the McClure Revitalization Committee, March 2020. The survey had many different choices of ideas and they were: Drainage issues if necessary; addition of shrubs, flowers; lighting for evening activities; a large gazebo or open pavilion for entertainment purposes; future upgrade of playground equipment; a volleyball court; completion of sidewalks around the other half of park; public restroom to replace the ‘job johnny’; additional picnic pavilion space or other.

The top four results were (1) lighting for evening activities, (2) completion of sidewalks around the other half of park, (3) public restroom to replace the ‘job johnny’, (4) a large gazebo or open pavilion for entertainment purposes.

Percentage of age for those surveyed

- 0% for 15-24 year olds
- 14% for 25-39 year olds
- 20% for 40-54 year olds
- 32% for 55-70 year olds
- 34% for above 70 year olds

How long have you lived in the McClure area?

- 10% less than 5 years
- 4% 5-9 years

- 8% 10-19 years
- 76% of people surveyed have lived in the McClure area for 20 or more years.

Additional Comments from the survey

- ✓ Replace trees that had to be removed.
- ✓ Could the lighting be set up to only turn on when needed, not all the time
- ✓ Comments about Gazebo
 - At eastern end of park
 - Specific open pavilion
 - Not needed – nice space at Cold Springs Grove
 - No gazebo because kids play football and other games in the park
- ✓ Better structure under play area
- ✓ Tennis or basketball court
- ✓ Sidewalk – would really like to see this for exercise
- ✓ Public Restroom
 - At no additional cost to taxpayer & monitored against vandalisms
 - If rental of job johnny is economical, its sufficient
 - Don't think that is a good idea – more maintenance

McClure Station Park



- and chance for kids to cause damage
- ✓ Additional tables and benches
- ✓ No dogs allowed signs to eliminate doggy poo
- ✓ More handicap parking closer to park during special events
- ✓ Make it handicap accessible
- ✓ Other
 - Some type of security, maybe cameras
 - I think a basketball court would be ideal for younger kids
 - Additional security to keep any upgrade done secure

- Leave open space for youth to play, that was our original idea as one of the founders of the park area (Sam Hall)

Other Comments not pertaining to the park but for the town:

- ✓ New Christmas lights for the poles
- ✓ Welcome flags at the entrances to the town
- ✓ Big flower pots at the bank and the post office
- ✓ New bulletin board at the post office.



Appendix F – Credits

Snyder County in the 21st Century – A Strategic Comprehensive Plan

Discovering the History of McClure Borough and West Beaver Township, Snyder County Pennsylvania – A history book of the McClure Borough and West Beaver Township.

National Recreation and Park Association

Department of Conservation and National Resources (DCNR)

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, Pennsylvania.

City Data

Bureau of Economic Analysis

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Department of Community and Economic Development. Governor's Center for Local Governments Services. Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Borough Code.

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).



Appendix G – Park Benches and Trash Receptacles



6' Supersaver Bench/With Back / In ground Mount / Blue



This is a possible option for a park bench with a back. They are available at: https://www.thebenchfactory.com/supersaver-outdoor-benches?sku=2WG5684-BL&st-t=tbfgoogshop&gclid=CjwKCAjw4pT1BRBUeIwAm5QuRzF5xV4bHF-CAfOvRd0M5auhYE7Co1PotduRh0HEEn5Ws4qZA9OVPxoC9WEQAvD_BwE and the current cost is \$350.

Recommendation would be to get four of the benches for Station Park. Expanded metal backs and seats feature strong thermoplastic coating; maintenance-free and corrosion-resistant; 2-3/8" OD Black powder-coated steel frames; choose from two lengths and three mounting styles; 10" wide seats; Minor assembly required; 11-gauge expanded metal strength; Available in four UV-protected colors that won't peel or crack and Assembly hardware included

Global Industrial 6' Outdoor Steel Bench with Backrest – Expanded Metal – Blue

Commercial Outdoor All Steel Metal Mesh Benches are ideal for campuses, parks, transportation stops and more. Benches are made using heavy-gauge

expanded metal mesh with a blue thermoplastic coating. This protective coating creates a smooth, high-gloss surface that stays cool to the touch for comfortable seating even in the sun. Thermoplastic coating resists fading, mold and vandalism, and will ensure maintenance-free durability through years of high-traffic usage. Galvanized steel frame is shielded with a black zinc rich, powder coat finish for rust-prevention and resilience against the elements. The additional zinc rich layer provides an extra superior coating to withstand corrosion in any environment. Bench corners are beveled for safety. Mounting tabs allow anchoring to ground for stability and security. 72"L x 24"W x 33"H

<https://www.globalindustrial.com/p/outdoor-grounds-maintenance/Benches-Picnic-Tables/Benches-Steel/72in-metal-mesh-bench-with-back-rest-blue>





Plastic Coated Personalized Benches/ 6' Bench/ Navy Blue

Display the name with pride.



Thermoplastic-coated steel seat and back with thermoplastic-coated aluminum bench legs

Popular way to convey messages

Portable with pre-drilled frames for surface mount option

Personalization is in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS, using Ombudsman Stencil font

Maximum number of characters is 13 for 4 ft., 18 for 6 ft. and 26 for 8 ft.

Eight colors available

4 ft., 6 ft. and 8 ft. sizes available

Order will be processed after bench message proof is approved

Stainless steel assembly hardware included

Easy assembly, only 3 pieces. Current sale cost \$1,400. Recommendation: two 6' custom benches that have Station Park in the backrest as depicted in the bench above.

https://www.thebenchfactory.com/plastic-coated-personalized-benches?sku=2ZZ2001-NB&st-t=tbfgoogshop&gclid=EAlalQobChMlZ_S1qpKH6QIVStzlCh0qoQn1EAEYASAEgJYNvD_BwE

Supersaver Receptacle/ Dome Lid and Liner/ Blue

This is a possible option for a trash receptacle for in the park. They are available at

https://www.trashcontainers.com/super-saver-receptacles?sku=4WG4966-BK&st-t=tcgoogshop&gclid=CjwKCAjw4pT1BRBUEiwAm5QuR36nDW9BZvVcGls6R0gnRhjFYz6V4P0nd8JPR5lyzTSE31o2qh5WLRoCttkQAvD_BwE and the current cost is \$430. The weight of this trash receptacle is 72 pounds (empty). See image to the below.





10 Gallon Steel Trash Receptacle with Lid

With Lid included helping keep the rain out. Three of these trash receptacles will be needed to attach them to the Dog waste stations located in the park currently. They can be found

https://www.petwasteeliminator.com/e10.html?__store=pwe&gclid=CjwKCAjw4pT1BRBUEiwAm5QuR46j5zaN86aVn1pe4tWnVTTqQNCRHZ5wsbTU_5WUG6BPgchhAjlB8RoCSe0QAvD_BwE

Vandal resistant, Steel Trash Receptacles increase Dog Owner participation in Pet Waste Disposal. Trash Cans give Dog Walkers a place to put dog waste immediately, encouraging compliance with the laws. Easily attaches to Steel Sign Posts which are sold separately. Very sturdy, heavy duty Receptacles are fire safe. Trash Receptacles are a great way to help keep your Dog Walking Area looking its best!

Current cost of the 10 Gallon Steel Trash Receptacles is \$99, total cost would be \$297, plus shipping, handling and tax.



Appendix H – Lighting



Recommendation:

Walkways and Biking Trails

Walkways and biking trails should have proper illumination to improve safety and security. LED lighting not only makes people feel safe for their evening stroll or ride their bicycles. It also changes the look of the space and enhances the aesthetics. LED lights can emphasize focal points like water fountains and beautiful ancient trees. Steps, ramps, and places with height differences are well-lit so people can easily see them.

When LED lights are installed on pathways and trails, they provide the best safety, enjoyment, and comfort for people visiting the park.

Play Area (playground)

Child development experts agree on one thing: unstructured play is vital to a child's development. Play promotes physical activity, creativity, conflict management skills, and interpersonal skills. And one place where children can have unstructured play is the playground.

Often, the best playground in the local park is the one that's easily accessible to families. It's not uncommon to see children with their families on playgrounds until after dark.

A well-lit playground can extend play time throughout the year. Even into fall and winter when it gets dark early. Hazards are plenty in playgrounds and good lighting lowers enhances of children getting hurt.

Lighting is a must if you want to hold evening and night events at your park.

LEDs Boost Safety When It Gets Dark

One of the biggest benefits of LED lighting is enhancing safety. LED lighting can help enhance the perception of safety and boost park usage.

Public parks in some neighborhoods see a lot of gang activity and gang-related crimes. Particularly higher during summer. Because of this, community leaders and local parks implemented a program called Summer Night Lights in Los Angeles. It makes sure that families and children are safe from violence in their homes and neighborhoods.

The Summer Night Lights program prolongs the nighttime hours for parks in troubled neighborhoods. The lights are on until midnight in summer. The program also sponsors family-oriented activities and nighttime movies 4 days a week.

Because of the program, crime rates in the parks have drastically gone down in summer months. Summer Night Lights has also become a countrywide model for lowering crime by keeping the lights on a bit longer.

Well-lit parks and recreational areas give people that much-needed sense of security. They feel confident when they step out after sundown. Good lighting also improves visibility for cyclists and reduces the risk of accidents.



LEDs Illuminate a Park Longer, Thanks To Long Lifespan

LED park lighting fixtures are the best choice with regard to lighting a public park. The technology they use is superior to every other lighting technology in existence. The lifespan of LEDs is 75% longer than that of traditional lighting fixtures. Something that makes them very cost-effective.

These light fixtures are durable. Those designed for outdoor use are usually vandal-resistant. LEDs don't burn out like metal halides, high pressure sodium lamps, or compact fluorescents. Individual diodes may stop working as the lifespan of the bulb comes to an end.

LED light fixtures can be fitted with motion sensors or photocells and can be powered by solar. Some people may complain about the issue of light pollution – with regard to outdoor lighting. This isn't a problem with LEDs as most park lighting setups cut light pollution and light trespass. The desired level of brightness is maintained.

LEDs Beautify the Park or Highlight Focal Points

The lighting design of a public park can beautify the park and make it look peaceful and inviting at night. A lighting expert can create a customized lighting design. They will make use of special outdoor lighting effects and techniques. To achieve consistent brightness through the well-orchestrated

placement of unique outdoor light fixtures.

Well-designed lighting improves the aesthetics of landmarks such as lake fronts, sea fronts, boardwalks, and promenades. The lights can create a beautiful ambience and add charm to the nighttime look of the space.

LED lighting can also be used to light high-activity areas and walkways. They become the center of pedestrian activity after the sun sets. The popularity of LEDs has given landscape architects more opportunities to get creative. Some have transformed public parks located in city centers into amazing works of art. They have made the parks to become prominent civic landmarks which attract tourists.

For other options of LED lighting go to this website for possible recommendations:

<https://www.myledlightingguide.com/led-outdoor-lights/led-pole-lights>

This doesn't have to be the only option and the design of the light can vary as well. This design is strictly a recommendation.



35W LED Post Light Color Adjustable – 4393 lumens – replaces 150W HID



MyLEDLightingGuide 35W LED Post Light is great for both security and decorative post top lighting for commercial

applications such as parking lots or large walkways or parks. Designed to look like the classic high output metal halide lights, this powerful LED technology is designed for outdoor use as an efficient, yet accessible solution for your outdoor lighting needs.

The LED technology used in these pole light fixtures offers wide coverage (120 degree) and directs the light down. Keep your property safe with these ultra-bright lights, designed to save on electricity bills while providing exceptional surface coverage.

<https://www.myledlightingguide.com/35w-led-post-light-color-adjustable>

Current Cost \$158.00



Appendix I – Permanent Restrooms



Recommendation:

Flush toilets are something many of us take for granted. When was the last time you saw a two bedroom house without a flush toilet in it? When we visit a burger joint or a gas station, anything less than a flush toilet would be shocking. Flush toilets are so clearly superior and so vastly preferred by the public, that anything else where water and sewage connections exist would be insanity.

Wherever a long term restroom fixture is built, there would only be one viable reason for it not to be of the flushing variety. Connections. If a water line and sewer line are available, then building a flush restroom is almost always the best option. However, many places do not have access to those pipelines, and without them a typical flush restroom is impossible. Campsites, golf courses, parks, and remote areas are examples of places where alternative restroom options are the only options that are viable.

The alternative to the flush restroom goes by a few names, but I'd generalize them into a broader category: "waterless restrooms." These restrooms are designed in a fundamentally different way from a typical flush restroom in that they find ways to compensate for a lack of water source, which would normally be used to transport the waste materials to an unseen place. Because there is no access to water, human waste typically falls straight into a holding tank which is conspicuous to both the sense of sight and smell for users.

The most common form of waterless toilet is the classic porta-potty, commonly seen at construction sites or as a temporary bathroom service for major urban area events. Because porta-potties are low cost, they are often seen on the far reaches of golf-courses and commonly serve as the restroom of choice for some of the more remote campgrounds and trails.

When more money is available, a better, more permanent version of the porta-potty is a vault toilet building, which can be purchased whole from modular manufacturing companies. Vault toilet buildings are very common sightings at campgrounds and trail heads. Most vault toilets are straightforward holding tanks similar to a nicer, permanent porta-potty, though there are a couple of variants among vaults: composting and evaporative.

Evaporative uses an air flow system to naturally dismiss excess moisture, meaning tanks take longer to fill.

RESTROOM BUILDINGS – GREEN TOILETS

Composting toilets add a supplemental, absorbing material like sawdust to inject oxygen into an otherwise oxygen free environment. This allows the natural process of decay to occur, turning the waste into a gaseous form (carbon dioxide) that floats away. In theory, composting toilets should never need to be pumped, but that's only true in perfect conditions and even composting toilets need maintenance every now and then.



Though flush restrooms are strongly preferred by the public, waterless restrooms will always have a place as they have a handful of advantages, such as:

You can put a waterless restroom just about anywhere; they don't require sewer and water connections. They don't require payment for water services. They are operational year round without heat. There are no pipes to freeze. They tend to be less expensive to build.

Some of them are portable and make for a useful temporary restroom solution. Of course, people still strongly prefer flush restrooms for good reason:

Flush restrooms typically have sinks with running water for hand washing (waterless restrooms do not). Flush restrooms are more sanitary and do not expose the senses to a pit of human waste. Less need for intensive maintenance (there's no vault to empty out every month). In general they are cleaner and more pleasing to the senses. Flush restrooms feel civilized, waterless restrooms feel spartan.

This is where our company, Green Flush Technologies, enters this discussion. We offer flush restrooms that can go anywhere, even places without water and sewer connections, while still providing flush toilet restrooms and running water sinks. All while having the feel of a real bathroom, minus the "roughing it" aspect of waterless toilets. With our restrooms, flush toilets will be available in places where they weren't

before. If you'd like to learn the details about our product, you can read an explanation, or watch a virtual tour of our restroom.

GREEN TOILETS

Where flush restrooms are a practical solution, we expect that most people would simply build a flush restroom building. In some situations, having a waterless restroom is the most practical solution as well (for example, porta-potties at a temporary location like a construction site). For everything else where water and sewer lines are not available: parks, golf-courses, trail heads, and remote locations that have a lot of human interaction, Green Flush technologies finally offers the chance to provide flush restroom service where it previously had not been possible.

Connect with Green Flush
info@greenflushrestrooms.com

<https://greenflushrestrooms.com/>

The restroom can be done without utilities.
<https://greenflushrestrooms.com/utilities-free>

Company Claims

Providing a quality, ADA compliant flush restroom is one of the most cost-effective ways to increase your customer and visitor satisfaction. Now you can choose to have a pleasant flush restroom in a remote location instead of a smelly vault toilet.



What is a Green Flush Restroom?

Our buildings are the perfect marriage between flush restrooms and waterless facilities equipped with vaults. Using as little as one-fourth as much water as conventional flush restrooms, our restrooms can go months before being serviced by a local pumping company. Unlike waterless restrooms, ours are guaranteed not to smell. We provide the full experience and quality of flush restrooms without the major expense of connecting to sewer or septic systems.

Cost: Green Flush Restrooms Vs. Traditional Models

While investing in a conventional flush bathroom is a good decision, the installation of the required utilities may put the project out of reach or over budget. By dramatically reducing the amount of sewage produced and the amount of water and power needed, our customers have the option of not connecting to sewage, water, or power systems. This means that septic permits, service fees, and monthly utility billings are eliminated and the project's capital cost is significantly reduced.

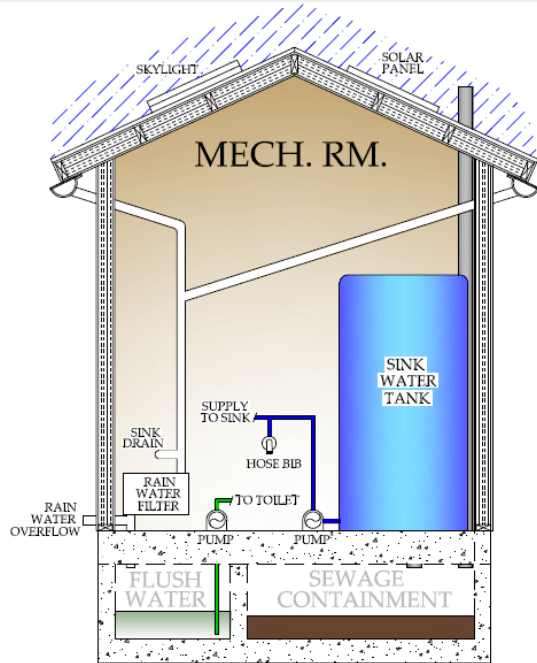


Case Study -Lathrop Dog Park

MAKING IT AFFORDABLE

Lathrop California needed a restroom for their new dog park. However, installing a vault toilet could cause offensive odors to drift over nearby homes. A flush restroom was the appropriate choice, but their budget wasn't sufficient due to the high cost of running power and sewer services to the restroom site. However, this client could afford a Green Flush single restroom with a covered porch. The restroom is connected to site water and equipped with a solar panel, for maximum energy savings. Sewage is stored in the vault under the floor, preventing the emission of unpleasant odors either inside or out. The vault capacity proved to be more than enough as the restroom was used fairly often and pumped out for the first time eight months after installation.

A citizen of nearby Berkeley, California, Martin Nicholaus, was so impressed with the restroom that he wrote a blog article and made a Youtube video, both of which he presented to the Berkeley City Council.



RAINWATER COLLECTION OPTION

ENVIRONMENTALLY-SUPPORTIVE FEATURES

Extreme water conservation – We have engineered our restrooms to reduce water consumption up to 70% compared to conventional flush restrooms. Our toilets use as little as half a gallon of water per flush. We've added limited flow sink faucets and waterless urinals. We even offer the option of reusing sink water for flushing. In some environments, our restrooms can run off of rainwater collected from the roof.

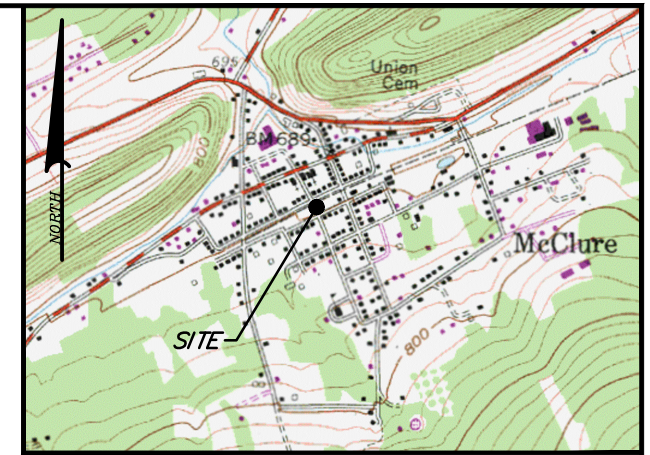
Note: Door would need to have an automatic locking mechanism so the restroom locks when the park is closed.



Appendix J – Proposed Plan for McClure Station Park (Phases 1 through 4)

OVERALL EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN FOR MCCLURE STATION PARK

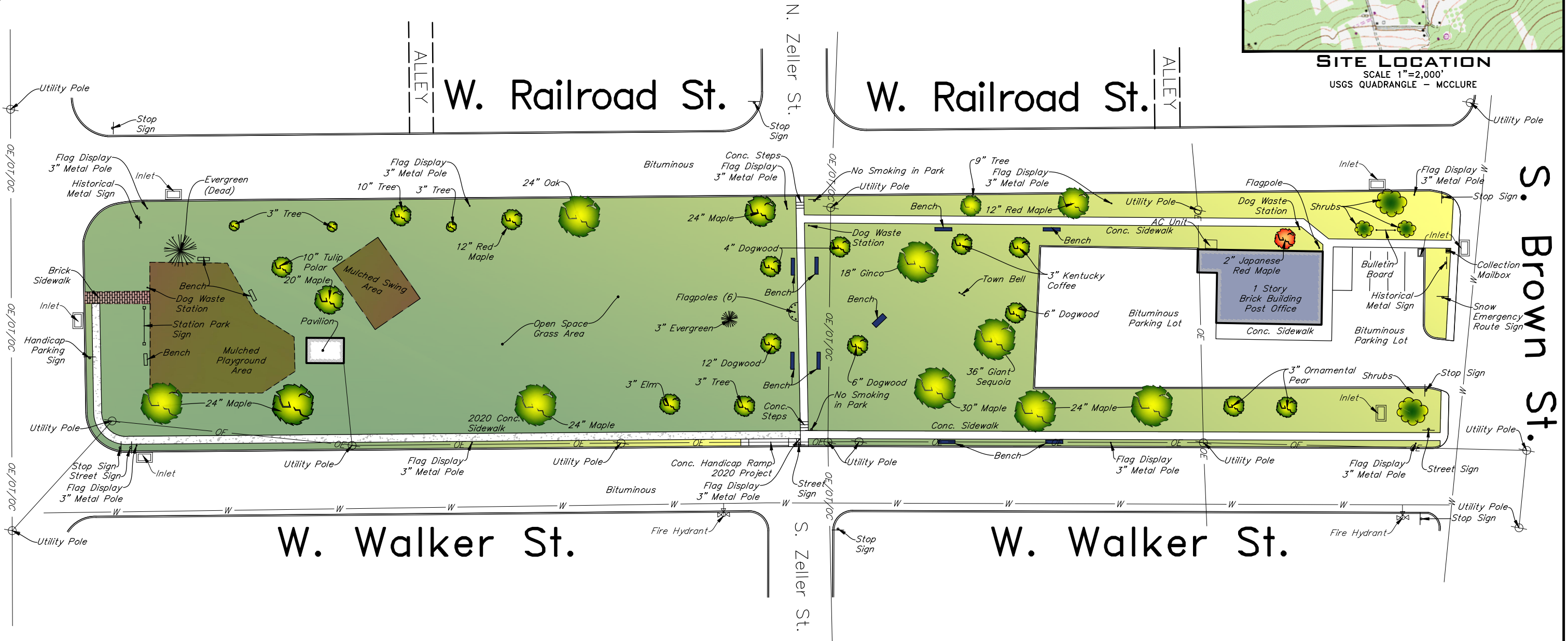
McCLURE BOROUGH, SNYDER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA



SITE LOCATION
SCALE 1"=2,000'
USGS QUADRANGLE - MCCLURE

N. Schoch St.

S. Brown St.



SITE DATA

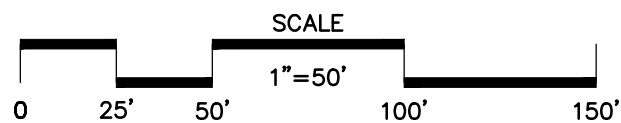
Owner: McClure Borough
Address: 1 N. Forbes St.; P.O. Box 407
McClure, Pa 17841
(McClure Borough, Snyder County)
Tax Parcel: 09-01-387 (Includes 09-01-386)
Document: Deed Book 110, Page 629

GENERAL NOTES

1. THIS PLAN DOES NOT REPRESENT AN ACTUAL FIELD SURVEY AND SHOULD NOT BE USED TO PULL DIMENSIONS.
2. THIS PLAN WAS NOT DONE BY ANY SURVEYING OR ENGINEERING FIRM, PERSON COMPLETING THIS PLAN DOES WORK FOR AN ENGINEERING COMPANY, BUT DIDN'T DO THIS PLAN THROUGH THE COMPANY.
3. EACH PHASE MAY HAVE SUB-PHASES AND MAY NOT ALL NEED TO BE COMPLETED AT ONCE, OR IN THE SAME CALENDAR YEAR.
4. PLAN WAS CREATED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE MCCLURE STATION PARK STRATEGIC COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND THE PHASES WILL BE REFLECTED IN THE STRATEGIC COMPREHENSIVE PLAN IN ADDITION TO THE DETAILS FOR ITEMS TO BE COMPLETED DURING EACH PHASE.
5. THERE IS A DRAINAGE ISSUE ON WEST RAILROAD STREET BETWEEN THE ALLEY TO NORTH SCHOCH STREET (SOUTH SIDE OF STREET). ISSUE OF POOLING WATER CAN BE SOLVED WHEN THE ROAD IS PAVED (RAISE THE PAVING HIGHER IN THIS LOCATION); NO NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PIPING.

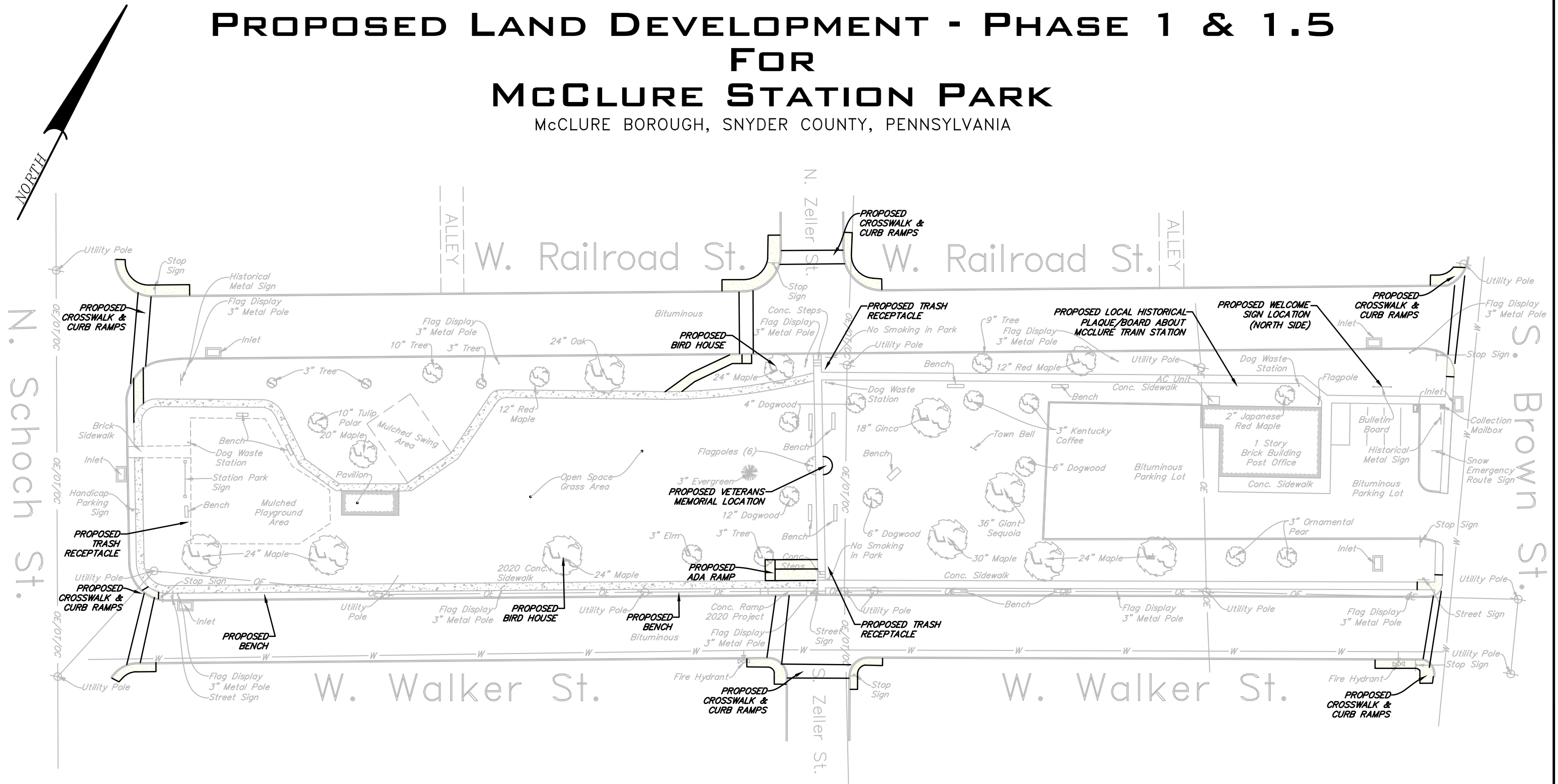
SHEET INDEX

- SHEET 1 - OVERALL EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN
- SHEET 2 - PROPOSED LAND DEVELOPMENT - PHASE 1 & 1.5
- SHEET 3 - PROPOSED LAND DEVELOPMENT - PHASE 2 & 2.5
- SHEET 4 - PROPOSED LAND DEVELOPMENT - PHASE 3
- SHEET 5 - PROPOSED LAND DEVELOPMENT - PHASE 4
- SHEET 6 - OVERALL DEVELOPED PARK



PROPOSED LAND DEVELOPMENT - PHASE 1 & 1.5 FOR MCCLURE STATION PARK

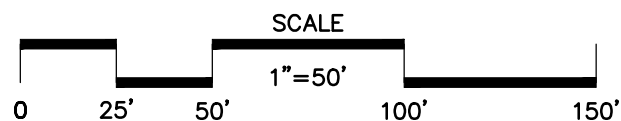
McCLURE BOROUGH, SNYDER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA



ITEMS TO BE COMPLETED IN PHASE 1 & 1.5

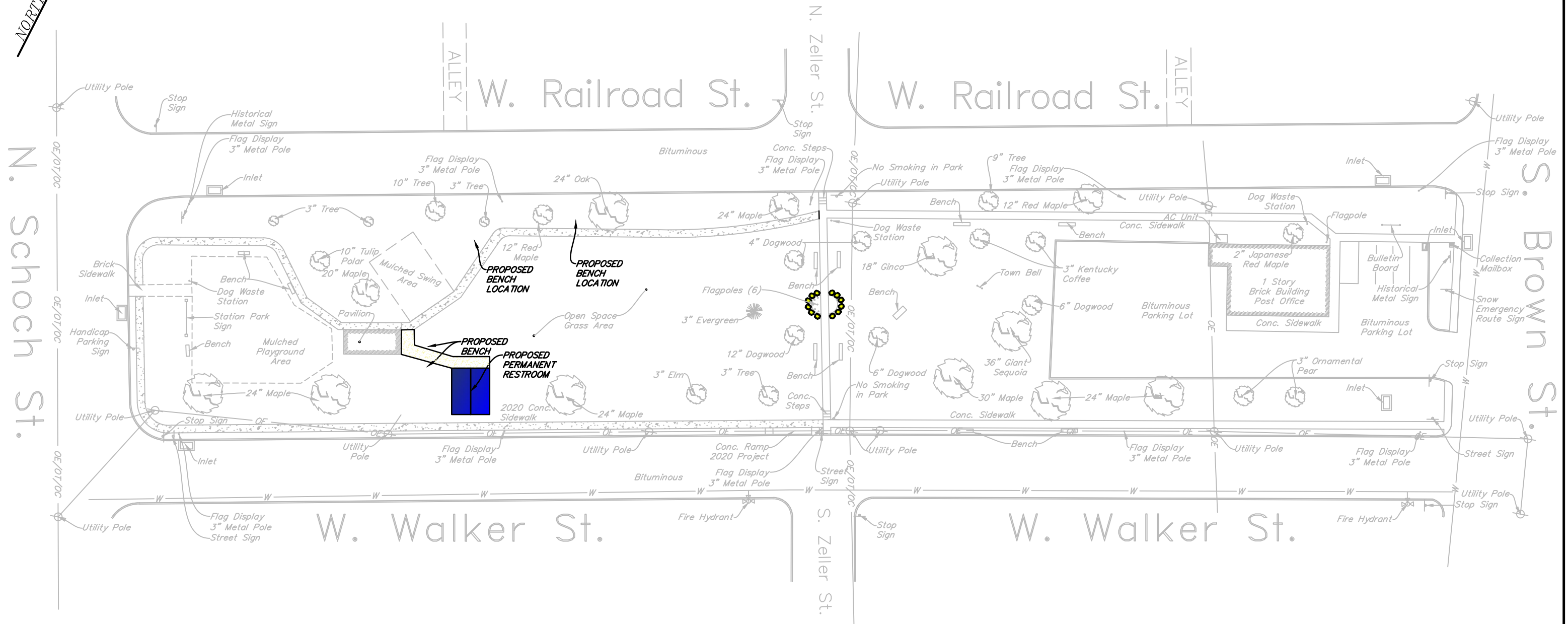
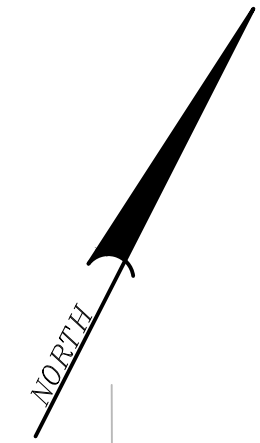
DETAILS OF THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW ARE LOCATED IN THE MCCLURE STATION PARK STRATEGIC COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

1. SIGN ON THE BACK OF THE BULLETIN BOARD; WELCOME TO STATION PARK
2. LOCAL HISTORICAL PLAQUE/BOARD DISPLAYING INFORMATION ABOUT THE MCCLURE TRAIN STATION.
3. VETERANS MEMORIAL IN THE CENTER OF THE PARK LOCATED ACROSS FROM THE FLAG POLES.
4. BIRD HOUSES AND BIRD FEEDERS (HUNG IN THE DOGWOOD TREES).
5. TRASH RECEPTACLES (SEE ABOVE FOR PROPOSED LOCATIONS).
6. PARK BENCHES



PROPOSED LAND DEVELOPMENT - PHASE 2 & 2.5 FOR McCLURE STATION PARK

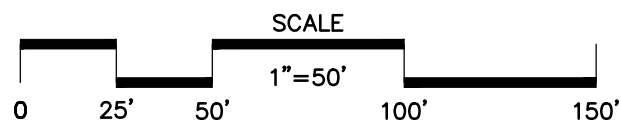
McCLURE BOROUGH, SNYDER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA



ITEMS TO BE COMPLETED IN PHASE 2 & 2.5

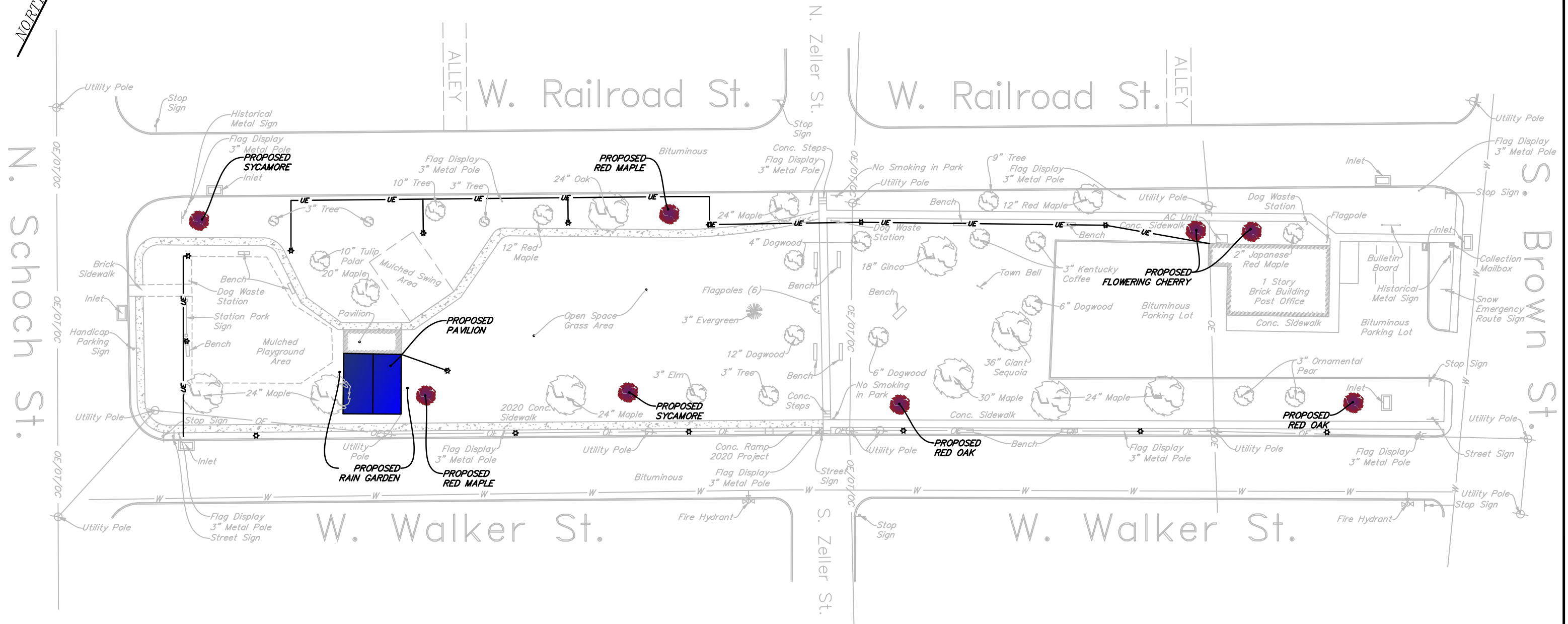
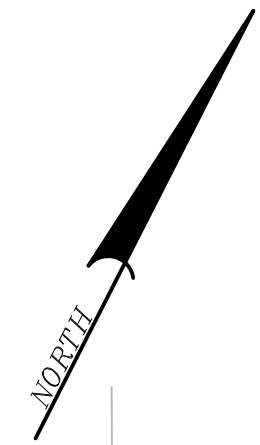
DETAILS OF THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW ARE LOCATED IN THE McCLURE STATION PARK STRATEGIC COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

1. PERMANENT RESTROOM.
2. WATER DRINKING FOUNTAIN.
3. PARK BENCHES ALONG NEW TRAIL AND SIDEWALK.
4. LANDSCAPING AROUND THE VETERANS MEMORIAL AND FLAG POLES.



PROPOSED LAND DEVELOPMENT - PHASE 3 FOR McCLURE STATION PARK

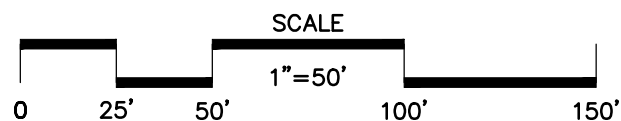
McCLURE BOROUGH, SNYDER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA



ITEMS TO BE COMPLETED IN PHASE 3

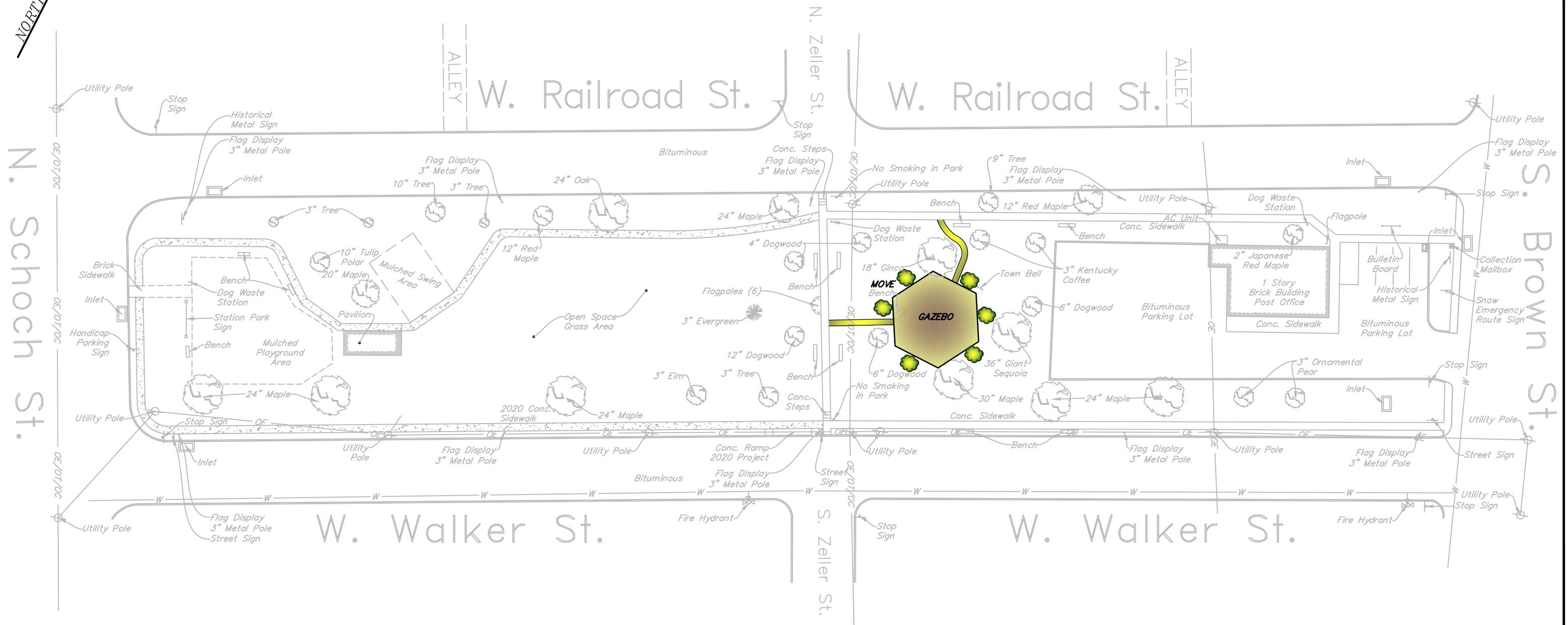
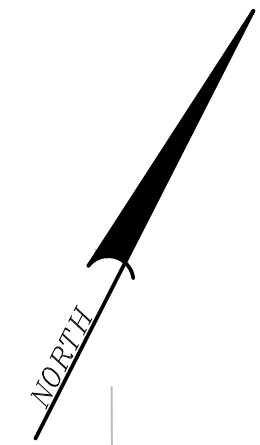
DETAILS OF THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW ARE LOCATED IN THE McCLURE STATION PARK STRATEGIC COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

1. LIGHTING AROUND THE PARK, TRAILS, SIDEWALKS AND OTHER LOCATIONS. ELECTRIC LINES ON THIS PLAN ARE APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS AND THE CONTRACTOR FOR THE ELECTRICITY WILL DETERMINE WHERE TO PUT IT EXACTLY. ALL POWER WILL COME OUT OF THE POST OFFICE IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE BUILDING. TOTAL OF 15 LIGHTS PROPOSED FOR AROUND THE PARK.
2. ADDITIONAL PAVILION WITH PICNIC TABLES, TRASH RECEPTACLES AND RECYCLING CONTAINER.
3. ADDITIONAL TREES PLANTED DURING THIS PHASE WOULD BE RED MAPLES, SYCAMORES, FLOWERING CHERRY OR RED BUDS AND RED OAKS.



PROPOSED LAND DEVELOPMENT - PHASE 4 FOR McCLURE STATION PARK

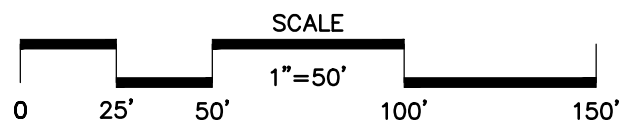
McCLURE BOROUGH, SNYDER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA



ITEMS TO BE COMPLETED IN PHASE 4

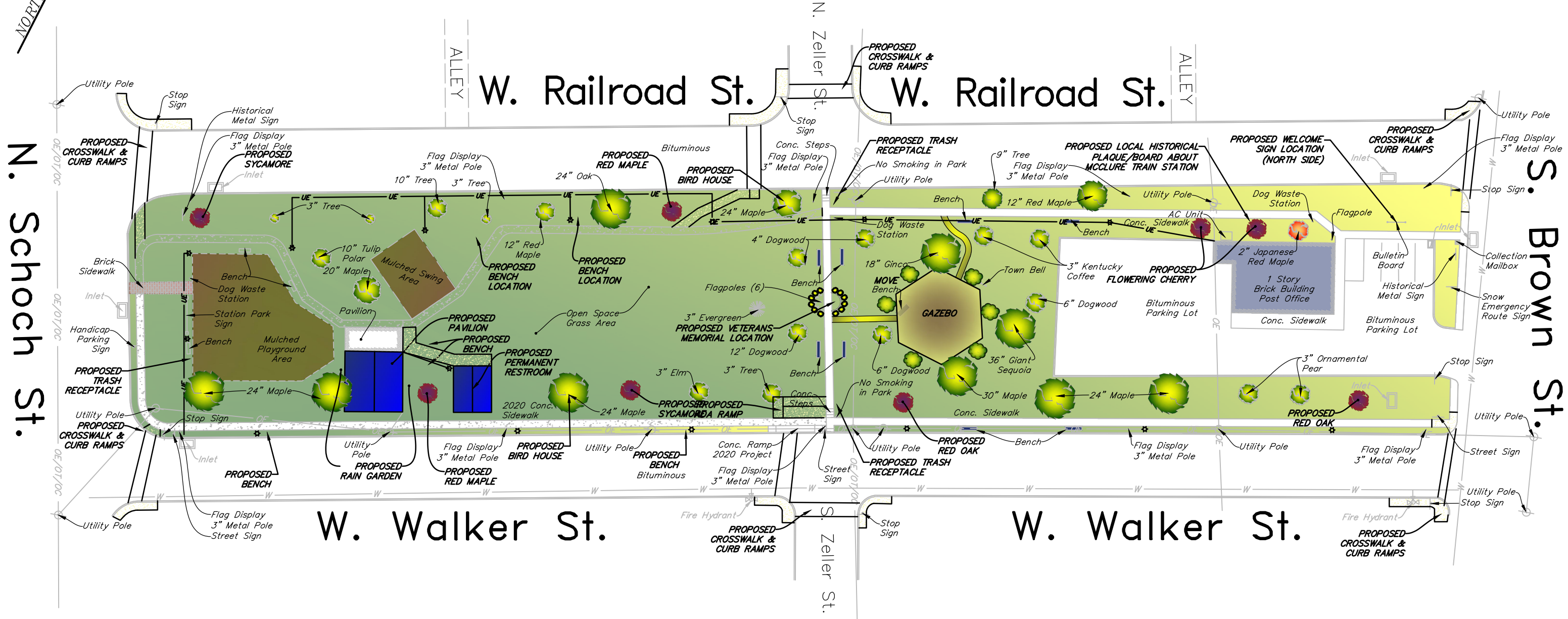
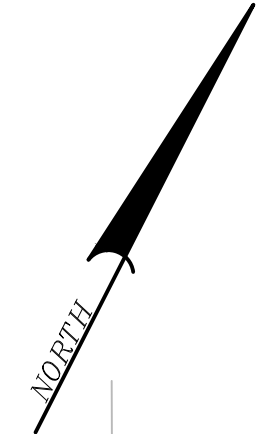
DETAILS OF THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW ARE LOCATED IN THE McCLURE STATION PARK STRATEGIC COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

1. AN ENTERTAINMENT GAZEBO WITH LANDSCAPING AROUND IT, LIGHTING INSIDE WITH BENCHES AROUND THE INSIDE. GAZEBO STYLED AFTER CAMERON PARK GAZEBO IN SUNBURY, PENNSYLVANIA (SEE THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR AN IMAGE OF THE CAMERON PARK GAZEBO). THIS GAZEBO WOULD ALSO HAVE CRACKER DUST TRAILS AND STEPS COMING FROM TWO LOCATIONS.

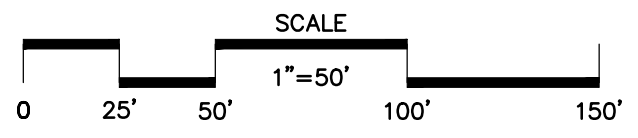


OVERALL DEVELOPED PARK FOR MCCLURE STATION PARK

McCLURE BOROUGH, SNYDER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA



INCLUDES PHASE 1 THROUGH 4

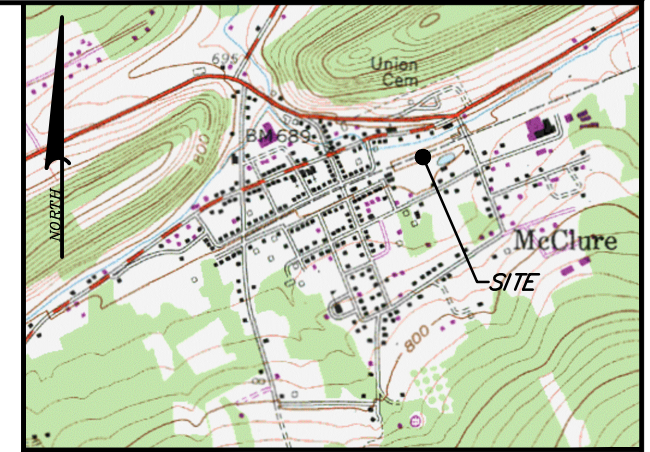
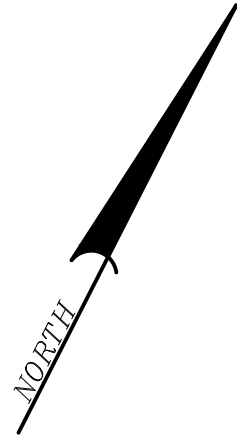




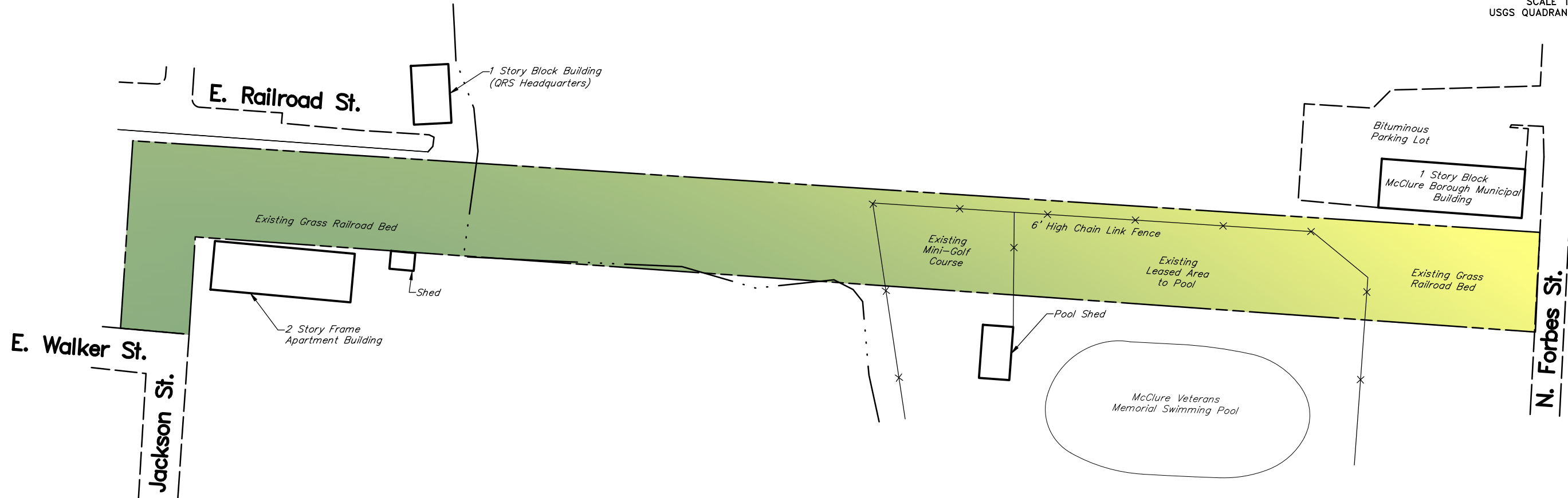
Appendix K – Possible Expansion Plan (Phase 5 of Station Park)

OVERALL EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN FOR PHASE 5 - EXPANSION OF STATION PARK NEW PARK - "TRACKS PARK"

McCLURE BOROUGH, SNYDER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA



SITE LOCATION
SCALE 1"=2,000'
USGS QUADRANGLE - MCCLURE



SITE DATA

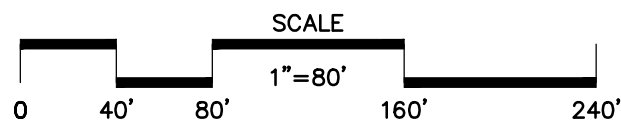
Owner: McClure Borough
Address: 1 N. Forbes St.; P.O.Box 407
McClure, Pa 17841
(McClure Borough, Snyder County)
Tax Parcel: 09-01-387 (Includes 09-01-386)
Document: Deed Book 110, Page 629

GENERAL NOTES

1. THIS PLAN DOES NOT REPRESENT AN ACTUAL FIELD SURVEY AND SHOULD NOT BE USED TO PULL DIMENSIONS.
2. THIS PLAN WAS NOT DONE BY ANY SURVEYING OR ENGINEERING FIRM, PERSON COMPLETING THIS PLAN DOES WORK FOR AN ENGINEERING COMPANY, BUT DIDN'T DO THIS PLAN THROUGH THE COMPANY.
3. EACH PHASE MAY HAVE SUB-PHASES AND MAY NOT ALL NEED TO BE COMPLETED AT ONCE, OR IN THE SAME CALENDAR YEAR.
4. PLAN WAS CREATED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE MCCLURE STATION PARK STRATEGIC COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND THE PHASE 5 WILL BE REFLECTED IN THE STRATEGIC COMPREHENSIVE PLAN IN ADDITION TO THE DETAILS FOR ITEMS TO BE COMPLETED DURING EACH PHASE.
5. THE NEW EXPANSION OF THE PARK WILL BE LOCATED FROM AN EXISTING APARTMENT BUILDING AND FORBES STREET; WHICH IS JUST EAST OF THE CURRENT MCCLURE STATION PARK. IT IS OWNED BY THE MCCLURE BOROUGH AND IT IS A EXISTING GRASS RAILROAD BED.

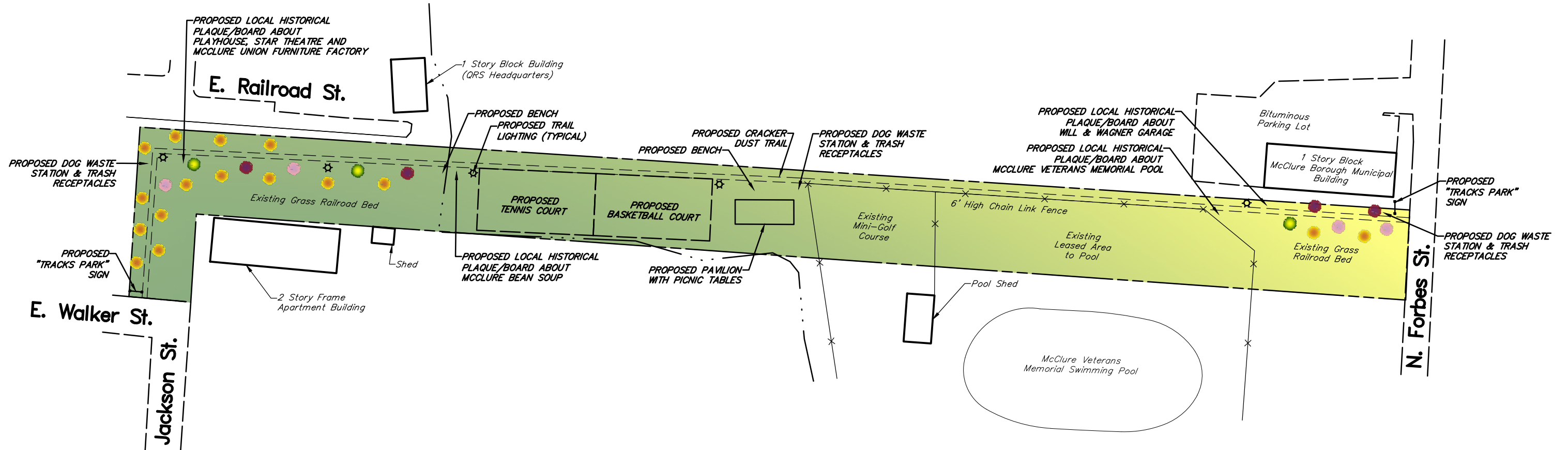
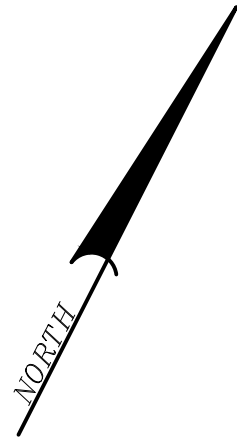
SHEET INDEX

SHEET 1 - OVERALL EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN
SHEET 2 - PROPOSED LAND DEVELOPMENT - PHASE 5



PHASE 5 - EXPANSION OF STATION PARK NEW PARK - "TRACKS PARK"

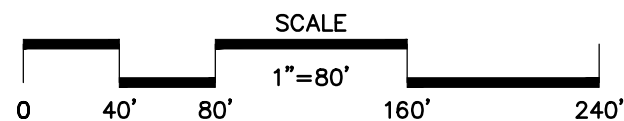
McCLURE BOROUGH, SNYDER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA



ITEMS TO BE COMPLETED IN PHASE 5 - EXPANSION

DETAILS OF THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW ARE LOCATED IN THE McCLURE STATION PARK STRATEGIC COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. THESE DO NOT ALL NEED TO BE COMPLETED AT ONCE.

1. A SIGN AT EACH ENTRANCE TO THE PARK.
2. CRACKER DUST WALKING AND BIKING TRAIL.
3. TENNIS AND BASKETBALL COURTS.
4. LOCAL HISTORICAL PLAQUES BOARDS.
5. LIGHTING ALONG THE TRAIL AS WELL AS BENCHES.
6. PARK PAVILION WITH PICNIC TABLES.
7. TRASH RECEPTACLES AND DOG WASTE STATIONS (THREE).
8. LANDSCAPING - THREE DIFFERENT TYPES OF TREES TO BE PLANTED.
 - 8.1. RED MAPLE - SHOWN IN DARK PURPLE
 - 8.2. RED OAK - SHOWN IN GREEN
 - 8.3. FLOWERING CHERRY - SHOWN IN PINK
 - 8.4. FRUIT TREES - SHOWN IN YELLOW/RED





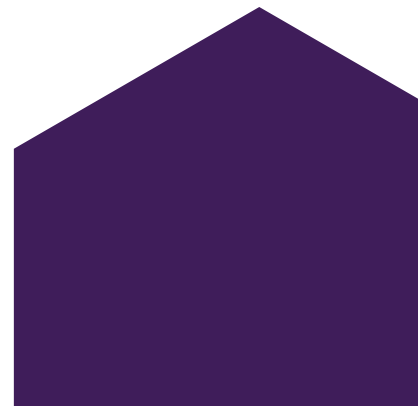
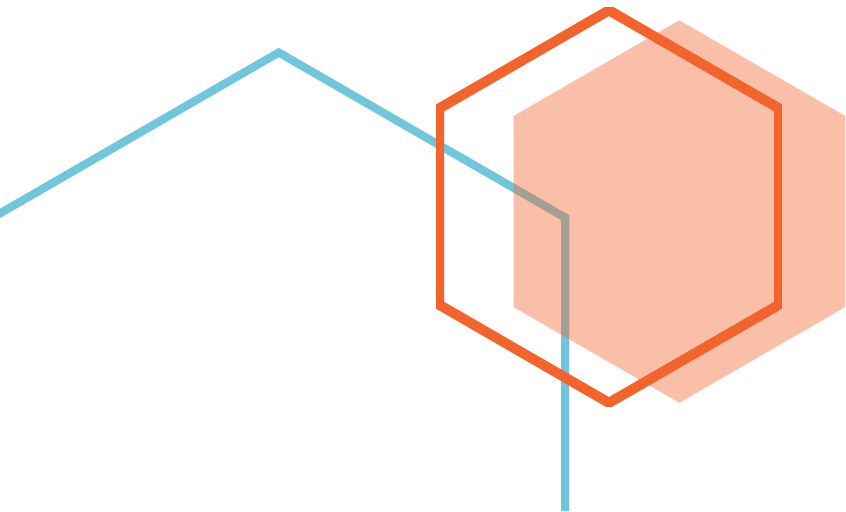
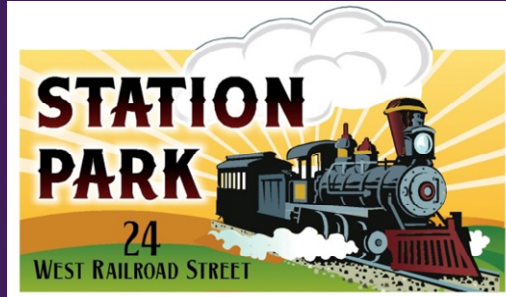
Appendix L – Maintenance and Stewardship Plan



McClure Station Park

Maintenance & Stewardship Plan

A Strategic Comprehensive Plan - Appendix L





Station Park Maintenance Plan

Introduction

Station Park consists of 5 acres of abandoned railroad tracks and as some existing facilities as stated in the inventory.

In 2020, a concept plan for Station Park was prepared by Andrew Benner for the McClure Revitalization Committee. The plan was created through a high need of upgrading the facilities and recreation in the McClure Borough. Many of the ideas came from the community survey that was completed by the McClure Revitalization Committee. The plan includes a range of elements such as, additional park pavilion, ADA accessibility for all. The plan is available to view on the McClure Borough website.

Inventory

Station Park is maintained by the McClure Borough Manager and employees of the Borough and has several features:

- Water Fountain
- Playground Equipment
- Trees
- Bulletin Board
- Sign
- Open Space/Lawn
- Concrete Sidewalks/Ramps/Steps
- Benches
- Flagpoles
- Lighting/Electric
- Pavilion
- Trash Receptacles
- Flower Planters

Cost Estimate

McClure Borough Council budgets \$8,000 to \$20,000 for Station Park to allow for maintenance and upgrades.

Cost to just maintain the park is around \$4,000 annually.

Schedule, Inspection & Upkeep of Park Facilities

The schedule helps establish the regular inspections, general maintenance to include mowing, site upgrades and replacements when deemed necessary. Routine Management Program for existing tasks can be found on the next page.



Routine Management Program for Station Park

	Management Task	Notes	Frequency	Season	Volunteer
1	Patrol the park to monitor visitor use, inspect conditions and enforce rules	Volunteers' stewards can patrol the property on a regular basis and report to the Borough Manager.	Daily	All	Yes
2	Getting the port-a-john	Borough Manger have it placed April to October.	Annual	S & F	No
3	Weed and Seed Treatment	Between March to Mid-April	Annual	S	No
4	Emptying Trash	Borough Manager or Employees	Weekly	All	No
5	Winter Maintenance	Cleaning of the sidewalks after a winter storm.	As Needed	W	NO
6	Replacing Torn Flags	All Flagpole in the park	Annual	S	NO
7	Mowing the Lawn	Weekly or Twice Weekly as necessary.	Weekly	S, Su, F	No
8	Trees	Checking of the trees throughout the year to maintain safety from any dead branches.	Monthly	ALL	No
9	Playground Equipment	Inspection and maintenance of the playground equipment for any lose bolts or screws.	Monthly	S, Su, F	Yes/No
10	Bark at Playground	Ever even year have new bark placed around the playground equipment	Annual	S	No
11	Cleaning Water Fountain	Depending on the amount of algae growth.	Bi-Annual	All	No



Station Park Stewardship Plan

The purpose of a Stewardship Plan is to establish a vision for natural areas, recreation and enjoying the great outdoors.

The Comprehensive plan is designed to be reviewed every 10 years and updated by the McClure Borough Council or Park & Recreational Board at that time.

The Maintenance and Stewardship Plans are to be updated annually or every time there is an upgrade or change that takes place in the park.

Existing & Proposed Natural Areas

Planting of Native Trees

The Station Park Comprehensive plan states that it will be planting Oak, Maples, Sycamores, and native flowering trees.

Rain Gardens

The need for rain gardens will happen when the new park pavilion addition is built.

Proposed – A diversity of plants will be planted that will provide an aesthetically means to manage the stormwater generated by the park pavilion. Some of the plants could be cardinal flower, goldenrod, swamp milkweed, switchgrass, and dwarf blazing star.

Flower Barrels

The McClure Revitalization Committee maintains the flower barrels in the park.

Water Fountain

The water fountain at the west end of the park in a spring feed fountain where a former water tower for the railroad once stood. The water comes from a reservoir in the woods, comes up through the fountain and then drains back into the local creek. When the cleaning of the fountain takes place a pressure washer is only to be used.

Proposed Sanitation

Green Flush Permanent Restroom

The green flush restroom will help with the need to get a port-a-john every year and the need to run home and maybe not make it to the restroom in time.

Strategy to Operate, Maintain and Provide Stewardship to our Park

Currently the McClure Borough Manager maintains the roads, equipment, any borough buildings, and the entire park. We welcome volunteers to help maintain the flower, shrubs, and equipment in Station Park. The Borough Manager shall continue to manager everyday operations for the borough and Station Park.

Once the entire park project is complete it is the wish of the Borough Council to establish a Parks and Recreation Board to help with the maintenance, upkeep, and future planning for Station Park.