Appendix A

MEETING MINUTES

JOB NO.: R002071.0013

PROJECT: **Washington County Fairgrounds Master Site Development Plan Advisory Committee Meeting #1**

DATE: Meeting Date: September 9, 2010

The meeting began at 5:10

Topics of discussion:

As the first meeting of the Fairgrounds Master Site Development Plan Advisory Committee, the consultants provided a brief introduction to the project, the purpose of this study and the final product that will be developed at the end of this study.

The purpose and role of the Advisory Committee was also briefly discussed. Since only a few of the Advisory Committee members have previous knowledge of the master planning process, Jim Feath stressed the need for open communication and participation with all committee members. The consultants will rely on Advisory Committee input in order to produce a fitting and viable master plan for the Fairgrounds.

The consultants reviewed the purpose of a master plan as well as the typical process that is followed. Some of the outlined steps include: public participation concurrently conducted with background data collection and site analysis, the design process that results in several concepts to be refined through public and Advisory Committee comment, financial review of maintenance requirements and funding opportunities, and finally the presentation of the final plan and narrative product.

A. BRAINSTORMING

The consultants asked for the Advisory Committee's initial input on the Fairgrounds strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and constraints. The Committee also discussed potential facilities and improvements that they would like to see incorporated into the Fairgrounds master plan. A listing of these comments follows:

Strengths & Opportunities

- Potential to connect Fairground to the Montour Trail
- Trolley Museum currently transports 5,000 passengers to and from the Fairgrounds and the auxiliary parking lot each year.
- The Trolley Museum's auxiliary parking lot is a great asset for parking during the Fair.
- Agricultural heritage is an important part of the Fair and in the County.
- Agriculture and tourism are the two most important economic factors in the State. How can these two avenues be brought together in this study.
    - Agricultural heritage
    - Trolley Museum
    - Oil/Mining Heritage
- The Fair Board and County Tourism agency should partner together to better promote what is here.

- The 4H and Grange could be a great resource for the Fairgrounds and could be more engaged in the facility.
- The existing facilities are used as overflow boarding for the Meadows.
- Opportunity to create a uniform signage type and "look."
- Potential for a hub and spoke type arena (a central arena with radial barns and stables off the hub.)
- This is an agricultural fair, must not lose the integrity of this mission.
- Opportunity to develop an agricultural heritage area for the demonstration of old machinery, equipment and methods.
- The existing gardens are an asset to the Fairgrounds that are maintained by a volunteer network.
- Opportunity to expand the garden areas throughout the Fairgrounds.
- IN excess of 500 events were held at the Fairgrounds last year with attendance in excess of 500,000.
- Offseason events are currently keeping the Fairgrounds solvent.
- Could the existing camping area be expanded to provide year round recreational camping?
    - Currently, the water system is not set up for winter use.
    - The shooting range is uphill of a portion of the camping area; this may limit the expansion of camping facilities.
- There are a number of local corporations which may be valuable resources for partnering on future development. Opportunities for donations, sale of naming rights, etc.
- This Fair is one of the few remaining County wide social events. As such, there is an opportunity to build on the sense of community and County identity.
- There is an opportunity to explore the use of "Green" technologies and techniques at the Fairgrounds.
    - Wind generation
    - Solar generation
- Opportunity to expand programs. Could include:
    - Quilting
    - Gardening
    - Canning
- Opportunity to expand partnerships:
    - Colleges and Universities could offer classes at the Fairgrounds.
    - PSU AG Extensions (currently 960 kids in the 4H program) – currently the AG Extension is a big user of the Fairground facilities which are open to 4H at no cost.
    - Boy/Girl Scouts
- The Fairgrounds could be developed to house all County Agriculture Offices, AG Extension, etc.
    - Become a central location for any farmer to visit these agencies.
    - A facility of this type would need to be located along the perimeter of the Fairgrounds with independent access.
- This plan must provide the volunteer Fair Board with a tool to help generate revenue, and detail long-term maintenance.
- Any proposed development must accommodate ongoing operations of the Fairgrounds so as not to close Fairgrounds while improvements occur.
- Opportunity to provide broadband access, Wi-Fi, on the Fairgrounds.
- Concessions during the Fair are a popular attraction.

Weaknesses & Needs

- Improvements to the trolley platform are needed to increase the size and appearance.
- Improvements are needed to the bridge and entry area near the trolley platform.
- Parking –
    - Many areas of "bottleneck" slow traffic movement.
    - Look at improved signage as a way to improve traffic flow.
    - Turning lanes would greatly improve access to facility.
    - Day–to-day parking is not organized.
    - Need for added parking to accommodate daily events.
    - Need adequate parking to accommodate multiple events going on at one time, i.e. a wedding and a seminar.
- ADA parking is limited to areas near the side gate, the trolley platform and behind the barns at the top of the hill.
    - There is a need to improve the location and quantity of accessible parking areas.
    - There is a need to improve accessible routes from parking areas to facilities.
    - The bridge near the entry needs to be widened to better accommodate motorized carts.
- Need a way to better transport people, specifically the elderly and those with disabilities, within the Fairgrounds during large events.
    - A tram system
    - Designated pathways for golf carts.
    - Rubber tired carts – potential partnership with other regional fairs to share these carts (spread out the cost of purchase)
- The Fairgrounds are intimidating to the elderly and those with disabilities due to the topography. This is a big limitation and likely prevents many for attending the Fair and other events.
- The horse arena and track has flooding and drainage problems.
    - Look into the impact Ivan had to this area.
- Need to create a "look" or architectural theme for future facilities.
- A roof on the grandstands would be an improvement for users and could be of a style reminiscent of the classical grandstands.
- Need to provide more youth opportunities/activities at the Fairground – more youth will bring more adults and thus more activity to the Fairgrounds throughout the year.
- This plan must account for the current plans to replace the existing horse barns.
    - Two horse barns are currently out for bid and will be constructed in 2010-2011.
    - Many of the existing barns are in need of repair or replacement.
- Need to improve the entry signage to the Fairgrounds.
- Promote year round use of facility.
- The business model of the Fairgrounds must be reevaluated to explore ways to run the operation more like a business, to better capitalize on the diversity of uses and users at the Fairgrounds and to improve revenue generations.
- Need to develop a usage and marketing plan in order to better market what is available.
- The traditional development model has been ad hoc with facilities placed where they best fit. This has created a somewhat disorganized layout to the Fairgrounds.
- There is a need to identify revenue generating opportunities with facilities and events.
- The business aspects of the Fairgrounds could require a fulltime business manager.
- There is a need to evaluate existing sewer infrastructure to determine if it will handle what is here already as well as any future development.

- Stromwater runoff if a big problem.
- Lighting is a big problem. Many areas are poorly lit especially in the parking areas around the existing buildings.
- There is a need for a long-term maintenance plan.
- All proposed development must take into account the ability for long-term upkeep and maintenance.
- All new buildings should have the ability to be temperature controlled.
    - Temperature control will increase rentals.
    - Temperature control will have benefit to certain Fair events such as the floral displays, etc.
- Need to have landscaping and trees in the Fairground to provide shade. Mature trees would be a big benefit to Fair patrons.
- A Fair-wide public announcement system to allow emergency announcements.
- Restrooms are in need of improvement.
- Need more restrooms.
- Need to work with a professional grant writer to leverage all grant funding opportunities.

B. UPCOMING MEETINGS

The next Advisory Committee meeting will be held November 4, 2010 at 5:00 PM. The meeting shall be held in Hall #2 at the Fairgrounds.

The meeting ended at 6:40.

We believe these minutes accurately reflect the items discussed at the subject meeting. If there are any revisions or corrections to these minutes, please contact the undersigned within ten (10) days of the date of these minutes. If no revisions or corrections are requested, the minutes will stand approved as submitted.

Completed By:_____

Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.
Phone: 724-779-4777
Fax: 724-779-4711

MEETING MINUTES

JOB NO.: R002071.0013

PROJECT: **Washington County Fairgrounds Master Site Development Plan Advisory Committee Meeting #2**

DATE: Meeting Date: November 4, 2010

The meeting began at 5:05

Prior to opening the meeting, the consultants provided an opportunity to allow committee member to provide any comments or questions which have arisen since the last committee meeting. As no comments were presented by the committee, the consultants moved directly to the evenings agenda.

A. CONSULTANT UPDATE

As part of the detailed site inventory and analysis phase of the project, the consultant completed a detailed assessment and inventory of all of the facilities, open space and undeveloped spaces within the fairground. The consultants provided a brief review of the findings of this preliminary investigation.

Additionally, the consultants presented several plan graphics of the fairground which are a product of the site inventory and analysis process. An existing conditions map, site topography map, a slopes analysis map and a site hydrology map were presented and discussed at the meeting. As the site inventory process is completed within the next month(s) additional mapping will be prepared to record and illustrate the findings of inventory process.

B. VISION FOR 2025?

Building on the brainstorming activity that was the focus of our initial committee meeting, the visioning exercise aimed to look long-range and make some suggestions on what the future of the Fairgrounds may hold. The committee was simply asked, "How will the next fifteen or twenty years shape the Fairgrounds?" The committee had a broad discussion of a variety of issues; the following is a recorded list of items discussed:

Vision:

- This is an agricultural Fair and the Fair must be true to its mission.
- This is a year-round facility, off season events support the Fair and the operation of the Fairgrounds.
- All proposed facilities must be year-round income generators.
- The Fairgrounds must be financially sustainable.
- Youth must be engaged in order to ensure the future of the Fairgrounds.
- All facilities must accommodate future needs.
- All new buildings must be designed for year-round uses (rentals, etc.)
- All future plans must be achievable by the volunteer Fair Board.
- The future may require a Fair Manager (full time position) to focus on income generation.
- Potential for non-agriculture oriented (multi-use) facilities – pavilions, playgrounds, etc.
- Build on the core Fair activities to make the Fairgrounds unique to the region. Something that is unique will draw people to the Fairgrounds. Examples: Agriculture history exhibits.

Items of discussion:

- 4H is a strong stakeholder at the Fairgrounds.
- 4H market sales at the 2010 Fair grossed in excess of $500K with over 400 market animals.
- Horse shows are held throughout the year at the Fairgrounds.
- Potential to bring together various County historical societies/groups to work together and/or have a festival on the Fairgrounds.

C. UPCOMING MEETINGS

The next Advisory Committee meeting will be held February 1, 2010 at 5:00 PM. The meeting shall be held in Hall #2 at the Fairgrounds.

The meeting ended at 6:35.

We believe these minutes accurately reflect the items discussed at the subject meeting. If there are any revisions or corrections to these minutes, please contact the undersigned within ten (10) days of the date of these minutes. If no revisions or corrections are requested, the minutes will stand approved as submitted.

Completed By:_____

Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.
Phone: 724-779-4777
Fax: 724-779-4711

MEETING MINUTES

JOB NO.: R002071.0013

PROJECT: **Washington County Fairgrounds Master Site Development Plan**
Fair Board Input Meeting

DATE: Meeting Date: February 28, 2011

The meeting began at 4:00

The consultant met with the Fair Board to conduct a brainstorming session in order to build a dialog with the Fair Board as well as gain an understanding of the needs. The following provides a recap of the main discussion items:

- The existing facilities are at maximum capacity.
- Any new facility built must be a year-round building
- Any new building must be designed for maximum flexibility of use
- Any new barn must use portable pens to maximize flexibility
- A new arena is needed. The arena should be at least two times as big as the current facility and could include dividing walls to create sub spaces. There should be no animals housed in the arena. The arena could also serve indoor recreation opportunities such as basketball, soccer, football, etc. The arena could also host any number of events such as conventions, dog shows, animal events, etc.
- A "hub and spoke" style building will allow for better animal control while limiting crowds when moving animals from barns to arena.
- Approximately 130 campers are on site during the fair. Would like to increase spaces if possible.
- Need to have multiple entry gates to the fair.

The meeting ended at 5:30.

We believe these minutes accurately reflect the items discussed at the subject meeting. If there are any revisions or corrections to these minutes, please contact the undersigned within ten (10) days of the date of these minutes. If no revisions or corrections are requested, the minutes will stand approved as submitted.

Completed By:_____

Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.
Phone: 724-779-4777
Fax: 724-779-4711

MEETING MINUTES

JOB NO.: R002071.0013

PROJECT: **Washington County Fairgrounds Master Site Development Plan Committee Meeting**

DATE: Meeting Date: March 3, 2011

5:05 to 6:45

The consultant presented four site plan alternatives. The site plan alternatives are the first translation of the data collected through the public input process, brainstorming and meetings with key stakeholders into a plan form. The three plan option share many similar general concepts, but each varied in the arrangement of facilities, parking and site access. Once the consultants presented each plan, the committee provided the following feedback:

- There is a potential issue with the shooting range and the location of the equestrian trail.
- Alternative #3 is not well received as access is poor, there are issues with the gate and ticketing area and camping it too far from the barns.
- Need to account for parking of vehicles with stock trailers for the week of the fair.
- Need to improve overall traffic flow through the fairgrounds
- Alternative #4 has a good layout with the central arena. There is a good flow of pedestrians and vehicular traffic. The hub and spoke layout of the buildings should allow for a canopy or other connection between barns and arena.
- There is a potential to close Arden Road during the fair to allow for improved vendor access.
- Alternative #4 is the plan desired by the committee to move forward into draft design phase.

We believe these minutes accurately reflect the items discussed at the subject meeting. If there are any revisions or corrections to these minutes, please contact the undersigned within ten (10) days of the date of these minutes. If no revisions or corrections are requested, the minutes will stand approved as submitted.

Completed By:_____

Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.
Phone: 724-779-4777
Fax: 724-779-4711

MEETING MINUTES

JOB NO.: R002071.0013

PROJECT: **Washington County Fairgrounds Master Site Development Plan**
County Commissioners Meeting

DATE: Meeting Date: March 9, 2011

The consultant presented four sketch plan alternatives which outline potential development patterns for the fairgrounds. The consultant provided a detailed description of each option. A discussion of the four alternatives took place, which ultimately brought the Commissioners to agree that alternative number 4 is the preferred option.

The commissioners added the following:

- The shooting range shall not be included in the master plan.
- There is an opportunity to locate one central office on the Fairgrounds to house all AG oriented outreach organizations in the County.
- Is there an opportunity to bring a trolley loop from the PA trolley Museum onto the Fairground to act as a people mover?

We believe these minutes accurately reflect the items discussed at the subject meeting. If there are any revisions or corrections to these minutes, please contact the undersigned within ten (10) days of the date of these minutes. If no revisions or corrections are requested, the minutes will stand approved as submitted.

Completed By:_____

Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.
Phone: 724-779-4777
Fax: 724-779-4711

MEETING MINUTES

JOB NO.: R002071.0013

PROJECT: **Washington County Fairgrounds Master Site Development Plan**
Shooting Club Meeting

DATE: Meeting Date: March 23, 2011

The consultant, County staff and Fair Board members met with representatives of the shooting club that is located on the Fairgrounds property. The meeting was arranged to discuss the current use of the shooting club, any needs they may have and the potential to evaluate the existing layout of their facilities. Specifically, the discussion focused on the overlap of the fair facilities and the downrange outfall from the trap ranges.

The existing facilities include the following:

- 4 trap houses/ranges
- 2 skeet ranges
- An indoor clubhouse with pistol range
- An outdoor pistol range

The club was founded in 1937 and has had a lease with the County since the 1940's for the land the club currently occupies. The club currently has 300 members.

The club partners with many groups who utilize the club, including:

- Shriners
- Boy Scouts
- 4H
- Chartiers Township
- Ham Radio Operators club
- Local Police Departments
- County Sheriff
- Multiple leagues
- Scholastic clay shoot
- Open to public 1 day a week
- NRA certified lessons

The club is willing to consider relocating their trap and skeet facilities further north on the site. They would like to have two combination fields (trap/skeet). The club members provided a sample combo field layout for use with site planning.

We believe these minutes accurately reflect the items discussed at the subject meeting. If there are any revisions or corrections to these minutes, please contact the undersigned within ten (10) days of the date of these minutes. If no revisions or corrections are requested, the minutes will stand approved as submitted.

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Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.

Phone: 724-779-4777
Fax: 724-779-4711

MEETING MINUTES

JOB NO.: R002071.0013

PROJECT: **Washington County Fairgrounds Master Site Development Plan Working Group Meeting**

DATE: Meeting Date: June 28, 2011

Attendance: Scott Becker
Lisa Cessna
Joan Chapman
Dick Horstman

The first working group meeting was held to provide for a more detailed and direct dialog in the development of the master plan. The committee members invited to sit on the working group are key stakeholders who have been instrumental in guiding the development of the plan to this date. The working group will focus on specific details needed to complete the master plan.

The working group stressed the importance of the consultants to visit other county fairs to observe how others operate and learn lessons to bring to this project. Further, the members stressed the need to not only attend the 2011 fair, but also numerous large events held at the Fairgrounds to observe parking conditions, etc.

The consultants reviewed the draft master plan with the members and solicited input and direction on the plan. The following comments were discussed:

- The existing fair administration office is too small. A large space is needed and should be located centrally in the Fairgrounds.

- A maintenance garage is needed to better house the staff and equipment. This facility should have easy access to all areas of the grounds.

The next working group meeting will be held July 25th at 4:00pm.

We believe these minutes accurately reflect the items discussed at the subject meeting. If there are any revisions or corrections to these minutes, please contact the undersigned within ten (10) days of the date of these minutes. If no revisions or corrections are requested, the minutes will stand approved as submitted.

Completed By:_____

Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.
Phone: 724-779-4777
Fax: 724-779-4711

MEETING MINUTES

JOB NO.: R002071.0013

PROJECT: **Washington County Fairgrounds Master Site Development Plan Working Group Meeting**

DATE: Meeting Date: July 25, 2011

Attendance: Scott Becker
Lisa Cessna
Joan Chapman
Dick Horstman

The consultant provided a review of the revised master plan based on the input from the June meeting. Based on this discussion, the members made the following recommendations:

- Eliminate the amphitheater and provide parking at this location.
- Some of the barns should be built to be year-round facilities and should have HVAC systems. Other barns can be pole buildings for seasonal use only.
- The Malone Barn will be removed by the Fair Board within the next year.
- Evaluate the opportunity for a portable stage system vs. a new performance hall like the existing Silver Dome.
- There is the possibility to temporarily house Fair venues in tents to aid in construction sequencing.

We believe these minutes accurately reflect the items discussed at the subject meeting. If there are any revisions or corrections to these minutes, please contact the undersigned within ten (10) days of the date of these minutes. If no revisions or corrections are requested, the minutes will stand approved as submitted.

Completed By:_____

Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.
Phone: 724-779-4777
Fax: 724-779-4711

MEETING MINUTES

JOB NO.: R002071.0013

PROJECT: **Washington County Fairgrounds Master Site Development Plan**
County Commissioners Meeting

DATE: Meeting Date: September 14, 2011

The consultant provided a presentation of the revised draft master plan. The master plan revisions are a result of the working group meetings as well as observations by the consultant during the 2011 County Fair. In addition to the presentation of the draft master plan, the consultant provided a presentation of the draft phasing plan and cost estimate. The following comments were made:

- Evaluate the trajectory of the trap range versus the location of the equestrian trails. Move trails if needed.
- Break phase one into multiple phases in order to reduce overall cost of phase one.
- Evaluate building types in order to reduce cost of buildings.

We believe these minutes accurately reflect the items discussed at the subject meeting. If there are any revisions or corrections to these minutes, please contact the undersigned within ten (10) days of the date of these minutes. If no revisions or corrections are requested, the minutes will stand approved as submitted.

Completed By:_____

Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.
Phone: 724-779-4777
Fax: 724-779-4711

MEETING MINUTES

JOB NO.: R002071.0013

PROJECT: **Washington County Fairgrounds Master Site Development Plan**
County Commissioners Meeting

DATE: Meeting Date: January 23, 2012

The consultant provided a presentation of the revised draft master plan, building type, phasing plan and cost estimate. The following comments were made:

- Create a separate color code for phase 1 earthwork.
- Create a separate phase for shooting range improvements.

We believe these minutes accurately reflect the items discussed at the subject meeting. If there are any revisions or corrections to these minutes, please contact the undersigned within ten (10) days of the date of these minutes. If no revisions or corrections are requested, the minutes will stand approved as submitted.

Completed By:_____

Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.
Phone: 724-779-4777
Fax: 724-779-4711

MEETING MINUTES

JOB NO.: R002071.0013

PROJECT: **Washington County Fairgrounds Master Site Development Plan**
Fair Board Meeting

DATE: Meeting Date: February 13, 2012

The consultant provided a presentation of the revised draft master plan, building type, phasing plan and cost estimate. The following comments were made:

- The Fair Boar will evaluate is there is enough square footage to house all of gthe animals needed during the week of the fair.
- Plan needs more parking
- Need to have a secondary access to the northern portion of the site.
- The barns are too close together.
- There is insufficient RV parking spaces in the draft plan
- There is concern that the amount of space in the proposed barns is not enough to house all of the animals.
- There appears to be limited space for boarding horses.
- Home economic exhibits need their own parking.
- Need to have 4H building to administratiion space and pull performance hall up the hill.

We believe these minutes accurately reflect the items discussed at the subject meeting. If there are any revisions or corrections to these minutes, please contact the undersigned within ten (10) days of the date of these minutes. If no revisions or corrections are requested, the minutes will stand approved as submitted.

Completed By:_____

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Phone: 724-779-4777
Fax: 724-779-4711

MEETING MINUTES

JOB NO.: R002071.0013

PROJECT: **Washington County Fairgrounds Master Site Development Plan**
Fair Board Meeting

DATE: Meeting Date: April 25, 2012

The consultant provided a presentation of the revised draft master plan, building type, phasing plan and cost estimate. The following comments were made:

- Expand existing administration building.
- Eliminate the roundabout from the plan.
- Need to have 150 RV spaces
- Keep the existing 4H pony barn

May 10th will be the date of the public open house and formal plan presentation. These will be held at Hall #2 on the Fairgrounds.

We believe these minutes accurately reflect the items discussed at the subject meeting. If there are any revisions or corrections to these minutes, please contact the undersigned within ten (10) days of the date of these minutes. If no revisions or corrections are requested, the minutes will stand approved as submitted.

Completed By:_____

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Phone: 724-779-4777
Fax: 724-779-4711

Appendix B

MEETING MINUTES

JOB NO.: R002071.0013

PROJECT: **Washington County Fairgrounds Master Site Development Plan**
Public Input Meeting

DATE: Meeting Date: November 16, 2010

The meeting began at 6:05

As the initial public meeting for the Fairground Master Plan, the consultants provided a brief introduction to the project, the project team and the study committee. Further, a description of the master planning process and ultimate end product was provided by the consultants.

The consultants provided a brief review of the agenda for the evenings meeting and stressed that this meeting is to listen to what the users of the Fairground have to say. The audience was asked to be engaged and to freely express their opinions, ideas and thoughts. The consultants asked that three specific areas of interest be focused on at the meeting. These include the strengths, weaknesses and any opportunities that the audience may suggest. The results of the discussion are as follow:

Strengths

- Golf carts for movement of elderly/disabled during the Fair.
- The Draft Horse Barn should be saved due to historic character. Can be restored for other type of use.
- The 4-H is integral to the Fairgrounds
- The 4-H light-horse events are unique to this Fair.
- There are many good partnership opportunities with businesses and associations within the County. These groups may be important to aid in the development of new facilities.
- The volunteer Fair Board

Weaknesses:

- There are no guidelines for long-term rentals.
- Parking during non-Fair events is a “free for all”
- Parking for Fair exhibitors at the top of the hill is not adequate.
- There is no separation of animal venues from parking areas.
- Lighting
- Fair event parking is congested and slow to move at closure of Fair each day.
- Electrical service at overnight camping area is insufficient.
- Camping area is limited due to conflict with the sport shooting range.
- Camping area is limited due to existing water service.
- There is no separation of the grandstand from the Fairgrounds – limits opportunities for fee based events at grandstand.
- There are safety issues pre and post Fair with the loading and unloading of animals along the main access route through the Fairgrounds.
- No stage at the grandstands for year-round events.
- Major pedestrian/livestock issues when moving animals from the market livestock and hog barns to show arena.
- The side access road to the top of the hill is a limitation for access to barns by exhibitors during the Fair – simply too congested.

- The bridge at the main pedestrian entry is simply too small to move all the pedestrian efficiently during the Fair.
- Pedestrian bridge needs to be wider to accommodate pedestrians and mobility assistance carts.
- The weight scales at the race track are very close the concessions building – potential safety issue.
- Some minor issues with vandalism/theft.

Opportunities:

- The use of portable stalls will allow multiple uses with easy conversion of barns.
- Remove the Malone Barn and Entertainment Tent to allow for community events and parking.
- Add a roof to the grandstand.
- Fence off the grandstand to allow controlled entry points for non-fair events.
- Potential for year-round camping – there is a demand due to gas industry.
- The open area above the barns would be good parking for the Fair.
- Develop a barn replacement plan.
- Opportunity to move some uses across Arden Road to develop the parking area (which has level ground)
- Potential to close Arden Road to thru traffic during the Fair – create a safer pedestrian access point to Fairgrounds.
- Enhance the pedestrian access point from the parking field.
- Add a second bridge to ease pedestrian traffic congestion at the pedestrian access point from the parking field.
- Investigate the viability of a composting program to generate revenue from the manure generated by the year-round horses boarded at the Fairgrounds.
- Create an access road to the horse barns and race track along the old Waste Management driveway.
- There needs to be a common architectural style to new buildings. Potentially a "traditional" agricultural building style.
- Involve various Agriculture agencies to inform the design needs for each species of animal.
- Make livestock movement a visible part of the Fair. People want to see livestock move from the barns to the show arena.
- Need to improve the facilities for those who live at the Fairgrounds during the fair, ie. Larger bathhouse.
- Need more opportunities for the light-horse boarders at the Fairgrounds. Need more riding facilities, improved storage and tack areas, need a covered location to work horses when arena is not available.
- Opportunity to promote one day track rental for race horse training (same day trailer in and out)

The meeting ended at 7:40.

We believe these minutes accurately reflect the items discussed at the subject meeting. If there are any revisions or corrections to these minutes, please contact the undersigned within ten (10) days of the date of these minutes. If no revisions or corrections are requested, the minutes will stand approved as submitted.

Completed By:_____

Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.
Phone: 724-779-4777
Fax: 724-779-4711

WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS
MASTER SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PUBLIC INPUT MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

NOVEMBER 16, 2010

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

JOAN CHAPMAN
Denise Breide
Judy Cage
Phyllis Ryburn
Lisa Cesena
SANDY HODGENS
DICK HODGENS
Bill McGowan
PAUL BATTISTA
NADENE GARDNER
DON GARDNER
[illegible]
Chad W. McGowan
Ron Breide Jr.
Diana Bissett
Joe Avolia
SHARON DUNMIRE
Pamela R. Palletta
Lisa B Johnson
Jeff Jash
Lee Robinson

WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS
MASTER SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PUBLIC INPUT MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

NOVEMBER 16, 2010

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

Linda J. Rice
Milton J. Rice
Bryan Bell
Bill Brown
Lynne Adams
Brielen Burns
John P. Battista john@SunnySidesuppy.com

Appendix C

Washington County is asking for your assistance! The County is developing a Master Site Plan for the Washington County Fairgrounds and Expo Center and needs your input. This questionnaire is intended to provide residents the opportunity to voice their concerns and desires in an effort to ensure that future improvements meet the recreational needs of residents and visitors.

1. Please indicate the event(s) you have attended or activities your participate in at the fairgrounds and expo center:

   ☐Craft Show ☐Music Concert ☐Family Reunion ☐Horse Boarding
   ☐Gun Show ☐Business Event ☐Wedding Reception ☐Walking
   ☐Track Event ☐4-H Event
   ☐Other (please list):_____
   _____

2. If the County were to develop new and/or additional facilities, what would you like to see added?

   ☐Pavilions ☐Restrooms ☐Barns ☐Open Lawns ☐Parking Areas
   ☐Trails ☐Pasture ☐Playgrounds ☐Sidewalks ☐Show Arena
   ☐Sled Riding ☐General Picnic Areas/Tables ☐Shaded Grandstands
   ☐Walking Areas ☐Multi-Use Lawn Area ☐Landscape Areas
   ☐Amphitheater ☐Infield Grandstand ☐Improved Ticket Stands
   ☐ Connections to Other Facilities ☐ Improved Traffic Circulation
   ☐ Designated Pedestrian Pathways ☐ Designated Service Road
   ☐Other (please list):_____
   _____

3. Are there any events and/or programs that you would attend if offered at the Fairgrounds and Expo Center?

   ☐Car Cruise ☐Food Festival ☐Equestrian Shows ☐Music/Bands
   ☐Sporting Equipment Show ☐Livestock Events ☐Rodeo
   ☐Drive-In Movies via Portable Theater ☐Outdoor Skating
   ☐Seasonal Events i.e., Halloween Scare at Fair
   ☐Other (please list):_____
   _____

4. What improvements would you like to see made to the Fairgrounds and Expo Center to better your experience during the Fair?
   _____
   _____

5. What improvements would you like to see made to the Fairgrounds and Expo Center to better your experience at non-Fair events?

_____
_____
_____

6. What opportunities would you like to see provided at the Fairgrounds and Expo Center for seniors and those with disabilities?

_____
_____
_____

7. How much would you be willing to pay for the construction of new facilities required an increase in Fair admission?

☐No Increase ☐$8-10 ☐$11-15 ☐$16-18 ☐Other $_____

8. Would you be willing to pay a nominal admission fee to view the events and activities at the grandstand?

☐No Increase fee ☐$1-3 ☐$4-5 ☐$6-7 ☐Other $_____

9. Have you attended the Fair in the last two years?

☐Yes ☐No

10. How many times each year do you visit the Fairgrounds and Expo Center for non-fair week events?

☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5 ☐6-10 ☐Monthly ☐Weekly ☐Daily

11. If you have visited the Fairgrounds and Expo Center recently, do you think the general appearance and condition of the grounds are:

☐Satisfactory
☐In need of some Improvements
☐Needs significant improvements
☐Do not know

12. What facilities/areas do you use most often when you visit the Fairgrounds and Expo Center?

☐Livestock Barns ☐Show Arena ☐Grandstands ☐Exhibition Halls
☐Carnival Rides ☐Concessions ☐4-H Events ☐Walking
☐Other (please list):_____
_____

13. Approximately how far away from the Fairgrounds and Expo Center do you live?
☐Within 5 miles ☐Within 10 miles ☐Within 15 miles ☐Within 20 miles
☐More than 20 miles away

14. How would you classify where you live?
☐Farm (active or not) ☐Rural Residential ☐Suburb ☐City
☐Village/Hamlet

15. Please circle the number of people in your household in each age group.

Age	Males	Females
0-9	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
10-19	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
20-34	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
35-59	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
60+	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4

16. Feel free to provide us with any comments you feel will be helpful in planning future improvements at the Fairgrounds and Expo Center:_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Thank You For Your Participation!

Appendix D

Key Persons
Washington County Fairground Master Plan

Bracken Burns – Wash. Co. Commissioner
724-228-6726 (coordinate with Sue Orrick his secretary)
burnsjb@co.washington.pa.us

Diana Irey – Wash. Co. Commissioner
724-228-6735 (coordinate with JoAnn Metz her secretary)
ireydl@co.washington.pa.us

Larry Maggi – Wash. Co. Commissioner
724-228-6736 (coordinate with Joy Sprowls his secretary)
maggil@co.washington.pa.us

Scott Fergus – Director of Administration, Washington County
724-228-6725(W)
ferguss@co.washington.pa.us

Jim Horvath - Chartiers Township Police Chief
724-745-3415 (main twp. number)

Harlan Shober – Chartiers Township Supervisor
724-745-3415 (main twp. number)

Dick Horstman – Washington Co. Fair Board
412-997-1617 (C)
724-729-3701 (H)
724-225-7718 (Fair Office)

Bill Iams – Former Fair Board Member
724-222-8755 (W)

Joan Chapman – Treasurer, Washington Co. Fair Board
724-225-7108(H)
724-225-7718 (Fair Office)

Eric Cowden – Department of Agriculture
Administrator, PA Agricultural Fair Program
(717) 346-4202
(717) 787-5342
ecowden@state.pa.us

Bruce Cowden – Washington County 4H; Washington Co. Fair Board
724-228-5141(H)
bcowden@cartech.com

J.R. Shaw – Washington County Tourism
724-228-5520
jrshaw@washwow.com

Sandy (at the fair office)
724-225-7718(W)

Jeff Breen – PennDot
Washington County Maintenance Manager
724-223-4480
jbreen@state.pa.us

Mike Rind – Waste Management
412-824-0678
724-222-3272
1-800-866-4460
mrind@wm.com

John Tarr – Tarr Concrete
724-222-4254 (W)

Jeff Chapman – Sheep Farmers Association
724-228-1900 (W – general office number)
jeffc@chapmancorporation.com

Howdy Dunmire, Jr. – Goat Farmers; Dairy Assoc.; Beef Cattle; Hogs; Washington Co. Fair Board
724-258-4191(H)

Sandy Mannsmann – Coordinator, Wash. Co. History & Landmarks Foundation
724-225-2350(office)
s.mansmann@washcolandmarks.com

Laura Walker – Board of Directors, Wash. Co. History & Landmarks Foundation
724-225-2350(office)
l.walker@washcolandmarks.com

Appendix E

WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS MASTER SITE PLAN
KEY PERSON INTERVIEWS

NAME_____
ORGANIZATION_____TWP./BORO_____
PHONE NUMBER_____

1. What makes the Washington County Fairgrounds a good place to visit?

2. Do you or your family use the facilities or participate in any of the programs offered at Washington County Fairgrounds?

    a. If yes, what facilities have you used?

    b. If yes, what programs have you participated in?

    c. If you haven't used the facilities or participated in the programs, why not?

3. What age groups appear to be best recreationally served at Washington County Fairgrounds? What age groups appear to be least recreationally served?

    BEST **LEAST**

4. What future facilities would you like to see expanded or developed at Washington County Fairgrounds?

5. What future activities/programs would you like to see initiated at Washington County Fairgrounds?

6. Parking at the Fairgrounds can be an issue. Do you have any suggestions to improve parking conditions and ingress and egress from the Fairgrounds?

7. In your opinion, what key issues are hampering the development of facilities and recreation opportunities at Washington County Fairgrounds?

8. Do you feel that partnerships are vital in today's economy to help reduce the financial burden in providing quality recreation programs?

9. What groups, organizations, etc. do you think should partner together to expand recreational opportunities at Washington County Fairgrounds?

10. Can you recommend any specific ways in which these groups could partner with each other?

11. Do you feel that the area around the John White House should be preserved for additional historical features that would complement the house and that time period?

12. Do you feel that any specific buildings should remain in their current location for sentimental reasons?

    Why?

    Why not?

13. Do you feel that unsightly buildings, buildings in poor condition, or buildings requiring excessive maintenance should be removed?

    Why?

    Why not?

14. Do you think a manager should be hired to manage the Fairgrounds?

    Why?

    Why not?

15. Can you suggest any potential ways your organization could partner with the Washington County Fairgrounds to enhance recreational opportunities for those utilizing the Fairgrounds property?

16. Do you feel that the current maintenance of the facilities and open areas is adequate?

17. ADA accessibility is a major problem at the Fairgrounds. Do you have any suggestions for improving accessibility/

18. Where do you see the facilities and programs at Washington County Fairgrounds being in the next five to ten years?

19. Comments/ Recommendations/Suggestions

Appendix F

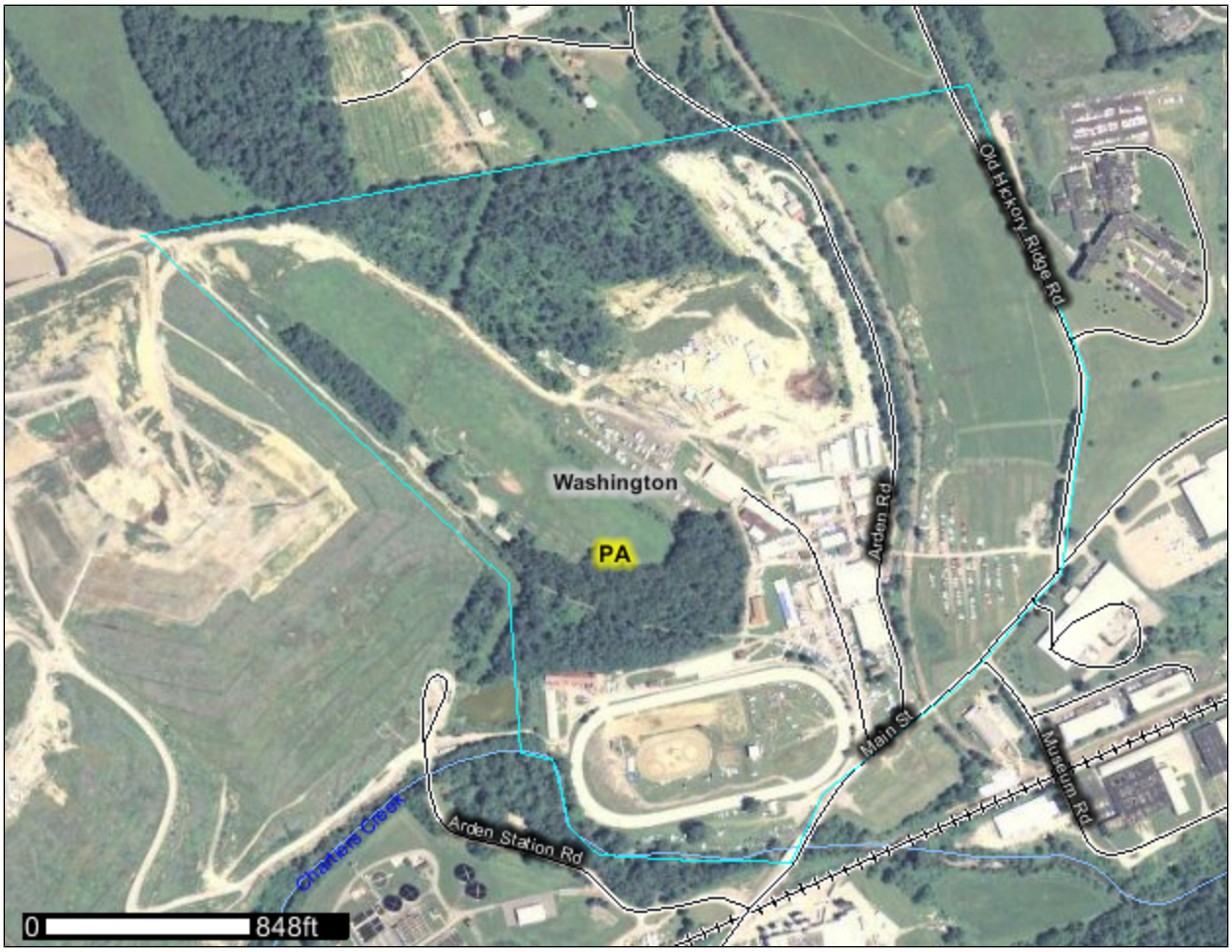
United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Greene and Washington Counties, Pennsylvania

Washington Countyt Fairgrounds



May 17, 2012

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://soils.usda.gov/sqi/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://soils.usda.gov/contact/state_offices/).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Soil Data Mart Web site or the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The Soil Data Mart is the data storage site for the official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the

individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

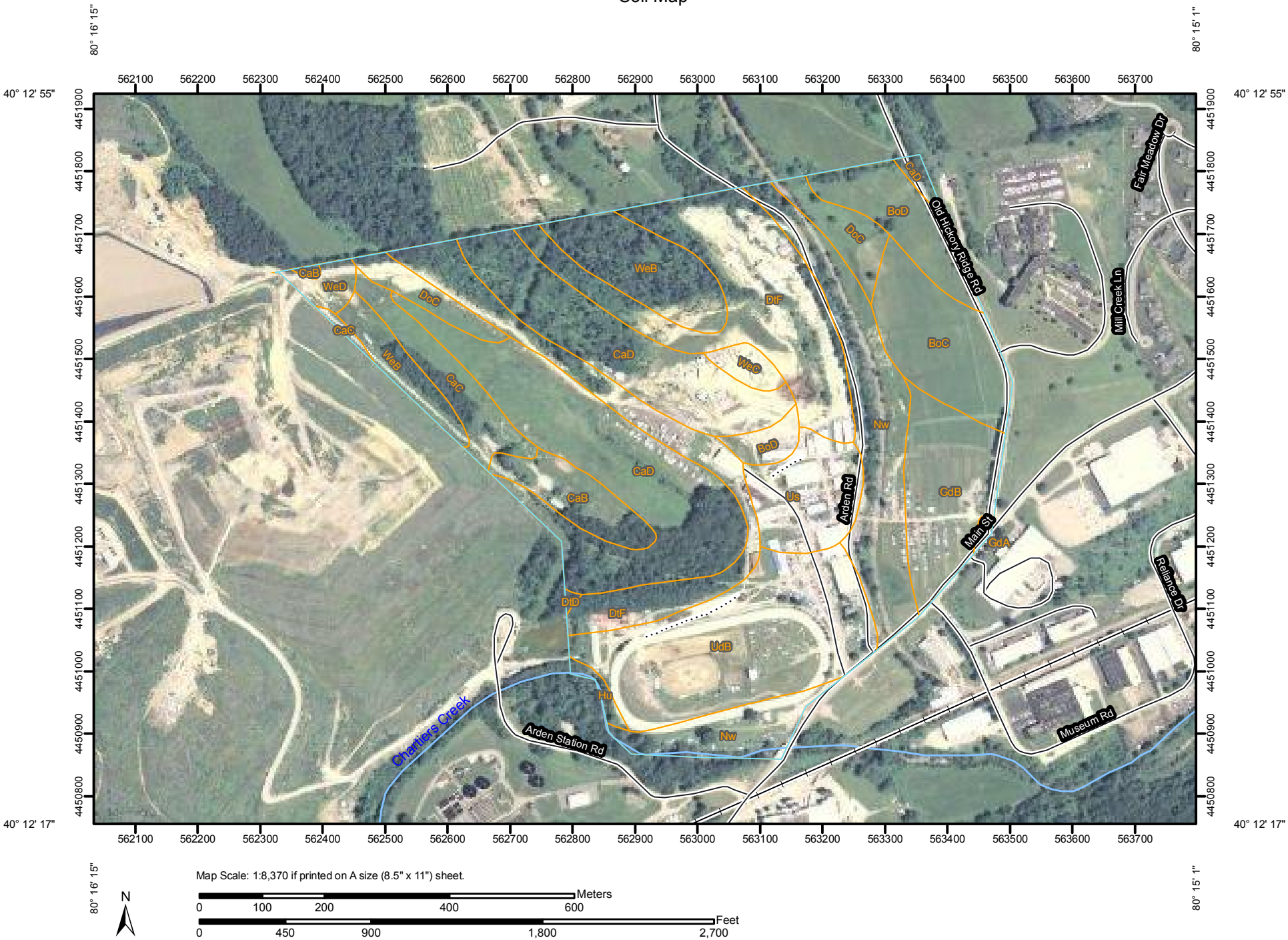
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:8,370 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 100 200 400 600

Feet
0 450 900 1,800 2,700

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Units

Special Point Features

Blowout

Borrow Pit

Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

Gravelly Spot

Landfill

Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Saline Spot

Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

Spoil Area

Stony Spot

Very Stony Spot

Wet Spot

Other

Special Line Features

Gully

Short Steep Slope

Other

Political Features

Cities

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:8,370 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,840.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Greene and Washington Counties, Pennsylvania
Survey Area Data: Version 5, Dec 3, 2008

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Data not available.

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Greene and Washington Counties, Pennsylvania (PA611)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BoC	Brooke silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	9.2	5.6%
BoD	Brooke silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	7.4	4.5%
CaB	Culleoka silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4.6	2.8%
CaC	Culleoka silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	5.3	3.2%
CaD	Culleoka silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	34.2	20.8%
DoC	Dormont silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	5.5	3.3%
DtD	Dormont-Culleoka silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	0.1	0.1%
DtF	Dormont-Culleoka silt loams, 25 to 50 percent slopes	29.3	17.8%
GdA	Glenford silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.3	0.2%
GdB	Glenford silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	9.5	5.8%
Hu	Huntington silt loam	0.7	0.4%
Nw	Newark silt loam	18.2	11.0%
UdB	Udorthents, smoothed, gently sloping	20.6	12.5%
Us	Urban land	6.8	4.1%
WeB	Weikert-Culleoka complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	10.3	6.3%
WeC	Weikert-Culleoka complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	1.4	0.8%
WeD	Weikert-Culleoka complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	1.5	0.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		**164.6**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be

made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Greene and Washington Counties, Pennsylvania

BoC—Brooke silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days

Map Unit Composition

Brooke and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Brooke

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Silty clay loam
10 to 23 inches: Silty clay
23 to 30 inches: Cobbly clay
30 to 34 inches: Bedrock

BoD—Brooke silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days

Map Unit Composition

Brooke and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Brooke

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Silty clay loam
10 to 23 inches: Silty clay
23 to 30 inches: Cobbly clay
30 to 34 inches: Bedrock

CaB—Culleoka silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 800 to 1,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Culleoka and similar soils: 85 percent

Description of Culleoka

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from nonacid siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, and shale

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to high (0.00 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Channery silt loam
10 to 26 inches: Channery silt loam
26 to 31 inches: Very channery silt loam
31 to 33 inches: Bedrock

CaC—Culleoka silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 800 to 1,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Culleoka and similar soils: 80 percent

Description of Culleoka

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from nonacid siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, and shale

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to high (0.00 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Channery silt loam
10 to 26 inches: Channery silt loam
26 to 31 inches: Very channery silt loam
31 to 33 inches: Bedrock

CaD—Culleoka silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 800 to 1,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Culleoka and similar soils: 80 percent

Description of Culleoka

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from nonacid siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, and shale

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to high (0.00 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Channery silt loam
10 to 26 inches: Channery silt loam
26 to 31 inches: Very channery silt loam
31 to 33 inches: Bedrock

DoC—Dormont silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 800 to 1,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Dormont and similar soils: 70 percent

Description of Dormont

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, head slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from interbedded limestone, sandstone, and shale

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 150 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 22 to 35 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Silt loam
12 to 32 inches: Silt loam
32 to 60 inches: Silty clay loam
60 to 80 inches: Channery silt loam

DtD—Dormont-Culleoka silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 800 to 1,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition
Dormont and similar soils: 45 percent
Culleoka and similar soils: 40 percent

Description of Dormont

Setting
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Residuum weathered from interbedded limestone, sandstone, and shale

Properties and qualities
Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 150 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 22 to 35 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical profile
0 to 12 inches: Silt loam
12 to 32 inches: Silt loam
32 to 60 inches: Silty clay loam
60 to 80 inches: Channery silt loam

Description of Culleoka

Setting
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from nonacid siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, and shale

Properties and qualities
Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to high (0.00 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Channery silt loam
10 to 26 inches: Channery silt loam
26 to 31 inches: Very channery silt loam
31 to 33 inches: Bedrock

DtF—Dormont-Culleoka silt loams, 25 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 800 to 1,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 180 days

Map Unit Composition

Dormont and similar soils: 55 percent
Culleoka and similar soils: 40 percent

Description of Dormont

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Residuum weathered from interbedded limestone, sandstone, and shale

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 150 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 22 to 35 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Silt loam
12 to 32 inches: Silt loam
32 to 60 inches: Silty clay loam
60 to 113 inches: Channery silt loam

Description of Culleoka

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from nonacid siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, and shale

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Channery silt loam
10 to 26 inches: Channery silt loam
26 to 31 inches: Very channery silt loam

GdA—Glenford silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 300 to 2,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 193 days

Map Unit Composition

Glenford and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Glenford

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Silt loam
9 to 40 inches: Silty clay loam
40 to 47 inches: Silty clay loam
47 to 60 inches: Gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Purdy

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

GdB—Glenford silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 300 to 2,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 193 days

Map Unit Composition

Glenford and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Glenford

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical profile
0 to 9 inches: Silt loam
9 to 40 inches: Silty clay loam
40 to 47 inches: Silty clay loam
47 to 60 inches: Gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Purdy
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Hu—Huntington silt loam

Map Unit Setting
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days

Map Unit Composition
Huntington and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Huntington

Setting
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 11.1 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability (nonirrigated): 1

Typical profile
0 to 20 inches: Silt loam
20 to 48 inches: Silt loam
48 to 60 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components

Atkins
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Nw—Newark silt loam

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 1,000 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days

Map Unit Composition
Newark and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Newark

Setting
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium derived from limestone, sandstone, and shale

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Silt loam
9 to 34 inches: Silt loam
34 to 60 inches: Silt loam

Minor Components

Atkins

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Brinkerton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

UdB—Udorthents, smoothed, gently sloping

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 1,000 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 1 percent

Description of Udorthents

Setting

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Man made and altered materials from mixed rock types

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Very channery silt loam
6 to 60 inches: Very channery silt loam

Minor Components

Wet spots

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions

Us—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 161 to 215 days

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 85 percent

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Pavement, buildings and other artifically covered areas

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 inches to dense material

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 8s

WeB—Weikert-Culleoka complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 500 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days

Map Unit Composition

Weikert and similar soils: 65 percent
Culleoka and similar soils: 30 percent

Description of Weikert

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from siltstone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Channery silt loam
7 to 19 inches: Extremely channery silt loam
19 to 23 inches: Bedrock

Description of Culleoka

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit, backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from nonacid siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, and shale

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Channery silt loam
10 to 26 inches: Channery silt loam
26 to 31 inches: Very channery silt loam

WeC—Weikert-Culleoka complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 500 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days

Map Unit Composition

Weikert and similar soils: 50 percent
Culleoka and similar soils: 40 percent

Description of Weikert

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from siltstone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Channery silt loam
7 to 19 inches: Extremely channery silt loam
19 to 23 inches: Bedrock

Description of Culleoka

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from nonacid siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, and shale

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Channery silt loam
10 to 26 inches: Channery silt loam
26 to 31 inches: Very channery silt loam

WeD—Weikert-Culleoka complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 500 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days

Map Unit Composition

Weikert and similar soils: 50 percent
Culleoka and similar soils: 40 percent

Description of Weikert

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from siltstone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.5 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical profile
0 to 7 inches: Channery silt loam
7 to 19 inches: Extremely channery silt loam
19 to 23 inches: Bedrock

Description of Culleoka

Setting
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from nonacid siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, and shale

Properties and qualities
Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical profile
0 to 10 inches: Channery silt loam
10 to 26 inches: Channery silt loam
26 to 31 inches: Very channery silt loam

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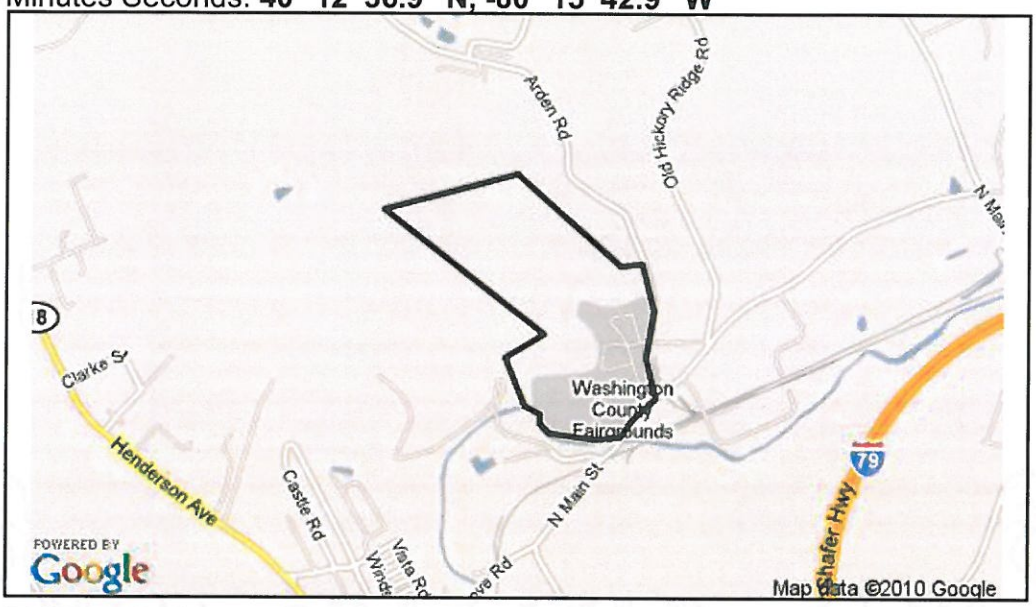
Appendix G

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name: **Washington County Fairground Master Plan**
Date of review: **11/1/2010 3:13:37 PM**
Project Category: **Recreation,Amusement parks, auto-courses, community swimming pools, racetracks**
Project Area: **121.8** acres
County: **Washington** Township/Municipality: **Chartiers,South Strabane**
Quadrangle Name: **WASHINGTON WEST** ~ ZIP Code: **15301**
Decimal Degrees: **40.210244 N, -80.261907 W**
Degrees Minutes Seconds: **40° 12' 36.9" N, -80° 15' 42.9" W**



2. SEARCH RESULTS

Agency	Results	Response
PA Game Commission	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required
PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required
PA Fish and Boat Commission	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required

As summarized above, Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) records indicate no known impacts to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources within the project area. Therefore, based on the information you provided, no further coordination is required with the jurisdictional agencies. This response does not reflect potential agency concerns regarding impacts to other ecological resources, such as wetlands.

3. AGENCY COMMENTS

Regardless of whether a DEP permit is necessary for this proposed project, any potential impacts to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources must be resolved with the appropriate jurisdictional agency. In some cases, a permit or authorization from the jurisdictional agency may be needed if adverse impacts to these species and habitats cannot be avoided.

These agency determinations and responses are **valid for one year** (from the date of the review), and are based on the project information that was provided, including the exact project location; the project type, description, and features; and any responses to questions that were generated during this search. If any of the following change: 1) project location, 2) project size or configuration, 3) project type, or 4) responses to the questions that were asked during the online review, the results of this review are not valid, and the review must be searched again via the PNDI Environmental Review Tool and resubmitted to the jurisdictional agencies. The PNDI tool is a primary screening tool, and a desktop review may reveal more or fewer impacts than what is listed on this PNDI receipt. The jursidictional agencies **strongly advise against** conducting surveys for the species listed on the receipt prior to consultation with the agencies.

PA Game Commission

RESPONSE: No Impact is anticipated to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources.

PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

RESPONSE: No Impact is anticipated to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources.

PA Fish and Boat Commission

RESPONSE: No Impact is anticipated to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

RESPONSE: No impacts to **federally** listed or proposed species are anticipated. Therefore, no further consultation/coordination under the Endangered Species Act (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.* is required. Because no take of federally listed species is anticipated, none is authorized. This response does not reflect potential Fish and Wildlife Service concerns under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act or other authorities.

4. DEP INFORMATION

The Pa Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requires that a signed copy of this receipt, along with any required documentation from jurisdictional agencies concerning resolution of potential impacts, be submitted with applications for permits requiring PNDI review. For cases where a "Potential Impact" to threatened and endangered species has been identified before the application has been submitted to DEP, the application should not be submitted until the impact has been resolved. For cases where "Potential Impact" to special concern species and resources has been identified before the application has been submitted, the application should be submitted to DEP along with the PNDI receipt, a completed PNDI form and a USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map with the project boundaries delineated on the map. The PNDI Receipt should also be submitted to the appropriate agency according to directions on the PNDI Receipt. DEP and the jurisdictional agency will work together to resolve the potential impact(s). See the DEP PNDI policy at

http://www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us.

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The PNDI environmental review website is a **preliminary** screening tool. There are often delays in updating species status classifications. Because the proposed status represents the best available information regarding the conservation status of the species, state jurisdictional agency staff give the proposed statuses at least the same consideration as the current legal status. If surveys or further information reveal that a threatened and endangered and/or special concern species and resources exist in your project area, contact the appropriate jurisdictional agency/agencies immediately to identify and resolve any impacts.

For a list of species known to occur in the county where your project is located, please see the species lists by county found on the PA Natural Heritage Program (PNHP) home page (www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us). Also note that the PNDI Environmental Review Tool only contains information about species occurrences that have actually been reported to the PNHP.

6. AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Bureau of Forestry, Ecological Services Section
400 Market Street, PO Box 8552, Harrisburg, PA. 17105-8552
Fax:(717) 772-0271

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Endangered Species Section
315 South Allen Street, Suite 322, State College, PA. 16801-4851
NO Faxes Please.

PA Fish and Boat Commission
Division of Environmental Services
450 Robinson Lane, Bellefonte, PA. 16823-7437
NO Faxes Please

PA Game Commission
Bureau of Wildlife Habitat Management
Division of Environmental Planning and Habitat Protection
2001 Elmerton Avenue, Harrisburg, PA. 17110-9797
Fax:(717) 787-6957

7. PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

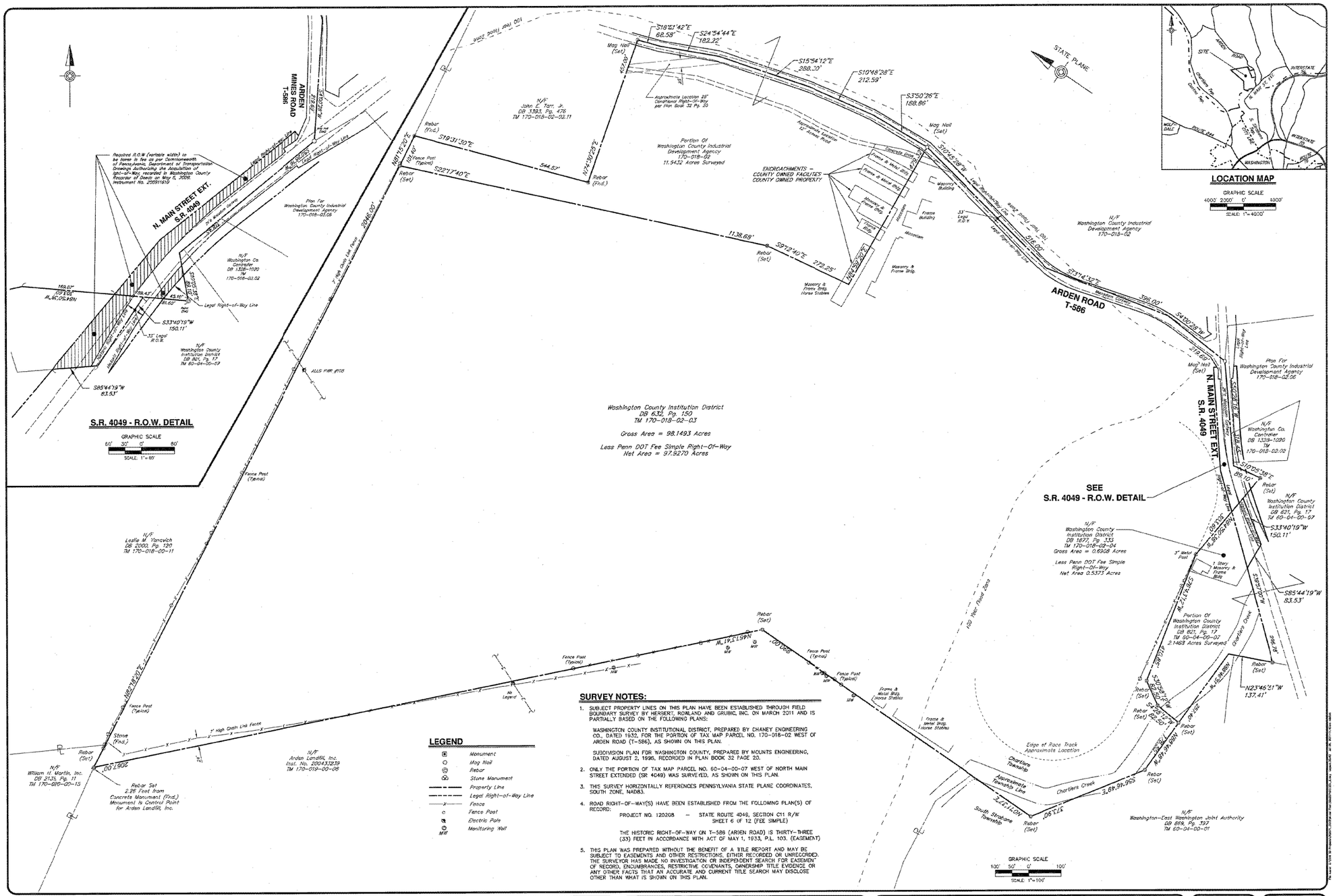
Name:_____
Company/Business Name:_____
Address:_____
City, State, Zip:_____
Phone:(_____)_____Fax:(_____)_____
Email:_____

8. CERTIFICATION

I certify that ALL of the project information contained in this receipt (including project location, project size/configuration, project type, answers to questions) is true, accurate and complete. In addition, if the project type, location, size or configuration changes, or if the answers to any questions that were asked during this online review change, I agree to re-do the online environmental review.

_____ _____
applicant/project proponent signature date

Appendix H



LEGEND

- Monument
- Mag Nail
- Rebar
- Stone Monument
- Property Line
- Legal Right-of-Way Line
- Fence
- Fence Post
- Electric Pole
- Monitoring Well

SURVEY NOTES:

1. SUBJECT PROPERTY LINES ON THIS PLAN HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED THROUGH FIELD BOUNDARY SURVEY BY HERBERT, ROWLAND AND GRUBIC, INC. ON MARCH 2011 AND IS PARTIALLY BASED ON THE FOLLOWING PLANS:

   WASHINGTON COUNTY INSTITUTIONAL DISTRICT, PREPARED BY CHANEY ENGINEERING CO., DATED 1932, FOR THE PORTION OF TAX MAP PARCEL NO. 170-018-02 WEST OF ARDEN ROAD (T-586), AS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN.

   SUBDIVISION PLAN FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY, PREPARED BY MOUNTS ENGINEERING, DATED AUGUST 2, 1996, RECORDED IN PLAN BOOK 32 PAGE 20.

2. ONLY THE PORTION OF TAX MAP PARCEL NO. 60-04-00-07 WEST OF NORTH MAIN STREET EXTENDED (SR 4049) WAS SURVEYED, AS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN.

3. THIS SURVEY HORIZONTALLY REFERENCES PENNSYLVANIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES, SOUTH ZONE, NAD83.

4. ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY(S) HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED FROM THE FOLLOWING PLAN(S) OF RECORD:

   PROJECT NO. 120208 — STATE ROUTE 4049, SECTION C11 R/W SHEET 6 OF 12 (FEE SIMPLE)

   THE HISTORIC RIGHT-OF-WAY ON T-586 (ARDEN ROAD) IS THIRTY-THREE (33) FEET IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT OF MAY 1, 1933, P.L. 103. (EASEMENT)

5. THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A TITLE REPORT AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO EASEMENTS AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS, EITHER RECORDED OR UNRECORDED. THE SURVEYOR HAS MADE NO INVESTIGATION OR INDEPENDENT SEARCH FOR EASEMENT OF RECORD, ENCUMBRANCES, RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS, OWNERSHIP TITLE EVIDENCE OR ANY OTHER FACTS THAT AN ACCURATE AND CURRENT TITLE SEARCH MAY DISCLOSE OTHER THAN WHAT IS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN.

NO.	REVISION	DATE	BY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR PRESTON LEE EVANS No. SU-048544-E AUTHORIZED TO PRACTICE IN PENNSYLVANIA AUGUST 4, 2011

HRG
Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.
Engineering & Related Services
200 West Kensinger Drive, Suite 400
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779-4777
Fax (724) 779-4711
hrg@hrg-inc.com
www.hrg-inc.com

WASHINGTON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
COURTHOUSE SQUARE 100 WEST BEAU STREET
SUITE 701
WASHINGTON, PA 15301
(724) 228-6811

BOUNDARY SURVEY OF LANDS UTILIZED BY WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP — WASHINGTON COUNTY — PENNSYLVANIA

PROJ. MGR. – THK	
DESIGN–	
CADD– JSA	
CHECKED–PB	
SCALE– 1" =100'	
DATE– 05-05-11	

DRAWING NO. 1

SHEET NO. 1 OF 1

PROJECT 2071.0013

Appendix I

FAIRGROUND MASTER PLAN

WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

PARKING REQUIREMENTS:

TOTAL SURFACE PARKING PROPOSED: 1,193 SPACES
TOTAL ADA PARKING SPACES REQUIRED: 22 SPACES
TOTAL ADA PARKING SPACES PROPOSED: 22 SPACES; 8 TO BE VAN ACCESSIBLE (2 NEAR PAVILION)
TOTAL ADA PARKING SPACES PROPOSED: 30 SPACES (FOUR PARKING LOT EAST OF ARDEN ROAD FOR EVENTS ONLY)

HRG
Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.
Engineering & Related Services
200 West Kensinger Drive, Suite 40
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779 - 4777
Fax (724) 779 - 4711
hrg@hrg-inc.com
www.hrg-inc.com

SCALE: 1" = 100'
JOB#: R002071.0013
DATE: JULY 2012

Appendix J

FAIRGROUND MASTER PLAN

WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

SCALE: 1" = 100'
JOB#: R002071.0013
DATE: JULY 2012

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Fax: (724) 779-4711
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www.hrg-inc.com

Appendix K

PHASED MASTER PLAN

WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

100' 50' 0' 100'
SCALE IN FEET

SCALE: 1" = 100'
JOB#: R002071.0013
DATE: JULY 2012

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Fax (724) 779-4711
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