Appendix B
Natural Resource Management

I. OUTLINE OF NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

1. Vision for Natural Resource Management; Ecological Principles

- Park management personnel, other county personnel, and key users should establish a clear vision and key principles that inform the decisions necessary to manage both the active-use and conservation areas in the parks.

- Included should be a description of how each use areas should appear and evolve (suspended succession, unmanaged succession, intensity of landscaping, etc.), and how they should function in relationship to other areas in the park.

- Ecological principles should address:
  - Use of pesticides
  - Planting and plant species selection
  - Importing of materials (plants, landscaping treatments, soil, etc.)
  - Stewardship of natural areas
  - Open space and riparian zones
  - Restoration of natural communities
  - Construction of roads, trails and other right-of-ways
  - Recycling

2. Description of Resources

- Define resources within the park that will be stewarded and managed. Key natural resources include Natural Areas and associated unique or rare species and natural communities, Open Space Reserves, riparian corridors, and geological features.

- Map natural resource areas and the specific resources and identified features contained within those areas (plants, animals, communities, habitats, landscape features, visual/aesthetic resources, etc.).

- Describe specific resources (species, habitats, natural communities), their values, and their requirements for viability (e.g., a meadow to attract monarch butterflies will need to be of a certain size and contain a sufficient density of food plants).

3. Rules and Permitted Uses

- Define the types of activities allowed within each of the use areas. Generally, Natural Areas and Open Space Reserves should be restricted to passive recreational opportunities that do not require extensive infrastructure, facilities or access. Riparian areas should be defined by vegetated buffers and activities within those areas limited.

- Explain the reasons and need for the rules and restrictions and structure the public interaction goals (below) to make those reasons explicit.

4. Goals for the Management of Resources

- Establish clear, measurable goals that pertain to the integrity and viability of the park and its natural areas, open space, and riparian resources. Consider setting goals that address the extent, condition, and quality of the key resources. Forest health, water quality, condition of specific plant or animal populations, and general habitat diversity are all possible focuses around which to develop goals.

5. Goals for Public Interaction and Education

- Determine the type and level of public interaction that the park and its programs will support. Establish goals that address both the success of outreach efforts by the park and park personnel and the public responses to park programs and facilities.

6. Potential Conflicts

- Identify areas of potential conflict between resource management and stewardship, public access and interaction, and outside pressures and circumstances. The issues identified here will help to confirm that the goals set for resources management and public interaction are sufficiently broad and encompassing. These issues will also provide the context that will allow strategies to be created to meet the above goals. Some of these potential conflicts may include deer

management, dog walking, vehicular access, perception of maintenance, right-of-way maintenance, etc.

7. Potential Opportunities

- Identify areas of opportunity where resource management, public interaction, and outside pressures and circumstances may reveal opportunities to expand programs, enhance natural resource management, improve park facilities, or add to park management objectives as a whole.

- Categories to consider include: education, regional programs and initiatives, linkages to adjacent and nearby resources, and demonstration areas.

8. Strategies for Achieving Goals

- Outline and discuss how the goals identified for resource management and public interaction will be approached and achieved given the conflicts and opportunities identified and the other issues and constraints (e.g., budgetary) that exist.

- Other strategies will develop as the plan is implemented, and those identified here may need to be amended or modified over the course of implementing the Resource Management Plan. Discussion of the strategies should be on-going. The goals and associated strategies included in the resource management plan should be reviewed at least annually and updated as necessary.

9. Evaluation of Progress / Success

- The ability to evaluate the progress towards or success in meeting the goals of the plan will depend upon the goals themselves: the more explicit and measurable, the more straightforward they will be to evaluate.

- Evaluation may be linked to a goal in a number of ways, for example:
  - Numerically (e.g., the number of visitors, number of successful plantings, etc.)
  - By staff or public evaluation (e.g., internal evaluation by staff, survey of public uses, etc.)
  - By area (e.g., number of acres of aggressive exotic species controlled, number of feet of stream-side vegetation established, etc.)
  - By project (e.g,. number of projects initiated or completed)

  - By internal program activities (e.g., number of staff trained in exotic plant identification, total staff hours dedicated to resource management, etc.)

  All measurements will have some level of subjectivity but more objective measurements will provide a better sense of clarity to the process.

- Evaluation should be initiated at least annually, perhaps seasonally, depending upon the focus of the goal. Staff participation in the evaluation process can be an important tool in directing efforts in resource management and should provide the opportunity for staff to consider their progress and review strategies.

- If evaluation reveals that the goals of the plan are not being met or not advancing as expected, the goals and strategies should be reviewed and updated as necessary to accurately reflect the circumstances and resources at hand.

10. Appendices

- Include all information pertinent to the plan and to the resources identified. Reference the overall management plan for the park as necessary to provide context.

- Important information to reference in the appendices may include:
  - Park maps and maps specific to the management of identified resources
  - resource profiles and references
  - (Flow chart) of park management and personnel
  - References to other management plans
  - Important contacts

II. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PARK MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A. General Guidelines

Educate and train park management personnel at all levels regarding the vision, goals and specific management programs for open spaces, natural areas, and riparian zones.

- Include training in management of special resources (e.g., rare plant populations)
- Provide yearly reviews and site inspections for maintenance staff and training mechanisms for all new staff

Encourage native vegetation.

- Re-vegetate using only plants native to western Pennsylvania
- Where possible, establish nurseries for future planting needs and material
- Seek out plants and seeds from local stock (local genotypes) and identify reliable sources for such material
- Consider warm season grasses for all non-intensive use areas

Provide vegetated buffer strips along all watercourses.

- Include perennial and intermittent streams and temporary drainageways (e.g., swales and channel scars)
- Allow natural succession to occur on banks and slopes and provide planting where necessary to establish vegetated riparian zones
- Consider new technologies like Fluvial Geomorphology (FGM) as part of any stream restoration efforts

Control aggressive exotic species.

- Identify and prioritize critical action areas
- Define management approaches for each exotic species and for each population unit or management unit
- Set management goals and evaluation procedures for control programs
- Ensure that landscaping materials imported into the parks do not contain (excessive) exotic or weedy species seed or propagules. Emphasize locally manufactured and supplied materials

Maintain or increase forest cover in natural areas.

- Limit cutting and trimming of trees to the minimum required for safety
- Limit and consolidate any necessary right-of-ways (roads, utilities, etc.)
- Plant areas of degraded woodland or areas that have experienced substantial mortality if natural regeneration is not occurring or providing too little recruitment

Keep biomass within the system.

- Do not remove cuttings (including grass), trimmings or tree/branch falls in conservation areas
- Allow snags and dead limbs to stand in conservation areas if they do not impose an imminent safety hazard

Minimize the use of chemicals in landscape maintenance.

- Confine herbicide use to the control of invasive exotics under the specific management programs for these species
- Consider exotic control programs that emphasize persistent, focused efforts from staff and volunteers
- Avoid mass application of all pesticides, including organic pesticides like *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt). Consider biological and mechanical methods of control
- Consider use of local leaf mulch and composted manure for landscaping treatments
- Limit the use of chemical fertilizers

Maintain "soft" edges where ever possible.

- Buffer woodlands with borders maintained as old field or low shrub cover to create wildlife habitat and introduce alternative aesthetics
- Develop successional perimeters along field edges, right-of-ways, and active-passive use area boundaries

Maintain trails and pathways with mechanical means.

- Consider mulching, fabric or plastic barriers, occasional cultivation and periodic hand clearing, trimming, and weeding to maintain trails
- Utilize best management practices for trail systems. Reference maintenance procedures from organizations such as the Keystone Trails Association, Appalachian Mountain Club, or Green Mountain Club

Re-evaluate mowing practices.

- Consider less intensive mowing for lightly used areas
- Establish grassy meadow areas with wildflowers for habitat value, to be mowed on an annual basis
- Schedule mowing to minimize impacts on wildlife
- Consider appropriateness of equipment to the area being mowed to reduce impacts on environmentally sensitive areas (steeply sloping, wet soils, etc.)

B. Strategies for Establishing Boundaries for Conservation Areas

Delineate, describe and map Open Space Reserves, Natural Areas, riparian zones, and other specific management areas and their boundaries.

- Provide sufficient detail to allow uniform and accurate interpretation of the boundaries
- Make use of aerial photographs and general photographs to convey ideas and show boundaries
- Consider establishing permanent markers for re-survey or mapping of areas

Educate and train park maintenance staff in the approaches, techniques, and rationale for the creation and maintenance of Natural Area, Open Space Reserve, and riparian habitat boundaries

- Assure that all park maintenance staff can identify management units within the naturalized sections of the park
- Assure that new staff receive prompt instruction and training

Provide clear, compelling signage to inform the public of the resources, management approaches, and maintenance activities within Open Space Reserves and Natural Areas.

- Place signage strategically at crucial interfaces with trail systems and high use areas

Use plantings to define use areas.

- Shrub borders, tall grass areas, pathways lined with native grasses, and slopes planted in dense, minimally maintained vegetation all suggest uses to the public and give visual cues to maintenance staff visual cues regarding management units and boundaries.

Utilize temporary fencing to help vegetation borders become established and to reinforce desired maintenance behaviors and patterns.

- Some boundary areas may require seasonal fencing to establish use patterns that will eventually be autonomous.

Orient active-use areas to minimize expansion of activities across boundaries and to avoid creating convenient and frequent traffic between active-use and conservation areas.

- Use plantings, signage, trail sinuosity, and topographic features to help define a gradient of use levels moving from active to passive-use areas

III. OUTLINE OF TRAIL MANAGEMENT PLAN GUIDELINES

Trail Location and Placement Guidelines
- Sensitivity to Natural and Cultural Resources
- Trails within Floodways
- Scenic, Cultural, and Recreational Value
- Adjacent Farmland
- Adjacent Commercial/Residential/Industrial Land
- Railroad Corridors
- Road Rights-of-Way
- Utility Corridors

Trail Design Guidelines: Resource Management Zones
- Natural Areas
- Open Space Reserves

Trail Design Guidelines: Use Modes
- Hiking/Walking Trails
- Pedestrian Trails
- Bicycle Trails
- In-Line Skating Trails
- On-Road Bicycle Facilities
- Mountain Bike Trails
- Equestrian Trails

Trail Design Guidelines: Multi-Use Corridors

- Single-Treadway Corridors (have only one trail planned to accommodate all desired modes)
- Dual-Treadway Corridors (accommodate a variety of modes on two or more different trails)

Design Guidelines for Crossings

At-Grade Crossings
- Crossing Layout
- Sight Lines
- Signage, Striping, and Signals
- Roadway Crossings
- On-Road Bicycle Facilities at Intersections
- Railroad Crossings
- Agricultural Crossings
- Crossings of Other Trails

Grade-Separated Crossings
- Roadway Underpasses
- Agricultural Underpasses
- Roadway Overpasses
- Bridges over Watercourses and Other Independent Trail Bridges
- Wetland Boardwalks

Support Components
- Trailheads and Access Point
- Rest Areas
- Interpretive Facilities
- Signage

Operations and Maintenance
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Permitted Uses
- Snow Removal
- Seasonal Maintenance
- Cooperative Maintenance Agreements
- Use of Volunteers
- Evaluation of Trail Conditions
- Recommended Frequency of Maintenance

Prioritization
- Short-term Objectives
- Medium-term Objectives
- Long-term Objectives

Funding

- Financing Strategies
- Grant Opportunities
- Volunteer Use

The trail management plan should be developed utilizing current trail planning resources, guidelines and recommendations, including:

- The "Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities," published by the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials
  This document is generally recognized for establishing the design requirements for shared roadways, paved shoulders, bike lanes, shared use paths, bike turning lanes, bike lanes at intersections, bike lane symbols, and many other items that must be considered.

- "The Bicycle Compatibility Index: A Level of Service Concept, Implementation Manual", 1998 and the "Development of the Bicycle Compatibility Index: A Level of Service Concept, Final Report," 1998, published by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
  Based on extensive research, the FHWA's Bicycle Compatibility Index is a system to determine a roadway segment's ability to accommodate the average adult bicyclist. It is a useful reference for use in planning on-road bicycle facilities.

- PennDOT Design Manual Part Two, which defines PennDOT's policies for construction, maintenance, and operation of bicycle facilities.

IV. OUTLINE OF WATERSHED AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

A. Watershed Management Plans

The key elements of a watershed management plan include evaluating the ability to manage runoff, identifying potential contaminant sources, developing plans to improve water quality, and producing a beneficial watershed-planning tool. The tool would be used to 1) define the most appropriate mitigation strategies to address water quality issues and 2) to outline an implementation program. Developing a watershed management plan typically includes the following steps:

Step 1: Establish Watershed Management Goals
Step 2: Perform a Watershed Inventory
Step 3: Conduct Contaminant Assessment
Step 4: Develop Source Protection Strategies
Step 5: Develop and Implement a Watershed Management Plan.

Step 1: Establish Watershed Management Goals
The first step in developing a watershed management strategy is to establish the watershed management goals. The goals provide guidance throughout the project by providing direction and answering the question, "What are we trying to accomplish?" Goals can relate to erosion prevention, water quality protection, cost considerations, regulatory requirements, and other land use considerations. Whatever the goals and objectives may be, it is useful to develop a primary goal statement and achievable objectives. The primary goal statement broadly states the intent of the management plan. The achievable objectives focus on specific solutions. Together these elements determine balanced qualitative or quantitative goals. The basic goals for a watershed will greatly affect the choice of management strategies.

As part of establishing goals, the person(s) preparing the plan will need to identify and address concerns about the water and other natural resource systems, local economy, and social structure. All concerns will need to be explored to see if there is, in fact, a real problem.

The preparer should establish a unique set of goals for each park's watershed. For example, South Park's problems center around erosion and water quality, partially due to the upstream watershed, while Boyce Park is experiencing problems primarily due to drainage infrastructure within the park. The overall goals for these parks will be similar, but the specific elements of the goals may be different.

Step 2: Perform a Watershed Inventory

The purpose of a watershed inventory is to become familiar with the watershed and the problems that it faces. Each watershed has its own characteristics and related water quality concerns. A watershed inventory delineates the watershed boundary and examines the natural characteristics, land uses, and water quality within the watershed.

The primary natural characteristics to investigate include topography, geology, climate, vegetation, hydrology, wildlife, and land use. Relating terrain, soils, vegetation, and hydrology, for example, is useful in evaluating runoff and erosion potential.

Knowing the major land uses, land ownership, and population centers provides insight on the types of activities that are supported by the watershed. These factors relate both directly and indirectly to water quality impacts. Land use information can be ascertained from county and municipal general plans, regulatory agency files, agricultural and other existing reports, field surveys, and aerial photography such as DOQQs. The maps and information may include the following:

- Boundaries
- Terrain
- Water bodies
- Soil types
- Roads
- Land uses
- Recreational uses
- Fish and game surveys
- Development trends

As part of the inventory, critical areas (ones that have the greatest impact to water quality) should also be identified at this stage. Determining critical areas can be done by examining the landscape. Critical areas can include:

- Areas next to a stream or lake
- Water supply locations
- Recreational areas
- Fragile wildlife habitats
- Unstable stream banks
- Shallow groundwater

A portion of the information required for the inventory has been presented in the Inventory and Analysis Report prepared for the Comprehensive Master Plan. However, a more focused inventory should be developed for each park's watershed.

Step 3: Conduct Contaminant Assessment

The contaminant assessment determines the vulnerability of the source water by identifying existing and potential pollutant sources and estimating impacts to water quality. Potential contaminant sources include both point and non-point sources such as:

- Wastewater discharges
- Urban runoff
- Agricultural crop land use
- Grazing
- Concentrated animal facilities
- Mine runoff
- Solid waste disposal facilities
- Recreational use
- Traffic accidents/spills
- Fires

The extent to which an activity may impact a water source can be evaluated by various methods that range in complexity. Evaluation methods may include physically based modeling, empirical modeling, decision analysis, and best professional judgment. The best evaluation method selected should suit the available data, cost, and resources. Computer models are more complex and can handle a large amount of information to estimate the water quality impacts of different scenarios. Best professional judgment, on the other hand, is more simplistic and involves the evaluation of existing data by experienced professionals to determine the significance of existing and potential impacts and the best protection strategies to mitigate impacts.

Whatever the selected evaluation method, it should be appropriate to the purpose of the watershed management plan and the available data and resources. As an example, computer models are only as good as the input data and assumptions. Therefore, if little data is available best professional judgment may be a more appropriate evaluation method.

After the completion of Step 3 for each of the park's watershed, the preparer should assess the need for Steps 4 and 5. If an individual park has existing or future problems or concerns that should be addressed, then Steps 4 and 5 should be undertaken. Otherwise, the preparer could document findings from Steps 1, 2

and 3, conclude that protection strategies are not required, and make recommendations regarding future reassessments of the watershed.

Step 4: Develop Source Protection Strategies

Once the goals of the watershed management program have been determined, the watershed has been characterized, and contaminant sources have been evaluated, the appropriate source protection strategies can be determined. Source protection strategies, or best management practices, are a means of mitigating contaminant sources. The source protection strategies should focus on key watershed activities and constituents of concern to protect water quality. Source protection approaches may include both non-structural and structural control strategies.

Non-structural controls utilize planning, regulatory policies, and land ownership to minimize threats to water quality. Structural controls include capital improvements designed to detain or divert contaminants in surface runoff. Structural controls focus on removing contaminants that have entered runoff and removal efficiencies can be measured, but these controls require maintenance and can have high capital costs. Non-structural controls focus on minimizing the sources of contaminants and are usually not costly to implement, but it can be difficult to quantify removal rates.

The following are typical examples of structural and non-structural controls:

Structural Controls	Non-Structural Controls
Detention ponds (wet and dry)	Conservation tillage
Diversion systems	Construction site erosion control
Contour strips	Filter or buffer strips
Alternative livestock watering sources	Reduced dumping of oil and/or chemicals into storm sewers
Terraces	Nutrient management
Roadside erosion control	Pest management
Private/rural road maintenance	Tree plantings
Streambank stabilization	Irrigation water conservation
Constructed wetlands	Home water conservation
	Septic system maintenance
	Stormwater management plan
	Rotational grazing
	Riparian zone management

Some problems could have multiple protection strategies, all of which should be presented and compared. For example, the eroded streambanks of Catfish Run in South Park may be remediated by a

combination of upstream detention ponds, streambank stabilization, or buffer strips, among others. Each option should be investigated and documented with advantages and disadvantages.

Step 5: Develop and Implement a Watershed Management Plan

The actual results of a watershed management plan in terms of maintaining or improving water quality rely on how well the plan is implemented and monitored. Implementation requires ownership of the plan, financing, stakeholder involvement or consent, and long-term monitoring. The owner of the plan will be an entity within Allegheny County, such as the Department of Public Works (in the current system), a Commission or other new form of county parks organization, or perhaps the individual park manager. The owner will be responsible for acquiring staff and financial resources and disseminating information among internal and external stakeholders.

A long-term monitoring program is essential to the management plan as a means to review and evaluate progress. The plan is a dynamic process and goals should be revisited periodically to address changes in watershed activities, water quality, and effectiveness of source protection strategies. Modifications in the plan may be necessary to address these changes. These modifications can be made to the existing plan or may indicate the need for a watershed management plan for a park that previously had no plan.

B. Stormwater Management Plans

As a portion of the watershed management plan, a separate stormwater management plan should be developed for the parks system that would address the system as a whole and specific elements of the individual parks.

Stormwater is pure rainwater plus anything the rain carries along with it. In urban areas, rain that falls on the roof of a house, or collects on paved areas like sidewalks, driveways, roads, and parking lots, is conveyed to the receiving stream through a series of underground pipes. Some components of the Allegheny County Park's stormwater collection system are causing drainage problems.

The problems are varied and scattered throughout the parks. An initial inventory of stormwater issues is presented in the Inventory and Analysis Report of Allegheny County Parks Comprehensive Master Plan. Chapter 5.0 of the Comprehensive Master Plan includes proposed measures to address the specific problems identified in the initial inventory. The following outlines the

objective, process, and key elements of a stormwater management plan.

Objective
The objective of the stormwater management plan should be to manage the water resources of the park to:

- Prevent future flooding/drainage damage
- Minimize existing flooding/drainage problems
- Preserve the natural and beneficial functions of the natural drainage system
- Preserve and enhance stormwater quality
- Minimize erosion problems

Process
A typical stormwater planning process includes the following steps:

- Define management objectives for existing and proposed areas
- Inventory the current situation, including assets, limitations, and applicable regulations
- Identify the problems and preferred level of service
- Develop and examine alternative actions, along with their costs and benefits
- Determine the financial capability to implement actions
- Select a set of actions
- Schedule and implement the plan
- Develop a monitoring program to assess the effectiveness of the plan and identify any necessary refinements
- Develop a program for revising the plan

Key Elements
The key elements of the stormwater plan are:

- Significant input should be sought from those most familiar with the parks, such as park managers and employees, users, and engineers.
- The planning team should include planners, environmental scientists, economists, engineers, hydrologists, and other professionals as dictated by the needs of the community. Transportation, water quality, wildlife, and historic preservation are issues in some of the parks. From beginning to end, having more people involved in the process will improve the plan.
- The plan should be formally adopted by the County.
- Recommendations for capital expenditure should be integrated into the County's capital improvements plan.

- The plan should encompass each of the parks in their entirety.
- The stormwater plan should include a technically and economically acceptable rainfall/runoff model. This model should be calibrated with actual rainfall and runoff events to ensure that it will produce reasonably accurate predictions of runoff events from hypothetical rainfall events. A registered engineer or similar professional should produce technical elements of the plan.
- The rainfall/runoff model should be calibrated for a range of storms from relatively minor events, such as a 6-month event, up to major storms, such as the 500-year event. It is not likely that a community will regulate new development or design structures for these very large events, but it should be aware of the problems it will face when they occur.
- The plan should anticipate the impact of all expected development for the longest possible planning threshold within the drainage basin.
- The plan should be integrated with other plans, including the watershed management plan (of which it is a subset). This plan may provide for the preservation or improvement of environmental quality, open space, and other amenities.
- The plan should examine a wide range of regulatory and structural components that will lead to the correction of existing problems and prevent the creation of new problems. A combination of regulation of future development, acquisitions and demolition or relocation of some flood-prone structures, retention or detention facilities, and channel improvements are usually required if the current problems are severe.
- Finally, the plan should produce recommendations that can and will be implemented by the County. These should reflect a level of service for "10-, 25-, or 100-year protection" that is required by the County and is practical for implementation. There is no value to a plan or its components if they cannot be implemented.

V. FUNDING SOURCES FOR NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

In 2000, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed legislation that authorized the expenditure of $645 million over the next five years for land and water conservation-related activities, including recreation. The first two programs listed below are funded through these sources and represent a key opportunity for Allegheny County – an eligible recipient of these funds – to secure funding related to parks and recreation.

1. **Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) Community Conservation Partnership grant program**
   http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/grants.htm
   DCNR, Bureau of Recreation and Conservation, P.O. Box 8475, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8475
   This is an excellent funding source to find support for a variety of natural resource management activities on county parklands. DCNR funds land acquisition for conservation and recreational purposes, recreational planning, trails and greenways, river sojourns, education and outreach activates, and other conservation-related activities.

2. **Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Growing Greener grant program**
   http://www.dep.state.pa.us/growgreen
   Growing Greener Grants Center Department of Environmental Protection, 15th Floor, Rachel Carson State Office Building, 400 Market Street, P.O. Box 8776, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8776
   Telephone: (717) 705-5400 or 1-877-PAGREEN
   This grant program funds activities related to watershed protection and rehabilitation. In the case of county parks and public lands within watersheds, funding is available for assessments and hands-on activates. Additionally, Growing Greener can be tapped for citizen's groups efforts to assist with this work at the local level.

3. **Other Public Funding Sources**
   Other state agencies with possible capacity to fund parks-related activities include the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, although no specific program is in place for parks-related work.
   At the federal level, funding for regional park work is more difficult to identify. Very specific activities related to management of native plant conservation and invasive exotic species management may be funded by federal partnership funding programs such as the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (http://www.nfwf.org), specifically its Pulling Together Initiative and Native Plant Conservation Initiative (NPCI).

4. **Private Pennsylvania Funding Sources**
   The greater Allegheny County region contains many philanthropies to tap for their prospective interest in enhancing Allegheny County parks. These sources include: The Heinz Endowments, The Richard King Mellon Foundation and The

Hillman Foundation. The Pew Charitable Trust in Philadelphia is another prospective source of funds. The definitive source for researching recent gifts and foundation guidelines is the Foundation Center (http://dev.fdncenter.org).

5. Wallace-Reader's Digest Funds

http://www.wallacefunds.org

Wallace-Reader's Digest Funds, General Management, Two Park Avenue, 23rd Floor, New York, NY 10016

This private foundation is well-known for its support of projects advancing parkland and community engagement with parks and open space.