

APPENDIX A.1

Steering Committee

Poquessing RCP Steering Committee

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
Barrett	Jim	Lower Southampton Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC)
Belfield	Tony	Bensalem Township Environmental Advisory Board/Bucks County Open Space Review Board
Bentley	Terri	Bucks County Planning Commission
Blaustein	Joan	Fairmount Park Commission
Brokaw	Bill	Borton-Lawson Engineering
Brummer	John	Delaware River Greenway Partnership
Butler	Lance	Philadelphia Water Department (PWD)
Bryson	Dean	Lower Southampton EAC
Colton	Bill	Friends of Fluehr Park
Cox	Ken	Crestmont Farms/Friends of Poquessing
Cuorato	James	Brandywine Realty Trust
Dahme	Joanne	PWD
Davinger	Calvin	Philadelphia International Airport, Division of Aviation, Terminal E, Philadelphia, PA 19153
DeBarry	Paul	Borton-Lawson Engineering
Donahue	Gerry	Arch Bishop Ryan High School
Bruce	Josh	Benjamin Rush State Park
Forbes	Suzanne	Forbes Environmental
Graham	Glenn	Philadelphia NorthEast Trail
Kates	Jim	Lower Southampton EAC
Kenney, Jr.	George T.	State Rep. George Kenney (R-170th dist)
Ledesma-Groll	Tiffany	PWD (Winokur)
Leff	Michael	Pennsylvania Environmental Council
Mora	Denis	Resident of Poquessing/PWD
Olson	Jackie	Fairmount Park Commission Volunteer Coordinator
O'Neill	Councilman Brian J.	City Councilman O'Neill (R-10th dist.)
Pilling	Beth	MontCo. Planning Commission
Rapone	Bill	Councilman Brian O'Neill's Office
Remick	Donna	Friends of Poquessing
Rudolph	Alison	Lower Moreland Township
Tata	Angelo	Northeast Philadelphia Radio Control Club (Model Airplanes)
Taubenberger	Al	Greater Northeast Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce
Thompson	Michael	Philadelphia City Planning Commission
Tracy	Celeste	Delaware Heritage Trail/Delaware River Greenway Partnership
Waldowski	Jeanne	PWD
Zlotnick	Suzanne	Friends of Poquessing



Tuesday, March 22
6 p.m. – 8 p.m.
Glen Foerd Mansion

Poquessing Creek River Conservation Plan
Steering Committee Meeting No.1
Agenda

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Poquessing Creek River Conservation Plan Overview
3. Open Discussion

Suggested Items for Discussion:

- Overall RCP comments and questions
- Steering committee additions/substitutions/contact information update
- Steering committee meeting No. 2 date and location

4. Adjourn

**Poquessing Watershed River Conservation Plan
Steering Committee Meeting Notes
March 22, 2005**

Location: Glen Foerd Mansion

Participants

Jim Barrett	Lower Southampton EAC
Anthony Belfield	Bensalem Township
Terri Bentley	Bucks County Planning Commission
John Brinkmann	Lower Southampton
Dean Bryson	Lower Southampton EAC
Lance Butler	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Ken Cox	Friends of Poquessing
James Cuorato	Brandywine Realty Trust
Joanne Dahme	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Calvin Davenger, Jr.	Northeast Philadelphia Airport
Dustin Drew	Benjamin Rush State Park (DCNR)
Suzanne Forbes	Forbes Environmental Consulting
Melanie Garrow	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Glen Graham	Northeast Philadelphia Trail Association
George Kenney	PA House of Representatives
Tiffany Ledesma Groll	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Michael Leff	Pennsylvania Environmental Council
Jackie Olson	Fairmount Park Commission
Donna Remick	Friends of Poquessing
Angelo Tata	Northeast Philadelphia Radio Control Club
Mike Thompson	Philadelphia City Planning
Jeanne Waldowski	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds

The meeting opened with a PowerPoint presentation by Tiffany Ledesma Groll on the River Conservation Plan (RCP) and the role of the steering committee members. Lance Butler followed with a PowerPoint presentation on the biological monitoring that PWD biologists conduct in order to collect scientific data on the water quality of the streams and creeks in the region's watersheds. Joanne Dahme closed the meeting with a feedback session, gathering thoughts and ideas from the steering committee members, in addition to answering questions about the RCP.

Below are the items that were brought up throughout the meeting, before and during the feedback session.

1. Donna Remick and Calvin Davenger mentioned that their respective organizations would be interested in assisting in collecting biological data, assisting with public outreach and helping implement projects on site. *Lance Butler (PWD Biologist) will follow up with Donna and Calvin to guide them through the biological data collection process.*

2. The issue of inaccessibility or poor access to park areas in the watershed was raised. This is especially a problem for Benjamin Rush State Park. A few members of the steering committee would like to see the RCP identify better access points in these areas. *PWD informed the members that these sites would be identified in the RCP.*
3. Tony Belfield acknowledged the Bensalem Master Trail Plan along the Poquessing as a key plan to investigate for the RCP.
4. Jim Barrett identified the Lower Southampton EAC Greenway, from Churchville Rd. to Lincoln Park, as an additional plan to look into for the RCP.
5. Glen Graham informed us of the Northeast Philadelphia Trail that his organization is proposing to develop, connecting the Poquessing Creek to the Pennypack Creek.
6. Jim Cuorato informed the committee of the new plans for development on the Philadelphia State Hospital property. Brandywine Realty will develop the commercial corridor, which will face Roosevelt Blvd., while Westrum Development will develop the residential properties on the remainder of the site.
8. Michael Leff asked if a Franklin Mills representative was invited to attend the meeting. *(A representative was invited.)* He asked that we try to work on getting a Franklin Mills representative involved in the next meeting as they are a great target for publicity and public outreach.
9. Another member mentioned that Franklin Mills did plan a trail along the creek on their property.
10. Mike Thompson stated that the City Planning Commission has drafted the "Parkwood Community Plan". The community strongly identifies the Poquessing Watershed as an important natural resource. The community voiced a strong desire to improve connectivity to the stream as well as landscaping along the tributaries that meander through the community. One Parkwood plan recommendation is for the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation to connect access points from their Parkwood community industrial park to the Poquessing creek."
11. Lastly, PWD is developing a Poquessing Partnership website, which will shortly be accessible at: <http://www.phillywater.org/poquessing>.

Next steps:

1. Think about the significant challenges in your neighborhoods in the Poquessing watershed that the RCP can address. Let the RCP Team know what challenges you have identified. *(You may contact Tiffany, Joanne or Suzanne directly.)*
2. Also, please notify PWD of any existing plans in the watershed. *(Again, feel free to contact Tiffany, Joanne or Suzanne.)*

3. Please mark your calendars for the next meeting, tentatively scheduled for **Monday, June 6 from 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.** at the **Glen Foerd Mansion**. At this meeting, we would like to hear from those of you that are currently involved with plans in the watershed. If you would like to present a 5 minute description of the plan at our next meeting, please let Tiffany know. In addition to this item on the agenda, we would also like to hear from Suzanne Forbes on her success in recruiting additional key steering committee members and interviewing large land owners in the watershed. Furthermore, if you have suggestions for additional steering committee members, please let Tiffany know as well. Thank you!

Philadelphia Water Department
Poquessing Creek Watershed, Rivers Conservation Plan



Steering Committee Meeting, June 6, 2005
SIGN IN SHEET

NAME, AFFILIATION	CONTACT INFORMATION
Suzanne Forbes Project Consultant	Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning New Britain, PA (215) 230-9549 Forbes1@comcast.net
Paul DeBarry Project Consultant	Borton-Lawson Engineers, Bath, PA (610) 837-5917 xt 105 pdebarry@bortonlawson.com
Clyde A. Cobb L. Southampton EAC	(215) 357-2086 Alezander@juno.com
Calvin Davenger PHL	Calven.davenger@phil.org, 215-937-6062
Celeste Tracy Delaware River Greenway Partnership	Delriver.heritagetrail@verizon.net 609-239-0444
Donna Remick Friends of the Poquessing Creek Watershed	Friendsofpoquessing@usa.net 215-813-2944
Bill Rapone E. Philadelphia 10 th District	Congressman Bill O'Neils Office, 686-3422/3
Glenn Graham	215-677-4639 grahamg808@comcast.net
Michael Leff, PEC	mleff@pecpa.org, 215-563-0250 xt 112
Bill Colton, Friends of Fluehr Park	215-861-0837, bill.l.colton@irs.gov
Glen Abrams PWD	215-685-6039, glen.Abrams@phila.gov
Deane Bryson, Lower Southampton EAC	deanebryson@msn.com

Philadelphia Water Department
Poquessing Creek Watershed, Rivers Conservation Plan



Steering Committee Meeting, June 6, 2005
SIGN IN SHEET

NAME, AFFILIATION	CONTACT INFORMATION
Suzanne Zlotnick, Friends of the Poquessing Creek Watershed	ecoharmonie@comcast.net , 215-914-0698 (home)
Joanne Dahme, PWD	215-685-4944, Joanne.dahme@phila.gov
Mike Thompson, Philadelphia City Planning	215-683-4632, Michael.Thompson@phila.gov
Terri Bently, Bucks County Planning Commission	(215) 345-3400
John Brunner, Delaware River Greenway Partnership	(908) 996-0230, johnbrunner-drgp@earthlink.net

**Poquessing Watershed River Conservation Plan
Steering Committee Meeting Notes
June 6, 2005**

Location: Glen Foerd Mansion

Participants

Glen Abrams	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Jim Barrett	Lower Southampton EAC
Tony Belfield	Bensalem Township
Terri Bentley	Bucks County Planning Commission
John Brinkmann	Lower Southampton
John Brunner	Delaware River Greenway Partnership
Dean Bryson	Lower Southampton EAC
Clyde A. Cobb	Lower Southampton EAC
Bill Colton	Friends of Fluehr Park
Joanne Dahme	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Calvin Davenger, Jr.	Northeast Philadelphia Airport
Paul DeBarry	Borton-Lawson Engineering, Inc.
Dustin Drew	Benjamin Rush State Park (DCNR)
Suzanne Forbes	Forbes Environmental Consulting
Melanie Garrow	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Glen Graham	Northeast Philadelphia Trail Association
Tiffany Ledesma Groll	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Michael Leff	Pennsylvania Environmental Council
Bill Rapone	Congressman Bill O'Neil's Office
Donna Remick	Friends of Poquessing
Mike Thompson	Philadelphia City Planning
Celeste Tracy	Delaware River Greenway Partnership
Jeanne Waldowski	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Suzanne Zlotnick	Friends of Poquessing

The meeting opened with a brief review of the Poquessing River Conservation Plan by Tiffany Ledesma Groll.

The below steering committee members followed with presentations on Poquessing-related plans they are involved in in the watershed.

- Tony Belfield of the Bensalem Township Environmental Advisory Board & Bucks County Open Space Review Board presented the *Bensalem Master Trail Plan*.
- Glenn Graham of the NorthEast Trail Association presented the *NorthEast Philadelphia Trail Plan*.
- Jim Barrett of the Lower Southampton EAC presented the *Lower Southampton Greenway Plan*.

Suzanne Forbes then followed with a presentation on her approach to the planning and public participation components of the River Conservation Plan.

Paul DeBarry provided us with an overview on the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) work to be conducted for the River Conservation Plan.

Below are the items discussed during the Question & Answer segment of the meeting.

1. John Brunner suggested that an experienced traveler of the Poquessing Creek lead the visual assessments via a canoe trip.
2. Jim Barrett asked how members could view the electronic versions of the Borton-Lawson Engineering (BLE) maps generated for this project. Paul DeBarry suggested reading the maps via an ArcView Reader or Arc Explorer program. Paul mentioned that free software for both of these programs is available on-line.
3. Suzanne Zlotnick suggested that BLE incorporate Fairmount Park Commission's Master Trail Plan data into the maps. The Philadelphia Water Department will be providing the Master Trail Plan data to BLE. Suzanne Forbes will look into other sources for bird data (e.g., Wyncote Audobon).
4. A question was raised on the implementation of the Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan for the Poquessing watershed. The Philadelphia Water Department (PWD) has completed the Act 167 plans for the Cobbs Creek watershed and Tookany/Tacony-Frankford watershed. Currently, PWD is developing a city-wide Model Stormwater Ordinance. The Act 167 for the Poquessing watershed will eventually be developed at a later time.
5. The members agreed that the Glen Foerd Mansion would be the official meeting site for all steering committee meetings for the time being.
6. The members also agreed to shift future meeting schedules to a later time, starting with a "meet and greet" from 6:00 – 6:30 p.m. and therefore, commencing the meeting at 6:30 p.m.

Agenda

Poquessing Watershed River Conservation Plan
Steering Committee #3
September 19, 2005
6:00-6:30 p.m. Meet & Greet
6:30 – 8:00 p.m. Meeting
Glen Foerd Mansion, Philadelphia

- I. Meet & Greet
- II. Welcome & Introductions
- III. General Status Update by Tiffany Ledesma Groll
- IV. Public Participation & Planning Update (i.e. Key Person Interviews) by Suzanne Forbes
- V. Discussion of Upcoming Public Events by Tiffany Ledesma Groll
- VI. Stream Assessment Update by Jeanne Waldowski
- VII. Steering Committee Member Presentations by Mike Thompson (Philadelphia City Planning), Mark Focht (Fairmount Park Commission), and Jim Cuorato (Brandywine Realty Trust) – 10 minutes maximum each
- VIII. Key Person Interview Break-Out Session
- IX. Q & A, Announcements, etc.

**Poquessing Watershed River Conservation Plan (RCP)
Steering Committee Meeting #3
September 19, 2005 Meeting Notes**

Location: Glen Foerd Mansion, Philadelphia

Participants

Glen Abrams	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Jim Barrett	Lower Southampton EAC
Tony Belfield	Bensalem Township
Joanne Dahme	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Dustin Drew	Benjamin Rush State Park (DCNR)
Suzanne Forbes	Forbes Environmental Consulting
Glen Graham	Northeast Philadelphia Trail Association
Tiffany Ledesma Groll	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Michael Leff	Pennsylvania Environmental Council
Donna Remick	Friends of Poquessing
Mike Thompson	Philadelphia City Planning
Celeste Tracy	Delaware River Greenway Partnership
Jeanne Waldowski	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Suzanne Zlotnick	Friends of Poquessing
Mark Focht	Fairmount Park Commission
Ken Cox	Poquessing resident/Engineer for EPA, Region III
Risa Levinson	Observer – Friends of Poquessing

RCP – Public Participation Update

The meeting opened with a brief review of the Poquessing River Conservation Plan by Tiffany Ledesma Groll.

Tiffany also distributed hard copies of the latest Borton-Lawson Engineering maps: Geology, Wetlands, Soils, Land-Use, Base Map, and “Educational” Base Map. She announced that the final version of the maps will be available for all partners to use in their programs. Ask Suzanne Forbes or Tiffany if you would copies of the maps. The members were provided with a deadline of September 26, 2005 for feedback on the maps.

Tiffany also commented on the integration of the Fairmount Park Commission Trail Map data into the RCP GIS database.

Suzanne Forbes of Forbes Environmental conducted a presentation on her progress to date. She covered her progress on the Key Person Interviews (KPI’s). Members suggested that she reach out to some of the big cemeteries (large landowners) located at some of the following locations: Bustleton and County Line, Philmont and Byberry, Bloomtown – Old Trevoise Rd., Sunset, and Route 1 and Old Lincoln Highway. An additional suggestion for the KPI was the ACME at Red Lion and Bustleton. An issue was raised regarding the dumping of shopping carts into the creek as seen adjacent to the Glen Foerd Mansion. It was also brought to our attention that it has been

difficult to reach a Franklin Mills representative to discuss their participation on the steering committee. Donna Remick suggested that Suzanne contact the mall's Real Estate Department.

Suzanne distributed a draft of the "Survey for Residents." Committee members provided Suzanne with feedback. The deadline for final comments was set for September 26, 2005. One member suggested that we share the survey with municipalities to display on their public service television stations. Suzanne encouraged members to circulate the survey as much as possible over the upcoming months.

Subsequently, Suzanne identified the GIS data gaps, specifically for Bucks and Montgomery counties. The missing data include: comprehensive plan data, cultural historic resources, recreational resources, bike paths, library locations, and open space. Suzanne asked that county representatives assist her in acquiring this data.

Visual Assessments

Jeanne Waldowski followed with an overview on the Visual Assessment Project. Jeanne will be recruiting volunteers (minimum of two people per stream segment) to assist with the stream assessments, which will begin in the spring, following a volunteer training session. Jim Barrett and Donna Remick mentioned that their groups would be interested in conducting assessments. If anyone is interested in conducting an assessment, contact Jeanne at 215-685-4945 or jeanne.waldowski@phila.gov. Any assistance with recruiting other organizations or individuals would be greatly appreciated. The assessments are a terrific way to get residents to take notice of their watershed stream.

Steering Committee Member Presentations

Mike Thompson presented the Parkwood Community Plan. The large development in the Northeast will provide opportunities for conservation of the park land and surrounding Poquessing Creek, thereby making it a good tie in for the Poquessing RCP. Mike mentioned the Parkwood Civic Association as being the main community group representing this area. This group should be a target group to involve in the RCP process.

Mark Focht presented the Poquessing Creek Trail Master Plan. The plan addresses the fragmentation of the Poquessing corridor by creating links through easements with private landowners. The plan identifies a major connection through the Byberry Industrial Park from Ben Rush State Park through the Industrial Park to Dunk's Ferry. Mark noted the importance of recommending the implementation of this plan in the RCP.

Key Person Interview (KPI) Break-Out Sessions

Joanne Dahme, Suzanne Forbes and Tiffany Ledesma Groll led break-out sessions that addressed various KPI questions. The questions and answers are listed below.

Questions & Answers

Tiffany announced the importance of getting the message out about the Poquessing RCP to the public. She suggested that we start conducting public events and a public meeting this fall. Based on PWD's history with past RCP-related public events, she suggested that we combine our events with an existing event. If anyone has any suggestions for an event, please contact

Suzanne or Tiffany. Some of the suggestions for piggybacking from the members included: Southampton's Earth Day, Somerton Civic Association's Parade, Apple Fest, Community College Day, Mast Charter School Day, Walk for the Park, Playwicki Park event, Bob Thomas's (Campbell's) Walk, and The Rain Project (?).

Next Meeting

Please tentatively hold Monday, January 23, 2006 for our next steering committee meeting at the Glen Foerd Mansion.

Steering Committee Meeting #3
KPI Brainstorming Session with Committee Members
September 19, 2005

Tiffany's Group

I. What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?

1. Flooding Hazards i.e. Trevoise Rd. – Philmont
2. Not easily accessible
3. Hard to see stream
4. Very small stream
5. No fishing
6. Old communities (before 1940's)
7. Impediment to development (rerouted/hidden; not considered green; separation of boundaries)

II What are the most important amenities/positive attributes in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?

1. Southampton - headwaters
2. Soccer fields
3. Many historic sites
 - revolutionary war site
 - underground railroad (Friends meeting house)
 - mills
4. Bensalem Historical Society
5. Ben Rush's home
6. Old Turnpike bridges

III. After hearing an overview of the project, do any contacts come to mind?

1. Lower Southampton Historical Society
(Clyde Cobb or Sue Mc... - Twshp. Manager)

2. Parkwood Civic Association/Town Watch
3. EAC Representative – Lower Southampton
4. Playwicki Park Rep.
5. REC Department leaders

IV. After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects come to mind?

1. Woodhaven Road Extension
2. 22.5 acres at County Line and Bustleton – Developers (PLAT property)

V. Are there any important obstacles in the way of river conservation in the watershed?

1. Bad Zoning
2. Poor Planning – Commercial interest too strong
3. Regulatory Involvement i.e., ACOE

VI. What are the best ways to engage residents, customers, etc. in RCP?

1. Survey
2. Database of creek-adjacent owners
3. Basic outreach
4. Signage
5. Raise Awareness

VII. Are there any ways that the project team might work together with your organization in the future?

1. Help create a bridge over Poquessing Creek to connect to Delaware River Heritage Trail
2. Help support P.O.W.E.R.S. – an educational watershed research program in the process of being created by Suzanne Zlotnick

Suzanne's Group

I. What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?

1. Under-used
2. Under-appreciated
3. Degraded – aesthetically and environmentally (invasives and erosion)
4. Few Access Points
5. Private property
6. Fences
7. People living in the area don't know about creeks, parks, trails, etc.
8. Fear – safety, crime, homeless
9. Viewed as abandoned ground; not parkland
10. Wildlife – good diversity, especially amphibians

11. A lot of trees along the creek (in residential areas)
12. Strong neighborhoods
13. Wilderness (although generally narrow) – urban wilderness

II. What are the most important amenities/positive attributes in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?

1. Stone arch bridges
2. Frankford Ave. bridge (National Register)
3. Mechanicsville Village
4. Byberry Friends Meeting House
5. Birthplace of Benjamin Rush
6. Old Comly School
7. Glen Foerd Estate
8. Old Slave Cemetary (Burling and Old Townsend) – PIDC, but needs to be protected
9. Hearts Burial Ground (Red Lion – Crestmont Farms)
10. Potter's Field
11. Old Mills
12. Byberry Corridor (Old State Hospital)
13. PECO Corridor/ROW (beside NSRR)
14. Dinosaur Lake – Bensalem CC

Joanne's Group

I. What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?

1. Highly Urbanized Area – Few remaining woodlands
2. Linear Highways – Problem with getting people to the creek and experiencing corridors
3. Water Quality – Evaluate stressors
4. Evaluate existing systems before bringing in more people
5. Access vs. Preservation (Importance to member)
6. Linking Greenways
7. Concern about Byberry Creek
8. Golf Courses: weed killers, fertilizers (pollutants)
9. Important to work with large landowners
10. Restoration Process: What do we do? Bank stabilization?

II. After hearing an overview of the project, do any contacts come to mind?

1. Bucks County Planning Commission
2. Heritage Conservancy
3. Race Track
4. Betz Labs

Poquessing Watershed River Conservation Plan
AGENDA

Steering Committee #4
January 23, 2006
6:00-6:30 PM Meet & Greet
6:30 – 8:00 PM Meeting
Glen Foerd Mansion, Philadelphia

- I. Meet & Greet, *All Attendees*
- II. Welcome & Introductions, *Tiffany Ledesma Groll, Philadelphia Water Department*
- III. Moment of Silence for Donald Gephart, *PADCNR, Glen Graham, Committee Member*
- IV. General Status Update, *Tiffany Ledesma Groll, Philadelphia Water Department*
- V. Public Participation & Outreach Update, *Suzanne Forbes AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning*
 - a. Key Person Interviews
 - b. Community Surveys
 - c. Photography Contest
 - d. Public Meeting #1
- VI. Stream Assessment Update, *Jeanne Waldowski, Philadelphia Water Department*
- VII. Geographic Information Mapping Update, *William S. Brokaw, Borton-Lawson Engineering*
 - a. Mapping Status
 - b. RCP Information from Mapping
 - c. Steering Committee Review Needs
- VIII. Questions & Answers, *All Attendees*

Poquessing Watershed River Conservation Plan (RCP)
Steering Committee Meeting #4
January 23, 2006
Meeting Notes

Location: Glen Foerd Mansion, Philadelphia

Participants

Al Taubenberger	Greater Northeast Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce
Bill Brokaw	Borton Lawson Engineering
Bill Rapone	City Councilman O'Neill's Office
Calvin Davenger	Philadelphia Int'l Airport (Northeast Philadelphia Airport)
Christopher Litale	Arch Bishop Ryan High School
Cindy Pomerantz	Friends of Poquessing
Deane Bryson	Lower Southampton EAC
Donna Remick	Friends of Poquessing
Dustin Drew	Ben Rush State Park
Glen Graham	Northeast Philadelphia Trail Association
Jackie Olson	Fairmount Park Commission
Jeanne Waldowski	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Jim Kates	Lower Southampton EAC
Joan Blaustein	Fairmount Park Commission
Joanne Dahme	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds
Katie Ramey	Glen Foerd
Ken Cox	Crestmont Farms Resident
Mary Beth Sullivan	Arch Bishop Ryan High School
Michael Leff	Pennsylvania Environmental Council
Mike Thompson	Philadelphia City Planning
Patrick J. Grumbrecht	Pennsylvania Game Commission
Suzanne Forbes	Forbes Environmental and Land Use Planning
Suzanne Zlotnick	Friends of Poquessing
Teri Grumbrecht	Commerce Bank
Terri Bentley	Bucks County Planning Commission
Tiffany Ledesma Groll	Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds

Tiffany Ledesma Groll welcomed the committee and opened with a round of introductions.

Glenn Graham led a Moment of Silence for Don Gephart.

Jeanne Waldowski provided the committee with an update on the Visual Stream Assessments. She is looking for volunteers (minimum of two people per stream segment) to assist with the stream assessments, which will begin in the spring, following a volunteer training session. If anyone is interested in conducting an assessment, contact Jeanne at 215-685-4945 or jeanne.waldowski@phila.gov. Any assistance with recruiting other organizations or individuals

would be greatly appreciated. The assessments are a terrific way to get residents to take notice of their watershed stream.

Suzanne Forbes of Forbes Environmental and Land Use Planning presented the committee with an update on the Public Participation components of the River Conservation Plan (RCP). She is close to completing the Key Person Interviews (KPIs). Eighteen out of twenty-two have been completed so far. A great deal of insight, along with RCP recommendations, has been gathered through the interviews. The Resident Surveys were finalized and printed. With Donna Remick's (Friends of Poquessing) help, the surveys were mailed out to 1,000 creek-side residents in the watershed. Completed surveys have already started to come in – 200 thus far. Seventy-five of these respondents are interested in learning more about the RCP related projects and activities. These respondents will be targeted for public events and meetings. Suzanne has also started planning for a watershed-wide photo contest. Donna Remick offered to donate a historic map (pre-William Penn) of the Poquessing watershed as a prize for the contest. A Neighborhood Meeting was scheduled for the Bustleton Civic League Association's January meeting. A Public Meeting at Somerton Civic Association's next gathering in February has been proposed.

Bill Brokaw of Borton-Lawson Engineering generated updated and new Geographic Information System (GIS) maps. He presented the maps to the committee, providing an analysis of the maps and explaining how the information will be valuable to the RCP. Bill presented an interpretation of the following Poquessing watershed maps: Base Map (roads, boundaries and water), Geologic Formation, Land Use, Land Cover, Generalized Soils, Detailed Soils, Soils & Land Use, Floodplains, Wetlands and Hydric Soils, Topography, Slopes, and Open Space & Recreation.

Following the presentations, we held a Questions & Answers (Q& A) Session. Tiffany informed the committee of Pennsylvania Cleanway's interest in partnering with our group for a Stream/Park Clean-Up. Tiffany requested that members provide her with suggestions for clean-up sites. [Following the meeting, Tiffany reserved April 22nd (Earth Day) for the clean up. Please mark your calendars.] PA Cleanways will be visiting the suggested sites this month to determine the final location of the clean-up.


Note

Hardcopies of the Residents Survey are no longer available; however, the survey may be downloaded off of the website: <http://www.phillywater.org/poquessing/>.


June 28, 2006 Sign In Sheet

NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS	PHONE #
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Thompson, Mike	Phila. City Planning	michael.thompson@phila.gov	215-683-4632
Tata, Angelo	NE Phila. Radio Control Club, DCNR	atata@rohmmaas.com	215-785-7237
Davenger Jr., Calvin	Phila. International Airport	calvin.davenger@phl.org	215-937-6062
Forbes, Suzanne	Forbes Environmental	forbes1@comcast.net	215-230-9549
Drew, Dustin	Ben Rush State Park, DCNR	dudrew@state.pa.us	215-594-5250
Cuorato, James	Brandywine Realty Trust	james.cuorato@brandywinerealty.com	610-832-7737
Bentley, Terri	Bucks Co. Planning Com.	imbentley@co.bucks.pa.us	215-345-3892
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Brinkmann, John	Lower Southampton		215-322-7148
Belfield, Anthony	Bensalem Township	anthony2@b-2000.net	215-752-3170
Remick, Donna	Friends of Poquessing	friendsofpoquessing@usa.net	215-813-2744
Cox, Ken	Friends of Poquessing	cox.ken@epa.gov	215-814-3441
Leff, Michael	PA. Environmental Council	mleff@pecpa.org	215-563-0250
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Graham, Glenn	NE Phila. Trail Assoc	grahamg808@comcast.net	215-677-4639
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The Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan




June 28, 2006 Quarterly Steering Committee Meeting



Our Agenda This Evening ~

- Welcome, Tiffany Ledesma-Groll
- Steering Committee Member Presentation, Jim Cuorato.
- Major Issue Areas (Community Outreach & Research), Suzanne Forbes
- Goals & Recommendations (Other PWD Plans), Tiffany Ledesma Groll
- Goals for Poquessing Creek RCP, Paul DeBarry



Important Findings~




Based Upon:

- Key Person Interviews
- Community Surveys
- Neighborhood Meetings
- Research Efforts
 - Planning, Forbes Environmental
 - Mapping, Barton-Lawson




Key Person Interviews (KPIs) ~



- Reasons For KPIs
 - Opportunity to Voice Opinions
 - Informs Key Leaders of Efforts & Findings
- Over 20 (30 + Minute) Interviews With (Community Leaders)
- Questions (20+) Similar to those circulated on Community Survey Questionnaire

Research Findings



Key Person Interviews (KPIs) ~

- Creek is Degraded-8 (Due to stormwater, erosion, siltation, trash and encroachment).
- Creek Has Little Access-8 (Due to high density development patterns)
- Creek is Prone to flooding-5 (Due to degradation & development).
- Creek Degraded in Some Places, Nice in Others-3
- I Have Paid Little Attention to the Creek-3
- I Have Witnessed Water Quality Improvements-2
- The Creek Needs to Be Dredged-2
- The Creek Requires Management & Restoration Assistance-2





Things That Are Positive (KPIs) ~



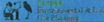
- Limited Ecological System (Coastal Plain)
- Overall Scenic Beauty
- Historic Features
- Colonial Mill Races
- Cliff Areas (Bensalem County Club)
- Wetlands & Confluence
- Ordinances are Protective
- Protective Municipal Zoning Ordinances
- Recreational Features
- Open Spaces & Green Corridors
- Flora & Fauna
- Recreationally & Ecologically Serving Densely Populated Area
- Social Diversity


Recommendations (KPIs) ~



- More Education
- Better Cooperation & Stronger Partnerships
- Keep Up the Good Work PWD
- Manage Positive Attributes Regionally
- Reach Out to Business Sector
- Continue Land Preservation Efforts
- Better Manage Canada Geese
- Continue Completing and Implementing Trail Studies
- Create & Manage More Parks
- Support Land Preservation and Land Site Development Ordinances
- Work Closely With Philadelphia Agencies
- More Water Quality Monitoring



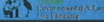
Community Surveys ~




❖ Reasons For Surveys-

- Means of Collecting Data Representing All Residents
- Even With Low Response Rate, You Hear Directly from Residents
- Reach More People Than At Meetings


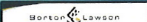
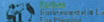
Note: Two Thousand Distributed & 126 Returned (6% Return Rate)


Issue Areas Community Surveys ~





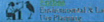
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- I Have Witnessed Water Quality Improvements- 2
- The Creek Needs to Be Dredged-2
- The Creek Requires Management & Restoration Assistance-2


Most Valued Features (Community Surveys) ~



- Scenery & Beauty – 71
- Habitat-61
- Open spaces-41
- Drinking Water Source- 15
- Recreational Opportunities- 12
- Other Values Listed
 - Place for Stormwater Discharge
 - Serves As A Property Boundary,
 - Water Absorption Capabilities
 - Inhibits Development


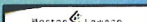





Additional Comments (Community Surveys) ~




There is an enormous amount of erosion and flooding where we live & people are dumping shopping carts, furniture & trash directly into the Creek! (The Ferguson's, Poquessing Ave)

In my yard and behind the Home Depot (Bristol Pike & Route 63) We have a terrible trash problem! (Mr. GE Hunkapiller, Poquessing Avenue)


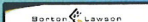

Additional Comments (Community Surveys) ~



I am over 80 years old, but when my children were little, they used to play in the woods, fish in the creek and enjoy all that is part of nature. Today the creek is so dried up and littered, and it takes a good rain to fill some of its' banks.

Forty five years has improved many things in our life, but has destroyed good things too. Please Save Our Creeks. Thank you for listening!

(Mrs. Dorothy Kachis, Windsor Drive, Bensalem, PA)

Neighborhood Meetings ~




- Reasons For Neighborhood Meetings
 - Gather information directly from residents in the comfort of their neighborhood.
 - Obtain feedback on project approach & findings
 - More convenient & Focus is Upon Issues Pertinent to Neighborhood.

Approach- 30 Minutes: Define Watershed, Provide Project Overview, Illustrate Watershed Boundaries & Land Use, Questions & Feedback








Neighborhood Meetings ~



- Five (6) of Ten (10) Completed
 - Bustleton Civic Association
 - East Torresdale
 - Friends of Glen Foerd Mansion
 - Friends of the Poquessing Creek
 - Parkwood Civic Association
 - Nazareth Academy



Issue Areas Neighborhood Meetings ~




Bustleton Civic Association- Continued development, stormwater runoff, erosion and sedimentation, & lack of education.

East Torresdale- Litter & erosion and sedimentation.

Friends of Glen Foerd Mansion- Need for open space, beauty of confluence, preservation, litter, & boat pollution.



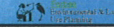
Issue Areas Neighborhood Meetings ~



Friends of the Poquessing Creek- Need for volunteers, work with Benjamin Rush State Park (special birding area), need for effective umbrella group, need for 167 Stormwater Plan, water pollution, & enforcement of existing ordinances and environmental regulations.



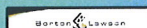
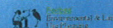
Parkwood Civic Association- Illegal ATV use, trash, flooding & filling in Creek.

Nazareth Academy- Water Pollution, hands on educational opportunities & Holy Family (NE Campus) development issues.




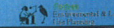
Issue Areas (Planning & Zoning Research) ~

- Three (3) Counties
- Three (3) Municipalities
 - Comprehensive Plans
 - Zoning Ordinances
 - Subdivision & Land Development
 - Functional Plans

Issue Areas (GIS Mapping & Water Research) ~

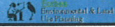
- Base Map
- Water Resources
- Topography
- Land Cover
- Geology
- Soils
- Wetlands & Floodplains

Management Recommendations ~

✦ **Review of Management
Recommendations from Past
Rivers Conservation Plans**

✦ **Watershed Committee
Recommendations for
Poquessing Creek Rivers
Conservation Plan**



Poquessing Steering Committee Notes from 10/30/06 Meeting

Additional Issues and Recommendations mentioned by Donna Remmick and/or Ken Cox:

1. Franklin Mills Mall rumored to be converted into condos. Ensure that new development is environmentally friendly.
2. Residential properties have been developed on the periphery of the Northeast Philadelphia Airport. Ensure that current and future development is environmentally friendly.
3. A significant number of acres of the Torresdale Country Club property is being sold to developers.
4. The creek in the Crestmont Farms section of Philadelphia is also experiencing a lot of erosion and some property owners mow their lawns to the edge. This community would be a good target for a “backyard stream property owners’ BMP workshop.” Look into the conservation easement program the Friends of Wissahickon developed.
5. Beverly and Steve ? of Mechanicsville may be interested in hosting a workshop on their property, where they may experience similar problems. Suzanne met with their neighborhood association.
6. Access to the creek is difficult where steep, high embankments are created. Can future development create gentle slopes instead of steep slopes to allow access to the creek?
7. Ben Rush State Park is a popular habitat for birds passing through the area. DCNR likes to mow the meadows in early September (prime birding time), removing the berries, etc. that the birds would otherwise want. Encourage the DCNR to mow in Feb./Mar. instead.

Watershed Celebration Ideas

1. Consider Yezzi Park (Owned by Bensalem) – behind Franklin Mills – good stream access (fish shocking), but mowed to creek (workshop opp. – importance of meadows: why not to mow, allergy issues, etc.).
2. Consider Bensalem Golf Course (Owned by Bensalem)
3. Old Byberry Hospital Site – Partner with Brandywine to encourage environmentally friendly development

Poquessing Watershed River Conservation Plan

AGENDA

Steering Committee Meeting #7

February 7, 2007

Glen Foerd Mansion

Philadelphia

- I. Welcome & Introductions (Philadelphia Water Department)
- II. River Conservation Plan Draft Overview & Draft Distribution (Borton-Lawson Engineering)
- III. Public Participation & Outreach Discussion (Philadelphia Water Department)
 - a. Photo Contest & 2008 Calendar
 - b. Watershed Celebration Event
 - c. Historical Presentation by Adam Levine
 - d. Property Management for Cleaner Streams Workshop
- IV. Questions & Answers

S.C. Mtg #5

Philadelphia Water Department
 Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan
 SIGN IN SHEET

NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS	PHONE #
JAMES CUORATO	BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST	james.cuorato@brandywine-realty.com	610-832-7737
ADAM GUSEF	KUNG	ngjnsr@teling.us	215-569-6127
DENIS MORA	PWD	DENIS.MORA@PHILA.GOV	867-549-5483
Jim Barrett	Lower Southampton Volunteer	soeborrett@hotmail.com	215-322-6030
Downa Remick	FOPW	FRIENDS OF POQUESSING RIVER @ NET	215-813-8744
Bill Rapone	City of Philadelphia	William.Rapone@Phila.gov	215-686-3422
Jim Kates	Lower Southampton Pwd	JIM.KATES@CITYOFPHILA.NET	215-578-4107
Celiste Tracy	Delaware R. Greenway Pwd	celistetracy-dry@earthlink.net	109-239-0444
Calvin Davenport	Airport	Calvin.Davenport@PHILADELPHIA.GOV	215-938-6862
Suzanne Lake	Forbes Env'n	Forbes / Comcast now	215-230-9549
JOANNA SHINE	PWD		
WILLIAM BROOKMAN	BORTON-LANSON	wbrokman@borton-lan son.com	484-821-0470

APPENDIX A.2

Funding Opportunities

FUNDING SOURCES

<i>Program</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>When are Funds Available</i>	<i>Types of Projects</i>	<i>Eligibility</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Administrator</i>
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY						
Increased Cost of Compliance	If a structure is covered by an NFIP Standard Flood Insurance Policy (SFIP), ICC coverage under the NFIP provides for the payment of a claim to help pay for the cost to comply with State or community floodplain management laws or ordinances through retrofitting measures. This coverage is in addition to the building coverage for the repair of actual physical damages from flood under the Standard Flood Insurance Policy (SFIP).	Funds become available only when a structure is declared substantially or repetitively damaged after a flood event.	ICC will help pay for the cost to retrofit buildings through projects like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Elevation, ◆ Floodproofing, ◆ Demolition, or ◆ Relocation of the building 	All Regular Program policies with building coverage under the SFIP issued or renewed on or after June 1, 1997 will include ICC coverage, except buildings insured under the Group Flood Insurance Policy or insured under a condominium unit owner policy. Buildings located in Emergency Program communities are also excluded from ICC coverage.	The maximum benefit of ICC coverage is \$20,000.	ICC claims are administered by the NFIP after local officials determine that a structure is substantially damaged after a flood event.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	HMGP assists states and local communities in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following a major disaster declaration.	HMGP monies become available only after a major disaster declaration.	HMGP monies can be used to fund projects that provide protection to either public or private property. Some projects include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Structural hazard control such as debris basins or floodwalls; ◆ Retrofitting measures including floodproofing; ◆ Acquisition and relocation of structures; and ◆ Development of State and local standards to increase protection to new and substantially improved structures. 	Eligible applicants include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ State and local governments; Certain private non-profit organizations or institutions; and ◆ Indian tribes or authorized tribal organizations and Alaska Native villages or organizations. 	FEMA can fund up to 75 percent of the eligible costs of each project. The State or local match does not have to be cash; in-kind services or materials may be used. Federal funding under the HMGP is based on 15 percent of the Federal funds spent on the Public and Individual Assistance programs (minus administrative expenses) for each disaster.	Eligible applicants must apply for the HMGP through the State Hazard Mitigation Officer.

Program	Summary	When are Funds Available	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Administrator
Federal Mitigation Assistance	Grants to states and communities for planning assistance and mitigation projects that reduce the risk of flood damage to structures covered by flood insurance. There are three types of grants: planning, project and technical assistance. Technical assistance grants are given to state agencies that provide assistance to communities, so communities apply for planning and project grants.	Each state receives annual funding for planning and project grants.	<p><u>PLANNING</u> FMA monies are available to eligible applicants when a Flood Mitigation Plan has been developed and FEMA has approved it.</p> <p><u>PROJECTS</u> The following list describes several of the activities eligible for FMA funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Acquisition and relocation of insured structures ◆ Demolition and removal of insured structures ◆ Elevation of insured residential structures, and elevation or dry floodproofing of insured nonresidential structures ◆ Other activities the bring an insured structure into compliance with the NFIP's floodplain management requirements ◆ Minor physical flood mitigation projects that reduce localized flooding ◆ Beach nourishment activities 	Eligible applicants include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ State agencies; ◆ Participating NFIP communities; and ◆ Qualified local organizations. 	FEMA may contribute up to 75 percent of the total eligible costs. At least 25 percent of the total eligible costs must be provided by a nonfederal source. Of this 25 percent, no more than half can be provided as in-kind contributions from third parties. There are limits on the frequency of grants and the amount of funding that can be allocated to a State or community in any 5-year period.	That State serves as the administrator of the planning and projects portions of the grant. For more information on how to apply for an FMA grant, contact your State Emergency Management Agency.
Project Impact Grant Program	Helps communities that have a history of losses from natural disasters or have a significant disaster risk, such as those located in watershed floodplains.	Contact state emergency management office for schedule	Funds are provided to help assess risks, build public-private partnerships, identify and implement projects, and communicate and mentor success.	Communities/local governments (selection process takes place at the state level)	Grants. Each state receives an equal portion of funds from FEMA and divides it among qualified communities within that state.	(202) 646-4600 E-mail eipa@fema.gov Internet http://www.fema.gov/impact

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Program	Summary	When are Funds Available	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Administrator
Disaster Loans	After a major disaster, the SBA provides low-interest disaster assistance loans to individuals for both businesses and private residences. These loans cover the cost of rebuilding a damaged building, including the cost of bringing the building into compliance with applicable ordinances and laws.	Loans become available in areas where a Major Disaster has been declared by the President.	The loans can pay for retrofitting of substantially damaged buildings required by ordinances or laws including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Elevating floodprone houses ◆ Rebuilding badly damaged floodprone houses after they have been relocated out of the floodplain ◆ Some mitigation projects not required by ordinances or laws 	Eligible applicants include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Any business that is located in a declared disaster area and has incurred damage during the disaster may apply for a loan to help repair or replace damaged property to its pre-disaster condition. ◆ Small businesses and small agricultural cooperatives that have suffered substantial economic injury resulting from a physical disaster or an agricultural production disaster designated by the Secretary of Agriculture may be eligible for the SBA's Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) Program. The SBA provides EIDL assistance only to those businesses it determines are unable to obtain credit elsewhere. ◆ Homeowners, renters and/or personal-property owners, may apply to the SBA for a loan to help in the recovery from a disaster. 	The SBA makes physical disaster loans of up to \$1.5 million to qualified businesses. To homeowners and renters, the loan can provide up to \$40,000 to help repair or replace personal property. Homeowners may apply for a loan of up to \$200,000 to repair or restore their primary home to its pre-disaster condition. In addition, at the applicants request, the amount of the loan can be increased 20 percent for hazard mitigation measures not required by the community's ordinances or laws.	SBA administers the loan and accepts loan applications.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery Initiative (DRI) Program	DRI provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas. Since it can fund a broader range of recovery activities than most other programs, DRI helps communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources. Communities may also choose to reprogram existing Community Development Block Grants for disaster recovery measures.	When disasters occur, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the CDBG and HOME programs as DRI grants to rebuild the affected areas and bring crucial seed money to start the recovery process.	Grantees may use DRI funds for recovery efforts involving housing, economic development, infrastructure and prevention of further damage, if such use does not duplicate funding available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Small Business Administration, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Examples of these activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ buying damaged properties in a flood plain and relocating them to safer areas; ◆ relocation payments for people and businesses displaced by the disaster; ◆ debris removal; ◆ rehabilitation of homes and buildings damaged by the disaster; 	DRI funds go to States and local governments in places that have been designated by the President of the United States as disaster areas. Some supplemental appropriations may restrict funding solely to States. These communities must have significant unmet recovery needs and the capacity to carry out a disaster recovery program (usually these are governments that already receive HOME or Community Development Block Grant allocations).		HUD notifies eligible governments, which must then develop and submit an Action Plan for Disaster Recovery before receiving DRI grants. The Action Plan must describe the needs, strategies, and projected uses of the Disaster Recovery funds.
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Program	Summary	When are Funds Available	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Administrator
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ buying, constructing, or rehabilitating public facilities such as water and sewer systems, streets, neighborhood centers, and government buildings; ◆ code enforcement; ◆ homeownership activities such as downpayment assistance, interest rate subsidies and loan guarantees; ◆ public services (generally limited to no more than 25 percent of the grant); ◆ energy conservation activities; ◆ helping businesses create jobs; and ◆ planning and administration costs (limited to no more than 20 percent of the grant). 			

Program	Summary	When are Funds Available	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Administrator
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS						
Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) Section 205 – Flood Damage Protection	If the Corps determines a project falls within the Continuing Authorities Program, they initiate a short reconnaissance effort to determine Federal interest in proceeding. If there is interest, a feasibility study is performed, and the project continues through a plans and specifications phase, and a construction phase.	Throughout the year	Small flood control projects	A local sponsor must identify the flood-related problem and request Corps Assistance. Small flood control projects are eligible.	The cost share is 65% Corps and 35 % local. The federal project limit is \$7,000,000.	The Corps District office reviews the local sponsor's request for assistance and requests funds from the Corps annual appropriations.
Floodplain Management Services Program	The program aims to support comprehensive floodplain management planning to encourage and guide sponsors to prudent use of the Nations' floodplains for the benefit of the national economy and welfare.	Throughout the year	Some examples of the types of projects that would be funded include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ flood warning and flood emergency preparedness ◆ floodproofing measures ◆ studies to improve methods and procedures for flood mitigating damages ◆ preparation of guides and brochures on flood-related topics 	A local sponsor must identify a problem and request Corps Assistance. Eligible projects involve floodplain management planning.	The Corps may provide up to 100% of funding at the request of the sponsor.	The Corps district office reviews the local sponsor's request for assistance and determines if it fits within the Floodplain Management Services Program.
Flood Hazard Mitigation and Riverine Ecosystem Restoration Program	Informally known as Challenge 21, this watershed-based program focuses on identifying sustainable solutions to flooding problems by examining nonstructural solutions in flood-prone areas, while retaining traditional measures where appropriate.	Throughout the year	Projects might include the relocation of threatened structures, conservation or restoration of wetlands and natural floodwater storage areas and planning for responses to potential future floods.	Local governments Study area must be in a floodplain	Cost-share between federal and local governments Federal share is 50 percent for studies and 65 percent for project implementation, up to a maximum federal allocation of \$30 million	(202) 761-0115 <i>E-mail</i> harry.e.kitch@usace.army.mil <i>Internet</i> http://www.usace.army.mil

Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (www.dep.state.pa.us)					
Watershed Protection Program (Growing Greener)	Specific grant activities will include abandoned mine cleanup efforts, oil and well plugging, as well as planning and implementing local watershed-based conservation efforts, including those that abate acid mine drainage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed assessments; • Development of a watershed restoration or protection plan; • Implementation of a watershed restoration or protection plan; and • Demonstration, education and outreach projects. 	Communities and organizations with conservation or recreational projects	Most up to 50% funding	Rachael Carson Bldg. Harrisburg, PA 17101 (877) PAGREEN
Technical Assistance Grants (Growing Greener)	Technical assistance for legal matters, data management, program management, engineering, scientific.	Assistance in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Assistance • Data Management • Program Management • Engineering • Scientific 	Communities and organizations with conservation or recreational projects	Most up to 50% funding	Rachael Carson Bldg. Harrisburg, PA 17101 (877) PAGREEN
New or Innovative Water/Waste-water Technology	Grants are only available for making physical improvements to existing drinking water and sewage treatment facilities.	“New or innovative” project refers to drinking water or sewage treatment technology that has gone beyond the research stage and is commercially available, but has not yet been widely used in Pennsylvania.	Only counties , municipalities , municipal authorities and public school districts are eligible to apply for these grants. In addition, the applicant must own the existing treatment facilities.	A maximum grant amount of \$100,000 will be available for any individual project, and can be used to cover final design and/or construction costs.	Rachael Carson Bldg. Harrisburg, PA 17101 (877) PAGREEN

Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
Stormwater Management Program	Program for counties to prepare watershed plans to manage stormwater runoff from new land development activities. Plans are implemented by municipalities.	Grants for preparation of stormwater management plans.	Counties	Up to 75% municipal reimbursement for implementation	P.O. Box 8466 Harrisburg, PA 17101 (717) 787-3481
County Water Supply/WHP	Grant for County Water Supply Plans	County Water Supply Plan	Any county that has not previously received a County Water Supply Planning/Wellhead Protection Grant or a County Water Supply Planning Grant	Grant awards are limited to 80% of all DEP-approved project costs, or \$100,000, whichever is less.	P.O. Box 8467 Harrisburg, PA 17101 (717) 787-0125
Act 537 Plan	Grants to counties, municipalities and authorities to assist them in preparing official plans and revisions to official plans for sewage systems required by the Act 537.	Act 537 Sewage Facilities Plans	Counties, municipalities and authorities	50% of cost for Official Sewage Facilities Plan and identification of malfunctions	Regional DEP Office
Nonpoint Source (NPS) Management Program (319h)	Grants for planning and nonpoint source pollution control projects.	Planning and nonpoint source pollution control projects	Watershed Groups	Funded by Growing Greener Grants	(717) 787-5259
Wetlands Replacement Program	A fund to assist permit applicants in meeting the wetland replacement requirements in the Chapter 105 restoration projects.	Wetland Replacement Projects	Wetland permit applicants	Wetland impacts from .05 acre to .10 acre: \$ 500.00, .10 acre to .20 acre: 1,000.00, .20 acre to .30 acre: 2,500.00, .30 acre to .40 acre: 5,000.00, .40 acre to .50 acre: 7,500.00.	DEP Bureau of Water Quality Protection (717) 787-6827
Flood Protection Program	Program provides structural protection to flood prone communities of the Commonwealth.	Flood Protection Projects	Flood prone communities	Local government is responsible for maintaining and operating the completed project, providing borrow and spoil areas, relocating and/or removing buildings and utilities which would interfere with the project, and altering or rebuilding inadequate bridges.	P.O. Box 8466 Harrisburg, PA 17101 (717) 787-3481
Environmental Education Grants	The Environmental Education (EE) Act of 1993 set aside 5% of the pollution fines and penalties collected by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) annually to stimulate environmental education in Pennsylvania.	Educational Related Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher training • Workshops • Student Projects 	Public and Private Schools – student education and/or teacher training (Grades K-12) Non-profit Conservation/Education Organizations – teacher training only (Colleges, universities, intermediate units, government agencies and various non-profit groups) County Conservation Districts – any target audience	Grant up to \$10,000	Rachael Carson Bldg. Harrisburg, PA 17101 (877) PAGREEN

Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
Stream Improvement Program	Program offers assistance through the construction of small projects to prevent flooding, restore natural stream channels damaged in floods and to stabilize stream banks affected by erosion. If funding is available, the stream improvement program also considers cost share projects with local municipalities to complete projects which protect public facilities such as roads, bridges and sewer lines.	<p>Small projects to prevent flooding, restore natural stream channels damaged in floods and to stabilize stream banks affected by erosion.</p> <p>Projects which protect public facilities such as roads, bridges and sewer lines.</p>	To qualify for assistance, projects must provide direct benefit to homes, businesses or industrial structures. All stream improvement projects must be sponsored by a local or county government.	<p>In order to make a project economically feasible, the sponsor may be asked to furnish material for road building (access development), erosion and sedimentation control, and permanent vegetative cover. All sponsors must agree to provide operation and maintenance of the completed projects at no expense to DEP.</p> <p>Cost share is provided on a 80/20 split, with the municipality providing 20 percent funding.</p>	Bureau of Waterways Engineering (717) 783-1766

Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
Coastal Zone Management Program – PA	Program to protect and enhance these fragile natural resources, while reducing conflict between competing land and water uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Hazard Areas • Dredging and Spoil Disposal • Fisheries Management • Wetlands • Public Access for Recreation • Historic Sites and Structures • Port Activities • Energy Facilities Siting • Intergovernmental Coordination • Public Involvement 	Coastal Zones	Matching Grants	Bureau of Watershed Conservation (717) 787-5259
Brownfields Inventory Grants (BIGs)	Provide money to municipalities and economic development agencies to inventory their Brownfields properties. If these properties are available for redevelopment, the grantee will gather information about the property and post it on the web in the PA SiteFinder .	Brownfield Inventory	Municipalities and economic development agencies	For each brownfield site that is posted to the PA SiteFinder , Grantees with an approved application will receive \$1,000. The grants are limited to \$50,000.	Craig Olewiler at 717-783-9654 or e-mail colewiler@state.pa.us

PENNSYLVANIA INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AUTHORITY(www.pennvest.state.pa.us)

Construction Loan Program	Loans for stormwater control, eliminate flooding, update detention basins, combined sewer overflows	Stormwater control, eliminate flooding, update detention basins, combined sewer overflows	local government & agencies	low interest loans, supplemental grants	22 S. 3 rd St. Harrisburg, PA 17101 (717) 787-8137
Individual On-Lot Sewage Disposal	Low-cost financing for wastewater systems across the Commonwealth	Rehabilitation, improvement, repair or replacement of an existing system located on a single family, owner occupied property which is the primary resident of the owner.	All citizens of the Commonwealth, with limited exceptions.	Loans up to a maximum of \$25,000. Loans at an interest rate of 1% annum. Loans must be secured through financial ability to repay loan must be demonstrated through credit worthiness.	22 S. 3 rd St. Harrisburg, PA 17101 (717) 787-8137
Drinking Water, Wastewater, and Storm-water Loans	Low-interest loans for design, engineering, and construction of publicly and privately owned drinking water distribution systems.	Design, engineering and construction of publicly and privately owned drinking water distribution systems.	Communities or private firms needing clean drinking water distribution facilities.	Low interest loans	PENNVEST (717) 787-8137

Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT(www.inventpa.com)

Infrastructure Development Program (IDP)	Makes grants and loans to eligible applicants for specific infrastructure improvements necessary to complement eligible capital investment by private companies and private developers.	The construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage systems. • Energy facilities • Sewer systems • The demolition of buildings. • The clearing and preparation of land. • The cleanup of hazardous waste materials. • The engineering, design and inspection costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities (Boroughs, Townships, Towns, Counties, Cities, Home Rule) • Industrial Development Authorities and Corporations • Municipal Authorities • Redevelopment Authorities • Local Development Districts 	Individual grants may not exceed \$1.25 million.	Room 494 Forum Bldg. Harrisburg, PA 17120 (717) 787-7120
Shared Municipal	The purpose of the program is to promote cooperation between municipalities to foster increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared public works operations • Regional recreation activities 	Two or more local governments or Councils of Governments (COGs).	50% of project costs	Room 325 Forum Bldg. Harrisburg, PA

Services Program	efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of municipal services at the local level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared code enforcement operations 			17120 (888) 223-6837
Floodplain Landuse Assistance Program	Provides grants and technical assistance to encourage the proper use of land and the management of floodplain lands within Pennsylvania.	Preparation, administration and enforcement of floodplain management regulations. This would include costs for clerical, technical and legal staff as well as advertising, public hearing and consultant costs.	All PA municipalities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), complying with Act 166 and submitting an Annual Report.	50% of project costs	Room 318 Forum Bldg. Harrisburg, PA 17120 (717) 787-7400
State Planning Assistance Grant (SPAG) Program	Assist municipalities of the Commonwealth to address their community development needs through the preparation of comprehensive plans, environmental or physical development strategies, specialized studies, or ordinances regulating zoning, land development or environmental protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing new, or the updating of existing, comprehensive community development plans and policies or individual plan components. Preparing environmental protection or physical development strategies which will support the comprehensive planning process. Training and education when proposed as a participatory planning component of a planning program. 	Any county, city, borough township, incorporated town, Home Rule municipality or multimunicipal planning agency or any council of governments	50% local match required	DCED (717) 720-7346
Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION(www.doc.gov/eda/)					
Public Works and Development Facilities	Grants are provided to help distressed communities attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify local economies, and generate long-term, private sector jobs.	Projects funded are water and wastewater facilities, primarily serving industry and commerce; access roads to industrial parks or sites; port improvements; business incubator facilities; technology projects; sustainable development activities; export programs; brownfields redevelopment and other infrastructure projects.	Primarily intended to benefit low and moderate-income populations, unemployed and underemployed residents and to help stop out-migration as well as to assist areas experiencing long-term economic distress due to industrial restructuring and business relocation.	80% cost for water and sewage facilities serving industry or commerce within EDA designated redevelopment area	1933A- New Berwick Hwy Bloomsburg, PA 17815 (717) 389-7560
LEAGUE OF WOMENS VOTERS(www.http://pa.lwv.org/wren)					
Water Resources Education Projects	community based, educational projects which address the issues surrounding the protection and improvement of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the drinking water source waters for the community's public drinking water system or the community's watershed. 	Protection and improvement of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the drinking water source waters for the community's public drinking water system or the community's watershed. 	Coalitions (two or more partners) of local or regional organizations such as civic groups, governmental entities (including municipal authorities), and other public interest organizations.	\$5,000 for watershed resource protection	(800) 692-7281
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE(www.nrcs.usda.gov)					
Small Watershed Program and Flood Prevention Program	Helps participants solve natural resource and related economic problems on a watershed basis.	Watershed protection, flood prevention, erosion and sediment control, water supply, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands creation and restoration, and public recreation in watersheds of 250,000 or fewer acres.	Local or state agency, county, municipality, town or township, soil and water conservation district, flood prevention/flood control district, Indian tribe or tribal organization, or other subunit of state government with the authority and capacity to carry out, operate, and maintain installed works of improvement.	Typical projects entail \$3.5 million to \$5 million in federal financial assistance.	NRCS (717) 237-2204
Wetlands Reserve	A voluntary program offering landowners the opportunity to	Wetland Restoration	To offer a conservation easement, the landowner must have owned the land for at least 1 year prior to	The program offers landowners three options: permanent	NRCS (717) 237-2204

Program (WRP)	protect, restore, and enhance wetlands on their property.		enrolling the land in the program unless the land was inherited or the landowner can prove the land was not obtained for the purpose of enrolling it in the program. To participate in a restoration cost-share agreement, the landowner must show evidence of ownership.	easements, 30-year easements, and restoration cost-share agreements of a minimum 10-year duration.	
Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)	Voluntary program for people who want to develop and improve wildlife habitat primarily on private land.	Improvement or creation of wildlife habitat.	Eligible participants include those who own or have control of the land under consideration.	Cost share up to 75%	NRCS (717) 237-2204
Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP)	Program helps protect lives and property threatened by natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and wildfires.	Watershed plans, river basin surveys and studies, flood hazard analyses, and flood plain management assistance. The focus of these plans is to identify solutions that use land treatment and nonstructural measures to solve resource problems.	Clearing debris from clogged waterways, restoring vegetation, and stabilizing river banks. The measures that are taken must be environmentally and economically sound and generally benefit more than one property owner.	75 percent of the funds needed to restore the natural function of a watershed. The community or local sponsor of the work pays the remaining 25 percent, which can be provided by cash or in-kind services.	Contact the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service office serving your county.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE(www.fws.gov)

North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)	Purpose is to encourage voluntary, public-private partnerships to conserve North American wetland ecosystems.	Wetland Projects	Public or private, profit or nonprofit entities or individuals establishing public-private sector partnerships.	Project grants (Range: standard = \$50,000 to \$1 million; small = less than \$50,000) Cost-share partners must match grant funds 1:1 with U.S. non-federal dollars	NAWCA coordinator (703) 358-1784
Partners for Fish & Wildlife (USFWS)	Technical and financial assistance to private landowners interested in voluntarily restoring or otherwise improving native habitats for fish and wildlife on their lands.	Habitat Restoration	Private landowners (must enter into a cooperative agreement for a fixed term of at least 10 years)	Project cost-share; service cost-share (generally limited to less than \$25,000)	U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (703) 358-2201

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY(www.epa.gov)

Water Quality Cooperative Agreements (Clean Water Act)	Grants are provided to support the creation of unique and new approaches to meeting stormwater, sanitary sewer, and combined sewer outflows, biosolids, and pretreatment requirements, as well as enhancing state capabilities.	Storm water control, sludge management, and pretreatment.	State water pollution control agencies, interstate agencies, local public agencies, Indian tribes, nonprofit institutions, organizations, and individuals.	Grants; a match is encouraged	U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management (4203) Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460 (202) 260-9545
Sustainable Development Challenge Grant (SDCG)	Grants are intended to initiate community-based projects that promote environmentally and economically sustainable development.	Community-based projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonprofit organizations and community groups Federally recognized Indian tribes, state and local governments 	Up to \$250,000. 20% local match requirement	U.S. EPA, SDCG, Office of the Administrator (MC 1306) Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460 (202) 260-6812
Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
Environmental Education Grants	Provide financial support for projects that design, demonstrate, or disseminate environmental education practices, methods, or techniques.	Educational related projects.	Local, tribal, or state education agencies, colleges and universities, nonprofit organizations, state environmental agencies, and noncommercial education broadcasting agencies.	Project grants (up to \$25,000 regionally; \$25,000 to \$150,000 nationally) 25 percent match is required.	U.S. EPA Office of Environmental Education (1704) Environmental Education Grants Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW,

					Washington, DC 20460 (202) 260-8619
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Chesapeake Bay Program Grants	Awards grants to reduce and prevent pollution and to improve the living resources in the Chesapeake Bay.	Implementation projects, as well as for research, monitoring, and other related activities.	State water pollution control agencies, interstate agencies, and other public or nonprofit organizations, private agencies, institutions, and individuals for work within portions of the Chesapeake Bay watershed.	Project grants: Non-federal sources must provide at least 5 percent of total project cost for grants awarded under CWA section 117(a). Non-federal sources must provide at least 50 percent of total project cost for grants awarded under CWA section 117(b).	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Chesapeake Bay Program Office, Region III 410 Severn Avenue, Suite 109, Annapolis, MD 21403 <i>Telephone</i> (800) YOUR-BAY/ (800) 968-7229 <i>Internet</i> http://www.chesapeakebay.net/ http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p66466.htm
Chesapeake Bay Small Watersheds Grant Program	Supports communities undertaking small-scale watershed projects for the benefit of the Chesapeake Bay and its rivers.	Investigations, experiments, surveys, studies, training, and demonstrations to work toward the protection and restoration of the Chesapeake Bay and its rivers and streams.	Nonprofits, interstate agencies, educational institutions, citizen organizations, and local governments within the Chesapeake Bay watershed are eligible for subawards.	Project grants, ranging from \$1,000 to \$35,000	<i>Telephone</i> (800) 968-7229 or (410) 267-5700 <i>E-mail</i> bassow.amanda@epa.gov <i>Internet</i> http://www.chesapeakebay.net/
National Estuary Program	Established in 1987 by amendments to the Clean Water Act to identify, restore, and protect nationally significant estuaries of the United States.	Development and implementation of a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP).	Grants are issued only to nationally designated estuary programs. The individual NEPs determine the projects that receive funding. State, interstate, and regional water pollution control agencies and entities; state coastal zone management agencies; interstate agencies; other public/ private nonprofit organizations and institutions; and individuals are eligible.	Project grants (grants managed by EPA regional offices) Non-federal sources must provide 25 percent of the total project cost	(202) 260-1952 <i>E-mail</i> brown.darrell@epa.gov <i>Internet</i> http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p66456.htm http://www.epa.gov/owow/estuaries
Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
Superfund Technical Assistance Grants for Citizen Groups at Priority Sites	Grant program provides funds to community groups to permit them to hire technical advisors who can assist the groups in interpreting technical information concerning the assessment of potential hazards and selection and design of appropriate remedies at sites eligible for cleanup under the Superfund Program.	Hire technical advisors who can assist the groups in interpreting technical information concerning the assessment of potential hazards and selection and design of appropriate remedies at sites eligible for cleanup under the Superfund Program.	Any qualified group of individuals, but recipient group must incorporate to receive funds	One grant per NPL site: \$50,000 maximum (unless waived for an additional \$50,000) Required 20 percent match (unless waived because of inability to pay)	(703) 603-8889 <i>Hotline</i> (800) 424-9346 <i>E-mail</i> epahotline@bah.com <i>Internet</i> http://www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/tag/index.htm http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p66806.htm
Environmental Justice Grants to Small Community Groups	Grant program provides financial assistance to community-based organizations and tribal governments to support projects to design, demonstrate, or disseminate practices, methods, or techniques related to environmental justice on the local level.	Grants may be used for (1) education and awareness programs, (2) environmental justice programs (e.g., river monitoring and pollution prevention), (3) technical assistance in accessing available public information, and (4) technical assistance with gathering and interpreting existing environmental justice data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based nonprofit organizations (grassroot groups, churches) <i>Organizations must be incorporated to apply</i> Federally recognized Indian tribes. 	Office of Environmental Justice provides funds to EPA regional offices, which in turn select and award grants up to \$20,000.	(202) 564-2515 <i>Hotline</i> (800) 962-6215 <i>E-mail</i> environmental-justice-epa@epa.gov <i>Internet</i> http://es.epa.gov/oeca/oej/ejgrantf.html http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p66604.htm
Environmental Justice Through Pollution Prevention	Provides financial assistance to low-income and people-of-color communities to implement pollution prevention activities. EPA strongly encourages cooperative efforts among communities, business, industry, and government to address common	Projects funded under this grant program may involve public education, training, demonstration projects, and public or private partnerships, as well as approaches to develop, evaluate, and demonstrate nonregulatory strategies and technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonprofit organizations Federally recognized Indian tribes State and local governments and academic institutions 	Project grants Up to \$100,000 for local projects or projects that involve multiple communities. Government entities are subject to a 25 percent matching	703) 841-0483 <i>E-mail</i> ejpa@erg.com <i>Internet</i> http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/ejp2/

Grants Program	pollution prevention goals.			requirement	
Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Technical Assistance Grants (CEPP)	Provides financial assistance to states, local agencies, and Indian tribes for (1) chemical accident prevention activities that relate to the Risk Management Program under Clean Air Act section 112(r), (2) chemical emergency planning, and (3) community right-to-know programs that are established to prevent or eliminate unreasonable risk to the health and environment of communities.	See Summary	States, local governments, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, and federally recognized Indian tribes		(202) 260-0030 E-mail Please contact by phone or mail Internet http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p66810.htm http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/
Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Grants (PESP)	Forms voluntary partnerships with pesticide users to reduce the risks from pesticides in agricultural and non-agricultural settings, and implement pollution prevention measures.	Projects to reduce the risks from pesticides in agricultural and non-agricultural settings, and implement pollution prevention measures.	Open only to PESP Partners and Supporters	Grants up to \$50,000; Partners and Supporters compete for seed money to help support pest management practices that reduce pesticide risk.	(703) 308-7035 E-mail pesp.info@epa.gov Internet http://www.epa.gov/oppbppd1/PESP/ http://www.pesp.org/
Pollution Prevention Incentives for States	Program provides project grants to states to implement pollution prevention projects.	The grant program is focused on institutionalizing multimedia (air, water, land) pollution prevention as an environmental management priority, establishing prevention goals, providing direct technical assistance to businesses, conducting outreach, and collecting and analyzing data.	<i>Applicant:</i> States Indian tribes <i>Beneficiary:</i> State and local governments Indian tribes Nonprofit organizations	Individual grants are awarded based on requests States are required to provide at least 50 percent of total project costs	(202) 260-3480 E-mail kent.christopher@epa.gov Internet http://www.epa.gov/p2/programs/ppis.htm http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p66708.htm
Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds	EPA awards grants to states to capitalize their Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRFs). The states, through the CWSRF, make loans for high-priority water quality activities.	Traditionally used to build wastewater treatment facilities, loans are also used for other water quality management and source water protection activities, including (1) agricultural, silviculture, rural, and urban runoff control; (2) estuary improvement projects; (3) wet weather flow control, including stormwater and sewer overflows; (4) alternative wastewater treatment technologies; and (5) landfills and riparian buffers.	Capitalization grant funds are available to states and Puerto Rico. States and Puerto Rico lend money to municipalities for wastewater treatment systems and to municipalities, communities, citizens' groups, nonprofit organizations, and citizens implementing NPS and estuary management activities (provided for in state plans developed under CWA secs. 319 and 320)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loans provided by states to eligible recipients (approx. \$3 billion annually) 20 percent state match is required 	(202) 260-7360 E-mail srfinfo@epa.gov Internet http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p66458.htm http://www.epa.gov/owm/financial.htm
Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	EPA awards grants to states to capitalize their Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF). States use a portion of their capitalization grants to set up a revolving fund from which loans and other types of assistance are provided to eligible public water systems (publicly and privately owned) to finance the costs of infrastructure projects.	Infrastructure financing and activities that help to prevent contamination problems of surface and ground water drinking water supplies, as well as enhance water system management through source water protection, capacity development, and operator certification programs.	Capitalization grant funds available to all states and Puerto Rico States provide loans and other types of assistance to eligible public water systems and other recipients Direct grants to tribes, territories, and the District of Columbia for public water system improvements	20 percent state match of the capitalization grant is required States provide loans and other types of assistance to eligible recipients State may use up to 31 percent of the capitalization grant for set-asides	SDWA hotline: (800) 426-4791 E-mail hotline-sdwa@epa.gov Internet http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwsrf.html http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p66468.htm
Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact

Great Lakes Program	Program issues awards to monitor Great Lakes ecosystem indicators; provides public access to Great Lakes data; helps communities address contaminated sediments in their harbors; supports local protection and restoration of important habitats; promotes pollution prevention through activities and projects such as the Canada-U.S. Bi-national Toxics Strategy; and provides assistance to implement community-based Remedial Action Plans for Areas of Concern and for development of Lakewide Management Plans and the reduction of critical pollutants pursuant to those plans.	See Summary	State water pollution control agencies, interstate agencies, other public or nonprofit private agencies, institutions, and organizations.	Project grants (Cooperative Agreements), use of property and equipment (GLNPO vessels for open-lake monitoring or harbor sediment sampling), provision of specialized services, and dissemination of technical information.	(312) 886-4013 <i>E-mail</i> russ.michael@epa.gov <i>Internet</i> http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/ http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p66469.htm
Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants (319 Program)	The 319 program provides formula grants to the states and tribes to implement nonpoint source projects and programs in accordance with section 319 of the Clean Water Act (CWA).	Examples of previously funded projects include installation of best management practices (BMPs) for animal waste; design and implementation of BMP systems for stream, lake, and estuary watersheds; basinwide landowner education programs; and lake projects previously funded under the CWA section 314 Clean Lakes Program.	<i>Applicant:</i> Lead state and territorial NPS agencies and eligible tribes <i>Beneficiary:</i> State and local governments; Indian tribes, nonprofit organizations (may submit applications to states for funds in accordance with the state's work program)	Formula grants are awarded to a lead agency in each state and territory. Eligible tribes may also receive funds. States/tribes/local organizations are usually required to provide 40 percent of total project or program cost.	(202) 260-7100 <i>E-mail</i> ow-general@epa.gov <i>Internet</i> http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p66460.htm http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/
Watershed Assistance Grants	EPA establishes a cooperative agreement with one or more nonprofit organization(s) or other eligible entities to support watershed partnership organizational development and long-term effectiveness.	Funding supports organizational development and capacity building for watershed partnerships with diverse membership.	Nonprofits, tribes, and local governments.	FY00 \$200,000 FY01 \$200,000 Maximum funds for individual watershed partnership: \$30,000	(202) 260-4538 <i>E-mail</i> cole.james@epa.gov <i>Internet</i> http://www.epa.gov/owow/wag.html
Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
Five-Star Restoration Program	EPA supported project by providing funds to four intermediary organizations the National Association of Counties, the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the Wildlife Habitat Council, which then make subgrants to support community-based wetland and riparian restoration projects.	Competitive projects will have a strong on-the-ground habitat restoration component that provides long-term ecological, educational, and/or socioeconomic benefits to the people and their community.	Any public or private entity that engages in community-based restoration	Subgrants (average \$10,000) through the intermediary organizations for projects. Technical support and peer information exchange	(202) 260-8076 <i>E-mail</i> pai.john@epa.gov <i>Internet</i> http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/restore/5star/
Wetlands Program Development Grants	Provide financial assistance to states, federally- recognized Indian tribes, and local governments to support development of new, or augmentation and enhancement of existing wetland programs.	Projects must clearly demonstrate a direct link to an increase in the state's, tribe's, or local government's ability to protect its wetland resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States • Federally recognized Indian tribes • Local governments • Intergovernmental organizations 	Project grants are used to fund individual projects. Recipients must provide a 25 percent match of the total project cost.	(800) 832-7828 (contractor operated) <i>E-mail</i> wetlands-hotline@epa.gov (contractor operated) <i>Internet</i> http://www.epa.gov/owow/w

					etlands/2002grant/ http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/ p66461.htm
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Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots	EPA's brownfield initiative helps communities revitalize such properties both environmentally and economically, mitigate potential health risks, and restore economic vitality to areas where brownfields exist.	Directed toward environmental activities preliminary to cleanup, such as site assessment, site identification, site characterization, and site response or cleanup planning.	States (U.S. territories), political subdivisions (including cities, towns, counties), and federally recognized Indian tribes.	Grants up to \$200,000 for two years	(202) 260-4039; hotline: (800) 424-9346 <i>E-mail</i> epahotline@bah.com <i>Internet</i> http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/ http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p66811.htm
Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund Pilots	EPA's brownfield initiative helps communities revitalize such properties both environmentally and economically, mitigate potential health risks, and restore economic vitality to areas where brownfields exist.	Facilitate cleanup of brownfields sites contaminated with hazardous substances by testing brownfields cleanup revolving loan fund models that direct special efforts toward coordinating public and private brownfields cleanup efforts at the federal, state, and local levels.	Entities must have been awarded a brownfields assessment demonstration pilot, or be a political subdivision with jurisdiction over sites that have either (1) been the subject of a targeted brownfields site assessment or (2) been selected to be the subject of an EPA assessment. Coalitions, formed among eligible entities, are also permitted to apply, but a single entity must be identified as the legal grant recipient.	Grants up to \$500,000 per eligible entity	(202) 260-4039; hotline: (800) 424-9346 <i>E-mail</i> epahotline@bah.com <i>Internet</i> http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/ http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p66811.htm
Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
Brownfields Job Training and Development Demonstration Pilots	EPA's brownfield initiative helps communities revitalize such properties both environmentally and economically, mitigate potential health risks, and restore economic vitality to areas where brownfields exist.	Facilitate cleanup of brownfields sites contaminated with hazardous substances and prepare trainees for future employment in the environmental field. The pilot projects must prepare trainees in activities that can be usefully applied to a cleanup employing an alternative or innovative technology.	Colleges, universities, nonprofits, training centers, community-based job training organizations, states, cities, towns, counties, U.S. territories and federally recognized Indian tribes. Generally, entities with experience in providing job training and placement programs are invited to apply.	Grants up to \$200,000 over two years	(202) 260-4039; hotline: (800) 424-9346 <i>E-mail</i> epahotline@bah.com <i>Internet</i> http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/ http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p66811.htm

**THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES(www.dcnr.state.pa.us)
(GROWING GREENER GRANTS)**

Community Grant Program	Local recreation, park and conservation projects.	Rehabilitation and development of parks and recreation facilities; acquisition of land for park and conservation purposes; and technical assistance for feasibility studies, trails studies, and site development planning.	Communities and organizations	Grants require a 50% match except for some technical assistance grants and projects eligible as small community projects.	See Appendix A
Rails-to-Trails Grants	Grants for planning, acquisition or development of rail-trail corridors.	Rail-trail corridors	Communities and organizations	Up to 50% of cost	See Appendix A
Land Trust Grants	Grants for acquisition and planning of open space and natural areas which face imminent loss.	Open space and natural area projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible applicants are nonprofit land trusts and conservancies. Lands must be open to public use and priority is given to habitat for threatened species. 	Up to 50% of cost	See Appendix A
Rivers Conservation Grant Program	Planning grants are available to identify significant natural and cultural resources, threats, concerns and special opportunities and to develop river conservation plans. Implementation grants are available to	Planning Grants Implementation Grants	Municipalities, counties, municipal and intermunicipal authorities, and other groups to conserve and enhance river resources.	Up to 50% cost-share, max \$50,000	See Appendix A

	carry out projects or activities defined in an approved river conservation plan.				
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Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
Heritage Parks Grant	Promote public-private partnerships to preserve and enhance natural, cultural, historic and recreation resources to stimulate economic development through heritage tourism.	Feasibility studies; development of management action plans for heritage park areas; specialized studies; implementation projects; and hiring of state heritage park managers.	Communities and organizations	Grants require a 25-50 percent local match.	See Appendix A
CHESAPEAKE BAY TRUST(www.chesapeakebaytrust.org)					
Chesapeake Bay Trust Grants	Offers grants for qualified activities proposed by nonprofit organizations, community associations, civic groups, schools and public agencies which contribute to the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay.	Priority is given to two principal areas: education projects that promote a behavior change toward the Bay and the performance of restoration activities that utilize volunteers.	Nonprofit organizations, community associations, civic groups, schools and public agencies which contribute to the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay.	Mostly < \$5000	Chesapeake Bay Trust 60 West Street, Suite 200A Annapolis, Maryland 21401 (410) 974-2941
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION(www.noaa.gov)					
Community Based Restoration Projects	Funding to implement individual, grass-roots restoration projects to restore fish habitat	Grass-roots habitat restoration projects that will benefit living marine resources, including anadromous fish.	Citizen groups, public and nonprofit organizations, watershed groups, industry, corporations and businesses, youth conservation corps, students, landowners, and local government, state, and Federal agencies.	1:1 match required	NOAA Restoration Center (301) 713-0174 Chris Doley
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE(www.usda.gov)					
Organic Transitions Program(ORG)	Assist farmers in successfully adopting organic practices.	Research on organic farming combined with outreach and education programs to help farmers apply the results of that research	Farmers who are transitioning to organic farming practices.	Maximum award is for up to four years, with no funding limit set.	Dr. Tom Bewick at: tbewick@reeusda.gov or (202) 401-3356
Agricultural Management Assistance(AMA)	Designed to help farmers in three conservation categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish grazing management systems. • Regenerating hardwood woodlots from interfering vegetation and deer pressure. • Converting from conventional farming to certified organic farming. 	Producers may construct or improve water management structures or irrigation structures; plant trees for windbreaks or to improve water quality; and mitigate risk through production diversification or resource conservation practices, including soil erosion control, integrated pest management, or transition to organic farming.	Farmers	Cost share assistance	Walley Turner National Program Manager (202) 720-1875 or email: walley.turner@usda.gov
Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	Reduces soil erosion, protects the Nation's ability to produce food and fiber, reduces sedimentation in streams and lakes, improves water quality, establishes wildlife habitat, and enhances forest and wetland resources.	It encourages farmers to convert highly erodible cropland or other environmentally sensitive acreage to vegetative cover, such as tame or native grasses, wildlife plantings, trees, filterstrips, or riparian buffers.	Farmers	Farmers receive an annual rental payment for the term of the multi-year contract. Cost sharing is provided to establish the vegetative cover practices.	Malcolm Henning National Program Manager (202) 720-1872 or email: malcolm.henning@usda.gov Michele Gidcumb CRP Soil Conservationist (202) 720-5742 or email: michele.gidcumb@usda.gov
Conservation Reserve Enhancement	Targeted to address specific State and nationally significant water quality, soil erosion and wildlife habitat issues related to agricultural use. The program uses financial	Water quality, soil erosion and wildlife habitat issues related to agricultural use.	The land must have been owned or operated by the applicant for the previous 12 months and must have been planted in crops 2 of the last 5	The average cost of the conservation reserve program nationwide is about \$43 per acre per year.	Contact local USDA Service Center

Program (CREP)	incentives to encourage farmers and ranchers to voluntarily enroll in contracts of 10 to 15 years in duration to remove lands from agricultural production.		years and be physically and legally capable of being planted in a normal manner.		
Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)	Provides emergency funding for farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, or other natural disasters, and for carrying out emergency water conservation measures during periods of severe drought.	Debris removal, providing water for livestock, fence restoration, grading and shaping of farmland, restoring conservation structures, and water conservation measures.	The natural disaster must create new conservation problems, which, if not treated, would: 1) impair or endanger the land; 2) materially affect the productive capacity of the land; 3) represent unusual damage which, except for wind erosion, is not the type likely to recur frequently in the same area; and 4) be so costly to repair that Federal assistance is or will be required to return the land to productive agricultural use.	Funding for the program is appropriated by Congress	Contact local USDA Service Center
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	Provides technical, educational, and financial assistance to eligible farmers and ranchers to address soil, water, and related natural resource concerns on their lands in an environmentally beneficial and cost-effective manner.	Implementation of a conservation plan which includes structural, vegetative, and land management practices on eligible land.	The program provides assistance to farmers and ranchers in complying with Federal, State, and tribal environmental laws.	Five- to ten-year contracts are made with eligible producers with cost-share and incentive payments.	Anthony Esser National Program Manager (202) 720-1834 or email: anthony.esser@usda.gov
Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
Farmland Protection Program (FPP)	Provides funds to help purchase development rights to keep productive farmland in agricultural uses.	Working through existing programs, USDA joins with State, tribal, or local governments to acquire conservation easements or other interests from landowners.	Farmland must: be part of a pending offer from a State, tribe, or local farmland protection program; be privately owned; have a conservation plan; be large enough to sustain agricultural production; be accessible to markets for what the land produces; have adequate infrastructure and agricultural support services; and have surrounding parcels of land that can support long-term agricultural production.	50 percent of the fair market easement value.	Denise C. Coleman National FPP Manager (202) 720-9476 or email: denise_c.coleman@usda.gov
Conservation of Private Grazing Land Initiative (CPGL)	Will ensure that technical, educational, and related assistance is provided to those who own private grazing lands.	Technical assistance will offer opportunities for: better grazing land management; protecting soil from erosive wind and water; using more energy-efficient ways to produce food and fiber; conserving water; providing habitat for wildlife; sustaining forage and grazing plants; using plants to sequester greenhouse gases and increase soil organic matter; and using grazing lands as a source of biomass energy and raw materials for industrial products.	Those who own private grazing lands.	It is not a cost share program.	Mitch Flanagan National Program Manager (202) 690-5988 or email: mitch.flanagan@usda.gov
Conservation Farm Option (CFO)	A pilot program for producers of wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice. The program's purposes include conservation of soil, water, and related resources, water quality protection and improvement, wetland restoration, protection and creation, wildlife habitat development and protection, or other similar conservation purposes.	Develop and implement a conservation farm plan. The plan becomes part of the CFO contract, which covers a ten-year period.	Eligibility is limited to owners and producers who have contract acreage enrolled in the Agricultural Market Transition Act program, i.e. production flexibility contracts.	During the contract period the owner or producer (1.) receives annual payments for implementing the CFO contract and (2.) agrees to forgo payments under the Conservation Reserve Program, the Wetlands	USDA, Farm Service Agency or Natural Resources Conservation Service

				Reserve Program, and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program in exchange for one consolidated payment.	
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Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
Forest Stewardship Program (FSP)	Founded upon the principle that natural resource management can best serve landowners and the public by taking a multiple resource approach to managing non-industrial private forest (NIPF) lands.	By providing financial support to planning efforts, FSP brings the expertise of State service foresters, biologists and private consultants to private landowners. These professionals advise and assist landowners in preparing a detailed natural resource management plan	Generally, FSP participants own less than 1000 acres of land; however, there is no maximum ownership restriction. Participation is available to individuals and non-commercial landowners who agree to maintain the land as the plan shows for at least 10 years.	Not a cost share program. Provides technical and planning guidance, encouraging multi-resource management.	Susan Stein at sstein@fs.fed.us .
Stewardship Incentives Program (SIP)	Provides technical and financial assistance to encourage non-industrial private forest landowners to keep their lands and natural resources productive and healthy.	Projects to keep landowners lands and natural resources productive and healthy.	Eligible landowners must have an approved Forest Stewardship Plan and own 1,000 or fewer acres of qualifying land. Authorizations may be obtained for exceptions of up to 5,000 acres.	The Federal government may reimburse the landowner up to 75% of approved expenses, to a maximum of \$10,000 per year per landowner, in exchange for landowner agreement to maintain and protect SIP funded practices for a minimum of 10 years.	USDA, Forest Service
Forest Legacy Program	A federal program in partnership with states, supports state efforts to protect environmentally sensitive forest lands. Designed to encourage the protection of privately owned forest lands, FLP is an entirely voluntary program.	Directly supports property acquisition. Additionally, FLP supports efforts to acquire donated conservation easements.	Limited to private forest landowners.	The federal government may fund up to 75% of program costs, with at least 25% coming from private, state or local sources.	Phone: 202-205-1469 Fax: 202-205-1271 rcooksey@fs.fed.us
Forestry Incentives Program (FIP)	Supports good forest management practices on privately owned, non-industrial forest lands nationwide. FIP is designed to benefit the environment while meeting future demands for wood products.	Eligible practices are tree planting, timber stand improvement, site preparation for natural regeneration, and other related activities.	Good forest management practices on privately owned, non-industrial forest lands		Robert Molleur National Program Manager (202) 720-6521 or email: robert.molleur@usda.gov
Soil and Water Conservation Assistance (SWCA)	Provides cost share and incentive payments to farmers and ranchers to voluntarily address threats to soil, water, and related natural resources, including grazing land, wetlands, and wildlife habitat.	Will help landowners comply with Federal and state environmental laws and make beneficial, cost-effective changes to cropping systems, grazing management, nutrient management, and irrigation.	Landowners and Ranchers	Cost share and incentive payments	Walley Turner National Program Manager (202) 720-1875 or email: walley.turner@usda.gov
Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
NORTHEAST SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE RESEARCH & EDUCATION PROGRAM (SARE) (www.sare.org)					
Farmer/Grower Grant Program	Develop, refine, and demonstrate new sustainable techniques and to explore innovative ideas developed by farmers across the region. Information gained from these farm-based projects may be used to redirect research priorities.	Develop, refine, and demonstrate new sustainable techniques	Need to be a farmer in the Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education Program (SARE) region. You need not be farming full time, but your operation should have an established crop or animal product that you sell on a regular basis.	Grants	(802) 656-0471, Fax (802) 656-4656, email nesare@zoo.uvm.edu
Northeast SARE Sustainable Farmer Educator Grant Program	New program to promote sustainable agriculture in which three farmers will be selected to serve as Sustainable Farmer Educators. These farmers will be proven experts in their field who have been sharing their experience and knowledge with other	They have spoken at meetings, conferences, workshops, seminars, and field days, answered questions by telephone, email and fax, and otherwise generously responded to pleas for help.	Farmers will be proven experts in their field.	Identify and award three farmers by offering a grant for the time and expenses they invest as they continue to share their experiences and knowledge with others.	(802) 656-0471, Fax (802) 656-4656, email nesare@zoo.uvm.edu

	farmers, extension educators and other agricultural professionals.				
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Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities (RUS)	This program provides monies to provide basic human amenities, alleviate health hazards and promote the orderly growth of the rural areas of the nation by meeting the need for new and improved rural water and waste disposal facilities.	Funds may be used for the installation, repair, improvement, or expansion of a rural water facility including costs of distribution lines and well pumping facilities. Funds also support the installation, repair, improvement, or expansion of a rural waste disposal facility, including the collection and treatment of sanitary waste stream, stormwater, and solid wastes.	Municipalities, counties, and other political subdivisions of a state (such as districts), and authorities, associations, cooperatives, non-profit corporations, and federally recognized Indian tribes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project grants • Direct loans • Guaranteed/insured loans 	Room 4050-S, Stop 1548 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250 (202) 690-2670
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U.S. Department of the Interior (www.doi.gov/)

Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program	Designed to protect the public and correct environmental damage caused by coal and, to a limited extent, noncoal mining practices that occurred prior to August 3, 1977.	Restoration of eligible lands and waters mined and abandoned or left inadequately restored. AMLR is divided into two programs, the State Indian Reclamation Program and the Federal Reclamation Program.	State/Indian Reclamation Program: States and Indian tribes with eligible lands and coal mining operations that are paying into the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and that have approved AML programs Federal Reclamation Program: States, Indian tribes, local governments		(202) 208-2937 <i>E-mail</i> gkrueger@osmre.gov <i>Internet</i> http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p15252.htm http://www.osmre.gov/
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Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants	Provides matching grants to carry out wetlands conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.	On-the-ground projects through the protection, restoration, or enhancement of an array of wetland habitats.	Public or private, profit or nonprofit entities or individuals establishing public-private sector partnerships	Project grants (Range: standard = \$50,000 to \$1 million; small = less than \$50,000) Cost-share partners must match grant funds 1:1 with U.S. non-federal dollars	(703) 358-1784 <i>E-mail</i> r9arw_nawwo@fws.gov <i>Internet</i> http://www.fws.gov/r9nawwo/granpro.html
Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Program	Provides grants to fund projects that bring together the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, state agencies, and private organizations and individuals.	Projects include identification of significant problems that can adversely affect fish and wildlife and their habitats, actions to conserve species and their habitats, actions that will provide opportunities for the public to use and enjoy fish and wildlife through nonconsumptive activities, monitoring of species, and identification of significant habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State fish and wildlife agencies are eligible for funding • Private organizations and individuals must work with their state agency 	Project grants	(703) 358-1852 Please contact by telephone or mail <i>Internet</i> http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p15617.htm http://www.fws.gov/
Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants to States	Uses offshore oil leasing revenues to support the creation of state and local park and recreation areas that guarantee perpetual public outdoor recreation opportunities.	State planning and for the acquisition and development of state and local facilities that provide active and/or passive recreation opportunities. Recreation enhancement may be accomplished through the preservation of open space, estuaries, forests, wildlife and natural resource area.	States. Entities must have an acceptable Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan to receive funds from the National Park Service Local governments apply to their state or territorial government for funding	Matching grants	(202) 565-1200 <i>E-mail</i> wayne_strum@nps.gov <i>Internet</i> http://www.ncrc.nps.gov/lwcf

U.S. Department of Transportation (www.fhwa.dot.gov)

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century	Funds numerous transportation programs to improve the nation's transportation infrastructure, enhance economic growth, and protect the environment. Through	States may spend up to 20 percent of their STP dollars (used for transportation facility reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing, or restoration projects) for	Transportation enhancement funds are available through local and state DOT for public or private, profit or nonprofit entities or individuals, local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation enhancement project grants (cooperative agreements) 	(202) 366-5004 <i>E-mail</i> istea.reauthorization@fhwa.dot.gov <i>Internet</i> http://www.fhwa.dot.gov
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Funding Programs	increased funding to the Surface Transportation Program (STP) and the National Highway System (NHS), TEA-21 allows for more environmental projects.	environmental restoration and pollution abatement projects, including the construction of stormwater treatment systems.	government agencies, universities, colleges, technical schools, and institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matching funds might be required 	ov/tea21/
Program	Summary	Types of Projects	Eligibility	Amount	Contact
Small Business Administration (www.sba.gov/financing/frpollute.html)					
Pollution Control Loans	Intended to provide loan guarantees to eligible small businesses for the financing of the planning, design, or installation of pollution control facilities. These facilities must prevent, reduce, abate, or control any form of pollution, including recycling.	Planning, design, or installation of pollution control facilities.	Small businesses. Although most are eligible for loans, some types of businesses are ineligible and a case-by-case determination must be made by the SBA. Eligibility is determined by four factors: (1) type of business, (2) size of business, (3) use of loan funds, and (4) special circumstances.	SBA guarantees up to \$1,000,000 for Pollution Control Loans to eligible businesses (normal SBA loans are guaranteed up to \$750,000). SBA loan programs are intended to encourage longer term small business financing but actual loan maturities are based on the ability to repay, the purpose of the loan proceeds, and the useful life of the assets financed. However, maximum loan maturities have been established: twenty-five years for real estate, ten (10) years for equipment; and seven (7) years for working capital.	<p>(800) U-ASK-SBA</p> <p><i>E-mail</i> Select "Comments" bar on SBA Web site (http://www.sba.gov)</p> <p><i>Internet</i> http://www.sba.gov/financing/frpollute.html</p>

Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP) WILDLIFE HABITAT INCENTIVES PROGRAM

The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) is a voluntary program for people who want to develop and improve wildlife habitat primarily on private land. Through WHIP USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service provides both technical assistance and up to 75 percent cost-share assistance to establish and improve fish and wildlife habitat. WHIP agreements between NRCS and the participant generally last from 5 to 10 years from the date the agreement is signed.

WHIP has proven to be a highly effective and widely accepted program across the country. By targeting wildlife habitat projects on all lands and aquatic areas, WHIP provides assistance to conservation minded landowners who are unable to meet the specific eligibility requirements of other USDA conservation programs. The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, Section 387, amended the 1985 Food Security Act (Farm Bill) authorizing WHIP as a voluntary approach to improving wildlife habitat in our Nation. Program administration of WHIP is provided under the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

PRIORITY HABITAT TYPES

1. Riparian Areas on Dairy and Beef Farms Stream corridors will be fenced to exclude cattle. Armored crossing will be installed to make the livestock resource management system practical. A wide variety of wildlife will benefit from improvement in riparian habitat.
2. Warm Season Grasses Cool season hayfields and some cropland will be converted to warm season grasses. These stands will improve winter cover and nesting habitat for ground nesting grassland species such as meadowlark, which have declined drastically.

PARTNERS

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Pennsylvania Game Commission
County Conservation Districts
California University of Pennsylvania
Pheasants Forever
Ducks Unlimited
The Mellon Foundation
Point of Contact: Barry Issacs
Phone: (717) 237-2219

Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)

The Wetlands Reserve Program is a voluntary program offering landowners the opportunity to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands on their property. The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provides technical and financial support to help landowners with their wetland restoration efforts. The NRCS goal is to achieve the greatest wetland functions and values, along with optimum wildlife habitat, on every acre enrolled in the program. This program offers landowners an opportunity to establish long-term conservation and wildlife practices and protection beyond that which can be obtained through any other USDA program.

PENNSYLVANIA

Wetland Reserve Program Coordinator
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
1 Credit Union Place, Suite 340
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 237-2202

DCNR Contacts

Southeast Field Office (Philadelphia)

Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia counties

- Don Gephart and Fran Rubert
- 908 State Office Building
1400 Spring Garden Street
Philadelphia, PA 19130
- E-mail: dgephart@state.pa.us or frubert@state.pa.us
- Phone: (215) 560-1182 or (215) 560-1183
- Fax: (215) 560-6722

Northeast Field Office (Scranton)

Berks, Bradford, Carbon, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wayne, Wyoming counties

- Michele Breslin
- 201 Samters Building
101 Penn Avenue
Scranton, PA 18503-2025
- E-mail: mbreslin@state.pa.us
- Phone: (570) 963-4974
- Fax: (570) 963-3439

Southcentral Field Office (Harrisburg)

Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Somerset, York counties

- Cindy Dunlap
- Southcentral Regional Office
P.O. Box 1554
Harrisburg, PA 17105-1554
- E-mail: cydunlap@state.pa.us
- Phone: (717) 772-4362
- Fax: (717) 705-2943

Northcentral Field Office (Harrisburg)

Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union counties

- Lori Kieffer Yeich
- Northcentral Regional Office
P.O. Box 1554
Harrisburg, PA 17105-1554
- E-mail: lyeich@state.pa.us
- Phone: (717) 705-5956
- Fax: (717) 705-2943

Southwest Field Office (Pittsburgh)

Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland

counties

- Kathy Frankel and Tracy Robinson
- 1405 State Office Building
300 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
- E-mail: kfrankel@state.pa.us or trrobinson@state.pa.us
- Phone: (412) 880-0486
- Fax: (412) 565-2635

Northwest Field Office (Erie)

Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, Lawrence, Potter, Mercer, McKean, Venango, Warren counties

- Mark Kulich
- 1200 Lovell Place
Erie, PA 16503
- E-mail: kulichmark@hotmail.com
- Phone: (814) 871-4190
- Fax: (814) 454-7494

Central Office Grants Center

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Bureau of Recreation and Conservation,
6th Floor Rachel Carson State Office Building
P.O. Box 8475
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8475
Phone: (717) 783-2656

APPENDIX A.3

Planning Study

Regional Planning and Environmental Management Policies (Bucks, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties)

In Pennsylvania, the power and responsibility for land use and its regulation lies with local government. The Pennsylvania General Assembly delegated planning and land use control (e.g., “police power”) to the counties, cities and municipalities through the Pennsylvania Municipal Planning code (MPC). The MPC does not demand that entities plan or zone, but enables local government to shape planning and land use programs. Neither does the MPC require that cities or municipalities adopt comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, subdivision and land development ordinances (SALDO) or City Codes and Charters. However, Bucks, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties have a strong history of regional and local planning and have adopted and implemented a variety of growth management tools.

According to state planning documents, a comprehensive plan is more than just a document disclosing past and present land use trends with a proposed course of action. It is a process of organizing for the future. It creates a blueprint for our land use patterns of tomorrow (DCED, 1999).

Bucks County, Montgomery County, Lower Southampton Township and Bensalem Township have all completed comprehensive plans that are relevant to the Poquessing Creek Watershed. All of the counties and municipalities that reside within the watershed have adopted growth management tools geared toward protecting the environment. The adopted tools balance the right to develop private property with the need to protect natural resources.

In some cases, the counties and municipalities have created more in-depth studies, or functional plans, intended for additional resource protection and management guidance (e.g., open space plans, park & recreation plans, natural resources inventories). These plans are not regulatory in nature, however they often serve as the basis for land use regulations.

Municipal growth management regulations, in the form of zoning, land use codes, and subdivision and land development ordinances (SALDO), are adopted by the municipalities in Bucks (e.g., Bensalem Township, Lower Southampton Township) and Montgomery (e.g., Lower Moreland Township) Counties.

Philadelphia County and the City of Philadelphia, comprising the largest portion of the Poquessing Creek Watershed, approach growth management polices and regulations a little differently than their suburban counterparts. With regard to growth management policy, the City does not have a comprehensive plan, however there are neighborhood community plans under development (e.g., proposed Parkwood Community Plan).

In the City of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Code and Charter is the primary regulatory land use development tool. In the northeast Philadelphia portion of the Poquessing Creek Watershed, the Philadelphia City Council, City Planning Commission, Fairmount Park Commission, large parcel owners (e.g., Northeast

Philadelphia Airport, & Benjamin Rush State Park) and small property owners (e.g., represented by civic associations and their Zoning Boards of Adjustment) work together to apply community plan policies, the Philadelphia Code and Charter and adopt zoning to their growth management and land use concerns.

The following information is intended to provide a general overview of the most pertinent planning and growth management efforts as they relate to the Poquessing Creek Watershed area. The information was also used to formulate some of the goals, objectives and recommended activities contained in the rivers conservation plan for the watershed.

Bucks County Comprehensive Planning & Study Efforts

Bucks County comprises 7.7 square miles or 36% of the land area within the Poquessing Creek Watershed (See Map 1, Base Map). The Bucks County Planning Commission (BCPC) was formed in 1951 in an effort to guide municipal, county, regional, state, and federal agencies, in planning for the future of Bucks County.

The Community and Environmental Planning sections of BCPC provide planning assistance to the 54 municipalities in Bucks County. Their responsibilities include reviewing proposed subdivisions and land developments, requests for change of zoning classification and amendments to municipal ordinances and comprehensive plans.

BCPC Community Planning staff provides community planning assistance contracts, development of comprehensive plans, zoning, subdivision, development ordinances and general planning assistance to the 54 municipalities in Bucks County.

The Planning Commission's environmental planning section conducts research, informational programs, and creates plans for a variety of environmental planning issues (e.g., natural resources protection, recycling, solid waste and stormwater management, wastewater and water resources planning, and wellhead protection). The Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Planning project (Poquessing Creek Steering Committee) was fortunate to have active participation from the BCPC's environmental planning section.

In 1961, Bucks County was the first county in the Commonwealth to enact a comprehensive plan. The county comprehensive plan was revised in 1977 and again in 1993. County policy documents prepared and enacted as county policy include plans for housing, natural resources, solid waste management, parks and recreation, stormwater management and land use.

The Bucks County Comprehensive Plan contains a variety of goals and objectives related to protecting Bucks County and therefore those portions of the Poquessing Creek in Bucks County (e.g., Bensalem and Lower Southampton Townships). The goal of the Bucks County Comprehensive Plan is to *promote and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the county and its communities*. The plan contains action

strategies to protect, plan, develop and manage the county's natural and built resources.

The following Bucks County Comprehensive Plan policy recommendations are highlighted because they are applicable to the Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan and the goal to protect the Poquessing Creek, creek corridor and surrounding watershed:

A. Housing Activity - Use growth management to mitigate the effect of housing growth on the environment and public services and facilities, while providing for affordable housing. Performance zoning and preservation of existing private properties and properties for low and moderate-income households are advocated in order to preserve open space and environmental features.

B. Economic Activity - Promote economic growth that balances with and enhances the community's quality of life and natural environmental amenities. Promote tourism and educational use of local cultural and natural resources.

C. Natural Resources -

- Promote soil conservation practices to sustain productive capability and to reduce erosion and sedimentation.
- Manage woodland resources to maintain and enhance environmental, scenic, recreational, and economic value.
- Designate, acquire, and manage significant natural feature sites. Preserve and manage the wetlands of Bucks County.
- Promote compliance with the Pennsylvania Floodplain Management Act and the National Flood Insurance Program and limit development in non-delineated floodplains.
- Protect the supply of surface and groundwater resources for future users. Protect surface water and groundwater resources from point and non-point source pollutants.
- Support compliance with air emissions standards by both the public and private sectors in Bucks County. Support compliance with automotive exhaust systems standards, research and development of alternatively fueled automobiles, and reduce vehicular miles traveled through land use and transportation planning. Reduce the amount of area source pollution from currently unregulated businesses.

D. Parks & Recreation -

- Encourage municipalities to develop park and recreation plans.
- Promote the acquisition of significant natural features sites which have proximity to existing county parks, tolerance for limited public access, ability to enhance existing park sites, and park management capabilities.
- Advocate a county-wide link park system.
- Promote recreational development which complements the natural features of the area without causing adverse environmental impacts to existing resources.

E. Historic Resources - Promote land use methods that help to retain and enhance the character of historic buildings and villages.

F. Water Use -

- Encourage measures to reduce demands for water supply.
- Encourage a balance between aquifer withdrawals and aquifer recharge so that withdrawals do not exceed the long-term safe yield of the aquifer.
- Protect the county's natural and man-made surface waters to maintain and enhance all intended uses.
- Encourage the provision of water service that is consistent with growth management.
- Promote the protection of surface water and groundwater from point source and nonpoint source pollution.
- Encourage the identification and remediation of groundwater or surface water contamination areas.
- Encourage the use of land development, stormwater, and wastewater techniques that maintain the natural functions of the hydrologic cycle.
- Identify the character, location, magnitude, and timing of development based on the quantity and quality of available and sustainable water resources.
- Integrate water resources planning with land use, sewage facilities, stormwater management, natural resources and park and recreation planning.

G. Stormwater -

- Promote the maximum use of stormwater runoff as a water resource, particularly as it relates to groundwater recharge.
- Promote land development practices which minimize the amount of impervious surface.
- Minimize stormwater runoff impacts created by new development by encouraging and promoting the use of the most efficient, beneficial and environmentally sound (on-site) stormwater best management practices (BMPs).

H. Wastewater -

- Discourage expansions of public sewer services beyond development areas where other infrastructure cannot or should not be extended.
- Advocate the use of innovative and alternative wastewater systems outside of development districts provided that the systems are part of an integrated management plan.
- Discourage proliferation of stream discharge systems into streams with sensitivities to increased discharge or into streams designated as high quality or exceptional value waters.
- Advocate the environmentally sound handling and disposal of septage.

- Encourage the enactment and enforcement (monitoring) of comprehensive industrial wastewater pretreatment ordinances for all municipal sewer systems.
- Advocate the development of municipal management programs for on-lot disposal systems.
- Encourage water conservation devices in all new structures and incentives for implementing water conservation in existing structures.
- Promote the correction of malfunctioning community and on-lot wastewater treatment systems.

I. Solid Waste -

- Encourage coordination and public education regarding solid waste management, natural resource management, and land use elements of comprehensive planning.
- Encourage waste reduction, minimization, recycling and composting programs.
- Promote the use of landfill and waste-to-energy facilities that have proven environmental and economic operational records.
- Plan for environmentally safe transport, processing and disposal of “special” wastes (residual, sludge, hazardous, toxic, infectious and chemotherapeutic waste).

J. Transportation -

- Promote the development of intermodal transportation, interregional transportation systems, park and ride facilities, and regional transit centers.
- Identify and maintain the functional relationship between highways and adjacent land uses.
- Assist municipalities in the preparation and adoption of land development regulations to allow for more efficient use of transit services.

K. Growth Management -

- Enhance the integrity and quality of life of urban areas through infill development, redevelopment, downtown revitalization, neighborhood improvement and adaptive reuse.
- Maintain the integrity of rural areas by limiting development and the extension of public infrastructure and services.
- Maximize the preservation and conservation of agricultural preservation areas, natural resource areas, park and recreational areas and sites of outstanding historic or scenic interest.
- Promote timely growth management at all levels of government.

The Bucks County Planning Commission (BCPC) has researched, produced and circulated a number of supporting, *functional* plans and studies. A functional plan is a more detailed analysis of a comprehensive plan section or element. Two applicable functional plans by Bucks County include: *Bucks County Land Use Plan: Tools and Techniques* and *Bucks County Land Use Plan: Courses of Action*.

According to the functional plan entitled *Bucks County Land Use Plan: Tools and Techniques* (May 1996), the document was produced as a reference resource for municipalities developing comprehensive plans, land use plans, and/or growth management regulations. Again, it is only a reference document because the responsibility for land use planning and regulation lies with the municipalities and the role of Pennsylvania county planning is to provide advice and expertise to municipal officials and planning commissions. The plan includes information and recommendations about traditional and innovative growth management approaches. Recommendations include, but are not limited to, the following land development approaches: the development district concept, joint municipal planning and zoning and municipal zoning and subdivision and land development ordinances.

The Bucks County Land Use Plan: Courses of Action (April 1997) is another useful land use development plan completed by the BCPC. This document introduces a planning process to local officials and is intended to help community leaders to resolve land use and growth management issues. Subject areas included in this document include: methods for collecting / applying and analyzing factual data, the development district concept, corridor planning, rural character preservation planning, and the development and implementation of a variety of land use planning alternatives.

In both documents, the application of zoning, subdivision and land development regulatory approaches are discussed in greater detail. The growth management approaches are applied to a variety of site conditions (e.g., natural resources protection standards, open space zoning, transfer of development rights, overlay zoning districts, environmental impact assessments etc.). Other Bucks County functional plans were reviewed and are discussed in subsequent sections of this plan (e.g., stormwater management, significant natural and cultural features, park and recreational amenities and issue areas).

Montgomery County Comprehensive Planning & Study Efforts

Montgomery County comprises 0.8 square miles or 4% (See Map 1, Base Map) of the Poquessing Creek Watershed. Although Montgomery County comprises only a small portion of the watershed, this land is located in the headwater area and regionally adopted polices are important to the Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan.

According to the County website, the Montgomery County Planning Commission (MCPC) serves the citizens by planning for well-designed communities with revitalized downtowns, housing choices, efficient transportation systems, scenic open spaces, trails, vibrant employment centers, preserved farmland, and community facilities. The MCPC works with the 62 municipalities, nonprofit organizations, and private businesses to promote orderly development while preserving valuable county amenities. This is accomplished by developing county plans, model ordinances and informational publications that help others to understand and implement sound planning concepts, by assisting municipalities and by managing several programs that benefit the communities.

There are six planning sections within the MCPC (e.g., community, county, design, environmental, open space, and transportation). The environmental planning section focuses on protecting the county's environment and works with municipalities to develop and revise sewage facilities, municipal waste management and storm water management plans. The environmental planning section also maintains environmental and infrastructure inventories and coordinates with federal and state agencies and the county health department to address critical water resource and environmental contamination issues in the county. The Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Planning effort (Poquessing Creek Steering Committee) was by the Open Space Planning section of the Montgomery County Planning Commission.

Shaping Our Future: the Montgomery County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2005. The plan is comprised of eight comprehensive plan elements (e.g., vision, community facilities, economic development, housing, land use, open space/natural features/cultural resources, transportation and water resources plans) that focus on the major issues facing Montgomery County.

The following Montgomery County Comprehensive Plan vision statements and policies support efforts to protect the Poquessing Creek and the surrounding watershed:

- A. Vision Plan** - The vision for Montgomery County growth management is in support of *smart growth* and preservation efforts at the regional and local levels. Smart growth is defined as the opposite of development leading to sprawl.
- B. Community Facilities and Utilities Plan** - The vision included in the community facilities and utilities plan is facilities that operate safely and cleanly. Recommendations to achieve this vision include: focusing on public sewer and water improvements in designated growth areas, restricting the extension of

public water and sewer facilities in rural resource areas, providing environmentally safe sewer systems, providing adequate energy and communication utilities with minimal impacts, providing appropriate solid waste disposal with minimal impacts, providing high-quality emergency and health services, and integrating educational and cultural facilities into communities.

- C. Economic Development Plan** - The Comprehensive Plan for Montgomery County recognizes the need to continue the high quality of life experienced historically by its citizens. The following actions are recommended to achieve that vision: maintain the County's diverse economy, attract and retain business by maintaining a high quality of life, create a good business climate, retain and support a skilled workforce, revitalize down towns and main streets, and adaptively reuse vacant and underutilized industrial sites and shopping centers.
- D. Housing Plan** - Providing adequate housing, a variety of housing types and more affordable housing choices are noted in the Plan. The commission recommends the following to achieve the housing plan goal: provide enough homes to meet future housing demand, encourage a variety of housing for different ages, incomes and lifestyles, maintain and conserve existing homes and neighborhoods, promote walkable and well-designed residential developments, encourage more affordable housing units and support housing for people with special needs.
- E. Land Use Plan** - The land use vision for Montgomery County supports and provides recommendations to preserve rural areas and open space, enhance developed areas, and guide well-designed growth to logical areas. The Planning Commission recommends directing development to designated growth areas, enhancing older developed areas, preserving rural resource areas, encouraging sound land use planning and design, ensuring compatible development in residential neighborhoods and preserving and creating community identity and a sense of place.
- F. Open Space, Natural Features & Cultural Resources Plan** - The vision for this important comprehensive planning element is for interconnected open space and greenways and preserved natural, historic and agricultural resources. The goals for achieving this vision include: preserving large, interconnected areas of significant open space, protecting and managing wetlands, streams, steep slopes, woodlands and natural habitats, creating greenway systems along rivers, creeks and other sensitive natural and historic features, developing a countywide network of interconnected trails, providing park facilities to meet the public's recreation needs, preserving farmland and farming, protecting scenic roads, vistas and viewsheds and protecting historic resources and cultural landscapes.
- G. Transportation Plan** - The Montgomery County Comprehensive Plan includes better managed traffic congestion and more transportation choices. All government and nongovernmental groups are asked to support the following transportation goals: manage traffic congestion, improve transportation safety, increase opportunities to take public transit and other non-automotive transportation means, move goods efficiently and considerately, and maintain air

travel as a transportation option. A variety of implementation actions are provided.

H. Water Resources Plan - The Montgomery County Comprehensive Plan contains a water resources element that focuses upon reduced flooding, adequate supplies of clean water and improved stream and lake water quality. The following goals are indicated: provide adequate water supply for consumption and natural habitats, protect water quality, effectively manage flooding, and create attractive stormwater facilities.

Similar to Bucks County, the Montgomery County Planning Commission has a number of supporting, *functional* plans and studies designed to guide municipalities in their efforts to manage growth and protect natural and cultural resources. One relevant example is the *Montgomery County Land Use Plan: Shaping Our Future*.

The growth and preservation portion of this document contains specific planning and design recommendations for residential, retail, industrial and resource protection uses. A county-wide future land use map was developed as part of this functional plan. The portion of the Poquessing Creek Watershed (Lower Moreland Township) is considered the “Horsham Willow Grove” planning area. There are no designated development centers in the Poquessing watershed portion of this planning area and the majority of the watershed area is designated “Suburban-Residential Area.”

Other Montgomery County functional plans were reviewed and are referred to in subsequent sections of this plan (e.g., natural features, cultural features, park and recreational amenities and issue areas).

Philadelphia County/City of Philadelphia and Northeast Philadelphia Planning & Environmental Management Efforts

Philadelphia County (Northeast Philadelphia) comprises the largest land area of the Poquessing Creek Watershed (approximately 60 % and 13 square miles, see Map 1, Base Map). Therefore, environmental protection policies, information incorporated in environmental studies and other project efforts completed for Northeast Philadelphia are important to the Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan.

Philadelphia Planning Commission

The Philadelphia City Planning Commission (PCPC) is responsible for guiding the orderly growth and development of the City of Philadelphia. The 1951 Home Charter defined the powers and duties of the Commission. Powers and duties include preparing and modifying the comprehensive plan, preparing the capital program and budget, and proposing zoning ordinances, ordinance amendments and regulations concerning the subdivision of land.

The Community Planning Division is responsible for neighborhood planning and development in specific sections of the City. The division is organized geographically, with a designated planner or planning team assigned to each of twelve planning analysis sections.

The Philadelphia City Planning Commission works with various commissions and large property owners to complete community plans and studies. The designated planner for NE Philadelphia, the largest portion of the Poquessing Creek Watershed, served on the Poquessing Creek Steering Committee and provided his professional expertise throughout the project period.

Community Civic Associations

The only community plan in the Northeast Philadelphia portion of the watershed is currently under development. The Parkwood community is located to the east of Roosevelt Boulevard between the Poquessing Creek and Woodhaven Road (see Map 1, Base Map). The community was developed in the late 1950s as a planned residential community. The land use in the neighborhood is predominantly residential and housing is considered stable and attractive.

The *Draft Parkwood Community Plan* defines “city planning” in the following way:

- 1.) *A decision making process in which goals and objectives are established, existing resources and conditions analyzed, strategies developed, and controls and incentives enacted to achieve the goals and objectives as they relate to cities and communities.*
- 2.) *Furthering the welfare of people and their communities by creating convenient, equitable, healthy, efficient and attractive environments for present and future generations.*

The PCPC involved a number of organizations in the community planning process including: Parkwood Civic Association, Friends of Benjamin Rush State Park, Parkwood Town Watch, Friends of the Poquessing Creek, Byberry Industrial Park Users and the Franklin Mills Mall Advisory Committee. Some of the major policy areas and recommendations currently included in the draft plan and pertinent to the Poquessing Creek River Watershed Plan include the following:

Open Space -

- Establish an interconnected system of open space and trails including continuous parkland along the Poquessing Creek (connected to the neighborhood by Byberry Industrial Park).
- Improve the maintenance, upkeep and policing of parkland.
- Support the Poquessing Creek River Conservation Planning effort and the Poquessing Watershed Partnership.
- Complete the development of Benjamin Rush State Park according to the plan being proposed by the City of Philadelphia (see Appendix A.14).
- Establish a Poquessing Environmental Center.
- Make Parkwood more bicycle-friendly by improving the local bike network.

Economic Development -

- Continue the dialogue between communities regarding the impacts associated with the Franklin Mills Mall.
- Extend the duration of land use protection controls and deed restrictions at the proposed Byberry Industrial Park (see Appendix A.15).
- Establish a multi-use trail at Byberry Industrial Park and connect it with the proposed Poquessing Trail.

Community Organization/Heritage/Quality of Life -

- Encourage and support organized civic involvement in the Parkwood community.
- Preserve historic sites such as the Friends Meeting House.
- Address the problems of litter and graffiti through police enforcement and community action.

The remaining communities in the Northeast Philadelphia portion of the Poquessing Creek Watershed (e.g., Torresdale, Somerton, and Greater Bustleton) do not have community plans, but address land development concerns through active involvement with individual Civic Associations. The neighborhood associations work directly through their zoning boards, and with the Philadelphia City Council and the Philadelphia City Planning Commission to address growth management and to properly implement the Philadelphia Zoning Code.

The Fairmount Park Commission

Fairmount Park is one of the nation's finest park systems. The park system was established in 1855 to protect the City of Philadelphia's drinking water supply. Presently, the Commission manages approximately 9,200 acres of land in more than 62 neighborhood and regional parks throughout Philadelphia. Approximately 395 acres (2.86% of the watershed area) of Fairmount Park landholdings are within the Poquessing Creek Watershed (see Map VIII, Open Space). Therefore, information, data and goals formulated in the Fairmount Park Strategic Plan and other land use

policy documents are important to the development of the Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan.

The Fairmount Park Commission (FPC) has authority over the park system and is charged with protection and enhancement of their landholdings. The three-fold mission of the Fairmount Park Commission is to:

- Preserve, protect and maintain the open space, street trees, natural and cultural resources of Philadelphia parks for the recreation and enjoyment of citizens and visitors.
- Educate the public on the environment, history, and use of the Fairmount Park system.
- Promote, celebrate, and enhance the uniqueness and value of the Fairmount Park system and its economic impact to the City, region and state.

A Bridge to the Future: the Fairmount Park Strategic Plan was adopted in 2004 and is an update to the comprehensive park master plan developed for the park system in 1983. The 1983 plan classified three types of land management areas within the park including: designed landscape, recreational resources and natural lands. The master plan contains information about historic structures, programming, the extent and significance of natural lands with ecological significance and areas experiencing ecological disturbance (e.g., vegetation disturbances, trail erosion and widening and other problems in park system streams).

The *Fairmount Park Strategic Plan* contains updated goals, policies and guidelines for management, development and preservation of the entire park system. The following community values and goals were developed and included in the plan:

- A. Community Mandates** - Elevate the quality and value of the Fairmount Park system to enhance quality of life and create pride for the residents of Philadelphia.
- B. Consistent Standards** - Create and implement equitable and consistent standards throughout the Fairmount Park System.
- C. Services** - Deliver a balanced and coordinated park system with natural and developed areas.
- D. Sustained Financial Growth** - Increase sustainable revenue sources to support park operations and required capital improvements.
- E. Community Partnerships** - Enliven and strengthen role of community partners to support implementation of the strategic plan.
- F. Effective Governance** - Establish an effective and accountable governance system that builds trust with the community and creates support and advocacy.

The plan further recommends the following strategies useful to the Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation planning effort:

Park Design, Maintenance & Security -

- Utilize a directional and interpretive signage system.
- Establish a fully funded maintenance management program to service frequency levels desired by the community and visitors to the park.
- Develop and implement maintenance standards for all elements.
- Enforce rules and regulations for safety and operational concerns.

Resource Management -

- Develop and implement a non-native plant management program to enhance existing natural resource value through effective park maintenance practices.
- Implement Watershed Management Plans for the Fairmount Park system in conjunction with the Philadelphia Water Department to protect the waterway system in the City.
- Establish a Wildlife Management Program that educates the public on species in the park.

Historic & Cultural Resources -

- Develop a historic preservation & interpretive plan and a historic/cultural trail system to connect the community and visitors to the city.

Physical Connections, Interpretation & Outreach -

- Implement the trail network master plan.
- Develop and enhance connections with existing and new developments.
- Implement a historic interpretation plan and resource management plans for education.

Several additional policy and planning efforts were completed and implemented by the Fairmount Park Commission (FPC) including a William Penn Foundation grant in 1996 to restore areas of natural land and to develop interpretive programming. Another study effort in 1997, involved the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and resulted in specific recommendations for additional restoration efforts throughout the park system. Each project resulted in the identification of amenity and problem areas on land under the jurisdiction of the FPC.

The *Fairmount Park Natural Lands Restoration Master Plan* was completed in 1999. Part of this planning effort related to rivers conservation planning and included the development of restoration goals, compilation of biological information, completion of scientific field surveys, development of historical databases and GIS and the creation of a prioritized list of restoration recommendations. The study culminated in a 5-year recommended restoration and maintenance program for natural lands within the park system. The overriding and related restoration goals of that plan included:

- A. Vegetative Restoration** - Restore the composition and structure of vegetation native to the parks in order to establish self-sustaining ecological communities.
- B. Stream Restoration** - Preserve streams that are currently in good health and restore/rehabilitate degraded streams by counteracting the effects of urbanization on hydrology, geomorphology and aquatic ecosystems.

The restoration plan contains specific goals and recommendations designed for each natural area classified in the Park, (including the Poquessing Creek), owned and maintained by the FPC. Natural area parcels along Poquessing Creek are identified from Trevoise Road in the north and to the mouth of the creek as well as along tributaries of the Poquessing (e.g., Byberry Creek). Restoration recommendations were also developed for John C. Byrne Golf Course.

An individual master restoration plan was developed for FPC lands within the Poquessing Creek (Volume II, Chapter 7) with recommendations based upon field work focused upon assessing the condition and extent of disturbance (e.g., flora, fauna, stream channels, stream corridors). The survey team concluded that the Poquessing Creek Watershed is impacted in the following key impact areas: hydrologic change, invasive and exotic plants, erosion and sedimentation from off-road vehicles, trash and large scale dumping, lack of developed and signed trails, fragmented natural open areas, and private land ownership surrounding FPC natural areas. The following major objectives for restoration of FPC land within the Poquessing Watershed are included in the plan:

- Increase protected natural lands in the Poquessing valley.
- Increase desired uses and stewardship.
- Enhance woodlands.
- Maintain and enhance meadows.
- Enhance stream channels, wetlands and aquatic fauna.

The purpose of the Fairmount Park Adjoining Lands Study (December 1999) was to identify and consider land to add to the Fairmount Park system. The study identified 96 areas, including Poquessing Creek Park, and set priorities for their protection.

The project team found that the Fairmount Park system “left important gaps in the creek valleys” and recommended that full title or conservation easements be obtained for habitat protection and trail development on several parcels including some in the Poquessing Creek Valley (e.g., Franklin Mills, Holy Family, Byberry). The study recommends the following:

- Improve inter and intra-agency communication.
- Complete erosion and sedimentation restoration projects.
- Set stricter standards for stormwater discharge and impervious surface allowances.
- Restrict land development on steep slopes.

- Create and implement buffer standards that protect trees, require re-vegetation and increase habitat.

1.1.1 Regional Planning and Environmental Management Policies (Bensalem, Lower Southampton and Lower Moreland Townships)

The preceding subsections provided an overview of regional land use and environmental planning policies and recommendations adopted in county and city planning efforts. Also noted were some of the differences in regional planning approaches in Bucks and Montgomery counties and the City of Philadelphia.

Planning and land use control powers have been delegated to the municipalities in Bucks and Montgomery Counties. The three municipalities (e.g., Bensalem Township, Lower Southampton Township, and Lower Moreland Township, (see Map 1, Base Map)) within the watershed have also adopted comprehensive plans that contain broad policies, scientific studies providing more specific data and functional plans providing more specific recommendations based on study data. The approach to land protection may differ between counties; however, the consistent vision between them is the protection of land and significant environmental features within the Poquessing Creek and adjoining watersheds.

Approximately 40% (8.6 square miles) of the Poquessing Creek watershed is under the jurisdiction of Bensalem Township, Lower Southampton Township and Lower Moreland Township. Therefore, the comprehensive plans and other open space protection efforts in the three municipalities are explored more closely in the following subsections because land use and environmental planning is delegated to these municipalities.

It is important to note that more specific information in the comprehensive plans, such as community facilities and open space, are discussed and illustrated on maps in subsequent sections of this Poquessing Creek Rivers Conservation Plan. Protected open space, areas containing significant natural features as well as specific environmental issue areas are further described and evaluated in Section 3.6 of this plan. Finally, environmental goals, objectives and recommended activities adopted by the municipalities were considered, and in many cases, incorporated into the conservation management plan for the Poquessing Creek Watershed (see Section 8).

Bensalem Township Planning & Environmental Management Efforts

The RCP project benefited to a great degree by active participation from Bensalem Township officials, staff and appointed Environmental Advisory Board members. Bensalem Township is bordered by the Delaware River and two major stream systems including the Neshaminy and Poquessing Creeks. The Township comprises 22% (4.7 square miles) of the watershed, so water resources protection as well as the development and redevelopment of parcels along river frontage are themes common to the Township's land planning efforts (see Map 1, Base Map).

The *Township of Bensalem Comprehensive Plan* was adopted by the Bensalem Township Mayor and council in September 2002. As required by the Pennsylvania Municipalities Code, the Plan contains a number of planning elements addressing land use, housing, community facilities, economic conditions, and resources protection. All comprehensive elements relate indirectly to impacts upon the Poquessing Creek and the surrounding watershed; however, the following goals are most directly connected:

Land Use -

- The Township should encourage the preservation of open space and environmentally sensitive areas, including the Delaware River waterfront.
- Expand the existing recreation zoning district to include parks, public commercial recreation facilities, waterfront and stream corridors, greenways and other protected open space. Currently the above land uses are scattered among various zoning districts.
- The Township, in concert with Bucks County, should encourage key parcels, such as those used for private recreation purposes to be preserved through acquisition for future parkland and open space at a time if and when that property owner decides to sell the land.

Parks Open Space & Natural Resources -

- Identify, protect and preserve environmentally sensitive areas and natural systems, limiting disturbance of areas such as floodplains, steep slopes and wetlands.
- Preserve, protect and enhance natural and man-made visual resources, including existing scenic corridors. Encourage site plan review to minimize environmental disruption.
- Identify historic buildings, structures, sites and roads to encourage preservation for the education, pleasure and welfare of Bensalem Township residents and visitors.
- Cooperate with neighboring municipalities to create greenways along Neshaminy and Poquessing Creeks. This cooperation should also include discussion of floodplain issues and the minimization of impacts on surrounding areas.
- Continue enhancement of the Township park system through upgrading of existing facilities and future acquisition of environmentally sensitive properties.

- Develop awareness of historic sites and preservation within the Township to promote historic and cultural awareness as part of a broad economic development plan.

Community Facilities and Utilities -

- Protect the health and safety of those who live and work in Bensalem by encouraging an environment free of air and noise pollution and other similar nuisances.
- Study water and sewer infrastructure to determine if capacity is available to support potential maximum build out now permitted under current zoning regulations.

The *Bensalem Township Open Space Plan* was adopted in 1998 and contains a number of goals and property preservation recommendations related to protecting open space and therefore water resources. The plan identifies existing protected land, contains an inventory of vulnerable resources, and identifies a number of potential open space linkages including stream valleys, utility corridors and land in close proximity to the Delaware River. The major open space protection goals of the plan that are supportive of Poquessing Creek conservation are as follows:

- Protect critical habitats along the Mill, Poquessing and Neshaminy Creeks, and the Delaware River.
- Develop strategies to link recreational, agricultural and historical properties and provide access to those resources.
- Identify critical parcels of land that are at risk for development.
- Identify those parcels of land that can be protected with non-acquisition based methods and acquisition at reduced value.
- Identify properties that can be revitalized or reclaimed, providing both an economic and environmental value.
- Protect wetlands and promote effective, environmentally appropriate, management strategies.

The plan contains a number of composite maps illustrating the various categories of land that are permanently and temporarily protected. Other parcels are targeted for protection along the Poquessing Creek. More Township specific amenity and issue area information is included in other sections of this plan.

Lower Southampton Planning & Environmental Management Efforts

The Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan benefited significantly, as the Township Manager and several Environmental Advisory Council (EAC) Members assisted with the project.

Lower Southampton Township comprises 14% (3 square miles) of the Poquessing Creek Watershed (See Map 1, Base Map). While the Township is primarily developed, the 2002 *Master Plan for Lower Southampton Township* addresses issues

relating to the use and preservation of remaining open space and the revitalization of previously developed land.

The Master Plan states openly that the township is *competing with diminishing open space in favor of commercial land development proposals as well as traffic congestion and redevelopment of commercial property along major arterial roads*. The Master Plan therefore contains a community vision as well as eight major elements designed to address community land development and traffic congestion trends. Those elements and policies most directly associated with Poquessing Creek conservation issues are noted below:

Land Use -

- Encourage Lower Southampton Township to develop as an urban/suburban municipality with a balanced mix of institutional, commercial and industrial land uses and housing types along with ample community facilities and recreational amenities while preserving the natural resources of the Township.
- Where new development is proposed on undeveloped land, an effort should be made to preserve mature specimen trees and other significant on-site vegetation.

Circulation -

- Encourage businesses to implement ridesharing programs aimed at lessening dependence on single passenger automobile occupancy.
- Designate and encourage the development of meaningful pedestrian corridors and bikeways linking Township and County recreational community facilities.

Housing -

- Encourage clustered housing options in appropriately zoned locations and at reasonable densities to conserve energy and open space and make optimal use of available infrastructure.
- Encourage all neighborhoods, existing and proposed, to embrace an active street tree planting and maintenance program.

Historic Preservation -

- Preserve the integrity of historically significant properties in the Township, which create the rich history and positive image of Lower Southampton.
- Refine development standards to retain the history and integrity of landmarks and other noteworthy sites and buildings.

Community Facilities -

- Provide additional recreation and open space to meet a growing population.
- Provide ample active and passive recreational facilities in proximity to all residential communities.

Utilities -

- Maximize the use of existing utility systems.
- Continue to upgrade aging sewer, water and stormwater management infrastructure including retention/detention basins and underground systems in the older, established areas of town.

Conservation & Open Space -

- Through public and private endeavors, preserve environmentally sensitive areas including stream corridors, wetland areas, woodlands and other environmentally sensitive lands and waters.
- Update and maintain a list of Township owned recreation sites and open space parcels.
- Continue to identify parcels for acquisition and preservation utilizing various funding sources.
- Encourage the development of additional parkland to accommodate a growing residential population.
- Establish a comprehensive greenway system linking public open spaces and recreational sites with community facilities (e.g., libraries and schools).
- Institute and encourage creative methods for financing the acquisition and preservation of open spaces.
- Promote awareness of businesses that may produce environmental concerns such as air and water quality impacts.

In 2000, the Township completed *The Lower Southampton Township Recreation, Park and Open Space Plan: Legacy of Parks*. This very comprehensive plan contains an action plan for improving parks and recreation facilities, protecting open space, and preserving natural resources in the 21st century. The major open space protection vision is that of enhancing the quality of life for the people living and working in the Township. The Township is now striving to create a parks, recreation and open space system based on the following plan recommendations:

- Acquire open space as soon as possible to protect it from development and preserve its aesthetic character. The preference for open space acquisition is to do so in areas of the Township without convenient access to parks.
- Plan a trails and greenway system using TEA-21 funds.
- Develop a plan to fund protection of open space.

Additional township-specific amenity and issue area information is included in other sections of this plan.

Lower Moreland Township Planning & Environmental Management Efforts

Lower Moreland Township comprises the smallest portion of the land area within the Poquessing Creek Watershed (4%, .8 square miles) of the Poquessing Creek Watershed (See Map 1, Base Map). The Township does not have a comprehensive plan, however they recently adopted an update to the *Lower Moreland Township Open Space Plan*.

The Lower Moreland open space initiative was designed to preserve untouched land for the aesthetic benefit of the Township. The open space plan identifies parcels to be preserved through land acquisitions and the following land preservation goals:

- Provide a superior environment with sufficient open space and recreation facilities to meet the present and future needs of the Township.
- Preserve environmentally sensitive natural features from the harmful effects of development.
- Maintain and/or create riparian buffers to protect natural water systems and stream corridors.
- Utilize open space to stimulate the revitalization of developed areas in the Township with green infrastructure.

Additional township specific amenity and issue area information is included in other sections of this plan.

1.1.2 Zoning, Subdivision and Environmental Protection in the Poquessing Creek Watershed

The terms “planning” and “zoning” are often used interchangeably, but a distinction should be made between the two. Planning involves taking an inventory of the development alternatives, analyzing the collected data, projecting future development alternatives, and establishing policies to be implemented in the future. Again, policies are not regulations.

Zoning is the basic means of land-use control employed by local governments in the United States today. Zoning divides the community into districts (zones) and imposes different land use controls on each district and specify the allowed uses of land and buildings, the intensity or density of such uses, and the bulk of buildings on the land (DCED, 1999). Zoning is a means of regulating land use and is one method for implementing adopted planning policy.

The subdivision and land development ordinance (SALDO) is the most commonly used development control mechanism in Pennsylvania, and is considered the most basic of land use regulations. Subdivision is the creation of new property lines while

land development involves construction of public or private improvements (DECD, 1999).

The following sections are intended to provide an overview of zoning and subdivision requirements presently guiding growth, land development and environmental protection within the Poquessing Creek.

Poquessing Creek Watershed Zoning & Land Subdivision (City of Philadelphia)

The Philadelphia Code and Charter (June 30, 2003, Volume III, Title 14, Chapters 14-100-14-2100) is the primary zoning and growth management tool for the City of Philadelphia. The purpose of the code is to promote the public health, safety, order and general welfare by regulating and restricting the location, size bulk and use of buildings.

The code is comprised of chapters containing general provisions, zoning district use regulations, administration, enforcement, and land subdivision regulations. The code is enforced, implemented and interpreted by Philadelphia City Council, Department of Licenses and Inspections, Philadelphia City Zoning Board of Adjustment, Philadelphia City Planning Commission, Neighborhood Civic Association Zoning Committees, and the various landowners.

The zoning maps provided by Philadelphia City Planning Commission show a variety of zoning districts in Northeast Philadelphia and within the Poquessing Creek Watershed.

An overview of zoning district information for the northeast portion of the Poquessing Creek Watershed is provided in Table 1-1 below and in the descriptive narrative.

**Table 1-1. Zoning Districts in the Poquessing Creek Watershed
(NE Philadelphia)**

Zoning District	Percentage of Total	Square Miles of Total
<i>Watershed Wide</i>		
Residential	50.6	5.49
Industrial	28.6	3.11
Recreation	13.2	1.43
Commercial	6.5	.70
Institutional	1.1	.12

As indicated in the table, the residential zoning district comprises the majority of the watershed. Each zoning district has a list of permitted uses (e.g. single family), permitted building types (e.g., detached) and zoning requirements (e.g., minimum lot area, minimum set back from front yard, etc.). The way the land is developed currently or projected to be developed is important because it impacts the Poquessing

Creek and the surrounding watershed areas. The zoning districts are further described below:

- A. Residential Zone** - In general, residential districts are defined as those areas set aside for residential housing and residential neighborhoods. Housing in the residential zone may be single family detached (R1, R1A, R2), single family twin row (R4), multi-family twin/row (R11A, R12), and multi-family (R5, R5A, R6, R7, R9, R12, R13).
- B. Recreation Zone** - A recreational zoning district (REC) is provided for parcels of public land under the jurisdiction of the City of Philadelphia Department of Recreation, Fairmount Park Commission, the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DNCR) of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the National Park Service of the United States Government which all have a role in park and/or recreational management.
- C. Industrial Zone** - Since the time of William Penn's settlement in the region, Philadelphia has been a port city devoted to commerce. Therefore, a variety of industrial zoning districts are present in the watershed and include: light industrial (L1, L2), general industrial (G2), land least restricted (LR) industrial.
- D. Commercial Zone** - There are a variety of retail and commercial zones in the watershed including shopping center (ASC), office commercial (OC), and commercial (C7) zoning districts.
- E. Institutional Zone** - The Institutional Development (IDD) zoning district is intended to encourage the development of institutional uses, commercially related facilities to service the institutional complex and area, and certain other nonresidential uses in accordance with an approved plan of development.

In addition to the establishment of zoning districts, Title 14 of the Philadelphia Code and Charter also contains standards and regulations addressing other pertinent land development items including: neighborhood conservation districts, areas surrounding airports, the placement of signs, and special controls in areas abutting parkways, historic shrines and other civic projects.

Neighborhood conservation districts (NCDs) are neighborhood overlay districts created to compliment and supplement the goals of the City Planning Commission and the Philadelphia Historical Commission. The concept is intended to revitalize, preserve, and conserve the many diverse and historic neighborhoods of the City of Philadelphia.

Areas in the vicinity of airports are also addressed in Title 14 of the Code. The Title addresses height restrictions, construction requirements and set backs in the vicinity of airports.

If unregulated, billboards and other types of business signs can limit the beauty of a watershed and obscure significant natural features. The City Code therefore contains regulations limiting signs beyond building lines and other applicable provisions.

Areas in the vicinity of historic amenities are protected by regulations contained in the City Code. These regulations were implemented for the preservation and protection of cultural and historical structures and districts to ensure their protection and enhancement.

A number of other titles within The Philadelphia Code and Charter directly and indirectly impact land development and therefore the integrity of the Poquessing Creek Watershed. These include:

- A. Title 6, Health Code** - The purpose of the health code title is to preserve and promote the health of the people of the City through the Department of Public Health. Regulations in Title 6 include asbestos removal, lead paint removal, mold inspections and a number of other environmental health provisions.
- B. Title 13 Water & Sewer** - This title regulates water and sewer rates, construction and repair of infrastructure, and provisions governing use of water and sewers. Regulations governing unnecessary water leaks and sewer connections are addressed in Title 13.
- C. Title 15, Parks & Recreation** - Jurisdictional limitations, regulations, street tree planting and other items are noted in this title for Fairmount Park as well as historical shrines, museums, and libraries in the City of Philadelphia.

Within the City of Philadelphia portion of the watershed, the subdivision and development of land is addressed in Title 14 of The Philadelphia Code and Charter (Chapter 14-2100). In the Code, the subdivision and land development regulations are intended *to achieve orderly urban development through land subdivision, to promote and develop the utilization of land to assure the best possible urban environment, to cause land subdivision to be in accordance with the Physical Development Plan of the City and to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the community.*

Promoting the health, safety, and general welfare is directly related to maintaining a clean environment, therefore the following regulations are pertinent to rivers conservation protection:

- A. Plan Requirements** - The regulations require subdivision plan approval before land parcels are subdivided, facilities on land constructed and/or lots sold.
- B. Subdivision and Land Development Design Standards** - A variety of minimum principles, standards, and requirements are set forth with more restrictive special

ordinances applying to all requests for subdivisions. Some of these standards are as follows:

1. Suitability of Land Use. Land must be suited to the purposes for which it is to be subdivided and conform to City Physical Development Plan.
2. Street System. The design of streets should produce reasonable and suitable grades, conform to the requirements of a general plan of the area and have reasonable right of way and access. For the most part, dead end streets are prohibited. Street widths and street alignment design standards are included in this section.
3. Blocks, Lots, Driveways and Easements. This section includes design standards for the length, width, and shape of blocks as well as the size and configuration of individual lots (width, setbacks and separation distances) and driveways. Easements for public utilities are required with stated setbacks for lots with natural features.
4. Landscaping & Tree Planting. Street trees are required for almost all residential and apartment house subdivisions. The Fairmount Park commission supervises street tree plantings. Building permits are not granted without street tree planning approval.
5. Maps & Plats. Specifications for mapping are required (e.g., scale, topography, location of water courses, tree masses, rock outcrops, actual location of sewers), as well as sketch/preliminary/final plan specifications (e.g., street layout, proposed sewerage, drainage, method for the control of on-site stormwater runoff, and water supply).
6. Variances. As with most land use regulations in the Commonwealth, variances are provided in situations of special conditions.

Poquessing Creek Watershed Zoning & Land Subdivision (Bensalem Township)

The Zoning Code (Chapter 232) and the Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (Chapter 201) are the primary zoning and growth management tool for Bensalem Township. The zoning code notes (Section 232.1) that it is intended to promote, protect and facilitate the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the community of Bensalem Township through seventeen (17) stated objectives. Among those objectives are: preventing obstruction of streams and waterways, providing adequate light and air, and protecting natural resources. Section 232.2 further clarifies the natural resources protection objective and its consistency with three recommendations included in the Bucks County Natural Resources Plan.

- Sustain and restore the health and abundance of land, water, air and significant natural features through effective planning, regulation and management of our natural resource base.
- Ensure sound utilization of restrictive soils and geological formations, steep slopes and floodplains through planning and site development constraints.
- Guide the orderly development of land, mineral and energy resources with responsible environmental practices through long-range planning and judicious land use controls.

The Zoning Code is comprised of nineteen articles containing general provisions, classification of zoning and overlay districts, district use regulations, general regulations, administration, zoning hearing board and penalties. The code is enforced, implemented and interpreted by the Bensalem Township Planning Commission, Zoning Hearing Boards, Board of Supervisors, and Township landowners.

The zoning maps provided by Bensalem’s Director of Community Development illustrate a variety of zoning districts in the watershed. An overview of zoning district information is provided in Table 1-2 below and in the descriptive narrative.

**Table 1-2. Zoning Districts in the Poquessing Creek Watershed
(Bensalem Township)**

Zoning District	Percentage of Total	Square Miles of Total
<i>Watershed Wide</i>		
Residential District	42.3	2.04
Apartment District	9.1	.44
General Commercial District	7.1	.34
Planned Commercial Park District	7.1	.34
Light Industrial District	6.6	.32
Rural District	5.8	.28
Institutional District	5.4	.26
Recreation District	5.2	.25
Highway Commercial District	4.8	.23
General Industrial District	3.5	.17
Convention Stadium District	1.7	.08
Business and Professional District	.8	.04
Townhouse District	.6	.03

As indicated in the table, the residential zoning district comprises the majority of the watershed. Each zoning district has a list of permitted uses and zoning requirements. Knowing about these requirements is important to the Poquessing Creek and the surrounding watershed. The zoning districts are described below:

- A. Natural Resource Preservation (NRP) District** - Article III of the Zoning code provides for an NRP overlay district for areas of special environmental concern to the community. The overlay district permits reasonable use of land, but preserves

the following special, natural attributes: woodlands, wetlands, significant natural features designated by state and federal agencies, floodplain areas, and steep slopes. There are performance standards associated with each designated natural attribute and they are as follows:

1. Woodlands. Woodlands are to be preserved in areas of at least 80% open space (in areas containing wetlands or significant natural features) and areas of 50% open space (in areas not containing wetlands or significant natural features). Where woodlands are not preserved in 100% open space, the landowner must manage the site under a township-approved management plan.
2. Wetlands. The NRP district requires 100% wetland protection in tidal marshes, mudflats, upland swamps, areas adjacent to floodplains, lakes, ponds and non-glacial bogs. The article also includes a buffer ordinance where the buffer width varies (20-100') based on the zoning district classification.
3. Significant Natural Features. Significant natural features are preserved in 100% natural state. Again, a management plan must be submitted by the landowner and approved by the Township.
4. Floodplains. The floodplain regulations do not allow structures in the floodplain. This portion of the NRP regulations refers to Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and its amendments.

B. Residential Districts - The residential districts are intended to provide low to high density residential options for all types of landowners. There are fourteen (14) residential zoning districts in Bensalem Township providing for a variety of homes, lot sizes and densities. The importance of open space and environmental resources preservation are noted. Some of the residential district divisions have special natural resources protection regulations (e.g., open space and recreation, impervious surface, natural features to be retained) in addition to the more typical lot and building area requirements.

C. Institutional District - This district is designed to provide for the special needs of more regionally-oriented institutional uses (e.g., academic, religious, and municipal). Planting and buffer areas are required for this district as well as conformance with additional protective regulations (e.g., landscape plans, stormwater plans, environmental/historic impact studies etc.).

D. Commercial District - The commercial district allows for retail commercial shopping areas, business centers, highway oriented businesses, office centers, gateway areas, and commerce parks. Planting and buffer areas as well as conformance with all environmental regulations are required in this zoning district.

E. Industrial Districts - Industrial districts in Bensalem Township are intended for both light and more general manufacturing and production uses. The associated regulations are designed to limit the impacts on the surrounding community. These include adequate buffer/landscape plans, height restrictions, and compliance with all local and regional environmental regulations.

F. Recreational Districts - Recreational districts provide open space for recreational activities (e.g., golf, swimming, boating, nature parks) and preserve natural features and resources to the fullest extent possible.

In addition to the natural resources protection objective and the zoning requirements and associated environmental protection requirements included in each zoning district article, the Bensalem Township Zoning Code (Article VI, Overlays) includes special regulations for lots fronting the Delaware River Waterfront. This regulation is pertinent because a small portion of Bensalem Township resides at the confluence of the Poquessing and Delaware Rivers. These regulations provide for planned development of land fronting to the Delaware River and are also intended to protect natural resources and scenic vistas through height, density and impervious surface restrictions. Requirements for recreational open space are also included.

Another overlay zone is the Planned Gateway District (PGD). The PGD allows for a mix of retail stores, services, offices, hotels, places of amusement, and recreation. The district requires protection yet functional use of preserved open space (e.g., groundwater recharge, microclimate moderation, and areas of relaxation and aesthetic pleasure). There are a variety of use, design and environmental performance standards associated with development in a PGD district.

In the Bensalem Township portion of the watershed, the subdivision and development of land is addressed in Chapter 201 Subdivision and Land Development (SALDO). The purpose of the SALDO is noted in Article one where seven purposes are described. Among them is that the SALDO is intended to assist orderly, efficient and integrated development of land in conformance with the Township Comprehensive Plan.

There are eight articles in the Township SALDO, and the following subdivision and land development regulations are relevant to rivers conservation protection:

A. Plan Requirements - Articles III-V require a host of minor, preliminary, final and minor subdivision and land development plan submission requirements including: environmental features & facilities mapping, permit approvals, local and regional review. Sketch plans are not required.

B. Subdivision and Land Development Design Standards - Article VI contains a variety of general and specific design standards for: required recreational facilities consistent with the municipal recreation plan, dedication of fees for parks and

recreation, street and sidewalk design standards, block and lot design standards, and natural resources protection. Those standards specifically addressing resources protection are as follows:

1. Environmental Protection (River Stream Frontage). This section of the SALDO (Section 201-106) includes ordinance requirements for erosion and sedimentation control, natural feature preservation, and landscape planting requirements. The natural features preservation section is consistent with the zoning ordinance regulations (Article III) protecting woodland areas, large trees, natural watercourses, bodies of water, floodplains, wetlands, rock outcroppings and scenic views. However, this section specifically notes the importance of river and stream frontage preservation and requires the developer to provide a minimum 50' river bank maintenance easement to the Township. This section also specifies that stream and river frontage shall be preserved as open space whenever possible.
2. Stormwater, Water Supply and Sewage Facilities. The Bensalem Township SALDO has regulations pertaining to water supply, wastewater and stormwater facilities (Sections 201-142-143, Ordinance 97-05 & Chapter 196 Zoning). All subdivisions and land developments must be connected to public water and sewerage systems. Stormwater management regulations address facilities, erosion and sedimentation control, water quality and water quantity issues.
3. Street Tree Plantings & Tree Protection. Two sections of the SALDO (Section 201-106 & 145) address street tree and buffer plantings. A comprehensive list of approved plantings as well as standards (tree protection zone) for existing trees and top soil protection are included in the SALDO.

Poquessing Creek Watershed Zoning & Land Subdivision (Lower Southampton Township)

The Zoning Code (Chapter 27) and the Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (Chapter 22) are two primary growth management tools for Lower Southampton Township. Much like the other municipalities (and the City of Philadelphia) in the watershed the purpose of the Township zoning code (Part 1, Section 101) notes that it is a growth management tool enacted to promote the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the inhabitants of the Township. In addition, resource protection purposes include:

- Providing adequate light and air,
- Preventing overcrowding of land,
- Avoiding undue concentration of population, and
- Encouraging the most appropriate use of land.

The Lower Southampton Zoning Code is comprised of 26 parts and several amendments including: general provisions, classification of zoning districts, general regulations (including provisions addressing the Neshaminy Creek Watershed and permitted disturbances of woodlands), and open space requirements and controls.

The zoning maps provided by Lower Southampton Township’s Manager show specific zoning districts in the watershed. An overview of zoning district information is provided in Table 1-3 below and in the descriptive narrative.

**Table 1-3. Zoning Districts in the Poquessing Creek Watershed
(Lower Southampton Township)**

Zoning District	Percentage of Total	Square Miles of Total
<i>Watershed Wide</i>		
Residential	65.2	1.97
Planned Industrial	12	.36
Cemetery-Hospital	8.6	.26
Commercial	7.6	.23
Cemetery	2	.06
Planned Business	2	.06
Garden Apartment	1.3	.04
Controlled Commercial	1	.03
Business & Professional	.3	.01

As indicated in the previous table (Table 1-3), the Residential zoning district comprises the majority of the watershed. Again, each zoning district has a list of permitted uses and zoning requirements which are further described below:

- A. Residential** - There are several residentially zoned districts (R-1-R-4, GA) in the Township’s portion of the Poquessing Creek Watershed. Residential and garden apartment zoning districts are intended primarily for different types of homes (e.g., single homes) and residential neighborhoods (e.g., neighborhood developments and condominiums on different sized lots).
- B. Cemetery** - There are two zoning districts in the watershed intended for cemeteries. One district is for humans, pets and associated cemetery buildings (CY) and the other is a combined cemetery and hospital use (C-H).
- C. Commercial** - The commercial zoning districts in the Township include commercial (C), Planned Business (CS), controlled commercial (CC), and business professional (BP). Each district provides for pure commercial uses, strip malls and mixed commercial and residential uses.
- D. Planned Industrial** - The planned industrial zoning district (PI) provides for industrial uses (e.g., laboratories, manufacturing facilities) and therefore requires adequate buffering so that adjoining land uses are not negatively impacted.

E. Overlay Districts - The Lower Southampton Township Zoning Ordinance includes overlay districts and general regulations designed to concurrently protect natural resources.

1. Floodplain Overlay Zone: One example is floodplain district (FP), which prohibits or regulates uses, activities and development in specific areas of the floodplain (e.g., floodway, flood fringe, special and general floodplain areas).

Neshaminy Creek Watershed. The general regulations section of the zoning ordinance (section 2020) provides a cross reference to creek protection contained in the SALDO and the regulation of building activities on the Neshaminy Creek.

2. Woodlands: Woodlands are protected in all zoning districts, in environmentally sensitive areas and other areas of the township. Section 2026 of the ordinance states that no more than 20% of woodlands in environmentally sensitive areas may be impacted. Environmentally sensitive areas are defined as floodplains, floodplain soils, steep slopes, wetlands, wetland margins, riparian areas, lakes or pond shorelines and endangered specie habitats. In all other areas, no more than 50% of woodlands may be altered, regraded, cleared or built upon. The ordinance also protects mature trees and requires a permit to remove trees measuring 10" diameter at breast height (four feet).
3. Open Space Requirements: The zoning ordinance specifies the requirements for open space and the preservation of agricultural land. The minimum percent of site area required for open space/agricultural use ranges from 20% to 30% throughout the zoning districts. There are criteria for the type and location of open space. Payment in lieu of open space is accepted if both the developer and Township determine preservation is impractical.

As with the other municipalities (and the City of Philadelphia), Lower Southampton Township also has a subdivision and land development ordinance (SALDO) with regulations addressing individual parcel development. In the Lower Southampton Township there is an article addressing consistency with the Township Comprehensive Plan, along with other related community development objectives (Part 1, Sections 101-105), as follows:

- To promote, protect and facilitate coordinated and practical community development
- To provide adequate light and air,
- To prevent overcrowding of land, blight, danger and congestion, and
- To assist orderly, efficient and integrated development of land.

There are eight articles in the Township SALDO, including major and minor submission requirements throughout preliminary and final plan stages (Part 3), required improvements and design standards (Part 4), and general administration/penalties (Part 5). These requirements are similar to those described for Bensalem Township (e.g., recreational, open space, and water and sewer facilities). In addition, the following subdivision and land development regulations are germane to rivers conservation protection:

A. Open Space Requirements - A portion of the improvements and design standards address the preservation of open space and agricultural land. As with the zoning ordinance, the minimum percent of site area reserved for preservation ranges from 20% - 30% and is based on the zoning district. There are criteria for composition of open space. For example, no more than 60% of the open space may be comprised of floodplain, steep slopes and other development constraints. There are specific criteria for the location of open space (e.g., easy access, per National Recreation and Parks Association standards, compatibility with objectives of municipal comprehensive plan, etc). Payment in lieu of open space is accepted if the developer and Township determine that the amount of land required for preservation is not available on the parcel or limited due to other physical constraints (e.g., parcel access or shape).

B. Other Environmental Standards - The engineering and design standards (Part 6) contain regulations that are designed to protect safety and the environment. Some of these regulations include:

1. **Stormwater Management:** Section 604 requires storm drainage systems, off site improvements, total watershed evaluations and adherence to the Lower Southampton Township Comprehensive Drainage Plan. The regulations speak specifically to the Neshaminy Creek Stormwater Management Plan, and the SALDO regulations require stormwater best management practices (traditional and regional alternatives) to attain design flow (Part 7, Appendix B, Runoff Control) and maintenance performance standards consistent with Volumes I-III of the Neshaminy Creek Stormwater Management Plan.
2. **Erosion and Sedimentation Control:** The SALDO requires adherence to the Bucks County Conservation District Erosion Control Handbook.
3. **Landscaping:** Section 606 requires grading, site landscaping, street tree, screening/buffer plantings, open space and stormwater basin plantings and landscaping standards.
4. **Historic Preservation:** Part 8 of the SALDO addresses the protection and preservation of historic buildings, structures, and sites, which is determined upon historic, architectural, archeological and geological

significance. There are nine (9) criteria for preservation as well as eleven (11) standards for consideration.

Poquessing Creek Watershed Zoning & Land Subdivision (Lower Moreland Township)

The Zoning Code (Chapter 208) and the Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (Chapter 180) guide growth and land development in Lower Moreland Township. The purpose of the zoning ordinance is to promote the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the inhabitants of Lower Moreland and to address the following objectives:

- Lessen congestion,
- Provide adequate light and air,
- Prevent overcrowding, undue concentration of population, and establish a population density factor for the township,
- Provide facilities for religious, educational and recreational needs, and
- Preserve open space

The Lower Southampton Zoning Code is comprised of 23 articles including: general provisions, classification of zoning districts, and general regulations including open space protection provisions.

The zoning map was provided by Lower Moreland Township's Assistant Manager and it illustrates twelve (12) zoning districts. As the Township comprises the smallest percentage of land cover in our watershed, there are only two residential zoning districts located in the watershed, Residence LL and L.

Again, each zoning district has a list of permitted uses and zoning requirements for growth management purposes. The residential district requirements (LL, L) are further described below:

- A. Residential** - The two residential zoning districts are intended for detached and single family homes in residential neighborhoods (LL), and other uses supporting residential lifestyles (L) such as public libraries, museums, community centers, and cemeteries.

In addition, the following zoning regulations are pertinent to rivers conservation protection:

1. Floodplain Conservation District: The zoning ordinance also includes a floodplain conservation overlay district (Article XII), intended to protect the citizens of the community and its significant environmental features. This overlay district prohibits and permits certain types of uses (e.g., harvesting of crops, wildlife sanctuaries) in floodplain areas (e.g., floodway, flood fringe, special floodplain, and general floodplain)

throughout the township. It requires special permits/exceptions for construction of hospitals, nursing homes, prisons and other facilities.

2. Open Space: The open space performance standards are included in the general requirements article of the zoning ordinance (Article XIX, Section 208). Standards address the layout of open space based upon the open space plan, the ownership and maintenance of open space.

The Lower Moreland Township subdivision and land development ordinance (chapter 180 SALDO) contains nine (9) articles guiding parcel development. The regulations note application and plan requirements (sketch is recommended, preliminary and final plans are required), design standards (e.g., landscaping, erosion and sedimentation, tree and open space preservation), improvements (e.g., stormwater, sewage treatment, water supply) and other miscellaneous provisions (e.g., planting options and plant materials). These requirements are similar to those described for Bensalem Township (e.g., recreational, open space, and water and sewer facilities).

The following subdivision and land development regulations are related to rivers conservation protection:

- Stormwater Management - Various sections of the SALDO refer to Ordinance 556, which contains regulations for stormwater management, erosion and sedimentation control, and tree protection. The provisions address flow, erosion and sedimentation control during BMP construction, groundwater recharge, tree protection and planting requirements and water quality issues.
- Parks & Open Space - Section 180-52 of the Township SALDO requires that all residential subdivisions provide park and open space areas. Eight percent (8%) of gross acreage is required for developments with single-family detached dwellings, and twelve percent (12%) for two-family, multiple-family and apartment dwellings. There are specific criteria for residential park design (e.g., easy access, per National Recreation and Parks Association standards) and open space preservation (e.g., land may not be separately sold or further developed/subdivided) and open space conveyance (e.g., fee simple dedication, title conveyance). Payment in lieu of open space is accepted if the developer and Township determine that the parcel has physical limitations (e.g., parcel access or shape). A fee in lieu of dedication is provided for impractical parcels (e.g., prohibitive physical features).
- Street Trees - Sections of the Lower Moreland Township SALDO require tree replanting and tree protection. Several subsections in Articles V (Design Requirements) & VI (Required Improvements) require that street trees be planted in parking facilities, stormwater management facilities, buffer yards, traditional neighborhood developments, recreational facilities, and all newly graded areas.

APPENDIX A.4

Meeting Handouts

Philadelphia Office Of Watersheds

Watershed Partnerships

Poquessing Creek River Conservation Plan

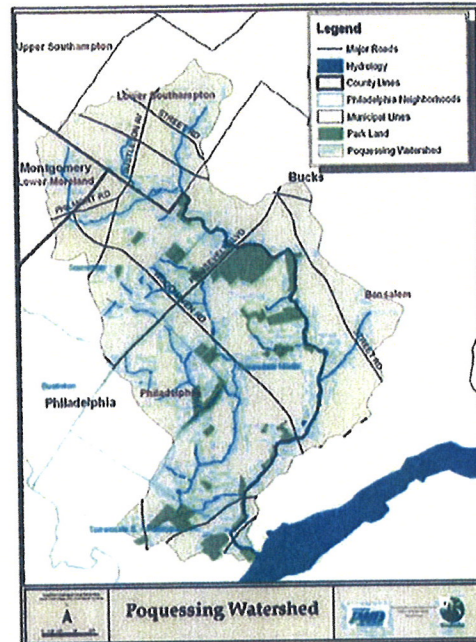
Poquessing Watershed

Partners

- Fairmount Park Commission
- Friends of Poquessing
- Montgomery County Planning Commission
- Bucks County Conservation District
- Bensalem Township Environmental Advisory Board
- Delaware River Greenway Partnership
- Benjamin Rush State Park

Contact

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Project Description

A **Watershed** is defined as all of the land that drains water or snow into a common body of water, such as a creek or a river. It is sometimes referred to as a drainage basin. The Poquessing Creek Watershed drains 21.5 square miles in Philadelphia, Montgomery County and Bucks County. The watershed is highly urbanized and discharges to the Delaware River, via the Poquessing Creek.

The **River Conservation Plan (RCP)** is a holistic approach to improving the Poquessing Creek Watershed. It is developed through a collaborative process involving local organizations and residents, and it addresses various types of projects that will make the watershed a desirable place to live. The RCP combines restoration, maintenance, and/or enhancement that addresses history, water quality, parks, trails, crime, youth and municipal education, and much more.

Goals of the River Conservation Plan

- To create a grassroots driven watershed conservation plan, which will reflect the character of the watershed and the issues and concerns of the residents that live in the area.
- The planning process also creates and enhances Partnership possibilities among Plan participants.



<http://www.phillywater.org/owp/>





Poquessing Creek Watershed

General Geographic Information

Area:

21.5 sq miles/13,800 acres
60% in Philadelphia
36% in Bucks County
4% in Montgomery County

Main Stem Stream Length: 9.8 miles

Byeberry Creek, major tributary – approximately 6.6 miles

Topography:

90% of watershed is relatively flat with slopes less than 10%
Highest point; 311 ft above sea level
Lowest point; sea level

Land Cover:

83% urban (11,450 acres) – 45% high density/38% low-med density
Forested 9% Agricultural 6%

Geology:

Primarily Wissahickon and Pennsauken formations
Gneiss, schist and feldspathic bedrock

Soils:

72% Urban Land
22% Silt Loam
3.1% Schist and Gneiss
2.3% Loam
0.3% Gravelly
0.01% Sandy
Hydric Soils: 7.5% (1029 acres)

Wetlands:

2.5 % (345 acres, approximate 10 acres are open water at mouth)

Flood Hazard Areas -100 year floodplains: 5% (682 acres)

PENNSYLVANIA STATE WATER PLAN

Planning Today for Generations Yet to Come

- Public Participation -



Pennsylvania State Constitution, Article I, Section 27:

"The people have a right to clean air, pure water, and to the preservation of the natural, scenic, historic and esthetic values of the environment. Pennsylvania's public natural resources are the common property of all the people, including generations yet to come. As trustee of these resources, the Commonwealth shall conserve and maintain them for the benefit of all the people."

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is currently implementing the Water Resources Planning Act (Act 220 of 2002), which calls for the State Water Plan to be updated by March 2008, and updated every 5 years thereafter. To carry out the planning provisions of the law, a Statewide Water Resources Committee was formed to help guide the development of the State Water Plan through a collaborative process. Representing Pennsylvania's geographic diversity, six regional water resources committees were also created to facilitate the development of the regional components of the State Water Plan. Among their responsibilities, the statewide committee is to assist the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), in cooperation with the regional committees, to develop a public participation process to ensure that people throughout the Commonwealth with an interest in water resource issues have adequate opportunities to provide input into the creation of the new State Water Plan.

Major Provisions of Act 220

Act 220 requires the state water plan to contain several key components, including:

- Surface and groundwater inventories;
- Assessments and projections of existing and future withdrawal use demands, nonwithdrawal use needs, the current and future ability of public water supply agencies to provide water to their service areas, floodplain and stormwater management problems, navigation needs and transportation facilities, water resources required to serve areas with important or unique natural, scenic, environmental or recreational values of significance, and structural and nonstructural alternatives to address identified water availability problems;

Why Do We Need to Protect Our Water Resources?

Pennsylvania is blessed with abundant resources; however, in the 21st century sufficient water to meet our needs does not just "happen," it must be protected from contamination and from over use. Our daily activities impact the quantity and quality of the water resources in our local watershed. To assure these water resources for future generations, we must manage them wisely.

Pennsylvanians rely heavily on our clean and abundant sources of water for vital everyday functions such as drinking, cooking and bathing, recreational activities like fishing, swimming, and boating, as well as agricultural, energy, industrial, and commercial uses, and use by the indigenous aquatic community. Clean water and healthy flows are vital to fish, wildlife, aquatic communities and plant life, and for sustaining critical habitats such as wetlands. In addition, Pennsylvania's current and future economic growth depends on the availability of quality water resources. Due to these and other demands, we need to take time to assess the links between water quantity, water quality, aquatic habitat, and water use and conservation, and evaluate how they will affect the future of Pennsylvania's economic growth and natural resources protection.

What Are the Benefits of Water Resources Planning in Pennsylvania?

Act 220 envisions a water resources planning process that involves all stakeholders engaged in an effort to answer basic questions such as how much water we have, how much water we use, and how much water we need. By planning for water resource needs using

- **Identification** of potential problems with water availability or conflicts among water uses and users, critical water planning areas where existing or future demands exceed or threaten to exceed the safe yield of available water resources, a process for identifying projects and practices that reduce the amount of water used or increase efficiency of use, practical alternatives for an adequate supply of water to satisfy existing and future reasonable and beneficial uses.
- **A review and evaluation** of statutes, regulations, policies, institutional arrangements, alternatives and recommended programs.

The six planning regions designated by Act 220 include:

- Delaware River Basin
- West Branch, Upper, Middle Susquehanna, and Chemung River Basins
- Juniata River, Lower Susquehanna River, Gunpowder, Northeast, and Elk Creek Basins
- Ohio River Basin
- Lake Erie and Genesee River Basins
- Potomac River Basin

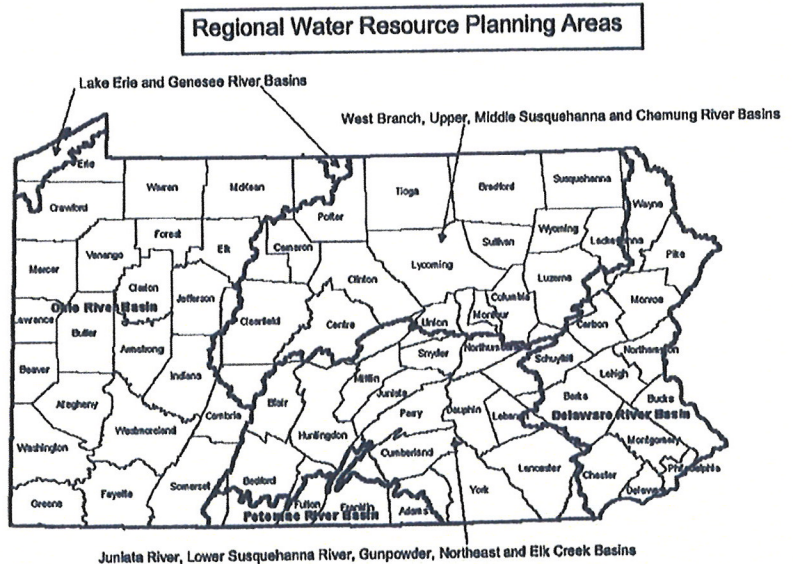
sound scientific data on a watershed basis, decision makers at all levels of government and in the private sector, as well as citizens of the Commonwealth, will be able to assess the cumulative impact of our activities so that we can preserve and protect our water resources for current and future generations of Pennsylvanians. With proper planning, Pennsylvania's water resources are capable of serving multiple uses in a balanced manner. The Statewide Plan will empower the Commonwealth and its citizens to provide a high quality of life and economic prosperity through beneficial growth and economic development.

The updated State Water Plan will promote consistency between state, interstate, county, and local water resource plans. The updated Plan will also allow us to identify existing critical areas where water availability may be insufficient now or in the future.

How Can I Participate in the Process?

Public participation is a critical component of the State Water Plan and there are several opportunities to become involved with local water resource decisions that ultimately can impact your quality of life. Input at the local level is critical to identify the priorities of the public and determine how to best manage the water resources we use. Public meetings and hearings will be held across the state and public participation is encouraged. These meetings will take place in each of the six regional planning areas to better define local water resource problems and opportunities.

Water is one of Pennsylvania's most valuable resources and we need to do a better job of managing it wisely. Updating the State Water Plan is the first step in making sure that our vital water resources are available for future Pennsylvanians to enjoy.



For regional committee meeting dates and locations or for more information on Act 220 and the State Water Plan Update, visit DEP's website at www.dep.state.pa.us, Keyword "DEP Water Resources."

Published by the Statewide Committee in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN,
PUBLIC OUTREACH

*Philadelphia Water Department, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning
& Borton Lawson Engineering*

RIVERS CONSERVATION PLANNING

The Poquessing Watershed Partnership



The Philadelphia Water Department (PWD) and its partners are working together to improve the quality of our streams and the overall health of our watersheds. Partnerships are one of the most effective ways in achieving these goals. Partnerships allow a diversity of people to work together on their goals to improve the health of the creeks and the surrounding watersheds.

Watershed Partnerships are comprised of stakeholders (e.g., large landowners, community association members, environmental organizations, government officials, and citizens), that have a true interest in making changes to improve their creeks and watersheds. The stakeholders in the partnerships become the guardians of the waterways and the conservation plan.



The Poquessing Creek Watershed Partnership is interested in protecting, enhancing and restoring the beneficial uses of the Poquessing Creek, its tributaries as well as the surrounding land and residential communities. The Partnership wants to make the watershed a more desirable place to live and work.

A Rivers Conservation Plan: What is it?

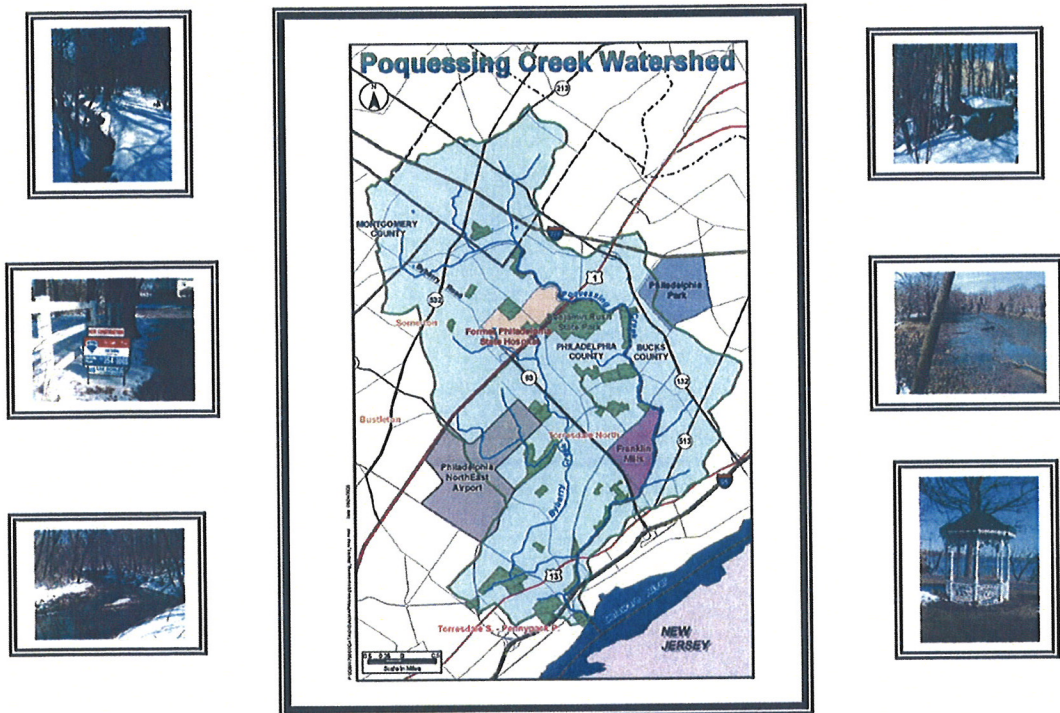


The Poquessing Creek Rivers Conservation Plan (RCP) will contain important background information on the Poquessing watershed. The plan will have a variety of recommended strategies to improve, protect and manage the Poquessing Creek, its' tributaries and the surrounding communities in the watershed. The Poquessing Creek RCP *will be* a blueprint for conservation action for the watershed partners.

THE POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

The Boundaries And Features of the Poquessing Creek Watershed

A watershed refers to the land area from which stormwater runoff (rain and/or melting snow) drains into a common stream, lake, river, or other body of water. Sometimes a watershed is also called a "drainage basin." The Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (PA DCNR) awarded PWD \$75,000. 00 to develop a Rivers Conservation Plan for the Poquessing Creek Watershed.



The Poquessing Watershed is located in southeastern Pennsylvania, with portions in Philadelphia, Montgomery & Bucks counties, including Philadelphia, Upper Southampton, Lower Southampton, Lower Moreland and Bensalem municipalities. The watershed encompasses approximately 21.5 square miles. There are many watershed resources (e.g. parks and historical features) as well as issues (e.g., flooding and pollution) that threaten the health of the watershed and its communities.

WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR THE WATERSHED

Researching & Mapping Watershed Resources & Issue Areas



The project team is comprised of the Philadelphia Water Department, the Poquessing Creek Steering Committee and the project consultants (Borton-Lawson Engineers and Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning). The project team will spend about a year (2005-2006) investigating and researching the Poquessing Creek Watershed and creating a conservation plan. The planning process and conservation plan will include:

- **Meetings-** Quarterly steering committee and public meetings, key person interviews, neighborhood meetings, questionnaires, newsletter articles, workshops, and field investigations.
- **Data Collection-** Scientific and environmental planning data (e.g., water quality, water availability, existing regulations).
- **Maps-** A series of geographic information systems (GIS) maps (e.g., land use, zoning, soils, hydro-geology, percentage of impermeable surface). The research will serve as the basis for the Poquessing Creek Rivers Conservation Plan report.
- **Resources and Issues-** A list of prioritized resources and issues.
- **Management Plan-** A list of recommendations and projects that will improve the watershed.

What You Can Do To Help!

There are so many ways to become involved in this project and to ensure the recommendations in the management plan are put into action. Here are some of them:

- **Attend Quarterly Steering Committee and Public Meetings**
- **Identify Contacts, Data and Information**
- **Participate In the Field Assessment**
- **Provide Us With Project Ideas**
- **Comment On Our Efforts**
- **Implement the Rivers Conservation Plan**



Get Involved! ~ Please call Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning if you would like more information at (215) 230-9549. Also check our website for updated information at <http://www.phillywater.org/poquessing>

APPENDIX A.5

One on One Key Person Interview Documents

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you play an important role within this watershed. Please review the project information sheet. Suzanne Forbes will be calling you soon to set up a phone conversation to ask you the following questions. Thank you so much for your assistance!

(General Contact Information)

NAME, Organization, Title

a. **CONTACT INFORMATION (Phone, e-mail, address)**

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

b. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was? Yes or No (Circle one)**

c. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek? Yes or No (Circle one)** _____

d. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?**

e. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why?**

How important to your family?

How important to your employer?

How Important to Your Organization?

f. Do you think that preserving land in the watershed will benefit the Poquessing Creek? Why?

g. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?**

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

What age groups appear to be least/best served in your watershed region of interest?

h. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed/Creek Corridor?**

i. **What are the most important problems/issues in the watershed/creek corridor?**

- j. **After hearing an overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?**

- k. **We are interested in receiving feedback and having participation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning project. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed? Do you have any contacts?**

- l. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Do you have information and contacts for that information?**

- m. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed and Creek Corridor?**

- n. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?**

- o. Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Your recommended projects? What are they?**

- p. How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the schools in the watershed to provide more educational opportunities?**

- q. What economic benefit do you feel completing the plan and your recommended projects will create?**

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- r. What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?**

- s. What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort and with your recommended projects?**

(Partnership Opportunities)

- t. **Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?**

MEMORANDUM

**TO: TIFFANY LEDESMA GROLL & JOANNE DAHME,
PHILADELPHIA WATER DEPARTMENT**
**FROM: SUZANNE FORBES, AICP, FORBES ENVIRONMENTAL &
LAND USE PLANNING**
DATE: MAY 19, 2006
RE: FINAL KPIS AND REPORT ON FINDINGS
**CC: PAUL DEBARRY & WILLIAM BROKAW, BORTON-LAWSON
ENGINEERS**

The following is an overview of the key person interview (KPI) component of the Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan. This memo will serve as the basis for subsequent quarterly meetings with our Advisory Committee, the next public meeting, and various sections of the draft and final *Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan*.

Please also refer to the attached final interview reports, as I may have missed something you may feel is important or useful. Please let me know if you have any comments or additional suggestions.

1.0 Introduction

The Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (PADCNR) public participation guide for planning projects notes the following:

A critical element of any planning project is to determine the public's recreational needs and interests. Through a well-designed public participation process; the attributes, attitudes, beliefs and behaviors of community residents are identified. Also, involving residents in the beginning of a project assists with decreasing opposition and increasing volunteer participation. After years of funding planning projects, The Bureau has found that substantial public involvement at the planning stage increases the likelihood that recreation projects will go beyond the planning stage to implementation. These experiences have prompted the Bureau to require significant public participation throughout the planning process. Through previously funded projects, we have found that public participation is important because it:

- *Provides the community residents and community leaders an opportunity to voice their opinions;*
- *Informs the elected officials of citizen attitudes and needs;*
- *Helps to express broad-based public support for the planning process and the plan proposals; and,*
- *Provides the general public and community leaders with an opportunity to support and be involved with the execution of the plan.*

The guidelines provide the following guidelines for key person interviews (KPI's):

The purpose of key person interviews is to give community leaders (beyond the elected officials) an opportunity to voice their concerns and respond to a standard set of questions. This engages these individuals, with substantial influence in the community, in the planning process. Depending on the project the Bureau project manager will recommend a minimum number of interviews to be conducted. Key individuals that should be interviewed include: elected officials, school district administrators, police chiefs, service club leaders, religious leaders, chamber of commerce/business leaders, non-profit administrator, key recreation personnel, for-profit recreation facility owners, major employers, bank presidents, and real estate developers.

The guidelines also include commonly asked questions for the KPIs. We agreed that the KPI process was an important one, interviewed MANY recommended by PADCNR, and included their recommended questions in our KPI script.

2.0 General Overview of KPI Process

The KPI portion of the research component began in June 2005. The PWD, Advisory Committee, and consultants agreed upon a list of interviewees, interview questions and an interview approach (see attached table of interviewees). Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning used a variety of methods to obtain interview appointments (e.g., phone, e-mail, fax, postal service). An overview of the project and the list of questions were provided (see attached overview and list of questions). From July 2005 to May 2006, the 22 interviews were completed (see attached final interview responses).

As expected, the KPI process involved leaders in the watershed with a way to view their concerns. However, the KPI process also enabled the project team to obtain information that was useful to the planning process. The following section is an overview of the information obtained from the KPI process.

3.0 List of Interviewees

The table (Table 1, Key Person Interview List) on the following page includes a list of interviewees, their affiliation, and their contact information. All completed interviews are attached as Appendix A.

Table 1, Key Person Interview List

Key Person/Title	Contact Information
<p>Anthony (Tony) Bellfield Chair, Bensalem Township Environmental Advisory Committee</p>	<p>Bensalem Township Municipal Bldg. 2400 Byberry Road Bensalem, PA 19020 (215) 633-3603 jdg@bensalem-township.org bbarnes@bensalem-township.org</p>
<p>Jim Bogan, PGA Professional & Course Superintendent</p>	<p>Bensalem Country Club 2000 Brown Ave. Bensalem PA, 19020 215-639-5590 bogansproshop@aol.com</p>
<p>Gerrard Donahue Teacher, Science</p>	<p>Philadelphia Arch Bishop Ryan High School 11201 Academy Rd. Philadelphia, PA 19154 215-215-637-1800 xt 326 gerarddonahue@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Dustin Drew Park Manager, Benjamin Rush State Park</p>	<p>c/o Fort Washington State Park Fort Washington, PA 19034-2107 215-591-5250 dudrew@state.pa.us</p>
<p>Glenn Graham, President, NE Philadelphia Trail Association</p>	<p>808 Lindenhurst Street Philadelphia, PA 19116-1731 (H) 215-677-4639 (C) 267-939-9639 grahamg808@comcast.net</p>
<p>Stan James Facility Director, Philly Park Race Track</p>	<p>Philadelphia Race Track P.O. Box 1000, 3001 Street Rd., Bensalem, PA 19020 (267) 228-6628 sjames@phillypark.net</p>
<p>Mary Jane Hazel President, Somerton City League</p>	<p>Somerton City League 114 Warwick Street, 19116 (215) 464-1260 No e-mail</p>
<p>Irene Honer President, Glen Foerd Mansion Board of Directors</p>	<p>Glen Foerd Mansion 5001 Grant Blvd. Philadelphia, PA 19114 H- (215) 637-3245 No e-mail</p>
<p>Lara Herzig Senior Environmental Specialist, Electric Company (PECO)</p>	<p>PECO Energy Company 2301 Market Street, S9-1 Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 841-5572 Lara.herzig@exceloncorp.com</p>

Key Person/Title	Contact Information
Stan James Facility Manager, Philadelphia Race Track	Philly Race Track PO 1000 3001 Street Road Bensalem, PA 19020 (267) 228-6628 sjames@phillypark.net
Carol McCloskey President, Bensalem Historical Society	(215) 245-4856 1091 Cornwells Ave. Bensalem, PA 19020 No e-mail.
Susanne McKeon Township Manager, Lower Southampton Township	Lower Southampton Municipal Building 1500 Desire Avenue Feasterville, PA 19053 (215) 357-7300 Extension 366 No e-mail provided.
Katherine Ramey Executive Director, Glen Foerd Mansion	Glen Foerd Mansion 5001 Grant Avenue Philadelphia, PA 19114 (215) 632-5330 extension 11 info@glenfoerd.org
William Rappone (for Councilman Brian O'Neil) City Council, 10 th District	City of Philadelphia Room 562, City Hall Philadelphia, PA 19107-3290 (215) 686-3422 (215) 686-3423 William.Rapone@philly.gov
Donna Remick, President , Friends of the Poquessing Creek	3041 Century Lane, Bensalem, PA 19012 Friends- 215-322-0940 x231 Home- 215-638-3108 Cell- 215-813-2744 d.remick@cbhearthside.com
Dianne Retzbach , Past President, Friends of the Poquessing.	12835 Clisse Drive Broduckin, PA 19154 (215) 632- 2549
Alison D. Rudolf Township Manager, Lower Moreland Township	640 Red Lion Road, Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006 Telephone: (215) 947-3100, Fax: (215) 947-3615 arudolf@lower-moreland.org
Al Taubenberger, President, Greater Northeast Chamber of Commerce	Greater Northeast Chamber of Commerce 8601 Roosevelt Blvd. Philadelphia, PA 19152 215-332-3400 No e-mail provided

Key Person/Title	Contact Information
Sister Mary Trainor Cranaleith	Cranaleith 13475 Proctor Road Philadelphia, PA 19116 (215) 934-6202 (Secretary- Kathy)
Suzanne Zlotnick, Education Chair, Friends of the Poquessing	Suzanne Zlotnick 1861 Bertram Road Huntingdon Valley, Pa. 19006 215-914-0698
Steering Committee Members Poquessing Creek RCP Project	See attached feedback in Appendix A.

4.0 Overview of Responses

The following overview of responses is based on the twenty people interviewed for this segment of the project.

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Responses)

- **Definition of Watershed-** Seventeen (17) of twenty (20) interviewees knew the definition of “watershed”.
- **Location of Poquessing Creek-** Fifteen (15) of twenty (20) interviewees knew the location of the Poquessing Creek.
- **Location of Watershed Boundary-** Nine (9) of twenty (20) interviewees knew the location of the Poquessing Creek Watershed boundary.
- **Personal Importance of Water Quality & Water Conservation-** Of the twenty (20) interviewees, four (4) deemed water quality and conservation as an *extremely* important, fourteen (14) *very* important, and two (2) *important* issue to them *personally*.
- **Importance of Water Quality & Water Conservation to Family-** Of the twenty (20) interviewees, Two (2) deemed water quality and conservation as an *extremely* important, ten (10) *very* important, five (5) *important* issue to their families [Note: not applicable: three (3)].
- **Importance of Water Quality & Water Conservation to Employer-** Of the twenty (20) interviewees, one (1) deemed water quality and conservation as an *extremely* important, fifteen (15) *very* important, two (2) *important* issue, and two (2) not important to their employers.

- **Reasons Water Quality & Water Conservation Are Important-**

Note: Number indicates number of times reason was noted.

- Survival Issue (human survival in general sense)-7
- Survival Issue (human and ecological survival)-7
- Water Treatment Issue (erosion & sedimentation and stormwater) -1
- Survival Issue (drinking water)
- Business Concerns (cost of treatment, cost of irrigation, impacts to beauty, drinking water supply, property values)-6
- Recreation Issue (fishing)-2
- Safety Issue (flooding and stormwater)-1
- Health Issue (negative impacts associated with pollution) -1
- Spiritual Issue (Christian stewards, image of divinity, sacred) -1
- Aesthetic Issue (beauty) -1

- **Importance of Land Preservation-** Nineteen (19) of twenty (20) respondents thought preserving land as open space benefits the Poquessing Creek.

- **Reasons Why Land Preservation Benefits the Poquessing-**

Note: Number indicates number of times reason was noted.

- Water Quality (pollutants in stormwater)-12
- Water Quality (permeable surface for groundwater/drinking water quality)-6
- Ecology (habitat for wildlife)-6
- Water Quantity (flooding stormwater)-5
- Preservation (aesthetic/quality of life)-2
- Water Quantity (Erosion prevention)-2
- Water Quality (buffering)
- Recreation (passive)
- Erosion & Sedimentation (therefore need for dredging)
- Preservation (land values)

- **General Perceptions Regarding the Poquessing Creek-**

Note: Number indicates number of times reason was noted.

- Degraded (stormwater, erosion, siltation, trash and encroachment)-8
- Obscured/degraded (due to high density development)-8
- Prone to flooding-5
- Degraded in some places, yet nice in others-3
- Never paid it much attention-3
- Witnessed Improvements (water quality)-2
- Needs to be dredged-2
- Needs management and restoration assistance-2
- Degraded (noise)
- Invasive Vegetation

- Lack of Vegetation & Wildlife
- Under used and under appreciated-2
- Too few access points-2
- Beautiful
- Important headwater areas (Lower Southampton)
- Beneficial (provides habitat and recreation in an urban area)
- Bridges & Abutments have graffiti
- The flow has decreased in some areas
- Parts are beautiful (e.g., fox chase and pine roads)
- Strong neighborhoods
- Safety issues
- People not connected with creeks amenities

(Organizational Perceptions, Key Leader Information)

- **Age Groups Best Served in Watershed-** Of the twenty (20) people interviewed, the responses are as follows:

Note: Number indicates number of times reason was noted.

- All Ages-6
- Retirees-4
- Do Not Know- 4
- School Age- 3
- Teens with ATVs- 2
- Homeowners with Water front (30s +)-1
-

- **Age Groups Least Served in Watershed-** Of the twenty (20) people interviewed, the responses are as follows:

Note: Number indicates number of times reason was noted.

- Do Not Know-14
- Teens-2
- Working People (20s+)-2
- Seniors-1
- All Ages-1

- **Amenities In the Watershed-** The twenty (20) people interviewed, provided the following list of watershed amenities:

Note: Number indicates number of times reason was noted.

- Atlantic Plain Coastal (Limited) Ecological System-1
- Overall Scenic Beauty-2
- Historic Features (e.g., bridges, mansions, native American history, Glen Foerd mansion, St. Katherine Drexel shrine, Holy family University, floral Park, Eaton Hall, Byberry College of Philadelphia, Byberry Friends Meeting House and School, Robert Purvis Home, village of Mechanicsville, Parkwood

Youth Organization, Cranaleith property, underground railroad, Birthplace of Benjamin Rush, Old Comly School, Old Slave Cemetery at Burling and Old Townsend Road, Hearts Burial Ground on Red Lion road at Cresmont Farms, Potters field, Old Mills)-7

- Colonial Millraces
 - Bensalem Country Club (cliff Area)
 - Bensalem Old Betz Property (wetlands, old growth forest)
 - Confluence with Delaware River
 - Protective (Municipal) Zoning Ordinances
 - Recreational Features (e.g., rush park, golf courses, existing trails, trail linkages, race track, fox chase park, dinosaur lake, athletic fields)-10
 - Relatively Clear Water (water quality)
 - Open Spaces & Green corridors (Rush park, Poquessing Valley Park, parks and undeveloped, area behind Woodhaven Mall-Crestmont Farms and Franklin Mills, Byberry corridor, PECO Corridor beside NSRR,)-4
 - Natural Resources (flora, fauna, water)-5
 - Geographic Proximity of the Poquessing (serving urban area)-1
 - Social features (e.g., diversity)-1
- **Problem Areas/Issues in the Watershed-** The twenty (20) people interviewed, provided the following list of watershed amenities:
Note: Number indicates number of times reason was noted.
 - Highly developed & densely populated-12
 - Surface Water Pollution (stormwater runoff, associated land use, golf courses)-10
 - Lack of Access- 7
 - Trash & Litter-6
 - Erosion & sedimentation -5
 - Encroachment (proximity of development, impacts on riparian zone, lack of buffer)-5
 - Vandalism, Crime and Homeless People-4
 - Land Along Creek, Privately Owned (lack of access, lack of jurisdiction, cant develop trails or parks, fences)-4
 - Lack of Available Funding for Restoration-3
 - Lack of Land Use Planning/Protective Zoning/Enforcement-3
 - Groundwater Pollution (underground storage tanks)-2
 - Flooding (Trevoise road, Andalusia section, Trevoise Road, Sterner Mill Road between Street and Fillmont in L. Southampton) -2
 - Invasive species (flora)-2
 - Lack of awareness-2
 - Illegal ATV Use-2
 - Undeveloped Parks
 - Traffic
 - Lack of Trails
 - Woodhaven Road Extension

- **Publication Information** - According to our interviewees, the following list of contacts and publications should be pursued. After hearing an overview for the project, interviewees suggested the following information sources:
 - Bucks County Natural Resources Inventory
 - Bensalem Township Planning and Zoning Documents
 - Bensalem Township Greenway Trails Master Feasibility Study (In progress, Simon, Jaffee & Collins)
 - Bensalem Township Historic Study
 - Bensalem Township Historic Society (Shirley Lears)
 - Delaware Riverkeeper Network Poquessing Water Quality Data, Fred Stein
 - East Coast Greenway Trail Plan & Design
 - Fairmont Park Study
 - Benjamin Rush State Park, State Water Quality Testing Results,
 - Benjamin Rush State Park Conceptual Design
 - Fairmont Park, Trail System Greenway Plan & Design
 - Fairmount Park Commission Natural Lands Restoration Environmental Education Program: Trail Master Plan for Poquessing Park (2001)
 - Fairmount Park Commission Natural Lands Restoration Environmental Education Program: Restoration Master Plan for the Poquessing
 - Friends of the Poquessing, Bird Watching List
 - Friends of the Poquessing, Water Quality Data
 - Lower Southampton Township, Shore-DePalma Stormwater Management Study, 2001, March 2005 Supplement
 - Lower Southampton Township, Open Space Study, Ann Toole
 - Lower Southampton Historical Society (Clyde Cobb and Susanne McKeon)
 - The Mast Charter School on Byberry Road (Rich Toaraska, 267-348-1215)
 - PA Department of Environmental Protection Biological Assessment Survey
 - PA Department of Environmental Protection Un Assessed Waters Program
 - PECO, Vegetation Management & IPM, Alex Brown, 215-841-5594
 - PECO, Manhole discharge Program
 - Philadelphia Water Department Assessment of Poquessing-Byberry Watershed (Fall 2001)
 - Philadelphia Water Department Rapid Bio-assessment Protocol II – 6 sites – 1997-1998
 - Philadelphia Water Department Stormwater Permit
 - Philadelphia Water Department Source water Assessment Program
 - PWD, Poquessing Creek flora & Fauna Study (Academy of Natural Sciences), Rhodes
 - Philadelphia Planning, Shari Cooper (demographics and ethnicity)

- **Information About Predominant Social Groups in Watershed-** The twenty (20) people interviewed, provided information on predominant social groups in watershed:
Note: Number indicates number of times reason was noted.
 - Primarily white and middle class-4
 - African Americans-2
 - Diverse backgrounds in Andalusia section
 - Southeast Asian, Asians (in general, Tarsdale)-3
 - Hispanic-3
 - Recent influx of Russian immigrants (In general, and Somerton and Upper Bustleton, George Washington HS area,)-7
 - Diversity moving in from Center City Area (SE Asian, African American)
 - More minorities and things have therefore gotten rougher

- **On-Going Projects & Recommended Projects- The twenty (20) people interviewed, provided information on current and recommended projects:**
 - Bensalem Township Greenway Trails Feasibility Study
 - Heritage Conservancy Andalusia Historic preservation
 - Delaware Waterfront Redevelopment Project
 - Bensalem's purchase of golf course
 - Bensalem Townships land development ordinance enforcement
 - Bensalem Country Club Erosion Problem area needs assistance
 - Community projects for high school students are mandatory. Work with Arch Bishop Ryan HS to assist with community projects.
 - Benjamin Rush Trash Clean Up Projects
 - Transportation projects (TIP) at Krewstone Road Bridge, Bustleton Pike Overpass, CSX double track from Philadelphia to Yardley, Woodhaven Road Extension and new bridge over CSX.
 - Byberry Redevelopment Project – 499 homes and office buildings
 - PECO and PWD manhole discharge project
 - Glen Foerd Mansion (roof and interior restoration, educational walking tours)
 - Philly Race Track's development of raceway slot buildings
 - Lower Southampton Township Pine Tree Farms Development (County Line Road)
 - Lower Southampton regional stormwater retention basins
 - Benjamin Rush State Park Plan
 - Byberry Preservation Buffer Plan
 - PWD Crossed Lateral Inspection Program
 - Friends of the Poquessing Water Quality Monitoring Program
 - Friends of the Poquessing bird watching, public outreach efforts, streambank restoration projects etc
 - Friends of the Poquessing Public Outreach & Curriculum Program
 - Chamber of Commerce public outreach efforts
 - Build a multi-use trail throughout the watershed corridor

- Cranaelith-New Barn for public outreach
- **Organizations Need to Do More-** Of the twenty (20) people interviewed, fifteen (15) felt they could do more, four (4) felt they were doing everything possible and one (1) did not answer.
- **Obstacles in the Way of Poquessing Creek Rivers Conservation Efforts-** The twenty (20) people interviewed provided a list of obstacles to conservation.
Note: Number indicates number of times reason was noted.
 - Lack of Money-6
 - Lack of Time (people are too busy)-4
 - Lack of interest (attitude of indifference)-3
 - Lack of public education-2
 - Uniformed public-3
 - Lack of Volunteers-3
 - Protection and Commendation of Existing Volunteers-2
 - Lack of creek access-2
 - Private property
 - Land prices
 - Lack of Labor
 - Politicians
 - No obstacles
 - Overdevelopment trends
 - Rezoning of land
 - Too much planning or the other extreme (launching into projects without enough planning)
 - Resistance to change
 - Woodhaven road Extension
 - Developments (County line & Bustleton)
- **Ideas About Cooperation With Schools (Educational Outreach)-** The twenty (20) people interviewed, provided a list of ideas regarding cooperation with schools.
 - Bensalem Township had a good relationship with their school district.
 - Bensalem Township Central Park programs
 - Bensalem Country Club has high school Jr. Golf Clinics and Youth Outreach for environmentally-sensitive golf course management.
 - Arch Bishop Ryan School provides a number of project and field trip opportunities for their students and would like to continue to broaden their relationship with PWD. A career program would be ideal.
 - PADCNR (Benjamin Rush Park) has a well-trained environmental educator's staff. They are looking forward to developing those programs as their park becomes more developed.
 - The Somerton Civic Association recommended we contact the Mast Charter School (see previous contact information)

- PECO recommends strengthening school partnerships by reaching out to schools and environmental organizations focusing upon educational outreach
 - The Glen Foerd Mansion would like to develop an historical education program based on research and information from the Tarsdale Historic Association. One focus of that program would be to look at land use changes (exhibited in the photographs) and associated it with environmental impact.
 - The NE Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce works on education and programs for local businesses. They do have school administrators that are members. Contact them if we would like to get involved. Joining as a member is a recommended pre-cursor to involvement.
 - Lower Southampton Township works with schools in their municipality as well as stormwater stenciling. Contact them if we would like to work with their schools and have a public meeting in the Township.
 - Philadelphia City Council works with school administrators in district #8. Contact them as the schools may be interested in incorporating our findings into their environmental curriculum.
 - The Friends of the Poquessing (Suzanne Zlotnick, Tim Beaver) have an active program with many of the schools in the Watershed.
- **The Economic Benefits from Creating and Implementing the RCP-** Of the twenty (20) people interviewed, fifteen (15) felt conservation planning (and their recommended projects and ideas) would have an economic benefit to the community, while two (2) did not know and three (3) did not answer. A list of reasons why conservation planning and implementation results in economic benefits are noted below: *Note: Number indicates number of times reason was noted.*
 - Trails and open space (parks passive and active) create eco-tourism and have local economic benefits-7
 - Quality of life (clean environment, beautiful surroundings) keeps people living and working here-6
 - The cleaner and greener the environment, the more land values increase
 - A formal and well maintained trail system (rather than the existing rouge trails) will decrease the crime rate
 - Economic benefits from preservation are difficult to measure, we need to come up with a statistically sound way of doing so
 - Mitigating problems (water quality, vandalism, land values) now is always less expensive than waiting until they worsen
 - Ecological improvements (basis for healthy human existence) results in economic prosperity as well (“Think globally and act locally”).

- **Best Ways to Engage Residents and Stakeholders-** The twenty (20) people interviewed, provided a list of recommendations to engage and keep residents and stakeholders engaged: *Note: Number indicates number of times reason was noted.*
 - Distribute new literature in local publications and via all local media sources-2
 - Hands on and interesting projects in the watershed
 - Tell landowners about programs to improve their water quality (e.g. USDA erosion control programs)
 - Don't expect meeting attendance, because people are too busy (e.g., e-mail updates etc.)
 - Community surveys-2
 - Create a database of landowners right on the creek and tell them about what you are doing
 - Having public meetings throughout the watershed
 - Use local planning organizations to distribute your information
 - Support other like-projects (e.g., passive development of Benjamin Rush State Park)
 - Consistency of message and timing of message
 - People are busy...the simpler the better and bad news always draws them
 - The right organization (person) needs to deliver the right message (and in a way that motivates/directly effects the audience)-2
 - Educate parents through their children-2
 - Attend neighborhood meetings to spread the word
 - Use partnerships to effectively spread information
 - Create Signs and place them on the creek

(Specific Suggestions/Recommendations)

- **Recommendations for preservation, conservation and management of watershed amenities-** The twenty (20) people interviewed, provided a list of recommendations to preserve existing amenities: *Note: Number indicates number of times reason was noted.*
 - More education (through the schools and other means) is needed-3
 - Cooperation and partnerships (cross section, meetings, outreach) are essential-3
 - PWD is doing an excellent job right now. Keep up the good work-2
 - Manage amenities in a regional way, where decisions are made jointly, and through an organization that “has teeth”
 - We need to increase access to the Poquessing Creek and to provide educational opportunities along with that access
 - We need to dredge the creek
 - Reach out the business sector rather than just the agencies and non-profits
 - Continue current land preservation efforts
 - Canada Geese need to be managed (Philly Race Track Vicinity)

- Municipalities and PWD should work on school programs together
 - Consider incorporating Lower Southampton Trail/Greenway Study (Shore-DePalma) recommendations directly into the RCP
 - Create and manage all parks simply, make them easy to maintain and well policed
 - Support all conservation efforts that inhibit careless exploitation of land use in the watershed area
 - Clearly define preservation needs and set practical affordable goals to assure ongoing service and conservation management
 - Cultivate a large volunteer pool and keep them satisfied
 - Environmental advocates must keep the pressure on the bearcats
 - Incorporate all RCP recommendations into Philadelphia Planning Commission management plans
 - Incorporate RCP recommendations into local land use laws
 - Keep up water quality monitoring efforts
- **Recommended Partnership Projects-** The twenty (20) people interviewed, provided a list of recommendations for partnership projects: *Note: Number indicates number of times reason was noted.*
 - Have one public meeting in Bensalem
 - Have one public meeting in Lower Southampton
 - Call consulting firm working on Lower Southampton Greenway and Trails Plan (Simon, Jafee and Collins-Brian Stietz at 610-889-0348
 - Distribute literature at Bensalem Country Club (on the Poquessing)
 - Work with Bensalem Country Club (golf course) on Spring Clinics
 - Work with Arch Bishop Ryan school on stream assessments and other projects
 - Access open for assessing the stream from Benjamin Rush State Park or having a watershed walk there
 - Present information at Somerton Civic Association meeting
 - PECO will assist with stream clean ups and earth day events
 - Glen Foerd will continue assisting us with our meetings, providing us with their mailing lists and providing other opportunities for partnership
 - Please let people know that Philly Race Track is doing their part to retain open space and keep the environment clean
 - Contact Councilman O'Neil's office anytime for mailing lists or other assistance
 - The Friends of the Poquessing will assist with mailing addresses, mutually beneficial advertising, contacting Earth Force about a possible workshop, and a fall watershed walk.
 - Join the NE Chamber of commerce and become partners in outreach events
 - Partner with groups to place a bridge over the Poquessing Creek that will connect with the Delaware River Heritage Trail.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you play an important role within this watershed. Please assist us by providing us with the following information:

(General Contact Information)

December 5, 2005, 10:15AM –11:15AM

NAME, Organization, Title

Anthony Belfield, Bensalem Township
Environmental Advisory Board, Chair

CONTACT INFORMATION (Phone, e-mail, address)

2475 Greenland Court

Bensalem, PA 19020

(215) 752-3170

abelfield@comcast.net

Taylor Wiseman & Taylor

(267) 956-1020 ext 4022

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** Yes
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes, due to my profession, my appointment and involvement with other studies (e.g., Fairmont Park Study). The Poquessing Creek is also the border of our township.
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?**
Yes, the watershed is a significant portion of Bensalem Township.

- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you?** Very important. Water quality and conservation are a high priority. Bensalem Township is surrounded by and comprised of some very important water bodies (e.g., Neshaminy Creek, Mill Creek, the Delaware River and the Poquessing Creek. It is therefore a prevailing issue for the township. Issues of importance include flooding and water quality impairments. Increased stormwater, erosion, sedimentation and stormwater treatment (e.g., infiltration) are all important and related issues for Bensalem Township. **How important to your family?** Water quality and quantity are very important to my family for the same reasons noted. In fact, it is very tough to go anywhere in our township without exposure to water and water quality/quantity issues. **How important to your employer?** Obviously, very important (Taylor, Wiseman & Taylor) we are a civil engineering firm that focuses professionally upon studying/treating stormwater and addressing best management practice (BMP) issues. **How Important to Your Organization?** Water quality and quantity issues are a very high priority to Bensalem Township and the Township EAC. Water is one of our major concerns, and we are doing everything possible to preserve and protect the watersheds in the township.
- e. **Do you think that preserving land in the watershed will benefit the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Preserving land is directly related to benefits for the Creek. One of our major programs involves acquiring land along the creeks and preserving them for a variety of reasons. In Bensalem Township, we look at preserving land as multi-beneficial. Preserved land provides for a water quality buffer (between developed land and the Creek). Preserved land also provides for passive recreation and critical habitat. We are focusing on preserving land as well as restoring degraded areas. The Township has active ordinances that require that kind of thing as well.
- f. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?** My overall perception is that of an obscured watershed. It is obscured due to high density and other types of land development. Therefore, the true extent of the watershed is not something that “jumps out at you”. It is degraded in some places yet in others, the coastal plan environment is still intact - a “grab bag” really. Degradation is due to stormwater, erosion, siltation, and encroachment. In many areas, invasive species dominate. We want to prevent further degradation and improve those areas that have been degraded.

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

- g. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your watershed region of interest?** Most of the land proximate to the creek is in an urban setting, so much of the land having recreational value presently contains rogue trails. The use of rouge trails is ATV-typed use. The associated age group would be teenage-early 20's. The township and the EAC particularly, would like to change that scenario/use over time to support more passive recreation consistent with the natural environment. We are coming out of the acquisition process to begin looking at feasibility. The level of recreation will also be low impact (e.g., crushed stone vs. macadam), which will be part of the feasibility study we are working on.
- h. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed/Creek Corridor?** I think the biggest amenity is that the watershed is within the (Atlantic) coastal plain, which is a limited eco-system in our area. The Coastal Plain natural habitat is valuable as is its' educational value. Also, the watershed's overall scenic beauty. The historic bridges across the Creek are valuable amenities as well as the colonial millraces. Again, our overall goal is to create a trail system (similar to Fairmont system), so the local community does not have to get into their cars to see something nice. The two most obvious historic structures are the Richelieu Road and Old Lincoln highway bridges. The Richelieu Road Bridge would serve as a pedestrian walkway connecting the State Park to the eventual trail system. Another amenity example is the Cliff area along the golf course and the wetland areas behind the old Betz lab property (northern portion). These areas are to be preserved. There are old growth forests in same vicinity. The mouth (confluence) of the Poquessing is highly degraded, but also very important.

Another amenity is our zoning ordinances. Our township zoning is fairly aggressive (open space). For instance, the recent development proposal behind Betz road. In this case, the Township required dedication of significant open space along the Poquessing Creek. It will now be preserved. This type of protection has been going on for 20-30 years (no financial means for market rate buy out), so working with the developers has allowed for preservation of continuous properties. Looking for value of open space, so we work with (rather than against) the developers. We do things that assist them and assist with protection of most valuable pieces. Interpretation often is different than reading the letter of the law (land development process is what it is and the boards then become involved).

- i. **What are the most important problems/issues in the watershed/creek corridor?** The watershed is highly developed and very densely populated. Prevalent problems include of erosion, sedimentation and encroachment. The Poquessing is also serving as a primary stormwater conveyance. Therefore it is also a primary pathway for water pollution (e.g. salt, greases etc). We have buffers, natural stormwater systems and other pollution control item in place. We have areas with significant open space (e.g., cemeteries, golf courses). This helps, but we still have encroachment.
- j. **After hearing an overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** Our partners have been the Bucks County Planning Commission (BCPC), Heritage Conservancy, Fairmont Park, and the Friends of the Poquessing. Studies that come to mind include the Fairmont Park Study and the Bucks County natural areas inventory. I have already assisted Borton-Lawson with obtaining the zoning ordinances etc. A good contact would be the Bensalem Township Historic Society (Shirley Lears) located at the township building. Also Marge Strange in the Mayors Office. We have an historical inventory from Heritage Conservancy. Tony Stalworth is an active African American from the Laconia section of Bensalem. Ask Shirley and Marge about him.
- k. **We are interested in receiving feedback and having participation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning project. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed? Do you have any contacts?** The Laconia section of Bensalem was one of the first planned, African-American communities in the nation. The town of Andalusia also has a diverse cultural and civic background. We have also experienced an influx of Russians, SE Asian Indian, and African-American from from Philadelphia.
- l. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Do you have information and contacts for that information?** We are currently working on the Greenway Trails Master Feasibility Study. We are completing this in order to meet the townships goal of greenway preservation. We are also working on the redevelopment of the waterfront, and with Heritage Conservancy on protecting Andalusia. Additionally, the township is acquiring the golf course. It is a fairly sizable piece of land and the Township already owns a portion of it. If that property were developed it would be a major catastrophe for us (infrastructure and support). We continue to work on acquiring land along the Poquessing for protection and a trail system. We need to accelerate this effort as much as possible.

- m. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed and Creek Corridor?** The trail study will serve as a bench line for the more active acquisition of properties along the Poquessing. The Township is also diligently enforcing the land development ordinances that directly speak to watershed protection issues.
- n. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** The EAC is in a good place and cooperation between advisory boards is very good.
- o. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Your recommended projects? What are they?** The price of land is an obstacle, as real estate values are ridiculous. Public education may also be an obstacle (e.g., residential encroachment on the Creek Buffer area for instance). We are a very large municipality, and sometimes that is an obstacle.
- p. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the schools in the watershed to provide more educational opportunities?** Cooperation is already good. The School district has an active environmental education program. Township provides opportunities as much as it can (Township Central Park). We are doing well with this.
- q. **What economic benefit do you feel completing the plan and your recommended projects will create?** Land and environmental protection efforts have a direct economic benefit - even beyond quality of life issue. I think we are dealing with a culture that wants to get away from the fast-pace of life and using cars to get everywhere. If we preserve the Poquessing and have a trail system, we are creating a mini-eco-tourism focus. This keeps people and the dollars in our own watershed and our own towns. This is also the driving force behind re-development along Delaware.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- r. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, and preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** I think we need to manage the resource in a more regional, multi-municipal and watershed-based way. The only way is to work with and partner with Philadelphia. Otherwise, we have nothing. We need to make sure that each municipality is in partnership and is making decisions jointly. This partnership is the first effort. However, we need to be solidified and create an organization with teeth.

- s. **What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort and with your recommended projects?** In our watershed, we need to start with the Friends groups and continue outreach efforts through the school district. The schools are the primary means of getting parents involved. Anything with a degree of parental involvement is effective. We should also consider using public access on cable.

(Partnership Opportunities)

- t. **Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** I think a public meeting in Bensalem would be great. The Poquessing is a major concern of Bensalem, but the entire greenway process is also a perfect opportunity for education and outreach. It would be a good idea to call the firm working on our Greenway and Open Space protection study (Simon, Jaffee and Collins, Brian Stietz at 610-8890348.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ **Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning** ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you play an important role within this watershed. Please review the project information sheet & questions previously e-mailed and provide information pertaining to the following:

(General Contact Information)

NAME, Organization, Title

December 20, 2005

1:00 PM – 1:30

James Bogan

Bensalem Country Club

2000 Brown Ave

Bensalem PA, 19020

215-639-5590

bogansproshop@aol.com

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** Not really, but I had ideas.
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes. Because it runs through the golf course here.
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Yes, same as above and due to our work here at the golf course.
- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why? How important to your family? Very important to my family and me. How important to your employer? How Important to Your Organization?** Very important to the golf course. We are much attuned to water use and water quality, because water is important to our business (e.g., maintenance of greens). Water has also been the focus of the Pro Golf Association (PGA) as well as the Golf Course Superintendents association.

- e. **Do you think that preserving land in the watershed will benefit the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Preserving land is very important, especially to this Lower Bucks County region. There has been so much development; we are slowly being undermined by development. Where there is development, the rainwater cannot penetrate the water table. Our golf course is open space in the Poquessing Creek Watershed. It is an important piece of property for wildlife, water quality etc. We are an open space area (total acreage 145 acres), and the ratio between paved property and unpaved property is excellent.
- f. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?** My perception is that the watershed is developed and therefore the water quality and water percolation are poor. Also the encroachment of development and the lack of wildlife and vegetation close to the creek are very obvious. I watch the water flow after heavy rains and see the flooding.

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

- g. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your watershed region of interest?** Watershed-wide, I would say the least served groups are people that are not really associated or intimate with water. The people right near the water are best served. From the perspective of the golf course, I would say minorities groups are not served. Also the best-served people (those living close to the water) are also the ones that are putting the most pressure on the creek itself. Younger folks sometimes hang around in the wooded area by the creek (on our property). Sometimes they have fishing rods.
- h. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed/Creek Corridor?** I would say that the recreational amenities are important (e.g., the golf course, existing parks with hiking and hiking trails). The water itself is a big amenity, because the creek and the wells are connected and we need water for the golf course. We used to take water right from the creek (the old days). Not sure if I'd do that now (pollution). We have retention ponds now that are used for irrigation and wells. The back end of our property abuts the Poquessing Creek. We have very important low-lying (wetlands) and a lake created by our original owner. It is spring-fed. So, the golf course is an important natural and recreational amenity.
- i. **What are the most important problems/issues in the watershed/creek corridor?** I have lived in this area since the 1950's. In that time, I have seen a remarkable deterioration of the land around the creek (e.g., apartments being built, trash, dead trees, shopping carts). It's deplorable really. I have seen an incredible increase in water flow during and right after rainstorms etc.

- j. **After hearing an overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** I will think about it and will contact you if someone comes to mind.
- k. **We are interested in receiving feedback and having participation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning project. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed? Do you have any contacts?** Our property runs along the Poquessing Creek. Through the years people (younger folks have used it), but there has been a change in the kids using it. More minorities and a little rougher.
- l. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Do you have information and contacts for that information?** The back end of our property abuts the Poquessing Creek. We have very important low-lying (wetlands) in that area and a lake created by our original owner. It is spring-fed. The bank has eroded. We would like to see this listed as a project in your plan and we are interested in working with you.
- m. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed and Creek Corridor?** The golf course is very attuned to chemical use (pesticides and fertilizers), and the impact of chemicals on our wells, on the larger groundwater table etc. We have noticed, due to increased development, that the well levels have decreased (in fact the overall water table has decreased). To address that issue, we have created stormwater basin, and an irrigation pond with over a million gallons of capacity. Our irrigation system is therefore based on recharge, as the ponds and basins store water and when we use it for irrigation it goes back into the water table. We have also created a few areas that are designated as environmentally sensitive, so the golfers are not allowed in those areas. They are mini-wildlife preserves and are maintained as such (e.g., no trees removal etc). These areas have hawks, red foxes, white tailed deer, and other wildlife.
- n. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** There are always more things to do. Through the PGA, we stay attuned with open space issues. We are a business, but we are also sensitive to the environment.
- o. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Your recommended projects? What are they?** I would say the biggest obstacle to conservation is the lack of public perception or an uninformed public perception. For instance people still think golf courses are big water quality violators (historically we were...just like other businesses were). We no longer use mercury or DDT and we try to educate and re-educate the public via the PGA and the Superintendents Associations.

- p. How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the schools in the watershed to provide more educational opportunities?** We do a lot of outreach to schools. We have high school golf teams, Jr. golf clinics etc. We have a large youth outreach program including night schools. Recently, we have been talking about taking high school classes on field trips here to view the operation. This would include sensitive maintenance with a focus toward the environment as well as the business of golf courses.
- q. What economic benefit do you feel completing the plan and your recommended projects will create?** Anything leading to preservation helps the community, the environment and us. Preserving nature and water quality makes our community's better places to live and creates economic benefits as well.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- R. What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, and preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** No recommendations, because I think the Philadelphia Water Department has a good grasp upon the major issues/problems. I/we support your efforts.
- S. What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort and with your recommended projects?** The best ways to engage people include distributing literature, using local publications and papers as much as possible (news media etc.).

(Partnership Opportunities)

- T. Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** I think that we can work together because our focus is similar (water conservation etc). We can distribute your literature at the golf course and also spread the word about your photography contest. The clinics in the spring could include speakers from PWD. Let's keep in contact about this.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ **Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning** ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you play an important role within this watershed. Please review the project information sheet. Suzanne Forbes will be calling you soon to set up a phone conversation to ask you the following questions. Thank you so much for your assistance!

January 26, 2006, 10:30 AM-

(General Contact Information)

CONTACT INFORMATION (Phone, e-mail, address)

Tom Dalfo, Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC)

2600 Center Square West

1500 Market Street

Philadelphia, PA, 19102

215- 496-8194

tdalfo@PIDC-PA.org

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was? Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?**
Yes, I used to work for the Philadelphia Water Department.
- b. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** No,
I was not aware of the specific boundaries.
- c. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why? How important to your family? How important to your employer? How Important to Your Organization?** Environmental issues have always been important to me; however they take on newer meaning when you have children. Having children heightens the awareness level. I would say I am a little more aware than the average and I have made some moderate changes to my lifestyle as well. Water quality and quantity issues are considered by PIDC to the extent that we adhere to environmental guidelines and laws. We also do a number of other things. For instance, our re-developed navy yard buildings will be LEED certified. We also redevelop land that is otherwise unused or underused (brownfields re-development).

- d. **Do you think that preserving land in the watershed will benefit the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Land preservation has positive watershed benefits (e.g., permeable soils rather than black top etc), but it is very important to preserve land with the highest benefits. Land preservation selection should not be based on land availability, but upon sensitivity. It is also important to implement land management practices once a property is preserved rather than let the land sit dormant. Improved land can sometimes have a more positive impact (e.g., correct planting schemes).
- e. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?** My perception is that it is a forested area. I cross the Poquessing on a daily basis periodically and I notice it, but I have never walked it. I live in the Wissahickon Creek watershed so my perception of the Poquessing is limited.

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

- f. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your watershed region of interest?** I do not know (don't live in the watershed).
- g. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed/Creek Corridor?** It is a green area in an otherwise urban area. Beyond that, I do not know (don't live in the watershed).
- h. **What are the most important problems/issues in the watershed/creek corridor?** I do not know of any specific problems or issues (don't live in the watershed).
- i. **After hearing an overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** The Civic Associations would be great to contact (e.g., Parkwood and Somerton). Also Jim Adonighy, who was very much a part of the redevelopment project along the Delaware. He used to work at the Fairmont Park Commission and is now in the Philadelphia Directors Office. He is a real advocate for the river (linear trail connections, eco-tourism etc). Bob Borsky, former Congressman. He now owns his own consulting firm.

- j. **We are interested in receiving feedback and having participation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning project. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed? Do you have any contacts?** I would say the predominant social group in this watershed is white and middle class. In the Northeast it is largely working class. There are smatterings of other social groups in Bensalem and I know there has been an influx of immigrant Russians in recent years.
- k. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Do you have information and contacts for that information?** The project I know the most about is the 130 acre Byberry (old state hospital) redevelopment effort. I will send you a short overview, but essentially the East portion of the tract abuts the Poquessing watershed in the area south and east of Benjamin Rush State Park. The western tract is closest to the State hospital. It has been going through the planning development process for about 2 years now. The plan calls for slicing it north to south in three pieces. The western portion (25 acres) will be open space, the middle section will be residential and 50 acres along Roosevelt Blvd. will “flex space” or light commercial.
- l. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed and Creek Corridor?** We have granted several easements for trails on the eastern side of the Byberry tract. These have been deeded to Fairmont Park.
- m. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** Organizations can always do more, but are usually constrained by a lack of financial resources.
- n. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Your recommended projects? What are they?** The usual obstacles to conservation are funding, however I would say (in the Poquessing Watershed) a big obstacle would be that most of the land is privately owned. It’s hard enough to get three people to agree to where to have lunch! People perceive the forested corridors as being a place to dump their grass clippings rather than a place to jointly preserve or develop (e.g. Trails).
- o. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the schools in the watershed to provide more educational opportunities?** N/A

- p. What economic benefit do you feel completing the plan and your recommended projects will create?** There is always an economic benefit to planning. It provides direction and better decision making. For example, we are working with the Schuylkill Development Corporation on preserving underutilized land for future trails. Right now, they are brownfields. In the future, this will have a positive impact for that area. Also, at some point, we all drink water coming from the Poquessing. It's hard to quantify the benefits of clean drinking water.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- q. What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, and preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** The best thing is to never plan in a vacuum. There are other projects going on that have an impact on yours (e.g., NE Philadelphia Delaware redevelopment). You should connect with the efforts of adjoining watersheds to raise the profile of your effort.
- r. What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort and with your recommended projects?** Raise the profile of your project by working with the other groups, but create a story of your own as well. People become engaged if you are able to link your project with something they have interest in.

(Partnership Opportunities)

- s. Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** We will no longer own the Byberry tract in the near future. However, you should contact Leslie Knott (before the sale) at 215-218-2844 or Paul Lonie of Westrum Development Company after the sale. He may be reached at 215-283-2190.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ **Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning** ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you play an important role within this watershed. Please review the project information sheet & questions previously e-mailed and provide information pertaining to the following:

(General Contact Information)

NAME, Organization, Title

January 9, 2005

1:45PM-

Gerard Donahue, Science Teacher (10th & 12th)

Archbishop Ryan

11201 Academy Road

Philadelphia, PA 19154

(215) 637-1800 ext 326

(215) 637-8833 (fax)

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** Yes
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes in general.
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Not sure, I am aware of the approximate boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed.
- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why? How important to your family?** Very, important...it's #1 what can we do without water. Imperative to our survival. (Cape May example, because I brought students) **How important to your employer?** How Important to Your Organization? It's in the Earth Science curriculum. However, it's not really important to the school.
- e. **Do you think that preserving land in the watershed will benefit the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Yes, preserving land (runoff) streets and parking lots. Everything we dump on the ground ends up in the water. We have been involved in the storm stenciling program.

- f. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?** In our area I think the Delaware River is a lot better than it used to be (sewage treatment effluent is being) but not sure about the Poquessing. Overall, the areas are better. The Townships are controlling things more these days. I'm comparing it to when I was young in center city when there used to be no shad and sewage was not treated.

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

- g. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your watershed region of interest?** Everyone is served in my area (confluence region)
- h. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed/Creek Corridor?** The clarity of the water is an amenity.
- i. **What are the most important problems/issues in the watershed/creek corridor?** I think trash in our streams is a big problem (e.g., lawn clippings, shopping carts, car in the Byberry area).
- j. **After hearing an overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** No additional contacts. A few teachers here. Delaware Estuary.
- k. **We are interested in receiving feedback and having participation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning project. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed? Do you have any contacts?** We are primarily white and middle class. Only 1% African American. 1% Hispanic. These are increasing. Also an influx of Russians as well. Some are coming with needs for language assistance.
- l. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Do you have information and contacts for that information?** It's mandatory for community service for our students. One project we are working on is a Byberry Park region clean up. We would like to see the storm drain sewer program continued (PWD & Delaware Estuary Group). Funding for reflector vests for the students would be great for that project. Kids like to keep the vests.

- m. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed and Creek Corridor?** We do cleanups. In individual science classes (biology environmental section) I have a booklet and lots of photographs to share each year. We have been involved in many other projects outside of the watershed (e.g., Avalon, Ocean City, NJ). We have a perennial garden for birds and butterflies. Stream stenciling as well.
- n. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** Yes, we can always do more.
- o. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Your recommended projects? What are they?** Time, money, number of volunteers. We need to get more people on board. I don't know how it would be done, but sometimes I worry about ticks and lime disease with our clean ups. We need them adequately protected while they volunteer.
- p. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the schools in the watershed to provide more educational opportunities?** It's very important; because you can't stay isolated. The more we provide educational opportunities the more my students horizons are broadened. Career would be great.....would you come and do a program for us? Tell us about the projects and all the different jobs and educational requirements.
- q. **What economic benefit do you feel completing the plan and your recommended projects will create?** I would think so. The better the environment, the more property values go up.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- R. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, and preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** My recommendation would be more education. It has to be more than in schools.
- S. **What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort and with your recommended projects?** More TV shows (not stupid sit coms) would allow more people to be tuned. Documentaries would be great. Commercials...remember the Native American in the canoe (tear in eye) and trash. We do it by getting kids out of the classroom. The average person is busy and we need mass media support for preservation. More than 30 seconds too. People need to see the positive....look what we have done now!

(Partnership Opportunities)

- T.** Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)? Please contact us when you do your field assessments. Please come in and address our students.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you and your organization play an important role within this watershed. Please assist us by:

- 1) Reading the attached overview about the Poquessing Creek Watershed, Rivers Conservation Plan, and
- 2) Answering the following questions.

(General Contact Information)

INTERVIEW #2 - August 22, 2005, 10 AM- 11AM:

Dustin Drew, Park Manager
Benjamin Rush State Park
C/o Fort Washington State Park
Fort Washington, PA 19034-2107
215-591-5250
dudrew@state.pa.us

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** Yes
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** I was somewhat aware.
- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you?** Water quality and water conservation is fairly important and “up there” with my other environmental concerns. Through the years I have worked with non-profit watershed groups and conservation districts. I have worked with the acid mine drainage issue. **Why?** I am concerned, because water is an important resource. Clean water supports all life. It is therefore important to take care of it. If it is not properly taken care of, it negatively affects terrestrial habitat. Clean water is important to ecology and us. **To your family?** I have a fiancé and water quality/conservation is important to her as well. **To your employer?** I am employed by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (PADCNR) and water quality and water conservation is very important to them. PADCNR focuses on recreational opportunities (e.g. swimming etc), and water quality and conservation is directly related. PADCNR historically and currently supports watershed groups through a variety of grant and technical assistance opportunities. The DCNR has and continues to illustrate that water quality and water conservation is an important concern.

To Your Organization (Friends)? – Water quality and water conservation is definitely important to my PADCNr and other colleagues. However, its importance varies with my friends.

- e. **Do you think that preserving land in the region will benefit the watershed and the Poquessing Creek? Yes Why?** I think that mass development within the Poquessing Creek watershed has impacted the habitat. We need to prevent paving over everything. There is a direct relationship between development and the creation of stormwater and therefore the Poquessing Creek (e.g., water levels, streambanks, flora and fauna, physical parameters). When there is too much development, the natural diversity and stream ecology are negatively affected.
- f. **What is your overall perception of the creek?** I have not seen the entire watershed and creek yet. I am most familiar with the Poquessing in the area of Benjamin Rush Park. I also do not know much about the water quality history, but right now my perception is that it is not extremely healthy. For example, there is a lot of siltation, and trash. There are probably water chemistry problems (e.g., nitrogen & phosphorus); because there are restaurants and industrial parks close by. However, some creek areas (around the park) are aesthetically pleasing. And the buffer is in good shape. I would like to know more.

(Key Person/Key Leader Information)

- g. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your area (creek and creek corridor)?** I would have to say that a wide spectrum of people use park. The best served are the adults (retirees) using the community gardens. The remote controlled flying club serves a similar group. These are time consuming hobbies that attract retirees. The other age groups (e.g., youth and their parents) are those using the soccer fields (e.g. lighthouse soccer club) on the other side of Roosevelt Blvd. Probably the least served groups are teenagers and younger adults (e.g., exception of illegal ATVs).
- h. **What are the most important amenities (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Again, I will focus in on B. Rush Park. There are historical amenities as the park is located near Benjamin Rush's home. In the future, we (PADCNr and partners) hope to tell the story of his life (e.g., kiosks). A more recent history to tell will be the Byberry State Hospital. It is no longer here, but it has a story too. At the present time, recreational amenities are somewhat limited due to undeveloped nature of park, but there are plans to correct that (e.g. trails). There are natural amenities associated with the Poquessing Creek Natural amenity is the stream, mixed woodlands, and open fields. There are also plans to plant warm season grasses to increase natural diversity. The park is a fairly large green space in an urban setting, which assists with groundwater recharge, provides a flooding buffer, as well as habitat for wild animals (e.g., diversity of birds, white tail deer, small mammals).

- i. **In the Creek corridor? Please describe them and (if possible) locate them on the map provided.** There is a natural green space/woodland buffer within the park, which is only minimally impacted by deer.
- j. **What are the most important issues/problems in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** I think the most important issues are those associated with human impact. The most obvious is the trash problem (e.g., bottles, bags etc). Another problem is siltation within the creek itself. This is most likely due to the lack of stormwater management. We have not done any water quality testing, but there are probably water quality impacts associated with certain land uses (e.g. industrial parks and restaurants). Another problem are the invasive species (e.g., Japanese knotweed). Finally, there is a lack of access to the creek (we have to drive everywhere), but this can be viewed as positive too (e.g., no people reduces impact). However, without access, people lack awareness.
- k. **After hearing the overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind? Please describe them and (if possible) locate them on the map provided. Issues/Problems in the Creek Corridor?** The Friends of the Poquessing should be contacted. They are the people that care! The friends have the best interests of the creek in mind. I will check to see if any water quality testing has been completed yet and get back to you. I will also send the park design. We do not have assessment or management plans yet.
- l. **We are interested in having representation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning process. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed?** Right now the ethnicities/demographics are associated with the Benjamin Rush Community Garden Group (variety of ethnicities, adult and retired, male/female equal), the Radio Control Club (white and African American, adult-seniors, mostly male and economically well-off), the Soccer Club (no information on ethnicity, youths and parents), and the illegal ATV drivers (not sure about ethnicities, teenagers/young adults).
- m. **After reading the overview for the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Information and contacts for that information?** For me, the “development” (e.g., passive trails, comfort stations, warm seasonal grasses) of the B. Rush Park is most important. The conceptual design illustrates development of trails, multi-use, and increases accessibility. The linking of B. Rush Park with the Fairmont Trail system/greenway and the more regional East Coast greenway is another great project. Politicians would like a passive park.

- n. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Creek Corridor (e.g., 75' on either side of river or river tributary)?** The PADCNR State Park system preserves parkland and therefore undeveloped land. We are not, at the present time, doing anything beyond trash clean ups in the corridor.
- o. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** Yes, developing a multi-use trail through the corridor would be great. Removing invasive species, developing a resource management plan and a park management plan are other projects. The management plans include completing initial water quality testing and collecting important baseline information.
- p. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? What are they?** No groups seem to be opposing a park plan or a rivers conservation plan, but I would say the most important obstacle is time. Good planning takes a lot of time.
- q. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the school district to provide more opportunities?** The possibilities are very good. Also, the DCNR is very supportive of environmental education, and hands-on educational opportunities (e.g., water quality sampling). Doing this type of thing in the B. Rush Park would be great.
- r. **What economic benefit do you feel this opportunity will create?** Developing the park will increase some tourism, as the Benjamin Rush State Park will become an attraction to the Philadelphia region. We have an amenity here inside the city limits. Connecting with Fairmont Park Trail system will expand a good thing and further attract people. It helps that the Governor focuses on quality of life issues too.
- s. **What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc?** Through hands-on projects. The PADCNR has a well-developed volunteer program (projects etc) and a well-trained environmental education staff. These programs will be applied to Benjamin Rush Park in the future. Individuals and groups always benefit and become engaged with hands on opportunities. Environmental educator staff.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- t. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** None at this point, as the park is not yet fully developed. However, passive recreational development will allow us to further preservation efforts in the future. Cooperation and partnerships are essential.

- u. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better address the problems in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Work together as partners now and in the future to preserve amenities, clean up trash, get a better sense of problems as park management plan is developed.

(Partnership Opportunities)

- v. **Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** The PADCNR and Benjamin Rush Park staff is willing to work with anyone with similar goals and objectives. We can offer (right now) accessibility for fieldwork. I can help out in anyway.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ **Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning** ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you play an important role within this watershed. Please review the project information sheet & questions previously e-mailed and provide information pertaining to the following:

(General Contact Information)

NAME, Organization, Title

December 20, 2005

1:00 PM – 1:30

James Bogan

Bensalem Country Club

2000 Brown Ave

Bensalem PA, 19020

215-639-5590

bogansproshop@aol.com

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** Not really, but I had ideas.
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes. Because it runs through the golf course here.
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Yes, same as above and due to our work here at the golf course.
- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why? How important to your family? Very important to my family and me. How important to your employer? How Important to Your Organization?** Very important to the golf course. We are much attuned to water use and water quality, because water is important to our business (e.g., maintenance of greens). Water has also been the focus of the Pro Golf Association (PGA) as well as the Golf Course Superintendents association.

- e. **Do you think that preserving land in the watershed will benefit the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Preserving land is very important, especially to this Lower Bucks County region. There has been so much development; we are slowly being undermined by development. Where there is development, the rainwater cannot penetrate the water table. Our golf course is open space in the Poquessing Creek Watershed. It is an important piece of property for wildlife, water quality etc. We are an open space area (total acreage 145 acres), and the ratio between paved property and unpaved property is excellent.
- f. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?** My perception is that the watershed is developed and therefore the water quality and water percolation are poor. Also the encroachment of development and the lack of wildlife and vegetation close to the creek are very obvious. I watch the water flow after heavy rains and see the flooding.

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

- g. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your watershed region of interest?** Watershed-wide, I would say the least served groups are people that are not really associated or intimate with water. The people right near the water are best served. From the perspective of the golf course, I would say minorities groups are not served. Also the best-served people (those living close to the water) are also the ones that are putting the most pressure on the creek itself. Younger folks sometimes hang around in the wooded area by the creek (on our property). Sometimes they have fishing rods.
- h. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed/Creek Corridor?** I would say that the recreational amenities are important (e.g., the golf course, existing parks with hiking and hiking trails). The water itself is a big amenity, because the creek and the wells are connected and we need water for the golf course. We used to take water right from the creek (the old days). Not sure if I'd do that now (pollution). We have retention ponds now that are used for irrigation and wells. The back end of our property abuts the Poquessing Creek. We have very important low-lying (wetlands) and a lake created by our original owner. It is spring-fed. So, the golf course is an important natural and recreational amenity.
- i. **What are the most important problems/issues in the watershed/creek corridor?** I have lived in this area since the 1950's. In that time, I have seen a remarkable deterioration of the land around the creek (e.g., apartments being built, trash, dead trees, shopping carts). It's deplorable really. I have seen an incredible increase in water flow during and right after rainstorms etc.

- j. **After hearing an overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** I will think about it and will contact you if someone comes to mind.
- k. **We are interested in receiving feedback and having participation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning project. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed? Do you have any contacts?** Our property runs along the Poquessing Creek. Through the years people (younger folks have used it), but there has been a change in the kids using it. More minorities and a little rougher.
- l. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Do you have information and contacts for that information?** The back end of our property abuts the Poquessing Creek. We have very important low-lying (wetlands) in that area and a lake created by our original owner. It is spring-fed. The bank has eroded. We would like to see this listed as a project in your plan and we are interested in working with you.
- m. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed and Creek Corridor?** The golf course is very attuned to chemical use (pesticides and fertilizers), and the impact of chemicals on our wells, on the larger groundwater table etc. We have noticed, due to increased development, that the well levels have decreased (in fact the overall water table has decreased). To address that issue, we have created stormwater basin, and an irrigation pond with over a million gallons of capacity. Our irrigation system is therefore based on recharge, as the ponds and basins store water and when we use it for irrigation it goes back into the water table. We have also created a few areas that are designated as environmentally sensitive, so the golfers are not allowed in those areas. They are mini-wildlife preserves and are maintained as such (e.g., no trees removal etc). These areas have hawks, red foxes, white tailed deer, and other wildlife.
- n. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** There are always more things to do. Through the PGA, we stay attuned with open space issues. We are a business, but we are also sensitive to the environment.
- o. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Your recommended projects? What are they?** I would say the biggest obstacle to conservation is the lack of public perception or an uninformed public perception. For instance people still think golf courses are big water quality violators (historically we were...just like other businesses were). We no longer use mercury or DDT and we try to educate and re-educate the public via the PGA and the Superintendents Associations.

- p. How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the schools in the watershed to provide more educational opportunities?** We do a lot of outreach to schools. We have high school golf teams, Jr. golf clinics etc. We have a large youth outreach program including night schools. Recently, we have been talking about taking high school classes on field trips here to view the operation. This would include sensitive maintenance with a focus toward the environment as well as the business of golf courses.
- q. What economic benefit do you feel completing the plan and your recommended projects will create?** Anything leading to preservation helps the community, the environment and us. Preserving nature and water quality makes our community's better places to live and creates economic benefits as well.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- R. What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, and preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** No recommendations, because I think the Philadelphia Water Department has a good grasp upon the major issues/problems. I/we support your efforts.
- S. What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort and with your recommended projects?** The best ways to engage people include distributing literature, using local publications and papers as much as possible (news media etc.).

(Partnership Opportunities)

- T. Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** I think that we can work together because our focus is similar (water conservation etc). We can distribute your literature at the golf course and also spread the word about your photography contest. The clinics in the spring could include speakers from PWD. Let's keep in contact about this.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ **Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning** ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you and your organization play an important role within this watershed. Please assist us by:

- 1) Reading the attached overview about the Poquessing Creek Watershed, Rivers Conservation Plan, and
- 2) Answering the following questions.

(General Contact Information)

GLENN GRAHAM, Northeast Philadelphia Trail Association
808 Lindenhurst Street, Philadelphia, PA 19116-1731

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** Yes
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** No, not the exact boundaries
- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why?** My life depends upon the quality and quantity of water. **To your family?** Their life depends upon the quality and quantity of water. **To your employer?** N/A I am retired. **To Your Organization?** As an organization concerned with building/maintaining trail linkages, water provides a lifeline to recreation and renewal.
- e. **Do you think that preserving land in the region will benefit the watershed and the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Yes, preserved land protects the water. Water, clean water supports all life.
- f. **What is your overall perception of the creek?** The watershed and the creek are under used, under appreciated, and unknown. See also answer to letter S.

(Key Person/Key Leader Information)

- g. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your area (creek and creek corridor)?** No answer.
- h. **What are the most important amenities (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** The most important amenities are parks, recreation, trails, and links to the Pennypack Creek via a bicycle/pedestrian path. **In the Creek corridor? Please describe them and (if possible) locate them on the map provided.** See notes from breakout session at September Steering Committee meeting.

- i. **What are the most important issues/problems in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Please describe them and (if possible) locate them on the map provided. Issues/Problems in the Creek Corridor?** See notes from breakout session at September Steering Committee meeting.
- j. **After hearing the overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** Please contact PECO and ACME markets. Mr. Malcom Riley riley@comcast.net 1970 Red Lion Road, Philadelphia, PA 19115 and Mike Costello (215) 5601.
- k. **We are interested in having representation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning process. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed?** No Answer.
- l. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Information and contacts for that information?** I know of several projects, but I do not know if they have all been completed including: TIP 9345 (Krewstone Road Bridge, 8600 Krewstone Road), TIP Improvements to Bustleton Pike overpass (CXX-Completed), TIP 0564 (Double stack and double track to CSX from Philadelphia to Yardley), and the Woodhaven Road extension/new bridge over CSX.
- m. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Creek Corridor (e.g., 75' on either side of river or river tributary)?** We are trying to gain greater access to the Poquessing Creek by improving trails and creating links with the Pennypack Creek and the Byberry Tract.
- n. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** I would like our organization to seek formal non-profit status (501[c] 3).
- o. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? What are they?** My recommended project (a bike/pedestrian trail along the CSX railroad right of way in the PECO corridor) has significant obstacles: lack of current access and links to the Pennypack Creek Park.
- p. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the school district to provide more recreation opportunities?** The schools have participated and will continue to participate. There are staff that have grant-writing capabilities (e.g., Marsh Shulman-mshulman@phila.k12.pa.us)
- q. **What economic benefit do you feel this opportunity will create?** With the creation of a trail, the crime rate will come down. Also trails and open land with recreational opportunities increases the property values (greater than 6% in some cases). Trails also increase economic benefit locally (people using the trails spend money locally and building/maintaining trails creates jobs).

- r. **What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc?** Some programs provide money to local landowners to improve water quality. One example is the Rural Clean Water Program, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDOA, PO 2415, Washington, DC 20013 (202) 447-6221.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- s. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, and preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** We need to increase access to the Poquessing Creek via educational activities (e.g., watershed walks).

(Partnership Opportunities)

- t. **Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** See notes from Steering Committee meeting of September 2005. One example is the type of public outreach events completed annually by the Delaware River Estuary group.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(Key Person Interview Questions)

~ Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you play an important role within this watershed. Please review the project information sheet. Suzanne Forbes will be calling you soon to set up a phone conversation to ask you the following questions. Thank you so much for your assistance!

(General Contact Information)

Friday, January 27, 2006, 9:30 AM

CONTACT INFORMATION (Phone, e-mail, address)

PECO Energy Company

Lara M. Herzig, Senior Environmental Specialist

2301 Market St, S9-1

Philadelphia, PA 19103

215-841-5572 (work)

800-349-6021 (pager)

267-688-8557 (mobile)

lara.herzig@exeloncorp.com

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was? Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek? Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** I knew the definition of watershed. I was aware of the general location of the Poquessing Creek (confluence at Glen Foerd Mansion), but was not aware of the specific boundaries for the Poquessing Creek Watershed.

- b. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why? How important to your family? How important to your employer/organization?** I am personally extremely interested in water quality and quantity issues. I spend a lot of time outdoors (e.g., hiking, fishing). I think it is very important based on my schooling (BS Environmental Resource Management & MS Pollution Control with a focus upon water) as I have knowledge about the impacts of land use upon our water resources. Although water is important to my family, they probably don't think about it a lot. They live in a very rural part of the state (Potter County). With regard to PECO, I work in the energy distribution department. However, the company is concerned with meeting the new stormwater regulations. In fact PECO and PWD are working together on this issue. It is therefore very important to PECO.

- c. **Do you think that preserving land in the watershed will benefit the Poquessing Creek? Why?** I have been involved in open space planning. Yes, preserving green space decreases stormwater and increases infiltration. This, in turn has a positive impact on water quality and quantity. PECO is indirectly involved in urban redevelopment (taking and cleaning them up for re-use) which has a positive affect when it comes to land preservation. Also, our redeveloped land goes through a rigorous internal review before they go up for lease. In addition, we are also one of the largest R.O.W landowners (second to the Archdiocese of Philadelphia) in the region.
- d. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?** I don't have much of a perception at all as I don't live in the Poquessing watershed. However, I know PECO is very concerned with the PCB issues associated with the Delaware River, so they are also extremely sensitive to land use in connected watersheds.

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

- e. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your watershed region of interest?** I would guess that the older kids are the ones that are best served, but I don't have any first-hand knowledge in this area.
- f. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed/Creek Corridor?** Again, I am not aware of the specific condition of the Poquessing Creek, but I have met with Joanne Dahme of your department and have looked through the illustrations of land use in connected watersheds.
- g. **What are the most important problems/issues in the watershed/creek corridor?** When meeting with Joanne, I was taken aback by the negative condition of the riparian zones. They appear to be very urban, industrial and negatively impacted. Other than that, I am unsure.
- h. **After hearing an overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** Within PECO, I would contact Alex Brown. He is in our Vegetation Management Department and is working on IPM (Integrated Pest Management). IPM decreases use of pesticides and mowing while supporting native species growth.

- i. **We are interested in receiving feedback and having participation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning project. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed? Do you have any contacts?**
- j. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Do you have information and contacts for that information?** Yes, we are working closely with PWD on addressing manholes and have developed manhole discharge practices. Manholes fill with water and can cause negative impacts (see attached Governors Excellence Awards information). We conduct field screening for total metals discharge and have water treatment tanks. We are also involved in Earth Day activities geared to our staff in Philadelphia.
- k. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed and Creek Corridor?** As explained previously, PECO owns a number of Right of Ways. Those that are in watershed corridors (and elsewhere for that matter) are managed. For instance, our land management Manager (Alex Brown, 215-841-5594) is implementing integrated pest management (IPM) which decreases the use of pesticides and mowing and increases native species. Feel free to call Alex in February 2006.
- l. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** We can all do more, but we do create and implement plans. We have goals and targets to continuously improve what we are doing. We continue to be dedicated to emergency response and coordinate regionally in case of environmental emergencies (e.g., oil spills, remediation). Again our focus continues to be upon controlling stormwater and we are proud of our accomplishments.
- m. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Your recommended projects? What are they?** I would say community education may be an obstacle to all conservation projects. Community education is important to obtain community support. There seems to be a disconnect (people wise) when it comes to having clean drinking water and what one needs to do to keep it clean.
- n. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the schools in the watershed to provide more educational opportunities?** There are many opportunities. The challenge is to strengthen partnerships. I am on the Schuylkill Center of Environmental Education's Board of Trustees, and reach out to schools in that watershed. PECO also has Earth Day celebrations at our offices on 23rd and Market Streets. This may be another way for us to coordinate and educate people about all regional watershed efforts.

- o. What economic benefit do you feel completing the plan and your recommended projects will create?** It is difficult to place an economic value on our resources. However, until we begin doing this, it is difficult to measure environmental resources/improvements.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- p. What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, and preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** I would recommend that the PWD (and project steering committee) reach out to large and small companies. They are usually looking to sponsor community events, but they do not have the time to identify them. Contact them and be very specific about your needs.
- q. What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort and with your recommended projects?** This type of thing is a little outside of my area of expertise, but I would say mailing brochures is a good way to keep people informed.

(Partnership Opportunities)

- r. Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** PECO would like to partner with PWD for Earth Day. We would be happy to work with you for the Poquessing Creek Clean up Project by providing volunteers or donating food, and other needed items.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you and your organization play an important role within this watershed. Please assist us by:

- 1) Reading the attached overview about the Poquessing Creek Watershed, Rivers Conservation Plan, and
- 2) Answering the following questions.

(General Contact Information)

INTERVIEW #3 - August 23, 2005, 11:00 AM- 12:08 PM

Mary Jane Hazel, President

Somerton City Association

114 Warwick Street, 19116

(215) 464-1260

No e-mail

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** Yes
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?**
Yes, I know where the Creek and tributaries are (e.g., Paul's Creek etc).
- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you?** Water quality and water conservation are very important issues to me, because we all drink water! Also, everything we put in the Poquessing Creek ends up in the Delaware River. I think that many times we ignore water quality and water conservation issues, because we are too busy or we take clean water for granted. However, all things affecting the creek should concern us. **To your family?** My 10 grandchildren are more concerned with ecology than their parents. Their parents (my children) are very busy. **To Your Group?** The Poquessing runs right through Somerton, so water quality and water conservation are very important to the Somerton City League. Really, the only thing running through the creeks should be water. The conservation and state of the bridges crossing the Poquessing are particularly important to us as well.

- e. **Do you think that preserving land in the region will benefit the watershed and the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Absolutely! Any/all development affects the water quality (black top leads to runoff). The current state requirement is that all development should be 100 feet away from the creek, and I think the protective buffer should be doubled. We are applying a larger buffer concept to the h Byberry Industrial Development project. All development will be 200' or more away from the Poquessing Creek.
- f. **What is your overall perception of the creek?** I think that the creek is neither wide nor deep enough. Right now, the Poquessing floods a lot. It also scares me (a legal case, Edison & Proctor Road Rancher, owned), because 3 single homes might go in on one parcel. The developers have political clout, so that means they will probably win. The Poquessing is already filled with sediment and this (development density) will exacerbate the problem. Also flood insurance is then required. I think the ACOE should dredge it.

(Key Person/Key Leader Information)

- g. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your area (creek and creek corridor)?** I don't know if it serves any one group. It serves them all, because the Creek is a beautiful thing to see. Any kind of water is relaxing to all. Not everyone has this type of amenity!
- h. **What are the most important amenities (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** The beauty is the primary amenity. It is a very long creek from Bucks Philadelphia, so the size/length is important.
- i. **In the Creek corridor? Please describe them and (if possible) locate them on the map provided.** One important amenity is the State hospital land (Byberry Industrial land). The way we develop that land may result in a sizable amenity.
- j. **What are the most important issues/problems in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** The most important issues are too much development and the resulting sedimentation. The more development that takes place, the more The Poquessing Creek will be impacted. Really, the developers will do anything even if it is dangerous. For instance a cemetery was placed in a location with a high water table. The cemetery was moved and developer came in and developed it anyway! Our city officials/leaders must take a look at this issue.
- k. **After hearing the overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind? Please describe them.** You should definitely contact Donna Remick of the Friends of the Poquessing Creek. Dianne Reezback should also be contacted. She was the past President of the Friends of the Poquessing. (215) 632- 2549 12835 Clisse Drive, Broduckin, PA 19154

- l. **We are interested in having representation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning process. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed/creek corridor?** I don't know.
- m. **After reading the overview for the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Information and contacts for that information?** There are 499 homes going in on state hospital land plus office buildings (Roosevelt Blvd). Keep a close watch on that one. We are too.
- n. **What are you/your organizations doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Creek Corridor (e.g., 75' on either side of river or river tributary)?** We are involved with zoning, so that is linked. We do get involved (Friends) if we are asked.
- o. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** We don't have enough volunteers to actually do things. They will voice their opinion, but don't normally complete tasks. Really, the two ways to get people to come to meetings is to put a zoning change sign on their lawn or say they will be appointed president of our group!
- p. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? What are they?** I think the politicians are our biggest obstacles, because they worry less about the real issues and more about their look donors rather than their real constituents. They need to be on the same page as their constituents. Also many of them get in and are then elected for life. There are exceptions (Councilman Cohen) do not act that way. He is 90 years old and is very proactive. He is also willing to go across district lines too.
- q. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the school district to provide opportunities?** There are many opportunities for schools and your project to get together. For instance, I am on the school board for a charter school called "The Mast Charter School". They are located at 1800 Byberry Road, Philadelphia 19116. You might want to contact Rich Toaraska, CEO at (267) 348- 1215. The Secretary is Jan Brophy.
- r. **What economic benefit do you feel this opportunity will create?** Any protection of the beauty and health of the Poquessing will create economic benefit.
- s. **What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc?** See answer to question "O". Really, the people involved are normally involved in many things at the same time and are therefore stretched pretty thin. You should involve these folks by providing them with updates rather than expecting them to attend meetings. Try using the phone and e-mail.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- t. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Get a cross-section of people/politicians involved. Recommend that the ACOE consider dredging (in the RCP management plan).
- u. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better address the problems in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** See previous answer.

(Partnership Opportunities)

- v. **Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** September 13 is our next meeting and the agenda is very full (e.g., 6 developments on the docket). You are welcome to attend a meeting (Second Tuesday of each month) Consider setting up a table with the tabletop display. We can arrange this after the November elections are finished.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you play an important role within this watershed. Please assist us by:

(General Contact Information)

a. **CONTACT INFORMATION (Phone, e-mail, address)**

Irene Honer, President, Glen Foerd Mansion
5045 Fidler Street
Philadelphia 19114
(215) 637-3245

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- b. **Before receiving information preceding this interview (verbal from Suzanne Forbes), did you know what a watershed was?** Yes, it's a protected area close to the stream.
- c. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes, it runs through my neighborhood.
- d. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** No
- e. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why?** Quite important. I believe that the nature around the mansion draws a lot of people. We have an osprey nest and we have seen eagles. This means that there is a good ecosystem and good water quality. Clean water means a nice environment, and aesthetics are very important. **How Important to Your Organization?** Very important!
- f. **Do you think that preserving land in the watershed will benefit the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Yes, it's why we've worked for the last 20 years to preserve Glen Foerd. We would like to have it for future generations.
- g. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?** I never thought of that before. I'm glad it's there. I think it's beautiful. We have a family that lives in our gatehouse (Richard Harvey). He picks up litter at low tide all the time. He and his family really enjoy the creek. We have ducks, wildlife etc. So, the creek and river are among the nicest parts of the property.

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

- h. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your watershed region of interest?** We hold 3 summer concerts. Most attendees are seniors. Young families (from the neighborhood and beyond) come to visit the property with their children. The least served are probably teens.
- i. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed/Creek Corridor?** *Recreational-* We have a yacht club next to the mansion. Every Tuesday evening they have boat races. One Tuesday in June we have a regatta and outdoor dinner on the river. People come through walking dogs, walking through and bird watching (osprey and eagles). *Aesthetic-* Unless you take the time walking through the Mansion property, you really don't get to enjoy the views. We have beautiful views. *History-* The history of the Mansion is very interesting. The first inhabitants worked in the city and got there via boat (boathouse). *Social-* Socially the Mansion is a great place. Country fairs, formal events, and weddings.
- j. **What are the most important problems/issues in the watershed/creek corridor?** It was erosion, but now we have a new river wall put in by the ACOE, about 5-6 years ago. Rep Robert Borski was instrumental in getting it going. Litter from upstream sources is also problem.
- k. **After hearing an overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** Gatehouse- Lois Weaver and Richard Harvey and his family rent the gatehouse. Director- Katy Ramey (Director) lives in the cottage (215) 632-5330. The Director has all of the files etc. Our Chair- Lilian Poserina, Chair of Volunteers (215) 331-1442. East Tarsdale Civic Association.- Francis Letterer is the President (215) 632-3143 & Doris Bell (215) 637-0635. They have a newsletter. I will provide contacts for all. We have a great volunteer base. All of these folks would like to know about your project and would like to attend public meetings.
- l. **We are interested in receiving feedback and having participation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning project. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed? Do you have any contacts?** None really.

- m. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Do you have information and contacts for that information?** Our next endeavor is to put a roof on the art gallery. We just finished the carriage house with an historic slate roof. Our caterer does all of the bookings etc. They are working on installing a new tent for future bookings. Call our Director and President of the East Torresdale Civic Association.. They may have some ideas.
- n. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed and Creek Corridor?** We preserved the property, we restored the streambank, and we try to keep the activities at the Mansion “passive”. We do not allow fishing, grills etc. For all functions, we are very aware and take care of it! We do clean ups of upstream litter etc.
- o. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** We are very responsible stewards of the land, but I’m sure we could do more. I look forward to your assessment and any ideas you have.
- p. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Your recommended projects? What are they?** Probably a lack of funding. We look forward to having some of our projects listed in your plan.
- q. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the schools in the watershed to provide more educational opportunities?** We tried in the past (music lessons, art lessons). We just received photos from the Tarsdale Historic Association (it folded and we have their things). We have a great slide program showing how this area used to be. We would like to bring the local children in for this or have our volunteers go out and teach about how land uses have changed.
- r. **What economic benefit do you feel completing the plan and your recommended projects will create?** N/A

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- s. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Don’t know.** Preserve land like we have.
- t. **What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort and with your recommended projects?** N/A

(Partnership Opportunities)

- u. **Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** We would like an invitation to your public meetings. Please contact our Chair and President of the East Torredale Civic Association (ETCA) for our mailing lists. The more we know, the more we can decide how we can help each other.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you play an important role within this watershed. Please review the project information sheet & questions previously e-mailed and provide information pertaining to the following:

(General Contact Information)

NAME, Organization, Title

December 22, 2005

10:30 AM – 11:00 AM

Stan James, Facility Director

Philly Park Race Track

P.O. Box 1000, 3001 Street Rd.

Bensalem, PA 19020

(267) 228-6628

sjames@phillypark.net

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** I knew what a watershed was, but I did not know that a portion of the Philly Park was in the Poquessing (did not know it had a name or the extent).
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** No
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** No
- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? How important to your family? Why?** I feel/my family feels that everyone shares the water. We all suffer if the water quality is degraded. So, I would say water quality and water conservation are *very* important. Our water environment, especially on the east coast, is very much under stress. **How important to your employer? How Important to Your Organization?** Very important, as our business is recreational (the game) and agricultural (the horses). We need to keep the track attractive and our horses are boarded all year around. If our water quality and quantity are in bad shape, it would hurt our business.

- e. **Do you think that preserving land in the watershed will benefit the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Preserving land is vital to the Poquessing Creek and all other creeks. One of the things we have discovered (in the last 30 years) is that urbanization affects the water. Development results in no percolation, no cleansing and flooding. This is a real issue for me (my family's community) as well as for my business (Philly Race Park).
- f. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?** I know very little about the Poquessing really. I know more about the watershed I live in. However, I would surmise that because of the level of development, the Poquessing is not doing very well.

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

- i. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your watershed region of interest?** Philly racetrack customers are generally male and older (50-60 years old). Our customers are mostly white, but we also have Latin, Puerto Rican, African American, and recent immigrants. The horsemen are generally younger (20-40 years old), and the horses are 2-8 years old! Mostly Latin Americans work for the horse owners, and the horse owners vary widely.
- g. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed/Creek Corridor?** I know very little about it, but I view Philadelphia Race Park and Benjamin Rush State Park as open space and recreational amenities.
- h. **What are the most important problems/issues in the watershed/creek corridor?** I would say stormwater runoff and urbanization are the most important issues. I would also add that the older parts of the watershed (closer to the Delaware) probably have pollution from underground storage tanks. These are general problems associated with any urbanized area. New construction also creates issues (e.g., runoff, sediment). This is of interest to Philly Race Park as we may have additional development soon due to the recent slot legislation.
- i. **After hearing an overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** I would say you should contact the people we work with commonly (e.g., municipal officials, sewer and water providers, permitting agencies).
- j. **We are interested in receiving feedback and having participation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning project. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed? Do you have any contacts?** No information to provide.

- k. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Do you have information and contacts for that information?** Again, we are dealing with racetrack slots right now. Therefore we all need to be aware of the stormwater runoff issues associated with construction. We will continue to work with the township.
- l. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed and Creek Corridor?** We are discharging stormwater etc. to the Mill Creek. We have stables and therefore horse manure to manage. At the present time, the manure is collected and carted off site. However, there is always runoff, and ours contains fecal material. There is an on-going issue and we continue to work with Bensalem Township. We presently collect stormwater, and it travels to a sewage facility. It is treated at the facility before it is discharged. Under flooding conditions, there are sometimes problems.
- m. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** We are really doing a lot to adhere to the regulations!
- n. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Your recommended projects? What are they?** I don't think so. No more or less than any other business.
- o. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the schools in the watershed to provide more educational opportunities?** This is limited as our business is for adults, not those considered under age.
- p. **What economic benefit do you feel completing the plan and your recommended projects will create?** For our business, it is beneficial to maintain open areas. You cannot run races on small parcels. Therefore preserving the race park results in economic benefits to the business and the community.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- R. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, and preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** We would like to see the Canada goose situation addressed. We have thousands of them here (open grassy area) and they are a big pollution source! We work with the game commission to harvest them and the geese are provided to people for food. However, this approach is not adequate.

- S. What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort and with your recommended projects?** I would say the best way to engage people is through websites, and advertising. Give your project a recognizable name and speak to people about how it affects “their backyard”.

(Partnership Opportunities)

- T. Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** I don't know. I know that whenever we have an environmental campaign, we associate ourselves with open space. If there is any way for you to let people know that we are doing our part, contact us.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you and your organization play an important role within this watershed. Please assist us by:

- 1) Reading the attached overview about the Poquessing Creek Watershed, Rivers Conservation Plan, and
- 2) Answering the following questions.

(General Contact Information)

INTERVIEW #3 – October 12, 2005

Carol McCloskey, President, Bensalem Historical Society

1091 Cornwells Avenue

Bensalem, PA 19020

(215) 245-4856

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** No
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** No
- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why?** Water quality and quantity are very important and it is very important to keep our waterways clean for many reasons. Clean water is especially important for the various fish, bugs, etc. They all need the creek to survive. **To your family?** Same as above. **How Important to your organization?** Same as above.
- e. **Do you think that preserving land in the region will benefit the watershed and the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Yes. I would think that by preserving land, it would help retain the wildlife as they depend upon the creek and it is an important waterway.
- f. **What is your overall perception of the creek?** I have lived in Bensalem (lower end) all of my life. I have always known the Poquessing Creek existed. However, I do not know or have never really paid attention to the creek.

(Key Person/Key Leader Information)

- g. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your area (creek and creek corridor)?** No Answer
- h. **What are the most important amenities (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed & Creek Corridor?** There are many historical sites in Bansalem (and that portion of the Poquessing Watershed). Preserving land and water features in the watershed will lead to preservation of the historic features and the land surrounding them.
- i. **What are the most important issues/problems in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Development I would think.
- j. **After hearing the overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind? Please describe them.** No Answer
- k. **We are interested in having representation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning process. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed/creek corridor?** No Answer
- l. **After reading the overview for the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Information and contacts for that information?** No Answer
- m. **What are you/your organizations doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Creek Corridor (e.g., 75' on either side of river or river tributary)?** No Answer
- n. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** No Answer
- o. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? What are they?** No Answer
- p. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the school district to provide opportunities?** No Answer
- q. **What economic benefit do you feel this opportunity will create?** No Answer
- r. **What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc?**

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- s. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** No Answer
- t. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better address the problems in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** No Answer

(Partnership Opportunities)

- u. **Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** No Answer

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you play an important role within this watershed. Please assist us by:

- 1) Reading the attached overview about the Poquessing Creek Watershed, Rivers Conservation Plan, and
- 2) Answering the following questions (please use back of sheet if necessary)
- 3) E-Mailing, Sending or calling in your responses to Suzanne Forbes, Forbes1@comcast.net, 12 Brookdale Drive, New Britain, PA 18901, 215-230-9549. www.forbesenvironmental.info

Do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or need clarification!

(General Contact Information)

a. **NAME, Organizational**

Susanne (Sue) McKeon, Lower Southampton Township Manager

Past President, Bucks County Association of Township Managers

Bucks County Planning Commission, Vice Current Chair

Community Development Advisory Board, Vice Chair

b. **CONTACT INFORMATION (Phone, e-mail, address)**

Lower Southampton Municipal Building

1500 Desire Avenue

Feasterville, PA 19053

(215) 357-7300 extension 366 (Office)

215-357-0946 (Fax)

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

c. **Before this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** Yes

d. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes

e. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?**

Yes. It helped that the Township was involved with the Neshaminy Creek RCP.

f. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why?** Water quality and water conservation is very important. It's an important aspect of our environment. We need it to survive and we have to take care of it. We have not adequately taken care of water in the past and we have to turn things around.

How important to your family? Important.

How important to your employer? Very important

How Important to Your Organization? Very important to Lower Southampton and all of my other organizations as well.

- g. **Do you think that preserving land in the watershed will benefit the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Land preservation is important, and preserving land for our watersheds is very important as well. We should have had a much higher percentage of open space to protect the Poquessing Creek and all other water resources. Where there is little impervious surface, there is less groundwater infiltration and less purification of the water before it reaches our ground and surface waters. The problem with Lower Southampton is that we have very little open space left and very, very little in the Poquessing Creek watershed. The township was built out well before Act 167 was implemented and has experienced a lot of and flooding, because open space has not been preserved and land use has not been managed very well.
- h. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?** I will speak on behalf of the portion that is in Lower Southampton Township only as that is the portion of the watershed and corridor I am most familiar with. My perception is that our portion is located within an important headwater region (e.g., Neshaminy, Poquessing). In fact, the township building is right at the source of several tributaries. Headwaters are important and we should take responsibility. That being said, we have very little open space in that portion of the Poquessing, the homes are built too close to the tributaries and they flood. Areas of the watershed are also presently being developed (e.g., County Line Road, Bustleton Avenue, Pine Tree Farms and the Somerton Spring Area). All of this development and design results in more stormwater runoff, more flooding and less stormwater retention/infiltration.

Our residents do call in to complain about erosion in a number of places in the watershed and proximate to the creek corridor. The residents also want to look at a pretty creek, but they do not understand how it naturally meanders and therefore encroaches on their land. The average perception is that building retaining walls will fix the problem. We completed a Study in 2001 (Stormwater Management Study for Lower Southampton, April 2001, supplement March 2005, Shore-DePalma Engineering). One recommendation was to widen (not deepen or dredge) the Poquessing and other tributaries. The maps from the study are available in AutoCad. From Mark Geosetts, PE at Shore-DePalma Engineering. He may be reached at their Kulpsville office at (215) 361-6050, extension 120.

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

- i. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your watershed region of interest?** In the watershed/corridor region of the Poquessing Creek, we really don't have access. It's all residential, and the age range is approximately 25-55 years old. We have a senior center (over 55) and recreation programs for young adults, but they are not located in the Poquessing Creek corridor or watershed. We are recommending that a parcel, located on Street and Belmont Streets and a filled in quarry, be re-developed as a park. The parcel is 26 acres. We have not been successful to date.

- j. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed/Creek Corridor?** I would have to say our natural resources are the most important amenities in that portion of the watershed. We have no public facilities. All residential really. In fact, the Somerton Springs golf course, including the land, the Inn and office buildings, is now going to be demolished, and redeveloped. The proposal is to build a Costco as well as a retaining wall around the tributary.
- k. **What are the most important problems/issues in the watershed/creek corridor?** In the last 3-4 year, there has been so much development, and the majority on remaining, postage-sized parcels. Again, this makes the problems referred to earlier in our interview (e.g., stormwater runoff, erosion, little infiltration) worse. This is not good for the surface and groundwater resources remaining.
- l. **After reading the overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** Please obtain the Shore DePalma study referred to earlier. In addition, we have an open space and park and recreation plan (Ann Toole). William Brokaw of Borton-Lawson called and will be receiving these documents.
- m. **We are interested in receiving feedback and having participation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning project. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed? Do you have any contacts?** Nothing to share in the Poquessing Creek area of our Township.
- n. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Do you have information and contacts for that information?** Please contact Shore-DePalma for their study as it lists all of our recommended projects. You may also speak with him more about the proposed development at Pine Tree Farms located by County Line Road and the Interstate. We are also proposing a large, regional stormwater basin study in the Sunset Memorial and Pine Tree Open Space area. Regional retention basins are a good thing in areas that are developed. Next we will tackle those areas parallel to Sterner Mill Road between Street and Fillmont. That particular area is picturesque but flooding along Fillmont Avenue is a problem. There was even a recent rescue there during a flooding episode.

- o. What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed and Creek Corridor?** The Shore-DePalma study is one example, and we are now attempting to work with developers and granting agencies to implement study recommendations (e.g., create regional stormwater basins). We also have an active EAC, and they are working toward meeting existing and updated water quality regulations.
- p. Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** Yes, we can work to implement all recommendations listed in the study. In particular problem areas (e.g., from the municipal building to Street Road & Sterner Mill Road areas. Implementation is sometimes rough because BMPs are recommended for private property, and the regional basins are large and there is a lack of adequate open space. So, we are working toward keeping the stream within its banks.
- q. Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Your recommended projects? What are they?** The biggest obstacles are funding, open space availability and private property issues. Our municipality is almost entirely “built out”.
- r. How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the schools in the watershed to provide more educational opportunities?** Cooperation with the schools is good at present and we would like it to get better. For instance, the Township has worked with Lower Southampton Elementary School in Sweetwater Farms (with Nancy Minich, LSA) and Playwicki Park on projects like things like: minimizing mowing, planting native vegetation, creating infiltration trenches. We are very interested in recommending more naturalized settings, but many landowners do not see the concepts as “beautification”. There may be little or no opportunity in the Poquessing watershed for similar approaches (e.g., MS-4 work). We also have the materials to mark the stormwater inlets. *(Note: Susanne and I talked about combining EAC work with Corridor study work as well as assisting with stormwater inlet marking).*
- s. What economic benefit do you feel completing the plan and your projects will create?** Mitigating identified problems will save money in the long run and preserve/restore the environment.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- t. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, and preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Working on school programs together would be nice. I feel that when kids go home and talk to their parents. That dynamic is extremely helpful. Please consider placing the implementation recommendations in the Shore-DePalma study into the Rivers Conservation Plan. Please also take a look at the recommendations in the Stormwater Management Plan. I also think that Philadelphia should work with Bucks and Montgomery on stormwater planning. We have accomplished a lot through Act 167.

- u. **What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort and with your recommended projects?** When we assisted with the Act 167 Plans and the Neshaminy RCP, there were surveys that were helpful. It would be great to have one of your public meetings “up north”. *(Note: We would like to work with the Township on coordinating a public meeting/educational event at the Township building or the Poquessing Middle school).*

(Partnership Opportunities)

- v. **Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** Let’s have a meeting up here!

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you play an important role within this watershed. Please review the project information sheet. Suzanne Forbes will be calling you soon to set up a phone conversation to ask you the following questions. Thank you so much for your assistance!

(General Contact Information)

NAME, Organization, Title

Brian O'Neill, Philadelphia City Council - 10th District

Contact Person: William Rapone

Phone: 215 686 3422

E-mail: William.Rapone@Phila.Gov

Address: City of Philadelphia
Room # 562, City Hall
Philadelphia, PA 19107

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** Yes
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Yes. I knew what the general boundaries were.
- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you?** Very important. **Why?** We are all stewards of the environment. **How important to your family?** Same as above. **How important to your employer?** The City of Philadelphia has over the years developed and established policies that preserve and protect our water resources. These policies and practices have been ably tended to by the Water Department. **How Important to Your Organization?** The City Council supports the Water Department's initiatives that protect the regions water resources.
- e. **Do you think that preserving land in the watershed will benefit the Poquessing Creek?** Yes. **Why?** Preservation of the watershed is conducive to a cleaner and healthier runoff into the Poquessing Creek and subsequently the Delaware River which contributes approximately one-half of the City's water supply.

- f. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?** The watershed is unique in that it exists in an urban setting with many drain ways threaded through residential, commercial and industrial areas. The creek, as a tributary to the Delaware, is envisioned as a natural preserve having the potential for some limited and mostly passive recreational and educational activity such as walkways, benches, historical and nature markers; along the lines of the perceived Benjamin Rush State Park plan.

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

What age groups appear to be least/best served in your watershed region of interest? The Poquessing region serves all age groups best when it is kept passive with minimal recreational activity.

- g. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed/Creek Corridor?** The watershed / creek corridor should be kept as a natural preserve, with no more than a hiking/biking trail in its more remote areas, if it can be effectively patrolled and kept free of despoliation.
- h. **What are the most important problems/issues in the watershed/creek corridor?** The watershed / creek are situated in an urban area with proximity to residential, commercial and industrial habitation. The seeming remoteness of the “natural areas” as opposed to the occupied areas gives rise to loitering, vandalism, dumping and underage drinking. Police resources are strained and already not up to keeping existing accessible areas free from these undesirable activities.
- i. **After hearing an overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** The Franklin Mills Advisory Committee, Parkwood Civic Association, West Torresdale Civic Association, Walton Park Civic Association, Normandy Civic Association and Somerton Civic Association. Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation and the Greater Northeast Chamber of Commerce.
- j. **We are interested in receiving feedback and having participation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning project. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed? Do you have any contacts?** Please check with Ms Shari Cooper at The Philadelphia City Planning Commission.

- k. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Do you have information and contacts for that information?** Benjamin Rush State Park Plan, Byberry Preservation Buffer Plan, Water Department Crossed Lateral Inspection Program
- l. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed and Creek Corridor?** See “T” response
- m. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** No
- n. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Your recommended projects? What are they?** Recent trends toward overdevelopment / redevelopment can be detrimental to the conservation of the watershed. Remapping of zoning classifications tends to inhibit density thereby reducing the negative polluting effects of overdevelopment in the watershed area.
- o. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the schools in the watershed to provide more educational opportunities?** There is always a possibility that school administrators could have their teachers incorporate local environmental interests into their curriculum.
- p. **What economic benefit do you feel completing the plan and your recommended projects will create?** Preservation of the natural green space of the watershed with all the accrued environmental benefits serves to maintain property values and discourage urban flight.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- q. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, and preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?**
- **Manage:** Keep it simple, easy to maintain and police.
 - **Conserve:** Support all efforts to inhibit careless exploitation of land use in the watershed area.
 - **Preserve:** Define needs and set practical affordable goals to assure ongoing service and conservation management.

R. What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort and with your recommended projects? One way is to count on the support of your planning organization to stress the importance of good zoning practices to all present and future outreach partners. Another is to support the initiative to properly guarantee the passive nature of the Benjamin Rush State Park Plan. These things can be done when you make presentations to civic and social associations or by supportive news releases to local media outlets.

(Partnership Opportunities)

S. Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)? Though many of the organizations mentioned in section “j” do not have mailing addresses, contact can be arranged on an as needed basis.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you play an important role within this watershed. Please review the project information sheet & questions previously e-mailed and provide information pertaining to the following:

(General Contact Information)

NAME, Organization, Title

December 19, 2005

11:00 AM – 11:40 AM

Katherine Ramey, Executive Director

Glen Foerd Mansion

5001 Grant Avenue

Philadelphia, PA 19114

(215) 632-5330 extension 11

info@glenfoerd.org

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** I know the definition of “watershed” as I attended the first Poquessing Creek RCP meeting.
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes. I am particularly aware of its location on the Glen Foerd property and I know that the creek extends in a northwesterly direction.
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** No.
- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you?** Water quality and water conservation is very important to me. **Why?** As a new mother water quality and the environment have become more important as we are passing our problems on to the next generation. **How important to your family?** Water quality and quantity are equally as important to my nuclear family. **How important to your employer? How Important to Your Organization? Water quality and conservation** are very important to the Glen Foerd Mansion as we are situated at the confluence of the Poquessing watershed.
- e. **Do you think that preserving land in the watershed will benefit the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Yes preserving land benefits the Poquessing Creek.. Per the definition of watershed, the state of the land around the creek directly affects the creek itself (e.g., the channel). Whatever is happening on the land (e.g., housing, factories) directly affects the water. Land use affects the physical aspects of the creek too (e.g., need for dredging). Dredging affects the channel.

- f. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?** My overall perception has improved due to my job at the Glen Foerd Mansion. Before, I did not think about it much. I don't understand exactly how it all works, but am starting to understand the bigger picture. Pollution is important too, because it works its way up the food chain (e.g., the Silent Spring).

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

- g. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your watershed region of interest?** Watershed-wise, I think that school-aged children with access to educational programs involving the creek are best served. The elderly as well, because they are likely to have more time. I would say the least-served are working-aged people (20's – 40's) are working a lot and are more busy. On our property I would have to say Sr. Citizens are probably best-served. This is because we are open during the week and therefore serve people with leisure time. The grounds are open on the weekends, but tours only during the week. Again, the least served would be people in their 20's – 40's.
- h. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed/Creek Corridor?** I think that the wildlife on the creek is a great amenity. In addition, existing trails for recreational purposes.
- i. **What are the most important problems/issues in the watershed/creek corridor?** We have a lot of trash here. Water flows down and it is tidal in this stretch. So, trash tends to accumulate here. There is also a general lack of awareness, which I would consider a problem.
- j. **After hearing an overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** In the past, I would call the Fairmont Park Commission, and the Delaware River Estuary Program with questions. I will now contact the PWD as well.
- k. **We are interested in receiving feedback and having participation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning project. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed? Do you have any contacts?** In this area the strongest presence is white, western European and a little older.
- l. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Do you have information and contacts for that information?** We are working on a number of things here (e.g. roof and interior restoration, education walking tours), which we would love to have included in your plan.

- m. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed and Creek Corridor?** We are providing you with a meeting place, and meetings are important. We have trash clean ups at the confluence in the spring usually. We had a river wall restoration completed in 1997. I was not working here at that point, but I will provide you with a narrative describing the project.
- n. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** We can always do more in all aspects.
- o. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Your recommended projects? What are they?** Funding is always a problem (as it is for all organizations). Manpower is also a problem.
- p. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the schools in the watershed to provide more educational opportunities?** Yes our Board would like to see more cooperation with the schools.. We would like to create an educational slide show to teach about the local area (e.g., history and environment).
- q. **What economic benefit do you feel completing the plan and your recommended projects will create?** Although, I can't articulate the specific types of economic benefit, I do think that projects like this have economic benefit.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- R. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, and preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** It's important to have meetings and educational outreach efforts. It is important to involve all stakeholders and to pool all informational and financial resources.
- S. **What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort and with your recommended projects?** Educational efforts that are consistent are best. Using word of mouth, newsletters and advertising helps as well as bending the ear of local newspapers.

(Partnership Opportunities)

- T.** Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)? Yes, we have an annual trash clean up in the spring. Lets work together on that project (workshop too). We used to have an annual fair. I will need to talk to the Board about that.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you play an important role within this watershed. Please assist us by:

- 1) Reading the attached overview about the Poquessing Creek Watershed, Rivers Conservation Plan, and
- 2) Answering the following questions (please use back of sheet if necessary)
- 3) E-Mailing, Sending or calling in your responses to Suzanne Forbes, Forbes1@comcast.net, 12 Brookdale Drive, New Britain, PA 18901, 215-230-9549. www.forbesenvironmental.info

Do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or need clarification!

(General Contact Information)

a. **NAME, Organizational**

Dianne Welsh-Retzbach, Past President Friends of the Poquessing.

b. **CONTACT INFORMATION (Phone, e-mail, address)**

12835 Clisse Drive
Broduckin, PA 19154
(215) 632- 2549 (phone & fax)

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- c. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** yes
- d. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes
- e. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Yes
- f. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Extremely Why?** Who wouldn't be? Water is essential to our survival!
How important to your family? Yes water quality and quantity are very important to my family.
How important to your employer? N/A
How Important to Your Organization? The Friends of the Poquessing. was formed to preserve the watershed, so it is very important and part of our mission.

- g. **Do you think that preserving land in the watershed will benefit the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Preserving land is imperative as it affects groundwater recharge, flood control, stormwater runoff and a number of related issues. Large land developments have the most impact upon our water resources. I think they should be charged based on the size and impact of the development (e.g., water use, and water impact fees).
- h. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?** The watershed and the creek need help (e.g., management, restoration). My perception is that the creek corridor is quite shabby. I have witnessed streambank erosion, sedimentation, and a lack of accessibility. There are some many areas that can be enjoyed, but they are currently battered by dirt bike trails. The parks we do have should be used but there should be more respect for them. Litter is a problem too. We need to keep in mind that (historically) our streams were used as “open sewers” and then the means to remove stormwater. This region is quite old, so the Poquessing has experienced these uses through history.

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

- i. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your watershed region of interest?** I think we have historic and recreation amenities that serve different age groups, but more passive recreational amenities would benefit all age groups. We don't need more active recreational sites for youth (e.g., soccer and baseball fields), but, we need more passive sites for others. People need a place to go to be quiet and reflect.

- j. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed/Creek Corridor?** Aside from the sites most know about (Benjamin Rush Park), we have many amenities that people do not know about: confluence of creek and river (**Glen Foerd**) this beautiful and historic area also serves to illustrate the inter-connectivity of the creek and stream), **St Katherine Drexel Shrine, Holy Family University** on Stevenson Lane (this was the Drexel's summer home and it is now Frankfort hospital shrine), **Floral Park and Eaton Hall** (located right across from holy family and so easy to walk to), **Community College of Philadelphia** (located right on a tributary to the Poquessing), **Byberry Friends Meeting House and School** (circa1683 on), **Robert Purvis Home** (across the street from the Friends Meeting house and active site for black/white anti slave movement), **Byberry Hall 1846** (Lucretia Mott and others spoke there and it was part of the underground railroad as slaves were moved to the river and ferried up to Bensalem on the Neshaminy), **flora and fauna** (obtain Anne's Rhodes report as an inventory of threatened and endangered species has been completed), **Lenape** (there is a rich history of Lenape culture and some are buried at the meeting house), Historic Bridges (obtain Friends paper on historic bridges/historic roadways including the Richalou Road bridge and the former Lincoln Pike), **Mechanicsville** (the village is not a certified historic village, but was founded in 1648 and is half in Philadelphia and half in Bucks- building and structure facades are still intact), Walking Tours (Great Places for historic walking tours in many areas throughout the watershed), **Parkwood Youth Organization** (located off of Mechanicsville Road and on the Bloody Run Tributary, which was a Revolutionary War Site).
- k. **What are the most important problems/issues in the watershed/creek corridor?** The biggest problem is that, due to the age of property development, most portions of the creek are owned and no easements exist. This is unlike the Pennypack (owned by city) or Wissahickon watershed scenarios. The Poquessing was purchased in drips and drabs therefore there is no legal access and no future potential for creating additional access. As far as creating corridor trails, private property owns do not want the world working in front of their view/on their property. In addition, for easements and buffers that we do have, funding for maintenance is not readily available.
- l. **After reading the overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** Ann Rhodes flora and fauna study, which can be obtained from PWD or the Academy of Natural Sciences.

- m. **We are interested in receiving feedback and having participation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning project. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed? Do you have any contacts?** The area was formerly Caucasian and upper middle class. This social group moved north to Bucks County and the region is now predominantly white middle and lower (cops, contractors). There is a large Asian, Indian population in Tarsdale. Russian population in Somerton and Upper Bustleton. There are some pockets of poverty in the Bensalem area.
- n. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Do you have information and contacts for that information?** *Present and Historical Projects-* There have been water quality monitoring efforts with the Friends of the Poquessing and the Delaware River Keeper. We need to preserve the historic bridges before they fall apart. We need to create better access to the Poquessing in some places and where possible. It makes sense to keep up the education programs the Friends and others have implemented in the local public and private school systems. Contact the Quakers in the area. They will know a lot about history and social issues. Read *Joseph Martindale History of Byberry and Moreland* (1867).
- o. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed and Creek Corridor?** We have done everything possible...town watch, cleanups, education, opened up all kinds of schools, water quality monitoring, streambank restorations, estuary day, festivals, carnivals, attending meetings (NE Chamber of Commerce).
- p. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** We can only do more with more people and with clear direction from the City Government. We should spend the money we've obtained or will obtain on the school projects. I am such a believer that students should be reached by the 4th grade or we have "lost them".
- q. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Your recommended projects? What are they?** There is a real lack of volunteer manpower. There is a lack of money for certain schools in our region and practically no funding for the very important hands on experiences and field trips. Sometimes it seems like the educational approach is filled with too many facts and not enough hands on. When this happens, it is not retained by our youth. This generation has an incredible lack of time (two parents working). Many times there is not enough networking going on, so the same projects and same mistakes are repeated. On the one hand, I have seen too much planning and not enough doing. However, I have also seen not enough planning and then doing. More balance is needed.

- r. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the schools in the watershed to provide more educational opportunities?** If we had more manpower, we could do a whole lot more with maintaining the school base we have and recruiting more. To do this, we need to illustrate the need (to grantors and others) and train more people to work with educators and students. Due to obstacles noted previously (lack of time and a pretty insular society) it does not look too good.
- s. **What economic benefit do you feel completing the plan and your projects will create?** Everything we do as a result of this plan and all of the projects (e.g., education, restoration, water quality) will benefit the economy. Even a quieter place would affect our general state of health and therefore have a positive economic impact.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- t. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Most of my recommendations were previously listed in response to the other questions. Basically, we need to continue educating more. We also need to do a better job supporting volunteers. Volunteers should not be treated as if they were expendable. They should be made to feel as if they are a part of every project and watershed effort. I think a new attitude toward volunteers needs to be cultivated.
- u. **What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort and with your recommended projects?** Engaging people and keeping them engaged is very difficult. Through the years I have tried just about everything. Basically, you have to get people that have passionate children, and the children bringing the parents. The right person needs to deliver the right message to the intended audience otherwise its perceived as rhetoric and people listen less and less.

(Partnership Opportunities)

- v. **Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** Make events/meetings convenient for your volunteer base (so they are not paying for their volunteer work).

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ **Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning** ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you and your organization play an important role within this watershed. Please assist us by:

- 1) Reading the attached overview about the Poquessing Creek Watershed, Rivers Conservation Plan, and
- 2) Answering the following questions.

(General Contact Information)

- a. **INTERVIEW #1, July 27, 2005, 10 AM- 11:35 AM:** DONNA REMICK, President, Friends of the Poquessing Creek Watershed.
- b. **CONTACT INFORMATION**
Phone # at Friends- 215-322-0940 x231
Phone # at Home- 215-638-3108
Phone # Cell- 215-813-2744
3041 Century Lane, Bensalem, PA 19012

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- c. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** Of Course!
- d. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes!
- e. Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Yes, perhaps not the exact boundaries, but a very good sense of watershed.
- f. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why?** Water quality and water quantity are very important to me. I think that a big issue in the future will be where people will get their water (I used to have a well). Although I have real concerns about water utility, I also care very much about the ecology of the Poquessing (e.g. fish and macro invertebrates). Organisms are dependent upon healthy water quality and adequate water quantity. Humans don't have a right to kill off everything on the planet. I feel that we need to learn to live with what we have and not destroy it. I am supportive of sustainability. **To your family?** N/A **To your employer?** My present employer is not concerned. I never had an employer that was concerned about water quality and water quantity issues.

To Your Organization (Friends)? - The Friends are concerned about water quality (e.g., water testing has historically drawn consistent volunteerism) and very concerned about quantity issues (flooding). Their (members) main concerns are quality of life, flooding, parks and historical preservation. With flooding, the issue is safety and property loss. The connection between over-development and flooding is really what got the organization started. With regard to the connection between water and quality of life, most of our members are in there 70's and they don't do a lot. They want the corridor preserved for enjoyment (walk dogs) and feel the area is too overly developed. Our members want places to walk. They want to know how to get to parks, because they are hard to access. Members also have a strong interest in local history as it relates to their neighborhood and the creek. For instance, Benjamin Rush was born in this watershed, and the Friends helped put up an historic marker at his birthplace. There are numerous stone arch and other historic bridges along the creek that people love/ The By berry friends building is here as a tribute to Quakers and their coming to the area in the 1600's. We have a graveyard (circa 1600's) where Benjamin Rush's grandparents are buried.

- g. **Do you think that preserving land in the region will benefit the watershed and the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Of course it will, because it benefits everything! For instance, no creek is healthy or viable creek when it is not surrounded by open space (e.g., pollution, etc.). It becomes a drainage ditch rather than a waterway. It is important to keep it natural. Also, there is an economic and quality of life argument. As one urbanizes and building density increases, the quality of life goes down and people move out. Unless you have other amenities to offer (parks etc.) they will move on and then you wind up with a degraded neighborhood (economic).
- h. **What is your overall perception of the creek?** The Poquessing, By berry and tributaries are seriously damaged from over-development and the repercussions of over development (e.g., erosion, siltation). All of the banks are eroded, the creek is too shallow, and it is developed up to the edge. There are some spots with small drainage rights of way surrounded with some green, but most of it is running through backyards parking lots etc. There is graffiti on the bridges and concrete all around. It may have reached the point where the damage may not be reversible without some very major changes. The watershed and the corridor are way too over-developed. There is no place left to go where I feel comfortable (e.g., natural). Everywhere there is the noise and the views of urban life. It is almost impossible to lose oneself and feel you are not in the city anymore.

(Key Person/Key Leader Information)

- i. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your area (creek and creek corridor)?** My opinion is that all age groups are least served, because it is either developed (urban) or the parks are for active urban recreation (e.g., soccer fields). There are really no sanctioned recreational uses except for the (presently undeveloped) Benjamin Rush Park, the model airplane club & the gardens associated with Benjamin Rush Park. Again there are lots of soccer fields; so athletic children and their parents may be well served. There are areas where ATVs are served (illegally), but no handicapped accessible trails, some senior centers, but they are not tied to the creek.

- j. **What are the most important amenities (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** To me the biggest amenities are associated with natural areas, and there is a limited amount of that in the watershed. There are a couple of spots where you are surrounded by wooded areas (e.g. Benjamin Rush Park, pieces in Bensalem that folks are trying to save, areas below Woodhaven Road). One amenity may be the concrete bridge on Frankford Avenue (historic) and the stone arch bridges. Some think that soccer fields, golf courses, businesses and homes are amenities. We have lots of that.

- k. **In the Creek corridor? Please describe them and (if possible) locate them on the map provided.** There are little amenities in the corridor as well except for the banks and the sky. There are some public and private parks. By and large it is developed and developed right to the edge of the creek. Some soccer fields along have some creek corridor, and there are the historic bridges, but pretty much everything natural is gone. Again, there are a few wooded areas (e.g., Benjamin Rush Park, East of Rush Park and adjacent, behind Woodhaven Mall on the Philadelphia side up to Crestmont Farms, and then behind Franklin Mills, Bensalem Country Club & Dinosaur Lake in Bensalem, and behind the Industrial Park on Tillman Ave) but the natural corridor is very narrow.

1. **What are the most important issues/problems in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Please describe them and (if possible) locate them on the map provided.** One of the most important issues is stormwater and resulting flooding from heavy storms. I've noticed that, through time, flooding is happening more frequently (e.g., my neighborhood, tributary along Trevoise Road, Andalusia section, the apartment complex up the street from me). The problem is land use and land use density, and the fact that there is development in the creek corridor. The watershed and the corridor lack natural buffers and passive recreation areas. The parks that we do have are not "developed" (no trails, no signage, no consistent law enforcement, police don't tend to cross the county line). People do not feel secure in the parks we have, and they are full of trash. The parks are used for partying and the partiers can easily cross the creek to escape the police. There are signs of ATVs all over the place (safety and damage). **Issues/Problems in the Creek Corridor?** There are areas with significant erosion. There is little corridor accessibility due to banks being cut away, lack of buffer, development right up to the creeks. There is limited access to the water itself. There is a lot of trash and people do not feel safe. As in any urban area, there are periodic chemical spills. For the most part, sewage discharge is not too problematic (we don't have the CSOs) and I only know of one industrial permitted discharger.
- m. **After hearing the overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** Your team has already identified the important, large landowners (Franklin Mills, Industrial Parks, Byberry businesses, airport). However, you should also consider contacting colleges (Holy Family, Philadelphia Community College). Within the Poquessing Friends group our board members will be helpful (e.g., Chuck Benshetler, Secretary and Suzanne Zlotnick, Education).
- n. **Do you know of one or two churches on the main stem (interviewees)-** Yes, St Christopher's (Proctor Road in Somerton), there is a catholic church on Knights Road, a Quaker Friends group (Southampton Road), the Somerton Methodist Church (Trevoise Road), a Jewish Synagogue (Street Road in Feasterville), and a large Christian Church on Philmont Ave in Somerton with school and complex. Also, Cranaleith, the former home of the Trainor family in Somerton is now a retreat, and Sister Mary Trainor is interested in talking to the RCP about the tributary on that property. Suzanne Zlotnick has the contact info.

- o. **We are interested in having representation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning process. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed?** The watershed and the corridor hosts a White Christian group predominantly. There are African American Communities (Bensalem by Old Lincoln Highway, Linconia & Concord Park, Lin-Park Civic Association) and one contact person is Carl W. Pearson. I met him at meeting for the Byberry Reuse Project and he may be reached at his business number (215) 245-6200 business. There are several apartment complexes along the creek. There is one in Somerton, which is a predominantly white community. There are several in Bensalem that have changed through time (African American => Southeast Asian Indian => Russia => now Hispanic). There is one up-scale community right on the creek (Crestmont Farms).
- p. **After reading the overview for the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Information and contacts for that information?** The project team has and is covering the biggest projects (e.g., steering committee speakers like trails and the Byberry hospital).
- q. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Creek Corridor (e.g., 75' on either side of river or river tributary)?** We are doing little lately, and would like to do more. Contact Suzanne Slotnick about educational efforts within the corridor. We had a trash clean up recently which took place in the Red Lyon and Waldemire area. It is essentially a drainage ROW).
- r. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** Yes. We need more personnel. We have a large membership, however, Board members handle the bulk of work and some are elderly. The popular cleanups are waning in popularity and there is a concern that the Friends group is dying down. We would like to see some signage, but there is worry about vandalism. Reaching private landowners could be important, because they have yards and do not focus on public recreational areas. We need to improve our membership. We need more willing participants, more newsletters, more fundraising. We have some funding, but we need people to do the work.
- s. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? What are they?** One of the biggest obstacles is a lack of interest. Finding funds is an obstacle, but this is more about the lack of personnel to raise funds and implement projects. Long-term volunteers are demoralized by the lack of volunteerism or motivation from agencies (e.g. park system, lack of movement at Benjamin Rush Park) and government bodies. Jacki Olsen from Fairmont Park has been a positive influence.

- t. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the school district to provide more recreation opportunities?** Due to the efforts of Suzanne Zlotnick and Tim Beaver) we have a positive, cooperative relationship with the school districts. Our Friends group has focused for some time on education, but this has slowed down as well. Our volunteers are busy.
- u. **What economic benefit do you feel this opportunity will create?** If you provide parks and green space the community can become more economically vibrant.
- v. **What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc?** The best way to engage the public is (unfortunately) when a negative project is proposed. Additionally, most people become more engaged when they feel as if they will obtain something positive without personal cost. People are also very, very busy, so the simpler you make things, the better.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- w. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** None right now. We will provide them as we get into that stage of the project.
- x. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better address the problems in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Same as above.

(Partnership Opportunities)

- y. **Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** Lets do some mutually beneficial tasks together. We could advertise the project on our website, and in our newsletter. If we complete/fund these tasks with DCNR outreach funding, it would be even better (e.g., send out the RCP project questionnaires and add information and needs of the Friends group). RCP efforts could also help to re-vitalize membership or bring us more dynamic board members. Some of the RCP recommendations could benefit our on-going projects (e.g., park signage, eradication of invasive vegetation). We would also like to initiate a Poquessing Park Walk in the fall. Perhaps we can co-sponsor this event. Finally, I will obtain mailing addresses/labels for your corridor questionnaire. I will need a marked up street map highlighting areas you would like to send questionnaires.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you and your organization play an important role within this watershed. Please assist us by:

- 1) Reading the attached overview about the Poquessing Creek Watershed, Rivers Conservation Plan, and
- 2) Answering the following questions.

November 29, 2005

(General Contact Information)

Alison D. Rudolf, Lower Moreland Township Manager

640 Red Lion Road

Huntington Valley, PA 19006

Telephone: (215) 947-3100, Fax: (215) 947-3615

arudolf@lower-moreland.org

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** Yes
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** No, not really.
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** I know it is a very tiny portion of the land area in Lower Moreland
- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why? To your family? How Important to your organization?** Important, however water quality comes under the jurisdiction of the state. We don't have a lot of control. Jurisdictional impacts from the municipality are therefore limited.
- e. **Do you think that preserving land in the region will benefit the watershed and the Poquessing Creek? Why?** I do not know.
- f. **What is your overall perception of the creek?** I have no idea.

(Key Person/Key Leader Information)

1. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your area (creek and creek corridor)?**
I don't know.
- g. **What are the most important amenities (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** I do not know. There may be one park over there (e.g., Lower Moreland Park
- i. **In the Creek corridor? Please describe them and (if possible) locate them on the map provided.** I do not know.

- J. **What are the most important issues/problems in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** I don't know. The area is so small, so I am therefore not aware.
- h. **After hearing the overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind? Please describe them.** No
- i. **We are interested in having representation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning process. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed/creek corridor?** I don't know.
- j. **After reading the overview for the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Information and contacts for that information?**
No
- k. **What are you/your organizations doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Creek Corridor (e.g., 75' on either side of river or river tributary)?** The area is small and already densely developed. However, we are implementing the new stormwater ordinances (e.g., education). Beyond that, nothing more.
- l. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** No
- m. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? What are they?** I don't know.
- q. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the school district to provide opportunities?** Lower Moreland School. However, our real focus is on the Pennypack as it impacts a huge portion of the watershed.
- n. **What economic benefit do you feel this opportunity will create?** N/A
- o. **What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc?** No

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- p. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** None
- q. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better address the problems in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** None.

(Partnership Opportunities)

- r. **Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** No

Steering Committee Meeting KPI Brainstorming Session

Group 1

I. Overall

1. Highly Urbanized Area – “TNE” Poquessing – Only remaining woodlands
2. Linear Highways – How to get people to the creek – Experience corridors
3. Water Quality – Evaluate stressors
4. Evaluate existing systems before bringing in more people
5. Access vs. Preservation (Importance to member)
6. Linking Greenways
7. Concern about Byberry Creek
8. Golf Courses: weed killers, fertilizers (pollutants)
9. Important to work with large landowners
10. Restoration Process: What do we do? Bank stabilization

II. Stakeholders

1. Bucks County Planning Commission
2. Heritage Conservancy
3. Race Track
4. Betz Labs

Group 2

I. Overall Perceptions

1. Under-used
2. Under-appreciated
3. Degraded – aesthetically and environmentally (invasives and erosion)
4. Few Access Points
5. Private property
6. Fences
7. People living in the area don't know about creeks, parks, trails, etc.
8. Fear – safety, crime, homeless
9. Viewed as abandoned ground; not parkland
10. Wildlife – good diversity, especially amphibians
11. A lot of trees along the creek (in residential areas)
12. Strong neighborhoods
13. Wilderness (although generally narrow) – urban wilderness

II. Amenities & Attributes

1. Stone arch bridges
2. Frankford Ave. bridge (National Register)
3. Mechanicsville Village
4. Byberry Friends Meeting House
5. Birthplace of Benjamin Rush

6. Old Comly School
7. Glen Foerd Estate
8. Old Slave Cemetary (Burling and Old Townsend) – PIDC, but needs to be protected
9. Hearts Burial Ground (Red Lion – Crestmont Farms)
10. Potter's Field
11. Old Mills?
12. Byberry Corridor (Old State Hospital)
13. PECO Corridor/ROW (beside NSRR)
14. Dinosaur Lake – Bensalem CC

Group 3 (Tiffany's group)

I. Overall Perception

1. Flooding Hazards i.e. Trevose Rd. – Philmont
2. Not easily accessible
3. Hard to see stream
4. Very small stream
5. No fishing?
6. Old communities (before 1940's/post WWII)
7. Impediment to development (rerouted/hidden; Not considered green; Separation of boundaries)

II. Imp. Amenities

1. The only amenity in Southampton is the headwaters
2. soccer fields
3. many historic sites
 - revolutionary war site
 - underground railroad (friends meeting house)
 - mills?
4. Bensalem Historical Society
5. Ben Rush's home
6. Old Turnpike bridges

III. Contacts for Project

1. Lower Southampton Historical Society
(Clyde Cobb or Sue Mc... - Twshp. Manager)
2. Parkwood Civic Association/Town Watch
3. EAC Representative – Lower Southampton
4. Playwicki Park Rep.?
5. REC Department leaders

IV. Important Obstacles

1. Woodhave Road Extension!
2. 22.5 acres at County Line and Bustleton – Developers (PLAT property)

V. Imp. Problems/Issues

1. Bad Zoning
2. Poor Planning – Commercial interest too strong
3. Regulatory Involvement i.e., ACOE

VI. Best way to engage residents

1. Survey
2. Database of creek-adjacent owners
3. Basic outreach
4. Signage
5. Raise Awareness

VII. What can we do to work together

1. Bridge over Poquessing to connect to Delaware River Heritage Trail
2. P.O.W.E.R.S. – Educational Research School developed by Suzanne Zlotnick

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ **Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning** ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you play an important role within this watershed. Please review the project information sheet & questions previously e-mailed and provide information pertaining to the following:

(General Contact Information)

NAME, Organization, Title

December 28, 2005

10:15 AM – 11:00 AM

Al Taubenberger, President

Greater Northeast Chamber of Commerce

8601 Roosevelt Blvd.

Philadelphia, PA 19152

215-332-3400

fax 215-332-6050

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** Yes I did know the definition of watershed. It is an area that drains into a river.
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Yes, I am aware of the approximate boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed.
- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why? How important to your family? Water quality and water quantity are very important to me. I am a fisherman. I also realize that clean water is important to human survival. How important to your employer? How Important to Your Organization?** Water quality is important to the Chamber; although tourism to view/recreate on the Poquessing is not a very popular draw to our area (Tourism is mostly associated with Franklin Mills Mall). However, members and others living in this area feel water is very important as it is associated with property values. Homes in proximity to water also have enhanced value.

- e. **Do you think that preserving land in the watershed will benefit the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Yes preserving land is very important. When land is developed, it results in greater runoff, flooding and pollution.
- f. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?** I don't know too much about it really. I only know when I am crossing over it and how it appears at the confluence. I know much more about my own watershed (The Pennypack), because I live/fish/walk there.

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

- g. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your watershed region of interest?** All age groups are served by the Poquessing. Young and old people walk along it. There is some fishing and that's a nice hobby. Rivers are all inclusive, and bridge the generations. It's important to have access, otherwise only the property owners are served.
- h. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed/Creek Corridor?** I am not too familiar with specific amenities, but the location of the Poquessing is very close to a large, population center. That fact makes it a very important amenity as passive and active recreation is very therapeutic for people (especially those in urban areas).
- i. **What are the most important problems/issues in the watershed/creek corridor?** I would think the biggest problem is our dense population and the water pollution due to high-density development. I see trash and I have also heard that ATV use is a problem. The Poquessing is in an urban/suburban setting so these problems should be addressed or they become eyesores or even detriments.
- j. **After hearing an overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind?** I would say it is important to be in touch with the people at the Franklin Mills Mall. I will try to assist by calling Mike Fox. Another contact would be the Byberry Development (PIDC). Finally, if you are interested in education, I would contact the YMCA. I am on the board of the YMCA on Knights Road (Paul Green Executive Director, (215) 632-0100,
- k. **We are interested in receiving feedback and having participation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning project. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed? Do you have any contacts?** I would say that the Russians are the newest/largest population of immigrants. This area has a real mix of cultures really-Asian/Indian is another population present here.

- l. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Do you have information and contacts for that information?** I think it would be a good idea if the PWD considered joining the Chamber for a year. It would help build business partnerships with others in the watershed(s) (e.g., Franklin Mills). We have a business expo in May that you may be interested in joining.
- m. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed and Creek Corridor?** Although we are not doing anything specific right now, please ask us to do something, and we will do it. Personally and organizationally I am/we are (Chamber) a natural ally for conservation projects. We have a lot of members and our job is to bring them together.
- n. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** Probably, we can all do more, but let us know if you have any ideas and we will consider them.
- o. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Your recommended projects? What are they?** Perhaps people's attitudes are an obstacle to conservation work. I would say that companies and landowners may be resistant to becoming involved in conservation efforts, because they think they would then become responsible for fines (regulatory actions). People are also not aware of the amenities associated with the creek. Sometimes they treat it as an open sewer. Others may be resistant to change or simply want to be left alone.
- p. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the schools in the watershed to provide more educational opportunities?** We currently work with all regional schools. Every high school in the area is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. I would love to have a special program with the high schools with an environmental focus. The Chamber should be used as a partnership conduit. Let's work together on this.
- q. **What economic benefit do you feel completing the plan and your recommended projects will create?** Land values will increase if the environment is preserved or improved. This is because it is always great to be living next to a desirable creek or stream. Further, properties that border parks are even more desirable. Preservation plans therefore result in economic benefit.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- R. What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, and preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** I would simply say, “Keep up the good work”. The PWD should also consider joining the Chamber of Commerce in order to more effectively reach out to businesses.
- S. What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort and with your recommended projects?** Get your project and project events into the local papers. Be present at local community meetings and events (e.g., civic groups, town watch groups).

(Partnership Opportunities)

- T. Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** Please consider joining the Chamber of Commerce. We have outreach events where you can then set up a table (usually \$500.00). If the cost is not in the budget, there are many companies that would be willing to help out.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you and your organization play an important role within this watershed. Please assist us by:

- 1) Listening to the overview about the Poquessing Creek Watershed, Rivers Conservation Plan, and
- 2) Answering the following questions.

(General Contact Information)- N November 28, 2005, 2:00 PM- 3:00 PM

Sister Mary Trainer

Cranaleith

13475 Proctor Road

Philadelphia, PA 19116

(215) 934-6206

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** I did not know the technical term, but had a general sense.
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes, I have lived here for a long time.
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** No, but I can tell you where many of the tributaries flow, where the main stem flows and where it empties into the Delaware River. I also know where tributaries have been filled in and where they are being used as water flow ditches and sewer ditches.
- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why?** Water quality and water conservation are very important to me when compared with all things. To me, the natural sources of water have been tampered with and we need to make conservation and water quality a priority. The Sisters of Mercy have made water a priority. Clean and plentiful water is the basis for life. Many say (and I agree) that the next wars will be fought over water (rather than oil). On the spiritual level, I see the entire world and its resources are spiritual, much like the reverence expressed for all living things by the Native Americans. While we are here on earth, we must steward it. The earth and its resources (water) are images of the divinity. It's an image of divinity. The Cranaleith land was once where many creeks and springs converged. It is therefore a very sacred place to the Native Americans. Their spirits are here and we should honor them.
- e. **To your family?** Water is also very important to my family.
- f. **How Important to your organization?** Water and natural resources protection are very important to Cranaleith and The Sisters of Mercy.

- g. **Do you think that preserving land in the region will benefit the watershed and the Poquessing Creek? Why?** Preserving land in the watershed is very important. Right now, we are covering the land up with black top and development. This harms the water. Converts the flow of the water to sewage ditches. We then have to treat it and that takes a lot of energy too. The density of building in this area is quite detrimental, and there are many examples about how the water is being harmed by high-density development.
- h. **What is your overall perception of the creek?** Fifty years ago, the water flowed in and around Cranaleith. I used to drink it right out of the springs. Now, in this area, the flow is now either a trickle or it is dry. Further down at Pennypack Park in Fox Chase along Pine Road (I make retreat there), it is quite beautiful and in a more natural wooded state.

(Key Person/Key Leader Information)

- i. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your area (creek and creek corridor)?** Many people use the Pennypack and Lorimer Park. But there is little green space or running water for recreation in my neighborhood. At the park, there are all age groups walking, biking, and picnicking. It is a little steep in areas, so not so accessible to the very old and the handicapped.
- j. **What are the most important amenities (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** The Cranaleith property is an amenity. It also has historic qualities. It was a place where Rachel Foster and Susan B. Anthony (e.g. Suffragettes) could hold political meetings when they were not allowed in the men's meeting hall. The park down at Fox Chase is also an amenity. Several people I know go down there to pray, have picnics etc. There are many nice spots adjoining our watershed (e.g., along the Delaware north and south, Washington's Crossing Park). There is an awful lot of history in this region as well.
- i. **In the Creek corridor? Please describe them and (if possible) locate them.** Same as "J" above.
- j. **What are the most important issues/problems in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** I think the biggest problem is too much development. High density, large homes are being placed on small lots. There seems to be little respect for nature and the impact of development on historical architecture around these new homes. The latest example is the developments going in on Proctor Road (upper and lower Proctor). For instance, one home was torn down and three even larger homes put on the same lot and I don't think they are even meeting existing zoning codes. The same thing is going on across Edison and at Trevoise Roads as well. All of this happened within one year and I'm quite stunned!

Traffic is also an important issue (the need to finish Woodhaven Road). Approximately 25,000 cars travel on Barberry Road each day! Woodhaven road needs to be finished, because there area is such a bottleneck, and has been since the 1970's. It is almost impossible to get out onto Proctor Road from this property and from properties all around here. Most are traveling through to Hatboro and other places. This issue has created a safety hazard, and there are a lot of angry drivers. Roosevelt Blvd. and Red Lion Rd. / Grant Ave. have the highest accident rate in the city.

In this area there is little evidence of any overall planning. Stores go in based purely on competition rather than need (e.g., CVS and Walgreen's on each corner!) The same example applies to Supermarkets (e.g., Leo Mall & Bustleton/County Line areas). One supermarket goes in and the other goes out of business without any thought about the land or the environment. Meanwhile, more and more land gets covered over with black top.

- k. **After hearing the overview for the project, do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind? Please describe them.** Yes, please interview Pat Worthington Stopper (historic information) at (215) 677-4041 and Robin Hoy, environmentalist and coordinator of a community farm in Bucks County at (215) 860-7081. They both have a lot of information to share.

- l. **We are interested in having representation from predominant social groups in the RCP Planning process. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed/creek corridor?** There has been quite an influx of Russian immigrants, and many of them have settled in the George Washington High School area of the watershed. The initial influx was Russian Jews, and people in our area assisted them. The care they received was wonderful (health, social, cultural). However, the second influx was different. I learned recently from an former FBI agent that Somerton is the hub for the Russian mafia, trafficking of women. There seems to be more violence and crime in those areas too (drugs etc).

- m. **After reading the overview for the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Information and contacts for that information?** I don't know.

- n. **What are you/your organizations doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek**

Watershed? Creek Corridor (e.g., 75' on either side of river or river tributary)? We do eco-therapy here too. Homeless persons from St. John's shelter in the city come and plant a vegetable garden in the spring. During the summer months they tend it and then harvest the vegetables, which are then prepared and served to their community. It is amazing how healing it is for the men to work with the earth and sense the organic growth in the plants and themselves.. We cared for our land, we recycle, compost, replace/replant trees, and educate. There is a barn on the property, and we are exploring the feasibility of preserving it or renovating/rebuilding it in a sustainable and architecturally sound manner (e.g., solar heating etc). The Community Collaborative Design Group awarded us a grant for a feasibility study. Once it is complete, we want to help persons touch into their own sense of reverence for creation. We can learn so much from the Native peoples who dwelt here before us. We are committed to preserving the trees, and replanting them so they are here for subsequent generations. In fact, the name of the property-Cranaleith- is Gaelic for "Sanctuary of Trees". My grandfather (originally from Ireland) named the property.

- o. Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** We would like to do more Education. If the barn is rebuilt, we would be able to have some programs that focus on the environment and the cultural, historical legacy of this place.
- P. Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? What are they?** I think indifference is a really big problem. People are really too busy to stop what they are doing and really hear. Even the most conscious people don't have the time.
- q. How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the school district to provide opportunities? it would be wonderful.**
- o. What economic benefit do you feel this opportunity will create?** N/A
- p. What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc?** Engaging people is a real challenge. People need to know how a problem really effects them (to motivate them), and only get involved if they know they are being directly impacted. As a religious community, n we are able to keep our efforts focused on these issues which effect the future of the planet. However, many organizations have to influence consistently and at a systemic level to really make an impact. The "powers that be" have all the money in the world to convince people to think certain ways. To Live in Harmony with Creation is our philosophy, we would like to provide opportunity for the wider community to appreciate the restorative power of nature
- q. to be "awed by nature and beauty" (e.g., This Ancient Love, A great video illustrating this)**

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- r. What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Make sure the Philadelphia Planning Commission knows the Poquessing RCP policies. Incorporate recommendations into local laws. The officials need to be made aware of violations when they occur and address them.

- s. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better address the problems in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Keep doing the little things, because they are important (e.g., even composting, recycling, replanting trees, protecting the water flow).

(Partnership Opportunities)

- t. **Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g., co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** Comely and St Christopher schools are nearby. Perhaps we can do something together. I will keep this in mind.

POQUESSING CREEK RIVERS CONSERVATION PLAN

(One-On-One Interview Questions)

~ **Suzanne Forbes, AICP, Forbes Environmental & Land Use Planning** ~

You were selected for this key person interview, because you are a Board Member of the Friends of the Poquessing, and your organization plays an important role within this watershed. Please assist us by:

- 1) Reading the attached overview about the Poquessing Creek Watershed, Rivers Conservation Plan, and
- 2) Answering the following questions (please use back of sheet if necessary)
- 3) E-Mailing, Sending or calling in your responses to Suzanne Forbes, Forbes1@comcast.net, 12 Brookdale Drive, New Britain, PA 18901, 215-230-9549. Do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or need clarification!

(General Contact Information)

Suzanne Zlotnick, Friends of the Poquessing Creek, Vice President of Education
1861 Bertram Road
Huntington Valley, PA 19006
(215) 914-0698

(Watershed, Water & Land Conservation Awareness Information)

- a. **Before receiving the information preceding this interview, did you know what a watershed was?** Yes
- b. **Were you aware of the location of the Poquessing Creek?** Yes
- c. **Were you aware of the boundaries of the Poquessing Creek Watershed?**
Yes
- d. **Compared with other things that you are concerned about, how important is water quality and water conservation to you? Why?** I am very concerned about water quality and water conservation. They are the reasons that I joined the Friends of the Poquessing. I believe that water quality affects our lives and the entire planet. Protecting water quality and water quantity are crucial along with other environmental issues (e.g. air quality, alternative energy development, land preservation, etc.)
How important to your family? I think my family is also very interested.
How important to your employer? N/A
How Important to Your Organization (Friends)? – Water quality and quantity are crucial issues to our members. The members that attend our meetings always express interest in water quality monitoring, are interested in updates about the creek, and are interested in solving the problems that they hear about.

- e. **Do you think that preserving land in the region will benefit the watershed and the Poquessing Creek? Why?** I think land preservation is very important. I think that open space preservation is imperative for healthy watershed systems. Open space consists of permeable surfaces and therefore is good for water absorption, aquifer recharge and watershed health. We have paved over too much in this watershed and this has resulted in stormwater problems (e.g. flooding and pollution runoff flowing right into the creeks).
- f. **What is your overall perception of the watershed and the creek?** My perception is both positive and negative. I think certain areas have been negatively impacted (e.g. erosion, trash); yet the Friends is doing good job to try to alleviate some of the problems through our educational outreach programs, and water quality monitoring through the Delaware Riverkeeper. On the one hand we are doing well, yet on the other, it is an on-going task to educate local citizens and to keep our creek clean. I am very pleased that the Philadelphia Water Department is taking an interest in our watersheds and having our waterways restored by establishing the Office of Watersheds and the Waterways Restoration Unit. We need to continue educating the public so they understand how important healthy watersheds are.

(Organizational Perceptions/Key Leader Information)

- g. **What age groups appear to be least/best served in your area (watershed and creek corridor)?** *Youth-* I think the youth are well served as the Friends have accomplished a lot with students. However, we need to do more (e.g. programs, clean ups, hands-on education). So, the youth are beginning to be served, but outreach is needed to others (e.g., additional schools and adults). Our partnership with Earth Force has helped get the word out even more. However, more education and more resources are needed so children really get the message. *Adults-* We have a water quality monitoring program through the Delaware River Keeper Network (Fred Stein) and adults come out to mentor students doing cleanups. Our educational booths that we set up at local festivals help to reach out to adults too.

- h. **What are the most important amenities/positive attributes (e.g., recreational, natural, historical, social attributes) in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** *Natural Beauty*- We have a many amenities in the creek area, and beautiful spots all along it. *Recreational*- We have many park areas including Benjamin Rush State Park and the Poquessing Valley Park (across from the Decatur school). *Historical Amenities*- There are several stone arch historical bridges (I will give you our newsletter on bridges) as well as the Glen Foerd Mansion (confluence of the Poquessing and the Delaware River, the Byberry Friends Meeting House, Underground Railroad sites, Lenape history, and the Bloody Run Creek (Revolutionary War site). *Recreational/Natural*- There are places for walking, studying nature, learning about flora and fauna, and ecological resources right here in our own neighborhoods. *Social*- There are very dynamic ethnic groups and social activities that make this an interesting neighborhood.
- i. **What are the most important problems in the watershed/creek corridor? Please describe them and (if possible) locate them by address or geographic region.** Important problems include: Stormwater runoff, the need for more education, better data on a greater variety of water quality tests. There are also homeless people living in Benjamin Rush State Park. Another problem is lack of funding for water quality monitoring. We do volunteer water quality monitoring, but I would like to see a professional study completed by a local agency in conjunction with the Delaware Riverkeeper.

After hearing the overview for the project (from Donna Remick, President and Advisory Committee Member), do any (informational/interested parties/data) contacts come to mind? It would be a good idea to obtain water quality monitoring data from Fred Stein at the Delaware Riverkeeper Network. I also want to get you in touch with Sister Mary Trainor as the creek runs right through the mission property and she has some concerns/ideas (e.g. historic spring paved over). We have also completed educational outreach to religious and public schools. There is a precedent for collaboration between the Philadelphia Public School system and the Parochial School system (e.g. Butterfly garden project). I would like to see a continuation of collaborative efforts between these school systems to show the students that we are united in our work to preserve the environment.

- j. **We are interested in having representation from predominant social groups in the RCP planning process. What are the majority demographics, predominant minority, and strongest presence in the watershed?** We have people from Russia and India in NE Philadelphia as well as African Americans who are bussed to the public schools. We have many Catholic families supporting a large parochial school system. We have quite a bit of diversity (e.g. “melting pot”). We work with African American students particularly at the Benjamin Rush Middle School. We also have a Russian teacher working with us who translates the watershed conservation message for the Russian student population and their families. We hope to extend our program to reach the Indian population as well.
- k. **After hearing about the project, do any previous/current/future projects (yours or other organization) come to mind? Information and contacts for that information?** Our educational outreach projects have been very successful. We focus on the Pennsylvania Academic Standards and the connection between healthy watersheds and clean drinking water. We run tours of the Poquessing Watershed, trips to our local water treatment plants and hands-on lessons and clean-ups on site at the creek. I would like to see our education program continued and expanded. As part of the RCP process, I would like to be assisted in applying for funding to create a “school without walls” called P.O.W.E.R.S. (Poquessing Watershed Environmental Research School). This would be the official educational arm of the Friends of Poquessing Watershed. I would like to hire and train certified teachers to allow our education program to grow and reach every school public, parochial and charter school in our watershed. In addition to our educational goals, I would like to see some riparian buffer restoration work implemented and more emphasis placed on groundwater as part of the stormwater management planning process.
- l. **What are you/your organization doing to preserve the quality of the Poquessing Creek Watershed? Creek Corridor (e.g., 75’ on either side of river or river tributary)?** Projects previously mentioned (e.g. water quality monitoring, educational outreach programs, building partnerships, clean ups, and curriculum). We cover a regional area (e.g., Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery Counties) and we have partnerships indicative of that area.
- m. **Do you think you/your organization could do more? Explain?** Yes, we could do more if we had more funding, extensive partnerships, and more volunteers. I would like to see our current programs taking place in a broader area.
- n. **Are there any important obstacles in the way of rivers conservation in the Poquessing Creek Watershed? What are they?** Yes, our group is very small. We are in need of greater funding. A small group can get a lot done, but funding is needed to promote our goals.

- o. **How do you feel about the possibilities of cooperation with the school district to provide more educational opportunities?** We are cooperating with them right now and I am in favor of expanding connections to all schools in the watershed.
- p. **What economic benefit do you feel this opportunity will create?** I truly agree with the idea that we should “Think Globally and Act Locally”, so I think any improvement to the health of the watershed ecology translates to healthy humans. Improving the health of our communities and our people will result in economic benefits.
- q. **What are the best ways to engage residents, customers etc in the Rivers Conservation Management Planning Effort?** I think that engaging residents via partnerships is the best way to involve many people. Working with schools to implement our educational curriculum is also one of the best ways to engage students, their teachers and their parents. I also think we have a lot to learn from our larger, neighboring watershed groups (Pennypack, Tookanay/Tacony/Frankford, etc). We should contact them to see how they have been successful.

(Suggestions/Recommendations)

- r. **What recommendations would you make to us or to any of our partners to better manage, conserve, and preserve the amenities in the Poquessing Creek Watershed?** Water quality monitoring, educational outreach and other such projects will result in conservation and management of our watershed amenities. See responses in question “O”.

(Partnership Opportunities-Friends of the Poquessing & Rivers Conservation Project Planning Effort)

- s. **Are there any ways that the project team or project steering committee might work together with you/your organization in the future (e.g. co-sponsor an event, distribute/publish our information, provide us with mailing addresses for our community questionnaire etc.)?** Yes, we should partner to get the word out that we live within watershed rather than political boundaries. I will contact Earth Force (Janet Sterwood) as well to see if the events/workshops you would like to do for the RCP might work as partnering events for the Friends and for Earth Force.

APPENDIX A.6

Citizen Survey

POQUESSING SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Name	Address	City, State	Zip	Phone	E-Mail
Louis V & Grace G Innamorato	10006 Hegerman St	Philadelphia, PA	19114-2117	no phone	no e-mail
Geroge Greenwalsh	9922 Crestmont Ave	Philadelphia, PA	19114-1962	no phone	no e-mail
Brian Mccullion	9927 Crestmont Ave	Philadelphia, PA	19114-1951	215-281-0251	no e-mail
Brian M Iwanisin	9968 Crestmont Ave	Philadelphia, PA	19114-1954	no phone	no e-mail
Patrick Mcbride Sr & Theresa M Mcbride	9969 Crestmont Ave	Philadelphia, PA	19114-1952	267-496-6673	no e-mail
Eugene J & Cristle Giordano	10810 Crestmont Ave	Philadelphia, PA	19154-4419	215-637-4650	gio99@comcast.net
James H & Anita M White	10815 Crestmont Ave	Philadelphia, PA	19154-4403	no phone	no e-mail
Robert & Victoria Cesare	10870 Crestmont Ave	Philadelphia, PA	19154-4404	215-612-9147	no e-mail
Kenneth J & Barbara M Cox	10895 Crestmont Ave	Philadelphia, PA	19154-4403	215-814-3441	cox.ken@epa.com
Grafaglione & Linda Salvatore	222 Parkview Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19154-4336	no phone	no e-mail
Michael & Shannon A Brown	221 Wickley Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19154-4337	no phone	brown221@verizon.net
Charles L Graf	231 Wickley Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19154-4337	no phone	no e-mail
Michael J & Regina Keys	11726 Telfair Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19154-4318	no phone	no e-mail
Edward L & Edith M Tomes	1116 Cedar Ave	Bensalem, PA	19020-6300	215-639-8490	no e-mail
William D & L F Galloway	1161 Cedar Ave	Bensalem, PA	19020-6326	215-639-2540	gallow@comcast.net
George Edward & F Hunkapiller	1169 Poquessing Ave	Bensalem, PA	19020-5627	215-639-6818	no e-mail
John & Joan Schick	1185 Poquessing Ave	Bensalem, PA	19020-5627	215-633-1280	Terrx44@webtv.net
William E Prinz Jr & Evelyn Prinz	1106 Richardson Ave	Bensalem, PA	19020-5630		
Joseph P & Agnes M Haughey	1119 Tennis Ave	Bensalem, PA	19020-5641	215-245-1190	recon511@aol.com
Michael J & Hilde B Litz	1122 Tennis Ave	Bensalem, PA	19020-6347	215-244-1598	no e-mail
Paul M & Jeannette M Piccone	1211 Blackburn Ave	Bensalem, PA	19020-5601	215-633-0454	no e-mail
Robert & Beulah E Behm	1103 Evelyn Ave	Bensalem, PA	19020-5620	no phone	no e-mail
Richard T & Gertrude Marsden	1110 Evelyn Ave	Bensalem, PA	19020-5621	215-295-0458	no e-mail
William K & Mary M Schroeder	1146 Evelyn Ave	Bensalem, PA	19020-5621	no phone	no e-mail
Irvin J Breber	1161 Whittier Ave	Bensalem, PA	19020-5646	215-639-4834	No e-mail
Aleck Mclean Jr	1229 Whittier Ave	Bensalem, PA	19020-5633	no phone	no e-mail
Robert T & Kimberly Greed	4471 Ernie Davis Cir	Philadelphia, PA	19154-1752	no phone	kagreed@comcast.net
Thomas P & Mary Subulah	4475 Ernie Davis Cir	Philadelphia, PA	19154-1752	215-632-5713	no e-mail
Shirley E Lehr & Harold R Lehr Jr & Melissa E Lehr	1708 George St	Bensalem, PA	19020-3613		mig-tiq44@aol.com
Edmond S & Leona Hartwick	1111 Gravel Pike	Bensalem, PA	19020-3658	no phone	no e-mail
Daniel E & Barbara Krysty	1141 Gravel Pike	Bensalem, PA	19020-3658		mudtone@comcast.net
James F & Eileen H Murphy	1181 Gravel Pike	Bensalem, PA	19020-3648	215-639-0620	no e-mail
Terry & Josephine Birnbaum	1435 Society Hill Dr	Bensalem, PA	19020-3690	no phone	TER0567@aol.com
Warner W & Patricia M White	3456 Vinton Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19154-2023	215-632-0621	wawvws@comcast.net
John G Finley	3546 Vinton Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19154-1516	215-824-0823	thefinleys@att.net
Theophilus M & Jane Holcombe	2933 Century Ln	Bensalem, PA	19020-2612	no e-mail	holcars@verizon.net
George Yaffe Jr & Arlene A Yaffe	3114 Mechanicsville Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19154-1101	215-637-9476	law45@comcast.net
Gabrielle Cwenar	2545 Bellview Dr	Bensalem, PA	19020-1306	215-380-8636	gwenaro@netzero.com
Gabriel & Barbara A Scipione	2701 Bellview Dr	Bensalem, PA	19020-1308	215-245-5886	no e-mail
Ronald J & Gail M Spokus	3514 Windsor Dr	Bensalem, PA	19020-1353	no phone	no e-mail
Raymond F Mcgettigan Jr & Eleanor Mcgettigan	3616 Windsor Dr	Bensalem, PA	19020-1354	no phone	no e-mail
Marie A Russo & Louis Shaknitz	3639 Windsor Dr	Bensalem, PA	19020-1330	215-633-1228	kissell069@yahoo.com
Harriet T Lore	3728 Windsor Dr	Bensalem, PA	19020-1331	215-639-2139	hllfc@aol.com
Dorothy C. Kochis	3746 Windsor Dr	Bensalem, PA	19020-1331	215-639-5106	no e-mail
Cleavy F & Lorraine Jordon	3924 Windsor Dr	Bensalem, PA	19020-1335	no phone	CJ39240@aol.com
Charles R & Joan L Brous	3948 Windsor Dr	Bensalem, PA	19020-1335	215-638-0523	DLPWWMT@AOL.COM
Floyd O & Fay E Butler	2319 Paris Ave	Feasterville Trevose, PA	19053-6935	no phone	no e-mail
Karen Ojeda	15150 Endicott St	Philadelphia, PA	19116-1510	no phone	no e-mail
Elfriede L Roche	15156 Endicott St	Philadelphia, PA	19116-1510	no phone	no e-mail
J. Macrina	15050 Liberty Ln	Philadelphia, PA	19116-1535	no phone	no e-mail
James J Morace Jr & Jennifer Morace	15153 Milford St	Philadelphia, PA	19116-1520	no phone	jim602@comcast.net
Warren T Knight	15059 Poquessing Creek Ln	Philadelphia, PA	19116-1532	no phone	warknight@comcast.net
John W Moore 3rd	1265 Poquessing Creek Dr	Philadelphia, PA	19116-1412	no phone	onlybandit@aol.com
Richard R Benz	15215 Wayside Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19116-1414	no phone	coldspot122@aol.com
Jeffrey R & Barbara T Kochanowicz	812 Sterner Mill Rd	Feasterville Trevose, PA	19053-6111	no phone	jeffrey.kochanowicz@dla.mil
Ioakim Koutsouradis	342 Steele Rd	Feasterville Trevose, PA	19053-4548	no phone	no e-mail
Raymond Weldie 3rd & Janice Ann Weldie	1231 W Pine St	Feasterville Trevose, PA	19053-4535	215-355-0582	no e-mail
Patricia Devlin	3924 Stevenson Ln	Philadelphia, PA	19114-2016	215-632-1782	pdev55@aol.com
Sharon A Donahoe	3588 Grant Ave	Philadelphia, PA	19114-2616	no phone	catlady1209@aol.com
Robert & Geraldine Faulks	4913 Grant Ave	Philadelphia, PA	19114-3074	215-824-0835	no e-mail
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Jill L Vorgity	9615 Berea St	Philadelphia, PA	19114-1724	215-632-4220	no e-mail
E Mcgee & Mary J James	10915 Waldemire Dr	Philadelphia, PA	19154-4231	215-6372161	no e-mail
C Larry Joseph Jr & Frances Joseph	10943 Waldemire Dr	Philadelphia, PA	19154-4231	no phone	no e-mail
William K Tobin	11079 Waldemire Dr	Philadelphia, PA	19154-4239	215-824-4628	wktobin54@msn.com
Theodore Lawrence	11123 Waldemire Dr	Philadelphia, PA	19154-3430	no phone	no e-mail
Stephen H Mckenna	3616 Rayland Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19154-4110	216-632-6673	no e-mail
H Haltsch & Marie C George	3636 Salina Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19154-2615	215-632-7170	no e-mail
G Pendergast Martin & Eleanor R Ciletti	3641 Salina Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19154-2614	no phone	no e-mail
Joseph Oneill	3228 Rhett Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19154-3325	215-632-8224	no e-mail
Irene S Lynch	3262 Tara Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19154-3310	no phone	no e-mail
Richard Orlando	11814 Colman Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19154-2509	no phone	rich22210k@hotmail.com
Donna L Slawter	3313 Ancona Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19154-1905	215-282-3696	donna_slantero@comcast.net
Albert V Hoffman Jr & Eleanor Hoffman	13400 Trevose Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19116-1707	215-673-0459	no e-mail
George T Kenney Jr & Elizabeth T Kenney	14020 Trevose Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19116-1248	215-934-5144	gkenny@pahousqop.com
Jeanette L Dooley	14030 Trevose Rd	Philadelphia, PA	19116-1251	no phone	no e-mail
Jeffrey & Debra A Weiss	626 Maple Ave	Philadelphia, PA	19116-1702	no phone	jeffrey.weiss@phila.gov

POQUESSING SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Name	Address	City, State	Zip	Phone	E-Mail
Thomas J & Jeanise M Ferguson	629 Poquessing Ave	Philadelphia, PA	19116-1703	215-677-5962	ms_fergy@yahoo.com
Barri & Edward J Riley	252 Brookdale Dr	Huntingdon Valley, PA	19006-2429	215-938-5444	briley1919@nnl.com

13. What Improvements Would You Make

(Rank in Order of Choice)

Rank Source	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less Litter	43	24	8	6	7	0	0	
Trail Improvements	2	17	8	9	6	10	5	
Better Flood control	13	19	12	5	6	4	6	
Increased Creek Access	7	5	7	12	4	8	3	
Re-vegetation Banks	8	15	12	13	5	6	3	
Increased Park Security	5	2	13	2	9	3	11	
Water Quality Improvements	22	15	8	5	7	6	2	
Other								
Total								
Routine Municipal Care	1							
Cut down on HS Student Fires	1							
Fill hole in city wall	1							
Don't cut down trees	1							
Better Litter & Pollution Laws	1							
Moratorium on building	1							
Unanswered/Answered Incorrectly	27							

14. Actions Impacting Water Quality in Neighborhood

Rank Source	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Leaving dog waste on lawns/roadways	22	14	13	8	4	2	3	2
Car washing with detergents	16	13	8	8	9	3	2	1
Leaking oil/antifreeze	10	11	15	6	6	4	3	1
Dumping chems in stormdrains	2	6	8	3	3	3	6	5
Overuse of fert & pest	7	6	6	10	3	4	2	0
Riding ATVs in Parks	13	8	9	1	5	4	2	7
Dumping trash in lots/parks	26	15	12	12	4	7	1	2
Dumping leaves/clippings in creek	30	9	6	7	5	2	5	5
Other	Total							
Changing oil over drains	1							
Sewer lines backing up on street	1							
Unanswered/Answered Incorrectly	26							

Citizen Survey Overview

The following is an overview of the community survey component of the Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan. This memo will serve as the basis for subsequent information sharing at: quarterly meetings with our Advisory Committee; neighborhood meetings; via updates to our e-mail list, the next public meeting, and to assist with the formulation of management recommendations for the *Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan*.

Please also refer to the attached excel spreadsheet, as I may have missed something you may feel is important or useful. Please let me know if you have any comments or additional suggestions.

1.0 Introduction

The Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (PADCNR) public participation guide for planning projects notes the following regarding citizen surveys:

A random sample survey of a community's citizens is an effective way to gather valid input and opinions from all segments of the community if conducted in a statistically valid manner. Conducting a survey is recommended for the following reasons:

- *This is the only means of collecting data and opinions representing all residents.*
- *Even with a low response rate, you hear from more residents than any other method; particularly public meetings where typically less than 50 people attend.*
- *Results can be more accurate and powerful than other methods.*

Early in the planning process, the client, project team and the Poquessing Creek Watershed Committee noted the importance of the neighborhood survey and began designing a method for random sampling of the community a first-rate questionnaire designed to educate the community and generate a high response rate (see attached questionnaire based on PADCNRs participation guide recommendations). The three-page brochure contains directions, an introductory overview of the Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan, a map of the watershed, a definition of a watershed, a list of major tributaries to the Poquessing Creek, over twenty (20) questions/fill in the blanks (e.g., categories: general respondent information, general watershed awareness, overall perception, suggested recommendations, opportunities for involvement), and an overview of the Poquessing Creek Watershed Partnership.

The team agreed that a large distribution of surveys did not mean a better survey, however targeting properties proximate to the Main Stem of the Poquessing Creek and its largest tributaries. The President of the Friends of the Poquessing, Donna Remick, is also a real estate agent. Remick worked with the project team to identify the addresses closest to the main stem and major tributaries, and volunteered to create a database of landowners. The database resulted in two-thousand (2000) landowner's addresses.

As the Poquessing Creek Watershed is heavily, and densely populated (see population and statistical information in the Poquessing Creek Rivers Conservation Plan), 2000 addresses represented PADCNRs suggested sample size based on the population. In addition, the project team recommended that return postage be provided to further increase response rate. The pre-addressed and prepaid community surveys were mailed in early January 2005 with a three month time period provided for questionnaire responses.

2.0 General Response/Information

The following is an overview of information regarding the geographic distribution of the community surveys, and some general findings regarding response rate:

- **Distribution**-Two-thousand (2000) community surveys were distributed.
- **Location**- Addresses were proximate to the Main Stem Poquessing Creek in the following zip code areas: Bensalem Township (19020), Lower Moreland (19006), Lower Southampton (19053), Philadelphia (19114), Philadelphia (19116), and Philadelphia (19154). Most respondents were from the Philadelphia (19154) region of the survey.
- **Non-Deliverable Surveys**- Fifty-six community (56) surveys (approximately 5% of those sent) were returned “non- deliverable”.
- **Response Rate**- One-hundred and one (126) surveys were filled out completely and returned.
- **Age of Respondents**- The average age of the respondents was 54. The youngest respondent was 25 and the oldest 89.
- **Gender of Respondents**- Thirty-five (35) women, forty-two (42) men answered the questionnaire, with fifty-six (56) choosing to not share their sex.
- **Residency Type**- The majority (73) of respondents lived in detached homes followed by row homes (37), twins (15) and an apartment (1).
- **Residency Longevity**- The majority of our respondents (62) lived in their home for more than 20 years. Twenty seven (27) lived in their home for 1-5 years, and fifteen (15) for 5-10 years. None of our respondents lived in their home for less than 1 year.

3.0 Additional Community Survey Responses

The list of questions may be found on the attached brochure entitled “Poquessing Watershed Partnership: Survey for Residents”. The list of respondents is included in the spreadsheet entitled, “Poquessing Creek Rivers Conservation Plan: List of Respondents and Contact Information”. A tally of community survey responses is attached in the spreadsheet entitled, “Poquessing Creek Rivers Conservation Plan: Community Survey Response Tally”. An overview of findings (based on each question and resulting from the tally) is listed below:

1. **Definition of Watershed-** The majority of respondents (83) knew the definition of “watershed”, 24 were unsure, and 23 did not know.
2. **Watershed Resident-** The majority of respondents (61) did *not* think of themselves as a “resident of the watershed”, (51) did, and (19) were not sure.
3. **Roof Runoff-** When asked where roof runoff (stormwater runoff) drained to, most (52) noted that roof runoff went to a downspout, to an underground pipe and into the City of Philadelphia sewer system. Others (48) shared that roof runoff went to the soil in their yards. Thirty-seven (37) noted that roof runoff ran to the driveway into the storm drain.
4. **Street Runoff-** When asked where street runoff (stormwater runoff) in their neighborhood went, most (63) shared that it went from the street directly into the Poquessing or a tributary to the Poquessing Creek. Thirty-nine (39) noted that street runoff went to a wastewater treatment facility, 21 into the ground, and 7 did not know. Four (4) preferred not to answer this particular question.
5. **Importance of Water Quality & Water Conservation-** When asked to rate the importance of water quality and water conservation, 66 respondents said it was “important”, 43 “the most important issue”, and 19 “somewhat important”. None of the respondents felt it was not important and 3 chose not to answer this question.
6. **Most Valued Poquessing Creek Features-** Respondents were asked to rate their most valued, listed Poquessing Creek features. The ranking is as follows: Value most the scenery and beauty (71), the habitat (61), open space (41), drinking water (15), recreational opportunities (12). There was a category to list “other” features and one (1) respondent listed each of the following valuable features: The Poquessing provides a place for stormwater runoff, a property boundary, water absorption capabilities, and development inhibitor.
7. **Proximity of Respondent to the Poquessing Creek-** When asked how close they lived to the Poquessing Creek, (55) respondents lived next to the creek, (20) less than 4 blocks away, and (8) more than 4 blocks away. Eight (8) respondents did not know how close they lived to the Poquessing Creek.
8. **Time Spent With the Poquessing Creek-** Our survey asked how frequently respondents spent with the Creek. Sixty (60) respondents *rarely* spent time on the creek (note: these respondents were asked not to answer question # 9/the following question), (28) daily/weekly, and (27) several times/year. Three (3) respondents chose not to answer this question.
9. **Activities On Poquessing-** If respondents answered that they did spend time with the Poquessing Creek, they were then asked to note the type of activity. They were provided with a list and the ranking is as follows: Spend time on/in the Poquessing walking/hiking (50), nature exploration (24), Other (14) [*note: with the following activities: cleaning up trash (4), with children playing (3), jogging, watching the water, wading, it is part of our home, and watching the deer (1)*], outdoor sports (6), and fishing (8). Fifty seven (57) respondents did not answer this question as many of them did not answer question #8 and were asked to skip this question.

10. **Historical Impacts On Water Quality-** Our respondents were asked to determine the change in water quality during the time they lived in proximity to the Poquessing Creek (note: the majority of respondents have lived in proximity for 20 or more years). Most of the respondents (50) noted that water quality has remained the same (47) that water quality has decreased, and (11) increased/improved. When asked why the water quality has decreased, the reasons and ranking were as follows: (9) no answer about why, (28) trash and debris, (3) water flow decrease, (2) water quality, impacts from the mall, ATV use, population/development increase, and (1) rat-infested, dams, cars speeding by, the city will not fix the retaining wall, and teenage parties. Twenty (20) respondents did not answer this question.
11. **Existing Water Quality-** Our respondents noted that the water quality of the Poquessing Creek is presently poor (90), moderate (12), and high (1). Twenty (20) respondents did not answer this question.
12. **Main Sources of Pollution-** When asked to rank the main sources of Poquessing Creek Pollution, the respondents ranked them as follows: #1- stormwater runoff, #2 litter, #3 illegal dumping (more than litter), #4 streambank erosion/sedimentation, #5 lawn chemicals, #6 household sewage, #7 ponds and dams, and #8 animal waste.
13. **Recommended Improvements-** The respondents were asked to rank improvements they would like to see take place in the Poquessing Creek Watershed. They ranked their responses in the following manner: #1 less litter, #2 improve water quality, #3 flood control, #4 re-vegetation of streamside, #5 increased creek access, and #6 trail improvements. There was an opportunity for respondents to list other recommended courses of action, and (6) recommended the following: (1) routine municipal care, (1) address the problem of teenagers making fires, (1) fill the hole in the city wall, (1) do not cut down trees, (1) enforce water quality regulations, and (1) a moratorium on building. Twenty-seven (27) respondents chose not to answer this question.
14. **Neighborhood Actions/Impacts-** When asked to rank the main sources of water quality impacts (from their neighborhoods) upon the Poquessing Creek, the respondents ranked them as follows: #1- dumping leaves and grass clippings in the creek, #2 trash/litter, #3 domestic animal waste, #4 soaps etc from car washing, #5 leaking automobile motor oil/antifreeze from cars , #6 illegal ATV use, #7 overuse of fertilizers and pesticides, and #8 dumping chemicals into the stormwater system. There was an opportunity for respondents to list other actions and impacts, and (3) respondents noted the following impacts: (1) municipal neglect, (1) upstream oil spills, and (1) teenagers hanging out. Twenty-nine (29) respondents did not answer this question.
15. **Neighbors Knowledge of Their Impacts-** When asked if their neighbors knew of the direct impacts upon the Poquessing Creek from their actions (see previous question), the majority of respondents (87) noted that their neighbors did not know, (37) that they did know, and (9) were unsure.

16. **Reporting Impacts-** When asked if they knew who/where to call if they saw something negative impacting the Poquessing Creek (note: contact and phone provided), (86) said they did not know, (33) did know, and (8) did not answer this question.
17. **Involvement in Watershed Projects-** One hundred and ten (110) respondents were not involved in watershed projects, (17) are active in projects, and (13) listed some of their projects (*note: projects included the following: involvement with the Friends of the Poquessing Creek (4), (4) pick up trash on their own, and (1) planning, EAC membership, water quality testing, work for PWD, call agencies when they see a problem/impact*). Three (3) chose not to answer this question.
18. **Watershed Activities-** When provided with a list of activities we would be providing during the course of the Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan, respondents were most interested (29) in watershed/creek walks, (25) planting trees/trash clean ups, (20) attending planning meetings, and (20) water quality monitoring. Some (9) expressed interest in educating others. Six (6) said they had no interest in watershed activities. Sixty-five (65) chose not to answer this particular question.
19. **Willingness to Share Additional Contact Information-** Of the one-hundred and twenty-six (126) respondents, eighty (80) chose to provide return addresses, fifty-three (53) their phone numbers and thirty-five (35) their e-mail addresses. This information was optional and we noted it was for people to obtain additional information about the project and events information. The list of respondents is attached as Table 1.

4.0 WRITTEN COMMENTS

A number of respondents submitted written comments, photographs and questions about the Poquessing Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan. The following items were noted, submitted or suggested as a result of the community survey:

- Respondents Jeanise & Tom Ferguson (629 Poquessing Avenue, Philadelphia PA 19116) wrote,
 - *There is an enormous amount of erosion, and a widening of the creek (where we live), it is causing an increase of flooding”.*
 - *People are dumping shopping carts, furniture, branches, trash etc directly into the creek.*
- A survey respondent (GE Hunkapiller from 1169 Poquessing Avenue, Andalusia/Bensalem, PA 19020) shared,
 - *Behind the store at Home Depot (Briston Pike & route #63, homes and apartments are to be guilt. Then just north of Fanklin Mills Mall, More are to be built.*
 - *At the end of Poquessing Avenue (for years) people have been putting rocks or stones down hill as it is bad when you get a gully washout after a rainstorm. The new owner at the house on the creek cut down his trees. He has what he calls a meadow.*

- *It seems it never stops and I can never get the people to stop this.*
- Dorothy Kachis (3746 Windsor Drive, Bensalem, PA 19020) shared the following:
 - *When my son was little (45 years ago) our children played in the woods, fished in the creek and enjoyed all that was part of nature. Today the creek is so dried up and littered; it takes a heavy rain to fill some of its banks. Forty-five (45) years has improved many things in our life, but destroyed good things too. Please Save Our Creeks. Thank you for listening.*
- Aleck McLean Jr. (1229 Whillier Avenue, Andalusia, PA 19020) asked the following:
 - *Why this survey? This area of the Poquessing Creek has been polluted for 40+ years. It's never going to change. Nobody Cares*
- One respondent, Thomas Subulak (4475 Ernie Davis Circle, Philadelphia, PA 19154) provided us with 12 photographs illustrating how weekend socializing (teens) in the wooded area behind his home was greatly impacting the creek. He noted the following in writing and a subsequent phone conversation:
 - *This is a small example of what is going on here! Please contact me!*
 - *Each weekend the kids are in the woods. They are stealing from Home depot, setting up camp and drinking until late at night. They have set big fires and cut down trees to feed their fires. I contacted Tom Boyle (Head of Home Depot, Andalusia and nothing has been done. I have the police force (8th district) on speed dial and the NE Times and the fire department has been informed. Can you please help? (Note: the PWD sent workers out to clean up the area soon after ☺).*

50 DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

In the early stages of this project, the consultants (Borton-Lawson Engineers and Forbes Environmental Planning) provided an overview of a similar community questionnaire completed for the Lower Tohickon Creek Watershed Rivers Conservation Plan (Forbes, 2002). The section of that plan was called “Issues, Concerns & Constraints” with a short subsection providing an overview of those findings (Section 2, subsection 2.7 Watershed and Corridor Questionnaires and Findings). A tally of those findings was contained in the plan appendices (Appendix A: Supporting Information, Planning Data & Public Participation). The survey findings were used, along with other research and public comment methods, to formulate goals, objectives and specific management recommendations within the Lower Tohickon Creek Watershed Resource Management Plan. The sections were accepted (no comments) by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (PADCNR) and the client (Tinicum Conservancy).

After reviewing that particular plan, the Philadelphia Water Department noted that “more analysis of the community survey would be required”. Please provide your input and examples of how you would like the findings and the community questionnaire tally presented in the report.

APPENDIX A.7

Neighborhood Meeting Overview

Neighborhood Meetings Overview

Neighborhood/Community Meetings and Workshops.

The purpose of the neighborhood meeting is to gather information from residents about their attitudes and interests as well as getting their reactions to the project's findings and recommendations. For projects that impact the entire community, both community-wide and neighborhood meetings are often held. For park master site plans and feasibility studies that directly affect specific neighborhoods, meetings on proposed plans should be held close to affected neighborhoods. An effort should be made to alert adjacent property owners of the meetings and encourage their attendance.

Neighborhood meetings can be more convenient for the residents to attend and provide opportunity to focus on some issues that directly affect the neighborhood as well as addressing municipal-wide concerns. If you conduct a series of neighborhood meetings, results must be integrated so that the final plan is a strategy for the entire municipality, not separate and fragmented blueprints for individual neighborhoods.

Attendance at public meetings is usually small and, therefore, results should be kept in perspective with regard to the overall planning process. To increase your meeting attendance requires considerable organizational effort. Following are guidelines to increase attendance and conduct effective public meetings.

a. Plan your meeting in advance.

- Determine purpose
- Select target group
- Set date
- Get meeting place
- Send out "eye-catching" invitations, announcements, flyers -- place ad in newspaper -- write press releases, make phone calls, send emails.
- Make personal phone calls to key community and neighborhood leaders
- Prepare agenda and decide in advance meeting leadership roles (local committee, consultant, and elected officials)

b. Holding the meeting.

- Serve refreshments
- Arrive early to set up and provide a sign-up sheet with addresses noted
- Arrange seating
- Welcome people

- Begin on time, end on time
- Explain the meeting format

The following is an overview of the meeting venue, the meeting approach and comments received at each neighborhood meeting:

1. Bustleton Civic Association (January 25, 2006)-

Although we met in a place just outside of the Poquessing Creek Watershed (Northwest of Philadelphia NE Airport, corner of Red Lion Road and Jamison Ave), this was a large, interested, and pro-active community group. Approximately 60 people were in attendance as the main agenda item for the night included a Sam's Club proposal to add a gasoline service.

Forbes was provided approximately 20 minutes to provide an overview and field questions. A sign in sheet was provided. Members were asked to put an asterisk next to their name if they wanted to be contacted about upcoming meetings and events.

Forbes provided a definition of watershed (brought map), illustrated the watershed and the location of the Bustleton neighborhood, provided an overview of the planning process (provided overview handout), allowed committee members Glen Graham (NE Trail Association) and Donna Remick (President, Friends of the Poquessing) time to provide their overviews. When asked to provide a list of issue areas and amenities, there were 4-5 individuals that shared with the group. Issue areas included: continued development, stormwater runoff, erosion and sedimentation (who to contact when the creek is brown), and lack of knowledge (citizens). Forbes was invited back to provide an update at draft planning stage.

2. East Torresdale/Andalusia (Ken Cox Neighborhood Meeting, February 2006)-

Committee member Ken Cox (EPA) ran this meeting. Forbes was sick, but did the preparation and handed off the presentational information to Ken. Ken's neighborhood abuts the Poquessing Creek (Torresdale Area, North of 13 and east of Knights Road) and includes Red Lion Road, Crestmont Avenue).

At the community meeting Cox provided a ten minute overview of the process and where we are currently. I asked for questions but got none. Ken provided copies of the questionnaire on the table and about 35 were taken. I hope at least a couple of them got filled out and sent in.

3. Glen Foerd Mansion, Annual Volunteer Recognition Event, Glen Foerd May 30, 2006,

Neighborhoods around the confluence (south of State Road, Milnor Street, Convent Lane). Forbes had 30 minutes (including questions/comments) and in that time was able to share the PWD Mission, define watershed, define RCP, run through the planning process, describe the information we need/have collected, provide an overview of amenities & issue areas, and questions/comments. I asked them to provide us with a list of amenities and issue areas. The table top display, overview handouts, signs in sheet, and map entitled "show us where you live" were provided.

Sign up sheet and place everyone on our community database. About 5 of the folks that signed in expressed interest in our upcoming events and meetings.

Amenities: The history of Glen Foerd and immediate surrounds, the osprey nest at the confluence (10th year), the neighborhoods willingness to participate in clean ups, the beauty of the confluence area.

Issues: Flooding (I explained about 167 plans & they want one ☺), litter, water quality and its effect on children playing there, drinking water supply (Delaware Ave Filtration Plant), Holy Family just cut down a bunch of 100 year old trees along the Poquessing and the neighborhood is very upset (what can PWD do?)

Leads: It was a really warm, wonderful group of people (one needs that sometimes☺). One woman in particular (Susan Marcel) is the Chair of the Torresdale Women's Committee and an active parent (focus hands on environmental) at Nazareth Academy. She will put me on the agenda for her next committee meeting and would like a presentation at the Nazareth Academy (next week). I am wondering if I could count Nazareth Academy (in some manner) toward my public outreach efforts (think about it and let me know). At the very least, the school may be interested in a grates mate's project as well.

4. Friends of the Poquessing Creek Neighborhood Meeting, June 1, 2006

Members of the Friends of the Poquessing Creek live in neighborhoods throughout the watershed as well as adjoining watersheds. Approximately 10 people attended this monthly meeting.

Forbes had 30+ minutes (including questions/comments) to present information about the Poquessing Creek RCP. Within that time she presented the following: the PWD Mission, briefly define watershed (this was a watershed group), general information about the watershed, facets of the RCP, the planning/research process, information obtained/still needed, overview of amenities & issue areas, and feedback on planning process, existing information, sharing about amenities/problem areas, questions and comments.

The overview handout, sign in sheet, and map entitled "show us where you live" were provided. Two additional people wanted to be added to our e-mail list for upcoming events and meetings.

Feedback on Planning Process: The Friends are having monthly bird walks at Benjamin Rush State Park. They noted the park has the Audubon Society "special birding" designation. We will note the designation in our report and continue to obtain their birding information, to include in pertinent sections of our Plan.

Suzanne Zlotnick noted that a representative from POWR would be attending the Friends fall meeting. POWR will be demonstrating a statewide, on-line computer mapping program. The program enables watershed groups/agencies etc to provide data from their specific watersheds. This may be a good venue for a piggy-back event. Mr. Hans Bolinson is an active member of the Silver Lake Nature Center. He said he would help distribute information about our photography contest to the Silver Lake Nature Center photography Club. Donna Remick attends Somerton Civic League meetings. She noted that their President has been having health problems. This was worthwhile information, as we have had some difficulty getting on their agenda. I will continue trying to get on their agenda in light of this information.

The "development" of Benjamin Rush Park is another project the Friends group has been involved with. The latest news is that Councilman O'Neil continues to work toward passive recreational development rather than the active development that the state appears to be working toward. Certain roadways through the park are still owned by the City of Philadelphia (Fairmont Park). This is a current legal matter as the City may only release the roadway once it is assured that the park will remain passive.

Amenities/recommendations for their Protection: Members of the Friends are truly an amenity. One member (Mr. Fred Maurer) is very interested/has been doing work for years on historic amenities in the watershed. Another member is running for State Representative (Mr. Harris Martin) noted that Bensalem has a very protective street tree and tree protection ordinance. He is also in touch with a number of neighborhood groups (Lynn Park Civic Association) and has offered to help with our neighborhood outreach efforts.

Issue/Recommendations to address them: No one group has had a truly effective implementation program. One attendee noted the need for an umbrella organization, and shared that the Somerton Civic Association might be a candidate. Stormwater runoff is a big problem, and the need for an Act 167 Plan was recommended. Water pollution is a problem and it was suggested that we take a close look at NPDES discharge permits, whether they have been adhered to and using the PADEP/PWD to enforce them on a watershed basis. Land is in the hands of private landowners. We should know where open space is (note public and private in RCP) and make recommendations to protect them. Erosion/Sedimentation is a big problem as the majority of the watershed is most likely urban fill. Also, many landowners have been filling in portions of the creek and

this must be addressed (e.g. Parkwood Youth Organization on Mechanicsville road, next to Parkwood).

5. Parkwood Civic Association, June 7, 2006, 7PM, St. Anselm's Church, Dinks Ferry Road (Mike Hatala, President).

Members of the Parkwood Civic Association live in "Parkwood" neighborhoods (e.g., Byberry Road, Chilton road, Teton road, Torry Road, Vinton Road etc. Please see attached sign in sheet). Approximately 75 people attended this monthly meeting.

Bill Rappone (Councilman O'Neil's office), and Mike Thompson (Environmental Planner, Philadelphia City Planning & RCP Committee), and Donna Remick (President, Friends of the Poquessing) were in attendance and supported Forbes presentation by providing their input, projects associated with RCP, and additional information. Thompson is working on the Parkwood Community Plan and handed out a map and Welcome Kit Phone List for distribution.

Forbes had 30+ minutes for the presentation and as much time as required for questions. Total presentation time was 55 minutes. Within that time Forbes presented the following facets of the Poquessing Creek RCP: introduction to committee people present in audience, the PWD Mission, watershed definition, specific boundaries of watershed and location of neighborhood, general information about the watershed, facets of the RCP, the planning/research process, information obtained/still needed, overview of amenities & issue areas, and audience feedback on: planning process, existing information, sharing about amenities/problem areas, questions and comments.

The overview handouts, business cards, Friends of the Poquessing Creek brochure, were left with the table top display. Quite a few handouts were taken. The map entitled "show us where you live" was on display and referred to throughout the presentation. Over thirty (30) additional people signed the sign in sheet (want to know about future events and seven provided e-mail addresses.

Audience Questions & Comments:

- **Issue:** ATVs in Tory Woods, Remick noted grant for Tory Woods. President of Parkwood Neighborhood Watch noted his interest in addressing problem. Thompson suggested an open space/open space protection group.
- **Issue:** Lower Dunks Ferry Road has become a clean fill dump (comment from Lou Farinella (D) committeeman). It is now in danger of impeding the creek. Neighborhood was happy when they got the area to NOT be black topped. Now it is being filled. What is the ownership? Department of Recreation? John Smith? Fill in a Flood Plain (wetland)? Are they out of compliance? Asked Councilman O'Neil's office and PWD to look into this. Who is monitoring the trucks dumping fill? *Please follow up.*

- **Issue:** Same as above but in the area behind the shopping center.
- **Issue:** Trash and illegal dumping is taking place throughout the neighborhood and particularly around 12500 Medford Place. Please address this in RCP and provide examples/recommendations on what citizens can do to monitor/address this problem better. *(Note: Vince and Sylvia DiMegilo provided their full names and contact information). Please follow up.*
- **Issue:** After a hard rain, the water smells like sewage behind 12520 Medford Place. *Please follow up.*
- **Comment/Recommendation:** Mike Thompson noted that the quality of life in any community goes up when open space is preserved. Green areas have been suggested by this community and this should be included in the RCP.
- **Comment/Recommendation:** Please include map illustrating wetlands. Does the community have this as well? All provided suggestions on where the citizen can obtain this information. Noted wetlands will be addressed in RCP as well.
- **Issue:** The existing trees (especially those proximate to creek) are very important. There is significant erosion and the trees are falling in (e.g., Torry Woods). This causes pollution. Please address this in the RCP.
- **Issue:** After a heavy rain, there is standing water behind 12565 Chilton roads (Jim Jennings) and a film of oil over it. There are stories that this area was once a dump. Could it be that there are leaking underground storage tanks in this location? Please look into it and get back to me. *(Note: Jim provided his full name and contact information). Please follow up.*
- **Issue:** Kids play paint ball in the Medford/Lester Road areas of this neighborhood and on the creek. Is this a pollutant? What can we do? *(Note: Claire LaSalle provided her full name and contact information).*

6. Nazareth Academy June 8, 2006, 4701 Grant Avenue, Philadelphia

Members of this group (30 people) live in neighborhoods throughout the NE Philadelphia portion of the watershed. Meeting took place in 4th grade class. Mixed audience including parents, teachers, science curriculum advisor 4th Grade Class, Mrs. Brandt. Referred to this group by Susan Marcel (parent and member

of the Friends of Glen Foerd). Parents interested in bringing the students out into the field as part of science curriculum. Poquessing runs through property.

Forbes had 30+ minutes (including questions/comments) to present information about the Poquessing Creek RCP. Was this was a mixed group (adults and children) she presented the following: what is a watershed, why are watersheds important, your watershed address, how the Poquessing becomes polluted, sharing about amenities/problem areas, questions and comments, using the outdoor classroom. .

The map entitled "show us where you live" was used as well as pictures and drawings on the chalk board by the students with help from Forbes. Curriculum advisor, teacher and principal took handout, business card and Friends of the Poquessing brochure.

Amenities/recommendations for their Protection: Students and adults mentioned trees as they are very concerned about upstream tree removal from the Holy Family College project. Adults noted ecological benefits derived from a healthy stream system, children noted organisms in the water and animals.

Issue/Recommendations to address them: Stream erosion and tree removal were noted as an issue (again Holy family College). Issues about education including the need for hands on learning experiences as well as curriculum focusing upon real life issues were discussed. The group expressed interest in having us come back in the fall and/or involving children/adults in our events. *Please follow up.*

7. Mechanicsville Civic Association, Wednesday, August 2, 2006

Members of this neighborhood group live in homes proximate to the main stem Poquessing Creek, Bensalem, PA (Mechanicsville Road, Century Lane, & Maureen Drive-located off of Street Road). This group is not always active, but comes together around issues affecting their particular neighborhood (e.g., Cell tower proposal on Mechanicsville Road, Byberry Development). This meeting took place at the home of Beverly and Steve Wilson (3135 Mechanicsville Road, 19154). Thirteen (13) people were in attendance. A sign in sheet was provided. William Rappone of Councilman O'Neil's Office assisted with making the introductions and Beverly Wilson and Suzanne Forbes worked together to coordinate the meeting. A hard copy announcement was created, the project overview was attached, and Beverly Wilson placed the announcement materials on approximately 50 mail boxes around the neighborhood.

Forbes had 60+ minutes (including questions/comments) to present information about the Poquessing Creek RCP. Topics covered included: definition of watershed, boundaries the Poquessing Creek Watershed, location of their neighborhood within the watershed, components of the RCP, land use in the

watershed and associated pollutants, and comments/questions associated with issues and amenities in the Mechanicsville area of the Poquessing. The map entitled "show us where you live" was used to illustrate the extent of the watershed, and the table-top display was also set up at the meeting.

Issues/recommendations for their Protection:

The following issues/concerns were noted by members of the Mechanicsville Civic association:

- A restaurant up stream discharges grease into the Poquessing,
- Increased development in last 10-20 years upstream (e.g., Industrial Byberry East, East Townsend Street),
- Increased erosion in the last 10-20 years (some yards have lost 10 feet of streambank)
- Discussion about Byberry on Roosevelt Blvd. (e.g., asbestos removal, burial in tunnels below, buildings were placed in old industrial park where sludge was dumped),
- People in community burn trash,
- Safety issues associated with potential trail plans (e.g., 8th district police manpower is limited and less police than before, ATVs, kids hanging out already),
- Suggestion that funding would be better spent on preservation and conservation rather than trails,
- Trash has increased in recent years (litter and larger items).
- PWD access point used to repair bridge was not stabilized.
- Invasive vegetation is a problem. Group would like more information about them (Forbes sent Wilson extra copy of invasive document prepared by Waldowski for assessment).

The following amenities/suggestions were noted by members of the Mechanicsville Civic association:

- There is a diversity of fish in this stretch and the perception that diversity has increased (e.g., blue gills, bull frogs, increased sucker runs, snakes). Recreational fishing goes on and group suggested a trial stocking program (e.g. bass),
- There are several adjoining landowners that would like to address the severe streamank erosion that has taken place in the last 10 years. They are interested in assisting PWD in securing a grant and completing the project. Please note that there is a great landing area for materials and easy access just north of the Mechanicsville road historic bridge.

8. Lin Park Civic Association- September 11, 2006

Attendees from LinParkCivic Association live in the central and western portion of Bensalem Township (Trevose area south of 276, west of street road, Old Lincoln Highway).

The meeting took place at the Laconia Christian Center at 2640 Paris Avenue in Trevose. Approximately forty (40) people were in attendance. A sign in sheet was provided. Donna Remick (Friends of the Poquessing Creek), a member of her organization running for Bensalem office () and Suzanne Forbes worked together to coordinate the meeting. A hard copy announcement was created, the project overview was attached, and President (Carl Pierson) and Vice President (Joyce Hadley) informed their members.

Forbes had 20+ minutes (including questions/comments) to present information about the Poquessing Creek RCP. Topics covered included: definition of watershed, boundaries the Poquessing Creek Watershed, location of Lin Park area within the watershed, components of the RCP, land use in the watershed and associated pollutants, the conservation management plan, and comments/questions associated with issues and amenities in the Mechanicsville area of the Poquessing. The map entitled "show us where you live" was used to illustrate the extent of the watershed, and the table-top display was also set up at the meeting.

Issues/recommendations for their Protection:

The following *issues/concerns* were noted by members of the Mechanicsville Civic association:

- One member asked about the health of the watershed and noted that a lot of development is coming in Philly and in Bensalem (e.g., 95 homes plus 40 behind Betz, however 40 acres along creek will be preserved). The concern that it will impact the groundwater and the environment. Another concern was the impact of specific development on Bensalem's existing parks (e.g., Falls area).
- Concern that, since the development crosses from Bensalem into Philly, that inadequate communication about impacts (and different ways of doing things) is an issue.
- Concern that there have been many plans (e.g., meeting several years ago about trails and trash) yet nothing significant has been done. Individual wanted contact information for PWD and he was provided with the website address and phone number.
- One member was concerned about the lack of watershed/environmental education for kids. Donna Remick and she exchanged contact information. Member was also told about number of events associated with Poquessing project as well as on-going PWD educational and outreach events.

- The dumping of trash in and around the creek is a problem (e.g., tires, shopping carts and debris).
- One long-time resident noted that there is less water (or more sediment) in the last 20 years.

The following *amenities/suggestions* were noted by members of the Mechanicsville Civic association:

- One member noted the variety of animals along the creek. President of the Civic Association plays paint ball in the woods every weekend and noted the variety and number of animals has increased through the years (e.g., turkey, deer, pheasant, red fox, and more fish).
- Despite trash here and there, the perception is that the water quality is good in the Poquessing in Bensalem Township.
- Resident noted the importance of trees in the community and along the creek. He wants them protected.

9. Liberty Square Development Homeowners Association- September 19, 2006

Attendees from Liberty Square Development Homeowners Association just north of the Franklin Mills Mall. The meeting took place at the 8th District Police Station on the corner of Red Lion and Academy Roads. Approximately twenty (20) people were in attendance. A sign in sheet was provided and the six people requesting information were added to our community outreach list. Calvin Davinger (NE Philadelphia Airport and member of project committee) and Suzanne Forbes worked together to coordinate the meeting.

Forbes had 20+ minutes (including questions/comments) to present information about the Poquessing Creek RCP. Topics covered included: definition of watershed, boundaries the Poquessing Creek Watershed, location of Liberty Square Development within the watershed, components of the RCP, land use in the watershed and associated pollutants, the conservation management plan, and comments/questions.

Issues/recommendations for their Protection:

There was quite a bit of interest in stormwater management within the watershed. The level of interest was indicated by the following questions:

- One member asked why retention basins, like those in the Liberty Square Development, were important. Forbes indicated that retention basins are designed for water quality protection and groundwater recharge. A discussion regarding pollutants found in stormwater and common pollutants found in stormwater took place.

- Another attendee asked about regulations and maintenance schedules for retention basins. Forbes discussed stormwater regulations and best management practices in general. Members indicated that the basins in their community were regularly maintained and working well.
- A concerned citizen asked what would happen if their basin were contaminated and who would have to pay to address the problem? Forbes indicated that it would depend on the circumstances of the accident and who was at fault.
- A member asked about the current water quality in the basin. Forbes noted that the engineering firm Borton-Lawson was working on the water quality data analysis, that PWD does a significant amount of water quality data collection, that the Friends of the Poquessing and other organizations also have that data. She noted that she just received that draft portion of the study and that she would get back to the person asking the question. She also noted that the draft plan would most likely be posted on the PWD website.

**10. West Torresdale Civic Association, Judd Newton President
Thursday, October 12, 7:00 PM- Report Forthcoming**

APPENDIX A.8

Earth Day Flyer

Earth Day Cleanup in the Poquessing

Volunteers needed to help remove littering and illegal dumping along the Poquessing Creek in Philadelphia



What: Earth Day cleanup at Frankford Ave. and Hegerman St., Philadelphia

When: Saturday, April 22, 2006 at 9:00 am. **Rain date:** Saturday, April 29, 2006 at 9:00 am

Where: Meet at Frankford Ave. and Hegerman St., behind the 7-11.

-Exit I-95 onto Academy Road heading north. Turn Right onto Frankford Ave. (U.S. Rt. 13) at first light. Continue north to Hegerman St. on the right (Knights Road on the left). Turn right onto Hegerman and park along the street.

-Septa Bus Route 66 ends at the border of the city at Frankford and Hegerman.

Contact: Sue Snyder, PA CleanWays 1-877-772-3673, ssnyder@pacleanways.org or Jackie Olson, Fairmount Park 215-685-0427

with any questions and to register your participation. Registration deadline is April 20, 2006

Dress for safety at all times

All volunteers should wear sturdy shoes/boots, long sleeves, and long pants.

For youth volunteers age 8-17 call PA CleanWays for participation requirements.

Lunch and drinks will be provided.

The cleanup will be postponed in case of inclement weather. Call 877-772-3673 for a recorded message on the status.

A Coastal Zone Management cleanup organized by PA CleanWays in cooperation with Fairmount Park Commission, the many partners of the Poquessing Watershed Partnership, and the Department of Environmental Protection



To learn more about PA CleanWays visit www.pacleanways.org For the Poquessing Watershed Partnership visit www.phillywater.org/poquessing

APPENDIX A.9

Photography Contest

THE DISTINCTIVE & PICTURESQUE POQUESSING CREEK



PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST!

CONTEST SPONSORS ~ The photography contest is an educational outreach effort sponsored by the Poquessing Watershed Partnership, in association with the Philadelphia Water Department (PWD) and Poquessing Creek River Conservation Plan (funded in part by Department of Conservation and Natural Resources).



CONTEST CATEGORIES ~ The Watershed Partnership is highlighting the many *distinctive* and *picturesque* features associated with the Poquessing Creek. Examples include natural features (nature & landscapes), cultural and historic features (architecture, cultural events), and recreational features (outdoor activities). All settings are appropriate (rural, urban, residential) as long as the Poquessing Creek (or surrounding watershed) are highlighted.



CONTEST PRIZES ~ Prizes will include gift cards, certificates and other prizes. Winners will be advertised in the PWD newsletter which reaches over half a million households & businesses in the city!



CONTEST RULES ~ This contest is for all photographers except those making a living from it. Photographs should be 5" X 7" or 8" X 10". There is no cost for entering. Submissions are due June 30, 2006 & will remain the property of PWD for use in educational outreach efforts. Please submit photos to Jeanne Waldowski at the Philadelphia Water Department, Office of Watersheds, The Aramark Tower, 1101 Market Street, 4th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19107. Include your name and contact information (address, phone and e-mail) & the title for the shot with your submission.



For Complete Contest Information, check the Philadelphia Water Departments Website at www.phillywater.org/poquessing or Call Jeanne at (215) 685-4945.



Tiffany Ellington, 1st place



Sharifa Small, 2nd place



Keyona Polk, 3rd place



Kidtoria Kidka, Honorable Mention

APPENDIX A.10

Grate Mates Information



Are Grate Mates Effective?

A study sponsored by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation evaluated both the field performance of the filters as well as their success in a volunteer program. Conclusions from this seven month study indicate that Grate Mates...

- capture about 20 pounds of sediment over a six month period (and sometimes as much as 55 pounds)
- absorb half a quart of oil every six months
- continue to capture more than 50% of free oil after three months of use
- are popular! 90% of the volunteers said they would do a Grate Mate project again and 88% would recommend it to friends



It city's stormwater runoff causes as much environmental damage as its sewage would if left untreated.

Grate Mates are absorbent cloth bags that hang under the grates of parking lots, storm drains and filter out pollution before it gets into local waterways.

Stormwater runoff accounts for 70-88% of all water pollution in urban areas

Each quart of oil creates a two-acre oil slick (three football fields)

Used oil contains toxins such as lead, arsenic and benzene

STORMWATER FACTS

What Do Participants Learn?

When volunteers remove and replace old Grate Mate filters, they see what washes off of parking lots and drains into streams and lakes. Volunteers experience the powerful combination of seeing the environmental impacts of urban development and taking action to make a difference in their own community...

"The used Grate Mates were really gross! Without them, that stuff would be in our streams!"

*Marciann
Barnes, Barns, Springs, Seattle*

"You never know how much you're polluting the environment... until you actually see it!"

*Beverly Clark,
Regina High School, Auburn*

"Grate Mates was just a unique program - education, fundraising, and the satisfaction of helping help the environment - all rolled into one activity... I would highly recommend your program to any other groups looking for a successful fundraising experience."

*Sam and Shyann
New High School, Seattle*



Grate Mate volunteers receive on-site training in safety procedures and watershed stewardship.



TO GET STARTED ON YOUR GRATE MATE PROGRAM complete this form and return it to:

FAX (206) 285-3887 or mail to Grate Mate Program, PlanetCPR 1731 Westlake Ave. N., Suite 401 Seattle, WA 98109

For further information, you can also call us at (206) 285-3888, or visit our website at www.planetcpr.org



Yes, I want to start a Grate Mate program in my community! Please send me the following:

- Free E-mail information about Grate Mate events
- \$9* Grate Mate Video and Leader/Toolbox
- \$99* Sample Kit (1 Grate Mate, Grate Mate Video, and Leader/Toolbox)
- \$1199* 20 Drain Starter Kit (20 Grate Mates, Complete Installation Kit, Grate Mate Video, and Leader/Toolbox)
- Free For other quantities, please request a complete program supplies order form.

Make checks payable to "Tides Center/PlanetCPR" and mail to address above.

NAME _____

ORGANIZATION/BUSINESS _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____ FAX _____

E-MAIL _____

*Plus tax shipping and handling as applicable.

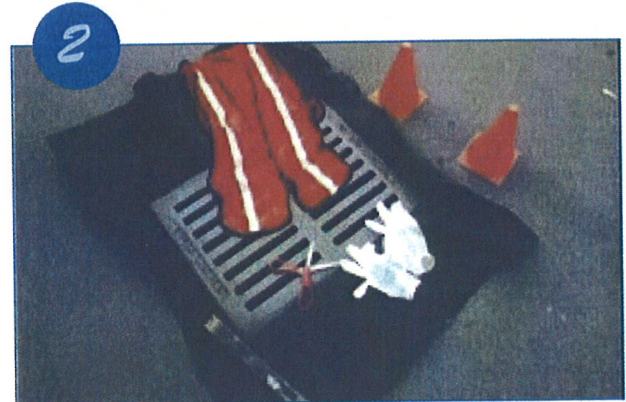
For more information, visit us at www.planetcpr.org, or call (206) 285-3888



Step-by-Step Grate Mate Installation...



1. Think Safety. Grate Mate installations should be done in teams of 3 or 4 to ensure safety. One person should always be in charge of safety, watching for traffic and reminding people to lift grates safely and carefully.



2. Gather Supplies.

- 1 orange safety vest for each participant,
- 1-2 pairs of gloves for each participant,
- 1-2 pairs of scissors for each team of four,
- 1 scraper or pry bar for each team of four,
- 1 set of four cones for each team of 4 (optional—depends on traffic at installation).



3. Remove Valuables. Remember to remove all rings and jewelry from your hands, and to place wallets, keys and cell phones safely inside zipped pockets.



4. Lift Grate. When lifting the grate, always remember to lift with your legs instead of your back. Lift one end of the grate, leaving the other end in place, holding one edge of the old filter.



Step-by-Step Grate Mate Installation...



5. Step On Filter. As you lift one end of the grate, use your feet to step on the freed corners of the old filter to prevent it from falling into the basin.



6. Lift Filter. Before completely lifting the grate out of its frame, have a third person reach down and grab the old filter. Once someone has a good hold on the filter, both the filter and the grate can be completely removed and set aside. The old filter can be deposited in the nearest garbage dumpster.



7. Clean Grate. Use a small crowbar, prybar or paint scraper to clean the edges of the grate thoroughly. Failing to clean the grate edges will make it very difficult to remove the new filter after 6 months.



8. Clean Frame. It is also important to scrape the edges of the frame of the storm drain before installing the new filter.



Step-by-Step Grate Mate Installation...



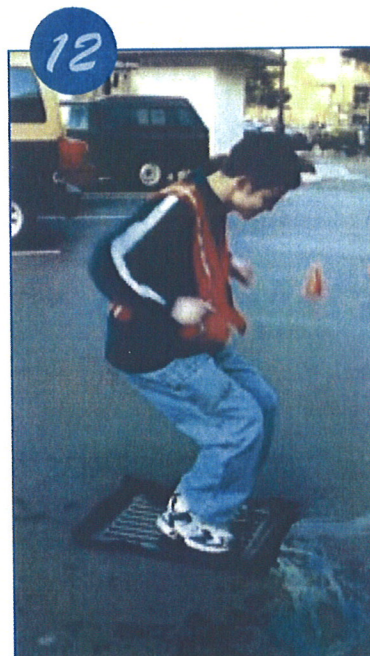
9. Lower Filter. Lower the new filter down into the basin. For rectangular basins as shown here, the sock part of the filter should be parallel with the longer dimension of the drain. Also, remember to have one person always watching for traffic.



10. Press Edges. Use your hands to press the edges of the filter into the frame of the grate. Do not try to make the fabric taut under the grate! It should sag down below the grate 4 to 6 inches, to allow free flow of materials through the grate.



11. Replace Grate. Replace the grate in the same way that you removed it. Lift the grate with your legs, not your back. Place one end of the grate in the frame, holding the filter in place with your feet. You will probably need a third person's assistance here. Then lower the other side of the grate down into the frame.



12. Jump On Grate. Have one person jump on the grate to push it into place. Make sure that the grate is all the way down into its frame.



Step-by-Step Grate Mate Installation...



13. Trim Fabric. Use scissors to trim away the excess fabric. Remember to leave about three fingers of width (2 inches) of fabric around the grate. This helps to prevent the filter from slipping down into the drain, and also makes it easier to remove later.



14. Cut Corners. At first, new filter fabric will stick up, and can cause minor pooling around drains during rainstorms. Cut away at least two of the corners of the fabric to allow water to flow into the drain more easily. After 1 to 2 weeks, the filter fabric should be flattened down, and pooling will no longer be an issue.



15. Helpful Hint. If you have difficulty removing a grate, use the "popper" tool to loosen the grate.

- Insert the "T" end of the tool into a slat of the grate and slide the tool to the corner of the grate as shown.
- Push down on the end of the bar until the grate is loose in the frame.
- Remove the popper.
- Lift the grate out by hand, being sure to hold onto the filter to keep it from slipping into the basin.

Grate Mates is a program of:



A non-profit organization helping people
Conserve, Protect and Restore our planet.

1731 Westlake Ave. N., Suite 401
Seattle, WA 98109
Phone (206) 285-3888
Fax (206) 285-3887
email: info@planetcpr.org
web: www.planetcpr.org

www.gratemates.org

APPENDIX A.11

Public Meeting Information

April 25, 2006 Sign-In Sheet			
NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS	PHONE #
Forbes, Suzanne	Forbes Environmental	forbes1@comcast.net	215-230-9549
Bentley, Terri	Bucks Co. Planning Com.	tmbentley@co.bucks.pa.us	215-345-3892
Bryson, Dean	Lower Southampton EAC	deanebryson@msn.com	215-953-9741
Cox, Ken	Friends of Poquessing	cox.ken@epa.gov	215-814-3441
Olson, Jackie	FPC	jacqueline.olson@phila.gov	215-685-0427
Bill Brokaw	Borton-Lawson		484-821-0400
Zlotnick, Suzanne	Friends of Poquessing	ecoharmonie@comcast.net	215-914-0698
Waldowski, Jeanne	PWD	jeanne.waldowski@phila.gov	215-685-4945
Dahme, Joanne	PWD	joanne.dahme@phila.gov	215-685-4944
DeBarry, Paul	Borton-Lawson	pdebarry@borton-lawson.com	484-821-0470
Cruz, Jason	PWD	jason.cruz@phila.gov	215-685-4946
McMonigle, Wanda			215-639-3280
McMonigle, Robert			"
Bruce, Joshua	FW & BR State Parks	josbruce@state.pa.us	
Ledesma Groll	PWD		
Demko, Stephanie	Borton-Lawson		570-821-1999
Mora, Denis	PWD	den.mora@phila.gov	267-549-5483

CP # 20062247

**Proof of Publication in The Philadelphia Inquirer
Under Act. No 160, P.L. 877, July 9, 1976**

**STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA**

Anna Dickerson being duly sworn, deposes and says that **The Philadelphia Inquirer** is a daily newspaper published at Broad and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, which was established in the year 1829, since which date said daily newspaper has been regularly published and distributed in said County, and that a copy of the printed notice of publication is attached hereto exactly as the same was printed and published in the regular editions and issues of said daily newspaper on the following dates:

April 21, 2006

Affiant further deposes and says that he is an employee of the publisher of said newspaper and has been authorized to verify the foregoing statement and that he is not interested in the subject matter of the aforesaid notice of publication, and that all allegations in the foregoing statement as to time, place and character of publication are true.

Anna Dickerson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of April, 2006

Mary Anne Logan
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

NOTARIAL SEAL
Mary Anne Logan, Notary Public
City of Philadelphia, Phila. County
My Commission Expires March 30, 2009

Copy of Notice of Publication

**Poquessing Creek River Conservation Plan
PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT**

*Please Join the
Poquessing Creek Watershed Partnership
For Our First
Public Meeting!*

WHEN: Tuesday, April 25, 2006
(6:30 PM - 8:30 PM)
WHERE: Glen Foerd Mansion;
Historic Riverfront Estate.

*Come Make a Difference While Learning
About the Poquessing Creek River
Conservation Plan!*

**We want to hear from YOU on the issues
you want addressed along the creek and
the amenities you want protected.**

DIRECTIONS: The Glen Foerd Mansion
(5001 Grant Avenue, Philadelphia)

**Additional Directions May be Accessed
Via the Glen Foerd Mansion Website:
WWW.GlenFoerd.Org**

**For More Information about the
Poquessing Creek River Conservation
Plan, and Other Upcoming Events, Please
Check Our Website at
www.phillywater.org/poquessing**

Philadelphia
PAWD
Water Department

Watershed Conservation Plan to be topic of public meeting

The Poquessing Watershed Partnership will hold a public meeting to discuss the development of the River Conservation Plan for the Poquessing Creek Watershed. The meeting will be held Tuesday, April 25, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m. At Glen Foerd Mansion, 5001 Grant Avenue, Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia Water Department biologist will guide participants outdoors to the mouth of the Poquessing Creek to discuss the return of fish to this waterway and the improvements that still need to be made.

This type of information is one example of the type of data that is being collected to develop the river conservation plan (RCP) for the entire Poquessing Watershed, which includes sections of Montgomery, Bucks and Philadelphia counties. The meeting will also include a visioning exercise to provide participants with an opportunity to discuss the amenities they want protected, problems they want addressed and

the many groups, agencies, and individuals that are working to preserve and enhance the Poquessing and its watershed.

In addition to the Philadelphia Water Department, a few of the many partners include: the Fairmount Park Commission, the Friends of Poquessing, Bucks County Planning Commission and Lower Southampton EAC.

Also, the public is invited to help remove litter and illegal dumping from our parks and creeks by participating in the Poquessing Earth Day Clean-Up. This event will take place on Saturday, April 22, beginning at 9 a.m. at Frankford Ave. and Hegeman St., behind the 7-11.

For more information on the public meeting, call: 215-499-3756.

For more information on the Earth Day Clean-Up, call: 1-877-772-5673.

For more information on the Poquessing Watershed Partnership, visit: www.phillywater.org/poquessing.

JEVS to hold free Community Information Fair

JEVS Supports for Wednesday, April 26, 4 pm - 8pm in Northeast Philadelphia at the Pennsylvania National Community Information Fair.



Poquessing Creek River Conservation plan PUBLIC MEETING!

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Please Join the Poquessing Creek Watershed Partnership For Our First Public Meeting!

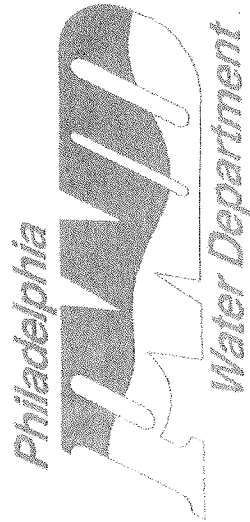
WHEN: Tuesday, April 25, 2006 (6:30 PM - 8:30 PM)
WHERE: Glen Foerd Mansion, Historic Riverfront Estate

Come Make a Difference While Learning about the Poquessing Creek River Conservation Plan!

We want to hear from YOU on the issues you want addressed along the creek and the amenities you want protected.

DIRECTIONS: The Glen Foerd Mansion (5001 Grant Avenue, Philadelphia)
Additional Directions May be Accessed Via the Glen Foerd Mansion Website www.Glenfoerd.Org

For More Information about the Poquessing Creek River Conservation Plan, and Other Upcoming Events, Please Check Our Website at www.phillywater.org/poquessing



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Seventh graders from the Northeast's Philadelphia Academy Charter School used mixed paper recycled in the city's curbside recycling program to create Philly icons - Ben Franklin, Liberty Bell, LOVE Park statue, "Rocky stars," soft pretzel, Eagles and Sixers logos - in preparation for Earth Day. Philadelphia Recycling Office officials and students will unveil the students' recycled art at the Gallery at Market East on Thursday, April 20, 2006, at 9:30 a.m. For more information on mixed paper recycling and to find out when to recycle in your neighborhood, call 215-685-RECYCLE or go to www.recyclingpays.phila.gov.

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This type of information is one example of the type of data that is being collected to develop the river conservation plan (RCP) for the entire Poquessing Watershed, which includes sections of Montgomery, Bucks and Philadelphia counties. The meeting will also include a visioning exercise to provide participants with an opportunity to discuss the amenities they want protected, problems they want addressed and the recommen-

dations they want to see implemented to improve the health of the Poquessing watershed.

The principle goal of the RCP is to reconnect the Poquessing Creek with the people that live within its watershed. A major component of this two year project is a comprehensive public outreach campaign aimed to educate the public about watershed management and conservation, evaluate watershed residents' level of interest in water resource issues and understand public perceptions of resource impacts, values, and quality. To complement the public outreach program, the RCP team is gathering and synthesizing a wide-variety of technical data concerning watershed characteristics, pollution sources, land development patterns, and water quality trends. This information will be used to develop a clearer understanding of the watershed management needs within the Poquessing Creek. The final RCP will provide a blueprint for the many groups,

agencies, and individuals that are working to preserve and enhance the Poquessing and its watershed.

In addition to the Philadelphia Water Department, a few of the many partners include: the Fairmount Park Commission, the Friends of Poquessing, Bucks County Planning Commission and Lower Southampton EAC.

Also, the public is invited to help remove litter and illegal dumping from our parks and creeks by participating in the Poquessing Earth Day Clean-Up. This event will take place on Saturday, April 22, beginning at 9 a.m. at Frankford Ave. and Hegerman St., behind the 7-11.

For more information on the public meeting, call: 215-499-3756.

For more information on the Earth Day Clean-Up, call: 1-877-772-3673.

For more information on the Poquessing Watershed Partnership, visit: www.phillywater.org/poquessing.

Rendell presents award to city for local government excellence

Governor Edward G. Rendell recently presented the City of Philadelphia with a 2005 Governor's Award for Local Government Excellence. This award was presented to Philadelphia for the outstanding collaborative work involved in serving approximately 1,500 survivors of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita during Project Brotherly Love.

"This award is a tribute to the hard work of many City employees who worked long hours on short notice last fall to ensure Philadelphia was ready to welcome and serve survivors of the terrible storms that struck the Gulf Coast," said Mayor John F. Street. "It is also a testament to the work and services provided to Project Brotherly Love by volunteers, charitable organizations, our faith-based community, and other institutions. It was a shining moment for our City, and we're proud to accept this recognition of our collective efforts."

The Philadelphia award was entitled, "Responding to Adversity" and cited the City for "response efforts to Hurricane Katrina in the form of converting a 20,000-square-foot abandoned public school into an

emergency shelter for 1,400 people who fled the Coast. A total of 27,000 and 600 volunteers participated in Project Brotherly Love."

In the two days leading to the initiation of Project Brotherly Love, the City with the Philadelphia Authority, the School District of Philadelphia, the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and an army of volunteers transformed the West Philadelphia neighborhood into a nationally recognized model of emergency and shelter from the two months that Project Brotherly Love fully relocated 1941 the Philadelphia area provided services to hurricane survivors.

"The outpouring of volunteerism and support by residents of Philadelphia was overwhelming," said Deputy Director Robert Hess. "The coordinated Project Brotherly Love at the direction of Pedro A. Ramos,



"A beehive of activity," is how one observer characterizes this month as the Ancient Order of Hibernians (AOH) Ladies Ancient Order of Hibernians (LAOH) prepared aged more than 10,000 dinners at the Aid For Friends For Outreach Center on Townsend Road in Northeast Philadelphia. 140 volunteers — including 50 youngsters, from little kids to teens — were from nine Philadelphia divisions of the Catholic American fraternal organization, plus two from Montgomery County. The project were underwritten by funds reported by Hibernians throughout the Delaware Valley: the "Hoops for Hunger" basketball tournament; the "Tu Race" at Penn's Landing; and the Irish Stew Cook-off.



POQUESSING CREEK RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN PUBLIC MEETING & POQUESSING WATERSHED HISTORICAL PRESENTATION

Please Join the Poquessing Watershed Partnership for our
2nd Poquessing Watershed River Conservation Plan Public Meeting
and a presentation by the local watershed historian,

Adam Levine, whom will present,
"A Brief History on the Poquessing Watershed."

WHEN: Thursday, April 5, 2007 at 7:30 PM

WHERE: Community College of Philadelphia (Northeast Campus),
Rm. 130 (12901 Townsend Road, Philadelphia, 19154)

**Learn how you can help transform the
Poquessing Creek and its watershed!**

For more information, visit: www.phillyriverinfor.org

PUBLIC INTO + >

WORKSHOP REGISTRATION FORM

PLEASE COPY AND COMPLETE A SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH PERSON ATTENDING THE WORKSHOP.

NAME _____

TITLE _____

COMPANY'S NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

E-MAIL _____

PHONE _____

FAX _____

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY & FAX THIS FORM TO: 302-655-4991

REGISTRATION DEADLINE IS FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 2007

ALL REGISTRANTS WILL BE EMAILED DIRECTIONS PRIOR TO THE WORKSHOP.



AGENDA

3:30 WELCOME
SUZANNE ZLOTNICK
FRIENDS OF POQUESSING WATERSHED

3:45 RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN
TIFFANY LEDESMA-GROLL
PHILADELPHIA WATER DEPT.

4:00 CLEAN WATER PARTNERS
LISA WOOL
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEL. ESTUARY

4:25 CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL
STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM
JENN JONES
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEL. ESTUARY

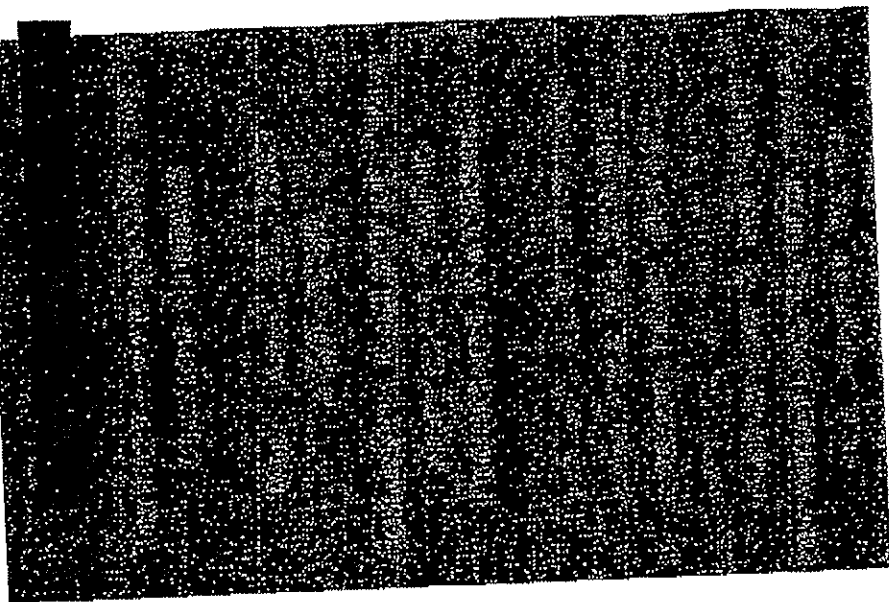
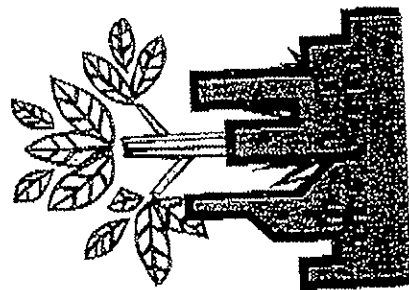
4:50 SENSE OF PLACE
DOTTIE BAUMGARTEN
OAK LANE DAY SCHOOL

5:15 NATIVE PLANTS GIVEAWAY



THE PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DELAWARE ESTUARY LEADS COLLABORATIVE AND CREATIVE EFFORTS TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE DELAWARE ESTUARY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES — FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS.

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER



CP #20071877

AFFIDAVIT

BEFORE ME, A NOTARY PUBLIC, PERSONALLY APPEARED

Bernie D Angeles, WHO BEING DULY SWORN

DEPOSES AND SAYS THAT YOUR ADVERTISEMENT DID APPEAR IN

The News Gleaner
9999 Gantry Rd
Philadelphia, Pa 19115

ON April 18, 2007.
DATE(S)

Bernie D Angeles
SIGNATURE

STATE OF Pennsylvania
COUNTY OF Philadelphia
SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME:
THIS _____ DAY OF _____

RECEIVED MAY 02 2007

Meredith Lasher
NOTARY PUBLIC SIGNATURE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Notarial Seal
Meredith Lasher, Notary Public
Upper Dublin Twp., Montgomery County
My Commission Expires July 19, 2010

Member Pennsylvania Association of Notaries

CP # 20071877

Philadelphia



**POQUESSING CREEK RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN
PUBLIC MEETING & WORKSHOP TO HELP
INSTITUTIONS RALLY AROUND POQUESSING**

Please Join the Poquessing Watershed Partnership for our 3rd Poquessing Watershed River Conservation Plan Public Meeting and a workshop by the Partnership for Delaware Estuary titled "Property Management for Cleaner Streams."

Representatives from schools, corporations, businesses, municipalities and non-profit organizations are welcome to attend to learn about programs that will help them protect the Poquessing Creek and other local sources of drinking water. These programs are designed to facilitate projects such as creating native meadows, enhancing riverside habitats, implementing "responsible-housekeeping" practices and more.

WHEN: Thursday, April 25 at 3:30 pm

WHERE: Community College of Philadelphia (Northeast Campus), Rm. 113
(12901 Townsend Road, Rm. 130, Philadelphia, 19154)

Learn how you can help transform the Poquessing Creek and its watershed!

To register, please contact Lisa Wool at (800) 445-4935 x105. Information can also be found at www.DelawareEstuary.org and www.phil.govinfo.org

CP #20071876

Proof of Publication in The Philadelphia Daily Under Act. No 587, Approved May 15, 1929

**STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA**

Anna Dickerson being duly sworn, deposes and says that **The Philadelphia Daily News** is a newspaper published daily, except Sunday, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was established in said city in 1925, since which date said newspaper has been regularly issued in said County, and that a copy of the printed notice of publication is attached hereto exactly as the same was printed and published in the regular editions and issues of the said newspaper on the following dates:

April 19, 2007

Affiant further deposes and says that he is an employee of the publisher of said newspaper and has been authorized to verify the foregoing statement and that he is not interested in the subject matter of the aforesaid notice of publication, and that all allegations in the foregoing statement as to time, place and character of publication are true.

Anna Dickerson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of April, 2007.

Mary Anne Logan
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

NOTARIAL SEAL
Mary Anne Logan, Notary Public
City of Philadelphia, Phila. County
My Commission Expires March 30, 2009

Copy of Notice of Publication

Philadelphia
PWD
Water Department

**POUGHKEEPSIE CREEK RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN
PUBLIC MEETING & WORKSHOP TO HELP
INSTITUTIONS RALLY AROUND POUGHKEEPSIE**

Please join the Poughkeepsie Watershed Partnership for our first Poughkeepsie Watershed River Conservation Plan Public Meeting and a workshop by the Partnership for Delectable Estuary, titled "Property Management for Cleaner Streams."

Representatives from schools, restaurants, businesses, municipalities and non-profit organizations are welcome to attend to learn about programs that will help them protect the Poughkeepsie Canal and other local sources of drinking water. These programs are designed to facilitate projects such as creating water features, enhancing riverside habitats, implementing "responsible home-keeping" practices and more.

WHEN: Thursday, April 25 at 3:30 p.m.
WHERE: Community College of Philadelphia
(Northwest Campus)
(12501 Townsend Road, Rm. 1301 Philadelphia, 19154)

Learn how you can help transform the Poughkeepsie Creek and its watershed!

To register, please contact Lisa Wood at (800) 445-4935 x 102. Information can also be found at www.Poughkeepsie.org and www.phila.gov/pwd.

CP # 20071875

**Proof of Publication in The Philadelphia Inquirer
Under Act. No 160, P.L. 877, July 9, 1976**

**STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA**

Anna Dickerson being duly sworn, deposes and says that **The Philadelphia Inquirer** is a daily newspaper published at Broad and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, which was established in the year 1829, since which date said daily newspaper has been regularly published and distributed in said County, and that a copy of the printed notice of publication is attached hereto exactly as the same was printed and published in the regular editions and issues of said daily newspaper on the following dates:

April 19, 2007

Affiant further deposes and says that he is an employee of the publisher of said newspaper and has been authorized to verify the foregoing statement and that he is not interested in the subject matter of the aforesaid notice of publication, and that all allegations in the foregoing statement as to time, place and character of publication are true.

Anna Dickerson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of April, 2007.

Mary Anne Logan
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

NOTARIAL SEAL
Mary Anne Logan, Notary Public
City of Philadelphia, Phila. County
My Commission Expires March 30, 2009

Copy of Notice of Publication

Philadelphia PWD
Water Department

**POCESSING CREEK RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN
PUBLIC MEETING & WORKSHOP TO HELP
INSTITUTIONS RALLY AROUND PROCESSING**

Please Join the Processing Watershed Partnership for our 3rd Processing Watershed River Conservation Plan Public Meeting and a workshop by the Partnership for Detention Estuary, Effluent Property Management for Cleaner Streams.

Representatives from schools, corporations, businesses, municipalities and non-profit organizations are welcome to attend to learn about programs that will help them protect the Processing Creek and other local sources of drinking water. These programs are designed to facilitate projects such as creating native meadows, enhancing riverside habitats, implementing "responsible-house-keeping" practices and more.

WHERE: Thursday, April 25 at 4:30 p.m.
WHERE: Community College of Philadelphia
(Northwest Campus)
12501 Townsend Road, Rm. 130, Philadelphia, 19154

Learn how you can help transform the Processing Creek and its watershed

To register, please contact Lisa Wood at (800) 445-6865 x-105. Information can also be found at www.DelawareEstuary.org and www.phillywater.org.

CP # 20071878

{ No. Term, 20

PROOF OF PUBLICATION NOTICE IN THE Bucks County Tribune

Under Act No. 587, Approved
May 16, 1929,
P.L. 1784, as Last Amended by
Act No. 520 of July 5, 1947

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY

} SS.

The Publisher of THE BUCKS COUNTY TRIBUNE, of the County and State aforesaid, being duly sworn, deposes and says that THE BUCKS COUNTY TRIBUNE, a newspaper of general circulation published at Feasterville, Township of Lower Southampton, County and State aforesaid, was established in 1961, since which date THE BUCKS COUNTY TRIBUNE has been regularly issued in said County, and that the printed notice or publication hereto is exactly the same as was printed and published in the regular edition and issues of THE BUCKS COUNTY TRIBUNE on the following dates, viz.:

and the 18th day of April A.D. 20 07

COPY OF NOTICE

Philadelphia



Water Department

POQUESSING CREEK RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN

deposes that he is an officer duly
Progress Newspapers, Inc., a
ber of THE BUCKS COUNTY
aper of general circulation, to verify
ent under oath, and affiant is not
ject matter of the aforesaid notice
d that all allegations in the foregoing
place and character of publications

Oman

BUCKS COUNTY TRIBUNE

scribed before me this

of April 20 07
Sandra Petersohn

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
NOTARIAL SEAL
SANDRA PETERSOHN, Notary Public
Horsham Twp., Montgomery County
Commission Expires September 28, 2008

Real Estate • Mothers Day Features • Bilingual Newspaper

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The Blair Mill Inn - 3855 Blair Mill Rd. Bldg. 250 Horsham, PA 19044
Now's the time to call us for your Special Event and Holiday Party!

Reservations are required and are accepted 10:00 am - 2:00 pm

Call (215) 674-3900 to make your reservation

PROOF OF PUBLICATION NOTICE IN
THE FAR NORTHEAST

No. Term,
CP # 20071880

CITIZEN-SENTINEL

Under Act No. 587, Approved
May 16, 1929,
P.L. 1784, as Last Amended by
Act No. 520 of July 5, 1947

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA } SS.

The Publisher of the Far Northeast Citizen-Sentinel, of the County and State aforesaid, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the Far Northeast Citizen-Sentinel, a newspaper of general circulation published at 390 Easton Road, Horsham, PA 19044, County and State aforesaid, was established October 16, 1968, since which date the Far Northeast Citizen-Sentinel has been regularly issued in Philadelphia County, and that the printed notice or publication hereto is exactly the same as was printed and published in the regular edition and issues of the Far Northeast Citizen-Sentinel on the following dates.

Viz:

and the 18th day of April A.D. 2007

COPY OF NOTICE

deposes that he is an officer duly employed by Progress Newspapers, Inc., a publisher of the Far Northeast Citizen-Sentinel, a newspaper of general circulation, to verify the matter of the aforesaid notice or advertisement and character of publications all allegations in the foregoing statement and cover letter.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Delaware Valley Progress Newspapers, Inc. this 18th day of April, 2007.

PROGRESS NEWSPAPERS INC.

Subscribed before me

April 20 2007
Sandra Petersohn

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
NOTARIAL SEAL
SANDRA PETERSOHN, Notary Public
Horsham Twp., Montgomery County
My Commission Expires September 28, 2008

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Junk Cars removed free
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direct bus \$500 value
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(Call 215) 888-0075

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SPRING SERVICES
LIMOUSINE SERVICES
WANTED TO BUY

No. Term, 20

PROOF OF PUBLICATION NOTICE IN THE Bucks County Tribune

Under Act No. 587, Approved
May 16, 1929,
P.L. 1784, as Last Amended by
Act No. 520 of July 5, 1947


CP # 20072040

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY } SS.

The Publisher of THE BUCKS COUNTY TRIBUNE, of the County and State aforesaid, being duly sworn, deposes and says that THE BUCKS COUNTY TRIBUNE, a newspaper of general circulation published at Feasterville, Township of Lower Southampton, County and State aforesaid, was established in 1961, since which date THE BUCKS COUNTY TRIBUNE has been regularly issued in said County, and that the printed notice or publication hereto is exactly the same as was printed and published in the regular edition and issues of THE BUCKS COUNTY TRIBUNE on the following dates, viz.:

as of the 2nd day of May, A.D. 2007

Philadelphia



Water Department

POQUESSING CREEK RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN

PUBLIC MEETING

RAIN BARREL GIVEAWAY & NATIVE PLANTING

Please join the Poquessing Watershed Partnership for the 4th Poquessing Watershed River Conservation Plan Public Meeting. Rain barrels will be given away at the Rain Barrel Demonstration through a raffle. Also, the Friends of Poquessing Farmington Park Commission and partners will host a native plants planting.

Come volunteer and let your voice be heard!

By participating in planting native plants in the Poquessing Creek Watershed you will help improve the water quality of the creek and the natural beauty of the watershed.

Learn about the plan that will help transform the Poquessing Creek Watershed - the River Conservation Plan. We want to hear from you about projects and changes that you want to see implemented in your backyard.

deposes that he is an officer duly sworn for Progress Newspapers, Inc., a publisher of THE BUCKS COUNTY TRIBUNE, a newspaper of general circulation, to verify the content under oath, and affiant is not aware of any defect matter of the aforesaid notice and that all allegations in the foregoing are true in place and character of publications

Sandra Petersohn

BUCKS COUNTY TRIBUNE

subscribed before me this

of May 20, 2007
Sandra Petersohn

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
NOTARIAL SEAL
SANDRA PETERSOHN, Notary Public
Horsham Twp., Montgomery County
Commission Expires September 28, 2008

CP # 20072039

AFFIDAVIT

BEFORE ME, A NOTARY PUBLIC, PERSONALLY APPEARED

Bernie D. Hughes WHO BEING DULY SWORN

DEPOSES AND SAYS THAT YOUR ADVERTISEMENT DID APPEAR IN

The News Gleaner
9999 Gantry Rd
Philadelphia, Pa 19115

ON May 2, 2007
DATE(S)

Bernard N. W. Angles
SIGNATURE

STATE OF Pennsylvania
COUNTY OF Philadelphia
SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME
THIS _____ DAY OF _____

RECEIVED MAY 08 2007

Meredith Leshor
NOTARY PUBLIC SIGNATURE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Notarial Seal
Meredith Leshor, Notary Public
Upper Dublin Twp., Montgomery County
My Commission Expires July 19, 2010
Member, Pennsylvania Association of Notaries

CA # 20072039

82	82	82	82
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Philadelphia

PWD

Water Department

POQUESSING CREEK RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN PUBLIC MEETING, RAIN BARREL GIVEAWAY & NATIVE PLANTING

Please join the Poquessing Watershed Partnership for the 4th Poquessing Watershed River Conservation Plan Public Meeting. Rain Barrels will be given away at the Rain Barrel Demonstration (through a raffle). Also, the Friends of Poquessing, Fairmount Park Commission and partners will host a native plants planting. Come volunteer and let your voice be heard!

Spend your morning planting native plants in the Poquessing Creek Watershed to help improve the water quality of the creek and the natural beauty of the watershed.

Also, come learn about the plan that will help transform the Poquessing Creek and its watershed - the River Conservation Plan. We want to hear from you on the projects and changes that you want to see implemented in your backyard.

A Rain Barrel Demonstration will also be offered and planting volunteers will be eligible to win a free rain barrel. Homeowners can better manage stormwater on their properties with rain barrels and we'll show you how.

WHEN: Saturday, May 5th, 9a.m. - 12 p.m.
WHERE: At the Poquessing Creek, where Torrey Rd. intersects with Academy Rd.

Learn how you can help transform the Poquessing Creek and its watershed!

To participate in this event, please call: 215-499-3756. Information can also be found at www.phillyriverinfo.org

APPENDIX A.12

Fish and Wildlife Service Report



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Pennsylvania Field Office
315 South Allen Street, Suite 322
State College, Pennsylvania 16801-4850



November 10, 2005

Suzanne Forbes
Forbes Environmental and Land Use Planning
12 Brookdale Drive
New Britain, PA 18901

RE: USFWS Project #2006-0091

Dear Ms. Forbes:

This responds to your October 11, 2005, letter requesting information about federally listed and proposed endangered and threatened species within the area affected by the proposed Poquessing Creek River Conservation Plan in Bucks, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties, Pennsylvania. The following comments are provided pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) to ensure the protection of endangered and threatened species.

The proposed project is within the known range of the bog turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*), a species that is federally listed as threatened. Bog turtles inhabit shallow, spring-fed fens, sphagnum bogs, swamps, marshy meadows, and pastures characterized by soft, muddy bottoms; clear, cool, slow-flowing water, often forming a network of rivulets; high humidity; and an open canopy. Bog turtles usually occur in small, discrete populations occupying suitable wetland habitat dispersed along a watershed. The occupied "intermediate successional stage" wetland habitat is usually a mosaic of micro-habitats ranging from dry pockets, to areas that are saturated with water, to areas that are periodically flooded. Some wetlands occupied by bog turtles are located in agricultural areas and are subject to grazing by livestock.

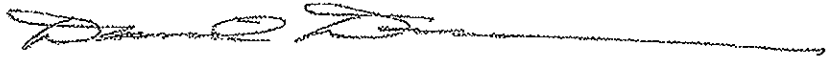
Since the Poquessing Creek River Conservation Plan does not require any construction or other land alteration activities at this time, this project will not affect the bog turtle. However, if future plans require surface disturbance within this watershed, further consultation with our agency will be necessary.

This response relates only to endangered and threatened species under our jurisdiction, based on an office review of the proposed project's location. No field inspection of the project area has been conducted by this office. Consequently, this letter is not to be construed as addressing other Service concerns under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act or other authorities.

To avoid potential delays in reviewing your project, please use the above-referenced USFWS project tracking number in any future correspondence regarding this project.

Please contact Pam Shellenberger of my staff at 814-234-4090 if you have any questions or require further assistance regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Densmore', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

David Densmore
Supervisor

Enclosures

APPENDIX A.13

Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory Map and Report

Poquessing Creek Rivers Conservation Plan

Bensalem, Lower Southampton, and Lower Moreland Townships, and Northeast Philadelphia; Bucks, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties

DCNR Species of Special Concern

Tuesday, December 20, 2005

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Current PA Status	Proposed PA Status
<i>Amaranthus cannabinus</i>	Waterhemp Ragweed	G5	S3	PR	PR
<i>Andropogon gyrans</i>	Elliott's Beardgrass	G5	S3	N	PR
<i>Bidens bidentoides</i>	Swamp Beggar-ticks	G3	S1	PT	PE
<i>Bidens laevis</i>	Beggar-ticks	G5	S3	N	TU
<i>Echinochloa walteri</i>	Walter's Barnyard-grass	G5	S1	PE	PE
<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i>	A Eupatorium	G5	S3	TU	UTF
<i>Euthamia tenuifolia</i>	Grass-leaved Goldenrod	G5	S1	PT	PT
<i>Heteranthera multiflora</i>	Multiflowered Mud-plantain	G4	S1	PE	PE
<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i>	Swamp Dog-hobble	G5	S2S3	TU	PT
<i>Lycopus rubellus</i>	Bugleweed	G5	S1	PE	PE
<i>Polygala nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Milkwort	G5	S3	N	TU
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Southern Red Oak	G5	S1	PE	PE
<i>Sagittaria subolata</i>	Subulate Arrowhead	G4	S3	PR	PR
<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	Netted Chainfern	G5	S2	N	PT
<i>Zizania aquatica</i>	Indian Wild Rice	G5	S3	PR	PR

APPENDIX A.14

PowerPoint - Byberry State Hospital Site

Byberry State Hospital Site



Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation

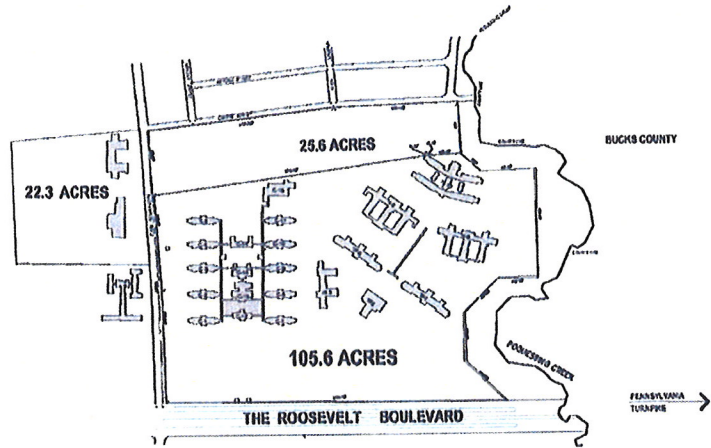
Background

- Commonwealth of Pennsylvania closed State Hospital in 1989.
- Property acquired by the Philadelphia Authority for Industrial Development in January 2004.



Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation

Existing Conditions



Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation

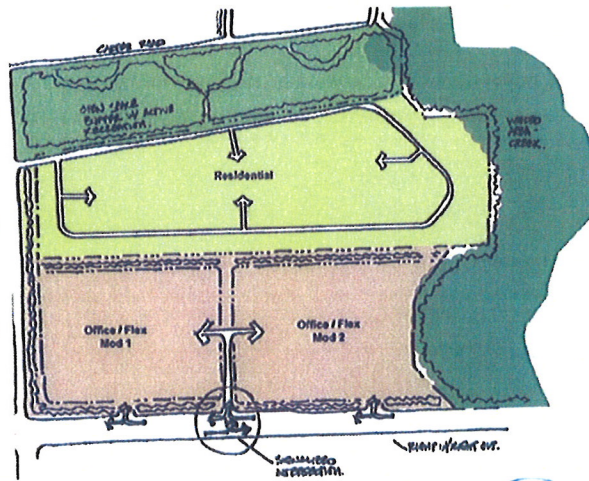
Endorsed Concept Plan

Office/Residential Option

Open Space Buffer: 25 acres →

Residential Program: 55 acres →

Office/Flex Program: 50 acres →



Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation

Brandywine/Westrum

Office

- 50 acres
- 600,000 – 1,000,000 square feet of space

Residential

- 55 acres
- 400+ age-restricted units



Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation

APPENDIX A.15

Calendar

Printed on Recycled Paper



POQUESSING CREEK WATERSHED



2008 Calendar

Photo by:
Joanne Dahme,
Philadelphia Water
Department



LOWER SOUTHAMPTON REGION

January 2008

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
		New Year's Day				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Martin Luther King, Jr. Day					
27	28	29	30	31		

Goal:
Establish Comprehensive
Watershed-Based Planning
and Protective Regulations

Photo by:
 Jeanne Waldowski,
 Philadelphia Water
 Department



GLEN FOERD MANSION

February 2008

S

M

T

W

T

F

S

						1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			Ash Wednesday				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
				Valentine's Day			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	Presidents' Day						
24	25	26	27	28	29		

Goal:
 Improve Stream Habitat,
 Protect Aquatic Resources
 and Restore Aquatic
 Communities



Photo by:
Tiffany Ellington,
1st Place
Communication Technology
High School

TREVOSE AVENUE TO CSX RAIL LINE

March 2008

S M T W T F S

							1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	St. Patrick's Day			First Day of Spring			
Easter Sunday	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31						

Goal:
Improve In-Stream
Flow Conditions

Photo by:
 Sharifa Small,
 2nd Place
 Communication Technology
 High School



TREVOSE AVENUE TO CSX RAIL LINE

April 2008

S M T W T F S

		1	2	3	4	5
		All Fool's Day				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
First Day of Passover						
27	28	29	30			

Goal:
 Improve and Protect
 Water Quality of Ground
 and Surface Waters
 and Reduce Pollutant Loads

Photo by:
Keyona Polk,
3rd Place
Communication Technology
High School



TREVOSE AVENUE TO CSX RAIL LINE

May 2008

S M T W T F S

					1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Mother's Day							
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
	Memorial Day						

Goal:
Improve and Protect
Stream Corridors

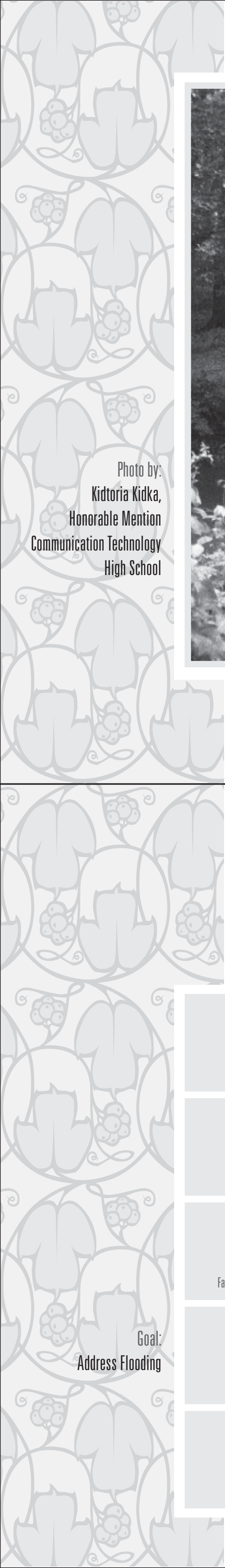


Photo by:
Kidtoria Kidka,
Honorable Mention
Communication Technology
High School

TREVOSE AVENUE TO CSX RAIL LINE

June 2008

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Father's Day					First Day of Summer	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Goal:
Address Flooding

Photo by:
Charles Younger



OLD LINCOLN HIGHWAY TO DUNKS FERRY ROAD

July 2008

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4 Independence Day	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Goal:
Enhance and Improve
Recreational Opportunities

Photo by:
Dean Bryson,
Lower Southampton
Township



STEELE ROAD, LOOKING UPSTREAM

August 2008

S

M

T

W

T

F

S

						1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
31							

Goal:
Improve Stewardship,
Communication and
Coordination among
Watershed Stakeholders



Photo by:
Charles Younger

CENTURY LANE & MECHANICSVILLE ROAD

September 2008

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1 <i>Labor Day</i>	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22 <i>First Day of Autumn</i>	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30 <i>Rosh Hashana</i>				

Goal:
Protect Significant
Natural Features

Photo by:
 Meghan Ravenscroft
 New Britain Township
 Environmentalist
 Kings College,
 Wilkes Barre, PA



DELAWARE RIVER OSPREY NEST

October 2008

S M T W T F S

				1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
				Yom Kippur			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Columbus Day						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
26	27	28	29	30	31		
					Halloween		

Goal:
 Protect Significant Historic
 and Cultural Features

Photo by:
Richard McMullin,
Philadelphia Airport System



CONFLUENCE OF THE POQUESSING AT THE DELAWARE RIVER

November 2008

S M T W T F S

							1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Election Day					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		Veterans' Day					
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Easter Sunday	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30				Thanksgiving Day			

Goal:
Initiate Sustainable
Development on a
Watershed Level



Photo by:
Tiffany Ledesma Groll,
Consultant to Philadelphia
Water Department

LOWER SOUTHAMPTON REGION

December 2008

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
First Day of Winter	Hanukkah			Christmas Day	First Day of Kwanzaa	
28	29	30	31			

Goal:
Initiate Capital
Improvements for
Watershed Protection

APPENDIX A.16

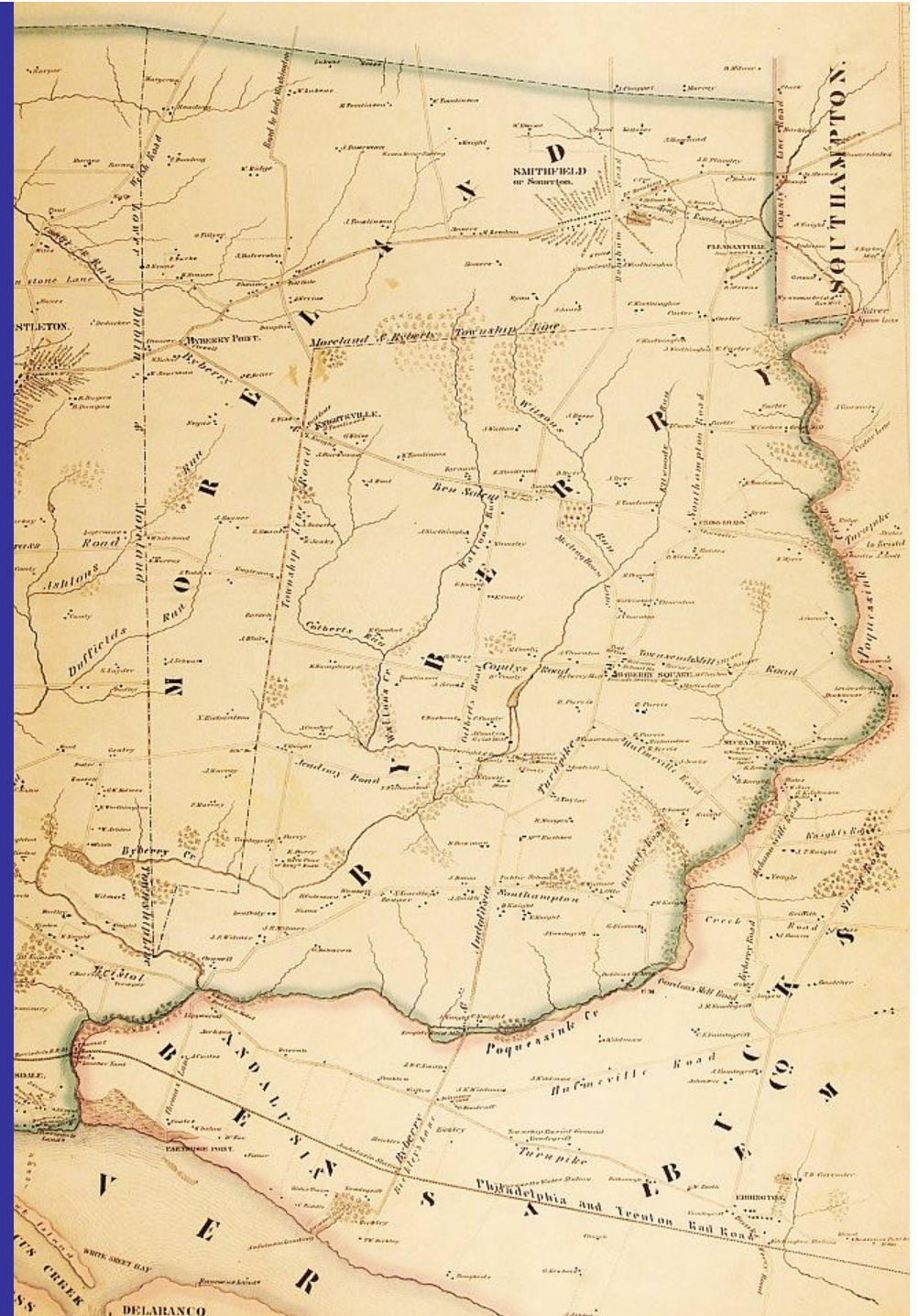
History PowerPoint

A Brief History of the Poquessing Creek Watershed

Adam Levine
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Philadelphia Water Department
www.phillyh2o.org

Presented to the
Friends of Poquessing Watershed
in Philadelphia and Bucks
Counties
www.friendsofpoquessing.org
at the
Community College of
Philadelphia
Northeast Regional Center

April 5, 2007



Poquessing Creek Watershed: *The Basics*

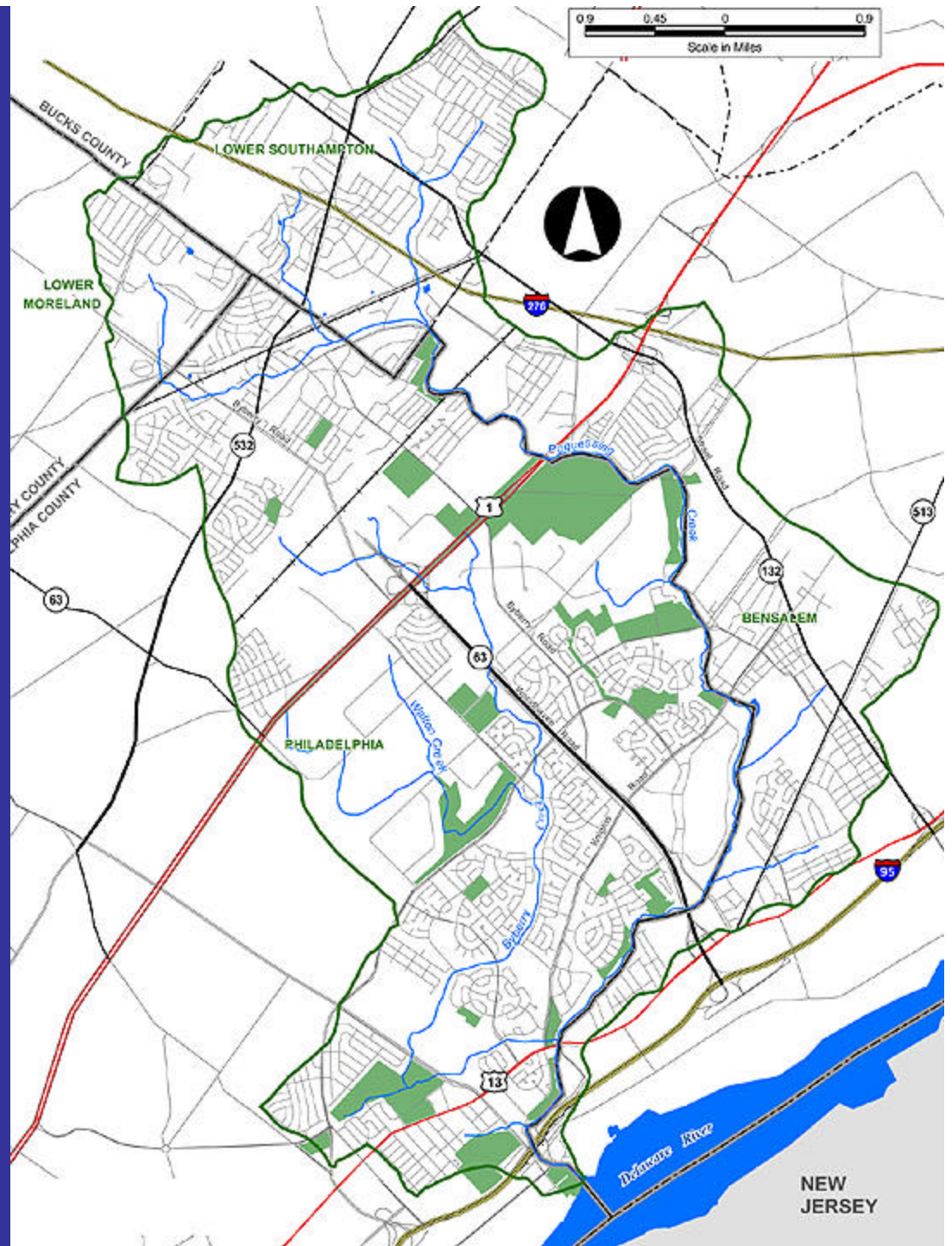
About 21.5 square miles in Philadelphia, Bucks & Montgomery counties, including Lower Southampton, Lower Moreland and Bensalem townships.

Major tributary: Byberry Creek

Major park areas include:

- Benjamin Rush State Park: 275 acres, including a huge community garden
- Fairmount Park System: 123 acres in various disconnected parcels
- Glen Foerd Estate: 18 acres, part of Fairmount Park

Other open space includes golf courses, cemeteries and undeveloped woodland and meadows around the creek and its tributaries.



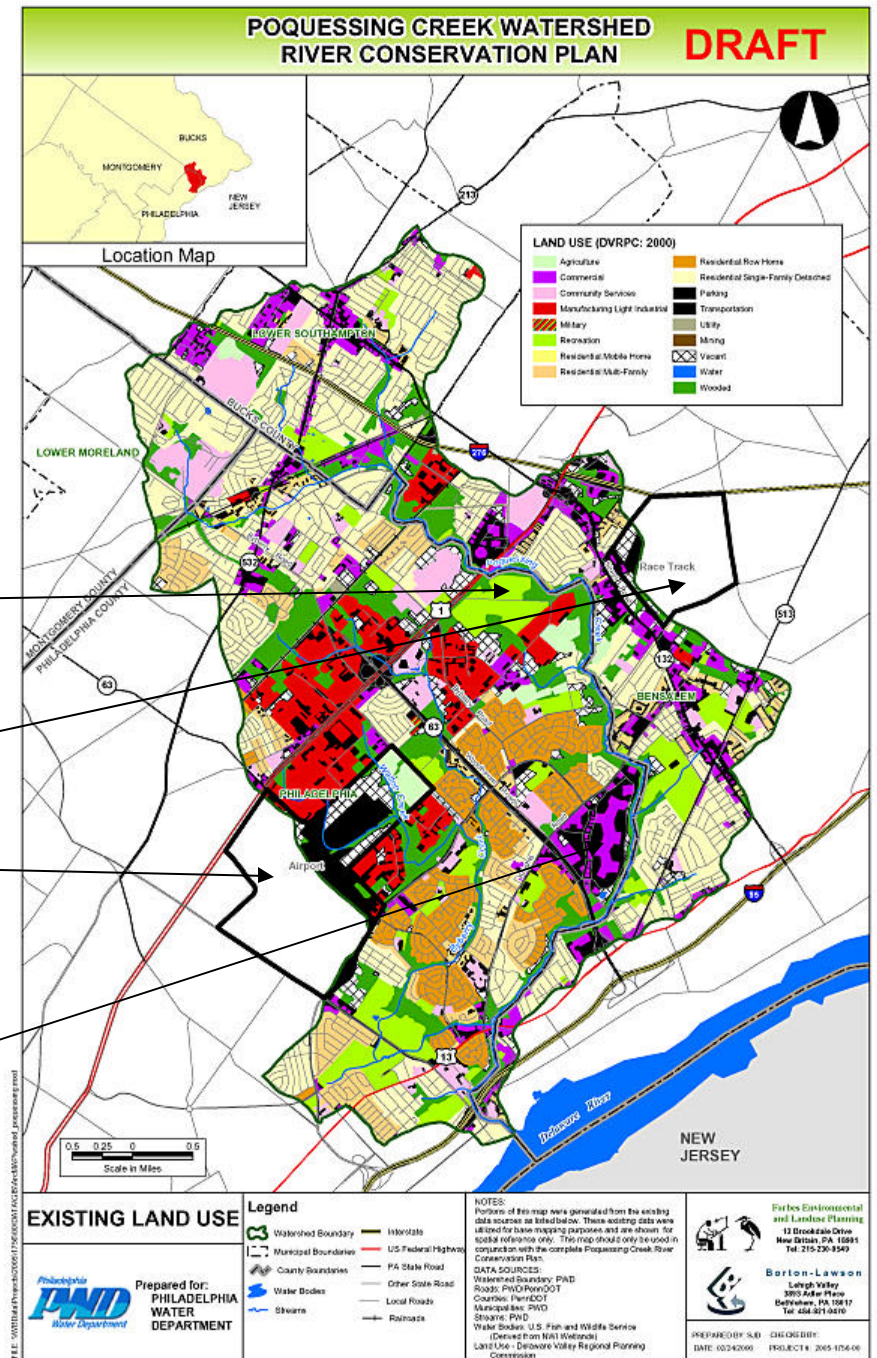
Poquessing Creek Watershed: The Basics

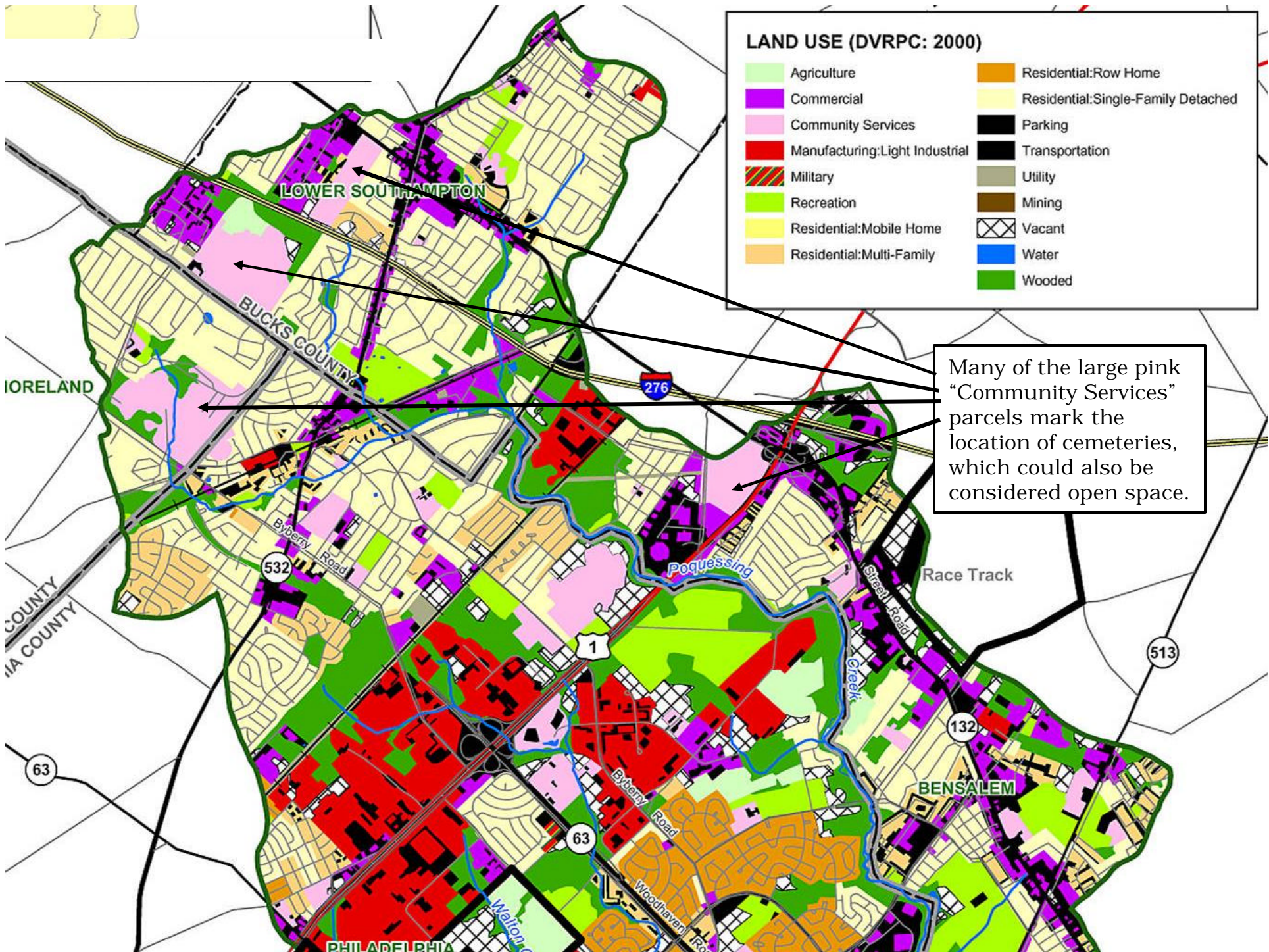
Land Use Map, 2000

Green indicates open space, including woodland and recreational lands, the largest single parcel being Benjamin Rush State Park

Black areas indicate parking lots and pavement, including the Philadelphia Park horse racing track and the Northeast Philadelphia Airport, both of which straddle the watershed boundary.

Purple indicates commercial property, including Franklin Mills Mall, which runs along the creek for more than a mile





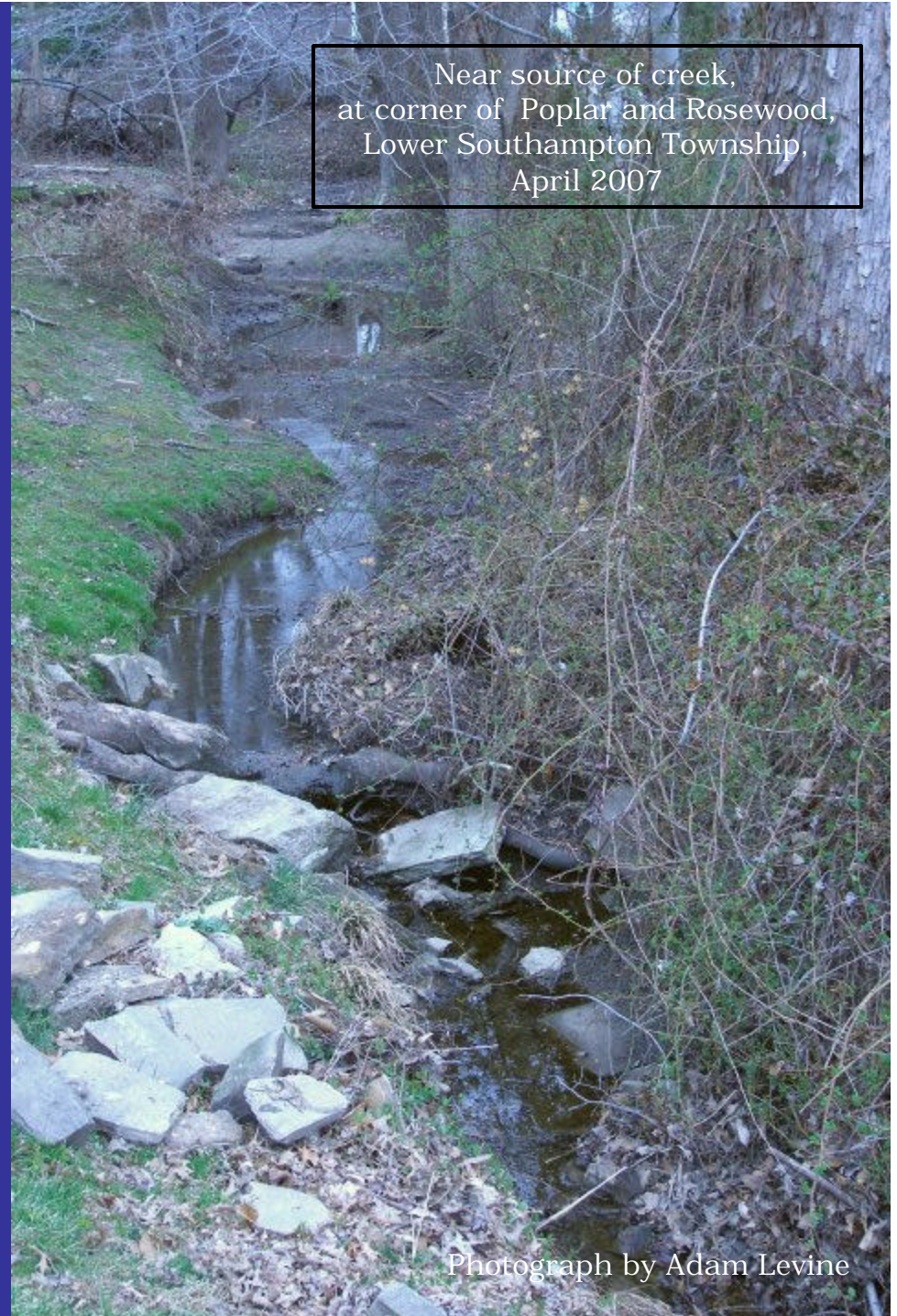
Many of the large pink "Community Services" parcels mark the location of cemeteries, which could also be considered open space.

HISTORY

- Predominantly a farming area through the mid-20th century
- Light industry along Poquessing Creek and its main tributary, Byberry Creek
- Native Americans lived in area before the Europeans arrived in the 17th century, but the European settlement led to most of the problems found in the watershed today

The following three slides provide an overview of the historic and modern streams in Philadelphia, in relation to the current sewer system.

Near source of creek,
at corner of Poplar and Rosewood,
Lower Southampton Township,
April 2007



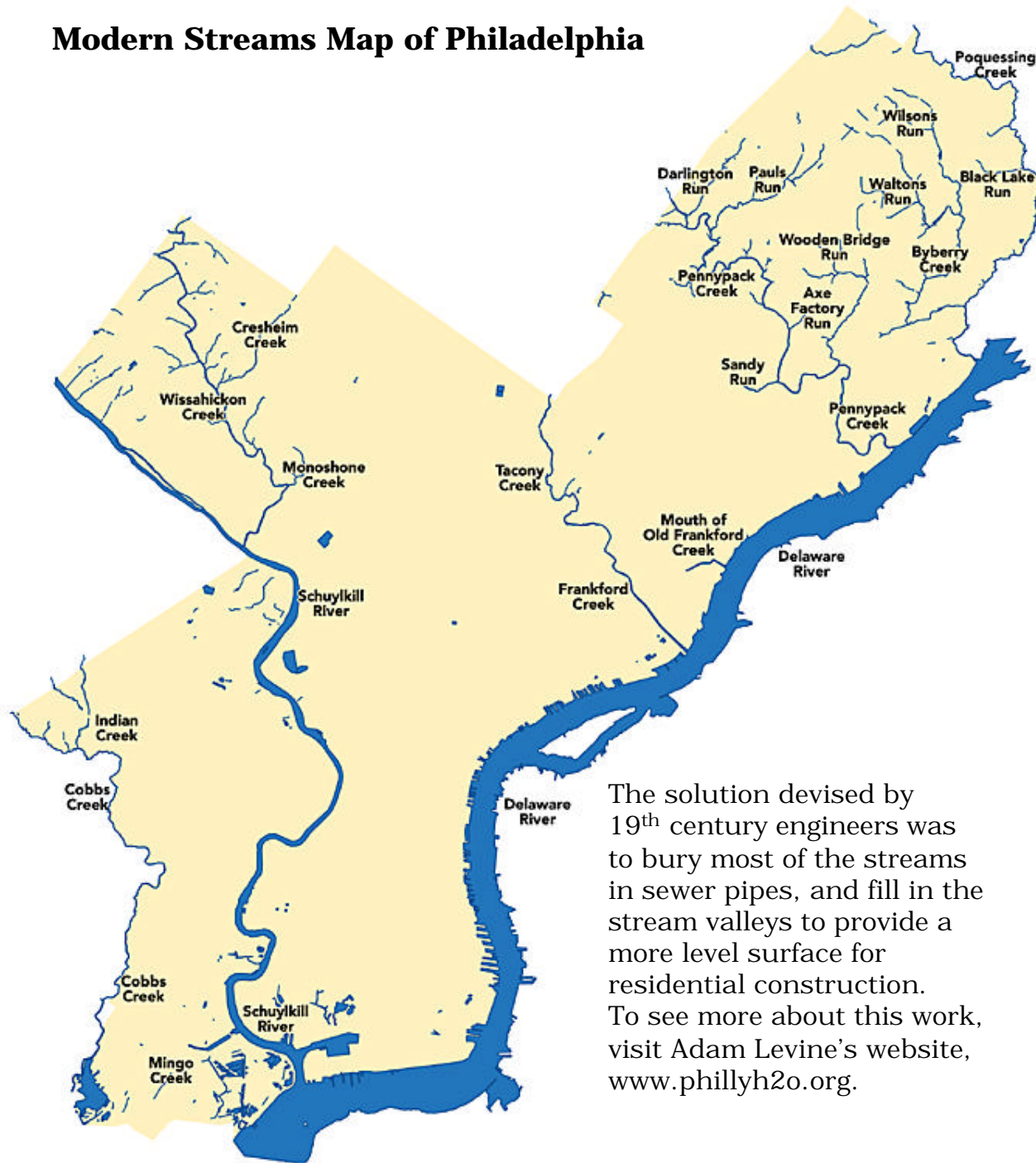
Photograph by Adam Levine

Historic Streams Map of Philadelphia



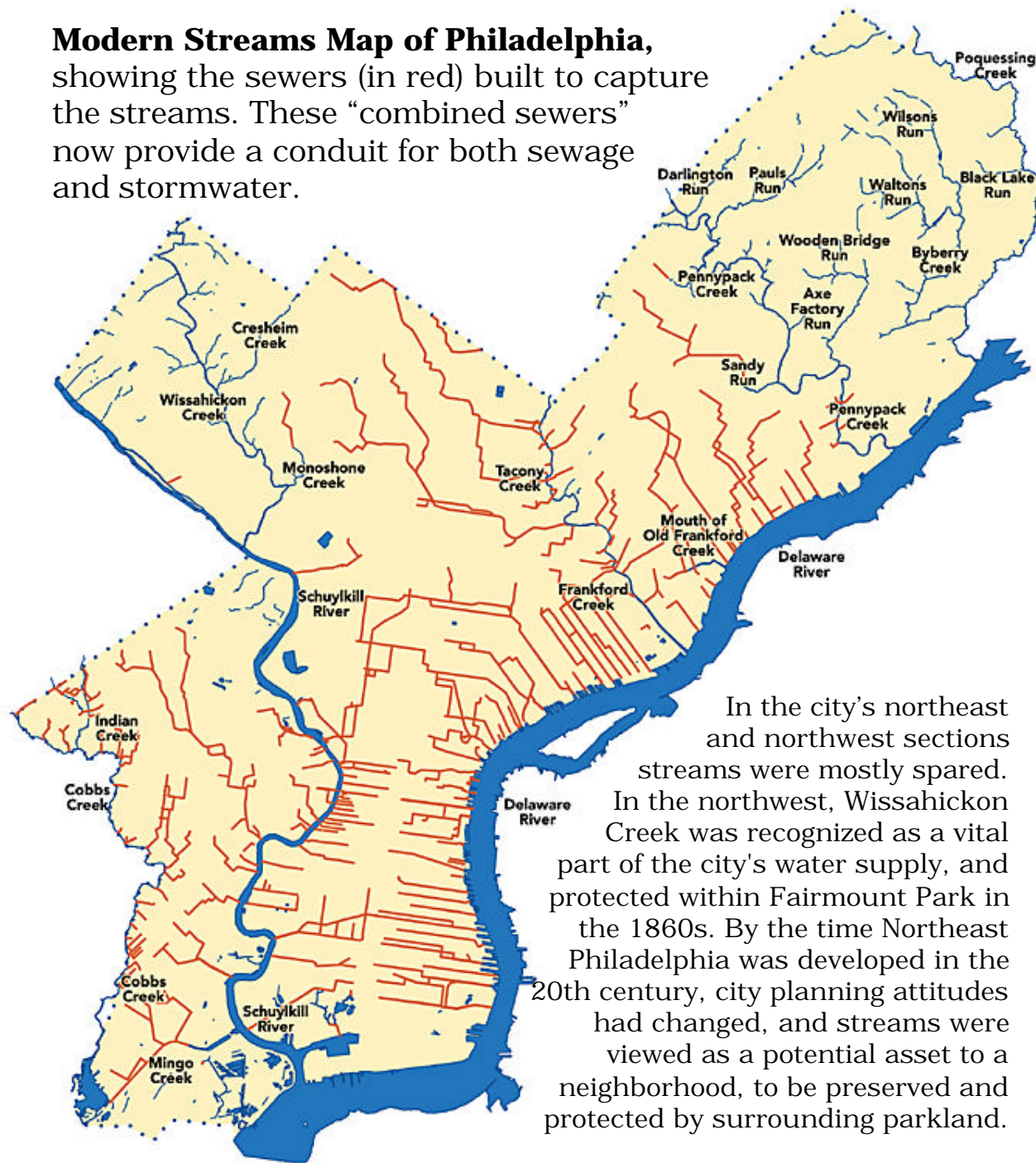
These are the streams that once flowed through Philadelphia. Many of them became polluted over time, and in most cases real estate developers saw their valleys as impediments for the easy extension of the city's grid system of streets.

Modern Streams Map of Philadelphia

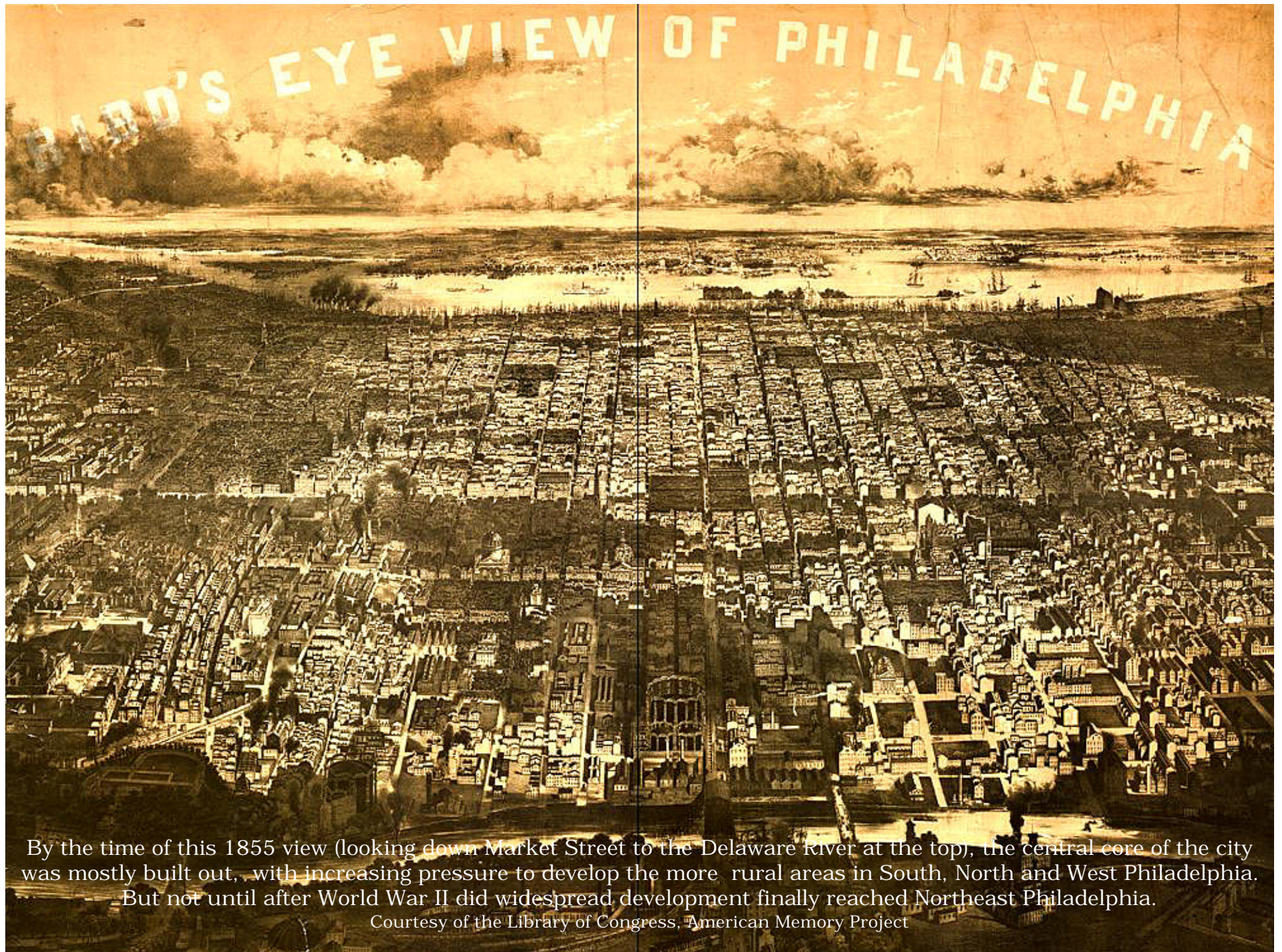


The solution devised by 19th century engineers was to bury most of the streams in sewer pipes, and fill in the stream valleys to provide a more level surface for residential construction. To see more about this work, visit Adam Levine's website, www.phillyh2o.org.

Modern Streams Map of Philadelphia, showing the sewers (in red) built to capture the streams. These “combined sewers” now provide a conduit for both sewage and stormwater.

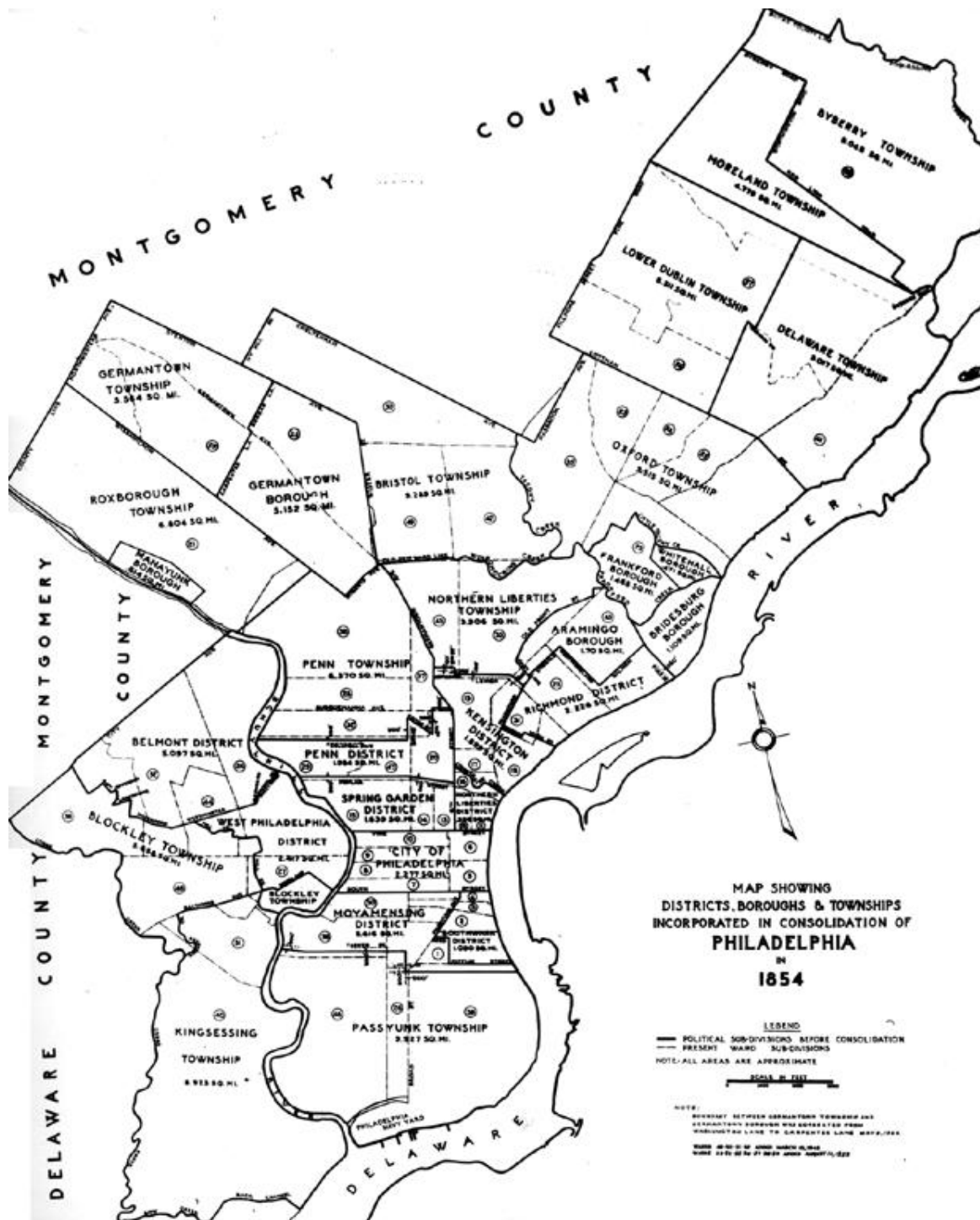


In the city's northeast and northwest sections streams were mostly spared. In the northwest, Wissahickon Creek was recognized as a vital part of the city's water supply, and protected within Fairmount Park in the 1860s. By the time Northeast Philadelphia was developed in the 20th century, city planning attitudes had changed, and streams were viewed as a potential asset to a neighborhood, to be preserved and protected by surrounding parkland.



By the time of this 1855 view (looking down Market Street to the Delaware River at the top), the central core of the city was mostly built out, with increasing pressure to develop the more rural areas in South, North and West Philadelphia. But not until after World War II did widespread development finally reach Northeast Philadelphia.

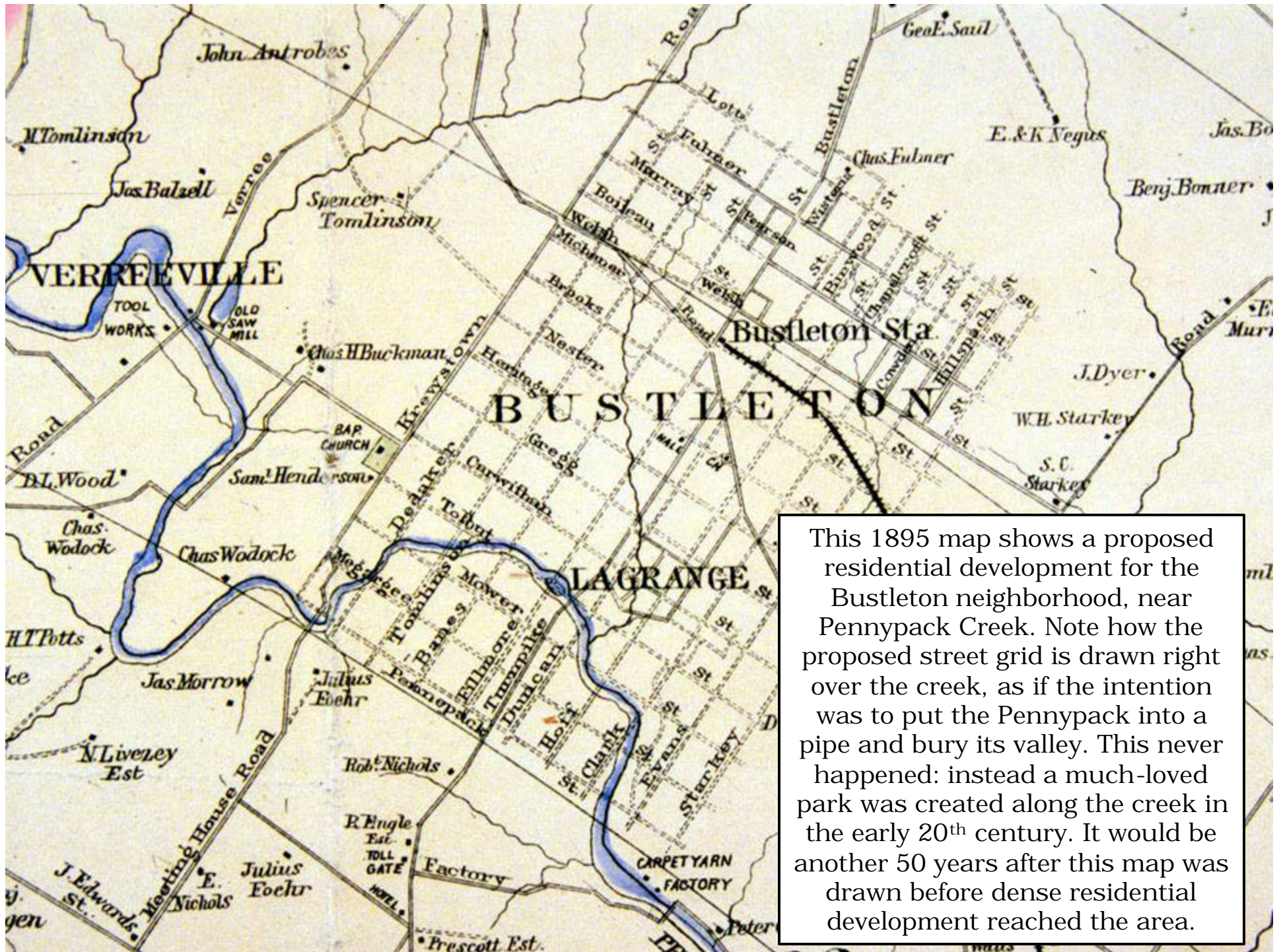
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, American Memory Project



Map showing the twenty-nine municipalities of Philadelphia County that were absorbed into the city in 1854.

In 1854 the city grew from its original two square miles (the area from Vine to South Streets, between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers) to more than 129 square miles. In order to facilitate the drainage of this vast new metropolis, the large-scale conversion of surface streams to sewers was undertaken between roughly 1860 and 1940.

The area now considered Northeast Philadelphia was once broken up into the several townships shown on the map, including Delaware, Byberry, Lower Dublin, and Moreland.



This 1895 map shows a proposed residential development for the Bustleton neighborhood, near Pennypack Creek. Note how the proposed street grid is drawn right over the creek, as if the intention was to put the Pennypack into a pipe and bury its valley. This never happened: instead a much-loved park was created along the creek in the early 20th century. It would be another 50 years after this map was drawn before dense residential development reached the area.

Smedley Atlas, 1862

Somerton

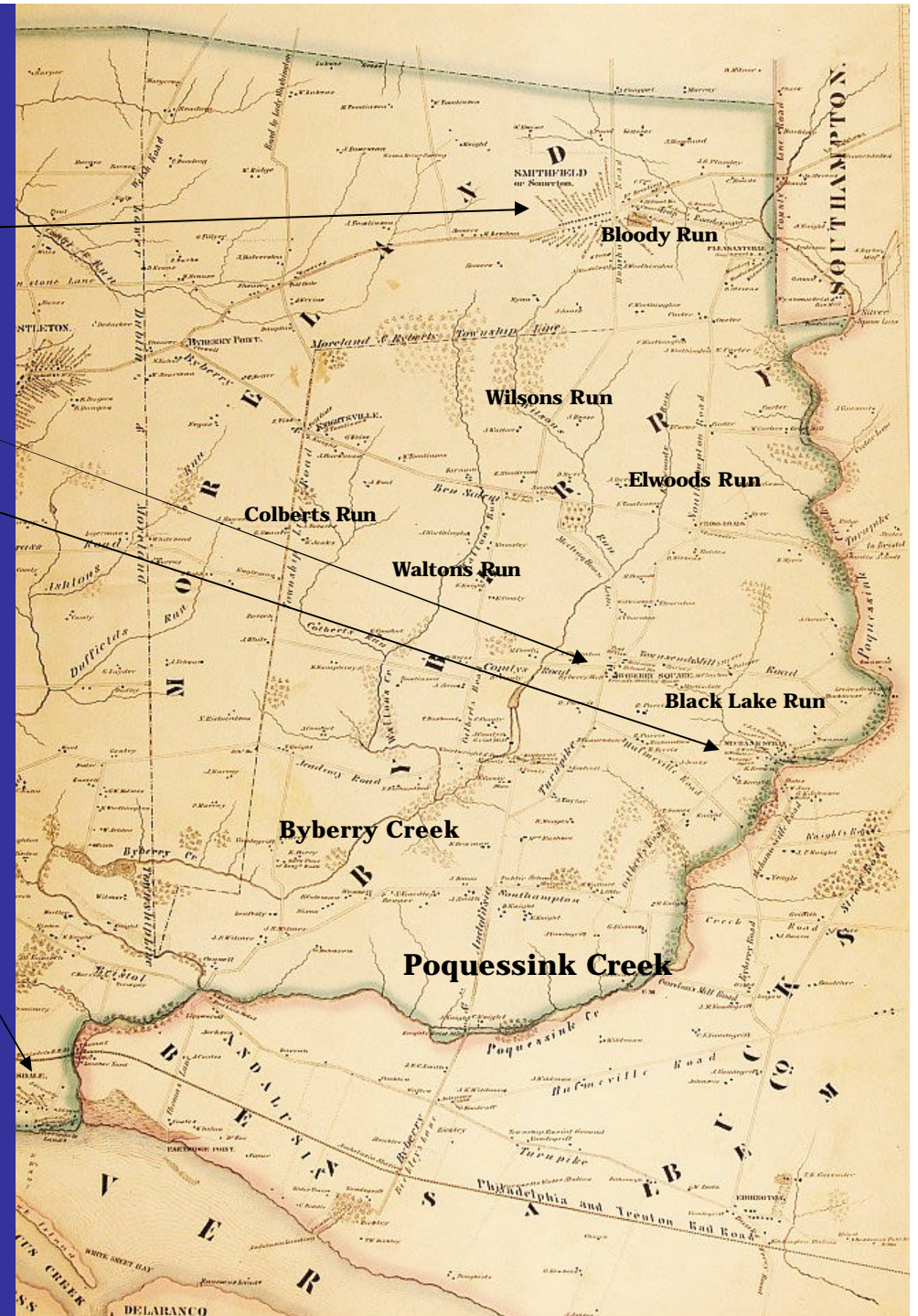
Byberry

Mechanicsville

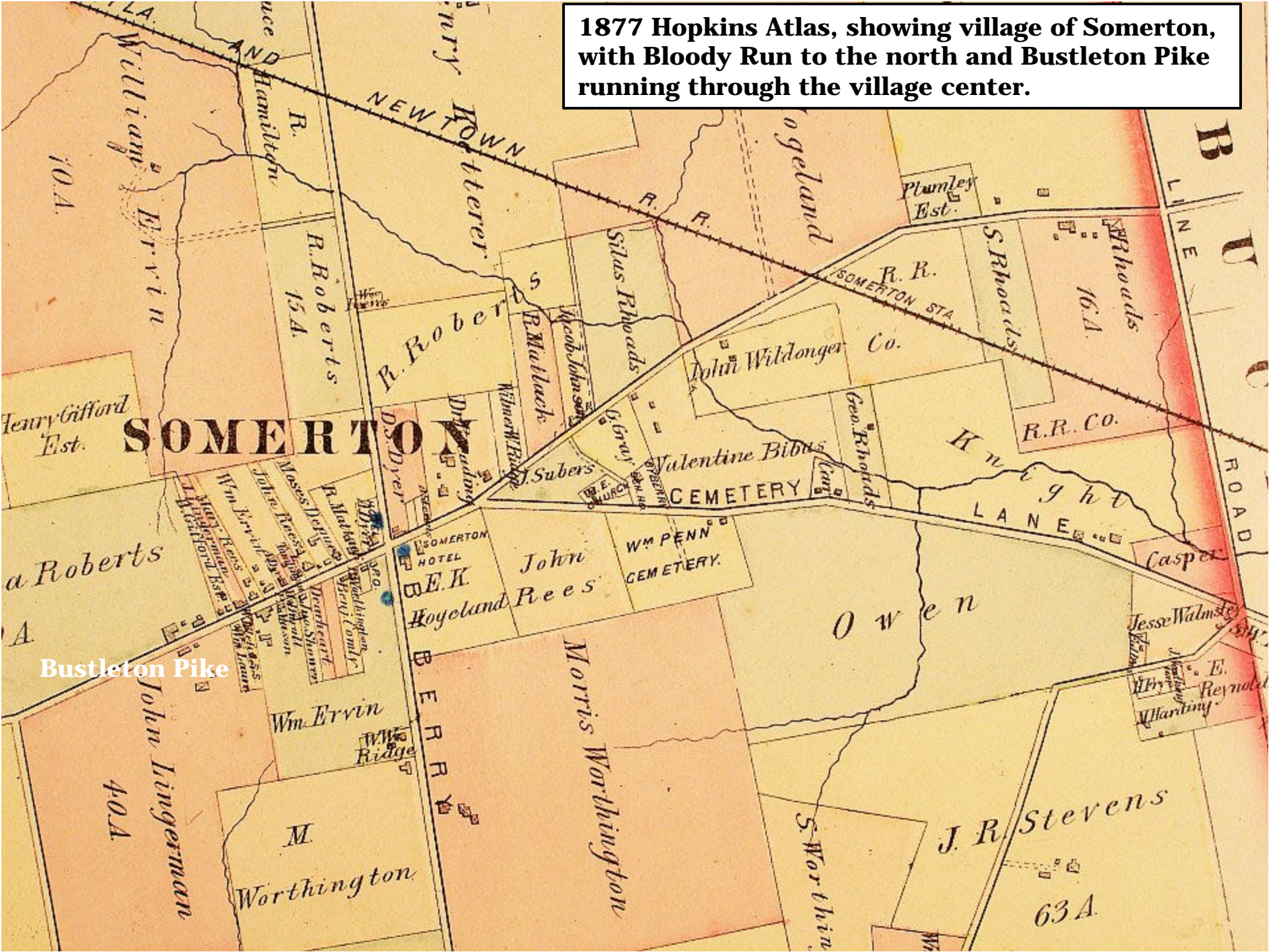
Torresdale

Until the 20th century brought an influx of residential, commercial and industrial development, the Poquessing Creek watershed remained basically rural in nature, with population centered in the four villages indicated.

Poquessink is an old spelling of the creek name, which is derived from the Lenni-Lenape language and is loosely translated as “land of many mice.”



1877 Hopkins Atlas, showing village of Somerton, with Bloody Run to the north and Bustleton Pike running through the village center.



Bustleton Pike

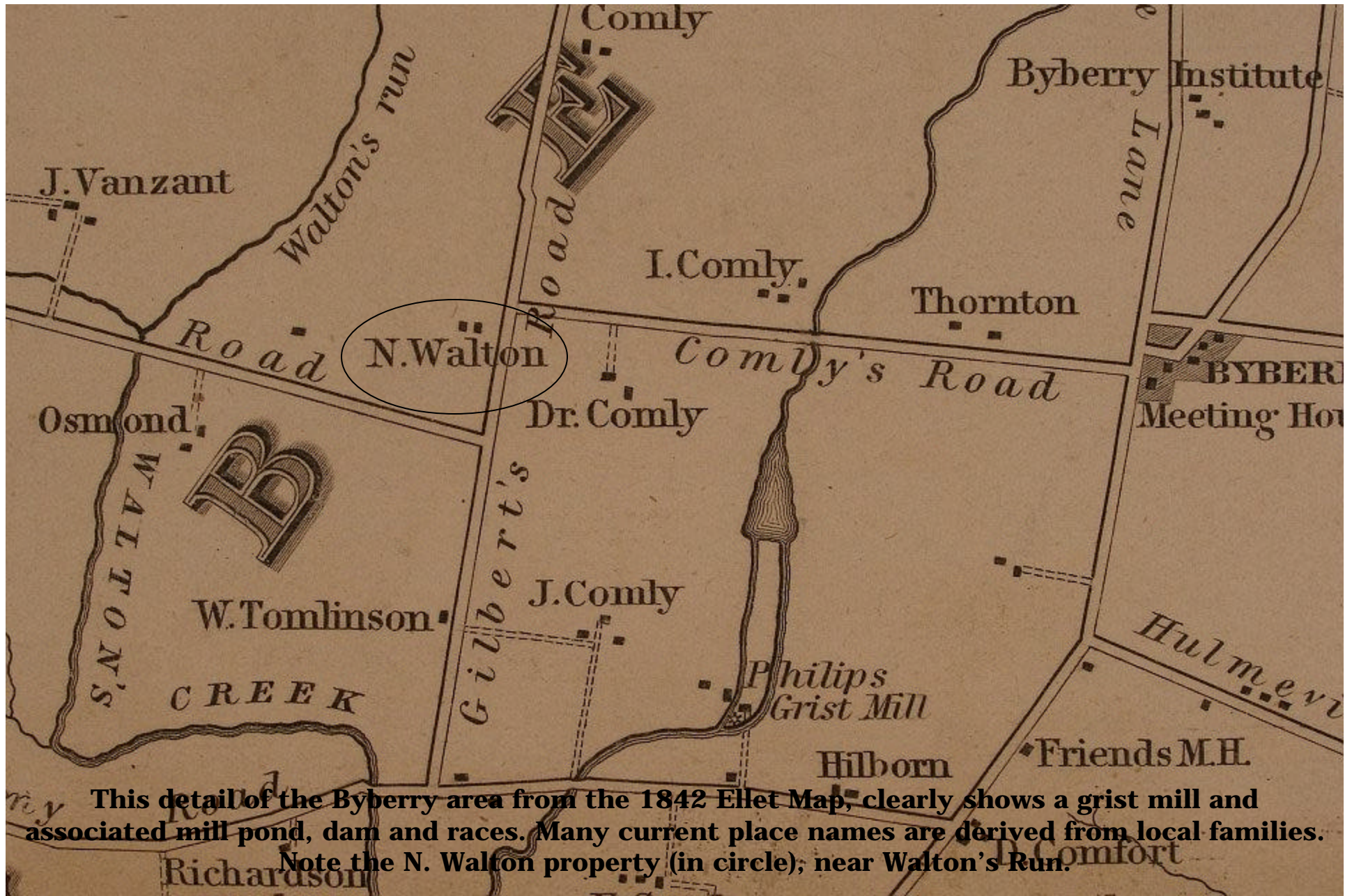


Smedley Atlas, 1862 showing settlements around Byberry Creek, including Byberry Square and its Friends Meeting House, which still stands near the corner of Byberry and Townsend roads.

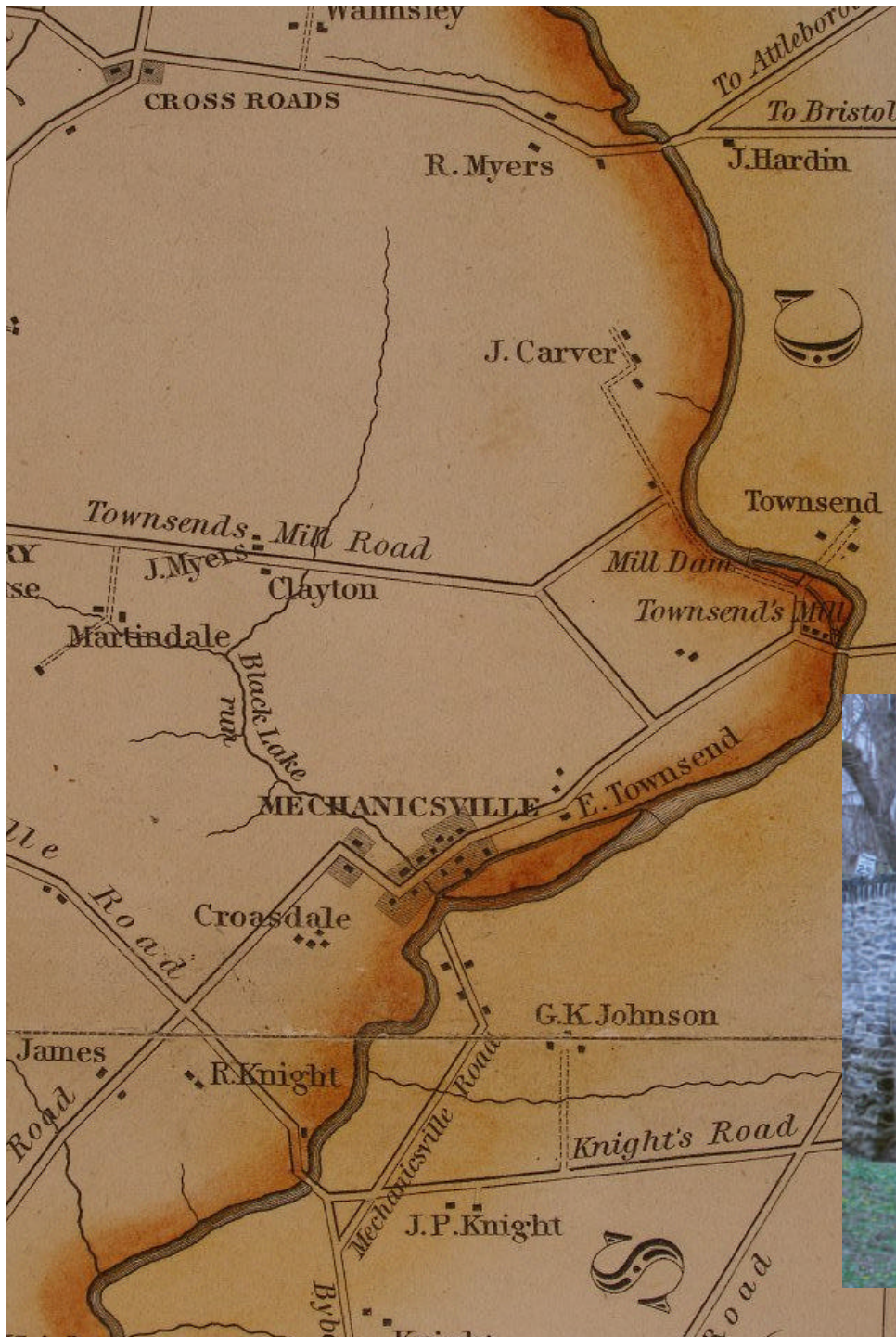


Photograph by Adam Levine

**Byberry Friends Meeting House, April 2007
Built 1808**



This detail of the Byberry area from the 1842 Ellet Map, clearly shows a grist mill and associated mill pond, dam and races. Many current place names are derived from local families. Note the N. Walton property (in circle); near Walton's Run.



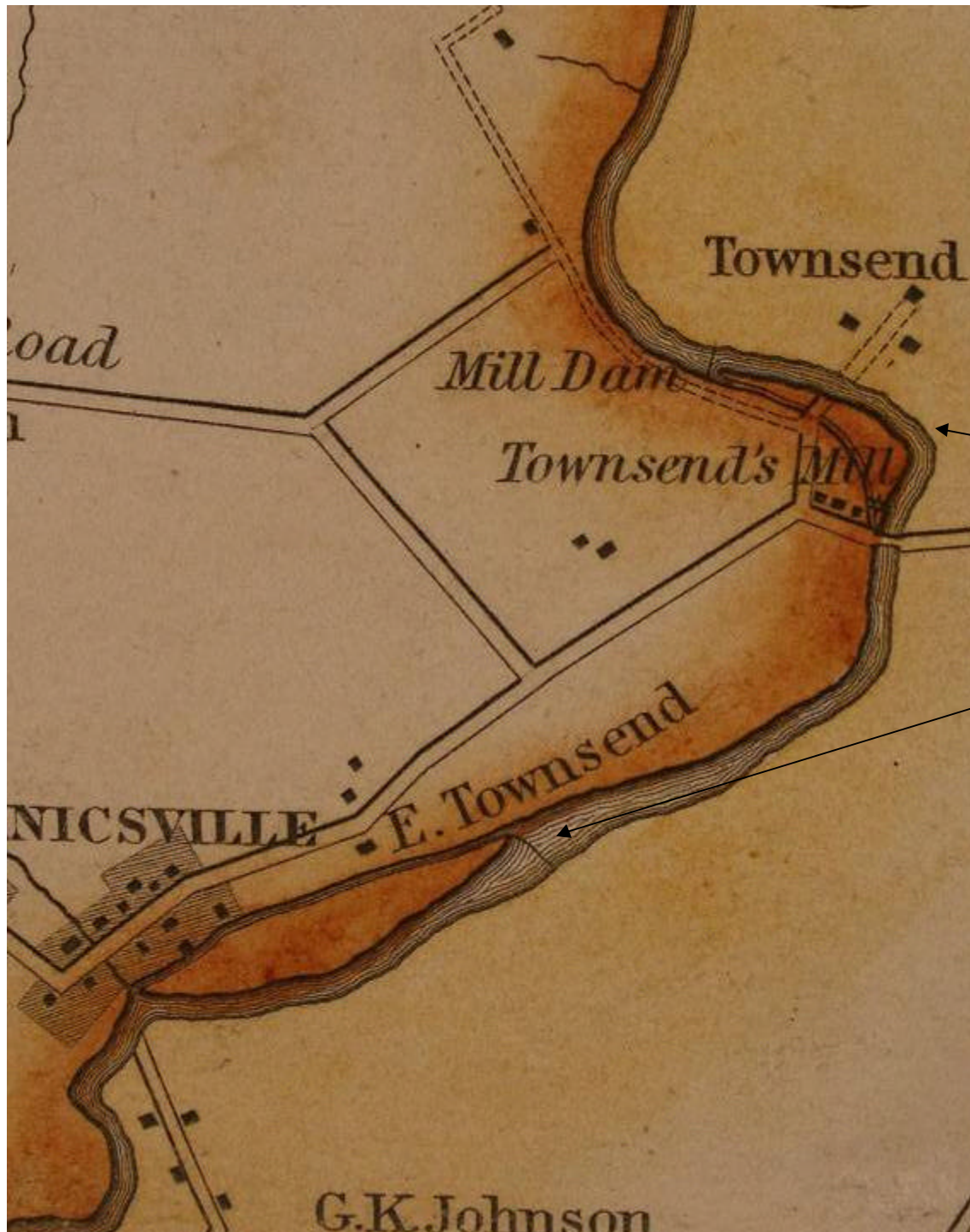
**Mechanicsville, an industrial mill village,
as shown on the 1842 Ellet Map.**

The bridge below is one of four historic stone bridges in the watershed. Originally built in 1853, this spans the creek along Century Lane, and was restored in 2004.

The other bridges still await restoration.



Photograph by Adam Levine



This detail from the preceding 1842 map clearly shows two dam and race systems that stored and diverted water to the mills in and around Mechanicsville.

Horse Farm in Mechanicsville, Philadelphia side of creek, April 2007

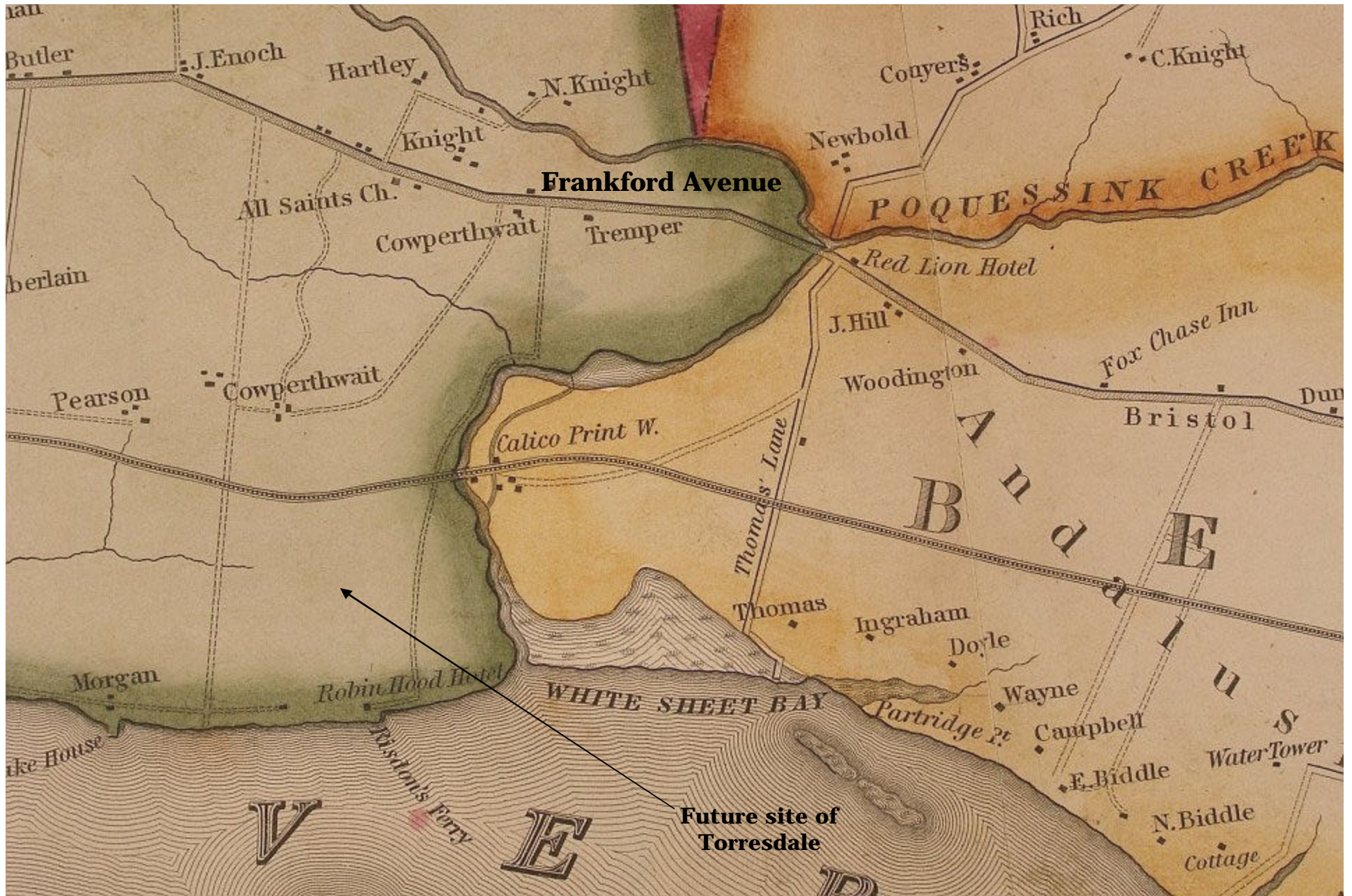


Photograph by Adam Levine



Photograph by Adam Levine

Black Lake Run in Mechanicsville, April 2007
Note the new development on the hillside, and the fill encroaching on the right stream bank

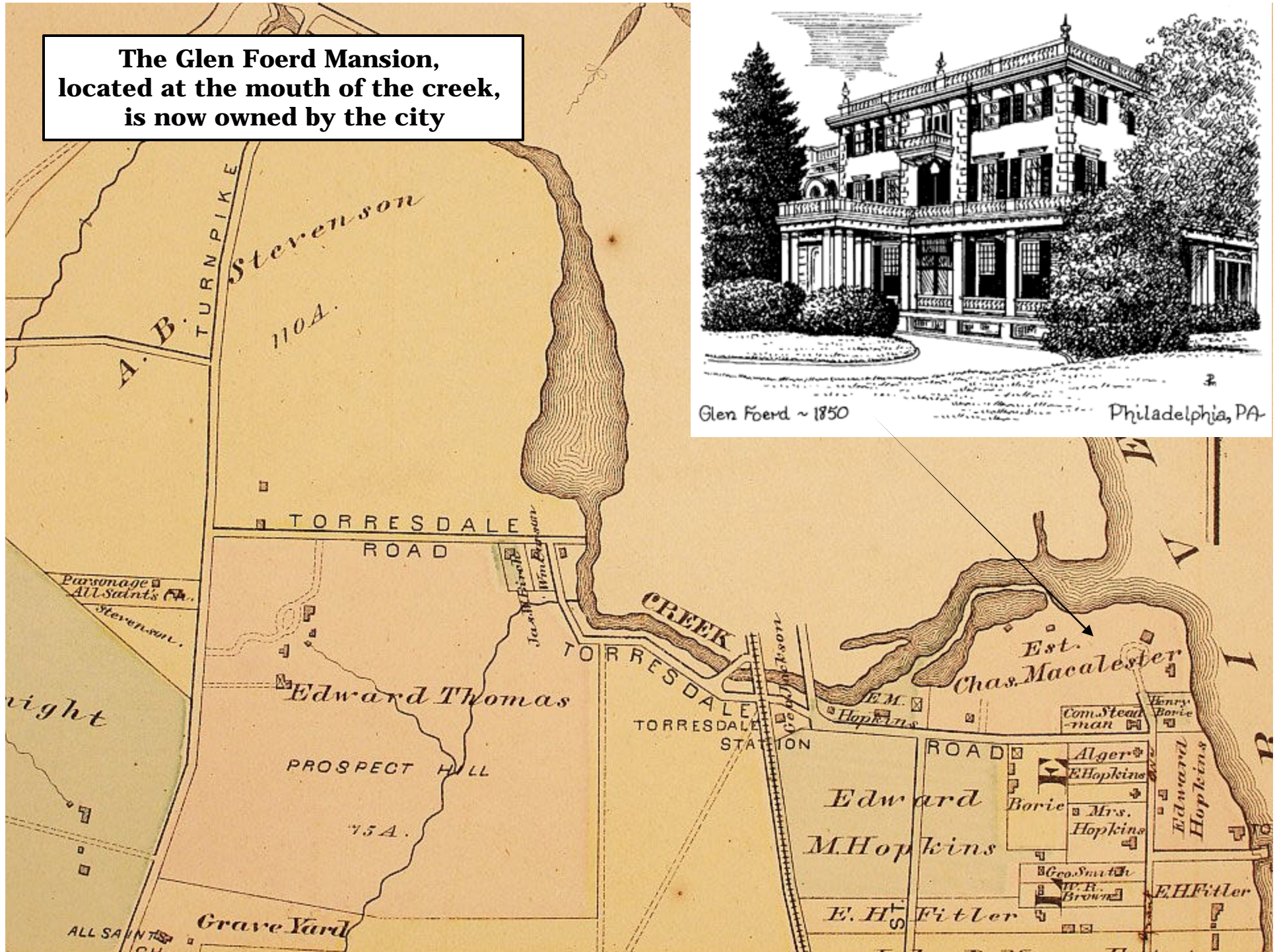


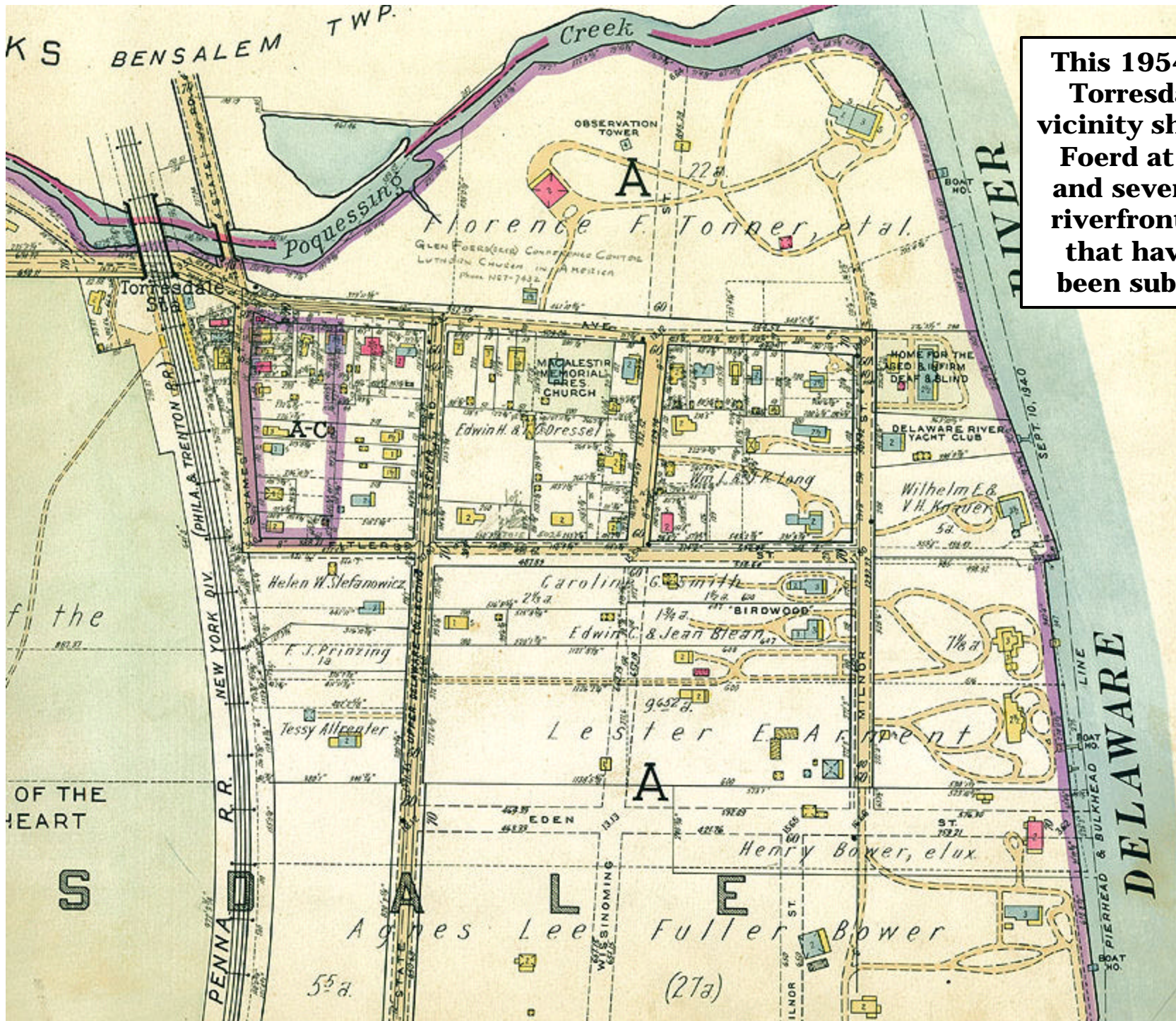
Mouth of Poquessing Creek, from 1842 Ellet Map
Note that no railroad has reached this area at this date.
Torresdale will eventually be where the arrow is pointing.



“Torrisdale” appears on this 1862 map, but the spelling of the neighborhood seems still to be unsettled

The Glen Foerd Mansion,
located at the mouth of the creek,
is now owned by the city

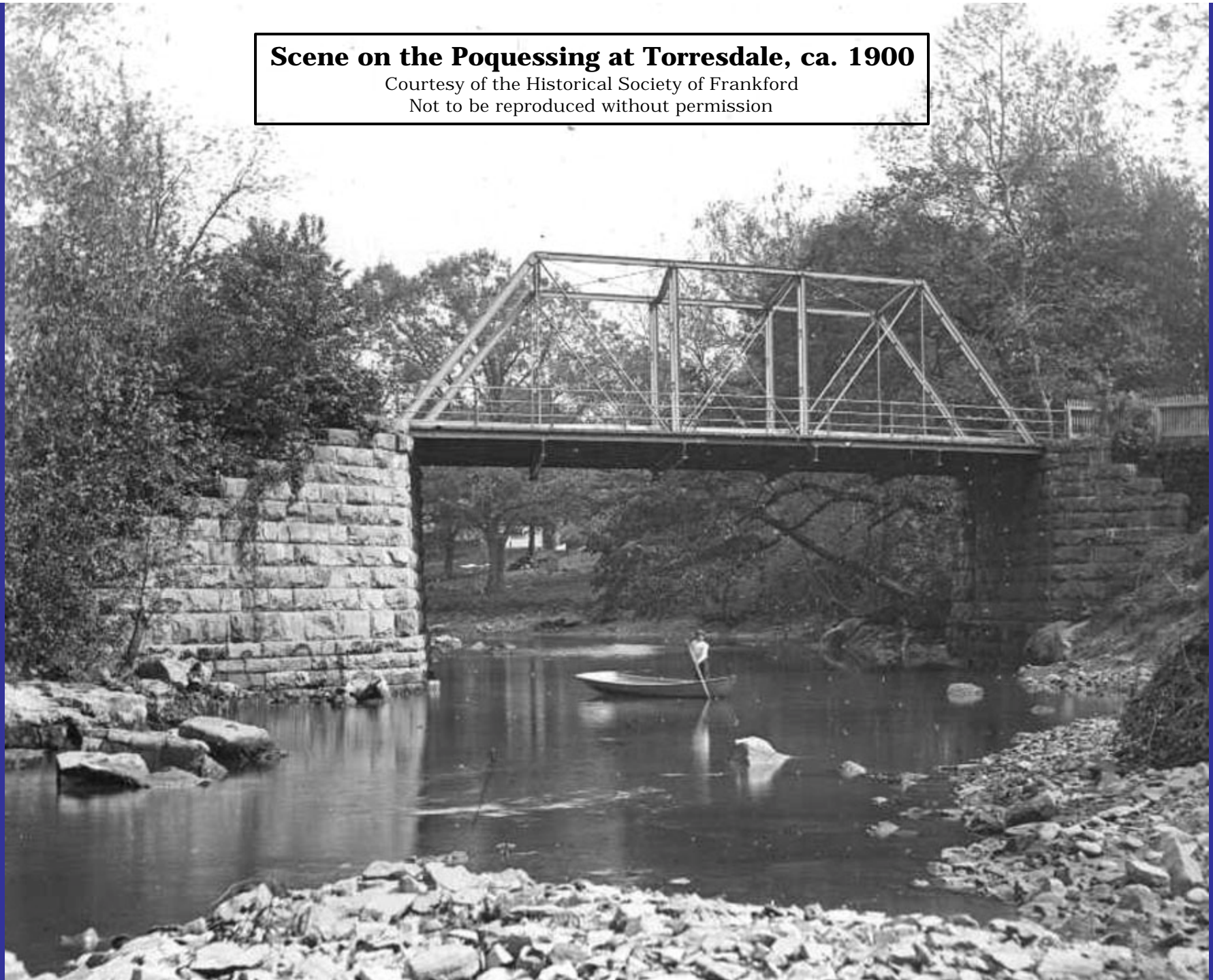




This 1954 map of Torresdale and vicinity shows Glen Foerd at the top and several other riverfront estates that have since been subdivided.

Scene on the Poquessing at Torresdale, ca. 1900

Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frankford
Not to be reproduced without permission





Farms along Bustleton Pike, 1903

Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia



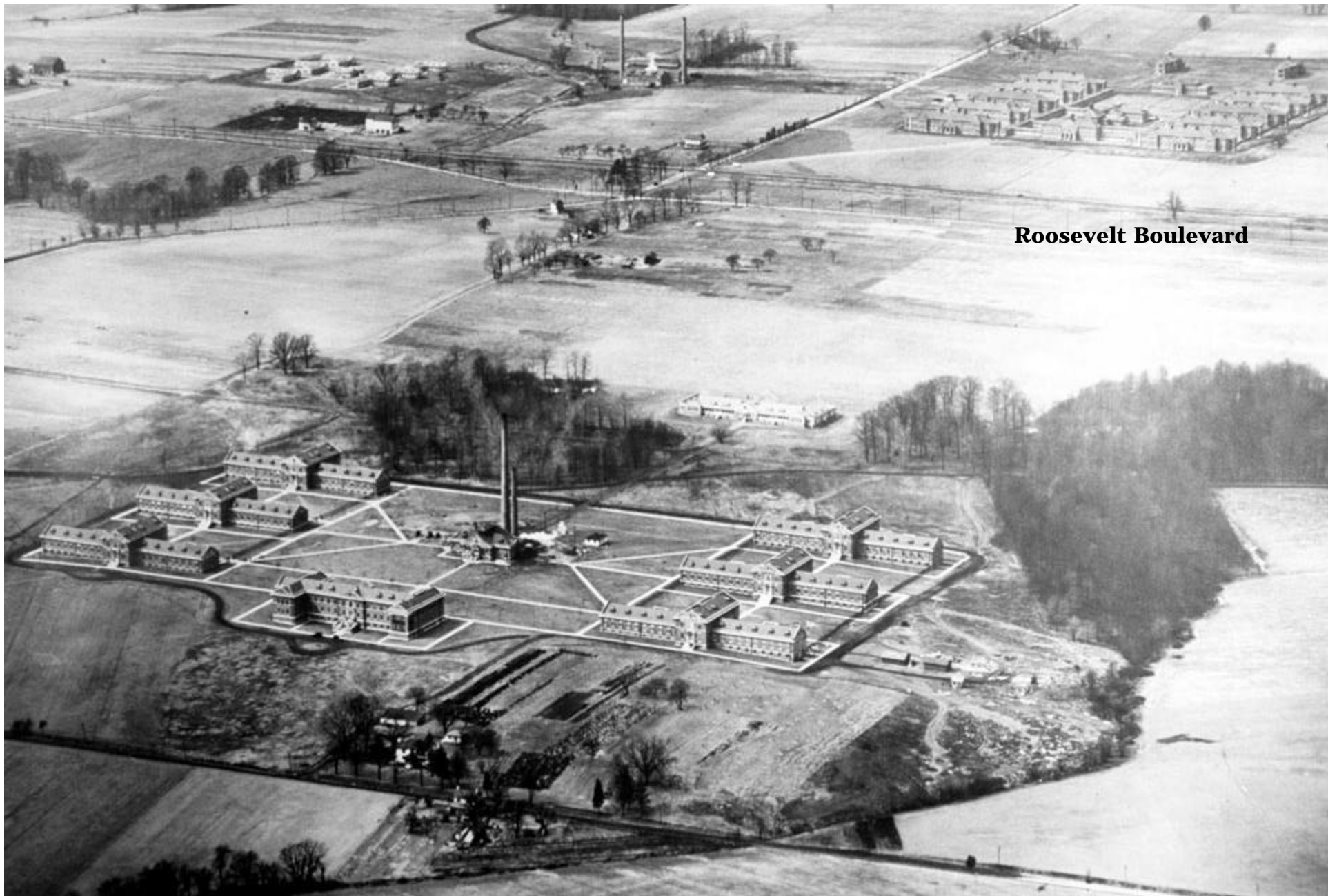
Roosevelt Boulevard

Oxford Circle

Looking north on Roosevelt Boulevard from Oxford Circle in 1927

Well into the 20th century much of Northeast Philadelphia remained rural, as shown in this and the two following aerial photographs.

Courtesy of Free Library of Philadelphia, Print & Picture Collection



Roosevelt Boulevard

Byberry State Hospital, 1926
Courtesy of Free Library of Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection

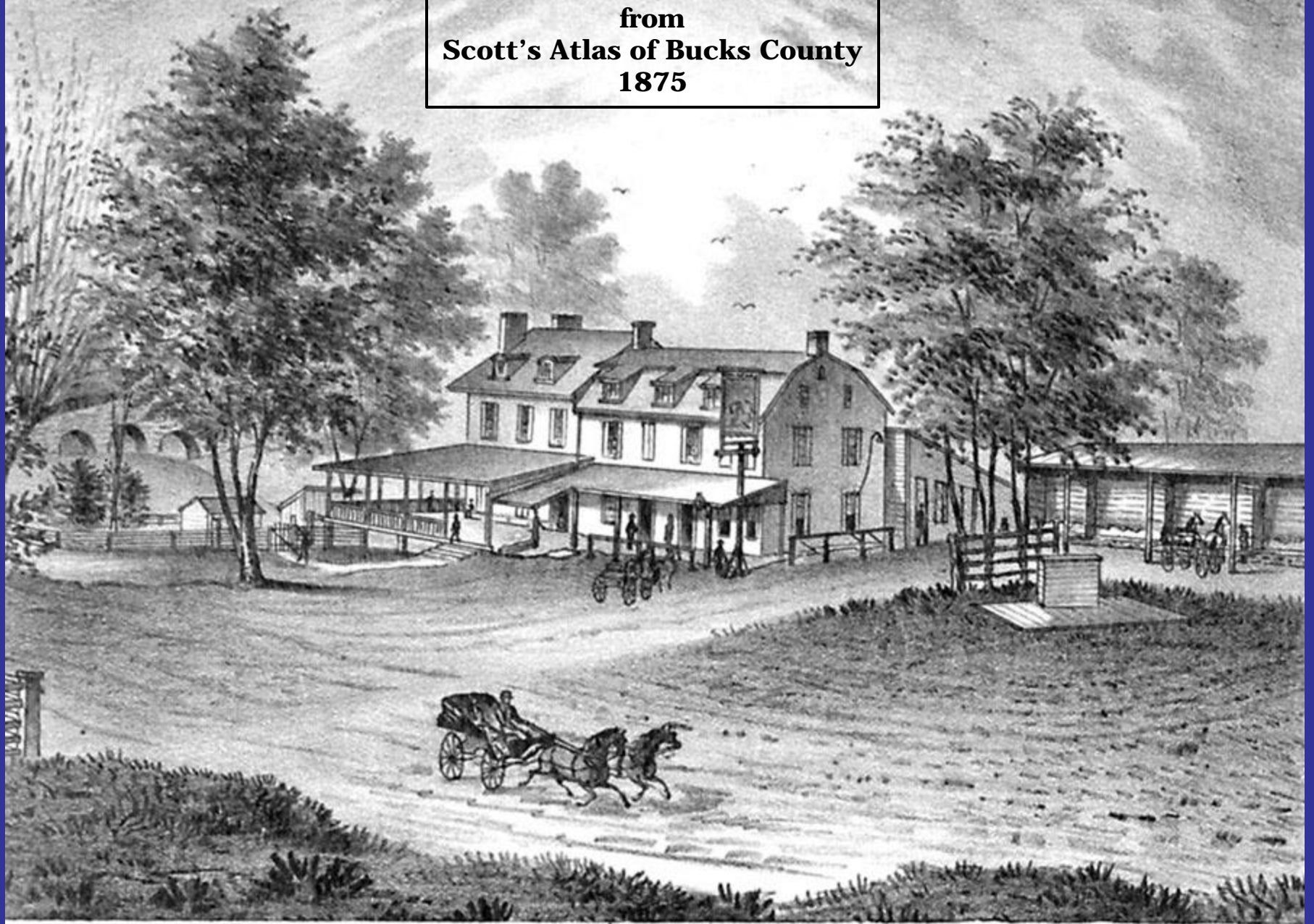


Roosevelt Boulevard

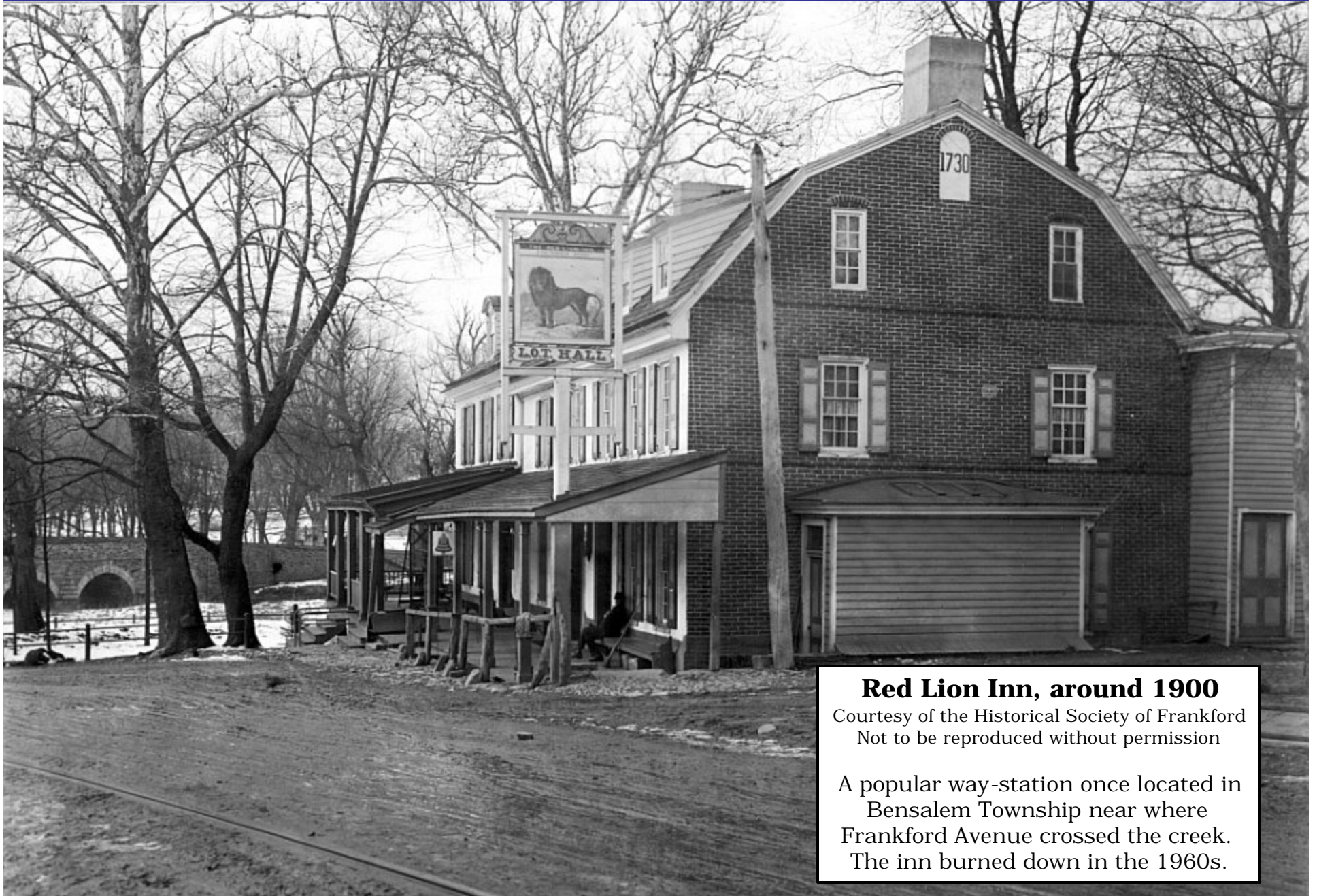
Looking north on Roosevelt Boulevard past Byberry State Hospital, 1939

Courtesy of Free Library of Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection

**Red Lion Inn
from
Scott's Atlas of Bucks County
1875**



**RED LION PROPERTY, (14 A.) OWNED BY ELIAS T. HALL,
ON BRISTOL PIKE, NEAR POQUESSING CREEK, BENSLEM TP. BUCKS CO. PENNA.**



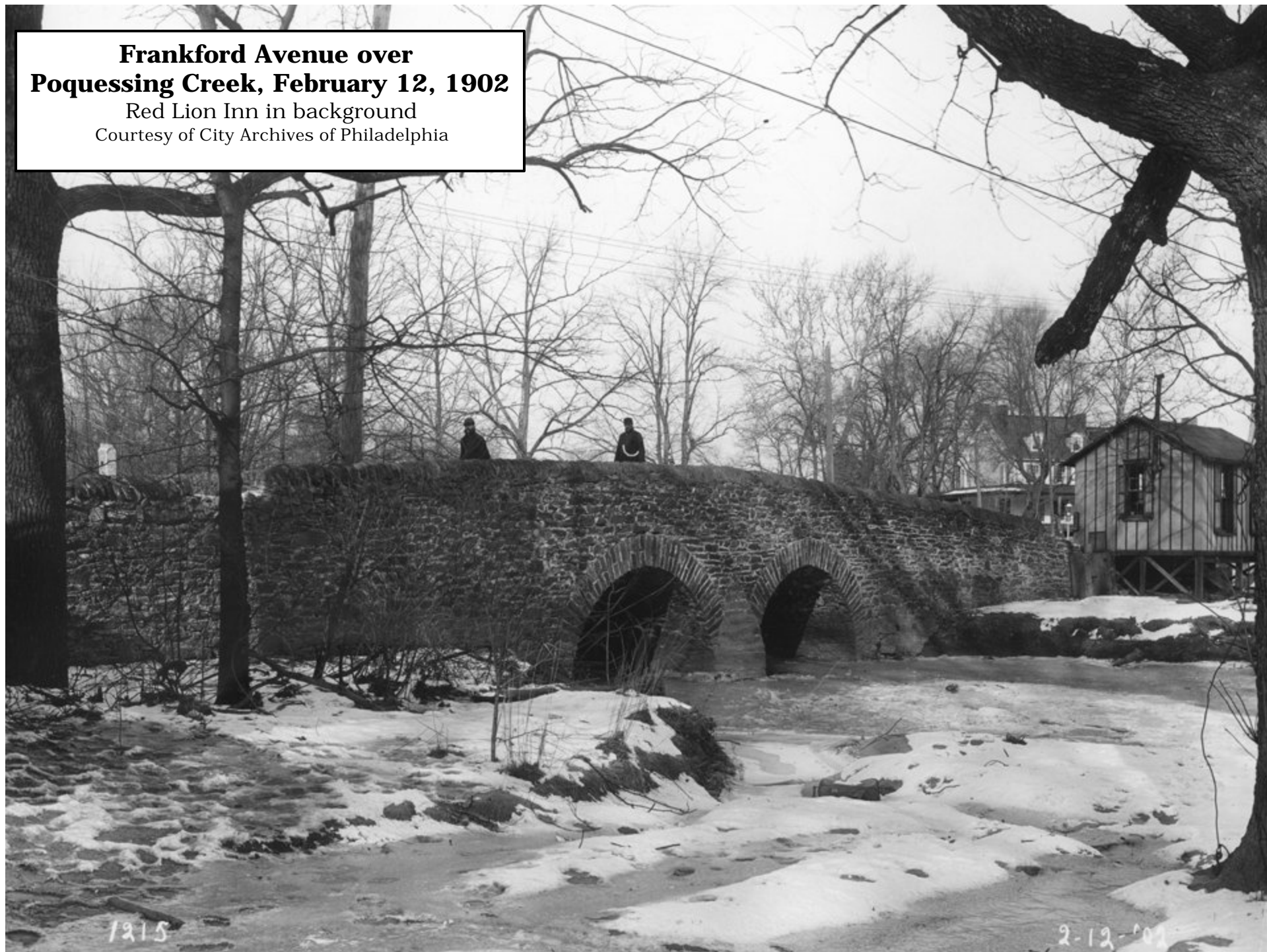
Red Lion Inn, around 1900

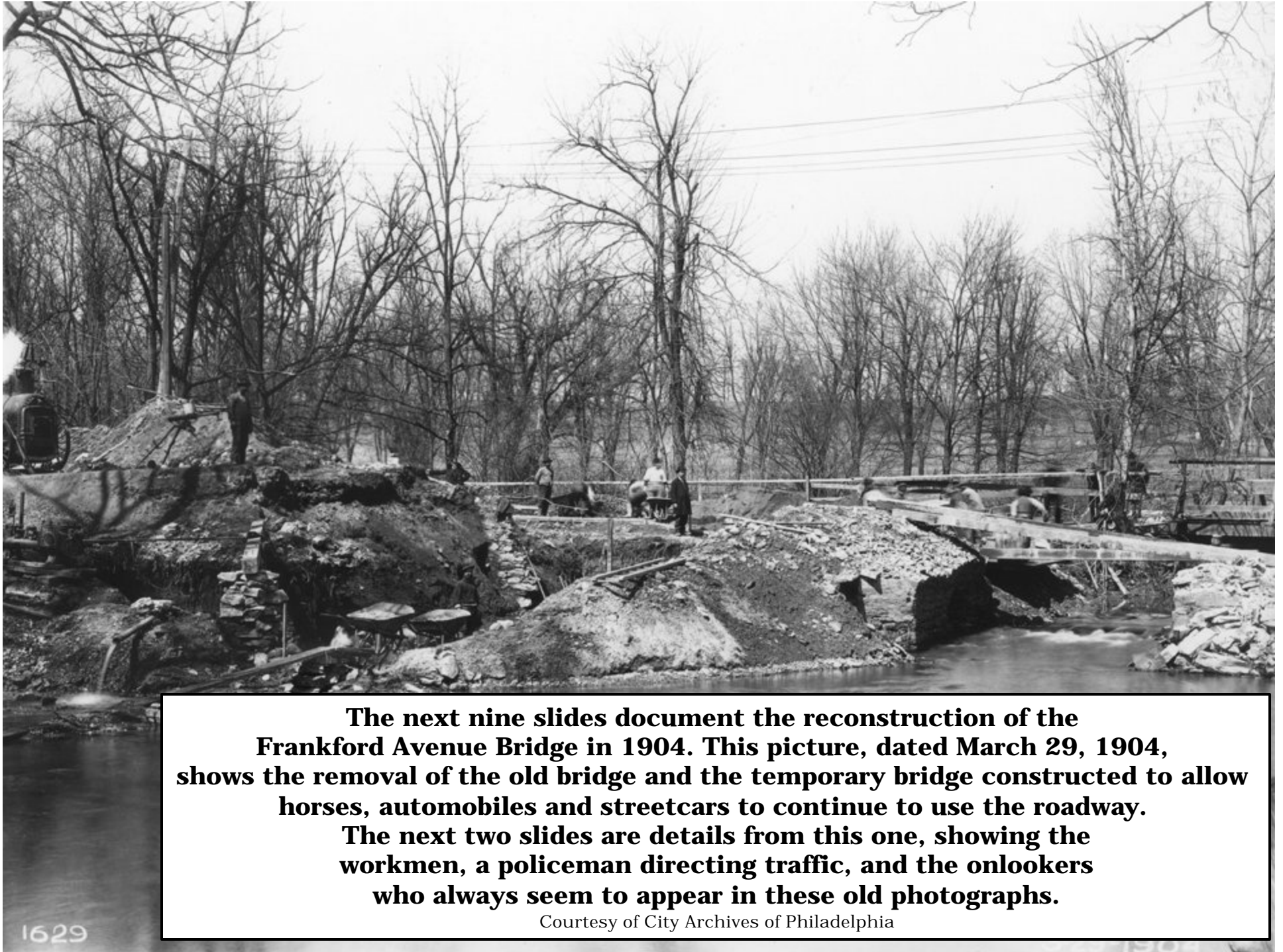
Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frankford
Not to be reproduced without permission

A popular way-station once located in
Bensalem Township near where
Frankford Avenue crossed the creek.
The inn burned down in the 1960s.

**Frankford Avenue over
Poquessing Creek, February 12, 1902**

Red Lion Inn in background
Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia

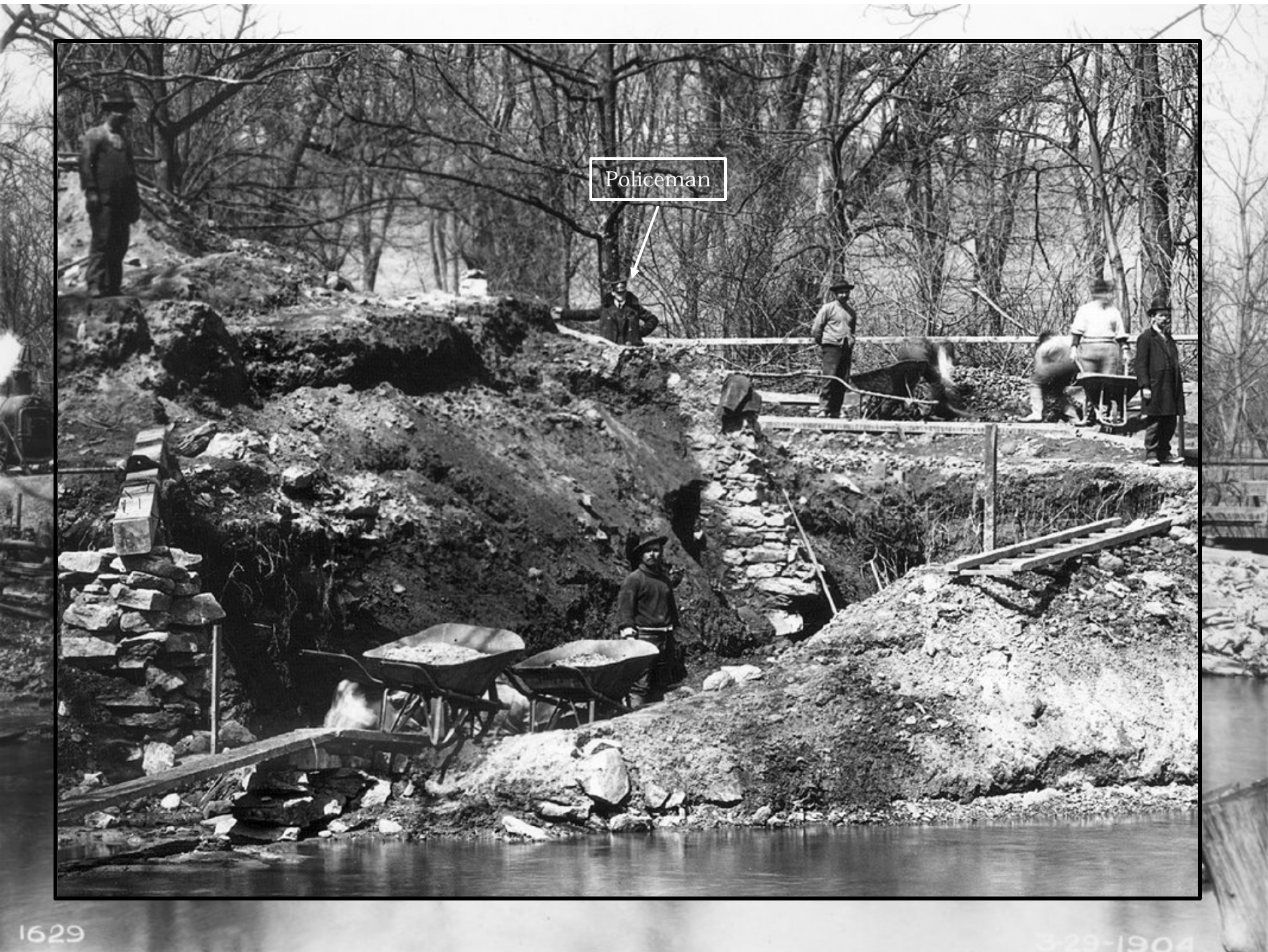




The next nine slides document the reconstruction of the Frankford Avenue Bridge in 1904. This picture, dated March 29, 1904, shows the removal of the old bridge and the temporary bridge constructed to allow horses, automobiles and streetcars to continue to use the roadway.

The next two slides are details from this one, showing the workmen, a policeman directing traffic, and the onlookers who always seem to appear in these old photographs.

Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia



Policeman

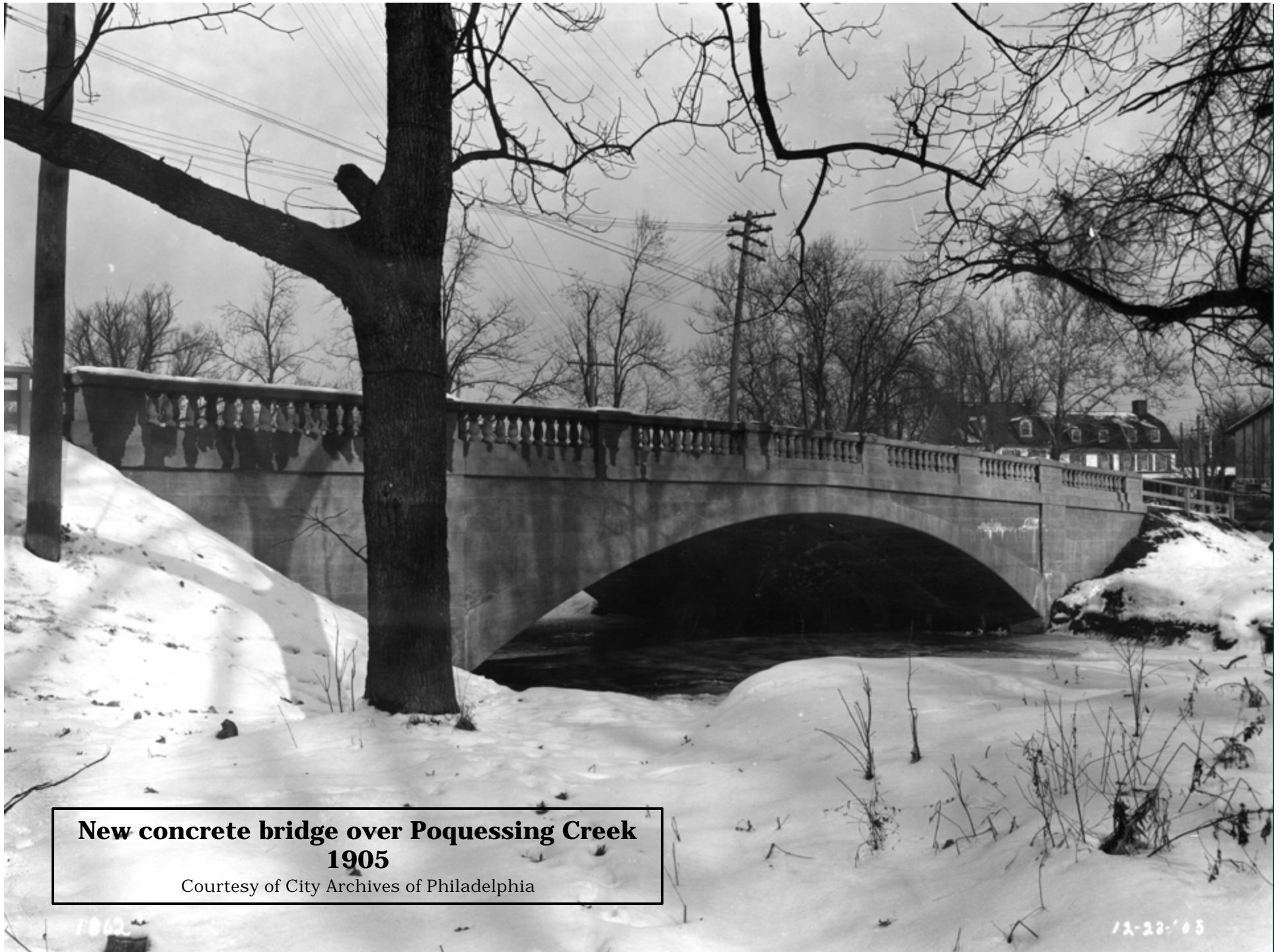


1629

3-29-1904



Framework for new concrete bridge, May 25, 1904
Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia



**New concrete bridge over Poquessing Creek
1905**

Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia

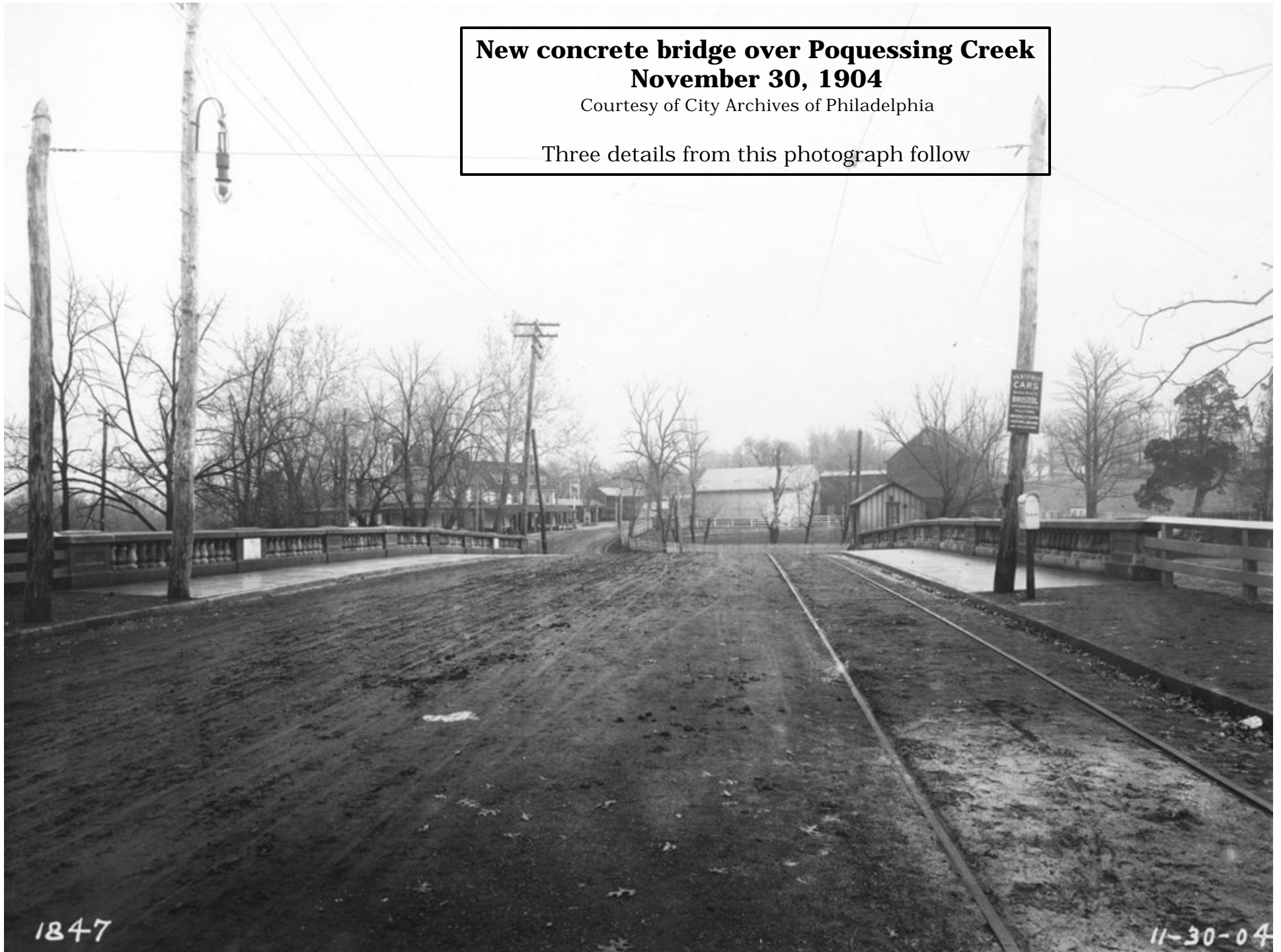
1905

12-23-05

**New concrete bridge over Poquessing Creek
November 30, 1904**

Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia

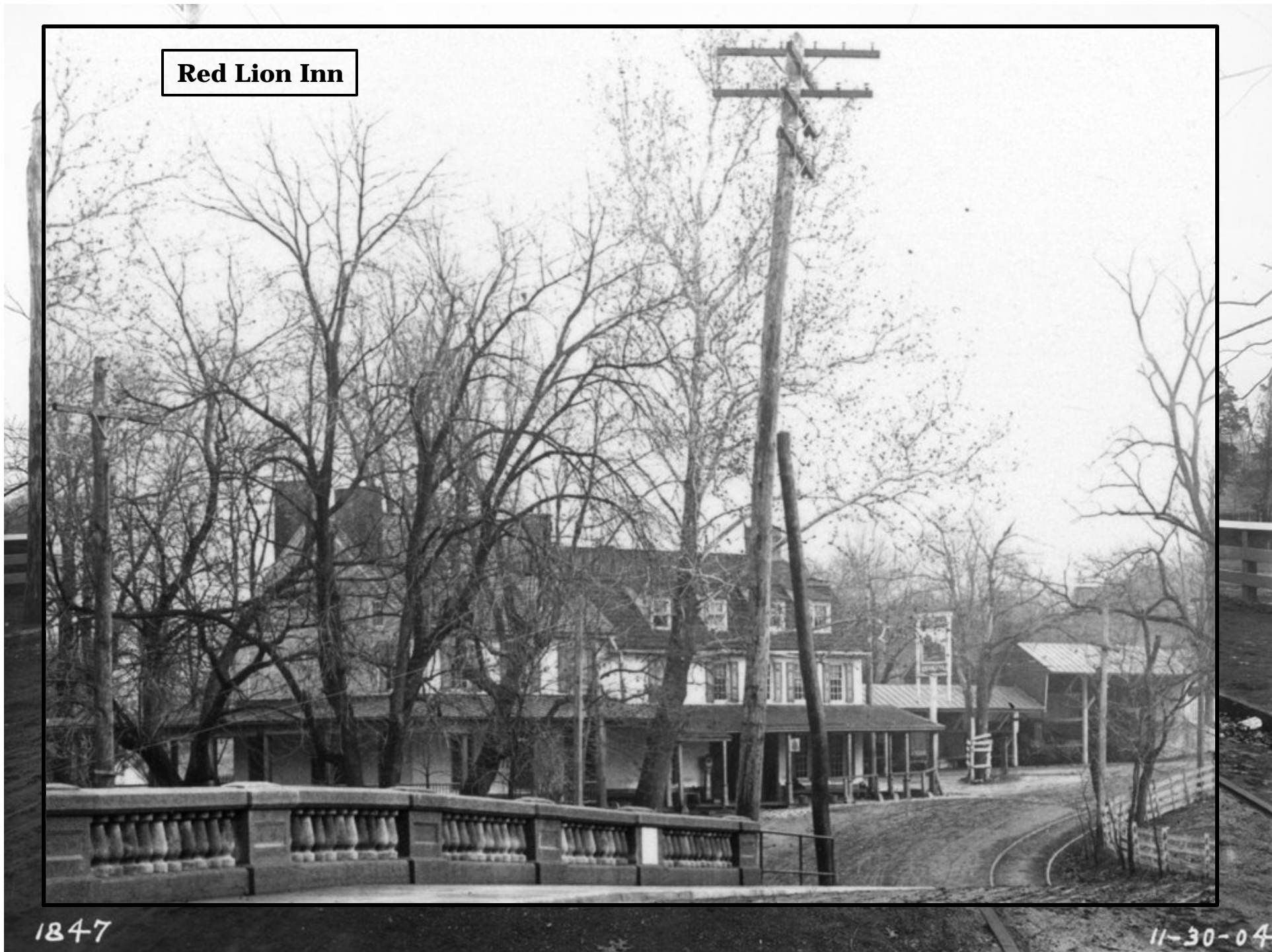
Three details from this photograph follow



1847

11-30-04

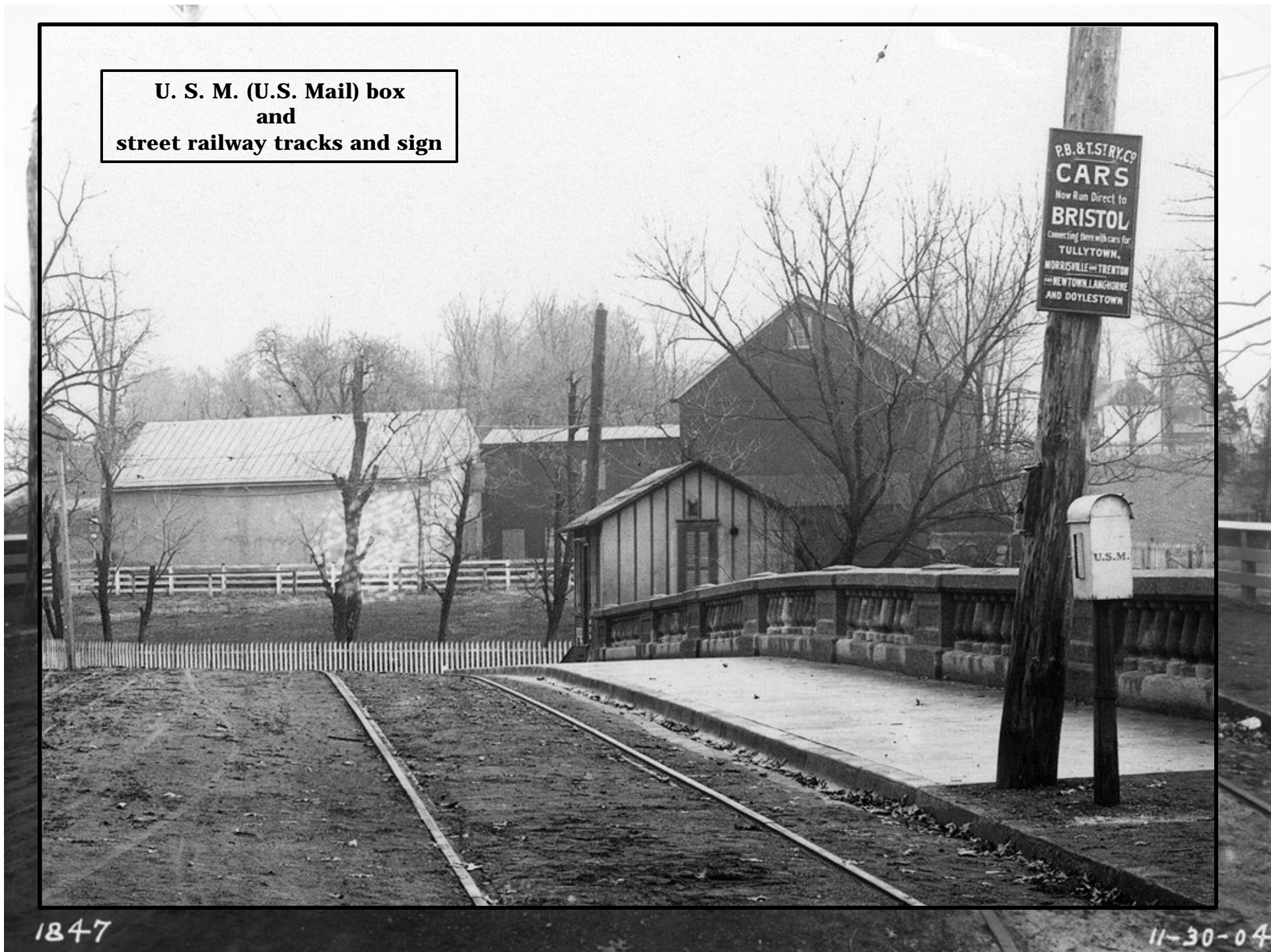
Red Lion Inn



1847

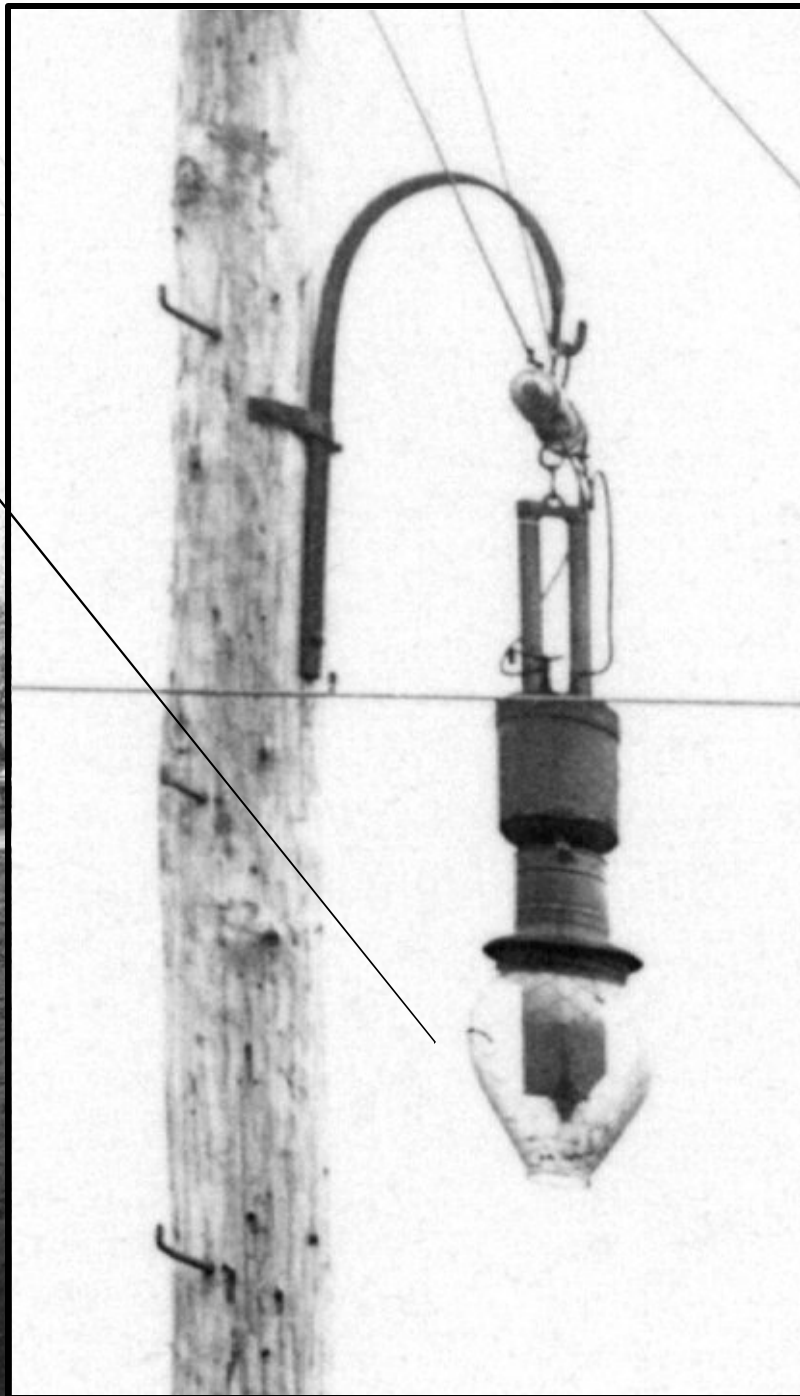
11-30-04

**U. S. M. (U.S. Mail) box
and
street railway tracks and sign**

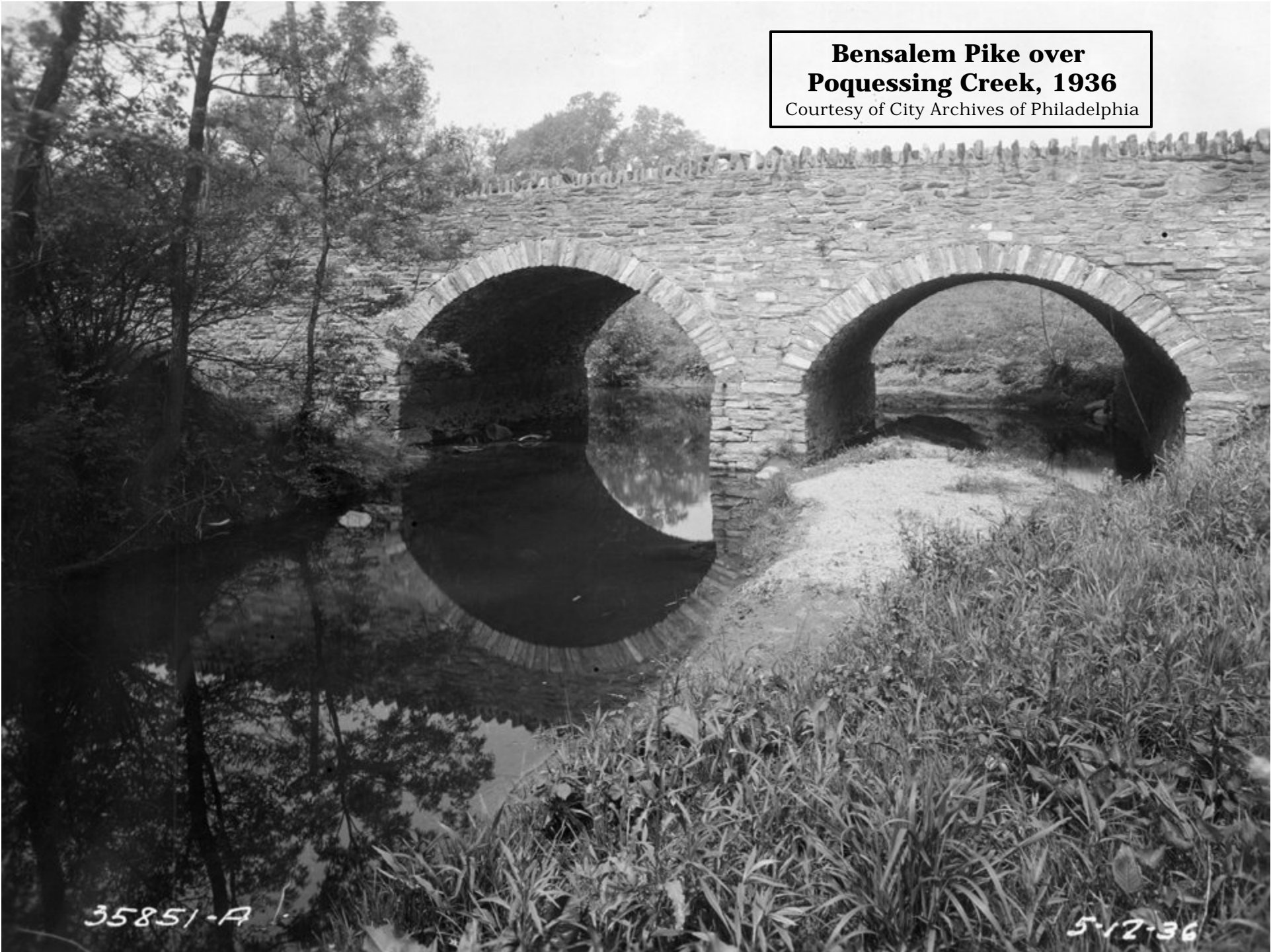


1847

11-30-04



**Bensalem Pike over
Poquessing Creek, 1936**
Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia



35851-A

5-12-36



**Bensalem Pike over
Poquessing Creek, 1936**
Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia



Photograph by Adam Leyne

The Old Lincoln Highway Bridge, built in 1808, as it appeared in April 2007.

One of several historic bridges remaining in the watershed, this early 19th-century structure is in desperate need of repairs. Viewed from the Bucks County side, with Benjamin Rush State Park in the background.



Photograph by Adam Levine

View looking downstream from The Old Lincoln Highway Bridge, April 2007.

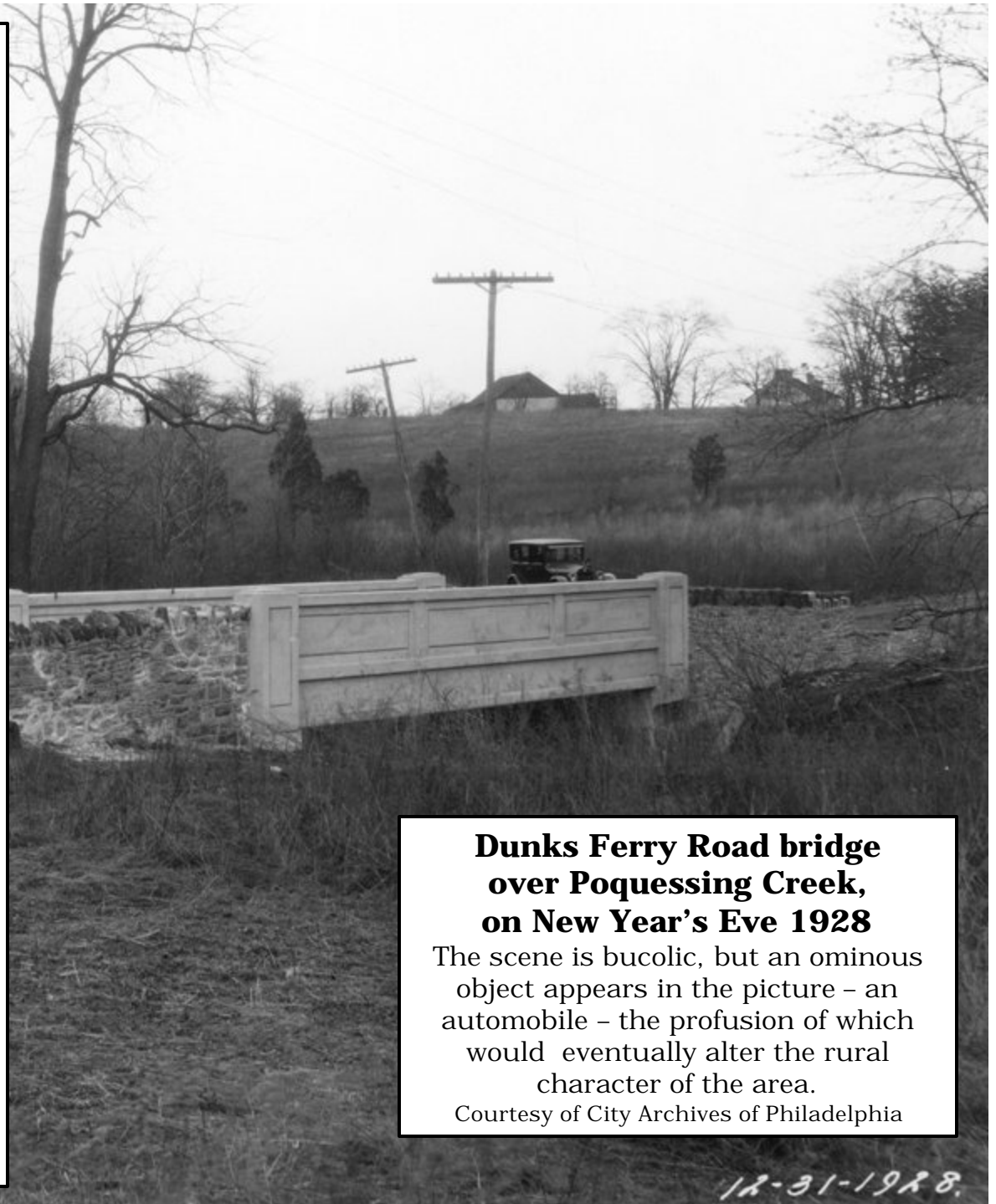
This is one of several places where a visitor, using selective vision, can get a glimpse of how the creek might have appeared in the 19th century.

PROGRESS

How improved transportation routes led to easier access to the area and led to its eventual suburbanization

Turnpikes were built in the late 18th and early 19th century, and various railroad lines built stations beginning in the mid-19th century. The Market-Frankford Elevated Line opened in 1922 and spurred development in the lower part of Northeast Philadelphia. But in the Far Northeast (including the Poquessing Creek watershed), the automobile literally “drove” suburbanization, which was spurred by road building such as:

- Various extensions of Roosevelt Boulevard (US 1) to and through the area from its inception in 1903 through the 1960s
- The extension of Woodhaven Road, widening of Street Road (PA 132) and completion of I-95 from 1950s to 1980s



Dunks Ferry Road bridge over Poquessing Creek, on New Year's Eve 1928

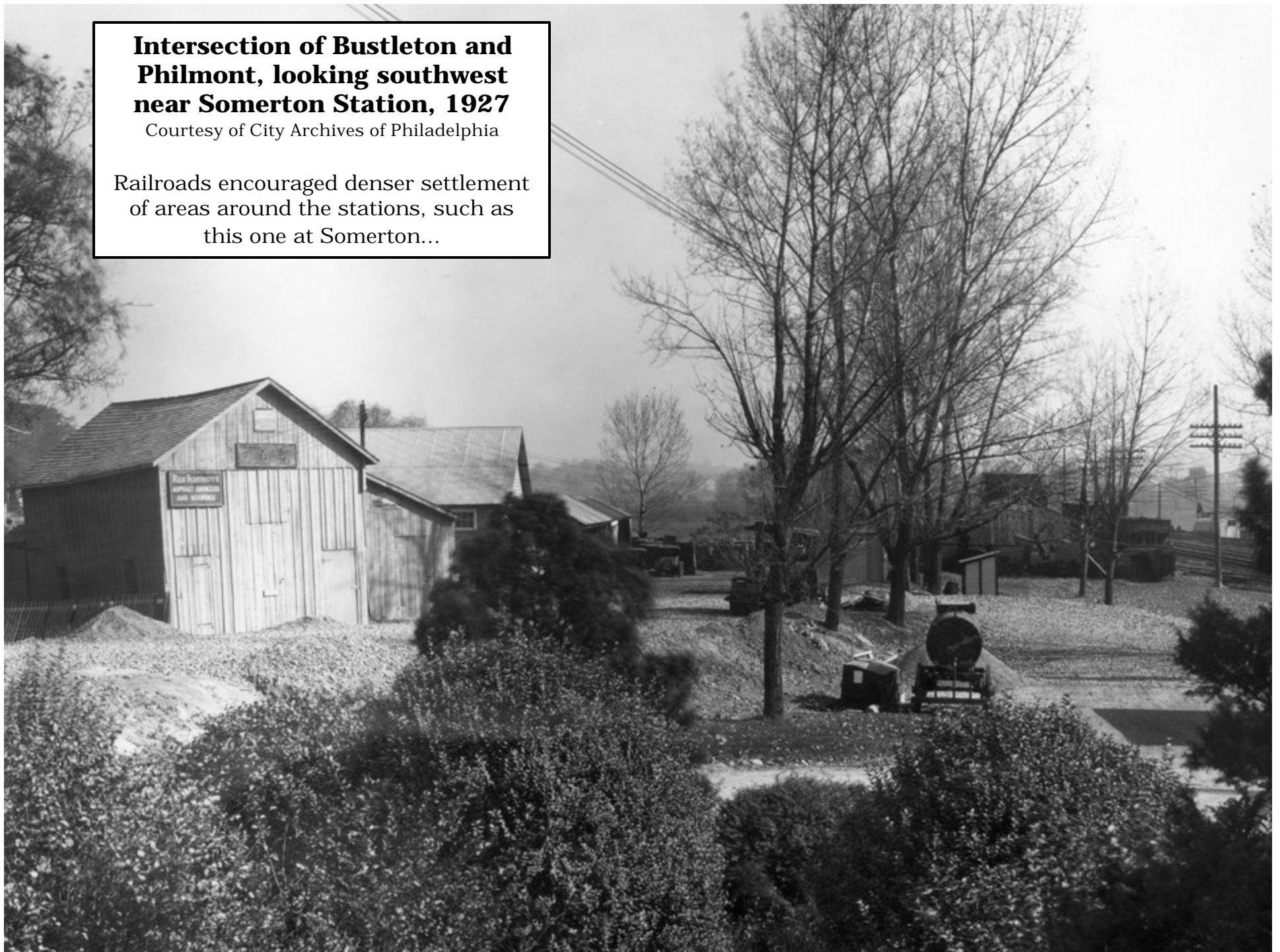
The scene is bucolic, but an ominous object appears in the picture – an automobile – the profusion of which would eventually alter the rural character of the area.

Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia

**Intersection of Bustleton and
Philmont, looking southwest
near Somerton Station, 1927**

Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia

Railroads encouraged denser settlement
of areas around the stations, such as
this one at Somerton...



...but it was streets like this, constructed by the City Department of Public Works through rural areas, that spurred the tremendous post-war growth in the area.

Bensalem Pike south of Comly Street, 1927

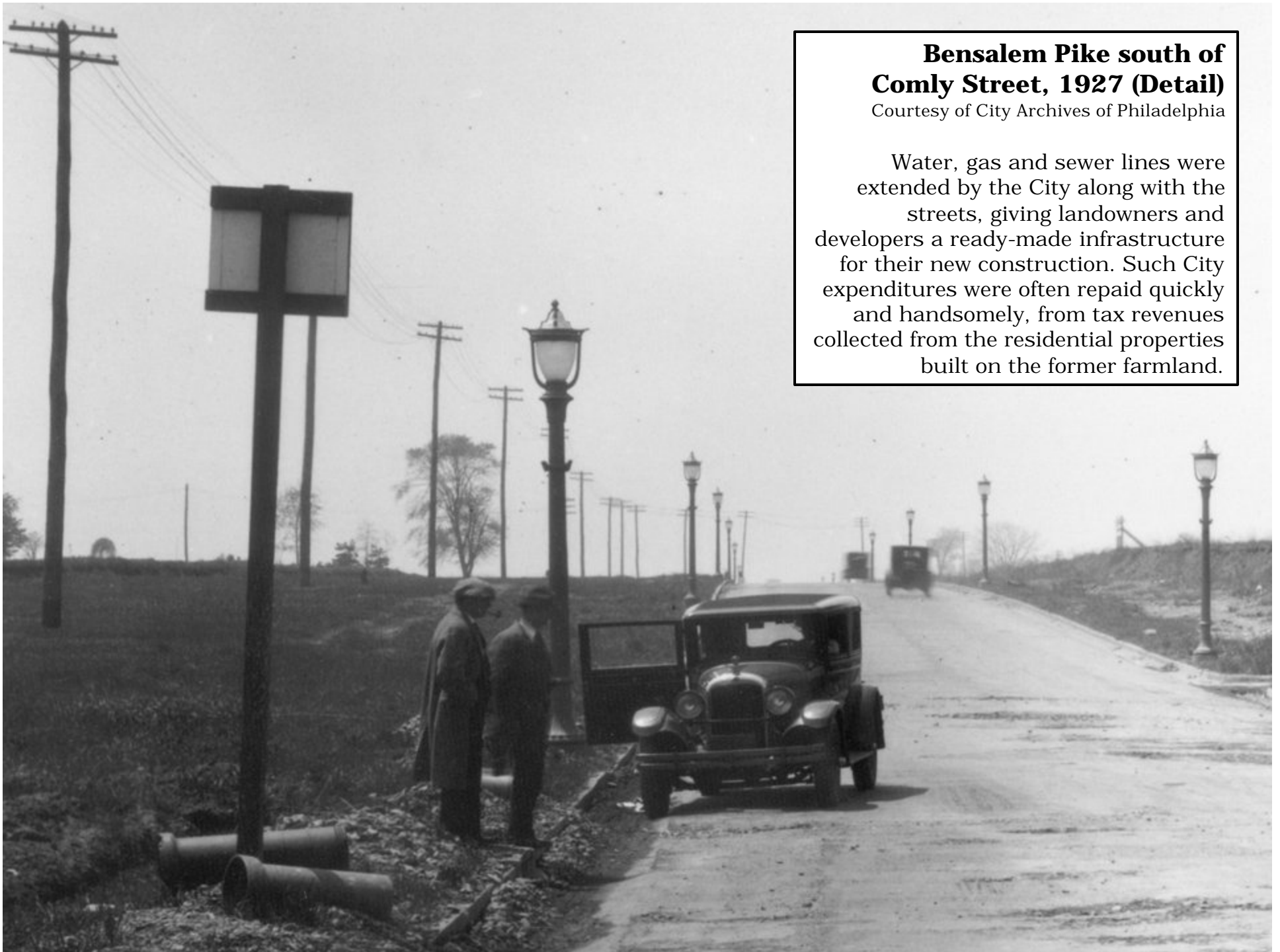
Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia



**Bensalem Pike south of
Comly Street, 1927 (Detail)**

Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia

Water, gas and sewer lines were extended by the City along with the streets, giving landowners and developers a ready-made infrastructure for their new construction. Such City expenditures were often repaid quickly and handsomely, from tax revenues collected from the residential properties built on the former farmland.





Bureau of Highways Street Cleaning, Byberry and Bensalem Turnpike.

Before and after improvement, about 1912

Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia



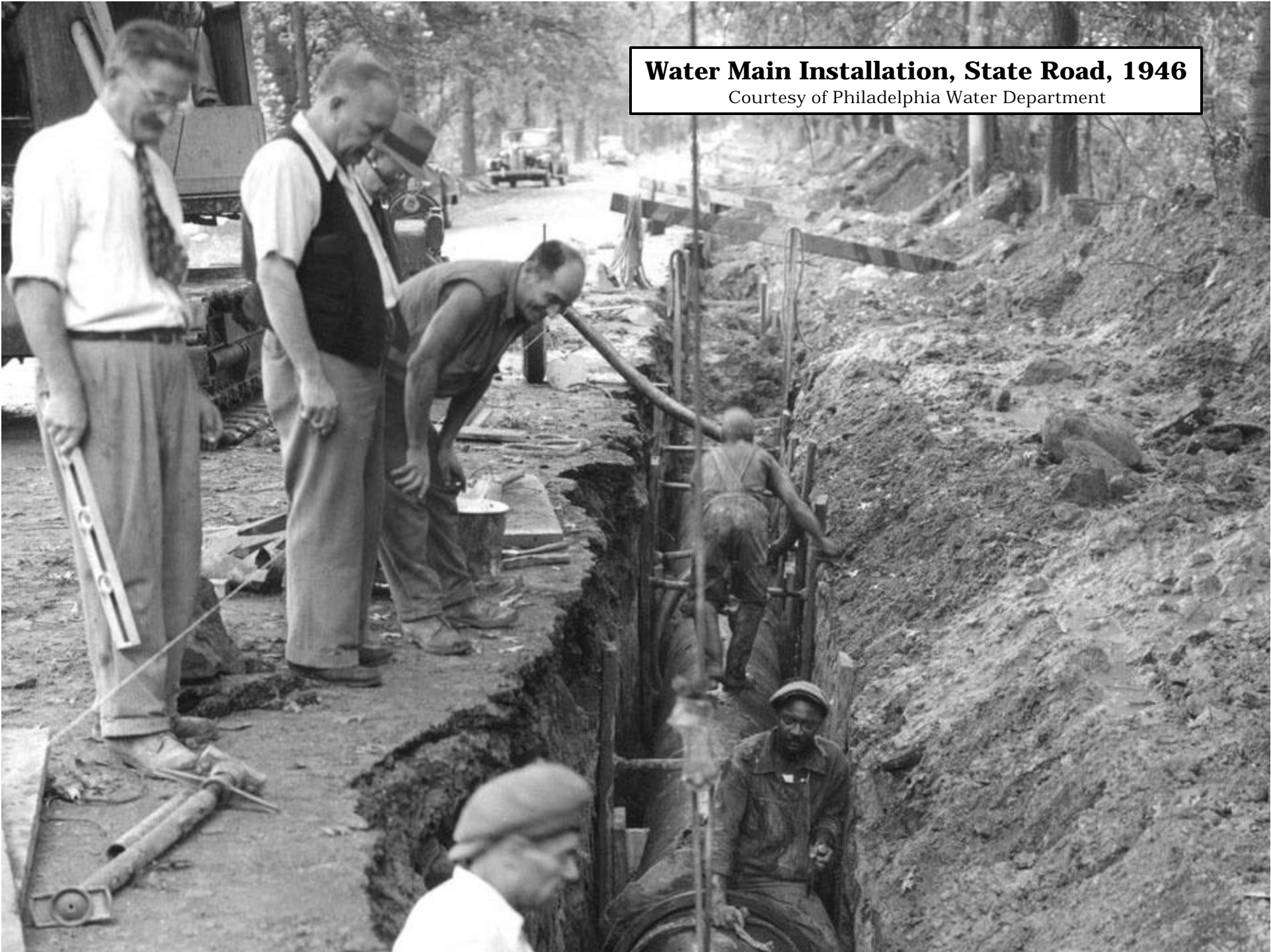
Water Main Installation
Roosevelt Boulevard, 1944
Courtesy of Philadelphia Water Department





Water Main Installation, State Road, 1946
Courtesy of Philadelphia Water Department

Water Main Installation, State Road, 1946
Courtesy of Philadelphia Water Department



**Somerton Airport (Flying Dutchman Field)
on Bustleton Avenue near Tomlinson Road, 1935**

Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia



**(Detail) Somerton Airport (Flying Dutchman Field)
on Bustleton Avenue near Tomlinson Road, 1935**

Courtesy of City Archives of Philadelphia



The late development of the Poquessing watershed meant that the City could learn from earlier mistakes. Unlike other streams, the Poquessing and its tributaries were not buried in sewers. A separate sewer system was built, carrying stormwater and sewage in separate pipes. The Poquessing interceptor sewer, built by Philadelphia and its neighbors, prevented sewage pollution of the stream, carrying wastes of the city and other municipalities in the watershed to the city-owned Northeast Sewage Treatment Plant.



CAPTION: 1956 -- Mayor Richardson Dilworth (center) signs a city ordinance authorizing an agreement between the City of Philadelphia and Lower Southampton Township covering construction of a Poquessing Creek Interceptor Sewer by the city on township land and paving the way for a future agreement for treatment of township sewage by the city. Seated at the table are: Joseph Battaglia (left), a member, and Camille Stroh (right), Chairman of the Township Board of Supervisors. Philadelphia Water Commissioner Samuel S. Baxter peers over Battaglia's shoulder. (Photo courtesy of Philadelphia Water Department)

**Poquessing Creek Interceptor Sewer,
behind Franklin Mills, April 1907**

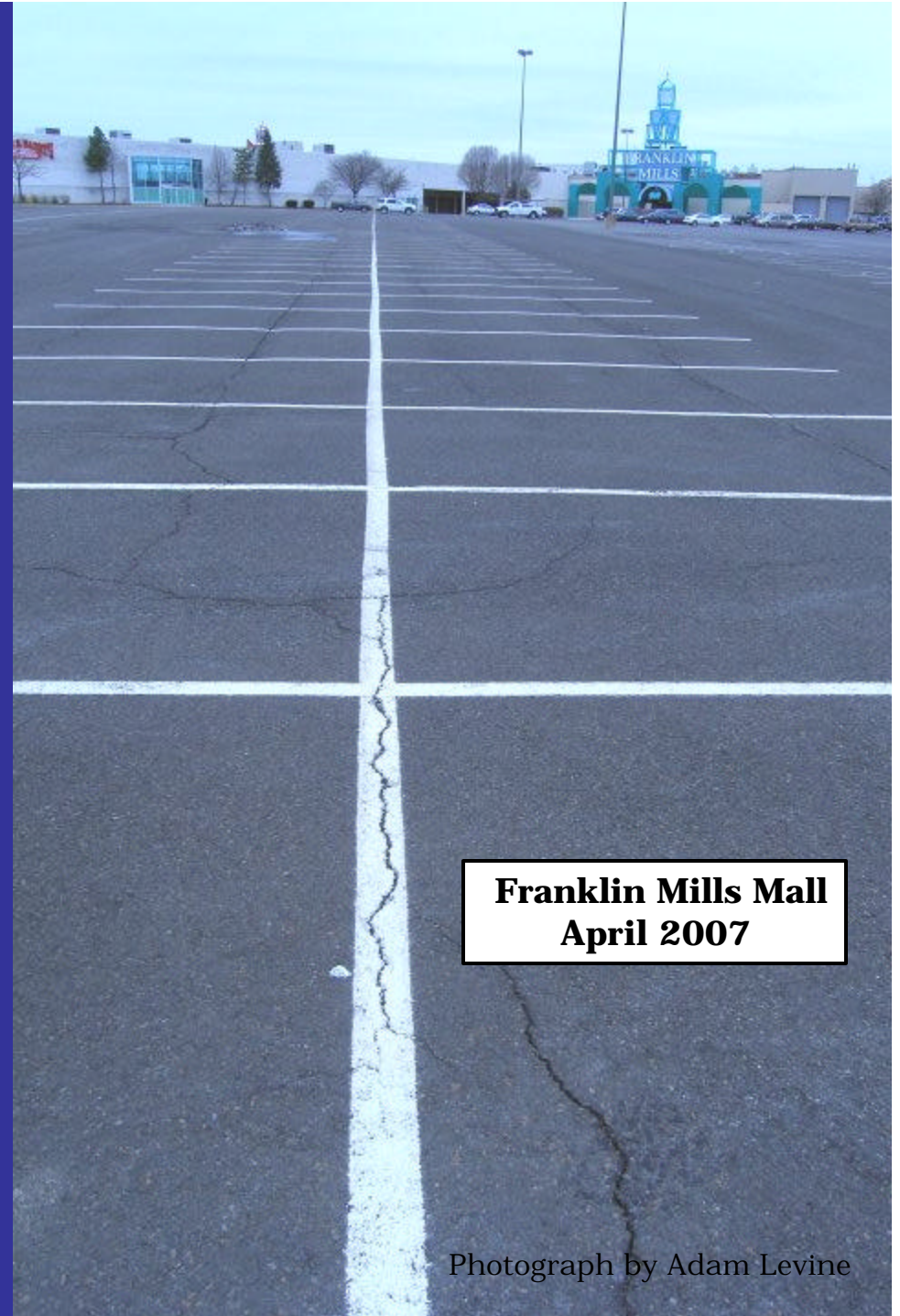


Photograph by Adam Levine

EFFECTS of PROGRESS

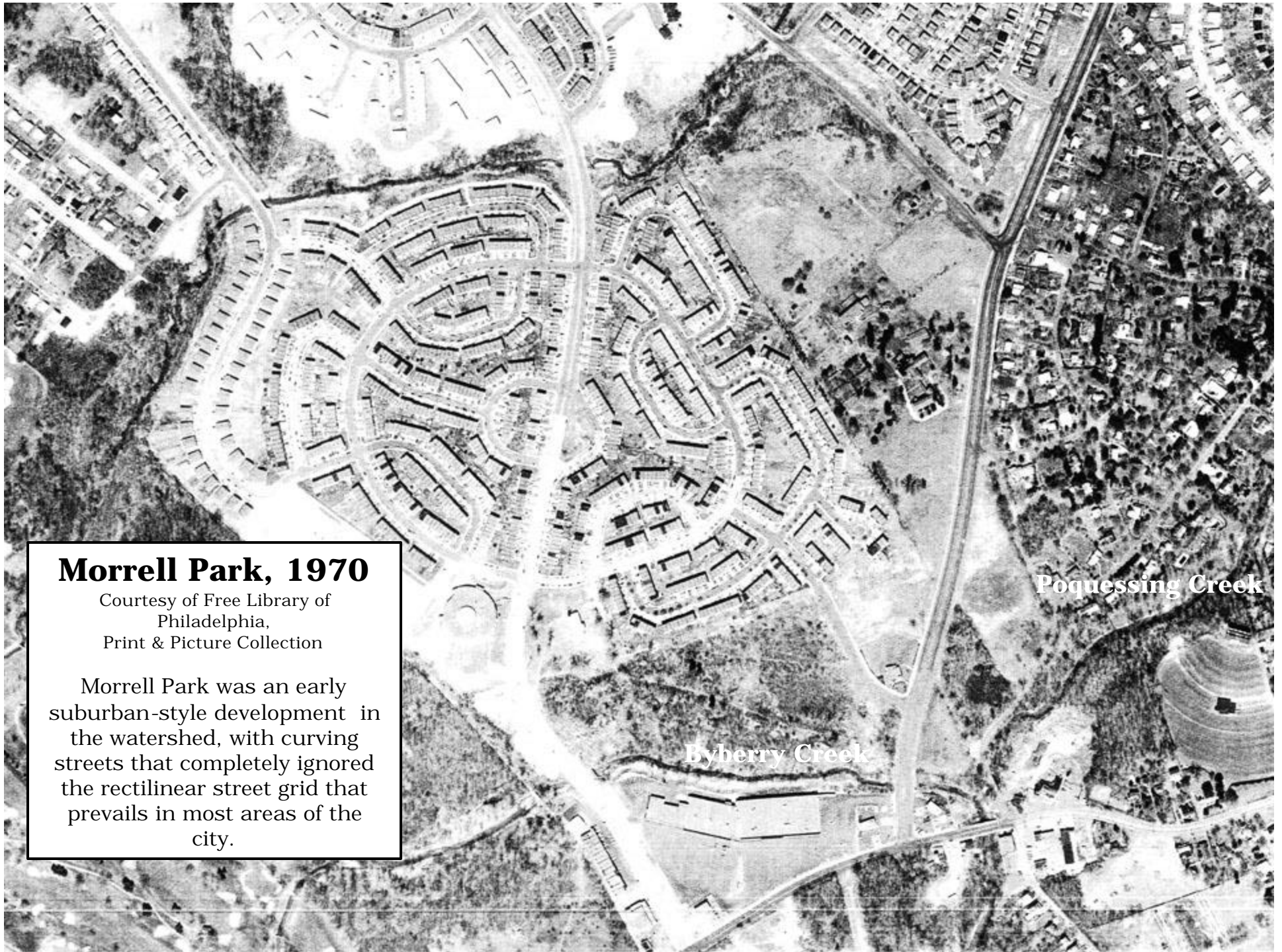
As the neighborhood developed, more and more open land that formerly absorbed precipitation was covered with pavement, rooftops and other surfaces “impervious” to water. This has led to a number of problems:

- More runoff directly to streams
- Higher flood levels
- Erosion of stream banks and stream beds
- Loss of habitat for aquatic flora and fauna
- Stream Pollution: As runoff rushes to the nearest stream, it picks up pollutants (such as petroleum products from street and pesticides and fertilizers from lawns)—so-called “non-point pollution.” In Poquessing Creek and many other urban and suburban streams in the U.S. and elsewhere, these diverse non-point sources are now the major source of pollution.



**Franklin Mills Mall
April 2007**

Photograph by Adam Levine



Morrell Park, 1970

Courtesy of Free Library of
Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection

Morrell Park was an early suburban-style development in the watershed, with curving streets that completely ignored the rectilinear street grid that prevails in most areas of the city.

Poquessing Creek

Byberry Creek



Courtesy of Free Library of Philadelphia, Print & Picture Collection

This aerial photograph emphasizes the importance of preserving parkland, such as the 275-acre Benjamin Rush State Park. If this land had not been set aside, a housing development similar to that on the Bucks County side of the creek almost certainly would have been built on it.



Photograph by Adam Levine

Looking upstream from Roosevelt Boulevard, April 2007

**Poquessing Creek,
behind Franklin Mills Mall,
April 2007**



Photographs by Adam Levine

**Illegal dumping in small tributary
to Poquessing Creek, near the
Old Lincoln Highway Bridge,
April 2007**

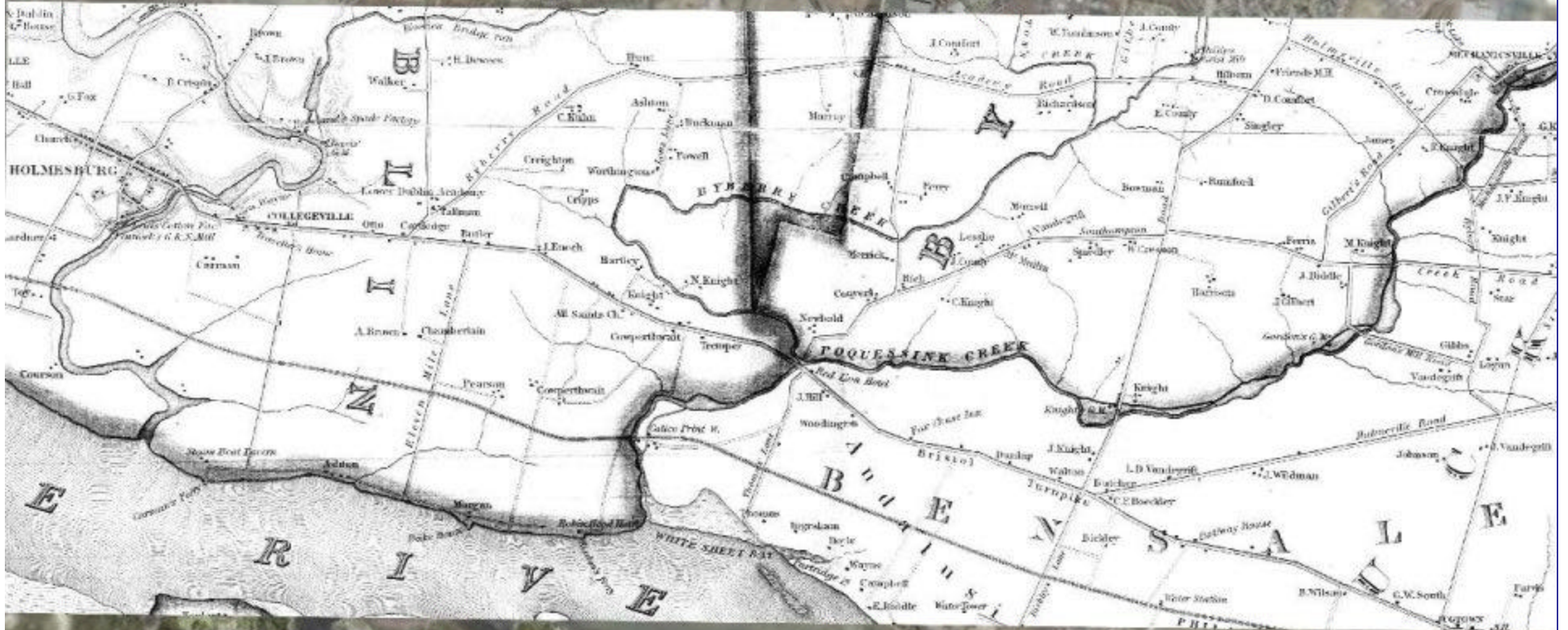


Photograph by Adam Levine

In the following sets of slides, historic maps are laid over the modern orthophotography, as provided by Google Earth, to clearly reveal historical changes in the landscape



Mouth and lower reaches of Poquessing Creek 1842 Ellet Map



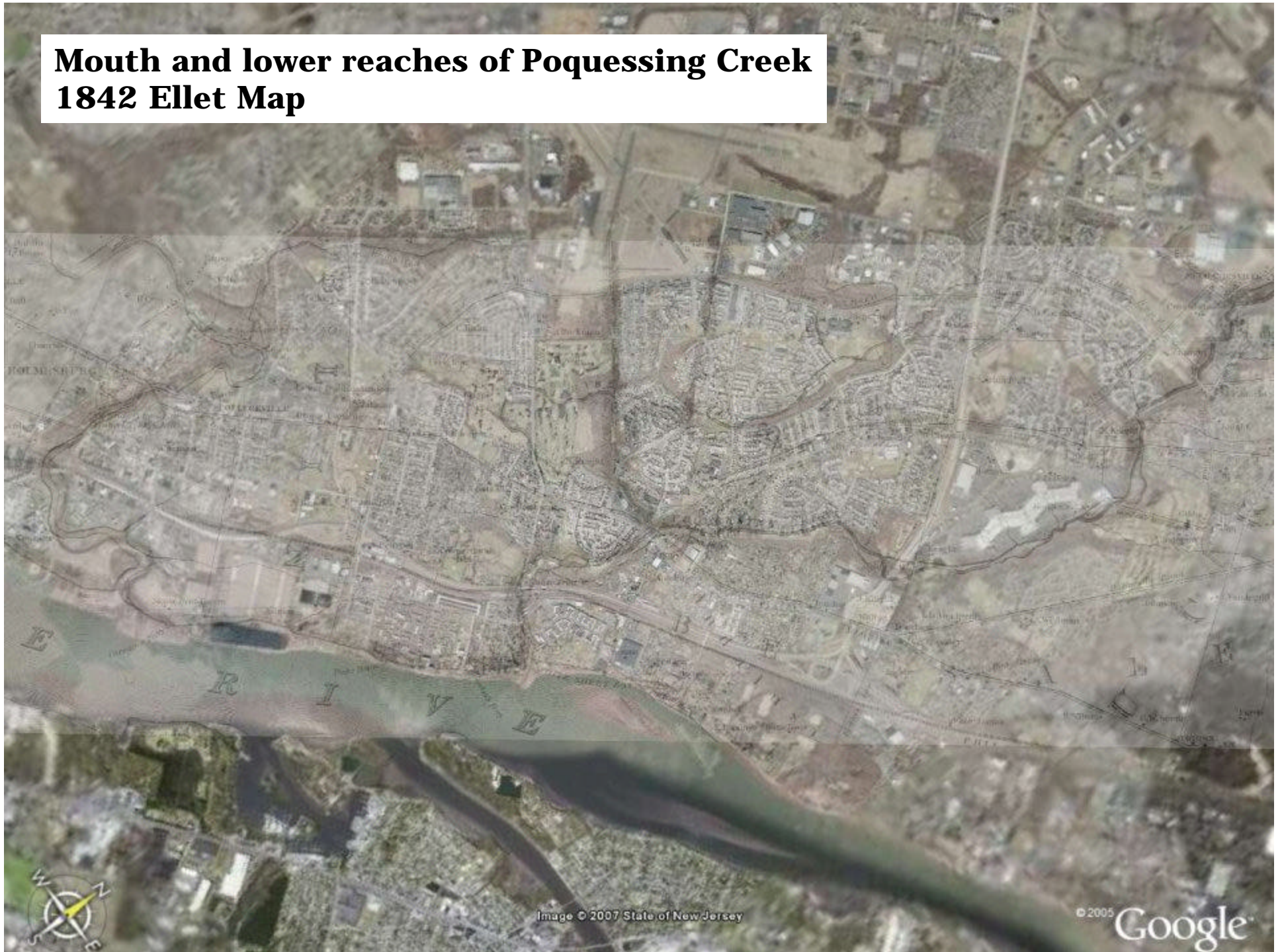
Mouth and lower reaches of Poquessing Creek 1842 Ellet Map



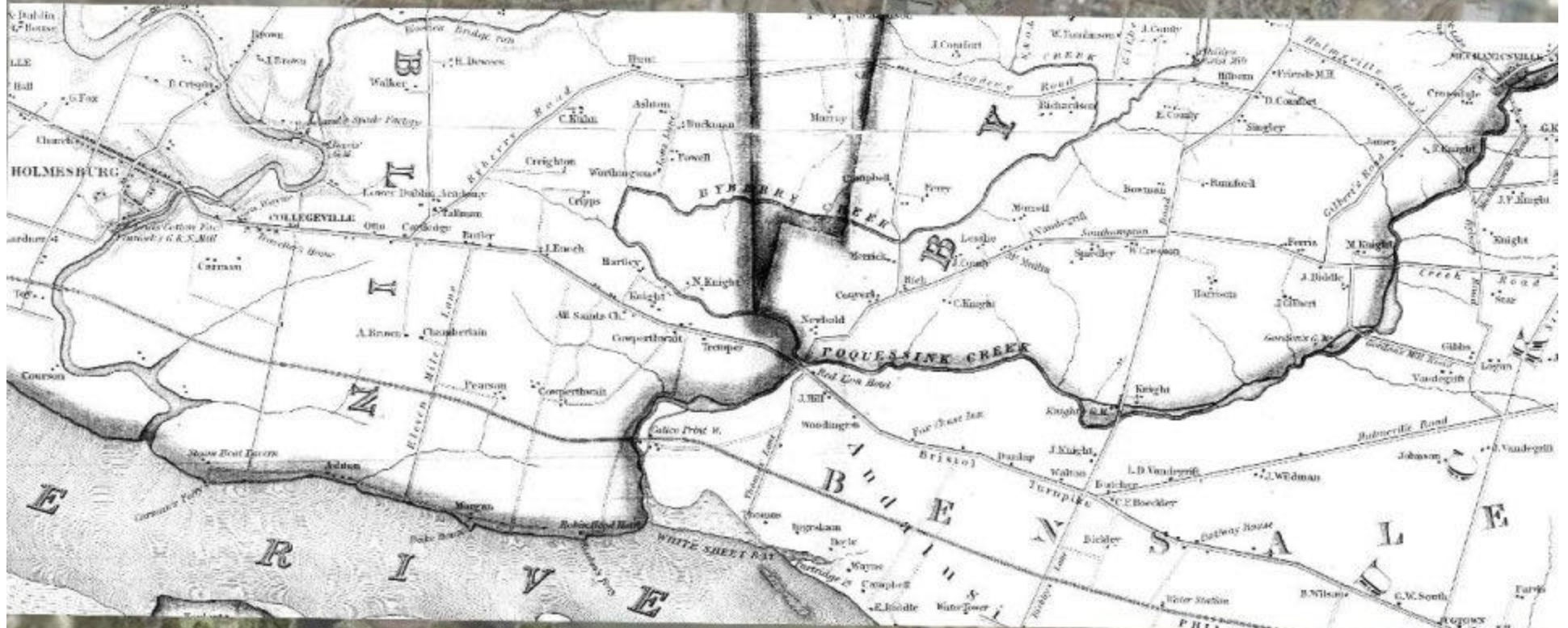
Mouth and lower reaches of Poquessing Creek 1842 Ellet Map



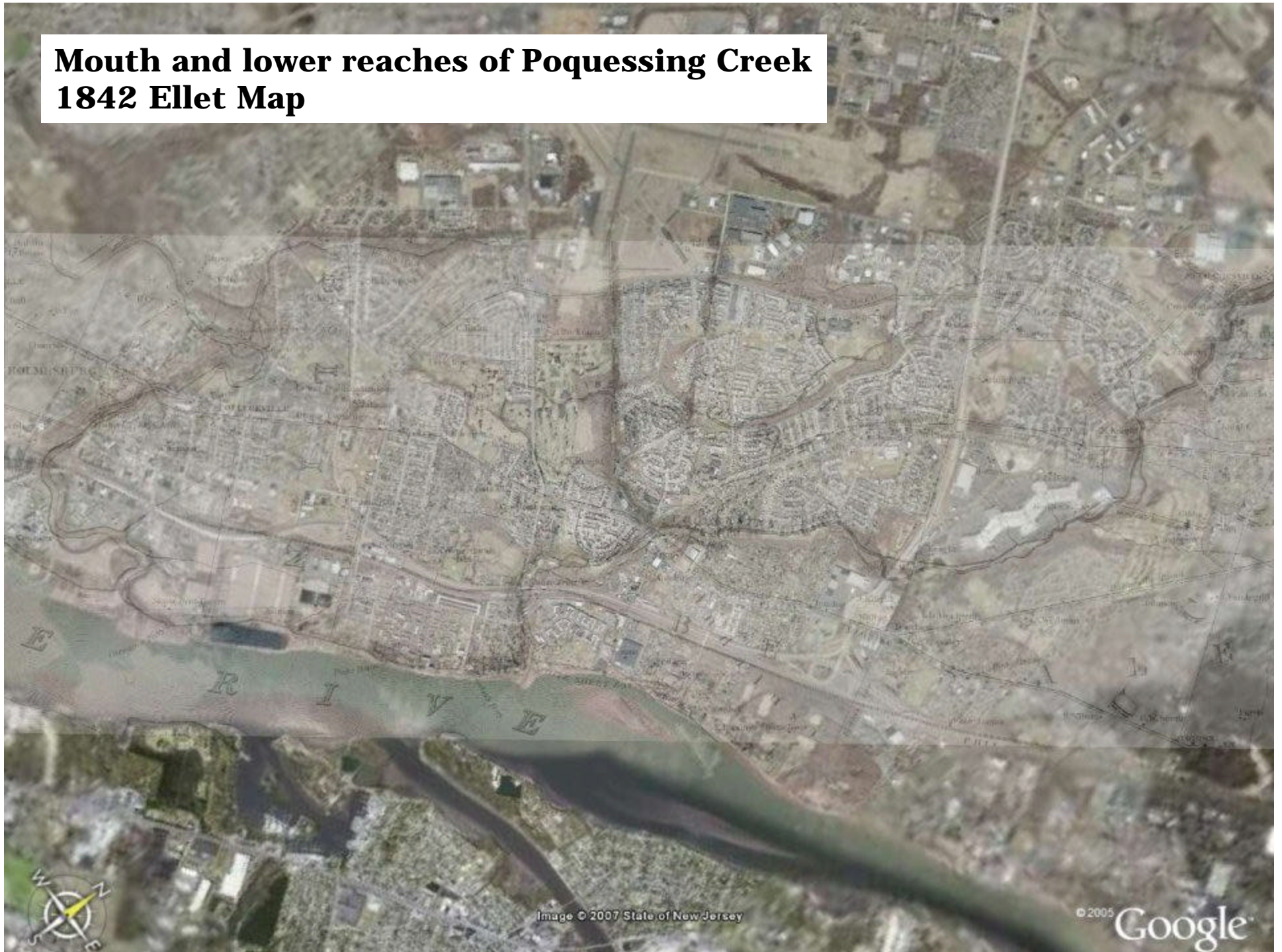
Mouth and lower reaches of Poquessing Creek 1842 Ellet Map



Mouth and lower reaches of Poquessing Creek 1842 Ellet Map



Mouth and lower reaches of Poquessing Creek 1842 Ellet Map



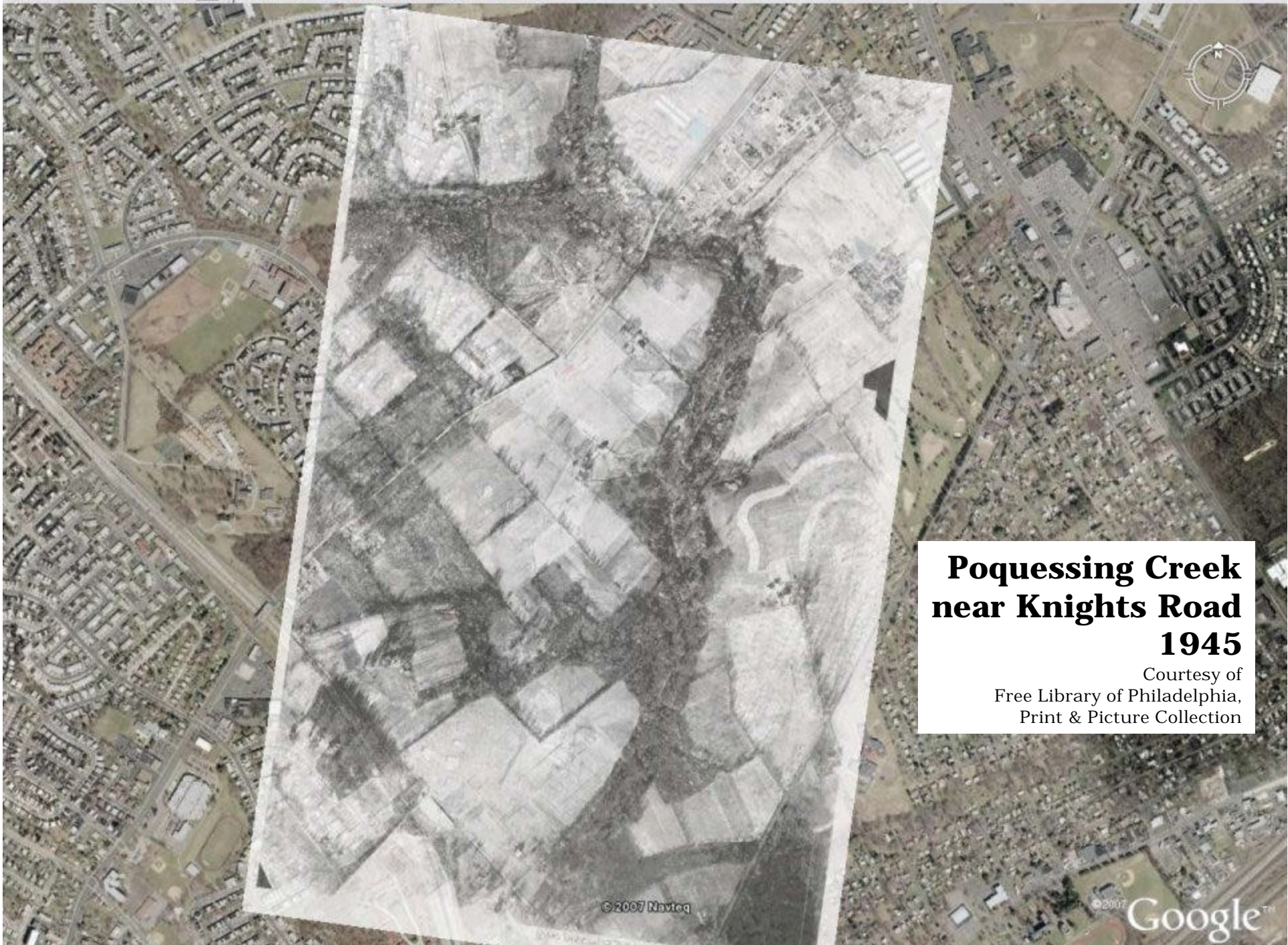


**Poquessing Creek
near Knights Road
1945**

Courtesy of
Free Library of Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection

©2007 Navteq

©2007 Google™



**Poquessing Creek
near Knights Road
1945**

Courtesy of
Free Library of Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection



**Poquessing Creek
near Knights Road
1945**

Courtesy of
Free Library of Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection

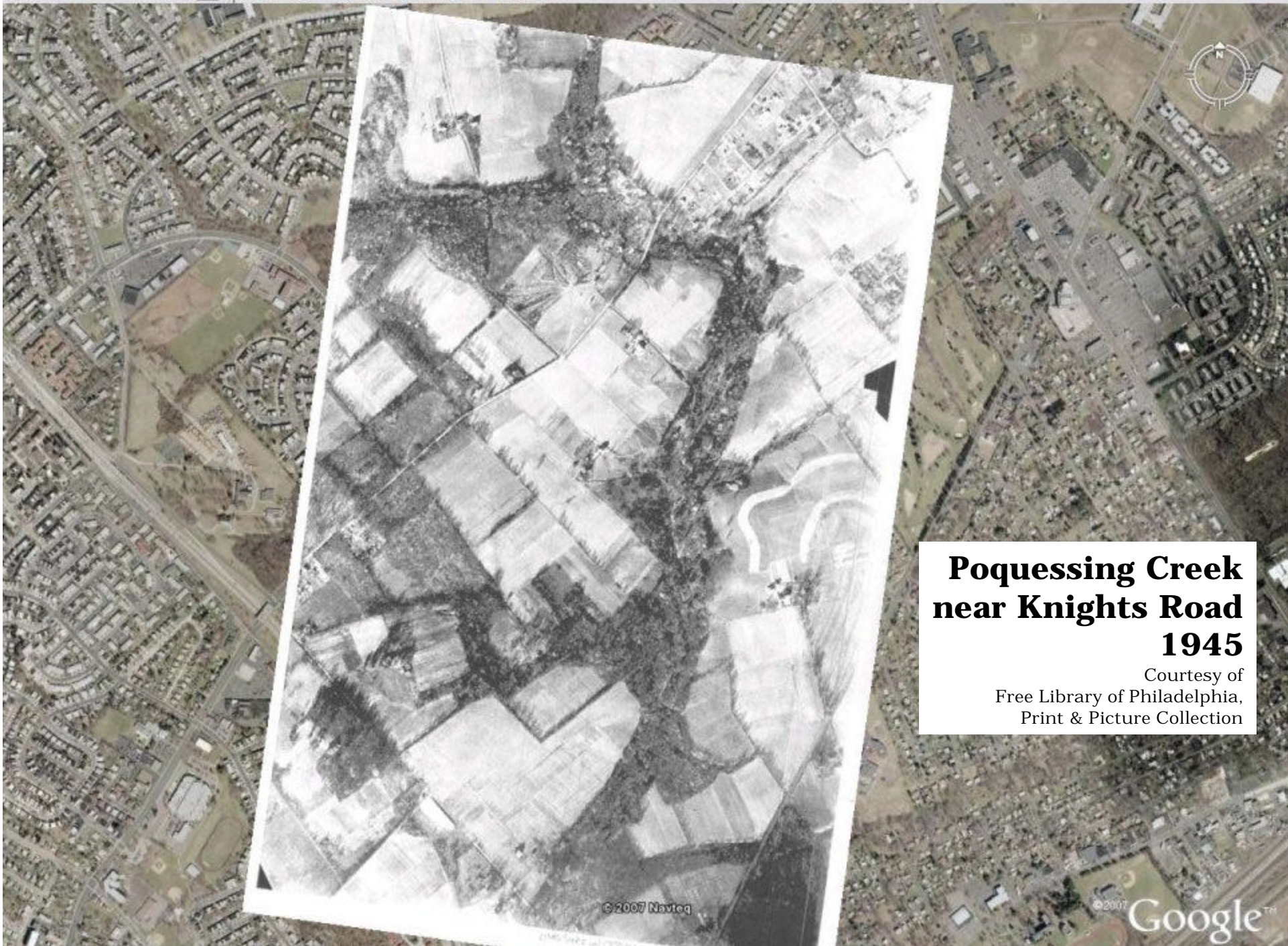


**Poquessing Creek
near Knights Road
1945**
Courtesy of
Free Library of Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection



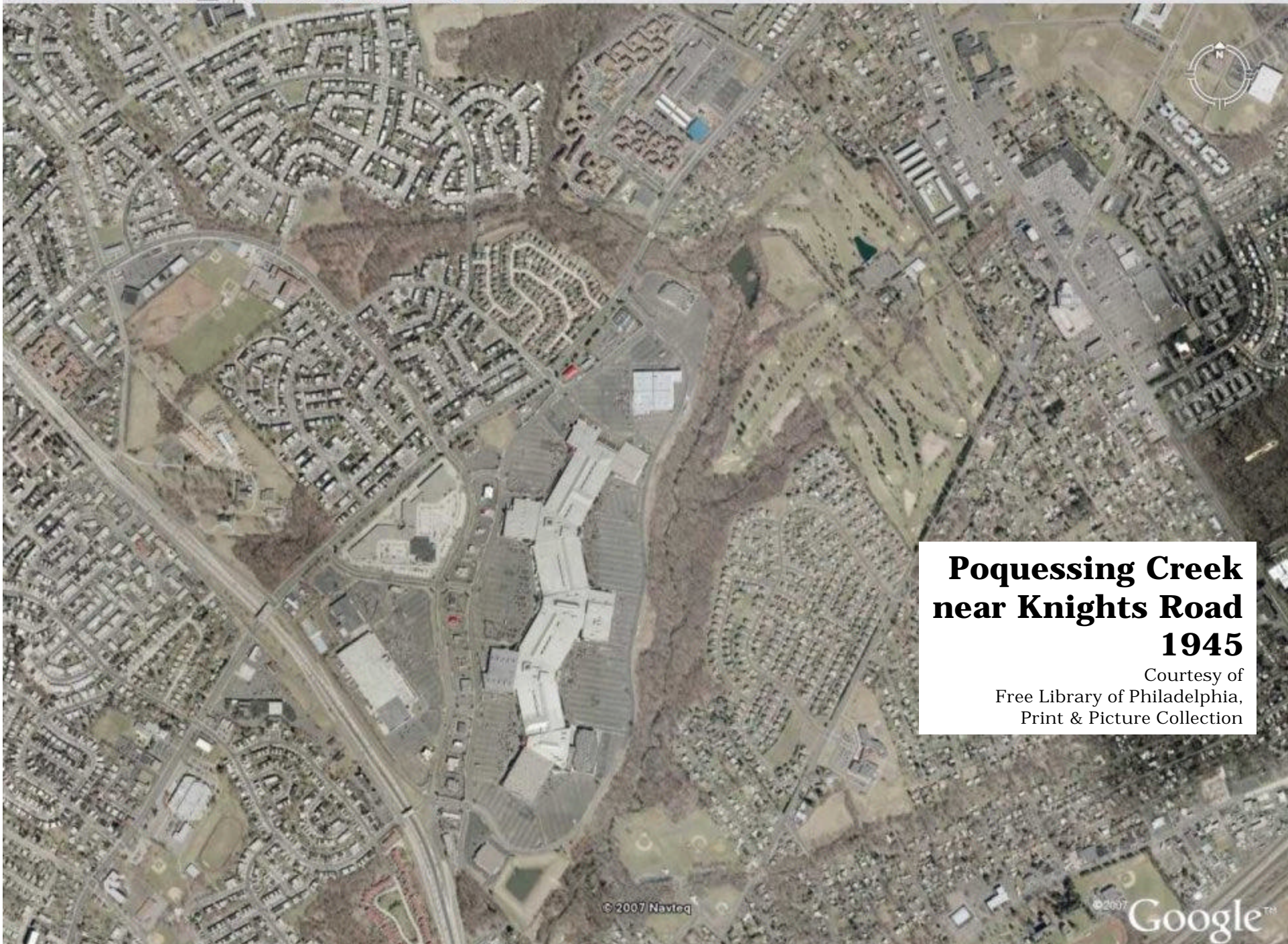
**Poquessing Creek
near Knights Road
1945**

Courtesy of
Free Library of Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection



**Poquessing Creek
near Knights Road
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Courtesy of
Free Library of Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection



**Poquessing Creek
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Courtesy of
Free Library of Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection



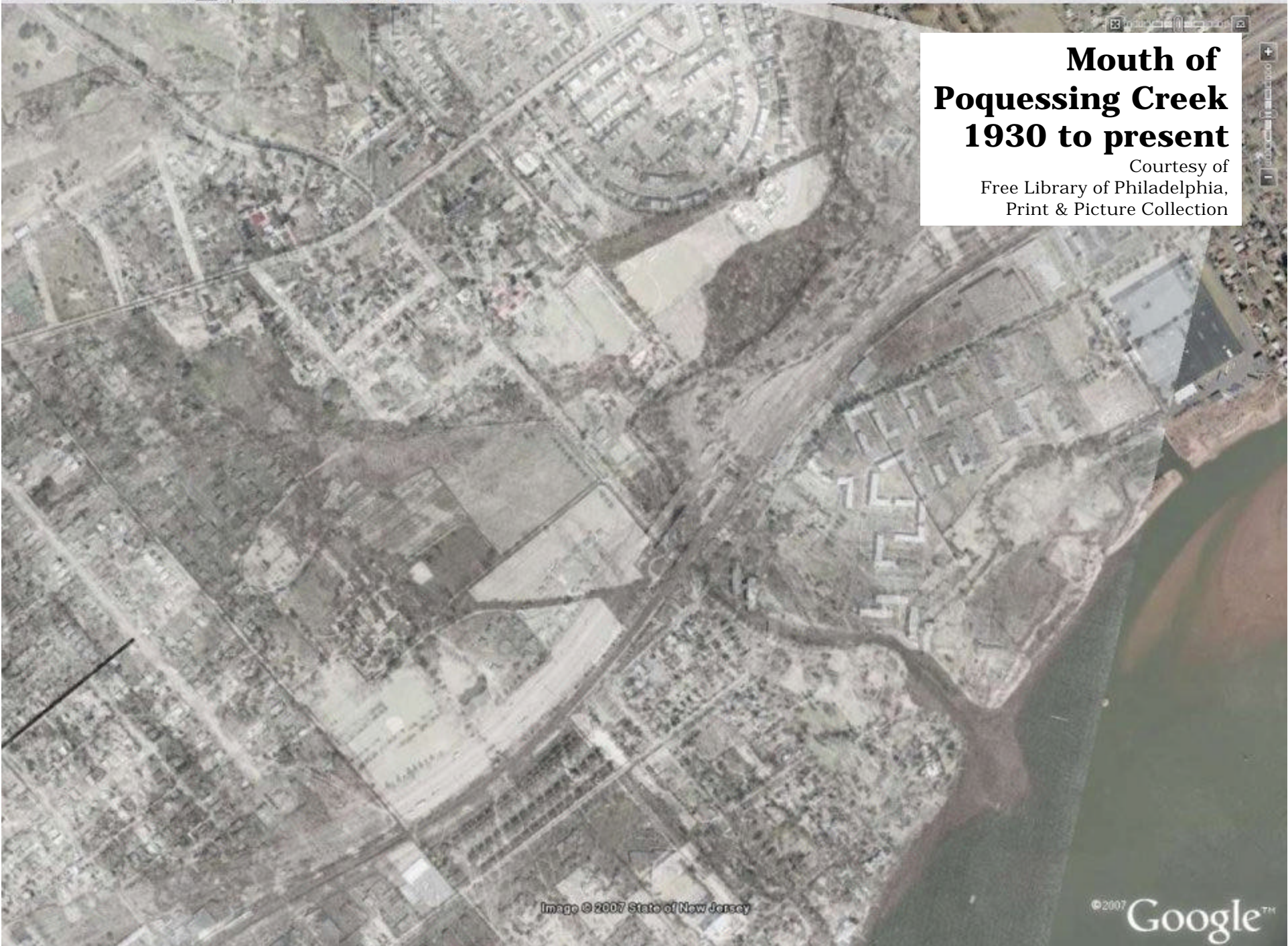
Mouth of Poquessing Creek 1930 to present

Courtesy of
Free Library of Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection



Mouth of Poquessing Creek 1930 to present

Courtesy of
Free Library of Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection



Mouth of Poquessing Creek 1930 to present

Courtesy of
Free Library of Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection



Mouth of Poquessing Creek 1930 to present

Courtesy of
Free Library of Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection



Mouth of Poquessing Creek 1930 to present

Courtesy of
Free Library of Philadelphia,
Print & Picture Collection



Mouth of Poquessing Creek 1930 to present

Courtesy of
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Mouth of Poquessing Creek 1930 to present

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HISTORY

- Predominantly a farming area through the mid-20th century
- Light industry along Poquessing and Byberry creeks

PROGRESS

- How improved transportation routes led to suburbanization
- Turnpikes construction in the late 18th and early 19th century
- Various railroad lines beginning in mid-19th century
- Market-Frankford Elevated Train opened in 1922
- Roosevelt Boulevard (US 1): 1903-1960s
- Woodhaven Road, widening of Street Road (PA 132) and completion of I-95 from 1950s to 1980s

EFFECTS of PROGRESS

Increase in impervious surfaces that don't absorb water (such as paved surfaces and rooftops) leads to

- More runoff directly to streams
- Higher flood levels
- Erosion of stream banks and stream beds
- Loss of habitat

COUNTERING THE EFFECTS OF PROGRESS

- Watershed advocacy groups and partnerships
- Work on monitoring stream levels and water quality
- PWD and Poquessing Partnership: River Conservation Plan
- Fairmount Park Commission applying for preliminary funding to design trails to connect now disjointed parcels of parkland with a recreational trail.



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