
Continuity Through Conservation II:

**Huntingdon County Comprehensive Plan
Phase I, Background Studies**

**CONTINUITY THROUGH CONSERVATION II:
HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
PHASE I, BACKGROUND STUDIES**

1997

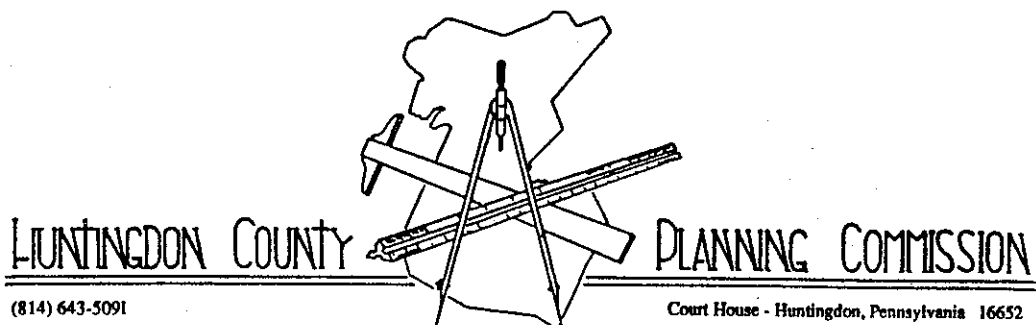
Prepared for:

**HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

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September 24, 1997

Citizens of Huntingdon County:

The Huntingdon County Planning Commission is pleased to present this report Continuity Through Conservation II: Huntingdon County Comprehensive Plan, Phase I. Background Studies presents a wealth of information about the County: people, economy, land, environment, housing, transportation, heritage and infrastructure. The present report will provide the foundation for Phase II, The Comprehensive Plan.

I encourage you to review this report and to become involved in the planning process. Over the coming year many meetings will be held to gather public input. The Huntingdon County Planning Commission desires to receive comments on the comprehensive plan from a broad cross-section of our population.

Sincerely,

Mildred Rockwell
Chair

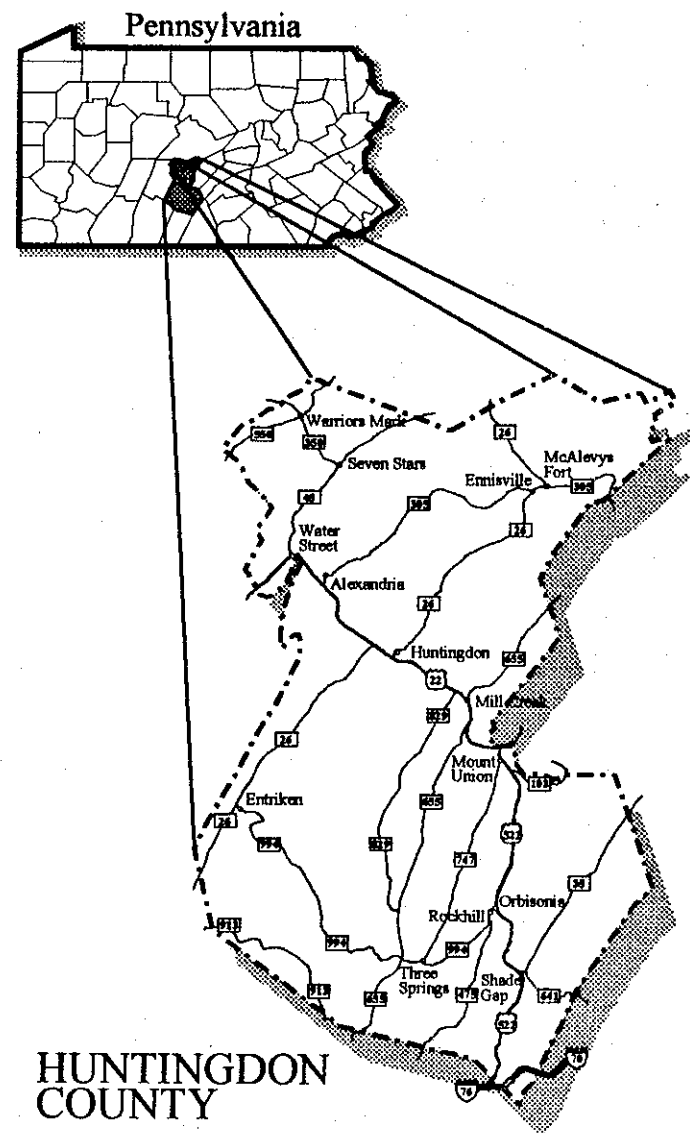


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Geographic Information System

The Background Studies report is based, in part, on data from the Huntingdon County Geographic Information System. The GIS has been developed with technical assistance of the Spatial Sciences Research Center of Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

Introduction

Introduction to Huntingdon County
Comprehensive Planning
A New Comprehensive Plan for Huntingdon County
Continuity Through Conservation II

INTRODUCTION

Huntingdon County has experienced the paradoxes of economic growth and high unemployment, of abundant land and scarce developable land, of older declining communities and new residential developments, of numerous local governments but little local governmental management capability. While the Huntingdon County Commissioners have shown foresight and support in budgeting funds for a full-time planning staff, local resources are not sufficient to undertake a comprehensive plan update. An explanation of these paradoxes will provide significant insight in to the circumstances creating a critical need for an update of the County Comprehensive Plan.

Growth and Unemployment

Huntingdon County's population grew at the modest rate of 4.5 percent between 1980 and 1990, from 42,253 to 44,164. Housing, however, grew at the rate of 14 percent during the same period! Not only has the population and housing stock grown, but the economic base of the county has grown as well. Employment grew from 15,338 in 1980 to 17,482 in 1990, an increase of 14 percent as service businesses mushroomed. This has been, due in part, to Raystown Lake and the growth of tourism in the county. Unfortunately, unemployment has persisted at record high levels throughout the post war period. In 1996 2,400 workers were out of work. These workers constituted 12.8 percent of the county work force compared with a state unemployment rate of 6.7 percent. Recently, two long-time county firms announced plans to close: Dallco Industries has closed its Mount Union Plant (115 employees) after over 60 years of operation, and Elco has closed its Huntingdon Plant (115 employees) which had been in operation for 35 years.

Declining Communities and New Development

Despite overall growth, 24 of the county's 48 municipalities suffered a loss of population. These 16 older boroughs and 8 rural townships face many of the same problems as our larger cities: declining tax base, declining economic base and substandard housing. Paradoxically, residential subdivisions are springing up all over the county. Huntingdon Borough added a new 255 lot subdivision in one year. Second-home developments litter the scenic hills surrounding Raystown Lake. In a typical year, 25 percent of all new housing consists of seasonal housing. Interestingly, these seasonal homes are often unaffordable by many local residents. Major new development pressures will come from the development of the Riverview Business Center near Mount Union and the redevelopment of the East Broad Top Railroad National Historic Landmark. While currently attracting only 12,000 visitors per year, the EBT is expected to attract over 100,000 within a ten-year period with the implementation of the report "Full Steam Ahead East Broad Top National Historic Landmark."

Numerous Governments with Little Management Capability

Huntingdon County has 48 units of local government for a population of 44,164, an average of 920 people per locality. These consist of 18 boroughs and 30 townships of the second class. The county's largest municipality, and county seat, is Huntingdon Borough with 6,854 people, and the smallest municipality is Coalmont Borough with 109 persons.

Few local municipalities have full-time management staff, relying on part-time staff, consultants and volunteer boards to manage the municipalities, enforce ordinances and provide services.

Transportation throughout the county is dependent on private automobiles. Intercity commutes for the county are difficult due to limited rail passenger service and a lack of scheduled air service in the county. County residents do not have direct access to the interstate highway system, but access it within 30 to 60 minutes of all areas of the county. Most county roads operate at an acceptable level of service but require major maintenance. County roads do not meet modern design standards and are therefore inadequate. County residents rely predominately on private facilities for fire, ambulance and recreational needs. The county's ridge and valley topography makes travel (particularly east-west) difficult.

The county has no county-wide land development ordinances. While nearly all of the municipalities have a building permit ordinance, only 26 have a subdivision ordinance and only 6 have a local zoning ordinance. For example, county planning staff assists local municipalities on land use matters whenever possible. In 1989 Walker Township adopted a zoning ordinance and in 1994 Oneida Township adopted a comprehensive plan developed by the Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department. Staff is currently assisting Marklesburg Borough with a comprehensive plan.

While Huntingdon County will continue to change in the future, it is extremely important that the growth that will occur be directed in a way that preserves the qualities that make the county a desirable place to live.

Comprehensive Planning

One of the first steps taken by the Huntingdon County Planning Commission, upon its establishment on November 15, 1962, was the development of a comprehensive plan. Between 1967 and 1971 the first comprehensive plan was prepared by consultants Wilson, Polikowski, Heine and Simpson. It was titled Continuity Through Conservation and was produced in two volumes: Volume I, Background for Planning and Volume II, Concept for Plan Development.

The changes in Huntingdon County over the past 25 years, since the adoption of the first comprehensive plan, have not been sudden or dramatic, but they are substantial nonetheless. The county is now home to an expanded Raystown Lake and hundreds of new vacation homes. While maintaining its rural character, the county is plagued by some of the same problems identified in Continuity Through Conservation: high unemployment, loss of family farms, low household income and outdated infrastructure.

In an effort to provide a framework for shaping the kind of future that Huntingdon County residents desire, the Huntingdon County Planning Commission has begun the process of preparing a new countywide comprehensive plan.

Definition and Purpose of the Comprehensive Plan

The comprehensive plan has been the cornerstone of American planning theory and practice since the early 1900s. It is a document which contains the basic policies that will guide the future growth and development of the community. The plan is typically of a general nature, long-range in outlook, and includes all factors affecting growth and development.

The comprehensive plan serves three principal functions:

- The plan is a statement of goals, a listing of objectives, and a vision of what could be.
- The plan is an educational tool, helping everyone who uses it understand the conditions, problems, and opportunities of the community through the provision of factual information.
- The plan serves as a guide to public and private decision-making, thus, shaping the future of the community.

A comprehensive plan by itself is not a solution to all the problems and concerns of a community. The value of a well prepared plan, however, is derived from the *process* of preparing the plan and the *implementation* of the plan after it is prepared. The plan should focus attention on the major issues and concerns of a community and establish a basis for debate, discussion, and conflict resolution. The plan should never be regarded as a finished project, to be completed every ten years or so, but as a community-based planning process.

Legal Basis for Comprehensive Planning in Pennsylvania

In Pennsylvania, both county and local municipal governments have the authority to prepare and adopt comprehensive plans. This authority is contained in the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC), Act 247 of 1968, as amended. The MPC mandates that comprehensive plans contain certain basic elements. These elements

include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a statement of community development goals and objectives;
- a land use element;
- a transportation element;
- a community facilities element; and
- a statement of the relationship of the community's future development to adjacent areas.

Section 304 of the MPC specifies the legal status of the county comprehensive plan within municipalities. It provides for review of certain municipal actions when the municipality is within a county that has an adopted comprehensive plan. The municipality's governing body (supervisors, commissioners or council) is required to submit proposed enumerated public improvement activities (e.g., erection of a new public structure) and land use regulations (e.g., adoption of a subdivision ordinance) to the county planning agency for review and recommendations.

Section 306 of the MPC addresses consistency among comprehensive plans. It states that municipalities that have their own comprehensive plans shall give consideration to other adopted municipal or county comprehensive plans in order to protect the objectives of each plan. The Act thus emphasizes coordination between municipal and county comprehensive planning.

It should also be noted that a comprehensive plan prepared in Pennsylvania is only an advisory document. It is not a development ordinance or a zoning map, and does not contain any rules and regulations. The plan, as an official document, however, does serve as a catalyst and guide for the development of various ordinances and other planning tools.

County and Local Plans

Both Huntingdon County and many of the county's constituent municipalities have prepared and adopted comprehensive plans. As mentioned previously, these plans, prepared under Pennsylvania enabling legislation, are only advisory in nature and are not development ordinances. The difference between the county and municipal comprehensive plans is one of detail. The county plan is more general in nature, with land use being addressed on a regional basis and concerns of "county" importance addressed. Municipal level plans address land use at a tax parcel level and address specific local concerns. Planning may be done at an even more detailed level, with functional plans such as transportation plans or Act 537 sewage facilities plans in this category.

It is important that the county plan deal with issues of a regional nature, such as growth management, environmental quality, economic development and transportation. The municipal plans that have been prepared in Huntingdon County over the past decade have generally included only those issues specifically related to their own individual jurisdictions. In other words, a majority of local comprehensive planning stopped at the municipal boundary unless a joint comprehensive plan was prepared.

Examples of some of the major issues and concerns that will be dealt with in the plan include the location and extent of development, the location and timing of community infrastructure, environmental conservation and economic development. The new county plan will also strongly emphasize the need for an intergovernmental cooperative approach to solving regional problems and issues. Throughout the preparation of the plan, the public, organizations, and municipalities will be strongly encouraged to participate and become involved in the total comprehensive planning process.

Past County Comprehensive Planning Efforts

The adoption of the Plan in 1971 was followed by the hiring of the first planning staff. Today, five full-time employees comprise the Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department staff: Planning Director, Planner/Grant Administrator, Planning Technician, Bookkeeper, Secretary. The full-time staff is supplemented with one or two planning interns during each summer. The staff is charged with advising the Huntingdon County Planning Commission and Huntingdon County Commissioners on a variety of planning issues, maintaining the comprehensive plan and implementing the comprehensive plan. The Planning and Development Department also administers various state and federal grants related to community development.

Throughout the 1970s the local planning staff prepared many planning studies in order to keep the comprehensive plan up to date. These "technical reports" were usually funded by the federal 701 Planning Program. The Huntingdon County Planning Commission usually followed these technical reports with an update of one or more elements of the comprehensive plan. Several other important planning studies which were completed by the county in the past decade are also listed below. The last of the 701 funded planning studies was completed in 1982. Following are the most current updates of the comprehensive plan. Adopted plan elements are marked with an asterisk (*).

- Continuity Through Conservation, Volume 1, Background for Planning, 1967 *
- Continuity Through Conservation, Volume 2, Concept for Plan Development, 1967 *
- 1978 Housing Policy and Plan *

- 1978 Community Facilities Plan *
- 1978 Sewer and Water Plan *
- 1978 Conservation Plan *
- 1979 Economic and Employment Plan *
- 1979 Open Space and Recreation Plan *
- 1979 Land Use Plan *
- 1980 Transportation Plan *
- 1981 Energy Policy and Plan *
- 1982 Countywide Development Goals *
- 1989 Bedford, Fulton, Huntingdon Solid Waste Plan
- 1996 Huntingdon County Preservation Plan
- 1996 Huntingdon County Transportation Study

The Planning Commission has encouraged local municipalities to form planning commissions and to develop local and regional comprehensive plans. The county has supported local municipal planning through staff technical assistance and grant writing for local planning funds.

Since 1994 Huntingdon County has been developing a Geographic Information System (GIS). While this may not traditionally be considered an implementation document, it will be an integral part of the comprehensive plan. In 1994 the county entered into a contract with the Spatial Analysis Research Center at Indiana University of Pennsylvania for the development of a GIS. The present GIS is based on USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle maps which are available from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. This data, which is already available in GIS format, will greatly facilitate the development of the comprehensive plan.

A New Comprehensive Plan for Huntingdon County

Change is inevitable! Planning is a systematic, creative approach to manage change in our communities. It is directed toward the future by analyzing trends in land use and community development. Communities which anticipate change and plan to address the opportunities presented by change will be better communities. Through the planning process, the county can analyze problems, visualize futures, compare alternatives and describe the implications of various choices so that citizens and public officials can make knowledgeable choices. Through careful planning, our communities can make wise use of scarce resources - both natural and financial.

Background - Why a New Comprehensive Plan?

As discussed previously, the county's first comprehensive plan, Continuity Through Conservation, was a success in that it was the first effort to complete comprehensive planning on a countywide scale. The plan did a good job of identifying existing

problems and offering specific solutions. However, a comprehensive plan needs to be periodically reviewed and updated to ensure that its goals and recommendations are still relevant and realistic. Since 1982, the county has not had the staff or financial resources to keep the comprehensive plan current. In the twenty six years since Continuity Through Conservation was adopted, the county has experienced many changes. Local citizens, elected officials and the Planning Commission agree that it is now time to update the county's policies related to the complex issues surrounding future development in the county, and to adapt the new plan to meet the changing needs of the county's residents.

The Process for Developing a New Comprehensive Plan

The Huntingdon County Comprehensive Plan will be updated in three phases: Phase I will include what are commonly called background studies. Phase II encompasses the development of the plan based on both the background studies and extensive public participation, and Phase III includes the adoption and implementation of the plan. Phase I will be carried out during 1997, and it is anticipated that Phase II will be developed in 1998 and Phase III in 1999.

Phase I includes a study of the following elements: Land Use, Housing, Population and Demographics, Economy, Environmental Conservation, Infrastructure and Community Facilities, Transportation, Heritage and Cultural Resources, and Intergovernmental Cooperation.

At the conclusion of Phase I the formulation of the Comprehensive Plan will begin. The plan addresses the following elements: Land Use, Housing, Economy, Infrastructure and Community Facilities, and Transportation. An Implementation Strategy will be formulated which will review specific strategies and ordinances and make recommendations as to which are more suited to Huntingdon County.

Additionally, a five year Implementation Plan will be prepared that will include the major recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan. Upon completion, following public notice, public meetings, and a public hearing, the Comprehensive Plan will then be officially approved and adopted by both the Huntingdon County Planning Commission and the Huntingdon County Board of Commissioners. It will then be recognized as the official Comprehensive Plan for Huntingdon County under the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act 247, as amended. The foregoing process will conform with the Pennsylvania Municipal Planning Code, Act 247, as amended by Act 170 of 1988, and subsequent amendments.

The development of the new comprehensive plan will be a highly participatory process. The entire community, including individuals, organizations, and municipalities, will be

encouraged to participate and become part of the overall planning process. A special Comprehensive Plan Committee will provide review and comment on draft plan elements for the County Planning Commission.

Several major steps were taken to advance the comprehensive plan in 1996: The *Huntingdon County Heritage Plan* was published and distributed in the fall of the year. In cooperation with the Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission, a *Huntingdon County Transportation Study* was completed. The county also applied for and received a State Planning Assistance Grant to fund the update of the comprehensive plan.

The completion of the *Huntingdon County Heritage Plan* marked the end of a two-year planning process. Funded by a grant from the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, the Plan identifies significant historic preservation issues and proposes activities intended to conserve, market and develop the county's historic resources. The results of this planning effort will be incorporated into the new comprehensive plan.

The *Huntingdon County Transportation Study* marks an important milestone in transportation planning in Pennsylvania. It represents a cooperative effort among Bedford, Fulton, Huntingdon and Somerset Counties, the Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation to develop local transportation plans. This study is significant in that PennDOT allowed the downloading of several of its databases into a regional transportation information system. This information was then used, in conjunction with maps, to develop an analysis of the transportation system within Huntingdon County. This analysis will be used to develop the transportation section of the comprehensive plan.

Continuity Through Conservation II

It has been decided to title this comprehensive plan *Continuity Through Conservation II*. This is because of our strong belief that our county and its communities can be better places to live only if we conserve the best from our past. Development is necessary to accommodate the growing number of persons who live in Huntingdon County. This development needs to be shaped by our natural, historical, economical, social, and spiritual heritage. Therefore, the Huntingdon County Comprehensive Plan will strive to maintain continuity between the past and the future through conservation.

Phase I, Background Studies

The current planning effort began when Planning and Development staff developed and submitted an application for State Planning Assistance Grant (SPAG) funds in April of 1996. The county received notice that its grant request was approved in late summer.

During the fall, the Planning and Development Department advertised for and received consultant proposals for the preparation of the Plan. In late November the Huntingdon County Commissioners approved the retention of the firm of Richard C. Sutter & Associates to prepare Phase I, Background Studies of the Huntingdon County Comprehensive Plan.

The Background Studies report has been developed by the consultant and the staff of the Huntingdon County Planning Commission. It has been reviewed by a special Comprehensive Plan Advisory Committee over the course of nine months and by the Huntingdon County Planning Commission. This report involved gathering data from many sources including the data developed by the Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department staff. Every effort has been made to identify data sources for anyone who desires to do more in-depth research on a specific subject area.

Finally, it is important to note that the Background Studies report is not a policy document but will serve as the foundation for the development of Phase II, the Comprehensive Plan.

Land Use

Land Use Characteristics: An Overview

Existing Land Use Characteristics

Rural Residential

Urban Residential

Commercial

Industrial

Strip Mines and Quarries

Public/Semi-Public

Agricultural

Streets and Highways

Forests

Public Lands

Water

Municipal Ordinances

LAND USE ANALYSIS

Land Use Analysis is the study and classification of the “man-made” features of the earth’s surface. A study of existing land use patterns and their relationship to each other must be prepared in order to formulate a plan for the future orderly growth and development of the community.

Land use information has a wide variety of applications, including: the planning of future utilities (such as sewer, water, and power); transportation facilities; parking areas; community growth and expansion; and future land requirements.

In order for land use information to be available, a land use inventory and study must first be performed. A land use study classifies, records, and analyzes the existing use of the developed land of the community according to the land’s functional activities. Although the land use pattern of each community is unique, all patterns contain three basic classifications of land use: residential, commercial, and industrial. In classifying the land use of Huntingdon County the three basic classifications have been expanded and classifications for public and semi-public uses, forest, water resources, agricultural, strip mines and quarries, and public lands have been added. The following land use categories have been chosen to cover all the land use activities existing in Huntingdon County: residential, commercial, industrial, strip mines and quarries, public/semi-public, agricultural, streets and highways, forest, public lands, and water resources. The results of the land use study are presented in the form of an existing land use map and a statistical summary. Refer to **Map 1- Existing Land Use** and **Table 3 - Existing Land Use**.

Land Use Characteristics: An Overview

Land use patterns reflect a community’s past and provide an indication of future trends and practices. The relationship of these patterns identifies conflicting and compatible land use patterns. From patterns of land use, environmentally sensitive areas, land best suited for development, transportation corridors, and public utility locations emerge. This section of the plan analyzes Huntingdon County’s past development patterns utilizing the following eleven broad categories of local land use.

- **Rural Residential** - comprised of low density (<2 dwelling units/acre to 2 acre/du) single-family detached housing.
- **Urban Residential** - comprised of moderate density and high density (>2du/acre) two-family housing units, apartments, and other urbanized or high density developments.

- **Commercial** - includes land sustaining retail, wholesale, office, and service businesses.
- **Industrial** - comprised of land occupied by businesses involved in the manufacture, processing, storage, or distribution of durable and/or non-durable goods.
- **Strip Mines and Quarries** - includes lands dedicated to mining and quarrying, including coal strip mines, limestone quarries, and sandstone quarries.
- **Public/Semi-Public** - includes uses such as municipal buildings, churches, schools, fire companies, cemeteries, recreational facilities, and other similar civic uses.
- **Agricultural** - includes lands dedicated or formerly used for farming activities. Includes some rural residential occupied land.
- **Streets and Highways** - comprised of land devoted to streets, sidewalks, alleys, and associated public rights-of-way.
- **Forest** - includes land which is covered by deciduous and/or evergreen vegetation, and timberland.
- **Public Lands** - a subdivision of forest land, including State Game Lands, State Forests, Penn State University lands, and Federal lands.
- **Water** - includes areas covered by water classified as rivers, streams, canals, lakes, and ponds.

Existing Land Use Characteristics

Land use statistics have been drawn from several sources including: Land Satellite Cover data from the US Geological Survey, Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department’s Major Subdivisions Since 1976, PA Department of Transportation Centerline Road Files, the US Department of Agriculture, PA Department of Parks and Recreation (DCNR), ArcView 3.0 calculations, and local knowledge. The land use section is a general guide designed to estimate the current uses of the land resources in Huntingdon County, not a parcel based study with highly accurate locations of land use categories. The results are shown on the next page, **Map 1 - Existing Land Use** and

explained throughout this chapter.

Rural Residential

In the last few decades the rural townships have been Huntingdon County's primary growth areas. For most of the past 20 years this growth has occurred in the form of large subdivisions, which are represented in **Table 1**. Since 1976 nearly 13 square miles of the county have been subdivided, a large majority of which is in low density rural residential land. This study does not provide for the rural residential development on the land use map, nor does it have an accurate count of the total development of that type. Only subdivided land is accounted for. This rural residential development figure is not included in the land use map because of a lack of accuracy involved in land estimations. However, the next section does attempt to estimate the new development in residential lands since 1970.

Urban Residential

Of all the land uses present in the community, residential is of most concern to the average citizen. Residential areas are where people spend most of their time and have their greatest investment - their homes and property. The proper development, preservation, and upgrading of these areas should be of the utmost concern to all members of the community.

- Huntingdon County is a highly rural area. As a result, residential developments do not occupy a great amount of land, with only 12,839.5 acres, or 2.3 percent, of the county's total land area of 568,840 acres.
- Huntingdon County's developed areas are largely dedicated to agricultural uses, with residential development occupying only 8.8 percent of the developed acreage.
- Residential land is largely located within or very near borough boundaries, with concentrations in the Huntingdon and Mount Union areas.
- Excluding agriculture as developed land, housing occupies 55.2 percent of developed property. If strip mines and quarries are also excluded, housing occupies over 61 percent of the total physically-improved areas. This figure is slightly lower than expected.

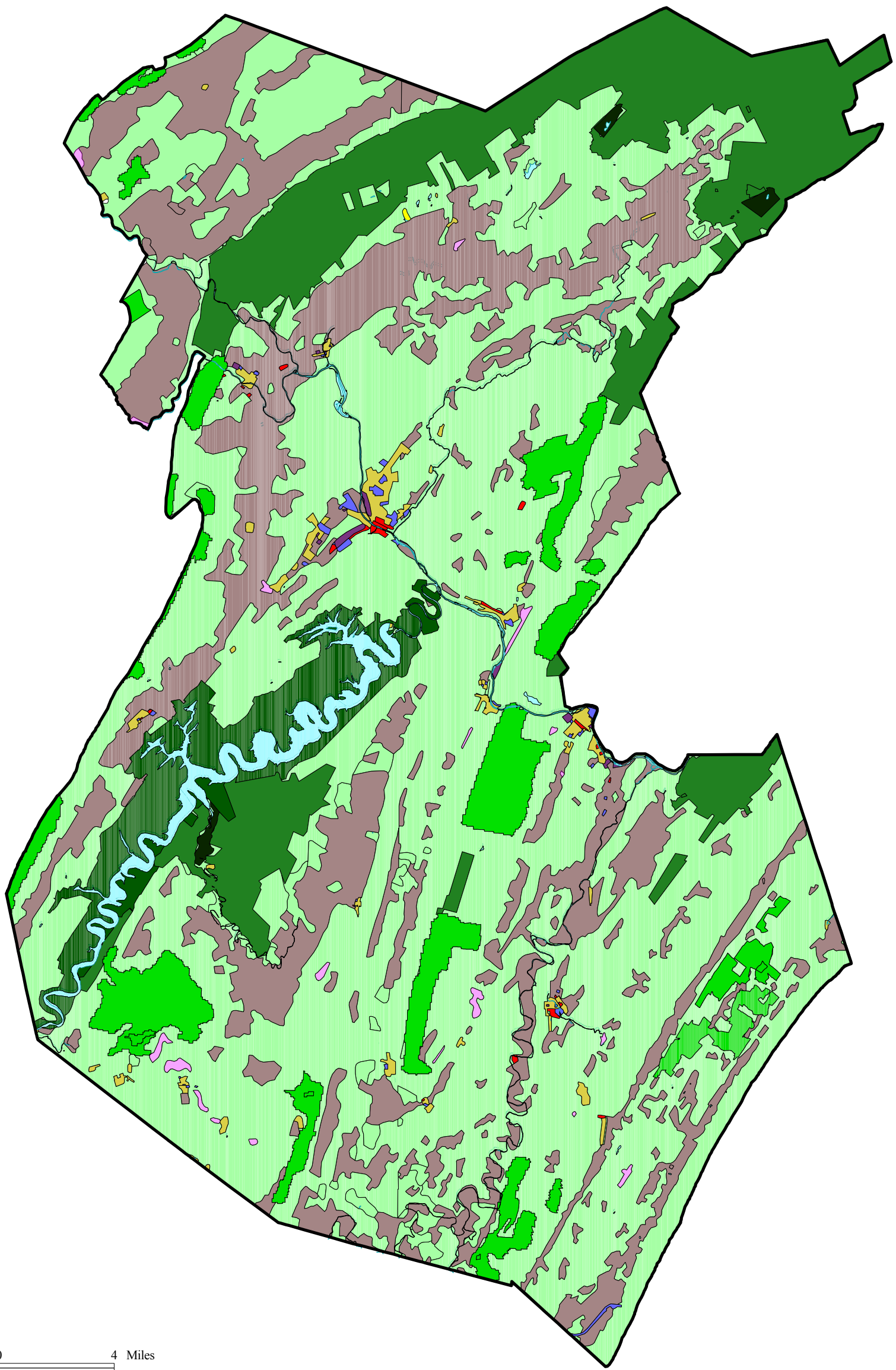
Estimations for housing areas could be undercounted slightly. **Table 1** provides information about major subdivisions reviewed by the Huntingdon County Planning Commission. The total number of parcels and total acres do not represent houses built but, rather, approved subdivisions. For this reason, and to attempt to estimate the

number of residential acres of developed land, the number of subdivisions with an assigned tax parcel number was used. This final figure is believed to be an accurate estimation of the land used in Huntingdon County for residential purposes.

Nearly 10,000 residential parcels have been approved since 1976. The total number of acre, in lots, from these subdivisions is 8,329.0 acres. These acres were included as rural residential in the land use table.

The subdivision survey on the next page was conducted over a three year period by the Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department in cooperation with the Huntingdon County Planning Commission. The Planning Commission reviews all proposed subdivisions within the county for preliminary approval. The result is a list of proposed subdivisions. The table provided is not the complete list of approved subdivisions but, rather, the subdivisions with assigned tax parcel numbers. Consequently, a more accurate representation of actual development, rather than all possible development, is provided. Keep in mind when reviewing the list that these are proposed subdivisions; all masses may not result in developed areas. Also, many of the subdivision land masses are misleading due to the existence of farms subdivided by their owners for a single house, etc.

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4 0 4 Miles

1997



HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

LEGEND

Land Use

- Rural Residential
- Urban Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Strip Mines and Quarries
- Public/Semi Public
- Agricultural
- Forest
- Water

- County Boundary
- State Parks
- Raystown Lake Project
- State Forest
- State Game Lands

MAP 1 EXISTING LAND USE

HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

RICHARD C. SUTTER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Comprehensive Planners/Land Planners/
Historic Preservation Planners

TABLE 1
HUNTINGDON COUNTY MAJOR SUBDIVISIONS SINCE 1976

Name	Municipality	Tax Parcel #	Total Lots/ Parcels	Acreage	Acreage in Lots
Troutwein Homestead	Barree		25	192	192
Frank Angelo	Broad Top City	0	7	6	6
Carl Ross Jr.	Broad Top City	0	29	10	10
Pinedale, Section II	Cass	07-07A	30		
Clear Ridge Meadows	Cass	0	22	61	61
Karstetter Subdivision	Cass		20	54	54
Spring Cr. Mobile Home Park	Clay	0	8	0.77	0.77
John Collins	Clay	0	7	323	25
Spring Hill	Clay	09-10B	32	168.5	168.5
Ridge Top Acres	Cromwell	11-12-13	21	112	112
R. Kenneth Shainline	Cromwell	0	3	64	64
Cedar Hill Farms	Dublin	12-04-23	17		
Lillian Appleby	Dublin	12-04-31	6	200	70
Klobetanz	Dublin	12-07-15	7	53.82	53.82
Utt Parson	Dublin	12-07-26	7	156.18	156.18
Robert Lacy	Dublin	12-01-10	6	11	11
Robert W. Parsons	Dublin	12-03-59	10	7	
Fair Ridge Acres; W. Cisney	Dublin	12-10-23	10	37.19	37.19
Paul White	Dublin	12-17-09	20	55	55
Laurel Land Company	Dublin	12-10-16	11	144	144
Laurel Land Co. 'Flemingwood'	Dublin	12-10-16	34	238	238
Sugar Ridge (Springsh. Limited)	Henderson	15-07-14.2	24	148	148
Stone Gables (Harold Allen)	Henderson	15-07-15.4	17	38	38
Stone Creek Ridge Heights	Henderson	15-07-04			
Sunrise Manor	Henderson	15-01A	32	72	72
Stone Ridge Acres	Henderson	15-02A	41	103	103
Shy Beaver Lakeview Estates	Hopewell	16-04-01	118	123	123
Shy Beaver Lakeview Estates	Hopewell	16-04-01	78	123	123
Chess Hills	Hopewell	16-03-50	50	125	125
Westminster Woods	Huntingdon		0	46.1	46.1
The Highlands	Huntingdon	21-12-34	255	260.631	260.631
Robert Peters	Jackson	22-18-33.1	8	30	30
C.J. Campbell	Jackson	22-13-21	10	20.5	20.5
Kenwood	Jackson	22-19-01	4	58.9	58.9
Kenwood	Jackson	22-19-01	8	334	334
Piney Ridge Estates	Juniata	23-05A	23	34.6	34.6
Riverview Heights	Juniata	23-07-04.1	21	35.5	35.5
Crestwood Estates	Juniata	23-02A	32	90	90
Lakeside Forest Estates	Juniata	23-05-35.3	8		
Floyd McVicker	Lincoln	24-09-17	6	6	6
Stover	Lincoln	24-04-132	10	10.72	10.72
Raystown Farms	Marklesburg		78	153	153

Colonial Heights	Miller	29-07A			
Tall Trees	Oneida	34-08-36	20	30	30
Oneida Terrace	Oneida	34-11-02	24	15.9	15.9
Pleasant Valley Farm (C. Zinn)	Oneida	34-05A	10	81	81
Seneca Rocks (T. Aksar)	Oneida	34-02-02	10	10	
Charles Zinn	Oneida	34-05-16	7	45	45
Hesston Heights	Penn	36-03-07	38	55	55
Brumbaugh Hills	Penn		49	129	129
"Rolling Hill Acres" L. Klimuk	Penn		7	19.01	19.01
Holiday Hills (Bender)	Penn	36-04-03.9; 36-04-03.8	46	80	80
Paradise Acres (Graham)	Penn	36-07-33	19	23	23
Lakeside Acres	Penn	36-07-26	56	25	25
Kauffman Subdivision #3	Penn	36-06-08	32		
Juniata Family Housing	Petersburg		24	3.44	3.44
Tom Reed	Porter		9	174	174
Westwood I (Cooper)	Porter	38-16-15	10	13	13
"Mardon Acres" D. Litzenger	Porter	38-09-36	6	23	23
"South Fork Dev." Larry Dick	Porter		8	1.8	1.8
"Clay Spur" Raymond Naugle	Shirley		7	16.93	16.93
Shirley Ayr Farm	Shirley	42-06-11	9		
Moore Acres	Shirley	42-15-54	33	73	73
Sleepy Hollow	Shirley	42-16-08.2	49		
Blacklog Heights	Shirley	42-13-07	19	584.9	37.5
Blacklog Places	Shirley	42-13-07	17	73	73
Ridge Acres (Barry Bowman)	Smithfield	44-01-01	7	212	212
Raystown Highlands KGS Entp.	Smithfield		93	140	140
Country Hills Section II	Smithfield	44-04-06	9		
Country Hills (Norton)	Smithfield	44-04-06	10		
Aughwick Acres	Springfield	45-07-03	17	36.7	36.7
Pine Ridge Acres (R. Ritchey)	Springfield	45-07-13	27	178	178
Laurel Land Co.	Springfield	45-09-13.1	36		
Cromwell Acres	Springfield	45-09-13	48	210	210
Summer View Farm	Springfield	45-09-07	59	145	145
Wayde Cisney	Tell	47-07-37	34	367	367
Melrose Mountain Estates	Tell	47-07-21	16	158	158
Cisney Manor	Tell	47-04-09	9	89.5	89.5
Van Montague	Tell	47-19-04	8	87.39	87.39
Gerald Yohn	Tell	47-12-03.4	7	194.18	194.18
Cisney Ridge	Tell	47-10-02	8	100	100
Letitia Springs II	Todd	49-09-16	10	16.2	16.2
Tatman Terrace (Alan Haar)	Todd	49-9-6	9	90	90
Letitia Springs	Todd	49-09-16	10	26.8	26.8
Ridgeview	Todd	49-06-06	19	80	80
Hide Away Acres (R. Smith)	Todd	49-07-01	31		
Roaring Run	Todd	49-18-09	10		

Hemlock Ridge	Todd	49-11-07	27		
Dun-Rovin (Stapleton)	Todd	49-11-02	12	118	
Rothrock Acres (Peck)	Todd	49-11-13	32	62	
Jacob's Heights	Todd	49-12-13	16	160	160
Rocky Ridge	Todd	49-12-13	6	88	88
Cloyd Rhodes	Todd	49-02-01	43	63.4	63.4
"Pine Stream"	Todd	07-07-14	38	56	56
Robert Shucker	Todd		13	20.24	20.24
Ridgeview II	Todd	49-06-06	39		
Biddle Family Partnership	Todd	49-06-04	39	59	59
Forest Acres (W.M. Entekin)	Todd	49-02-04	10	11	10
Bunns Mountain	Todd		17	180	180
Rustic Acres (James Marter)	Union	50-07B	45	122	122
Lakeway Manor ("Marter")	Union	50-17B	47	131	131
Trough Creek Acres	Union	50-13A	43	86	86
Lakewood Manor (Marter)	Union	50-12A	48	88	88
Timber Lake Estates	Union	50-04A	49	205	205
John Black	Union		7	176	176
Terrace Mountain	Union		104	242	242
Old Hall Manor; D.W. Miller Inc.	Walker	51-05-29	5	91	5.64
Cree Manor; Dale Miller	Walker	P/O 51-05-08	40	30.05	30.05
David Campbell	Walker	51-08-27	16	45	
Shenecoy Manor (D.W. Miller)	Walker	51-05-08	39	60	60
Laurel Heights	Warriors Mark	52-05-31.4	40	203	104
Nearhoof Farm Dev. III	Warriors Mark		6	28.73	28.73
James Knarr et.al	Warriors Mark		10	162.4	53
Gerald Thompson	Warriors Mark	52-05-31	6	56.4	56.4
Coles Valley Acres (Ritchey)	Wood	54-07-04	79	226	226
Total Acres	NA	NA	3,017	10,082.38	8,589.63

Source: Huntingdon County Planning Commission

Commercial

The portions of the county devoted to commercial activity are classified as commercial, including neighborhood commercial, highway businesses, and central business districts. The neighborhood commercial district includes commercial activities that provide necessary services for the daily operation of the household. They include such establishments as delicatessen stores, barber shops, beauty parlors, local grocery stores, and local drug stores. The central business district includes commercial activities of a more intensive nature. This type of activity includes retail stores, offices, banks, hardware stores, gasoline stations, garages, restaurants, and hotels. Highway commercial is also present and includes gas stations, fast food restaurants, hotels and the like.

- Commercial activities in the county revolve around the Huntingdon and Mount Union areas, with many small pockets near other boroughs including Mapleton,

Alexandria, Shade Gap, Rockhill/Orbisonia, Three Springs, Petersburg, and Mill Creek.

- Total commercial land uses occupy 540.5 acres or .1 percent of the county's gross area and just over .4 percent of the total developed area.
- Excluding agricultural land, commercial development occupies 2.3 percent of developed Land in the county. This figure is most likely underestimated by the GIS calculations by 50 to 60 percent.

Industrial

A single industrial category is recognized in the county. It includes industrial operations which involve the fabrication, assembly, storage or packaging of a product. This type of industrial operation usually does not present any serious discomforts to the neighboring properties in the form of noise, smoke, odor, or traffic congestion.

- Industrial lands are very small in the county, occupying 496.4 acres or .1 percent of the gross area and .3 percent of the developed land.
- Concentrations of industrial lands can be found near the Mapleton, Huntingdon, and Mount Union areas.
- Excluding agriculture as developed land, industrial uses occupy 2.1 percent of the developed land. Again, the GIS estimates are most likely undercounted by 50 to 60 percent.

Strip Mines and Quarries

Mines and quarries combine to form this category. Included are coal strip mines, limestone quarries, and sandstone quarries. Mined land, both active and inactive, are included.

- Strip Mining activities in the county have been dormant since the 1950's; however, land still occupied by strip mines or quarries amounts to over 1,450.3 acres in Huntingdon County. This translates into .3 percent of the total land and .7 percent of the total developed areas.
- Land categorized as a mine or quarry is concentrated in the southwestern portion of the county near the Broad Top area in Carbon and Wood Townships. Other significant areas are located near Alexandria, the lower corner of Cromwell Township, Mill Creek, Spruce Creek, McConnellestown, and the Mapleton areas.

Public/Semi-Public

Areas designated as public are usually operated as part of a governmental function or a non-profit agency. Activities in this category include city halls, fire houses, post offices, libraries, museums, school, parks and playgrounds. State Corrections, county fairgrounds and public schools occupy most of this land.

Areas classified as semi-public are lands developed by a group of a limited number of people for their own use with limited public control and accessibility. Such uses include churches, universities, private schools, cemeteries, lodge halls, and fraternal organizations. Such organizations, mostly churches, cemeteries, and Juniata College, occupy the majority of semi-public lands.

- Public and semi-public lands occupy slightly over 986 acres in the county. This amount of land is equal to .2 percent of the total land mass and 4.2 percent of the developed land, less agriculture.
- The majority of this land occurs in the Huntingdon area, and is occupied primarily by Juniata College and many public schools. Another concentration is found in the Mount Union area.

Agricultural

This category includes all agricultural and related activities.

- Huntingdon County has 21.5 percent of its total land mass or 84.1 percent of developed areas dedicated to agricultural uses.
- A significant amount of agricultural lands are located in Todd and Cass Townships, bordering on State Forest land. The north is also heavily laden with agriculture in Logan, West, Barree, Morris, Franklin, and Warriors Mark Townships.
- Huntingdon County has a significant amount of Agricultural Security Areas, all of which have been registered since 1989. The Huntingdon County total is 54,145 acres, or 441 tax parcels, which is equal to 41.06 percent of all agricultural land and 9.45 percent of the total land mass of Huntingdon County.
- All agricultural security area locations and tax parcels are not known prior to 1989. Table 2 lists pertinent data on the Agricultural Security Areas registered since 1989.

TABLE 2

AGRICULTURAL SECURITY AREAS			
Huntingdon County			
Location	Date	Tax Parcels	Acres
Cromwell	12-25-91	21.0	2,352.7
Dublin	12-12-90	21.0	3,348.0
Franklin	9-12-89	26.0	10,787.1
Morris	4-4-96	21.0	3,104.7
Penn	4-14-92	44.0	2,862.6
Porter	12-14-95	46.0	2,228.0
Shirley	12-11-92	22.0	2,858.3
Spruce Creek	1-5-90	11.0	2,226.0
Tell	3-16-91	27.0	4,739.0
Walker	10-12-95	47.0	4,772.3
Warriors Mark	5-11-89 & 7-1-96	155.0	14,866.3
Total		441.0	54,145.0

Source: Huntingdon County Planning Commission

Streets and Highways

Areas classified in this category include the right-of-way of all public dedicated streets and highways in the county except for private roads and Jeep or forest roads. For this study the number of acres of street and highway coverage was estimated by multiplying the miles of roads (1,770) by feet per mile and an average 30-foot right-of-way, then dividing the total number of feet of roads by 43,560 feet to arrive at a total number of acres covered by streets and highways. All data on road mileage was gathered from Penn DOT centerline files. Their information comes from data gathered from individual municipalities annually for liquid fuels funds distribution.

- Huntingdon County has slightly over 1,200 miles of state operated and maintained streets and highways; 506 miles of township roads, and 64 miles of borough streets, for a total of 1,770 miles.
- The total land coverage by roads and highways is 6,924.0 acres. The figure is most likely undercounted to a small degree. Nevertheless, the total land covered by roads and highways in the county is 1.2 percent of all the developed land in the county.
- The amount of road and highway coverage, excluding agricultural lands, is much higher at 29.8 percent of the developed land.

Forests

Areas classified as wooded are predominantly forest covered with no type of manmade development.

- Ground covered in forest and vegetation is by far the largest land use in Huntingdon County, occupying over 282,000 acres or 49.6 percent of the gross area, excluding forested areas which are considered public lands.
- However, including all forest covered areas (forest plus public lands) such as State Game Lands, State Parks, Raystown Lake (not the lake itself) and State Forests the total acres covered by such vegetation is 405,966.4 acres, or 71.4 percent of Huntingdon County.

Public Lands

State Forests are forested lands that are owned and preserved by the state.

- State forests occupy 68,260.8 acres in Huntingdon County. Overall, state forests occupy 12.0 percent of the County's gross area.

State Game Lands are comprised of land devoted to preservation by the State.

- State Game Lands occupy 33,512.3 acres in Huntingdon County. Overall, state game lands occupy almost 6.0 percent of the gross area.

State Parks include all lands owned by the state that are dedicated for general public recreational use.

- Trough Creek, Whipple Dam, and Greenwood Furnace occupy over 1,148 acres, or .2 percent, of the total land in the county.

State owned lands include the Penn State Experimental Forest:

- Pennsylvania State University 6,750 acres or 1 percent of Huntingdon County.

Federal Lands include land owned by the federal government. In Huntingdon County this includes all lands under the jurisdiction of the Army Corp of Engineers, primarily the Raystown Lake Project.

- The Raystown Lake Project occupies approximately 29,249.66 acres, which is slightly over 5.0 percent of the total land area in the county.

Overall, public lands occupy nearly 24.3 percent of the county's gross area. See Table 4.

Water

Areas classified as water include: rivers, streams, canals, lakes, and ponds. For this study water coverage includes two major categories: Raystown Lake and all other rivers. Data indicates that Raystown Lake covers 8,300 acres. Other small lakes and streams cover 2,720.1 acres. According to the calculations performed from the GIS Land Use map there are a total of 11,020.1 acres of Huntingdon County covered by water.

- Water occupies over 11,020.1 acres of land, classifying it as the third largest land use in the county, covering nearly 2.0 percent of the total land area. The vast majority of the water is concentrated in the federal lands of Raystown Lake.

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TABLE 3

EXISTING LAND USE Huntingdon County				
Category	Acres (GIS)	Percent of County	Percent of Developed Land	Percent of Developed (less agriculture)
Urban Residential	4,510.5	0.8%	3.1%	19.4%
Rural Residential*	8,329.0	1.5%	5.7%	35.8%
Commercial	540.5	0.1%	0.4%	2.3%
Industrial	496.4	0.1%	0.3%	2.1%
Strip Mines/Quarries	1,450.3	0.3%	1.0%	6.2%
Public/Semi-Public	986.5	0.2%	0.7%	4.2%
Streets and Highways**	6,924.0	1.2%	4.8%	29.8%
TOTAL DEVELOPED (Less Agr.)	23,237.2	4.1%	15.9%	100.0%
Agricultural	122,504.3	21.5%	84.1%	
TOTAL DEVELOPED	145,722.1	25.6%	100.0%	
Forest (open wooded land not including public lands)	282,094.8	49.6%		
Public Lands (See Table 4)	129,983.6	22.9%		
Water Resources***	11,020.1	1.9%		
TOTAL UNDEVELOPED	423,098.5	74.4%		
TOTAL COUNTY	568,840.0	100.0%		
*Rural Residential lands have been increased by new subdivision information obtained by the Huntingdon County Planning Department in Table 2, final column. Land was then subtracted from forested land. Not included on Land Use map.				
** Streets and Highways figures were calculated using Penn DOT centerline files and liquid fuels data and subtracted out of open or forested land.				
*** Water resources include lands occupied by Raystown Lake.				
Source: Huntingdon County Planning Commission (GIS Data)				

A figure not included in the table is the amount of open lands, or privately owned areas.

TABLE 4

PUBLIC LANDS Huntingdon County		
Category	Acres	Percent of County
State Forests	68,260.8	12.0%
State Parks	1,148.8	0.2%
State Game Lands	33,512.3	5.9%
Federal Lands - Raystown Lake Project	20,949.7	3.7%
Raystown Lake Water Coverage	8,300.0	1.5%
Penn State	6,750.0	1.0%
State Penitentiary	407.0	0.1%
TOTAL	139,328.6	24.3%
Source: Huntingdon County Planning Commission		

Municipal Ordinances

Table 5 provides a current listing of the county's municipalities and their status regarding zoning and subdivision ordinances, flood insurance, and building permits.

Four boroughs (Alexandria, Huntingdon, Mt. Union, and Shade Gap) and three townships (Henderson, Smithfield, and Walker) have zoning ordinances. Shirley Township is the most populated municipality without zoning, with 2,490 persons in 1990. Other areas with over 1,000 persons without zoning are: Porter Township (1,975), Cromwell Township (1,500), Warriors Mark (1,353), Dublin Township (1,121), Oneida Township (1,085), and Brady Township (1,053).

Twenty-five of the forty-eight municipalities have subdivision ordinances. The largest municipality without a subdivision ordinance is Mt. Union Borough. Only two municipalities do not require building permits: Birmingham Borough and Shade Gap Borough.

A major weakness in protecting county land is the lack of subdivision ordinances at both the county and local municipality levels.

TABLE 5

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES Huntingdon County, 1997									
Municipality	Zoning	Sub division	Flood Ins.	Building Permits	Municipality	Zoning	Sub division	Flood Ins.	Building Permits
Alexandria	X		X	X	Miller		X	X	X
Barree				X	Morris				X
Birmingham					Mt. Union	X		X	X
Brady			X	X	Oneida		X	X	X
Broad Top City		X	X	X	Orbisonia			X	X
Carbon			X	X	Penn		X	X	X
Cass		X	X	X	Petersburg			X	X
Cassville				X	Porter		X	X	X
Clay		X	X	X	Rockhill			X	X
Coalmont			X	X	Saltillo			X	X
Cromwell		X	X	X	Shade Gap	X			
Dublin		X	X	X	Shirley		X	X	X
Dudley				X	Shirleysburg			X	X
Franklin			X	X	Smithfield	X	X	X	X
Henderson	X	X	X	X	Springfield		X	X	X
Hopewell		X		X	Spruce Creek		X	X	X
Huntingdon	X	X	X	X	Tell		X	X	X
Jackson			X	X	Three Springs			X	X
Juniata			X	X	Todd		X	X	X
Lincoln		X		X	Union			X	X
Logan		X	X	X	Walker	X	X	X	X
Mapleton			X	X	Warriors Mark		X	X	X
Marklesburg		X		X	West		X	X	X
Mill Creek			X	X	Wood		X	X	X

Source: Huntingdon County Planning Commission

Housing

Introduction

Vacancies and Seasonality

Length of Vacancy for “For-Sale and “For-Rent” Units

Owner Occupancy and Rentals

Age Structure of Owner Occupants

Housing Units by Type

Value Of Owner Occupied Housing Units

Age of the Housing Stock

Rooms Per Housing Unit and Persons Per Housing Unit

Utilities and Heating Sources

Change in Housing Units Since 1990

HOUSING STUDY

Introduction

The Huntingdon County housing stock growth of 14.1 percent between 1980 and 1990 was considerably greater than the population growth for the same period. The 19,286 housing units in 1990 represent an increase of 2,385 units over the 1980 figure. Of the total units, 15,527, or 80.5 percent, were occupied. In terms of housing, the five fastest growing municipalities were: Barree (47.3%), Morris (28.2%), Cass (23.7%), Cromwell (23.2%), Walker (19.8%) Townships. See Table 6 and Map 2.

Vacancies and Seasonality

The gross vacancy rate for 1990 in the county was 19.5 percent, compared to 9.0 percent in the state. When both state and county figures are adjusted for seasonal vacancies, the actual vacancy rate for the state was 6.0 percent and the rate for the county was 6.7 percent. Huntingdon County ranks 13th in the state in seasonal homes as a percentage of total homes. Of the 3,759 vacant units 2,463, or over 65 percent, were seasonal or intended for occasional use. This accounts for the large difference between the gross and adjusted vacancy rates.

Seasonal units as a percentage of total units in 1980 were only 8.0 percent; in 1990 they were 12.8 percent. Although the county had a high percentage of seasonal homes, there was a large range between the various municipalities. A few of the boroughs had less than one percent of all units as seasonal, while the top three townships (Lincoln, Penn, and Springfield) had 43.7, 38.6, and 37.4 percent in seasonal housing, respectively.

Non-seasonal vacancies also showed a high degree of variation; in 1990, Jackson Township had a 22.4 percent non-seasonal (adjusted) vacancy rate, while Henderson Township had an adjusted rate of only 2.8 percent.

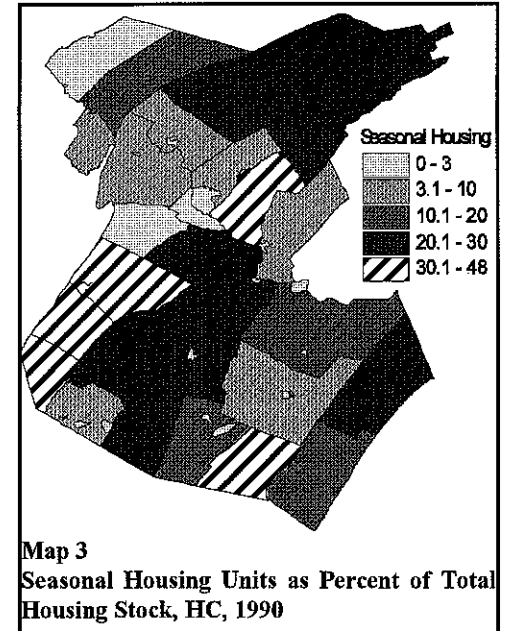
Length of Vacancy for "For-Sale" and "For-Rent" Units

As shown in Map 3, almost 30.0 percent of the non-seasonal vacancies in the county were vacant for- sale or rent. Of those, 47.2 percent of the rental units were on the market for more than six months. Both of these percentages are high compared to the Pennsylvania average; for the state as a whole, 34.9 percent of rental units and 53.2 percent of the for-sale units had been on the market for more than six months. These long term vacancies are indicative of a fairly soft housing market; in 1990, Huntingdon County had the ninth highest rate of long term vacancies of the Commonwealth's 67 counties.

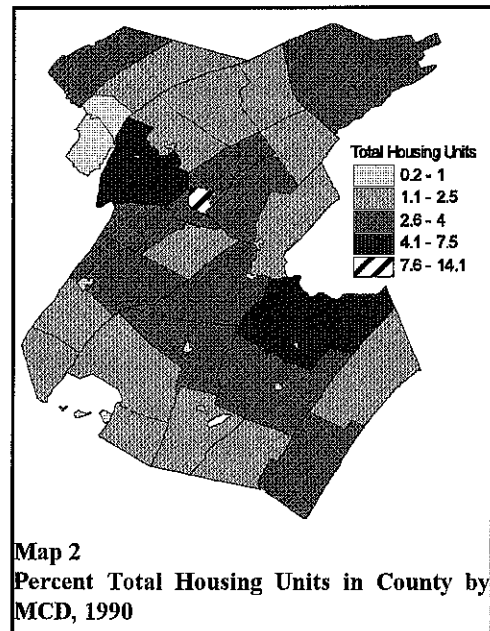
Owner Occupancy and Rentals

In 1990, 11,845 of the 15,527 occupied housing units in Huntingdon County were lived in by their owners. This was an owner occupancy rate of 76.3 percent, compared to the Pennsylvania rate of 70.6 percent. This rate places Huntingdon well above the median in owner occupancy among the 67 counties. Rentals, then, are a fairly small portion of all occupied units. In 1990, only 3,682 rental units were occupied in the county. This was 23.7 percent of all occupied units.

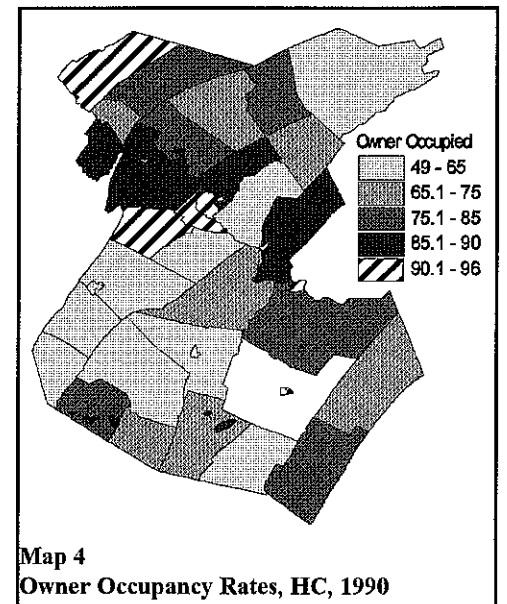
As shown in Map 4, there is substantial variation in the percentage of rental units in the housing mix. Huntingdon Borough, and Mount Union Borough have the highest absolute totals and the highest percentages of rentals.



Map 3
Seasonal Housing Units as Percent of Total
Housing Stock, HC, 1990



Map 2
Percent Total Housing Units in County by
MCD, 1990



Map 4
Owner Occupancy Rates, HC, 1990

TABLE 6

SELECTED HOUSING STATISTICS Huntingdon County and Pennsylvania, 1990												
NAME	Total	Occupied	Vacant	Occupied % Total	Vacant % Total	Seasonal % Total	Owner-Occupied % Total	Non-Seas Vacant % Total	Median Value	Single Family Detached	Single Family Attached	Mobile Homes
Pennsylvania	4938140	4495966	442174	91.0	9.0	2.9	70.6	6.0	\$69,700	53.4	18.4	5.2
Huntingdon County	19286	15527	3759	80.5	19.5	12.8	76.3	6.7	\$43,100	68.2	2.5	14.8
Alexandria borough	158	149	9	94.3	5.7	0.6	71.8	5.1	\$42,400	71.5	1.3	5.1
Barree township	218	165	53	75.7	24.3	20.6	81.8	3.7	\$53,100	67.4	0.5	15.1
Birmingham borough	54	48	6	88.9	11.1	1.9	58.3	9.3	\$26,000	74.1	0.0	5.6
Brady township	399	349	50	87.5	12.5	8.0	81.7	4.5	\$44,600	71.7	0.8	20.1
Broad Top City borough	150	134	16	89.3	10.7	2.7	87.3	8.0	\$43,800	76.7	2.0	19.3
Carbon township	198	161	37	81.3	18.7	7.6	83.9	11.1	\$41,500	64.1	0.5	31.3
Cass township	517	334	183	64.6	35.4	29.0	89.5	6.4	\$46,300	76.2	0.0	22.6
Cassville borough	83	79	4	95.2	4.8	1.2	87.3	3.6	\$46,700	69.9	1.2	15.7
Clay township	471	346	125	73.5	26.5	18.7	86.7	7.9	\$42,200	66.2	0.8	30.1
Coalmont borough	56	47	9	83.9	16.1	5.4	80.9	10.7	\$32,500	80.4	0.0	19.6
Cromwell township	581	494	87	85.0	15.0	8.8	88.7	6.2	\$43,900	70.1	0.3	25.6
Dublin township	515	390	125	75.7	24.3	16.7	86.9	7.6	\$50,000	75.5	0.4	20.2
Dudley borough	94	84	10	89.4	10.6	2.1	89.3	8.5	\$33,900	81.9	0.0	16.0
Franklin township	231	177	54	76.6	23.4	13.9	66.1	9.5	\$66,300	81.8	0.4	10.4
Henderson township	563	351	212	62.3	37.7	34.8	84.0	2.8	\$43,600	71.2	0.2	27.5
Hopewell township	339	207	132	61.1	38.9	31.9	78.7	7.1	\$45,600	69.9	1.2	25.4
Huntingdon borough	2715	2563	152	94.4	5.6	0.3	57.3	5.3	\$44,700	58.2	4.9	0.5
Jackson township	585	302	283	51.6	48.4	26.0	79.1	22.4	\$51,100	52.3	1.0	11.8
Juniata township	264	170	94	64.4	35.6	29.2	83.5	6.4	\$51,000	72.0	0.4	24.2
Lincoln township	238	117	121	49.2	50.8	43.7	82.9	7.1	\$45,800	81.9	2.1	13.9
Logan township	291	244	47	83.8	16.2	5.5	81.1	10.7	\$48,400	64.9	0.3	17.2
Mapleton borough	206	194	12	94.2	5.8	0.0	79.4	5.8	\$25,500	83.5	2.9	7.3
Marklesburg borough	114	67	47	58.8	41.2	32.5	88.1	8.8	\$39,500	71.1	1.8	0.9
Mill Creek borough	167	151	16	90.4	9.6	0.6	76.2	9.0	\$28,200	59.9	3.0	18.6
Miller township	220	158	62	71.8	28.2	25.0	87.3	3.2	\$56,100	63.2	1.8	17.7
Morris township	161	141	20	87.6	12.4	6.8	78.7	5.6	\$44,600	79.5	1.2	15.5
Mount Union borough	1373	1271	102	92.6	7.4	0.1	52.1	7.3	\$31,400	53.2	7.0	3.5

TABLE 6 (cont.)

SELECTED HOUSING STATISTICS Huntingdon County and Pennsylvania, 1990												
NAME	Total	Occupied	Vacant	Occupied % Total	Vacant % Total	Seasonal % Total	Owner Occupied % Total	Non-Seas Vacant % Total	Median Value	Single Family Detached	Single Family Attached	Mobile Homes
Oneida township	502	439	63	87.5	12.5	9.4	83.1	3.2	\$57,300	75.9	1.2	8.6
Orbisonia borough	204	185	19	90.7	9.3	3.4	79.5	5.9	\$33,800	80.4	0.0	3.9
Penn township	638	348	290	54.5	45.5	38.6	88.2	6.9	\$57,000	71.0	0.3	23.5
Petersburg borough	186	166	20	89.2	10.8	0.0	75.9	10.8	\$31,400	69.9	4.3	7.0
Porter township	813	722	91	88.8	11.2	8.0	82.0	3.2	\$52,100	73.7	0.5	18.7
Rockhill Furnace borough	185	171	14	92.4	7.6	1.1	85.4	6.5	\$30,000	79.5	1.6	15.7
Saltillo borough	147	136	11	92.5	7.5	1.4	79.4	6.1	\$33,800	82.3	0.0	4.1
Shade Gap borough	50	42	8	84.0	16.0	0.0	83.3	16.0	\$28,300	88.0	2.0	0.0
Shirley township	1126	890	236	79.0	21.0	15.9	86.2	5.1	\$36,900	74.3	0.4	22.8
Shirleysburg borough	69	58	11	84.1	15.9	1.4	93.1	14.5	\$23,500	76.8	0.0	15.9
Smithfield township	624	588	36	94.2	5.8	2.2	71.1	3.5	\$44,300	66.7	3.0	13.1
Springfield township	326	182	144	55.8	44.2	37.4	87.4	6.7	\$44,200	67.2	0.3	19.0
Spruce Creek township	145	108	37	74.5	25.5	15.9	85.2	9.7	\$52,900	78.6	1.4	11.0
Tell township	294	205	89	69.7	30.3	20.7	88.3	9.5	\$41,300	66.3	0.0	27.2
Three Springs borough	194	173	21	89.2	10.8	1.5	78.6	9.3	\$42,700	73.2	1.0	12.9
Todd township	477	295	182	61.8	38.2	27.5	83.4	10.7	\$46,900	69.4	0.2	27.0
Union township	521	367	154	70.4	29.6	23.6	87.5	6.0	\$41,500	64.1	0.0	19.4
Walker township	631	588	43	93.2	6.8	1.9	89.8	4.9	\$57,100	82.1	0.0	14.6
Warriors Mark township	545	510	35	93.6	6.4	1.5	83.9	5.0	\$60,700	84.2	0.4	9.9
West township	270	195	75	72.2	27.8	23.0	79.5	4.8	\$46,900	69.3	0.0	18.5
Wood township	378	266	112	70.4	29.6	20.1	78.9	9.5	\$20,300	42.9	36.5	17.7
Source: US Census of Population and Housing												

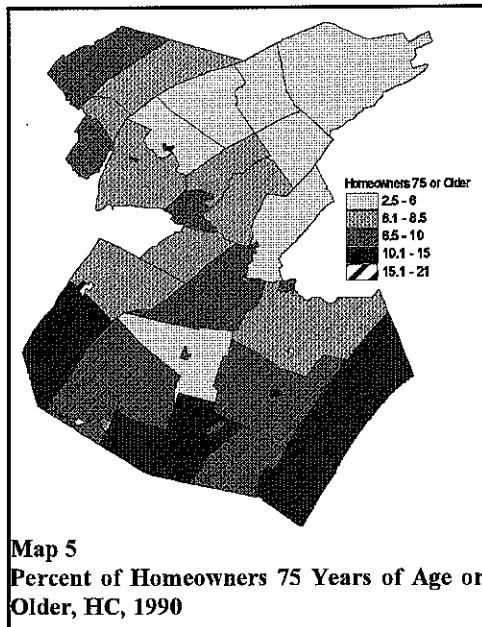
Huntingdon had 1,094 occupied rental units, which is 43 percent of all occupied units. Mount Union had 609 rental units, which is almost 48 percent. Together, these two communities have 46 percent of all rental units in the county. On the other hand, several municipalities had less than 15 percent of their housing stock in rental units.

Age Structure of Owner Occupants

In Huntingdon County, only 27.7 percent of homeowners are over 65 years of age. Of the owner occupied dwellings in Pennsylvania, 28.1 percent have householders over the age of 65. However, 11.8 percent of homeowners in the county are over 75, compared

to 10.8 percent in the Commonwealth. The latter statistic is more important, because, as homeowners enter their "frail" elderly years they become less able to physically, and often financially, take care of their homes. This sometimes leads to severe deterioration in the housing stock of whole neighborhoods which "age" together.

While the county as a whole has only slightly more elderly homeowners than the state as a percentage of total owner occupants, the distribution within the county indicates some probable concerns. As shown in **Map 5**, the borough of Birmingham, which is quite tiny with only 28 owner occupied dwelling units, had 28.6 percent of homeowners over the age of 75. Several other municipalities had over 20 percent of homeowners over 75.



Map 5
Percent of Homeowners 75 Years of Age or Older, HC, 1990

Housing Units by Type

In Huntingdon County, the percentage of single family homes is quite high at 85.5. Of particular interest is the distribution within the single-family category in the county. Traditional detached homes are 68.2 percent, attached only 2.5 percent, and mobile homes 14.8 percent. In Pennsylvania, about 77 percent of all housing units are classified as single family. A slight majority of all housing units in the Commonwealth, 53.4 percent, are single family detached homes. Statewide, another 18.4 percent are single family attached units (mainly urban townhouses), and Mobile homes constitute 5.2 percent; and multi-family units, including duplexes, make up roughly 23 percent.

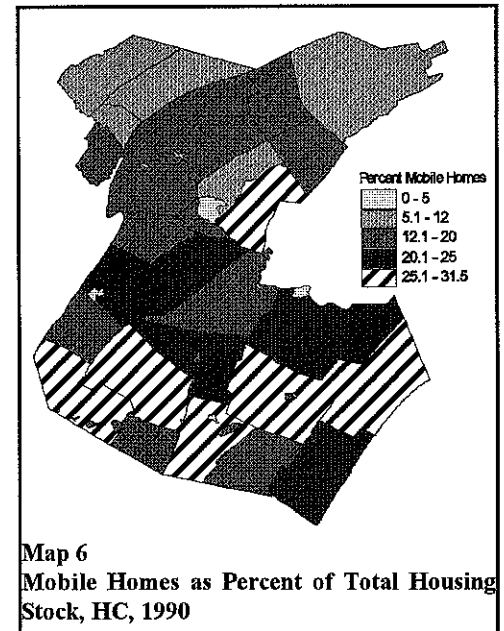
In Pennsylvania, only counties had a greater percentage of mobile homes and, like Huntingdon County, all are essentially rural. This suggests that some of the shortfall of multi-family housing units is being made up by mobile homes.

The high percentage of single family homes argues that there may not be sufficient choices available in the housing mix to satisfy the needs of all households. Multi-family units, particularly rentals, are necessary or desirable for many small households at both ends of the age spectrum and for many low income households. The lack of available, affordable, multi-family housing may explain why there is such a high percentage of elderly homeowners in some municipalities.

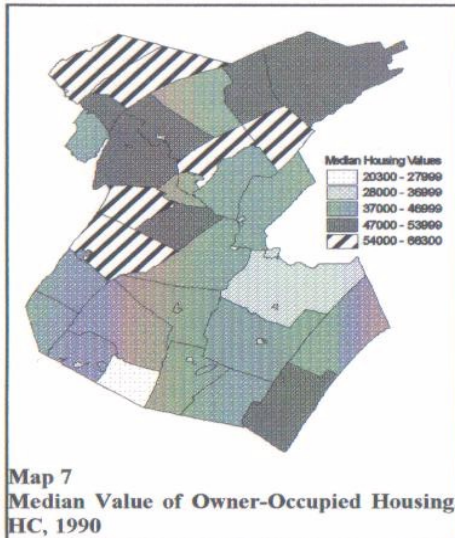
Within the county, the distribution of mobile homes is not at all even, as shown in **Map 6**. In Carbon Township over 31 percent of the housing stock is comprised of mobile homes, while Huntingdon Borough mobiles homes comprise only 0.5 percent. Likewise, only Huntingdon Borough and Mount Union Borough have any significant number of multi-family homes. In Huntingdon and in Mount Union over 34.0 percent of all units are multi-family. Also, only Huntingdon and Mount Union have large housing complexes of over 50 units.

Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units

In Huntingdon County the median value was \$43,100. The median value of an owner occupied housing unit in 1990 in Pennsylvania was \$69,700. Only 15 counties had a lower median housing value. The 1980 median value for the state was \$39,100 and for the county it was \$28,400. In other words, the median house in the county in 1990 had a market value of only 61.8 percent of the state median; this was a decrease in relative value from 1980 when the median house in Huntingdon County was valued at 72.6 percent of the median owner occupied single family home in Pennsylvania. Inflation in housing value was significant in both the county and the state, but it was much higher in Pennsylvania as a whole.



Map 6
Mobile Homes as Percent of Total Housing Stock, HC, 1990



As shown in **Map 7** on the next page, within the county, there was a wide range of median values for owner occupied housing. In Franklin Township the median was \$66,300, while in Wood Township it was only \$20,300 due to older housing. Most of the median values were in the \$40,000 to \$55,000 range. It is also useful to look at the distribution of housing values across a range. For example, one reason for the high Pennsylvania median is that over 19 percent of all housing in the state in 1990 was valued at over \$125,000. In Huntingdon County only 2.1 percent was valued at above \$125,000. At the other end of the spectrum, almost 26 percent of the housing in the county was valued under \$30,000, compared with 13.3 percent in the Commonwealth. See **Figure 1**.

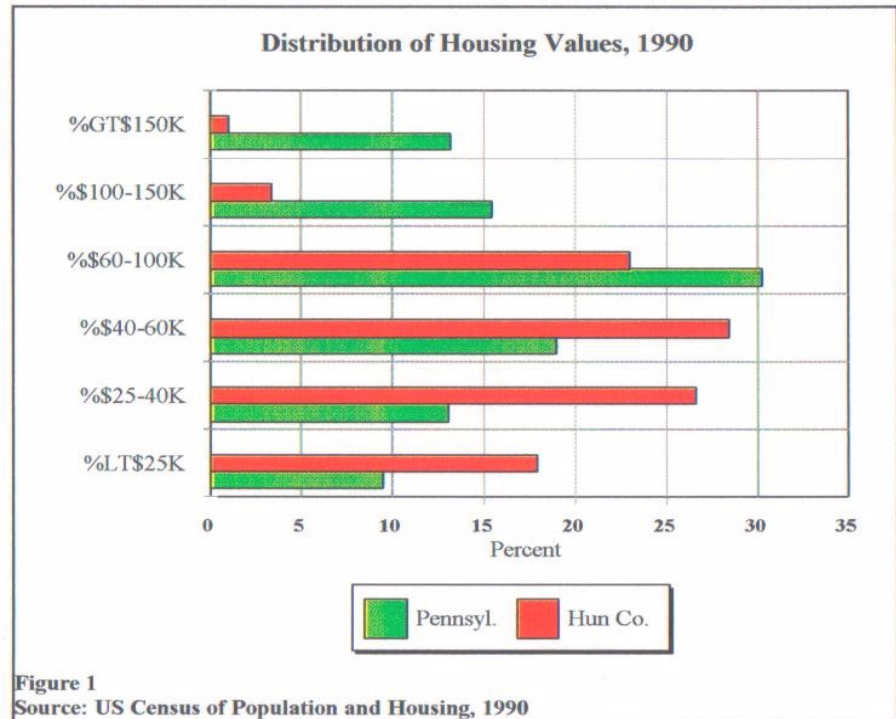
Age of the Housing Stock

In both Pennsylvania and Huntingdon County just over one-third of all housing units were built before 1940. However, the growth pattern of the state since 1940 does not correspond very closely to the growth pattern of the county. Pennsylvania saw most of its growth in housing stock occur between 1940 and 1970; Huntingdon County, in contrast, had 24 percent growth in the 1970s and 15 percent in the 1980s.

Several communities in the Huntingdon County, boroughs in general, had over 50 percent of their housing built before 1940. Birmingham Borough had 69.8 percent built before 1940; Orbisonia and Shade Gap Boroughs had over 67 percent. In contrast, three townships, Todd, Logan, and Cass, had more than 25 percent of their housing stock built during the 1980s. Declining population in the boroughs, coupled with a lack of available land, has led to a slow growth in total units in these areas.

Rooms Per Housing Unit and Persons Per Housing Unit

Pennsylvania had a larger percentage of housing units with more than six rooms, and a larger percentage with less than four rooms, than Huntingdon County. In fact, 65.2 percent of all housing units in the county had 4, 5, or 6 rooms, while only 57 percent of units in the Commonwealth were so built. This is fairly important; it suggests that small units for small households and large units for large households are probably in short supply in the county.



The lack of small units is especially crucial. Only 7.6 percent of all units in the county had fewer than four rooms, not including baths, closets, attics, porches, etc. Some municipalities have no units with fewer than four rooms and many communities in the county have less than ten percent of their housing stock in units with fewer than four rooms. This leads to very low housing utilization, which, in turn, implies that many people are maintaining homes which are too large for their household. Since almost 57 percent of all households in the county have only one or two persons, this is a significant concern.

On the other hand, only 3.0 percent of all households had more than six persons. Consequently, the fact that "only" 27.2 percent of households in the county had more than six rooms was of little concern.

Utilities and Heating Sources

Over 78 percent of all housing units in Pennsylvania have public water supplies; 74.3 have public sewer. In Huntingdon County, 39.6 percent have public water and 33.3 have public sewer. These low rates are fairly typical for rural counties. With recent installation of water and sewer in Penn Township, Oneida Township, Walker Township, Marklesburg, Shade Gap, Broad Top City, and Mill Creek Boroughs, these percentages have increased.

As might be expected, the larger boroughs are typically fully infrastructured, while the less dense townships have no public utilities at all. Communities which have complete or nearly complete public water are: Alexandria, Broad Top City, Dudley, Huntingdon, Mapleton, Mill Creek, Mount Union, Orbisonia, Petersburg, Rockhill, Saltillo, Shirleysburg, and Three Springs. All are boroughs and in each at least 80 percent of all occupied homes had public water in 1990. Only two townships had public water serving more than fifty percent of their housing units in 1990; these were Smithfield and Wood.

Public sewer was less prevalent than public water in the county. Alexandria, Broad Top, Huntingdon, Marklesburg, Mill Creek, Mount Union, Orbisonia, Petersburg, Rockhill, Saltillo, and Three Springs were the only municipalities served by sewer. This included several small, but fairly dense, boroughs: Birmingham, Cassville, Coalmont, and Shade Gap. This situation may be of concern because older boroughs such as these often contain a large percentage of malfunctioning septic tanks on small lots, which can lead to the pollution of wells and disease.

The largest percentage of Pennsylvanians use natural gas for heating, but very few households in Huntingdon County use gas. Just over 45 percent of the homes in the Commonwealth have gas heat, compared to only 4.4 percent in the county. Oil heat predominates in the county, with 47 percent; this is followed by wood at 14.7 percent and electric at 8.1 percent.

Change in Housing Units Since 1990

Although statistics are not kept on housing units removed from the housing stock through fire, conversion, abandonment, or demolition, a good indication of change in total units is given by the new housing starts reported by building permits and electrical connections (as collected by the Planning and Development Department). Overall, between 1990 and 1996, the county has seen 1,796 new housing starts. This indicates a maximum possible increase of 9.3 percent in total units. It is probable that one or two percent of the housing stock which was extant in 1990 has been removed from use during the period, but this is still a substantial positive growth.

The municipalities showing the greatest growth over the period were: Todd, Juniata, and

Hopewell Townships. All of these had over 20 percent growth. Five townships and one borough (Three Springs) also had an increase of over 15 percent. In general, the pattern of growth remains similar to that between 1980 and 1990 as shown in Map H-1. However, the pace of growth in the 1990s does not equal the growth of the earlier period.

Assisted Housing

Approximately 16.7% of the rental units in the county have been built or are currently through one of several federal rental assistance programs. In these units rents are usually set at a certain percentage of the tenant's income (25% to 35%). These 616 units include 314 units of public housing owned and operated by the Huntingdon County Housing Authority as well as 302 units owned by private developers. Of 537 apartment units (not scattered sites), 194 are for families, 324 are for the elderly and 19 are for the handicapped residents. The majority of subsidized housing for handicapped, elderly, or low income families is concentrated in the Huntingdon and Mount Union areas.

TABLE 7

ASSISTED HOUSING, 1998					
Huntingdon County					
Name	Location	Total Units	Family	Elderly	Handicapped
Housing Authority					
Chestnut Terrace	Mt. Union	100.0	92.0%	8.0%	0.0%
Green Street Vil.	Mt. Union	26.0	0.0%	26.0%	0.0%
Crawford Apts.	Huntingdon	88.0	41.0%	38.0%	9.0%
Taylor Apts.	Mt. Union	65.0	0.0%	58.0%	7.0%
Hartman Village	Mt. Union	35.0	35.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Privately Owned					
DeForrest Apt.s.	Huntingdon	84.0	2.0%	82.0%	0.0%
Juniata Village	Petersburg	24.0	22.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Blair House	Huntingdon	59.0	2.0%	57.0%	0.0%
Three Springs Est.	Three Spgs.	24.0	0.0%	24.0%	0.0%
Orbisonia House	Orbisonia	14.0	0.0%	13.0%	1.0%
Potts Apt.s	Orbisonia	18.0	0.0%	18.0%	0.0%
Section 8 Vouchers & Certificates	Scattered County wide	79.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL		616.0	194.0%	324.0%	19.0%

Population and Demographics

Population Change
Population Projection - 2000
Age and Gender Composition
Racial Composition
Household Size and Structure
Socioeconomic Characteristics

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS

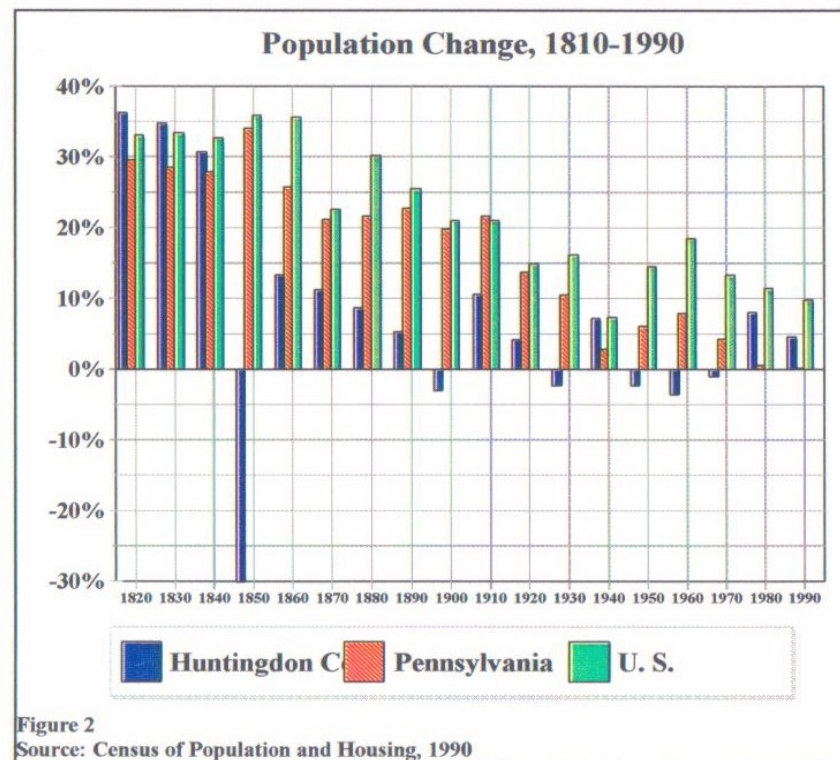
The people of an area are its most vital resource. However, since not all resources are the same, an analysis of the characteristics of the Huntingdon County population will indicate a number of things about the nature of this resource: its composition, how it has changed, and how it may change in the future. Such things as population growth and decline, gender and racial composition, age structure, household size and structure, and socio-economic factors such as mobility, education, income, and poverty are all important for planning for the future. It is important to know how our population is changing in its characteristics and its distribution over the surface of the county in order to plan for the wisest use of our natural and human resources.

Population Change

In 1990, the population of Huntingdon County was 44,164 residents, capping the county's first consecutive decades of growth since 1910-1920 and representing the county's largest historical population. Since 1910 the population of Huntingdon County has remained between 38,000 and 44,000 persons. Prior to 1910 the population of the county grew steadily from over 14,000 persons in 1810 to an early peak of 35,751 in 1890. The only exception occurred in 1846 when the population decreased as a result of the creation of Blair County from part of Huntingdon County. Estimates by the Census and the Penn State Data Center indicate that growth has continued with a 1994 population of 44,529 residents, a .8 percent growth over five years. Since 1980 the county grew at a rate of 4.52 percent and, with a surge of over 8 percent in the 1970s, the twenty year growth rate equals 12.93 percent.

In comparison, the historical steady growth of Pennsylvania slowed tremendously to only .68 percent since 1970, fueled by growth trends southern and western US. On the other hand, the United States grew by over 21 percent during this same period. See **Table 7** and **Figure 2** for all population figures for the county, Pennsylvania and the United States.

Among the county's Minor Civil Divisions (MCD) from 1970 to 1990, townships captured new growth and received additional population at the expense of the majority of the boroughs. Among the large growth townships were 12 that grew extraordinarily at over 40 percent. Among the largest growth areas were Miller, Smithfield, Cass, Porter, and Barree Townships, each gaining over 57 percent since 1970. The county contains 48 MCDs, 30 of which are townships. Of the 30 townships, only four lost population since 1970: Lincoln (-17.0 percent), Oneida (-15.43 percent), Spruce Creek (-14.94 percent), and Wood (-11.83 percent). All other townships grew at rates ranging from 8.89 percent in Hopewell Township to 71.23 percent in Miller Township.



As mentioned, the boroughs have generally lost population. There are 18 boroughs in the county, 16 of which have lost population ranging from -2.06 percent in Huntingdon Borough to -40.38 percent in Shirleysburg. The majority of the 16 boroughs lost between 10 and 20 percent of their population. Two boroughs not mentioned, Broad Top City and Birmingham, gained population at a rate of 14.84 and 13.91 percent, respectively, with most of their growth occurring during the 1970s.

TABLE 8

POPULATION CHANGE, 1810-1990 Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and the U.S.						
Year	Population			Percent Change in Decade		
	Huntingdon County	PA	U. S.	Huntingdon County	PA	U. S.
1810	14,778	810,091	7,239,881	-	-	-
1820	20,142	1,049,458	9,638,453	36.30%	29.55%	33.13%
1830	27,145	1,348,233	12,860,702	34.77%	28.47%	33.43%
1840	35,484	1,724,033	17,063,353	30.72%	27.87%	32.68%
1850	24,786	2,311,786	23,191,876	-30.15%	34.09%	35.92%
1860	28,100	2,906,215	31,443,321	13.37%	25.71%	35.58%
1870	31,251	3,521,951	38,558,371	11.21%	21.19%	22.63%
1880	33,954	4,282,891	50,189,209	8.65%	21.61%	30.16%
1890	35,751	5,258,113	62,979,766	5.29%	22.77%	25.48%
1900	34,650	6,302,115	76,212,168	-3.08%	19.86%	21.01%
1910	38,304	7,665,111	92,228,496	10.55%	21.63%	21.02%
1920	39,898	8,720,017	106,021,537	4.16%	13.76%	14.96%
1930	39,021	9,631,350	123,202,624	-2.20%	10.45%	16.21%
1940	41,836	9,900,180	132,164,569	7.21%	2.79%	7.27%
1950	40,877	10,498,012	151,325,798	-2.29%	6.04%	14.50%
1960	39,457	11,319,366	179,323,175	-3.47%	7.82%	18.50%
1970	39,108	11,800,766	203,302,031	-0.88%	4.25%	13.37%
1980	42,253	11,864,720	226,542,199	8.04%	0.54%	11.43%
1990	44,164	11,881,643	248,709,873	4.52%	0.14%	9.79%

Source: US Census of Population and Housing

A Closer Look - Thematic Maps

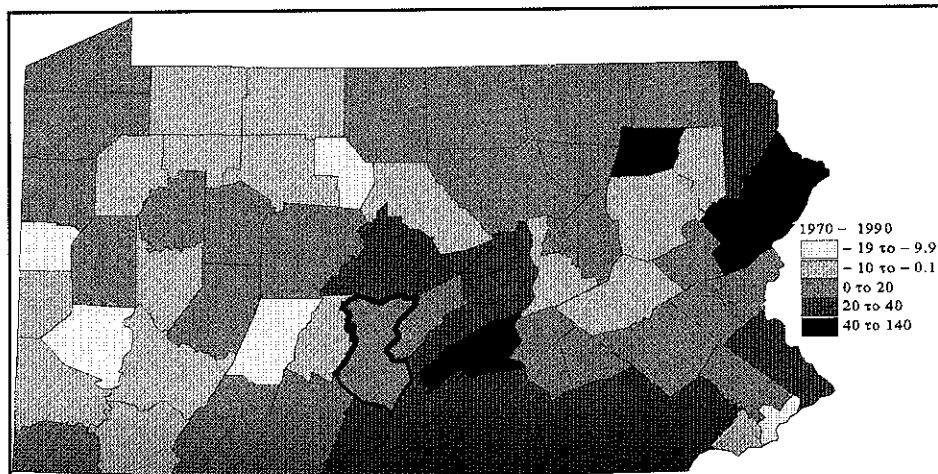
Huntingdon County is a young, rural county with slow growth and average statistics in many ways. On the next two pages are maps comparing Huntingdon County to other counties statewide and at the MCD level for the following categories: population change from 1970 to 1990, population change from 1980 to 1990, and population density. In terms of growth the majority of the counties in the Commonwealth have increased their population between 1 and 20 percent since 1970. Huntingdon's 12.93 percent growth during this time period places it slightly above average. Of the 67 Pennsylvania counties 22 lost population since 1970, 26 have grown between 1 and 20 percent, and 19 gained 20 percent or more.

In comparison, Huntingdon County shows similar trends to its bordering southern counties, including Bedford, Franklin, and Fulton Counties. Franklin and Fulton Counties outpaced the growth of Huntingdon in the 1980s and outpaced Bedford by about 5 percent for the same time period. On the other hand, Franklin County outpaced Huntingdon by over 8 percent since 1970 thereby approaching the tremendous growth of Centre County since 1970 at almost 25 percent. It is interesting, but not surprising, that Centre County has grown due to Penn State's influence, and that the Allegheny Ridge has produced an interesting growth boundary between central and eastern Pennsylvania. This point is further emphasized by the fact that growth levels decreased as westward distance from the Allegheny Ridge increases. For example, Bedford is slower growing than all counties mentioned. Blair County, the neighbor to the west of Huntingdon, lost population since 1970. An exception is the tremendous growth of Juniata County leaping almost 25 percent since 1970. The other area county, Mifflin, showed similar growth to Bedford, which was slow at 2 percent.

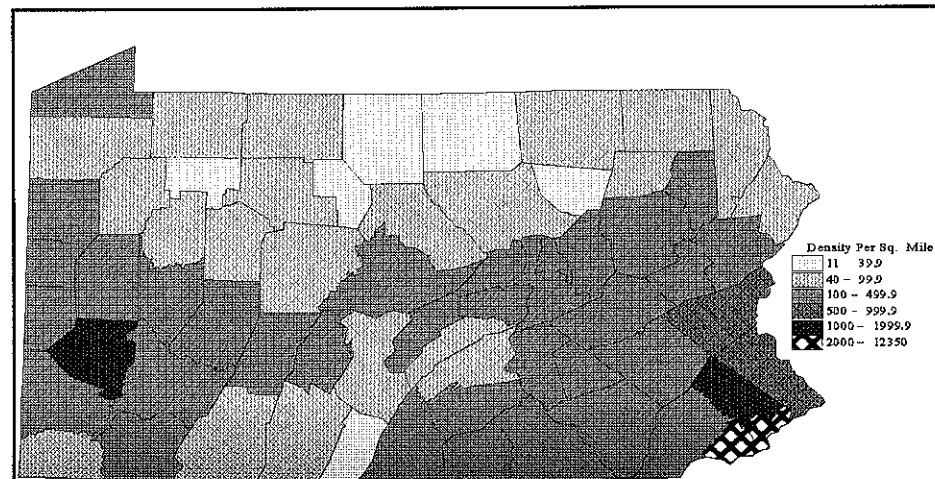
*Municipal population changes can be summarized as --
boroughs declining in population
and townships gaining.*

In terms of density, Huntingdon County ranks 56th among 67 counties in sparsity of settlement, with only 49.7 persons per square mile scattered over the county's 894.6 square miles. Since 1960 the county has become slightly more dense, rising from 44 persons per square mile in 1960. But, it has not kept pace with other counties, falling from the 54th to 56th least settled county in the state since 1960. See **Maps 10 and 14.**

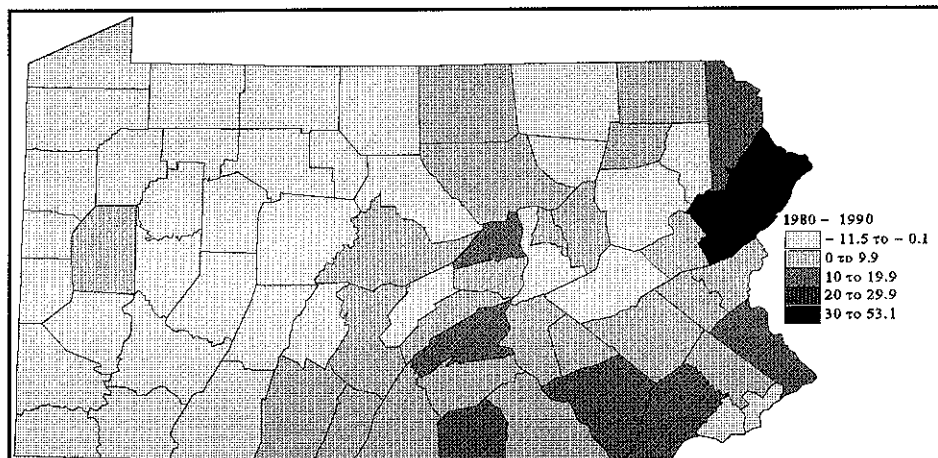
Thematic Population Maps:



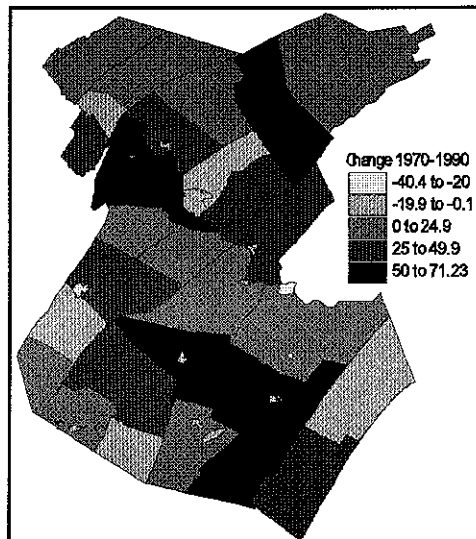
Map 8
Percent Population Change, PA Counties, 1970-1990



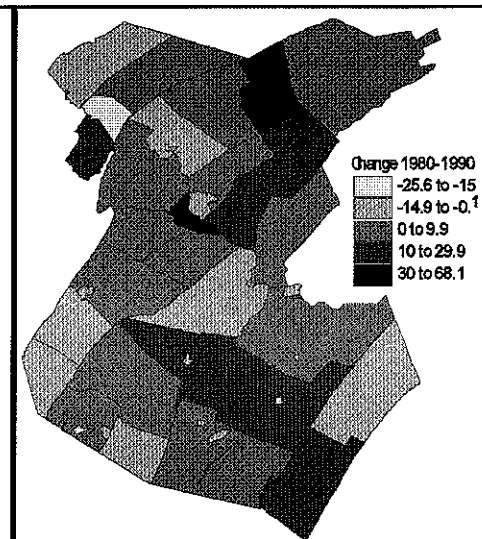
Map 10
Percent Population Density Per Square Mile, PA Counties, 1990



Map 9
Percent Population Change, PA Counties, 1980-1990



Map 11
Percent Population Change, HC, 1970-1990



Map 12
Percent Population Change, HC, 1980-1990

Planning Regions

A planning region is a group of municipalities whose physical locations and proximity to one another create similarities in statistical trends. By grouping these contiguous municipalities discoveries can be made on a sub-county basis about how people move across municipal boundaries. Planning is simplified and enhanced as we discover that population growth or decline, economic wealth or poverty, and social trends can be linked to areas rather than just to a borough or township.

Huntingdon County has 11 Planning Regions, as shown in **Map 13**, each of which is briefly described below in terms of population change. Additional information about the population trends is provided for in **Table 8** on the next page.

Region 1 Spruce Creek : Birmingham Borough, Franklin, Morris, Spruce Creek, and Warriors Mark Townships make up the northwestern region. Since 1980 the region grew slowly at 1 percent. However, Spruce Creek and Warriors Mark were the only declining municipalities but their population losses were significant enough for the region to gain only twenty-two people as a whole.

Region 2 Northern Huntingdon: Barree, Jackson, Miller, and West Townships make up the northeastern region. This area experienced growth of 269 people since 1980, over 13 percent. The largest growth areas were Barree with 105 people and Miller with 84.

Region 3 Juniata Valley: Alexandria and Petersburg Boroughs, and Logan and Porter Townships make up this region, which is located in north central Huntingdon County. Despite all areas (except Porter Township) losing population, the region grew by 59 people, or 1.7 percent.

Region 4 Huntingdon: Huntingdon Borough, Oneida, Smithfield, and Walker Townships make up the central region, by far the largest population concentration in the county. Overall, the region gained 1,611 people or 13.1 percent, the most significant gain in numbers and second largest in percent only to the Northern Huntingdon Region.

Region 5 Woodcock Valley: Marklesburg Borough, Juniata, Lincoln, and Penn Townships make up the west central region where population increased slightly due to growth in Juniata and Penn Townships.

Region 6 Trough Creek: Cassville and Mapleton Boroughs, Cass, Todd, and Union Townships make up the south central portion of Huntingdon County. The population in this region declined slightly, losing 20 people since 1980, as the population of the two boroughs and Union Township populations dropped.

Region 7 Mount Union: Mount Union and Shirleysburg Boroughs and Shirley Township make up the east central portion of the county and experienced a net loss of 125 persons. The Mount Union region, the second most populous in the county, declined by 2.2 percent in population since 1980.

Region 8 Southern Huntingdon: Orbisonia, Rockhill Furnace, Saltillo, and Three Springs Boroughs and Clay, Cromwell, and Springfield Townships make up the southern region and have lost 91 people since 1980.

Region 9 Broad Top: Broad Top City, Coalmont, and Dudley Boroughs and Carbon, Hopewell, and Wood Townships make up this southwestern region, which has lost significant population of 231 people, or nearly 9 percent, the largest decrease in the county.

Region 10 Shade Valley: Shade Gap Borough, Dublin, and Tell Townships make up the southeastern most tip of the county and gained a modest 33 people since 1980.

Region 11 Mill Creek: Millcreek Borough, Brady and Henderson Townships make up the central east portion of the county, bordering the growth region in central Huntingdon County. The region grew by 190 people or 8.7 percent.

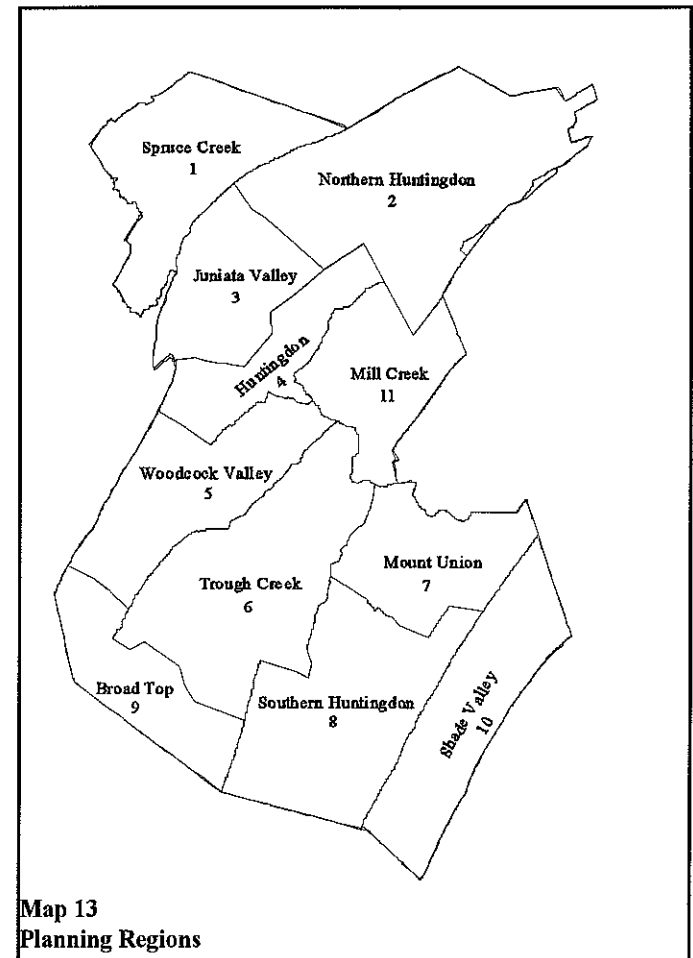


TABLE 9

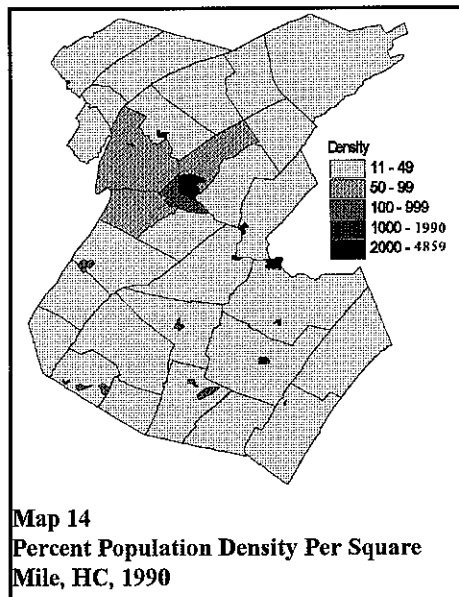
HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING REGIONS				
Population Analysis				
Name	1980 Population	1990 Population	Population Change	Percent Change
Huntingdon County	42,253	44,164	1,911	4.52
Average	941	986	45	4.78
Planning Region 1	1980 Pop.	1990 Pop.	Pop. Change	Pct. Change
Birmingham Borough	121	131	10	8.26
Franklin Township	464	502	38	8.19
Morris Township	342	410	68	19.88
Spruce Creek Township	366	296	-70	-19.13
Warriors Mark Township	1,377	1,353	-24	-1.74
Total	2,670	2,692	22	0.82
Average	534	538	4	0.75
Planning Region 2	1980 Pop.	1990 Pop.	Pop. Change	Pct. Change
Barree Township	331	436	105	31.72
Jackson Township	743	816	73	9.83
Miller Township	404	488	84	20.79
West Township	519	526	7	1.35
Total	1,997	2,266	269	13.47
Average	499	567	67	13.43
Planning Region 3	1980 Pop.	1990 Pop.	Pop. Change	Pct. Change
Alexandria Borough	435	401	-34	-7.82
Logan Township	678	671	-7	-1.03
Petersburg Borough	543	479	-64	-11.79
Porter Township	1,778	1,942	164	9.22
Total	3,434	3,493	59	1.72
Average	859	873	15	1.75
Planning Region 4	1980 Pop.	1990 Pop.	Pop. Change	Pct. Change
Huntingdon Borough	7,042	6,843	-199	-2.83
Oneida Township	1,085	1,085	0	0.00
Smithfield Township	2,495	4,194	1,699	68.10
Walker Township	1,390	1,501	111	7.99
Total	12,012	13,623	1,611	13.41
Average	3,003	3,406	403	13.42
Planning Region 5	1980 Pop.	1990 Pop.	Pop. Change	Pct. Change
Juniata Township	411	443	32	7.79
Lincoln Township	340	337	-3	-0.88
Markiesburg Borough	188	160	-28	-14.89
Penn Township	933	944	11	1.18
Total	1,872	1,884	12	0.64
Average	468	471	3	0.64

Planning Region 6	1980 Pop.	1990 Pop.	Pop. Change	Pct. Change
Cass Township	892	998	106	11.88
Cassville Borough	183	166	-17	-9.29
Mapleton Borough	591	536	-55	-9.31
Todd Township	870	889	19	2.18
Union Township	1,065	992	-73	-6.85
Total	3,601	3,581	-20	-0.56
Average	720	716	-4	-0.56
Planning Region 7	1980 Pop.	1990 Pop.	Pop. Change	Pct. Change
Mount Union Borough	3,101	2,878	-223	-7.19
Shirley Township	2,387	2,490	103	4.32
Shirleysburg Borough	147	142	-5	-3.40
Total	5,635	5,510	-125	-2.22
Average	1,878	1,837	-42	-2.24
Planning Region 8	1980 Pop.	1990 Pop.	Pop. Change	Pct. Change
Clay Township	903	917	14	1.55
Cromwell Township	1,221	1,500	279	22.85
Orbisonia Borough	506	485	-21	-4.15
Rockhill Furnace Borough	472	392	-80	-16.95
Saltillo Borough	373	333	-40	-10.72
Springfield Township	498	511	12	2.41
Three Springs Borough	501	427	-74	-14.77
Total	4,474	4,565	91	2.03
Average	639	652	13	2.03
Planning Region 9	1980 Pop.	1990 Pop.	Pop. Change	Pct. Change
Broad Top City Borough	340	325	-15	-4.41
Carbon Township	458	460	2	0.44
Coalmont Borough	128	105	-23	-17.97
Dudley Borough	282	210	-72	-25.53
Hopewell Township	560	539	-21	-3.75
Wood Township	840	738	-102	-12.14
Total	2,608	2,377	-231	-8.86
Average	435	396	-39	-8.97
Planning Region 10	1980 Pop.	1990 Pop.	Pop. Change	Pct. Change
Dublin Township	1,017	1,121	104	10.23
Shade Gap Borough	141	121	-20	-14.18
Tell Township	604	553	-51	-8.44
Total	1,762	1,795	33	1.87
Average	587	598	11	1.87
Planning Region 11	1980 Pop.	1990 Pop.	Pop. Change	Pct. Change
Brady Township	967	1,053	86	8.89
Henderson Township	854	954	100	11.71
Mill Creek Borough	367	371	4	1.09
Total	2,188	2,378	190	8.68
Average	729	793	63	8.64

Source: US Census of Population and Housing, 1980-1990

Population Projection - 2000

Huntingdon County is expected to continue its pattern of growth through the 1990's reaching 46,326 by the year 2000. Estimates for 1994 show a .8 percent rate of growth. The population projection shows a growth of 1,162 persons by the year 2000, for a



Map 14
Percent Population Density Per Square
Mile, HC, 1990

growth rate of 2.6 percent. Without migration the growth rate was higher at 2.8 percent. On the other hand, Pennsylvania shows a growth rate of 2.9 percent for the year 2000. However, after adjusting for in migration factors, the Commonwealth is projected to lose 1.6 percent. Interestingly, Huntingdon County is projected to lose population in many cohorts, including the ages of persons less than 10, 15 to 34, and 55 to 74. The growth cohorts are typical of many Pennsylvania areas growing from ages 75 and over, but only slightly. The other age cohorts expected to grow are from 35 to 54 years old.

The projection of population growth or decline is based on past trends. The trends are the result of many factors which can be used to make accurate

predictions. Those factors (death rates, females of child bearing age, number of live births, children ever born, and in-out migration) are projected over five year age cohorts. The result is a comprehensive view of the future population based on how people age, live, die, and move in and out of the area.

Urban and Rural Populations

Huntingdon County has 75 percent its population living in a rural non-farm area. Since 1960, the number has grown 14 percent, increasing from 61.0 percent. Farming has dropped from 10.3 percent in 1960 to 2.8 percent in 1990. The persons living in urban areas such as the boroughs has dropped from a 1960 level of 28.3 percent to 22.2 in 1990. The growth in persons living in rural non-farm situations are not surprising considering the tremendous growth in the townships of the county and the subsequent decline of the boroughs.

In comparison, Huntingdon County has a much greater rural land area than many counties in Pennsylvania resulting in a larger rural population. In 1990, of the county's

population of 44,164, 14,172 or 32 percent resided in boroughs while 29,992 (68 percent) lived in the more rural townships. In 1960 Pennsylvania was classified as having 28.4 percent of their population living in rural situations and 71.6 urban, with similar urban and rural splits for the US, the opposite of today's statistics in the county. In 1990 Pennsylvania was classified as having 68.1 percent urban population, down 2.5 percent, and can be considered to be only 1.0 percent rural farmers. One third of the population lived in a rural non-farm setting. On the other hand, the US has increasingly become more urban and by 1990 nearly 75 percent of its population existed in the country's urban areas. The US on average has a greater percent of persons living in a farm setting than Pennsylvania, but only by .36 percent. As expected, the US has a lower rural non-farm population of only 24.13 percent.

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500, or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs(except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

Age and Gender Composition

Median Age

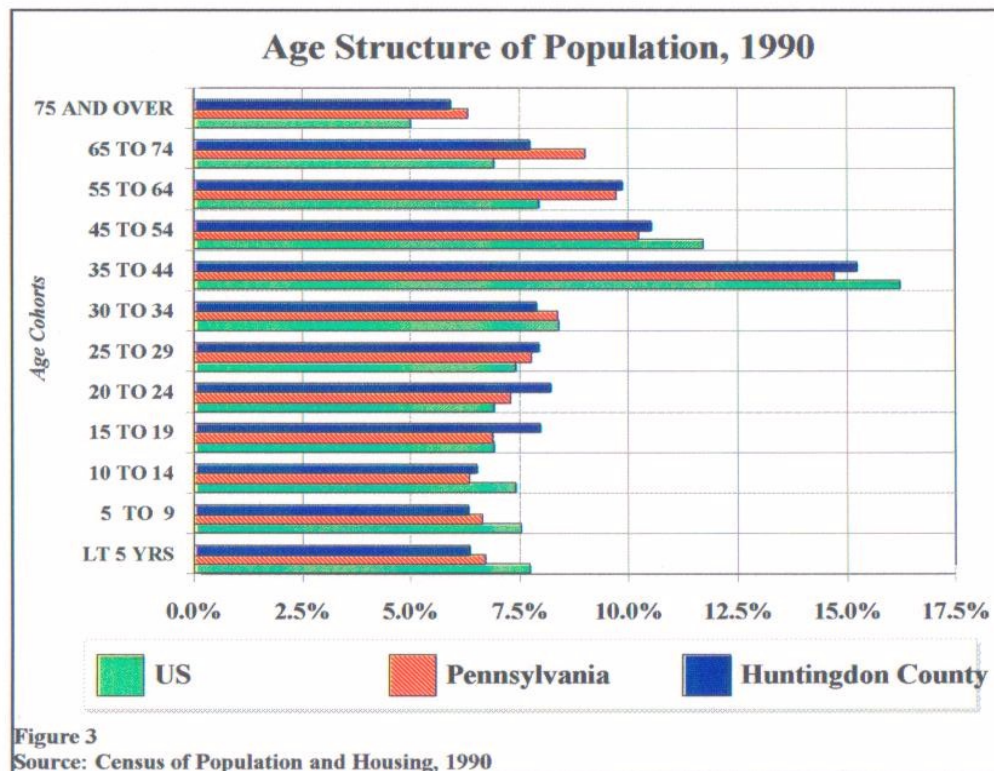
The median age for Huntingdon County in 1990 was 33.3 years of age. This was lower than Pennsylvania (34.0 years), which has the second oldest population in all of the states (Florida was the oldest). The median age for the United States is slightly higher than Huntingdon County at 33.6. The county's low age population is due in part due to large college populations in Huntingdon Borough (Juniata College) and Mount Union Borough of persons in the 20 to 30 year old cohorts. Smithfield Township's large correctional facility, with 2,769 persons in 1990, has a very low average age, resulting in a 31.6 median age for the township. Other very low age populations are concentrated in the newer populated growth townships such as Morris, Brady, and West, all with

median ages under 30 years old. Conversely, the population much older. For example, in seven of the eighteen boroughs median ages are over 38 years including Cassville (46.1), and Marklesburg Borough (43.3), Three Springs (39.2), Rockhill Furnace (38.9), Birmingham (38.8), and Orbisonia Borough's (38.1).

Age Structure

Huntingdon County generally shows much greater youth than Pennsylvania, although the totals fall short of the US. The population under eighteen years of age is 23.5 percent, almost four points above Pennsylvania. Females between 15 and 45 are above the Commonwealth at 20.17, percent but fall short of the US by almost three percent. The county's elderly population of 65 and over falls in the middle of the state and US totals at 13.5 percent. In 1990, the United States population had 26.9 percent of its population under the age of eighteen, 22.96 percent of its females in the child rearing ages of 15 to 45, and 11.9 percent in the age category of 65 years and older. The Pennsylvania population can be summarized as less youthful and fertile than the US. Pennsylvania shows 23.5 percent of its persons under the age of eighteen, 19.7 percent females age fourteen to forty five, and 15.4 percent of its citizens over the age of 65.

Figure 3 shows a population breakdown for the US, Pennsylvania, and Huntingdon County by percentage over grouped age cohorts. Pennsylvania, with its aging population and loss of wage earning cohorts, shows some interesting discrepancies when compared to US statistics. Huntingdon County also shows some interesting variations, not only from US statistics, but from Pennsylvania as well. The following analysis lists variations among the US, Huntingdon County, and Commonwealth statistics.



1. The crude fertility rate for Huntingdon County has declined and is 1.4 percent lower than the US and almost ½ percent lower than Pennsylvania. This is shown in the less than 5 years old cohort, which comprises only 6.3 percent of the county's population, 6.7 percent of the state, and 7.7 percent of the US. Taken in historical context these figures are much lower for all sectors of the nation. In 1960 the 0-4 age bracket comprised 9.97 percent of Huntingdon County's population, about 10.5 percent of the state's population, and 11.33 percent of the US. The reason for the recent trend can be found in the population figures for females in the child rearing years of 14 to 44, as nearly 3 percent of the county's population is included in this category. Furthermore, a large proportion of the population of females ages 20 to 24 are enrolled in Juniata College, further reducing the actual proportion of females who are married and involved in the stage of life where fertility is higher. Despite the overall youth, of the county the birth rate is very low due to a large concentration of special populations.

2. Another significant feature of the Huntingdon County population pyramid, when compared to Pennsylvania and US statistics, are the greater concentration of persons of ages 15 to 29, as Huntingdon County outpaces Pennsylvania by almost 1 percent and the US by 1.1 percent. As mentioned, the large populations of Juniata College and the State Correctional Institution in Smithfield (over 1,700 persons) increases the number of persons of ages 20 to 29, but an interesting difference is the age cohort from 15 to 19, where the county outpaces the state and US by 1.1 percent, with 8.0 percent of the population in this cohort. The high existence of this cohort is most likely due to the significant amount of persons moving to suburban developments in townships during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Significance for planning purposes is the fact that Huntingdon County's youthful median age is deceiving

as evidenced by the low fertility rate and the large number of person in the 15 to 29 age cohorts. Without the significant number of persons in college and institutions, the age structure would look very similar to that of Pennsylvania.

3. A significant concern for an area with populations that are concentrated in transitory occupations such as college and institutions is the retention of the youth after their tenure. Both Huntingdon County and Pennsylvania have not succeeded in retaining this segment of the population as is evident by the age cohorts between 30 and 54, the wage earners. Huntingdon County's population in the age 30 to 44 cohort is 1.5 percent lower, at 23.1 percent, than these of the US. The county's population ages 45 to 54 is 1.2 percent lower. However, when compared to Pennsylvania, the county fairs very well, staying even in the 30 to 44 cohorts and outpacing the Commonwealth with persons aged 45 to 54.
3. Huntingdon County is youthful as a whole. The county is aging at a pace which has been slower than Pennsylvania, but is catching up. Pennsylvania is older than the US, with 15.3 percent of the state's population over 65, compared to the US at a lower 11.9 percent. Huntingdon County is younger than Pennsylvania in the elderly cohorts at 14.6 percent over 75 years of age, but is 3.7 percent higher than the US. The important statistic to note is the high concentration of 55 to 64 year old's in the county at 9.8 percent, which outpaces the state, although only by .1 percent. Overall, with higher concentrations of persons in the age cohorts of 35 to 65 years old, Huntingdon County will soon raise its median age to that of Pennsylvania's and will clearly outpace the youth of the US.

Racial Composition

Huntingdon County as a whole has a large black and non-white population as compared to other areas in the state, but it remains much lower than Pennsylvania overall. The county's black population was 2.3 percent in 1980. It grew grown to 4.7 percent in 1990, with the majority of the concentrations in Smithfield Township, Huntingdon Borough, and Mount Union Borough. These three municipalities house 94.8 percent of the black population in the county, with 71.6 percent in Smithfield Township at the correctional institution. The total in the Correctional Institution is 1,439 persons, up from 430 in 1980. The majority of the growth in the black population was in Smithfield Township. Overall, Huntingdon County has a very high non-white population for a predominantly rural area at 6.5 percent. Pennsylvania's non-white population is slightly over 11 percent. In 1990, 11.4 percent of the population of Pennsylvania was classified as non-white; of those, 9.2 percent were classified as black. Both black and other races grew by about ½ percent since 1980, resulting in the majority of the growth in the black population which has increased from 8.8 percent in 1980.

Household Size and Structure

There were 15,541 households in Huntingdon County in 1990, an increase of 1,082 households, or 7.48 percent, over the 1980 level of 14,459. The growth in households has outpaced the growth in population for the same time periods by almost 3 percent. Pennsylvania's number of households has also increased over the time period, despite the state's slow growth. This may be a result of the trend toward smaller household sizes and greater independent living. Nationally, and certainly in Pennsylvania, a trend persists towards smaller household sizes. In many of the older areas with declining populations, this trend is elevated for several reasons. First, as population declines due to a lack of job opportunities working age families with children are the first to move. Second, as the population grows older, children move out, go to school, and in many cases do not return, but remain in areas with ample employment. Third, the increasing age of housing leads to lower values and many of these housing units turn into rental units, which typically do not house more than two people per unit. The majority of renters are younger single persons or younger married couples who do not have children. Finally, the trend is generally due to the fact that many younger couples are dual-career couples with fewer children than married couples of past generations.

Persons per household for the study area follow state and national trends of decline from 1980 to 1990. Huntingdon County, decreased from 2.76 persons per household in 1980 to 2.58 in 1990. Persons per household range from 2.79 persons in Cassville Borough to Dudley Borough with 3.49 persons. The Commonwealth dropped by 0.24 persons from 2.81 to 2.57.

Marital Status

In 1990 Huntingdon County's now married population over fifteen years of age is 56.88 percent, over 2.5 percent higher than the state. A higher percent of married people in the county, compared to Pennsylvania, was accounted for in the past by the fact that the county has a younger population, especially in the 15 to 29 age cohorts due to college populations and the high level of males in the Correctional Institution. From an historical context the never married population should be higher, but remains 1 percent lower than the state. Pennsylvania residents show 54.5 percent are now married and 27.34 percent never married. Much of the variation can be explained by a large percent of persons ages 30 to 55 located in Huntingdon County as compared to Pennsylvania and a much lower elderly population, many of which are widowed.

The divorce rate for Huntingdon County is similar to the US at 7.01 percent while the state is slightly lower at 6.64 percent. Likewise, the female widowed population is similar at 7.32 for the county and 7.51 for the state.

Living Situations

Living situations examine the number of persons below 18 years of age, their living situations and the living arrangements of persons. Huntingdon County has a high number of persons under the age of 18 raised in married couple families at 77.11 percent, while the Commonwealth percentage is only 72.9. Also, the county has a low number of persons raised in a female headed household at only 10.86 percent. A high percentage of children raised in female-headed households can be a concern because the figure usually corresponds with a high percent of children raised in poverty.

To properly examine living arrangements household type and relations in the county, we must note that 3,137 persons in the county reside in institutional group quarters, 7.10 percent of the population. Other group quarters make up an additional 2.2 percent. Overall, over 9 percent of the Huntingdon County population resides in group quarters. Pennsylvania residents in group quarters are below 3 percent. Other living situations are dominated by the householder which amounted to 25.56 percent of the Huntingdon County population. Persons registered as a spouse make up 21.48 percent and persons living alone are 8.55 percent of the population. Pennsylvania differs slightly with 26.56 of persons as the householder. Almost identical are the 21 percent of persons listed as the spouse. A surprising fact considering the large number of persons in colleges in the county, the state's 9.68 percent of persons living as a householder alone, which is higher than the county's. Perhaps one of the more relevant fact relating to living situation is the county's high percentage of persons living in group quarters, which was 7.1 percent in 1990. This is more than double the state rate of 3 percent.

Socioeconomic Characteristics

When the basic demographic characteristics are combined with social and economic attributes and patterns including: educational attainment, income and poverty, ancestry, and rural characteristics, much of the character of the community is explained. Taken together, these characteristics of the population create a unique planning context for each community. Much of the information on socioeconomic characteristics from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

Migration

Migration cannot be measured in terms of increases and decreases in the county's population rate. It is calculated as the total population change minus natural increases. Since 1970 the net migration for Huntingdon County is 1,896 persons. Between 1980 and 1990 the net immigration to Huntingdon County was 530 persons. Had the county's natural increases remained in the county, it would have gained considerably more in population size. See Tables 10 and 11.

TABLE 10

POPULATION IMMIGRATION (EMIGRATION), 1970-1980 Huntingdon County				
Actual Population 1970	Natural Change*	Potential 1980 Population	Actual 1980 Population	Net Immigration*
39,108	1,779	40,887	42,253	1,366
* Births Minus Deaths, for the period				
** Actual population minus potential population, for the period				

TABLE 11

POPULATION IMMIGRATION (EMIGRATION), 1980-1990 Huntingdon County				
Actual Population 1980	Natural Change*	Potential 1990 Population	Actual 1990 Population***	Net Immigration*
42,253	1,381	43,643	44,164	530
* Births Minus Deaths, for the period				
** Actual population minus potential population, for the period				
*** 1990 Preliminary Census Data				

Place of Birth In comparison with the Pennsylvania population, Huntingdon County residents have a greater tendency to be born in the state. Almost 90 percent of the county residents were born in Pennsylvania, compared to only 80.2 percent of persons residing in the Commonwealth. Historically the population has become more transient. In 1960 94.7 percent of county residents were born in Pennsylvania and over 85 percent of Pennsylvania's residences were born here. In addition, almost twice as many people move into all of Pennsylvania counties as move into Huntingdon County, which is down from three times in 1960.

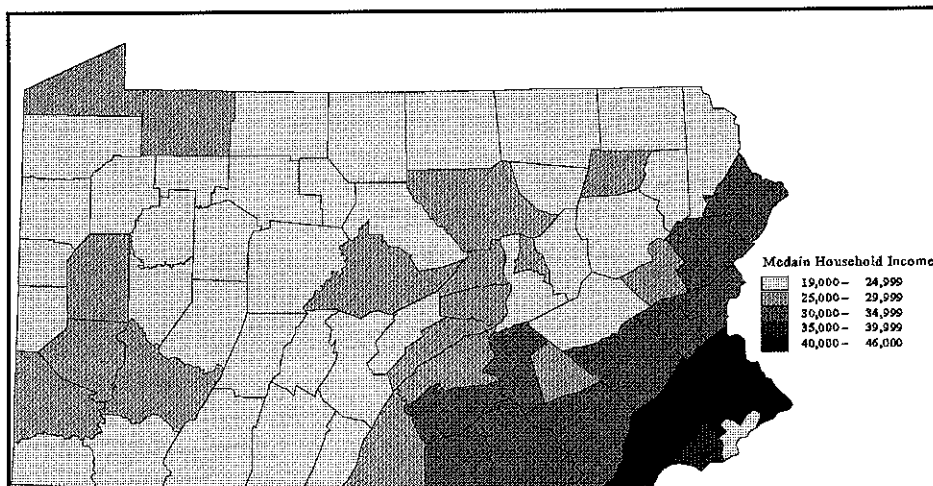
Residence in 1985 Residence in 1985 to measures the relative stability of the population and asked of all people over five years of age in 1990 the question, "Where was your residence in 1985,". The statistics indicate that people in Huntingdon County are slightly more likely to have lived in the same house five years ago than the average Pennsylvanian. Huntingdon County's 66.9 percent in this category is over 3 percent

greater than Pennsylvania. However, Huntingdon Countians were less likely to have lived in the same county, with only 16.6 percent compared to 22.1 percent of Pennsylvania's, but were much more likely to have lived in Pennsylvania. Huntingdon Countians lived in Pennsylvania but in a different house numbered 12.2 percent, compared to 7.4 percent of Pennsylvania's. This variation is very likely due to the college populations.

Year Occupied Present House In general, Huntingdon County residents, are slightly less mobile than Pennsylvania residents. Huntingdon County householders occupying their residence for 10 years or more total 53.6 percent, compared to 48.1 percent for the state. Nearly 25 percent of Huntingdon County residents moved into their houses during the 1970s compared to only 19.5 percent of the state. Further proving the county's more stable population is the fact that only 32 percent of county residents moved into their houses in 1985 or later, compared to 38.7 percent of Pennsylvania.

Income

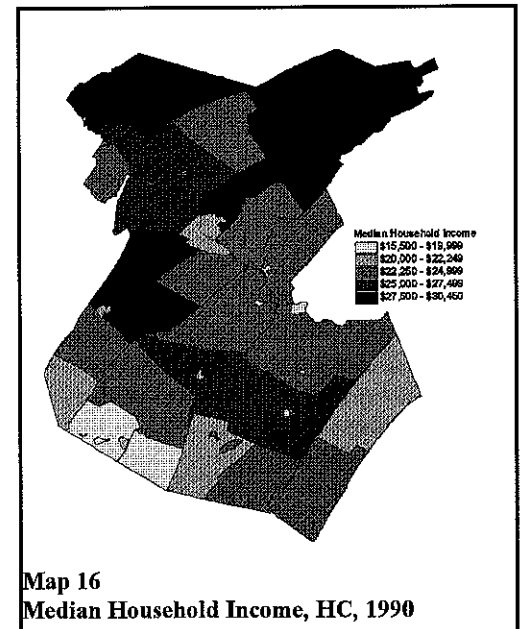
In 1989, the median household income in Huntingdon County was \$23,067. This was well below the Commonwealth median of \$29,069 and the US median of \$30,056. In comparison, almost 20 percent of Huntingdon County's households had incomes of less than \$20,000 and nearly 70 percent of incomes below \$35,000. On the other hand only 15.5 percent of Pennsylvania households had incomes under \$10,000 and 59.3 had incomes below \$35,000. Comparable US figures were 13.9 percent and 55.8 percent, respectively. A large discrepancy exists between the state and the county in incomes



Map 15
Median Household Income, PA Counties, 1990

above \$50,000, where the county shows only 10.9 percent of households, and both the state and the US shows 22.0 percent.

On a sub-county basis great variations exist. As might be expected the boroughs are generally much poorer than the townships. The median incomes of Huntingdon County's boroughs, average \$19,569.56, while the townships average \$25,104.30. Of the 48 municipalities, only eight had median household incomes over \$29,000 and, all of them townships. Jackson, Oneida, and Barree were townships were the only municipalities over \$30,000. Petersburg Borough had the wealthiest borough-based median income at \$23,214. Among the poorest municipalities were Rockhill Furnace, Mount Union, Mill Creek, Coalmont, and Dudley Boroughs, with Rockhill Furnace's \$15,511 being the lowest in the study. Overall, 11 of the 18 boroughs had incomes below \$20,000. See Maps 15 and 16.



Map 16
Median Household Income, HC, 1990

Public Assistance In 1990 Huntingdon County had 7.84 percent of its population receiving publicly assisted incomes, which includes welfare. This is very similar to the US total of 6.8 percent. Of the 3,460 persons 42.9 percent live in three municipalities: Huntingdon Borough (595 persons), Mount Union Borough (600 persons), and Shirley Township (290 persons). Smithfield Township and Cass Township have another 244 persons with income assistance explaining, overall, 50 percent of all assisted persons in the county. Other publicly assisted incomes are fairly evenly distributed depending on population.

Poverty

Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by federal agencies for statistical purposes. See Maps 17 and 18.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the

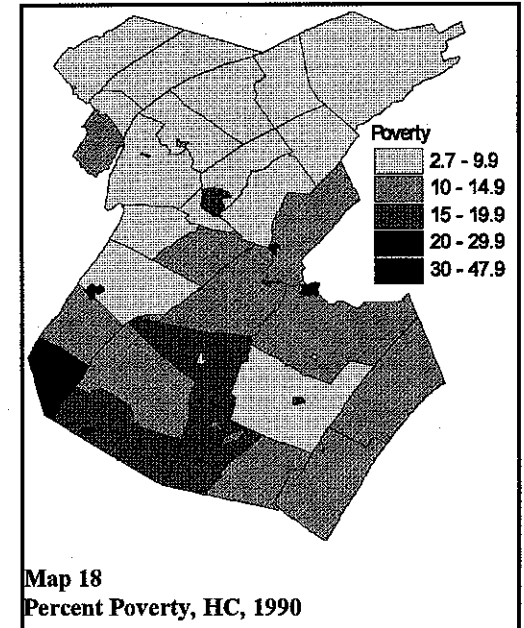


Map 17
Percent Poverty, PA Counties, 1990

family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. In the US, the average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$12,674 in 1989. In 1990, the poverty rate for Pennsylvania is 11.1 percent. Huntingdon County is slightly higher at 12.1 percent. However, both the state and county were lower than the 15.5 percent of persons below poverty in the US. On a sub-county basis, again, the diversity is great. As expected, the boroughs have a higher

level of poverty when compared to the townships. Of the 18 boroughs, five have poverty levels over 20 percent: Shade Gap (47.93), Marklesburg (25.63), Mount Union (22.86), Dudley (20.95), and Mill Creek (20.49). Boroughs in Huntingdon County average 17.2 percent of their persons in poverty. However, four of the 18 boroughs have poverty levels below 10 percent: Birmingham (4.58), Coalmont (8.57), Cassville (9.04), and Shirleysburg (9.15). On the other hand, only Hopewell of the 30 townships had a poverty levels over 20 percent with Hopewell Township at 20.04. Townships in general averaged only 10.5 percent persons in poverty, which was over 7 percent lower than the boroughs. There were thirteen townships with poverty levels below 10 percent, Oneida Township had the lowest poverty level at 4.61 percent.



Map 18
Percent Poverty, HC, 1990

Summary Note: Both the data pertaining to housing and the data in this section point to a well established trend - the de-intensification of living patterns. People are increasingly dispersed often choosing the newer suburban homes over the lesser valued, older urban homes. The result is that it is becoming increasingly expensive and difficult to serve the new populations in forms of utilities, water, sewer, roads, and retail activities. Additionally, the population of the county has become exclusively dependent of private cars and commute increasingly longer distances to work and shop.

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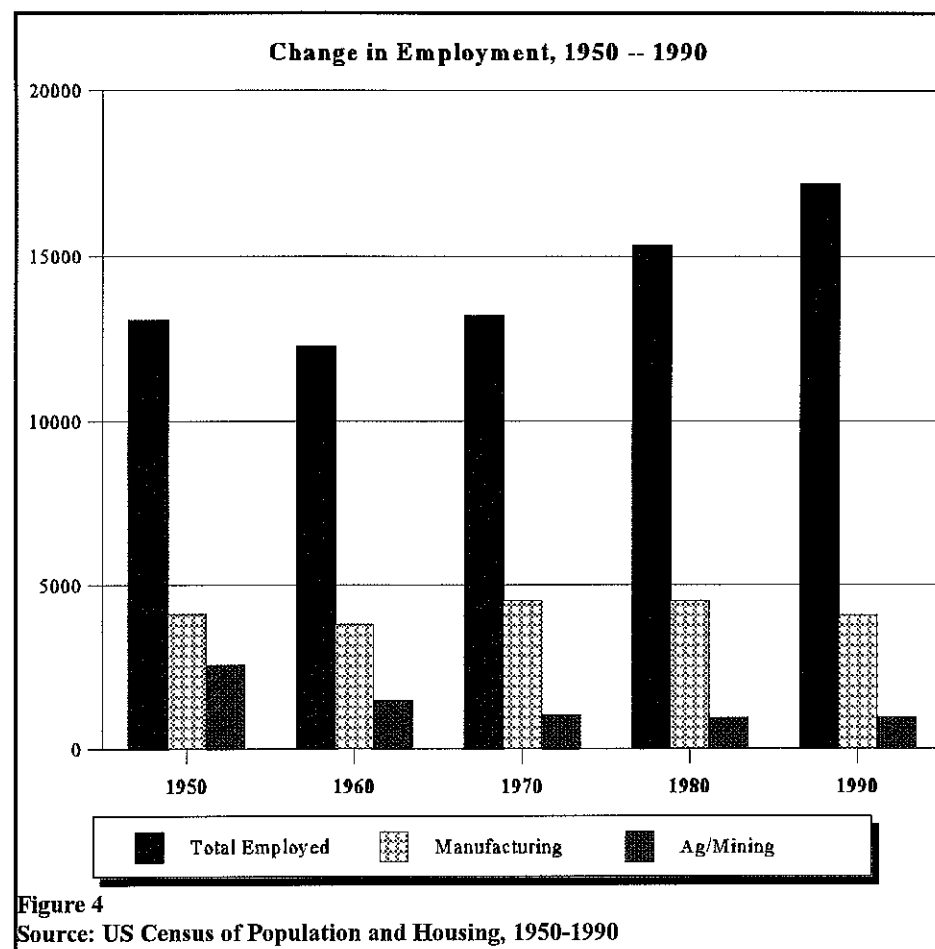
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section contains a summary of the existing structure of economic activity in Huntingdon County. That structure both conditions and informs much of the planning process. Much of the structural analysis contained herein was derived from a study of Huntingdon County's Economy performed in 1995 for Huntingdon County Business and Industry, Inc. Some material is derived from an earlier study of the Southern Alleghenies Region and its Counties completed in 1994. Both studies were funded as Community Economic Recovery Program projects. The original documents were edited for this presentation to exclude any sensitive data which might divulge firm-specific information on employment and wages; hence, this document is appropriate for public use.

This section begins with substantial Census of Population and Housing data about the current labor force of the county, with some historical Census data on the changes in employment over the time period from 1950 to 1990 to set the context of the current economic structure. The Census data is collected and reported on a place of residence basis; i.e., it describes the economic situation of residents of the county wherever they may be employed. An additional set of data items is a summary of the findings of a survey of industrial businesses concerning the type of workers employed in the county and the qualities and shortcomings of the labor force. This survey was executed in 1995 as part of the Community Economic Recovery Program project.

Historical Overview of Huntingdon County's Economy

The economy of Huntingdon County has changed substantially since 1950; most of that change has been in the structure — not the size — of economic activity. As shown in **Figure 4**, in 1950, the county had 13,077 employed residents. By 1990 this had increased to 17,185 employed residents. This was an increase of 31 percent, which was below the percentage increase for the Commonwealth over the same period of time. Over the period the extractive sectors of economic activity, agriculture and mining, decreased in total employment from 2,539 to 935. In percentage terms this was a decrease from 19.4 percent of the labor force to 5.4 percent. Likewise, manufacturing employment in 1950 was 31.4 percent of the labor force, which decreased to 23.7 percent. In 1950, these goods producing industries employed just over one-half of all employed residents; by 1990, they employed a little less than 30 percent. By contrast, the other sectors grew from 49 percent to over 70 percent of total employment.



Place of Employment and Journey to Work

There were 17,185 employed residents of the county in 1990. Of this total 12,060 were employed in Huntingdon County, or 70 percent of the total. As shown in **Figure 5**, most of the remainder were employed in either Centre (1,398), Blair (814), Mifflin (656), Franklin (457), Fulton (395), or Bedford (329) Counties; however, 321 persons were employed out of Pennsylvania, primarily in Maryland. In the Commonwealth as a whole only 25 percent were employed outside their county of residence. Among the counties which border on Huntingdon, only tiny Fulton and Juniata have lower rates of employment within their borders for their residents. This indicates that, to an extent, some of the communities of Huntingdon County do serve as exurban bedrooms for workers in Blair and Centre Counties.

Commuting Patterns In and Out of Huntingdon County, 1990

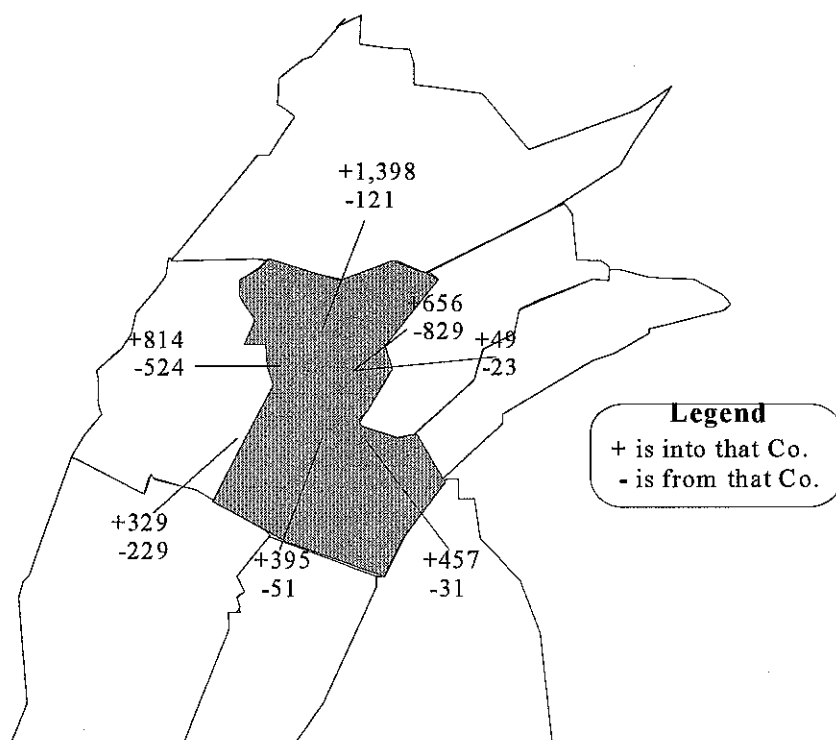
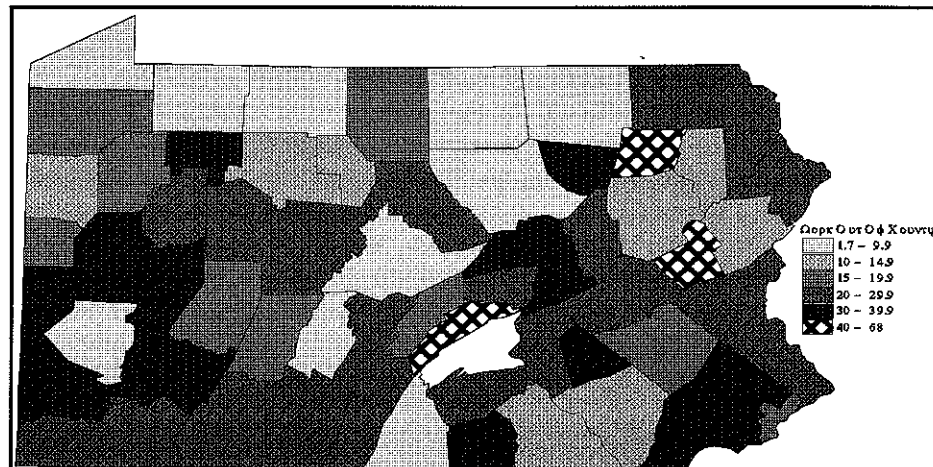


Figure 5
 Source: US Census of Population and Housing, 1980-1990

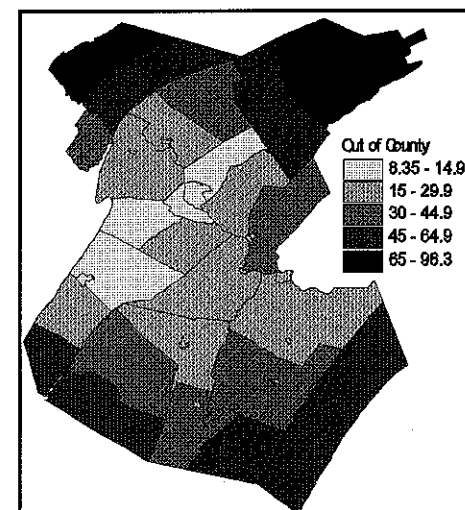


Map 19
 Percent Worked Out of County, PA, 1990

Huntingdon County is also a net exporter of labor as shown in **Maps 19 and 20**. Although there were 17,185 employed residents of Huntingdon County, only 14,531 total persons actually worked in the county, including those who commuted in from other counties. Hence, there was a net export of 2,654 workers, or 30 percent of the workforce. The greatest number of "imported" workers, in 1990, came from Mifflin (829), Blair (524), Bedford (229), and Centre (121) Counties.

As is typical of rural areas without major population centers, a relatively small percentage of county residents work in their own municipality. About 21 percent of all workers were employed in their municipality of residence, compared to about 30 percent statewide.

Despite the fact that many people commute to work out of the county and most people commute outside their own community, just about one-half have

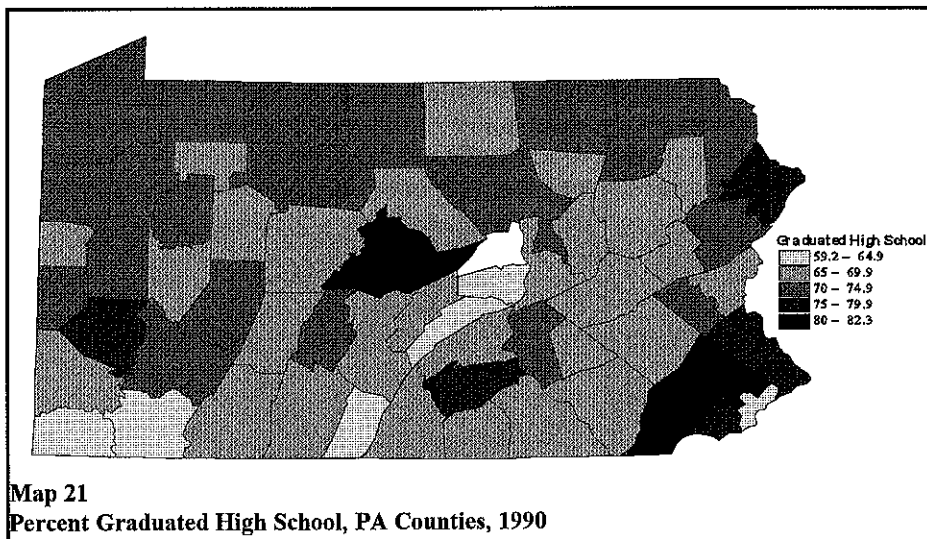


Map 20
 Percent of Residents who Worked Out of Huntingdon County, 1990

journey-to-wk times of 20 minutes or less. About 13 percent have commutes over 45 minutes; this relatively small percentage with long commutes indicates that Huntingdon County is quite convenient for the commuters.

Educational Attainment

There were 28,598 persons over the age of 25 in Huntingdon County at the time of the 1990 Census. Of this total 20,362 had at least a high school diploma. This was 71.2 percent, compared to over 74.6 percent of all Pennsylvanians over the age of 25, as show in **Map 21**. At the very bottom of the educational attainment ladder, 3,393 had less than a ninth grade education; this was 11.9 percent, compared to 9.4 percent for the Commonwealth. At the other end of the attainment scale, only 9.4 percent of the relevant population had a college degree or better, compared to 17.4 percent statewide. This set of statistics is somewhat limited in usefulness because it includes the incarcerated population of the two state correctional facilities. But, even excluding this group, there is a higher percentage of the population without the basic education levels to be satisfied with the overall level of attainment. See **Map 22**.



Map 21
Percent Graduated High School, PA Counties, 1990

Labor Force Participation

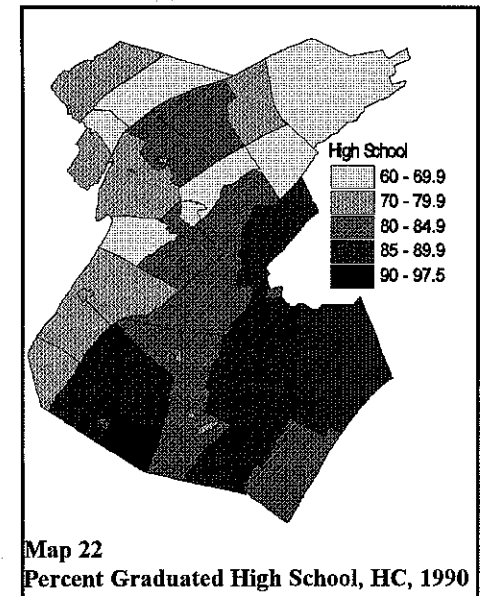
The incarcerated population makes interpretation of the labor force participation rate in Huntingdon County difficult. The reported statistic is that only 54.1 percent of persons over the age of 16 are either employed or seeking employment. This figure is much lower than the 61.5 percent state labor force participation rate and the lowest in the labor

shed. When the incarcerated population is removed from the calculation, however, the adjusted labor force participation rate is about 58.9 percent. This figure is much closer to the regional norm.

Unemployment

In 1990 there were 784 males and 667 females unemployed in Huntingdon, according to the Census. This yielded an unemployment rate of 7.7 percent, which was the second highest in the region. Additionally, the distribution of unemployment across the region is uneven.

In 1990 the Commonwealth had an unemployment rate of about 6.0 percent. Department of Labor and Industry statistics show that in the last six years Huntingdon County has consistently been among the highest unemployment rates in the state. In 1993 Huntingdon County's annual unemployment was 11.6 percent; the state was at 7.0 percent and the U.S. was at 6.8 percent for that year. By 1996 the county rate was 11.1 percent, which was the highest in the state. See **Table 11** on the next page.



Map 22
Percent Graduated High School, HC, 1990

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TABLE 12

UNEMPLOYMENT, 1980 and 1990 Pennsylvania, Huntingdon County and Surrounding Counties		
Name	1980	1990
Pennsylvania	7.4	6.0
Huntingdon	10.2	7.7
Bedford	12.6	8.0
Blair	9.0	7.0
Fulton	7.8	5.9
Somerset	10.1	7.4
Centre	5.8	5.6
Mifflin	7.2	6.7
Cambria	11.9	8.4
Franklin	4.5	3.9

Source: US Census of Population and Housing, 1980 and 1990

Disabilities and Labor Force Participation

In 1990 there were 1,326 males between the ages of 16 and 64 with disabilities in Huntingdon County. Of this total, 483 were in the labor force and 843 were not. For females in the working age group, there were 1,063 with disabilities, 238 of whom were in the labor force. The percentage of both males and females who reported that they were "prevented from working" by their disabilities was higher in the county than in the Commonwealth; for males the county had 55 percent, compared to 49 percent for the state. Total reported disabilities were also a higher percentage of the working age population; 10.4 percent compared to 8.8 percent of the male population aged 16 to 64.

Employment by Industry

The Census of Population and Housing reports the employment characteristics of the residents of an area wherever they may be employed. Analysis of these figures shows that Huntingdon County has a high percentage of its residents employed in manufacturing, construction, agriculture, educational services, and public administration, compared to the Commonwealth or the region as a whole. It has relatively few residents employed in transportation and public utilities, communication, retail, finance, insurance, and real estate, health services, and other professional services.

As shown in **Figure 6**, the most over-represented group compared to the Commonwealth is agricultural employees; in Pennsylvania only 1.8 percent of all workers are employed

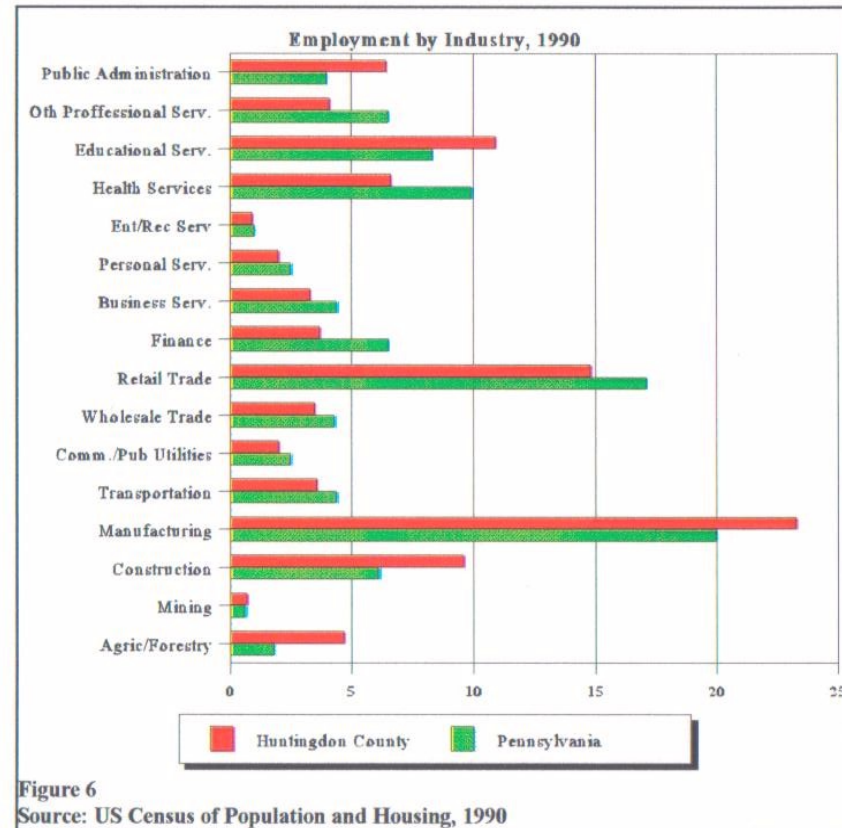


Figure 6

Source: US Census of Population and Housing, 1990

in agriculture, compared to 4.7 percent of county employees. However, there are other counties in the labor shed which have even higher percentages of their employment in this industry. The most under-represented group is finance, insurance, and real estate. In the state, 6.5 percent of all employees are in this sector, compared to 3.7 percent of Huntingdon County employees. Most counties in the labor shed have similarly low percentages.

Employment by Occupation

In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania approximately 43 percent of the labor force may be categorized as blue collar workers based on job descriptions. In Huntingdon County, as shown in **Figure 7**, and for the labor shed as a whole, the percentage of blue collar workers is close to 58 percent. This is not surprising considering the traditional

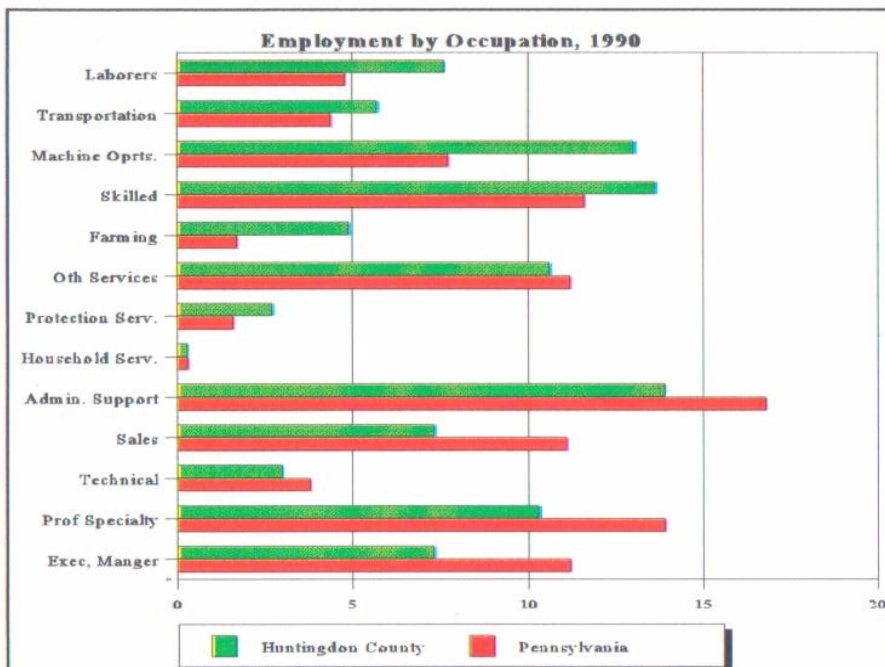


Figure 7
Source: US Census of Population and Housing, 1990

manufacturing and agricultural base of the area. In Huntingdon County, in 1990, executive, managerial, and administrative occupations and professional specialty occupations are significantly under represented. Machine operators, laborers, transport workers, and precision production workers are found in much greater numbers than in the state as a whole.

Class of Worker by Sector of Employment

Private sector, for profit, wage and salary workers in Huntingdon County numbered 11,784 in 1990. This was 67.4 percent of total employment; slightly higher than the 66.4 percent in the labor shed but well below the 72 percent statewide. The region is fairly low in private sector employment due to the presence of Penn State (employees of which are classed as state government workers) and various federal installations such as Letterkenny in Franklin County. Huntingdon County has substantial state government employment (7.3 percent) because of the State Correctional Institutions. This level was more than twice the state average of 3.1 percent. Self-employed workers constitute 8.4

percent of the total, again well above the Commonwealth average of 6.2 percent. The large number of family farm operators accounts for much of the difference in self-employment. See Figure 8.

Incomes and Poverty

Huntingdon County incomes are quite low by Pennsylvania standards. In 1989 the median family income in the Commonwealth was \$29,069; in Huntingdon County it was \$23,067. This placed Huntingdon near the bottom of the income distribution in the labor shed; only Bedford and Mifflin Counties were lower. The median household income was only 79.4 percent of the Commonwealth average. Per capita incomes were even lower; 74.4 percent of the state average.

Although incomes are fairly low, the distribution of income is fairly even, as shown in Figure 9. Four counties in the labor shed had equal or higher rates of poverty in 1990. Bedford, Blair, and Centre Counties had higher rates of poverty, while Mifflin and Huntingdon Counties were the same at 13.4 percent of total persons. The state rate in that year was 11.1 percent.

Summary of Labor Force Analysis

Huntingdon County's labor force situation is similar to that of many non-metropolitan counties in Pennsylvania. The county has many workers in relatively low skill manufacturing positions and in the vulnerable construction industries. It has relatively few workers in high skill occupations and in high growth sectors of the economy. The high unemployment rate suggests that the growth of good, year-round, jobs has not kept pace with the growth of the labor force. In addition, the low percentage of persons with

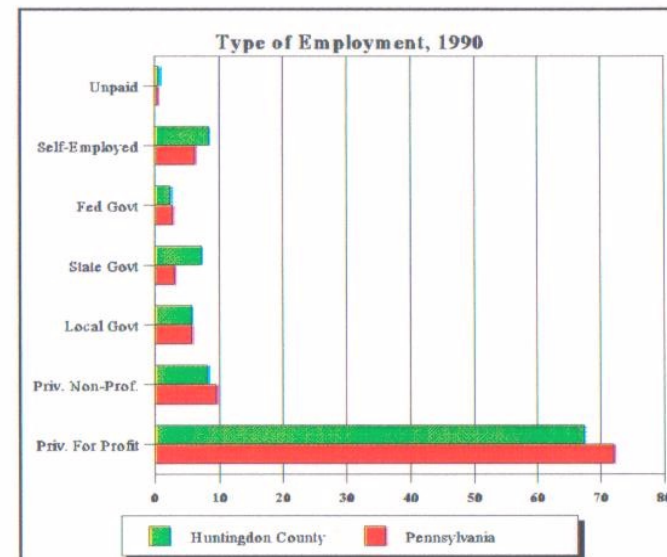
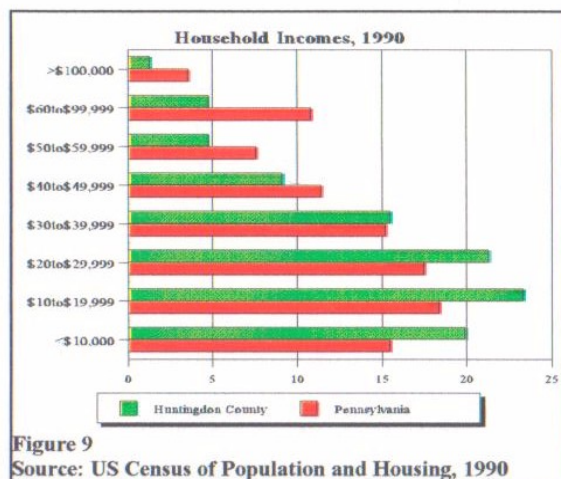


Figure 8
Source: US Census of Population and Housing, 1990



college degrees is a concern, especially as the changing economy is reducing the demand for unskilled and semi-skilled workers in relatively high paying manufacturing industries. These characteristics combine to generate relatively low household incomes.

Some of these characteristics may be seen as opportunities. The fact that the county is a net exporter of workers to Centre and Blair Counties suggests that the potential

labor force for jobs in the county is fairly high. Further, prevailing wages are quite low and the county is in a good competitive position to lure industries seeking an abundant pool of inexpensive labor.

Survey Findings and Recommendations

In the summer of 1995, as part of the Community Economic Recovery Project for HCB&I, interviews were conducted with the CEOs and/or human resource managers of major employers in Huntingdon County. Approximately forty firms were contacted and 35 interviews were completed. The survey instrument was developed by the Consultant in conjunction with the staff of HCB&I. It was designed to elicit information about:

- Type and ownership of establishment,
- Principal products and services,
- Structure of their labor force: size, growth, age structure, occupations, unions, etc.,
- Positions they find difficult to fill,
- Education and training requirements for critical positions,
- Types of training/employee education used,
- Satisfaction with available training,
- Training and education needed, and
- Experience with new hires.

Important findings of the survey are shown below and some of the recommendations will be found in the Economic Development Plan element.

Ownership and Type of Establishment

Nine of the top ten manufacturers (in terms of employment) are not locally owned. Ownership is in other states and outside the U.S. Even some of the non-manufacturing firms are based out-of-town (i.e. State Correctional Facilities). Most establishments specialize in production, not administration, sales or distribution. Therefore:

Management decisions are made outside of the county,
The management/professional group in the county is small,
The sales force in the county is small, and
County firms can and do take advantage of corporate training.

Employment Characteristics

The interviewed firms were not chosen to represent the entire labor force. Most commercial enterprises and many smaller businesses were not interviewed. The occupational structure of the interviewed firms is shown below:

Managerial/Professional	8%
Technical/Technician	2%
Sales	1%
Office Clerical/Secretarial	4%
Inspectors/Quality Control	2%
Front Line Supervisors	2%
Skilled Labor/Craftsman	14%
Machine Operator	20%
Truck Drivers/Transportation	1%
Laborers/Operatives	45%

The managerial and professional group, technical specialist group, and sales related occupations are a very small part of the interviewed work force. Unskilled and semi-skilled laborers make up almost one-half of the work force of the respondent firms. Skilled laborers and machine operators are also a very important component.

Problems with Hiring and Recruiting Workers

Firms have the most difficulty filling managerial/professional and skilled labor positions. Next in line are technical and machine operator positions. The most common explanation is that the available workers do not have appropriate skills. Other related concerns include the ability to attract labor to the local area, wage demands, and problems with unreliable workers. Employers find it hard to attract managerial and

professional workers to the area partly because the spouses of these employees have a difficult time finding professional jobs.

Education and Training

There is a great deal of variety in the preparation of new hires (high school graduates) for the work force. In general, manufacturers tend to rate the basic skills of reading, writing and general math as fair and problem solving and communicating with others as fair to poor. Non-manufacturers tend to rate the skill levels higher. Reading is evaluated as good, and all the other basic skills as good to fair.

Recent high school graduates have better computer skills, are more literate and are more open to change and willing to try something new in the workplace. The biggest complaint from employers concerns their lack of maturity and the absence of a work ethic.

Older work force members are more reliable workers with better attitudes, but are found by employers to be resistant to change, including, in some cases, skills upgrading.

Skills which are becoming increasingly obsolete in the work force are traditional secretarial skills of speed typing and shorthand, and jobs requiring manual dexterity or pure physical strength.

Skills becoming increasingly needed in the work place are computer and/or keyboard skills, communication, team building, and problem solving.

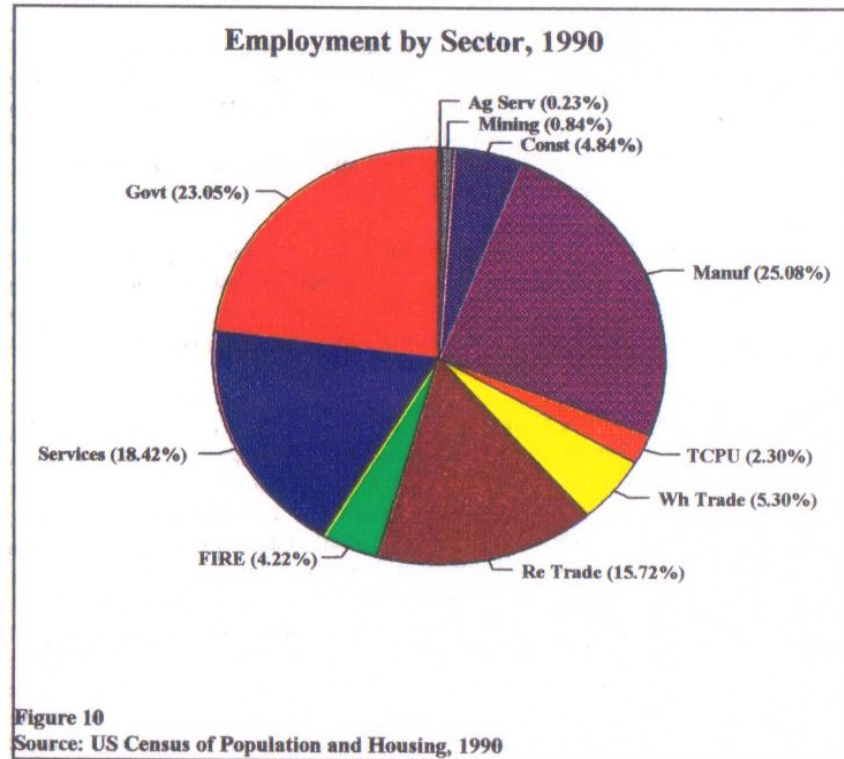
Local employers would like to see additional courses available in computer skills, reading blueprints and mechanical drawings, team building and conflict management, resume writing and job interview skills, and work ethics.

Structure of the Economy

In 1990 there were 707 private sector, non-agricultural, establishments reporting employment in Huntingdon County. They employed a total of 8,976 people and paid a total wage bill of \$36,007,000 in the first quarter of that year.

Each establishment employed, on average, 12.7 people, which was well below the average for the region, state, and nation. The state, in 1990, had an average establishment size of 17.6 employees and the U.S. had an average of 15.3. Smaller establishments are typical of rural areas in all sectors except manufacturing.

Average quarterly earnings were also below the levels for the region, state, and nation at \$4,011. Huntingdon County's average wage was fourth among the six counties in the



Southern Alleghenies Region and only 71 percent of the average wage paid in the Commonwealth in that quarter. In 1990, the average U.S. wage for the first quarter of the year was \$5,219 and the average wage in Pennsylvania was \$5,649.

Private Employment

The largest sector of private employment in Huntingdon County was manufacturing with 2,930 employees. This was 32.6 percent of the total employed private labor force. The region and state each had less than 25 percent of their labor force employed in manufacturing in that year. In the U.S. as a whole, only 20.3 percent of all employees were in that sector. Among the counties in the Southern Alleghenies Region, only Fulton had a higher percentage of total employment in the manufacturing sector. Average manufacturing wages for the quarter were \$4,738, which was 92 percent of the

regional average, but only 71 percent of the state total. See **Figure 10** on the next page. The second largest sector of employment was the services sector, which had 2,139 workers. The service sector quarterly wage paid was \$5,181 for the Commonwealth, Huntingdon County's service sector average was about 73 percent of the state average. Service sector employment as a percentage of total employment was actually quite low in the county, compared to the state and nation.

Retail trade had 1,836 employees in 1990; this placed it third in employment among the sectors of economic activity. As expected, retail paid the lowest wage of the sectors at \$2,229. This was 76 percent of the state average and about 90 percent of the regional average. Twenty-seven percent of establishments, and 20.5 percent of all employees, in the county were in the retail sector.

The above three sectors accounted for almost 77 percent of all employment in the county. The next largest sector was wholesale trade. This sector had 619 employees in the first quarter of 1990. Wages in the wholesale trade sector were better than the county average at \$4,493 for the first quarter of 1990. Employment in the construction sector was 565 in 1990. This sector paid second best of all areas of economic activity in the county at \$5,100. Only 493 persons were employed in the finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE) sector. Wages were comparatively high, by Huntingdon County standards, at \$4,507 for the quarter. The transportation, communication, and public utility (TCPU) sector was among the smaller sectors of economic activity, with 269 employees. These employees were well paid with quarterly wages of \$4,985. Mining appears to be a small sector in the county. Only 98 persons were employed in the sector in the first quarter of 1990. However, this is a small sector in the state and nation as well. This sector also contributes wages out of proportion to its total employment. The average wage in the sector for the first quarter of 1990 was \$7,020.

Summary of Economic Structure

The Huntingdon County economy has a fairly strong specialization in manufacturing. Despite its small absolute size, the mining sector is also a major exporter. Services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation, communication, and public utilities are under-represented. Construction, retail trade, and wholesale trade are at about the expected level.

Wages average below the region, state, and nation. In particular, wages in the manufacturing sector are low relative to even the surrounding area. Establishments tend to be smaller than their counterparts in other areas.

Change in Establishments, Employment, and Wages

While the nation, state, and region saw modest increases in the number of total jobs

between 1988 and 1993, Huntingdon County lost employment in the private sector labor force. More than 600 new jobs in government offset the loss of 393 private sector positions and allowed the total economy to show a very small increase of 1.9 percent. The region had a net increase of almost 7.3 percent in total jobs and a 7.4 percent increase in private sector employment.

Most of the losses in employment during this period were in the manufacturing industries. Stone, Clay, and Glass products lost 268 jobs. Apparel reversed its growth trend of the 1980s and lost 256 jobs. Rubber and plastics products, also a gainer during the early part of the '80s, lost 200 jobs. SIC 36: Electrical Equipment lost 195 jobs. The only significant gainers in the manufacturing sector were SIC 34: fabricated metals and SIC 26: Paper Products. The Fabricated Metals industry group gained 177 net new jobs while Paper Products firms continued their expansion with 114 new jobs. On balance the manufacturing sector lost 682 jobs, which was 19 percent of its 1988 total.

While the loss of manufacturing jobs was not unusual for counties in Pennsylvania, the poor performance of industries in the services sector was. Seven of the fifteen industry groups in this sector lost employment between 1988 and 1993. This sector had a net increase of only 110 jobs, or 5.2 percent. Of particular concern was the loss of 119 jobs in the Business Services industry group. This had been the fastest growing industry group in the county from 1979 to 1988. By contrast to the county, the region had an increase of over 35 percent from 1988 to 1993.

SIC 80: Health Services showed a relatively modest increase of 102 jobs, or 12.7 percent, from 1988 to 1993. In Pennsylvania and in the U.S., health services has been a high growth industry for the last several decades.

The only other sector to lose significant employment in the county in the last five years was the construction sector. This sector lost 115 jobs, or 20 percent of its 1988 employment. No sector of economic activity showed any great vitality during the period. Even retail trade, which has shown fairly consistent growth in most areas, gained only 56 jobs, which was an increase of only 3.0 percent over 1988.

One concern for Huntingdon County is the declines in the two major components of expenditure within the tourism industry; SIC 70: Hotels and Other Lodging and SIC 58: Eating and Drinking Places. Job loss was relatively modest in both cases but is distressing for an area which is attempting to build a more robust tourism industry.

Of particular importance is the fact that the net change in establishments across the period was quite positive. From 1988 to 1993 the number of establishments increased from 757 to 845, almost 12 percent. Government establishments accounted for 23 of this

total and the private sector, 65. This relatively high rate of incubation implies a strong faith in the overall economy of the county, despite recent setbacks. Total wages paid increased by 25.2 percent, which was well above the rate of inflation, but wages per employee remained relatively low.

Economic Base Analysis

The "economic base" of any local area is the combination of industries which produce goods or services primarily for consumption beyond the defined local borders. Industries which produce goods or services primarily for consumption within the local area are considered "non-basic" or "residential". Almost all retail and some service industries fall into the latter category. The economic base industries are important to the local economy because, by selling goods and services to firms or persons outside the local area, they generate an inflow of dollars. These dollars provide the local area with the cash it needs to purchase goods and services from elsewhere in the state, nation, or world.

Industries are determined to be "basic" or "non-basic" by their relative concentration in the local area. If a particular industry employs a higher percentage of the total labor force locally than it does nationally, it is said to be a basic industry. The measure of local percentage divided by national percentage is called a Location Quotient (LQ). If, for example, the dairy industry employs 2.0 percent of the total labor force in Huntingdon County but only 1.0 percent of the national labor force, then it has a Location Quotient or LQ of 2.0. This implies that the local industry produces twice as much milk as it needs for local consumption and that half of its total product is "exported". Since half the employment in the industry is producing for export, that portion of the wage-bill can be considered export income; likewise, any profit made on the export of the goods is also export income.

Economic Base of Huntingdon County The major industry groups in which Huntingdon County has a substantial export percentage are:

■	SIC 32: Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	LQ=11.73
■	SIC 14: Non-metallic Minerals	LQ= 9.56
■	SIC 26: Paper Products	LQ= 8.79
■	SIC 29: Petroleum and Coal Products	LQ= 7.33
■	SIC 23: Apparel and Accessories	LQ= 3.78
■	SIC 30: Rubber and Plastics Products	LQ= 3.56
■	SIC 24: Lumber and Wood Products	LQ= 2.80
■	SIC 36: Electrical and Electronic Equip.	LQ= 2.27
■	SIC 82: Educational Services	LQ= 2.23

Lesser specializations are found in: SIC 15: General Contractors (LQ= 1.80); SIC 54:

Food Stores (LQ= 1.79); SIC 51: Non-durable Goods Wholesale (LQ= 1.73); SIC 52: Building Materials and Garden Supplies (LQ= 1.64); and SIC 60: Depository Institutions (LQ= 1.28).

This data shows that Huntingdon County's economic base is fairly diversified. Fifteen of the seventy 2-digit industry groups in the Standard Industrial Classification system are basic in the county. Seven of these are manufacturing industries but of those seven, five have been declining rapidly in the U.S. over the past decade.

There are approximately 3,000 persons in Huntingdon County producing primarily for export. Since, in 1990, there were just over 9,000 people employed in the private sector in the county, the ratio of basic employment to total employment is about 1 to 3. Hence, for every new job created in a basic industry in the county, about three total new jobs will be created, including the basic industry employment.

Important Industries of Huntingdon County

The largest employment generators in Huntingdon County are local and state government. The 78 establishments in these two industries employed a total of 2,539 persons in 1990. Overall government also paid well above the average wage in the county. Despite their importance as wage payers, most of the government entities cannot really be considered strategic to the local economy because they primarily serve the local area. Exceptions are the State Correctional Institutions. Federal government employment also ranks in the top twenty economic activities in the county; it is possible to consider federal government employment a strategic industry in some circumstances.

Eight of the remaining 17 industries in the top twenty employers are non-basic or residential, that is, they exist primarily to serve the needs of residents of Huntingdon County. While it is possible for such an industry to have an LQ greater than 1.0 (e.g. Building Supply Stores in the county), most do not have the characteristics of a strategic industry. An exception is SIC 8062: General Medical and Surgical Hospitals. This is a major growth industry and large hospitals tend to be regional rather than local in the market area they serve. Recent history suggests that in some areas the potential for economic development agencies to influence the growth of medical services is quite high. The following are all strategic industries based on the criteria noted in the previous section:

■	SIC 2339: Women's and Misses' Outerwear	Decline
■	SIC 2341: Women's and Children's Underwear	Decline
■	SIC 2421: Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	Stable
■	SIC 2678: Stationery Products	Decline
■	SIC 2679: Converted Paper Products	Stable

■	SIC 3020: Rubber and Plastics Footwear	Decline
■	SIC 3229: Pressed and Blown Glass, nec	Decline
■	SIC 3443: Fabricated Plate Work (Boiler Shops)	Decline
■	SIC 3451: Screw Machine Products	Decline
■	SIC 3678: Electronic Connectors	Decline
■	SIC 5141: Wholesale Groceries, General Line	Stable
■	SIC 6330: Fire, Marine, & Casualty Insurance	Growth
■	SIC 7374: Data Processing & Preparation	Growth
■	SIC 8220: Colleges & Universities	Growth

The ten largest manufacturing industries employed a total of 2,433 persons in 1990. Most of these industries were comprised of only one establishment in the county. Unfortunately, eight of the ten largest Huntingdon County manufacturing industries were declining nationally in employment between 1987 and 1990. Seven of these industries declined nationally over the whole period from 1982 to 1990. The greatest national decline was in SIC 2341: Women and Children's Underwear. This industry lost almost 28 percent of its national employment between 1982 and 1990. The only large basic industry to show any national gain across the period was SIC 2679: Converted Paper Products. This industry increased by 4.0 percent from 1987 to 1990, but overall saw an increase of only 1.0 percent in employment from 1982 to 1990. The apparel industries have lost most of their employment in the local economy. This reflects the massive restructuring taking place in the apparel industry in the United States.

It is obvious that Huntingdon County's larger manufacturing strategic industries may require careful attention from the local development agencies. Some of the firms in these industries may need direct assistance to help them survive. Some will have the potential for future growth through aggressive cost-cutting or marketing. Indeed, it is important to note that some of these industries may be undergoing a technological transformation that reduces employment while substituting capital equipment. These industries are basically healthy despite the decline in employment.

SIC 8221: Colleges and Universities, is an important strategic industry for Huntingdon County. Not only is this a highly basic industry, it also has the potential to impact on other local employment as part of the overall development infrastructure. Another important strategic non-manufacturing industry in the county is SIC 5141: Wholesale Groceries. This industry is relatively stagnant nationally, but has the potential for strong local growth.

A few smaller manufacturing industries may have strategic potential. These include: SIC 3297: Non-clay Refractories; SIC 2782: Blankbooks and Looseleaf Binders; SIC 3559: Special Industry Machinery; and SIC 2426: Hardwood Dimension and Flooring

Mills. Among the non-manufacturing industries found in the county, SIC 7374: Data Processing and Preparation and SIC 6331: Fire, Marine, and Casualty Insurance have the potential for strategic importance. All of these industries show national growth potential and an apparent comparative cost advantage in the county.

Major Employers

Table 13 provides a list of the top ten major employers in Huntingdon County.

TABLE 13

HUNTINGDON COUNTY MAJOR EMPLOYERS		
Name	Employees	Industry Title/SIC
SCI - Huntingdon	640	State Prison/9100
Owens Corning Fiberglass	555	Fiberglass Yarn & Mat/3231
Mead Corp, Blair Plant	499	Paper Products/2640
J.C. Blair Mem. Hospital	482	General Hosp/8062
SCI - Smithfield	405	State Prison/9100
Berg Electronics	360	Electronic Connectors/3678
Mt. Union Sch. District	337	Educational/8211
Bonney Forge Corp.	326	Valves, Fittings, etc./3449
Juniata College	300	Higher Education/8221
Huntingdon Area Sch. Dist.	300	Educational/8211

Agriculture and Tourism

Two important elements of the Huntingdon County economy are not easily measured by the standard data sources. These are agriculture and tourism. In the case of agriculture, most of the employment in the sector is in family farms and, therefore, the Department of Labor and Industry data does not capture much of the employment. Owner-operators of family farms are self-employed and are not covered by Unemployment Compensation. Their employees, if any, tend to be family members or part-time laborers for whom unemployment is typically not paid. The published employment data for this sector, then, badly understates the workers in agriculture. The best information on employment in agriculture, is derived from the decennial Census of Population and Housing. Other important agriculture statistics are given in the Census of Agriculture which is published twice each decade.

According to the 1990 Census, there were 814 persons employed in agriculture. This was a decrease of 11.8 percent from the 923 who were employed in the sector in 1980.

In 1980, agriculture was 6.0 percent of total employment; in 1990 it was 4.9 percent. While this was a significant decrease, most of the employment change occurred before 1970. From 1950 to 1970 agricultural employment declined from 2,539 to 1,000; a decrease of almost 61 percent.

Huntingdon County was not alone in experiencing the huge decrease in agricultural employment; throughout the Commonwealth and, indeed, the nation, farm workers and owners have been finding other means to support themselves for several decades. In fact, Huntingdon County is still among the more highly agricultural counties in the state. For the Commonwealth as a whole, only 1.7 percent of all employees are in the agricultural sector; in Huntingdon County, almost 5.0 percent were still in the field in 1990.

Despite the relatively high concentration of employment in agriculture, Huntingdon ranks only 32nd in the state in total agricultural sales and 24th in the sales of livestock and dairy. Farm sales per capita were 18th among the 67 counties.

Tourism is a problem for a somewhat different reason. This industry group involves parts of many economic activities and all of very few. Part of the sales by restaurants, gasoline stations, most other retail establishments, amusement facilities, and the like occur because there are tourists in the county. Marinas, parks, and other outside recreational activities also fall into this group. In Huntingdon County, travel and tourism was identified in terms of 25 different activities.

In 1993 there were about two million visitor days; 81 percent by non-county residents according to a recent study by the School of Forest Resources at Penn State. Of total tourism, outdoor activities were 88 percent in the county. Tourism generated total expenditures of \$35.9 million, 86 percent from residents of other counties. Intentional tourism, i.e. not business or pass through travel, generated 87 percent of all travel and tourism expenditures. Overall, according to the above study, travel and tourism represented 4.7 percent of the county's total sales during 1993 and 7.9 percent of its total employment.

Environmental Resources Analysis

Location and Climate

Physiography

Geology and Soils

Water Resources

Groundwater Sources

Stormwater

Acid Mine Drainage (AMD)

Wetlands

Air Quality

Acid Rain

Forest Lands

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS

The study of environmental resources considers those factors which can have an impact on land development and which make up the natural environment of Huntingdon County. A basic analysis has been conducted concerning both physiographic and natural features..

Location and Climate

Huntingdon County is in the south-central part of Pennsylvania. It has a total area of 895 square miles, or 572,480 acres. The county is in the Ridge and Valley Province. Mountains and steep hills that have narrow ridgetops dominate the landscape, but some moderately broad, level areas are on river terraces and flood plains along the Juniata River. Approximately 71 percent of the county is wooded.

The county lies in the Susquehanna River Basin. The Juniata River, formed by the confluence of the Frankstown branch and the Little Juniata River flows through the county in a southeasterly direction and divides the county into two major drainage basins. North of the river, Spruce Creek, Shaver Creek, and Standing Stone Creek flow in a southerly direction. South of the main river, the Aughwick Creek and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River flow in a northerly direction. All of these streams flow into the Juniata River within the county.

The climate of Huntingdon County is continental with warm summers and cool winters, though neither are extreme for the latitude. The length of the normal growing season, which is often the time that elapses between the mean date of the last occurrence of frost in spring and that of first frost in the fall of the same year, varies from 110 days in the highest mountains to between 145 and 170 days in the valleys. Year to year fluctuations are considerable, and the shortest season was once recorded at 100 days.

Physiography

Physiography is the study of the physical geography of an area including: climate, geology, soils, topography, slope and drainage. Physiography has a bearing on the following situations:

- Determining the ability of the underlying rock strata to support heavy structures.
- Locating water supplies and reservoirs.
- Estimating the cost of utility placement.
- Identifying prime agricultural soils.
- Identifying soils which are not suitable for septic systems.

- Locating areas subject to flooding.
- Determining where land is too steep for building and development.

Topography, the three-dimensional form of the land surface, is a direct result of the underlying geologic structure and weathering conditions. Hard, resistant bedrock withstands wind and water erosion and results in areas of high elevation and steep slopes. Softer rocks erode to form valleys and gently sloping land. This section of the study presents locational land characteristics, elevation and geologic formation characteristics taken from the US Geological Survey, Huntingdon County Quad Sheets

Ridges and valleys define Huntingdon County. The relief follows an alternating sequence of long narrow valleys, ridges and mountains leading from southwest to northeast. The mountains named Tussey, Terrace, Jacks and Blacklog are interspersed by lower ridges such as Allegrippis, Piney, Warrior and Clear and valleys named Shavers Creek, Stone Creek, Hares and Aughwick. The mountain ridges are 1,800 to 2,400 above sea level, with the highest elevation at Big Flat in Jackson Township. Lower ridges are from 1,000 to 1,400 feet. The valley elevation ranges from 520 feet, where the Juniata River enters Mifflin County, to 1,400 feet. The general elevation is about 1,000 feet.

Slope Slope determines the areas in which construction can occur and the types of construction that are feasible for particular locations. Slope also has a significant impact on excavation requirements, sewage requirements, and construction cost. Slope is expressed as a percentage; it is the inclination of the surface of the land relative to the horizontal datum. For example, one percent slope is equivalent to a one foot vertical deviation over one hundred feet of horizontal distance.

Table 14 presents the four major slope categories with their associated suitable development types:

TABLE 14

SLOPE CATEGORIES	
Slope	Suitable Development Uses
0-8%	Generally economically capable of large scale or intensive land use development, including but not limited to industrial areas, commercial complexes, major public facilities, best farm ground and high density residential developments.
8-15%	Intensive and large scale land uses are less feasible; single family high density development is possible.
15-25%	Scattered low density residential development and other less intensive uses; these areas should be utilized only after less steeply sloped areas have been developed.
Over 25%	Generally unsuitable for building purposes; best suited to passive recreation and conservation areas.

Typically, topographical analysis of gradation results in a slope map which is divided into these four aforementioned categories. However, due to limited data resources available in a digital format, Huntingdon County's slope map has only two categories: slope above 15 percent and slope below 15 percent. The slope map also contains the 500 year flood plain and is therefore titled the Development Opportunities and Constraints Map 23. The map is designed to show the areas of the county which are available for possible development and those areas which would be very difficult to develop for most land uses.

Under 15 Percent Slope 0% to 8% Slope: Land with slopes in the range of 0 to 8 percent are suitable for slab-on-grade building types, most large buildings and major road development. Generally, slopes in this category provide minimum restrictions and are conducive to geometric layout schemes. Additionally, traffic circulation patterns are not dictated by topography within this slope classification.

8% to 15% Slope: This slope range is somewhat more restrictive. Intensive large scale development becomes less economically practical. Certain types of commercial and industrial development may be prone to major limitations and may require special engineering, design, and construction techniques. Appropriate forms of development on land in this classification include single-family homes on large lots, townhouses, garden apartments, and terraced construction. Land contours are major plan factors and the normal grade may be too steep for traffic, especially in the steeper slope areas of the category.

As the Development Opportunities and Constraints Map shows (area is color coded white), land classified in the below 15 percent slope category scattered throughout most parts of the county, except the southcentral, southeast and northwest sections.

Greater Than 15 Percent Slope 15% to 25% Slope: This range can generally sustain less active land development. Certain clustered housing techniques and townhouses are among the more appropriate residential uses and land in this category often provides excellent vistas. Certain contour-induced limitations may be overcome, but at a cost. Traffic circulation would be severely affected by this topography.

25% Slope and over: Building in this range is generally not economically feasible. The steep sloping land can be used or maintained as recreational or conservation areas. Severe contours can result in serious erosion, drainage, and access problems if active development takes place.

As the Development Opportunities and Constraints Map shows (area is color-coded light brown), land classified in the 15 percent slope and greater category covers 236,849 acres, or 41.6% of the county.

Geology and Soils

Geology Huntingdon County is in the Ridge and Valley Province of the Appalachian Highlands. Bedrock in Huntingdon County consists of Paleozoic sedimentary sandstone, limestone, shale, and siltstone ranging from the oldest Warrior and Pleasant hill limestones of Cambrian age in Nittany Valley to the Conemaugh and Allegheny coal measures of Pennsylvanian age in the Broad Top area. See the Geologic Structures Map 24.

Steeply dipping, older rocks form the mountains and valleys along the eastern, northern, and western parts of the county. Generally, sandstone caps the ridges, limestone is under the valley bottoms, and shale and siltstone are under the mountainsides and lower hills. The rocks are less folded and become progressively older in a broad synclinal basin extending from the coal fields near the Bedford County line northeast to the vicinity of Ennisville. Within this basin are large areas underlain by sandstone; by red shale and siltstone; and by gray, brown, and black shale. These areas are less folded than the narrow bands of similar rocks forming the mountains in the eastern, northern, and western parts of the county.






4 0 4 Miles

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HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

LEGEND

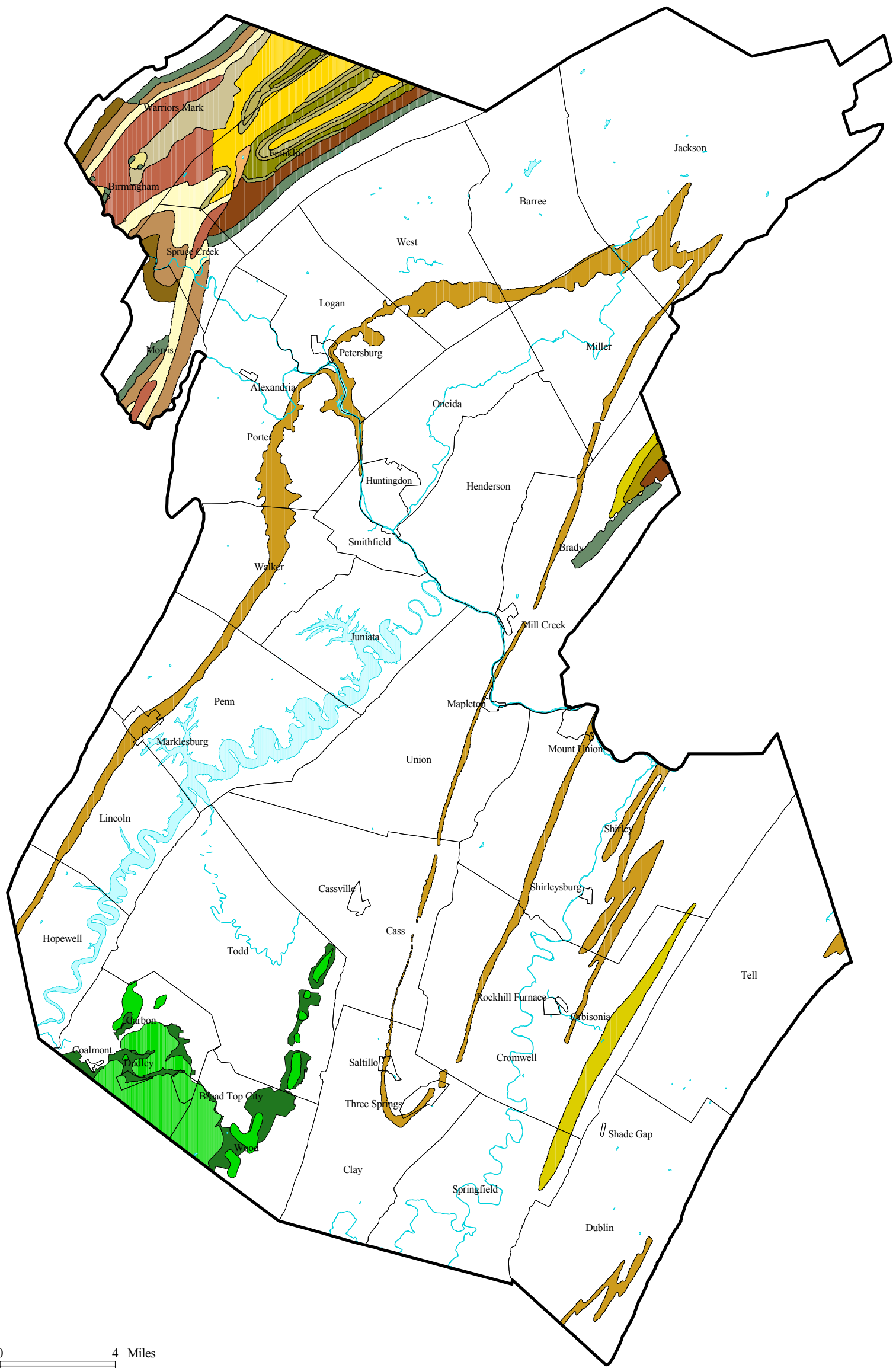
-  100 Year Flood Plain
-  County Boundary
-  Slope 15% and Greater

MAP 23
DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES
AND CONSTRAINTS

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HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

LEGEND

- MCD Boundaries
- County Boundary
- Major Water Sources

- Coal Bearing Areas
- Broad Top
- Mine Permit/AML

- | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|
| Carbonate | Cg | Obf |
| Cgl | Obl | Ocl |
| Cgm | Ocn | On |
| Cph | Ons | Osl |
| Cw | Ocn | |
| Dskt | | |
| Non-l | | |
| Oa | | |
| Oba | | |

MAP 24 GEOLOGIC STRUCTURES

HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

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Historic Preservation Planners

Not all valleys are underlain by limestone and dolomite. The Juniata, Stonecreek and Aughwhch valleys are underlain by siltstones and shales. The more agriculturally productive areas are associated with the limestone and dolomite bedrock.

This landscape provides the geologic setting for the development of soils in Huntingdon County. Most of the soils formed from sedimentary rocks. Glaciers farther north had little effect on soil formation. About 66 percent of the county is made up of soils that formed in place from the underlying parent bedrock in the uplands; 22 percent are soils that formed in loose colluvial deposits along the base of the mountains and valley walls formed by gravity and slope wash; and 6.3 percent are soils that formed on alluvial flood plains and terraces in material transported and deposited by streams. The rest is urban land, strip mines, iron ore pits, rock outcrop, and rubble.

Of the soils on uplands, about 50 percent are Berks and Weikert soils, which formed in residual material weathered from gray, brown, and black shale, and siltstone of Ordovician and Devonian age, together with small areas of Klinesville and Calvin soils, which formed in red shale and siltstone of the Mauch Chunk, Catskill, and Juniata Formations. About 38 percent of the soils on uplands are the Hazelton, Dekalb, Clymer, and Leetonia soils, which formed in material weathered from sandstone of the Bald Eagle, Tuscarora, Pocono, and Pottsville Formations; Vanderlip soils, which formed in the residuum from calcareous Oriskany sandstone; and Morrison soils, which formed in residuum from the older Gatesburg and Warrior Formations. The rest of the soils on uplands formed in residuum in areas of pure, cherty or aggrillaceous carbonate rocks.

Hagerstown soils are underlain by the Coburn, Loysburg, and Beckmantown limestones and dolomites, common to Nittany Valley. Hublersburg and Elliber soils are cherty and are generally underlain by the Keyser, Tonoloway, and McKenzie Formations. Edom soils formed in material weathered from the intermixed limestone and shale of the Wills Creek and McKenzie Formations. Soils formed in colluvial deposits along the base of the mountain and hill slopes in material derived from gray acid sandstone and shale include Laidig, Buchanan, and Andover soils. The Murrill soils formed in deposits containing limestone and some shale and sandstone. Meckesville, Albrights, and Brinkerton soils formed in colluvium derived from red shale, siltstone, and sandstone.

Soils of alluvial origin are associated with river and creek deposits along present and former streams. Monongahela, Tyler, Purdy, Raritan, and Birdsboro soils are on old terraces, which are former stream deposits, 50 to 300 feet above flood plains of the present streams. The soils on terraces make up about 1.3 percent of the county. Along the present rivers and streams on flood plains, the Atkins, Philo, Newark, Barbour, and Basher soils make up 5.3 percent of the county.

Mineral Resources

The mineral resources of the county will be examined in the three following categories: fuels, non-metallic, and metallic minerals.

Fuels Bituminous coal at the northern end of the Broad Top Coal field covers a relatively small area in the southern part of the county. The coal beds are provisionally correlated with the coals of the Allegheny Group and Pottersville series of Western Pennsylvania.

Natural gas and oil are not known to exist in the county. There is a slight possibility that deep drilling might find accumulations of oil or, more probably, gas within the county.

Non-metallic Minerals Many of the valleys of Huntingdon County are underlain by limestones that are adaptable for many purposes. Limestone has been quarried for crushed stone, cupola flux, agricultural limes, glass manufacture, paper production, and road material. The principle quarries which produced limestone were located in Tyrone and McConnellstown; dolomite was produced at Spruce Creek.

Sandstone is contained in the Ridgely Sandstone of the Oriskany Formation and has provided an abundance and variety of sandstone which contains valuable glass sand that is among the best in the country.

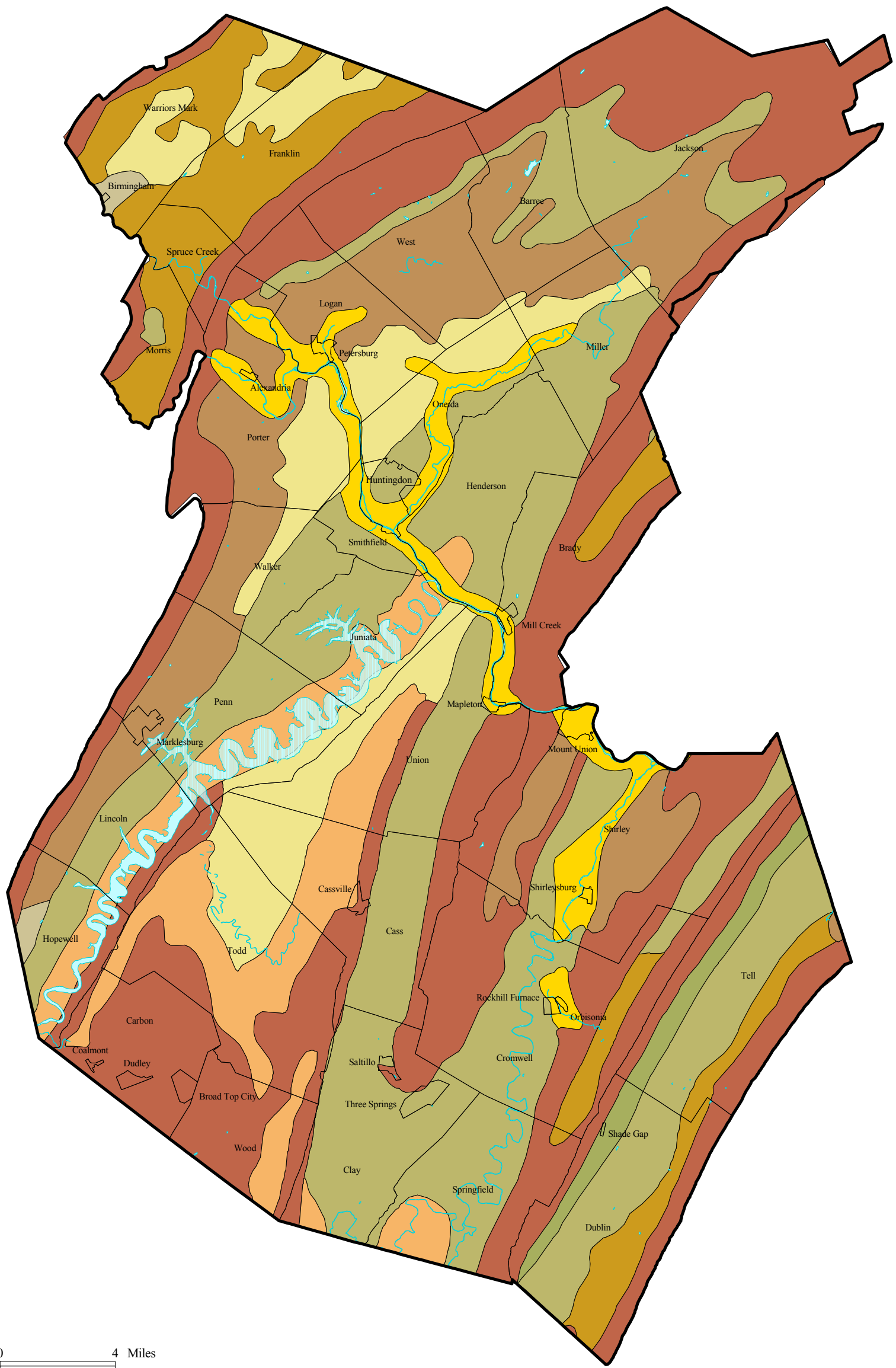
Clay and shale of the Gatesburg and Oriskany Formations are located at Shirleysburg and Alexandria.

Metallic Minerals Some small deposits of iron ore, lead, zinc, and manganese occur within Huntingdon County. A fairly extensive hematite bed was worked in the region between Marklesburg and McConnellstown, but this bed is not as thick or as rich as the Frankstown bed of the same ore in Blair County.

Soil Survey

The types of soils present within a given location have a direct relationship to agricultural pursuits, construction, and development. Soil type determines agricultural productivity, natural drainage characteristics, building foundation requirements, and sewage disposal requirements. This information is taken from the US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, *Soil Survey of Huntingdon County, PA, 1978*.

The general Soils Characteristics **Map 25** shows the soil associations in Huntingdon County. A soil association is a landscape that has a distinctive pattern of soils in defined proportions. It typically consists of one or more major soils and at least one minor soil, and it is named for the major soils.



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HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

MAP 25 SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

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- County Boundary
- MCD Boundaries
- Major Water Sources
- Soil Associations**
 - Hazelton-Laidig-Buchanan
 - Hazelton-Morrison--Vanderlip
 - Hazelton-Clymer-Buchanan
 - Morrison-Vanderlip
 - Berks-Weikert-Ernest
 - Calvin-Klinesville-Albrights
 - Opequon-Edom-Weikert
 - Hagerstown-Hublersburg
 - Monongahela-Raritan-Basher-Atkins

This project was funded, in part, with a State Planning Assistance Grant (SPAG) from the Department of Community and Economic Development.

The soils in an association occur in other associations, but in different patterns. **Table 15**, on page 50, provides a brief summary of the nine soil associations found in the county including percent of land coverage for each category and suitable development possibilities.

How Soils Affect Planning and Land Use*

This section is designed to assist community planners, developers, policy makers, and individual land owners in determining the most suitable use for a particular areas. In addition to the guidance offered in the section above, this explanation details certain general land uses and describes the soil properties which affect their development. In order to identify the specific locations for a certain type of development, two sources can be used: Tables 5 and 6 on pages 74 through 88 of the *Huntingdon County Soils Survey* and the Soil Characteristics **Map 25**.

Sewage Lagoons: Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage within a depth of 2 to 5 feet long enough for bacteria to decompose the solids. A lagoon has a nearly level floor and sides, or embankments, of compacted soil material. The assumption is made that the embankment is compacted to medium density and the pond is protected from flooding. Factors that affect the pond floor and embankment are considered. Those that affect the pond floor are permeability, organic matter, and slope. If the floor needs to be leveled, depth to, and condition of, bedrock become important. The soil properties that affect the embankment are the engineering properties of the embankment material as interpreted from the Unified soil classification system and the amount of stone, if any, that influences the ease of excavation and compaction of the embankment materials.

Dwellings with Basements: Dwelling with basements are for homesites or other buildings of three stories or less in height that have no more than an 8-foot excavation for basements. Buildings with foundation loads in excess of those equal to three story dwellings and with more than an 8-foot excavation for basements are excluded from the ratings. Factors considered in rating the soils are the depth to water table, shrink-swell potential, the depth to and the kind of bedrock, soil texture, the percent of slope, potential frost action, and the hazard of flooding.

Lawns and Landscaping: Lawns and Landscaping at homesites are rated where enough lime and fertilizers are used for lawn grasses and ornamental plants to grow. Suitable soil material is needed in sufficient quantities so desirable trees and other plants can survive and grow well. Among the important soil properties for lawns and landscaping are depth of bedrock or layers that restrict water and roots, texture, slope, depth of water table, and the presence of stone or rock.

Local Roads and Streets: Local Roads and Streets have an all-weather surface expected to carry automobile traffic all year. They have a subgrade of underlying soil material; a base consisting of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized with lime or cement; and a flexible or rigid surface, commonly asphalt or concrete. These roads are graded to shed water and have ordinary provisions for drainage. They are built mainly from soil at hand and most cuts and fills are less than 6 feet in depth.

Local roads and streets are most affected in design and construction by load supporting capacity, stability of the subgrade, and the workability and quantity of cut and fill material available. The AASHTO and Unified classifications of the soil-material, and also the shrink-swell potential, indicate traffic supporting capacity. Wetness and flooding affect stability of the material. Slope, depth to hard rock, content of stones and rocks, and wetness affect ease of excavation and amount of cut and fill needed to reach an even grade.

Sanitary Landfill: A sanitary landfill is a method of disposing of refuse. The waste is spread in thin layers, compacted, and covered with soil throughout the disposal period. Landfill areas are subject to heavy vehicular traffic. Some soil properties that affect suitability for landfill use are ease of excavation, hazard of polluting groundwater, and trafficability. The best soils have moderately slow permeability, withstand heavy traffic, and are friable and easy to excavate.

Other types of development not mentioned here should be classified and referenced to the table in the *Soils Survey*. Other uses include recreational facilities such as camping areas, paths and trails, picnic areas, and playgrounds, and other development such as golf courses, dwellings without basements, or high density developments.

*The section does not duplicate to recreate the vast amount of data found on pages 74 through 88 in the *Soils Survey of Huntingdon County*. Tables 5 and 6 of the survey are highly useful for land use considerations and should be referenced prior to major land use decisions.

Development Limitations of Soil Associations

1. Hazleton-Laidig-Buchanan - Sloping to steep, deep, well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils that have a loamy subsoil; on mountain ridges and foot slopes.

This association consists of soils that formed from sandstone and some shale. It is on mountain ridges and foot slopes throughout the county. Most areas of the association are very stony or extremely stony.

This association makes up 33 percent of the county. It is composed of about 29 percent Hazleton soils, 17 percent Laidig soils, 16 percent Buchanan soils, and 38 percent soils of minor extent.

This association is mainly wooded. Large areas are in game lands and state forest. A few small areas on the foot slopes have been cleared and are used mainly for pasture and hay. Stones and steep slopes limit the suitability of the soils for farming. The *major limitations* for urban and rural uses are slope, stones, depth to bedrock, and a seasonal high water table.

TABLE 15

SOIL ASSOCIATIONS SUMMARY		
Category	Percent of County	Suitable Development Uses
Hazelton-Laidig-Buchanan	33.0	Mainly wooded. Large areas are in game lands and state forest. Foot slopes are used mainly for pasture and hay.
Hazelton-Morrison-Vanderlip	9.0	Most areas are wooded. Farming limited to the Morrison soils, - corn, hay, and other crops associated with dairy farming are grown. Areas of Vanderlip soils are used for fruit orchards and a source of sand.
Hazelton-Clymer-Buchanan	5.0	Mainly wooded. Stony and steep areas are suited to trees, wildlife habitat, recreation, and watersheds. Farming is limited to the Clymer soils suitable for general farming crops. Strip mining operations in the county are in this association
Morrison-Vanderlip	2.0	Mainly in woodlands. Wooded areas are stony or have steep slopes. Vanderlip soils and abandoned iron ore pits and spoil areas are wooded.
Berks-Weikert-Ernest	25.0	Mainly wooded or idle. Scattered areas used for dairy and beef operations, and areas are in Christmas tree plantations. Many areas cleared and cultivated, but small fields, steep slopes, and droughtiness made most farming uneconomical.
Calvin-Klinesville-Albrights	9.0	Mainly wooded- the steep slopes limit the suitability of the soils. Wooded areas were farmed but have reverted to woodland. Well suited to trees, wildlife habitat, and recreational uses. A few scattered areas are used for farming, but droughtiness is a limitation for most farm crops.
Opequon-Edom-Weikert	8.0	Most areas in crops. Suitable for general farm crops associated with dairy farming. Erosion is a problem and intensive management practices are needed to control surface water. Droughtiness is a limitation on some of these soils.
Hagerstown-Hublersburg	7.0	Most areas are in crops. This association has the largest area of highly productive soils that can be intensively farmed with a minimum of erosion protection. Crops are those generally associated with dairy farming operations.
Monogahela-Raritan-Basher-Atkins	2.0	Most areas are in crops or Urban land. The main enterprise is dairy farming. The better drained soils are used general farm crops; poorly drained soils are used for hay and pasture or are wooded.
Total	100.0	
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, <i>Soil Survey of Huntingdon County, PA</i>		

2. *Hazelton-Morrison-Vanderlip - Sloping to steep, deep, well drained soils that have a sandy and loamy subsoil; in intermountain valleys.*

This association consists of soils that formed in material weathered from fine grained sandstone. It is on relatively wide rangelands within intermountain valleys in the central part of the county. The valleys in these areas are slightly below and between mountain crests.

This association makes up 9 percent of the county. It is about 30 percent Hazelton soils, 21 percent Morrison soils, 15 percent Vanderlip soils, and 34 percent soils of minor extent.

Most areas of this association remain wooded because the soils are too stony and steep for other uses. Farming is generally limited to the Morrison soils, and corn, hay, and other crops associated with dairy farming are grown. A few areas of Vanderlip soils are used for fruit orchards and as a source of sand. The *major limitations* for urban and rural uses are slope, depth to bedrock, hazard of groundwater contamination, and a moderately rapidly permeable to rapidly permeable subsoil.

3. *Hazelton-Clymer-Buchanan - Gently sloping to moderately steep, deep, well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils that have loamy subsoils; mostly on broad mountaintops.*

This association consists of soils that formed in material weathered from fine grained sandstone and some shale. It is on relatively broad mountaintops in the southern part of the county.

This association makes up 5 percent of the county. It is composed about 29 percent Hazelton soils, 29 percent Clymer soils, 10 percent Buchanan soils, and 32 percent soils of minor extent.

This association is mainly wooded. The stony and steep areas are better suited to trees, wildlife habitat, recreation, and watersheds than to other uses. Farming is generally limited to the Clymer soils, which are suitable for most general farming crops. The strip mining operations in the county are in this association. The *major limitations* for most urban and rural uses are slope, a seasonal high water table, and stones.

4. *Morrison-Vanderlip - Gently sloping to moderately steep, deep, well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils that have loamy and sandy subsoils; in intermountain valleys.*

This association consists of soils that formed in material weathered from fine grained sandstone and dolomitic limestone. It is on moderately broad and undulating hills and is in a few steep areas that are part of the low mountains located in the center of the limestone valleys in the northern part of the county.

This association is mainly in woodlands. Most of the wooded areas are stony or have steep slopes. Vanderlip soils and abandoned iron ore pits and spoil areas are also wooded. Other areas are used for crops associated with dairy operations or are used for pasture. Vanderlip soils are too droughty for shallow rooted plants. Some areas of these soils are used as a source of masonry sand. The *major limitations* for most urban and rural uses are the moderately rapidly to rapidly permeable subsoil, the steep slopes, and the hazard of ground water contamination.

5. Berks-Weikert-Ernest - Sloping to steep, shallow to deep, well drained to moderately well drained soils that have a loamy subsoil; on intermountain ridges and foot slopes.

This association consists of soils that formed in material weathered from acid brown, yellow, and olive shale. It is on rolling hills that have steep sided, narrow valleys and ridges in intermountain valley areas throughout the county.

This association makes up 25 percent of the county. It is composed of about 52 percent Berks soils, 20 percent Weikert soils, 6 percent Ernest soils, and 22 percent soils of minor extent.

This association is mainly wooded or idle. A few scattered areas are used for dairy and beef operations, and some areas are in Christmas tree plantations. Many of the areas were cleared and cultivated at one time, but small fields, steep slopes, and droughtiness of the soils made most farming operations uneconomical. The *major limitations* for urban and rural land uses are depth of bedrock, slope, a seasonal high water table, and moderately rapid permeability.

6. Calvin-Klinesville-Albrights - Sloping to steep, shallow to deep, well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils that have a loamy subsoil; on intermountain ridges and foot slopes.

This association consists of soils that formed in material weathered from shale and sandstone. It is in several relatively narrow bands in the southwestern part of the county. The landscape consists of highly dissected rolling hills and steep-walled narrow valleys. The ridges in these areas are between higher mountains.

This association makes up 9 percent of the county. It is about 35 percent Calvin soils,

15 percent Klinesville soils, 9 percent Albright soils, and 41 percent soils of minor extent.

This association is mainly wooded; the steep slopes limit the suitability of the soils for other uses. Some of the wooded areas were farmed but have reverted to woodland. Most of the association is well suited to trees, wildlife habitat, and recreational uses. A few scattered areas are used for farming, but droughtiness is a limitation for most farm crops. The *main limitations* for urban and rural uses are depth to bedrock, slope, a seasonal high water table, and moderately rapid permeability.

7. Opequon-Edom-Weikert - Sloping to moderately steep, shallow and deep, well drained soils that have loamy and clayey subsoil; in valleys.

This association consists of soils that formed in material weathered mostly from interbedded, nearly pure, shaly limestone; yellowish brown shale, and acid brown shale. It is on narrow to moderately broad, rolling hills in the valley in the Shavers Creek area, north of Huntingdon; in the valley east of Tussey Mountain; and in the valley south of the Little Juniata River.

This association makes up about 8 percent of the county. It is composed of about 21 percent Opequon soils, 21 percent Edom soils, 14 percent Walker soils, and 44 soils of minor extent.

Most areas of this association are in crops. These soils are suitable for all general farm crops associated with dairy farming operations. Erosion, however, is a problem, and intensive management practices are needed to control surface water. Droughtiness is a limitation on some of these soils. The *major limitations* for urban and rural uses are the hazard of groundwater contamination, slope, and depth to bedrock.

8. Hagerstown-Hublersburg - Gently sloping and sloping, deep, well drained soils have a loamy and clayey subsoil; in valleys.

This association consists of soils that formed mostly in material weathered from thick bedded limestone. It is in the moderately broad valleys in the northwestern and southeastern parts of the county. The landscape consists mainly of rolling hills.

This association makes up 7 percent of the county. It is composed of about 33 percent Hagerstown soils, 23 percent Hublersburg soils, and 44 percent soils of minor extent.

Most areas of this association are in crops. This association has the largest area of highly productive soils that can be intensively farmed with a minimum of erosion protection. Crops are those generally associated with dairy farming operations. The *main*

limitations for urban and rural uses are depth to bedrock, slope, and the hazard of ground water contamination.

9. *Monogahela-Raritan-Basher-Atkins* - Gently sloping and nearly level, deep, moderately well drained and poorly drained soils that have a loamy subsoil; on terraces and flood plains.

This association consists of soils that formed in material deposited by streams. The most extensive areas are adjacent to the Juniata River and its Raystown Branch.

This association makes up 2 percent of the county. It is composed of about 23 percent Monongahela soils, 14 percent Raritan soils, 12 percent Basher soils, 9 percent Atkins soils, and 42 percent soils of minor extent.

Most areas of this association are in crops or urban land. The main enterprise is dairy farming. The better drained soils are used for general farm crops; poorly drained soils are used for hay and pasture or are wooded. This association has soils suitable to truck farming where markets are available. The **main limitations** for most urban and rural uses are the slowly permeable subsoil, a seasonal high water table, and flooding.

Soil Contamination

Land Recycling and Cleanup The Land Recycling Program, under the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Land Recycling and Waste Management, calls for the private cleanup of old industrial sites imposed upon new buyers of former industrial lands. This section identifies the sites actively being cleaned and recent sites which have been completed and are ready for development. Also identified are Superfund sites currently active in the county, complete with any test results or pollution risks.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) - commonly known as Superfund - was passed by Congress as a federal law in December of 1980. The law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries to:

- Identify and respond to sites from which releases of hazardous substances into the environment have occurred or could potentially occur;
- Ensure that such sites are cleaned up by responsible parties or through government funding; and
- Evaluate damages to natural resources.

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) was signed into law in October of 1986. SARA was a 5-year extension of CERCLA that established remediation standards and increased funding to implement the program. A separate provision reauthorized the program without change through October 1994 when authorization expired. The program continues to function through special appropriated funding while reauthorization of the law is negotiated by Congress. Huntingdon County has no Superfund sites as of late 1997.

Hazardous Waste As Table 16 shows, Huntingdon County contains 23 hazardous, toxic, or radioactive waste sites. The area of concentration is Huntingdon Borough, located on the Juniata River, just above its confluence with Standing Stone Creek. The borough contains 5 of the county's 10 CERLIS sites; all 3 of the SWLF sites; 2 of 3 TRIS sites; 1 of the 5 LUST sites; 1 of 2 of the SWLF sites; and all of the RCRA sites.

This section uses databases compiled using EPA and PA DER databases and published as the *Southcentral Pennsylvania Environmental Infrastructure Study*, in March of 1995.

Hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste sites (HTRW) were identified using EPA and PA DER databases compiled by VISTA Environmental Services, Inc. Table 5 lists the HTRW sites for Huntingdon County.

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability System (CERLIS) list is comprised of sites that have been investigated or are currently being investigated for a release or threatened release of hazardous substances pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). The CERLIS was investigated to identify HTRW sites within the study area.

The National Priority List (NPL) is the EPA database of abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites identified for priority remedial action under the Superfund Program. One site in Huntingdon County is listed on the NPL.

The EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulates facilities that are generators of hazardous waste. The program identifies and tracks hazardous waste from the point of generation to the point of disposal. The RCRA database is the EPA compilation of reporting facilities that generate, transport, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste.

The State Priority List Sites are sites within a state that are identified as hazardous and that potentially require cleanup.

PA DER maintains a Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) list. This inventory contains information on known or suspected leaking underground storage tanks.

TABLE 16

HAZARDOUS, TOXIC, AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE SITES Huntingdon County, 1996	
Site Type	Number of Sites
CERCLIS	10
LUST	5
NPL	0
RCRA	2
SWLF	3
TRIS	3
Source: VISTA Environmental Services, Inc.	

Water Resources

This section will identify factors affecting water quality not explored in the wetlands inventory analysis such as: Does the county have any exceptional value watersheds and what is the condition of each? Where are the monitoring sites for water quality on streams and other waterways?

Information for this section is gathered from the following sources: PA DEP, Bureau of Dams, Waterways and Wetlands - Division of Wetlands Protection; County Conservation District; and the PA DER, Bureau of Water Quality Management, *Water Quality Assessment Reports*. Additionally, the *Water Quality and Biological Assessment of the Juniata River Subbasin Report*, published by the Susquehanna River Basin Commission in 1997 was used.

Drainage

Drainage is the natural process of the downhill flow of all water from the land to the seas and the means by which the water is carried. The land areas that contribute water to ditches, sewers, channels, streams, and rivers are called drainage basins. Drainage basins are directly determined by the topography of the land.

The drainage basins for Huntingdon County are housed within the Susquehanna River Basin, which provides 90 percent of the freshwater inflows to the upper Chesapeake Bay and 50 percent overall, has a major influence on the water quality of the bay's upper and

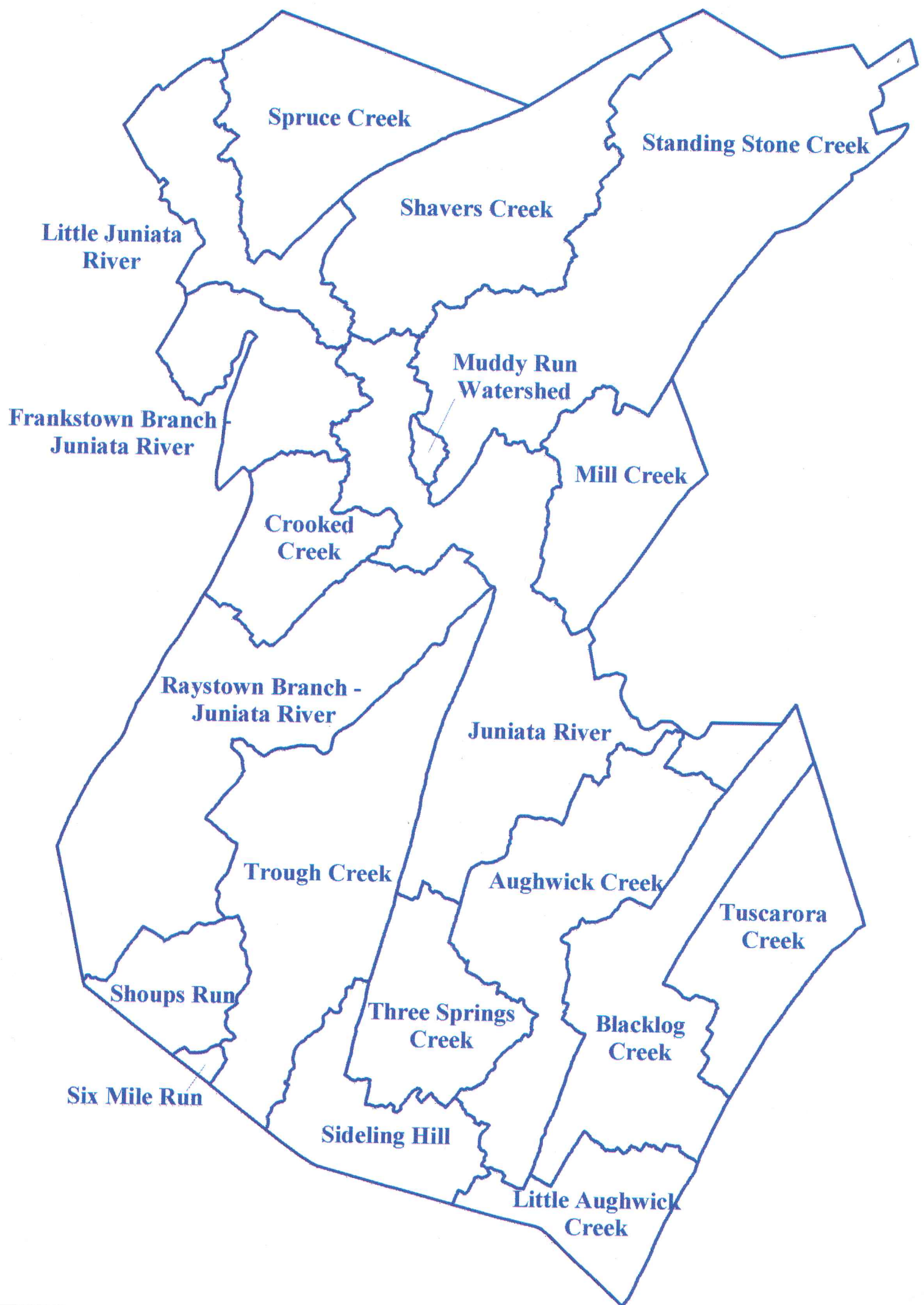
middle areas.

The Juniata River Basin, a major subbasin of the Susquehanna River Basin, includes all of Huntingdon County. Huntingdon County is part of two major subbasins of the Juniata River Basin: 1) The upper Juniata River subbasin, including the western half of Huntingdon County, all of Blair County, the northern two-thirds of Bedford County, and small portions Fulton, Centre, and Cambria Counties. The subbasin encompasses 1,943 square miles with a total of 2,430.2 stream miles. The subbasin is made up of the Raystown and Frankstown Branches of the Juniata River and the Little Juniata River. 2) The Lower Juniata subbasin drains 1,462 square miles encompassing 1,781.6 stream miles. The subbasin includes the southeastern third of Huntingdon County, all of Mifflin and Juniata Counties, the northern half of Perry County, and small parts of Snyder, Centre, Fulton, and Franklin Counties. The subbasin is made up of the main stem of the Juniata River and its tributaries, including Aughwick Creek, Kishacoquillas Creek, and Tuscarora Creek.

Huntingdon County contains 9 minor drainage basins, which are identified in the Watersheds **Map 26**. The streams contained within these basins are identified and detailed in **Table 17**.

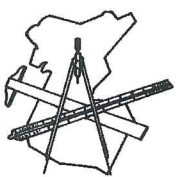
TABLE 17

MAJOR STREAMS Huntingdon County			
Name	Tributary to ...	Watershed at Mouth (Sq. Mile)	Juniata River Accumulative Drainage Area
Spruce Creek	Little Juniata	110	330
Little Juniata	Juniata River	340	340
Frankstown Branch	Juniata River	400	740
Shavers Creek	Juniata River	65	805
Standing Stone	Juniata River	135	955
Great Trough Creek	Raystown Branch	86	-
Raystown Branch	Juniata River	965	1,950
Aughwick	Juniata River	325	2,390
Tuscarora Creek	Juniata River	60	-
Source: US Army Corp of Engineers, 1995.			



4 0 4 Miles

1997



HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

LEGEND

-  County Boundary
-  Watersheds

MAP 26 WATERSHEDS

HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

RICHARD C. SUTTER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Comprehensive Planners/Land Planners/
Historic Preservation Planners

Water Quality

This section offers a brief summary of water quality for the major and minor subbasins in Huntingdon County. Although it is beyond the scope of this report to supply an in depth analysis, such information can be found in the reports listed at the beginning of this section.

Susquehanna River Basin Long-term monitoring, up to 12 years at some stations, indicates significant decreasing trends in flow-corrected concentrations in the Susquehanna River Basin at the six stations monitored by the Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC). Although there were no significant changes in phosphorus concentrations at the upper station near New York and the western Susquehanna station in Lewistown, decreasing trends were detected in the central and southern parts of the basins where population density and agricultural activity are greatest. The phosphorous levels reflect the cumulative effect of agricultural best management practices, sewage treatment upgrades, and the phosphate detergent ban. The agricultural management is perhaps the most significant because the majority of pollutants in the streams for the subbasins of Huntingdon County come from agricultural runoff.

Results from monitoring activities earlier this decade indicated steady or increasing trends in nitrogen. However, additional data collected over the last few years indicate improvements (decreasing levels) in nitrogen at all six stations. While the reasons for the improvements are not as clear for nitrogen as they are for phosphorous, the nitrogen trends indicate a cumulative water quality response for both natural and anthropogenic activities.

Juniata River Basin The water quality of the Juniata river is greatly dependent on upstream point and non-point discharges. The entire Altoona Metropolitan Area sits astride the headwaters of the Little Juniata and Frankstown Branch. Huntingdon County has benefitted from improvements made in Altoona, Roaring Springs, Hollidaysburg and Tyrone over the past 25 years. Major sources of agricultural run-off are found in both Bedford and Blair Counties.

Like many other rivers in Pennsylvania, the Juniata River is vulnerable to waste dumping or accidental spills along the many miles of highways and railroads which parallel the river. In 1996, an unexplained pollution event killed the majority of the macroinvertebrates in the Little Juniata River between Ironville and Spruce Creek. The major source of reported water quality problems in this subbasin are due to agriculture. The majority of problems are reported in Dunning Creek, Cove Creek, the Raystown Branch, and Yellow Creek in Bedford County. Nutrients and suspended soils are the primary causes of problems reported.

The Little Juniata and the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata River have demonstrated reduced water quality due to elevated levels of chemical contamination and fecal coliform concentration. The majority of this contamination has been attributed to industrial and municipal discharges located along the stretch of river from Altoona to Tyrone.

The Raystown Branch of the Juniata River basin has relatively good water quality. However, water quality in the area above Raystown Lake has been affected by contamination from AMD and/or sewage discharges. Water quality is also impacted by pesticides and other chemical runoff from agricultural fields. Nutrient loading from agricultural runoff (manure) also contributes to the eutrophication of receiving waters. These impacts have further affected aquatic habitat and wildlife, water supplies, and water treatment systems. Nutrient loading in the upper end of the reservoir is moderately high due to upstream municipalities and agricultural runoff. The long retention time of the reservoir results in a significant reduction of the nutrients in the river below the dam.

The water quality of Raystown Lake is generally good. It is suitable for water-contact recreation and is capable of supporting a diverse and healthy aquatic life. During the summer, the lake develops strong thermal stratification. Because of the 30-mile length of the lake, its curvilinear form, and its depth, water quality can vary considerably from one location to another. The outflow from the lake is normally of very good quality and quite clear, containing very low concentrations of suspended sediment. Because of the lake's large volume and depth, the outflow temperature is not rapidly affected by changing climatic conditions. Most of the outflow is released from the warmer upper levels of the lake, based on the management objectives for the warm-water downstream fishery.

Upper Juniata River Basin The major source of reported water quality problems in this subbasin is agriculture. Agricultural sources are responsible for degradation in 91.2 miles of streams, 40.6 percent of the degraded miles. Major problems are reported in the 44.4 miles in the Raystown Branch basin which includes 17.3 miles on Yellow Creek. Other problems reported are in Dunning Creek (40.4 miles) with 20.1 miles on Cove Creek, both of which are outside Huntingdon County.

Onsite wastewater system (on-lot sewage disposal) malfunctions are reported as responsible for degrading 45.7 miles of streams in the subbasin, or 20.4 percent of the miles degraded. All of these problems affected less than 10 stream miles. The primary pollutant associated with the on-lot disposal problem is bacteria/pathogens.

The other sources of stream degradation in the subbasin are: other point sources (10.7 miles), natural conditions (10.2 miles); industrial point sources (9 miles); urban

runoff/storm sewers (6 miles); atmospheric deposition (5.5 miles); municipal point sources (2.4 miles); combined sewer overflows (2.1 miles); and other nonpoint sources (1 mile).

Lower Juniata River Basin A total of 946.9 miles of rivers and streams (215 segments) have been assessed in the lower Juniata River subbasin. Of these, 938 miles, or 99.1 percent, fully support designated uses. Only 8.9 miles are reported as deteriorated; all 8.9 miles are reported as partially supporting uses. Only 4.9 stream miles are reported as impacted by nonpoint sources.

Sources of degradation in this subbasin are agriculture (3.5 miles); municipal point sources (2 miles); other point sources (2 miles); and other nonpoint sources (1.4 miles).

The major waterbody with reported degradation is Kiskacoquillas Creek, with 5.5 miles impacted, 3.5 miles by agriculture and 2 miles by municipal point sources.

Table 18 summarizes the stream conditions according to habitat and biological measures taken in late 1996 by the Chesapeake Bay Study on the Juniata River Basin. The streams listed are all in Huntingdon County.

TABLE 18

STREAM HABITAT AND BIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS Huntingdon County, 1996			
Name of Stream	Sample Site	Habitat Condition	Biological Condition
Aughwick Creek (downstream of Three Springs Creek)	AUGH17.2	Excellent	Slightly Impaired
Aughwick Creek upstream of Route 103	AUGH00.4	Excellent	Nonimpaired
Blacklog Creek upstream of Peterson Road Bridge	BLLG04.6	Supporting	Nonimpaired
Blacklog Creek upstream of Orbisonia	BLLG00.9	Excellent	Slightly Impaired
Frankstown Branch Juniata River upstream of Alexandria	FRNK01.6	Excellent	Slightly Impaired
Great Trough Creek at Trough Creek State Park	GTRC02.9	Excellent	Slightly Impaired
Juniata River at Huntingdon	JUN94.0	Excellent	Nonimpaired
Juniata River at Mapleton Depot	JUN84.6	Excellent	Moderately Impaired
Little Aughwick Creek near Brownsville	LAUG00.1	Excellent	Nonimpaired
Little Juniata near Barree	LJUN03.8	Excellent	Slightly Impaired
Raystown Branch at Hopewell	RAYS54.1	Excellent	Nonimpaired

Raystown Branch downstream of Raystown Dam	RAYS04.6	Excellent	Moderately Impaired
Raystown Branch upstream of Saxton	RAYS42.8	Excellent	Slightly Impaired
Shade Creek upstream of Shade Gap	SHAD4.3	Supporting	Nonimpaired
Shaver Creek downstream of SR. 4011	SHAV01.4	Nonsupporting	Nonimpaired
Spruce Creek at PA Boat Commission area	SPRU01.0	Excellent	Nonimpaired
Spruce Creek at Route 45 Bridge	SPRU10.6	Supporting	Moderately
Standing Stone Creek upstream of SR1023	STST26.8	Excellent	Nonimpaired
Standing Stone Creek at Huntingdon	STST01.0	Excellent	Nonimpaired
Three Spring Creek near Three Springs, PA	TSPC00.1	Excellent	Nonimpaired
Source: Chesapeake Bay Study			

Groundwater Sources

The predominant rock type in Huntingdon County is a sequence of alternating shale, sandstone, and limestone of the Paleozoic Age. The rocks in this sequence can yield to individual wells 20 to 1,000 gallons per minute, averaging 125 gallons per minute of soft and very hard water. The limestones and dolomites are presently the most productive aquifers. Large springs, some producing several thousand gallons of hard water per minute, issue from the rocks. The sandstones are potentially good sources of water. Many of the wells that tap sandstones are used only for domestic purposes, as many municipalities are supplied by surface water, except where yields are 100 to 550 gallons per minute or more. The shales supply water that is generally high in iron and hydrogen sulfate. They ordinarily do not supply more than 75 gallons per minute per well.

Stormwater

Flooding is the most frequent and damaging natural hazard affecting Central Pennsylvania. Steep mountain ridges and frequent heavy rainfall combine to cause the Juniata River and its tributaries to flood. Since most of the county's boroughs and rural villages are located along streams, flooding causes major damage. Famous Huntingdon County floods include those of 1889, 1936, 1972 and 1996. In the recent 1996 flood over \$7,066,019 in damages was experienced by Huntingdon County.

Both the state and federal governments have recognized the seriousness of flooding through the passage of legislation. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is responsible for dealing with natural disasters and for managing the Federal Flood Insurance Program. FEMA has mapped areas affected by the 100 and 500 year floods throughout Huntingdon County. In order to be eligible to purchase flood insurance, municipalities must regulate and discourage development within the 100- year flood plain. Approximately 27,284 acres or 4.8% of the County is within the 100-year flood plain. These areas are mapped as a development constraint on **Map 23**.

In 1978, the Pennsylvania Legislature passed the Storm Water Management Act (Act 167). This act provides the framework for improved management of stormwater run-off, coordinates all stormwater activities within each watershed and encourages local administration and management of stormwater management activities. Under Act 167 counties must develop stormwater plans for every watershed. These plans are focused on mitigating the effects of development on downstream areas during storm events.

While stormwater run-off is a natural event, unrestricted development and the associated increase in impervious surface creates run-off which exceeds the capacity of natural drainage courses. This results in flooding, overloaded wastewater treatment plants, and degradation of water quality due to soil erosion and run-off from streets and parking lots.

Huntingdon County has 19 major watersheds for stormwater planning purposes (shown on Map 26). A stormwater Management Plan has been developed for only one of these watersheds, the Muddy Run Watershed in Huntingdon Borough, due to a lack of state and local funding. The Huntingdon County Commissioners have designated the Huntingdon County Conservation District as the lead agency for stormwater planning purposes.

Acid Mine Drainage (AMD)

Past coal practices have resulted in scarred landscapes, massive coal refuse or culm AMD affected banks, and AMD affected streams. The low pH indicative of AMD, the toxic properties of heavy metals and the smothering effects of iron precipitates render a stream severely affected by AMD as a "biological wasteland."

Acid mine drainage contributes to ground- and surface water contamination in the Broad Top region of Huntingdon County. Contamination from deep mine workings is either discharged directly from a mine entry (usually abandoned) or may become impounded in one of the mine water ponds until the pond overflows and discharges.

Strip-mining has occurred predominately at higher elevations where coal seams are closer to the surface, such as the Broad Top region. The stripped areas are rough as a result of stripping done prior to current reclamation legislation. While some unclaimed strips have become revegetated, the majority remain barren. These unreclaimed strips collect direct precipitation, surface runoff, and groundwater. In some cases, this water finds its way deep into mine workings through fissures in the bottom of strip cuts, or through deep mine workings exposed by surface mining activity. Abandoned mines can also create severe sedimentation and erosion problems, as well as safety hazards.

One example of the complex relationship between the geology and underground workings in the Broad Top region is the drainage at Shoups Run. The largest volume

of mine drainage exits from an abandoned mine entry in the Borough of Dudley, which begins in the Trough Creek Area. The interconnected deep mine workings allow this drainage to flow underground and to discharge into Shoups Run.

Wetlands

Wetlands are transitional lands between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is at or near the surface, or in which the land is covered by shallow water. The water is present in sufficient amounts to support vegetation that is typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, as in swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. The identification of these resources is important for both the protection of the wetlands and the protection of human life and property.

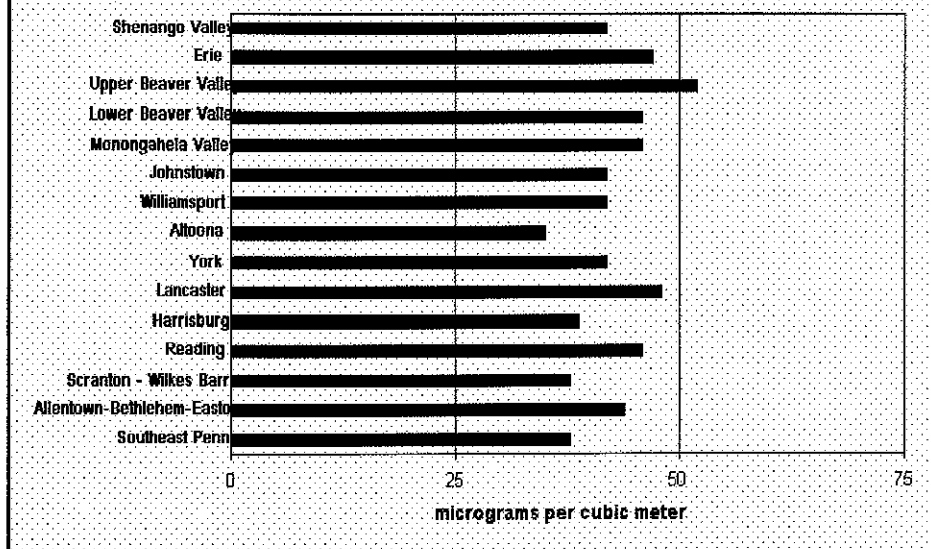
In recent years there has been much interest in the protection and regulation of wetland areas. Wetlands may be generally viewed as transitional lands between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is at or near the surface, or in which the land is covered by shallow water. They exhibit one or more of the wetland characteristics of hydrophytic plants (i.e. plants that grow in wet areas), hydric soils (i.e. wet soils, see previous section), and the presence of water (i.e. hydrology) at some point during the growing season.

The federal definition of wetlands is, "Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions including swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas." The Pennsylvania Dam Safety and Encroachments Act of 1978 defines a body of water to include a natural or artificial lake, pond, reservoir, swamp, marsh or wetland, and further notes that bodies of water, water courses, streams, and floodways are Regulated Waters of the Commonwealth, under PA DER jurisdiction.

Wetlands and wet environments, together with large amounts of nutrients, often result in an abundance of vegetation. This material traps the sun's energy and is the driving force in the wetland. This causes wetlands to become very productive and rich with diverse species. Wetlands also act as a filter, improving water quality, and also aid in flood control. Among the more common wetland types in Pennsylvania are forested wetlands, scrub-shrub wetlands, and emergent wetlands.

Forested wetlands are wet habitats where large woody trees (usually over 20 feet in height) are found. Trees may include red or silver maple, river birch, blackgum, green ash, and similar species. Approximately 45 percent of the wetlands in Pennsylvania are in this classification.

FIGURE 11 TSP GEOMETRIC ANNUAL MEANS - 1995



Scrub-shrub wetlands are inhabited by spicebush, swamp honeysuckle, highbush blueberry, winterberry, alder, willows, other woody shrubs, and trees less than 20 feet in height.

Emergent wetlands are vegetated by grasses, sedges, rushes, and other herbaceous plants that emerge from the water or soil surface. Approximately 14 percent of the wetlands in Pennsylvania are in this classification.

Air Quality

Air quality data for Pennsylvania from the PA DEP, Bureau of Air Quality was reviewed for this report. The 1995 Air Quality Report provides air quality data for the entire state and the Altoona Region. Total suspended particulate (TSP) matter average concentrations for the 12 air basins and 3 non-air basin areas are shown graphically in **Figure 11**. This graph shows the annual geometric mean in each area for 1995 and allows a quick comparison to the former air quality standard of 75 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). Although no longer an air quality standard pollutant since July 1987, TSP is used as a guide in determining PM10 monitoring efforts. PM10 particulate matter for 1995 is for the 12 air basins and 3 non-air basin areas where monitoring is conducted.

Eleven areas in Huntingdon County monitored by the Bureau of Air Quality are in attainment of the air quality standard for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide. For comparative purposes, the longest term applicable air quality standard is utilized as the full-scale value of the graph. The Bureau recorded zone exceedances in the Southeast Pennsylvania and Lancaster air basins in 1995. Huntingdon County is in compliance with federal clean air levels.

Total suspended particulate matter (TSP) is represented by annual geometric means for the years 1986 to 1995. TSP levels decreased slightly in 1995 to levels experienced in 1990, with only an 8 percent improvement in the last 10 years. PM10 particulate matter is represented by the annual arithmetic means for the years 1986 to 1995. There was a major increase in the number of PM10 monitoring sites in 1989 to provide better coverage across the Commonwealth. Monitored levels of PM10 levels in 1995 have improved 25 percent from levels observed in 1986. PM10 levels have shown no improvement over the last 3 years. Sulfates are represented by the maximum monthly mean during the year. Sulfate levels have shown little long-term improvement over the last 10 years and have continually exceeded the 30-day air quality standard. Lead, for the years 1986 to 1995, is represented by the maximum quarter during the year. Lead concentrations have leveled off in the last 10 years after dramatic reductions seen in the late 1970s to early 1980s due to the implementation of lead-free gasoline. Lead levels have improved by 65 percent over the last ten years.

Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide for the years 1986 to 1995 are represented by annual means. These two pollutants have shown slight improvements over the last 10 years. Sulfur dioxide levels are 38 percent lower than 1986 and nitrogen dioxide levels are 15 percent lower than 1986. The ozone trend is shown for 1986 to 1995 as the number of days on which a site in the Commonwealth reported an hourly value greater than 0.12 parts per million. Ozone is erratic by nature and levels fluctuate depending on weather conditions. Ozone exceedance days have improved dramatically since 1988, in part because of controls in the release of volatile organic compounds which are a main component of the atmospheric chemistry that creates ozone.

Acid Rain

Studies in recent years have shown that the pH of Pennsylvania rainfall averages 4.1 to 4.3, which is nearly 1,000 times the acidity of neutral water. Pennsylvania receives one of the highest concentrations of acid rain deposition in the world.

Scientists can measure the amount of acidity in water by using the pH scale. This scale runs from 0-14. The lower the number on the scale, the stronger the acid, with the value 7.0 being neutral. For example, "pure" rain, which is slightly acidic, has a pH level of 5.6, lemon juice has a pH level of 2.0, and battery acid has a pH level of 1.0.

Precipitation with a pH lower than 5.6 is considered acid rain. The pH scale is logarithmic, which means that there is a tenfold difference between one number and the next. For instance, rain with a pH level of 4.0 is ten times more acidic than that with a pH of 5.0, and one hundred times more acidic than that with a pH of 6.0.

Department of Environmental Protection data from Pennsylvania's Acid Rain Monitoring Program indicates that acid rain in Pennsylvania was reduced as much as 25 percent in 1995. Similar reductions were reported by the U.S. Geological Survey for the nation's Northeast. In both instances, conclusions were drawn after comparing 1995 data with data collected from 1983 to 1994. Since Pennsylvania has one of the highest concentrations of acid rain in the nation, it is encouraging to see the progress in reducing the pollutants that contribute to acid rain.

The results of the monitoring show that sulfate deposition, a component of acid rain, varied across the state. The southcentral region had the greatest reduction in sulfate deposition in the state, as much as 25 percent. The southeastern area had 15 to 20 percent reductions, while the southwest hit the 20 percent mark. The lowest reductions occurred in the north-central and northwest regions, where both had a maximum 15 percent drop, and in northeast Pennsylvania, which showed 10 to 15 percent reductions.

The reductions resulted primarily from implementation of Phase I of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments. Utilities forged ahead in their efforts to comply not only with Phase I requirements, but also with future requirements. These efforts resulted in much higher reductions of SO₂ emissions and demonstrated a commitment on behalf of the utilities to attain cleaner, healthier air.

Forest Lands

The total forest land of Huntingdon County, as measured by the PA Bureau of Forestry for 1995, was 391,800 acres from a total land area of 563,700 acres. Ownership of the forest land is overwhelmingly private with 244,100 acres, or 62.3 percent, belonging to the private sector. Although, Huntingdon County contains a considerable amount of forested ground, the majority of it is unprotected in the hands of private owners. The state-owned gamelands and forests amass only 19.6 percent of the total forest, or 76,700 acres. See **Tables 19** and **20** for details.

TABLE 19

TOTAL FOREST AREA BY LAND CLASS Huntingdon County (Thousands of Acres)						
All Land	Total Forest	Timberland	Other Forest Land	Reserved Timberland	Non-forest Land	
563.7	391.8	422.5	0.0	30.7	141.2	
100%	69.5%	74.9%	0%	5.4%	25.0%	
OWNERSHIP OF TIMBERLAND BY AREA						
All Land	Misc. Federal	State	County/Municipality	Forest Industry	Farmer/Rancher	Private Corporation
391.8	11.3	76.7	17.3	20.1	4.8	17.7
100%	2.9%	19.6%	4.4%	5.1%	1.2%	4.5%
						Private Individual
						244.1
						62.3%

Source: US Bureau of Forestry, 1997

TABLE 20

AREA OF TIMBER BY FOREST TYPE GROUP Huntingdon County (Thousands of Acres)						
All Land	White-Red Jack Pine	Loblolly-shortleaf Pine Planted	Natural	Oak Pine	Oak Hickory	Maple/ Beech /Birch
391.8	29.2	0.0	9.9	16.1	275.9	60.8
100%	7.5%	0%	2.5%	4.1%	70.4%	15.5%
AREA OF TIMBER BY STAND-SIZE CLASS						
All Land	Saw Timber	Pole Timber	Sapling-Seedling	Non-stocked Areas		
391.8	197.8	134.4	59.7	0.0		
100%	50.5	34.3%	15.2%	0%		

Source: US Bureau of Forestry, 1997

Community Facilities and Infrastructure

Community Facilities

- Government**

- Municipal Buildings**

- Educational Facilities**

- Recreational facilities**

- Public Services**

- Public Buildings and Facilities**

Community Infrastructure

- Water Facilities**

- Sanitary Sewer Facilities**

- Refuse**

- Recycling**

- Public Utilities**

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

Life in a community is affected by the scope of infrastructure and community facilities provided. Infrastructure in many areas is limited and gaps do exist. This section of the background studies will examine and comment on these various utilities and services for Huntingdon County including: municipal buildings, educational facilities, recreational facilities, emergency services (police, fire, and ambulance), libraries, sewer and water services, recycling and refuse, health care facilities, nursing and personal care homes, state government agencies, County departments and buildings, and public utilities such as gas, electric, telecommunications, and cable.

The number and types of these facilities found in a community depends not only on the needs and desires of the citizens, but on the supporting funds available. The availability, quality, and adequacy of these facilities to serve the existing population is an important factor in ensuring the stability and the future development of a community.

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Government

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has created various types of local government to provide services and local services to its citizens. In fact, some have said that Pennsylvania has an over abundance of local governments, with over 2,500 counties, cities, boroughs, townships, and special purpose authorities. The powers of local boroughs and townships are authorized by state law in the borough and township codes unless voters have adopted some form of local home rule. There are no home rule municipalities in Huntingdon County.

Huntingdon County, one of 67 counties, is a sixth class county and is governed by a three member Board of Commissioners. The County is responsible for the administration of the local court system, social services, collection of real estate taxes and various administrative functions. Many county functions are administered by officials elected to various "row offices": Treasurer, Prothonotary, Recorder of Deeds, Coroner, Sheriff. County Commissioners have taxing and budgeting authority and appoint various boards and commissions including: Planning Commission, Industrial Development Authority, Housing Authority, and the Library Board. County's have the power to adopt zoning and subdivision ordinances, but these may be superceded by

municipally adopted ordinances.

At the municipal level, Huntingdon County is served by 18 boroughs and 30 townships of the second class. All municipalities exercise a similar range of duties ranging from maintenance of local roads and streets, operating community facilities such as water and sewer and providing for the general welfare through the adoption of ordinances such as local zoning and subdivision. As is shown on Table 5, there are seven (7) local zoning ordinances, twenty-five (25) subdivision and land development ordinances and 46 building permit ordinances among the county's forty-eight municipalities.

Boroughs have a "weak-major" system of government. In this system the borough council has a great deal power, the mayor has no veto and is charged with administering the police department. Council members are elected "at large" by the entire borough. In Huntingdon County two boroughs employ professional full-time borough managers to oversee the day-to-day operation of the borough. In the absence of a borough manager, the borough secretary usually acts as the chief administrative official.

At the second class township level, three supervisors are elected at large. They serve in both an administrative and legislative capacity. The supervisors, like borough councils and mayors, serve on a part-time and are compensated for the position they hold. A township secretary is hired to keep township records and usually functions as the township's chief administrative official.

Huntingdon County's boroughs and townships have created nineteen (19) special purpose municipal authorities to carry out various local government functions. These municipal authorities are typically involved in the construction and management of water and wastewater utilities and have no taxing authority. Huntingdon County is also served by six local school districts.

The current voter registration of Huntingdon County is 57 percent Republican, 36 percent Democratic and 7 percent other. Of the entire electorate, 52 percent are women and 48 percent are men.

Municipal Buildings

Of forty-eight municipalities in Huntingdon County, twenty-eight have a municipal or community center building for meetings. The largest municipalities (over 800 population) without a municipal center for municipal functions are: Dublin Township, and Warriors Mark Township, Penn Township, Jackson Township, and Henderson Township.

Of thirty townships, thirteen do not have a municipal building. Of the eighteen boroughs, four do not have municipal buildings. On this page is Table 21, which lists all the municipalities and their facilities.

TABLE 21

HUNTINGDON COUNTY MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS				
Municipality	Mun. Bldg.	Name/ Meeting Place	Address	Description of Building and Uses
Alexandria Bor.	Yes	Scout House	P.O. Box 291, Alexandria	Corner of Shelton & Bridge St., voting, church groups, private rentals, Boy/Girl Scout meetings.
Barree Twp.	No	Residence		Township meetings.
Birmingham Bor.	No	Presbyterian Church		Borough meetings in church facility.
Brady Twp.	Yes	Municipal Building	Route 655	1 Room for Bor. meetings, 1 larger room, garage.
Broad Top City Bor.	No	B.T. Community Ctr.	Broad Street	1 meeting room, kitchen, private rentals.
Carbon Twp.	No	Residence		Township meetings.
Cass Twp.	Yes	Community Bldg.	Star Route, Cassville	1 meeting room for Bor. and Twp.- private rentals.
Cassville Bor.	Yes	Community Bldg.	Star Route, Cassville	1 meeting room for Bor. and Twp.- private rentals.
Clay Twp.	Yes	Municipal Building		Elections, meetings.
Coalmont Bor.	Yes	Borough Hall	R.D. #1, Box 311	1 meeting room, small storage room, private rentals.
Cromwell Twp.	Yes	Municipal Building	State Route 2016	Meetings.
Dublin Twp.	No	Shade Gap Fire Hall	Shade Gap	Townshipuses for meetings.
Dudley Bor.	Yes	Community Bldg.	Main Street	1 meeting room, offset kitchen, private rentals.
Franklin Twp.	No	7 Stars Farm Office	Route 45	7 Stars Farm built office on premises for Twp. use.
Henderson Twp.	No	Residence	Numer's Hallow Road	Township meetings.
Hopewell Twp.	No	St. Paul's United Church	Route 26, RD 1 Jamescreek	Elections, and twp. Meetings.
Huntingdon Bor.	Yes	Municipal Building	530 Washington Street	All municipal functions and offices- also housed: 911 Center, Police, holding cell, patrol room, Council Chambers, conference room, Chamber of Commerce, and police training room and lockers in basement.
Jackson Twp.	No	Residence		Township meetings.
Juniata Twp.	Yes	Municipal Building		Elections, meetings.
Lincoln Twp.	No	Entriken Comm. Bldg.	Cemetery Road	1 building school house for Twp. meetings.
Logan Twp.	No	Residence	R.D. #1, Box 366	Meeting is 2nd Monday
Mapleton Bor.	Yes	Borough Building		Elections, meetings.

Marklesburg Bor.	Yes	Borough Building		Elections, meetings.
Mill Creek Bor.	Yes	Borough Building		Elections, meetings.
Miller Twp.	No	Residence	R.D. #2, Box 8A	Meeting is 1 st Monday of every month at 7:30.
Morris Twp.	Yes	Shafersville School House	Route 22 and Hollow Road	2 room bldg, mun. meetings, civic groups such as Historical Society, private parties w/o rental fee.
Mt. Union Bor.	Yes	Municipal Building	9 West Market Street	Library, Borough offices, garage- Council Chambers, Mun. Authority, other civic group meetings.
Oneida Twp.	Yes	Fire Hall	R.D. #4, Huntingdon	Use facility for meetings.
Orbisonia Bor.	Yes	Municipal Building	Elliot Street	2 story - 1 st floor houses borough offices and meeting room, 2 nd floor houses Orbisonia-Rockhill Joint Municipal Authority.
Penn Twp.	No	Residence	R.D. #1, Box 6	Meetings only, Twp. owns maintenance shed.
Petersburg Bor.	Yes	Town Hall	King Street	Police Department and meeting room - old school house.
Porter Twp.	Yes	Municipal Office	Route 305 and Bridge St.	1 room for meeting/office, garage.
Rockhill Furnace Bor.	Yes	Municipal Building	Meadows Street	1 meeting room, workshop in back separate bldg.
Saltillo Bor.	No	Community Center		meetings, banquet facilities, elections.
Shade Gap Bor.	Yes	Borough Building	Main Street	meetings, elections, and reunion facilities.
Shirley Twp.	Yes	Municipal Building		
Shirleysburg Bor.	Yes	School House	West Street	2 rooms (1 meeting room, 1 office), civic groups.
Smithfield Twp.	Yes	Municipal Building	13th Street and Mt. Vernon	1 secretarial office and 1 tax collector office - separate bldg. Used as garage.
Springfield Twp.	No	Residence	R.D. #1 Box 271	Township meetings.
Spruce Creek Twp.	No	Residence	R.D. #1 Box 157	Township meetings.
Tell Twp.	Yes	Municipal Building	State Route 2009	Trailer purchased by Twp. as office, formerly resid.
Three Springs Bor.	No	Fire Hall	Ashman Street	Borough meetings in facility.
Todd Twp.	Yes	Municipal Building	Rd 1 Broadbill	Meetings, elections.
Union Twp.	Yes	Municipal Building	Route 829 south of SR 422	1 meeting room, 1 office, garage.
Walker Twp.	Yes	Municipal Building	Bouquet Street	1 large meeting room, 1 reception/office area, back office rented to businesses, 2 restrooms, file room, and storage, private parties and other civic meetings.
Warriors Mark Twp.	No	Fire Hall	Fire House Road, SR 550	Borough meetings in facility.
West Twp.	No	Fire Hall		Borough meetings in facility behind truck storage.
Wood Twp.	No	RWBT Fire Hall	P.O.Box 8, Robertsdale	Borough meetings in facility.

Source: Huntingdon County Municipalities, 1997

Educational Facilities

Public Schools Serving Huntingdon County

The following six tables summarize the public school system serving Huntingdon County. There are four school districts located in and primarily serving Huntingdon County: Huntingdon Area, Juniata Valley, Mount Union (partially serving Mifflin County), and Southern Huntingdon County. The Tussey Mountain Area and Tyrone Area School Districts are located partially in Huntingdon County and within Bedford and Blair Counties, respectively. Data and analysis are provided for each district in alphabetical order. For a locational reference see the Educational Resources **Map 27**, which identifies public and private schools, libraries, and school districts.

1. Huntingdon Area School District The administrative office is located at 2400 Cassady Avenue in Huntingdon, PA. The district serves: Brady, Henderson, Jackson, Juniata, Lincoln, Miller, Oneida, Penn, and Smithfield Townships, and Huntingdon, Marklesburg, and Mill Creek Boroughs. In 1997 the district has 184.5 teachers and 286 ½ total employees. As shown in **Table 22**, enrollment has declined slightly since 1986 but overall has remained around 2,502 students on average per school year. Work including renovations and the beginning of the construction of two new elementary schools in 1997 will consolidate the number of elementary schools from 6 to 4. See **Table 23**.

TABLE 22

HUNTINGDON AREA ENROLLMENT, 1987-1996										
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Enrollment	2,541	2,524	2,490	2,441	2,448	2,559	2,600	2,587	2,605	2,575
% Change	-	-0.7%	-1.3%	-2.0%	0.3%	4.5%	1.6%	-0.5%	0.7%	-1.1%

Source: 1997 School District Administrative Offices

TABLE 23

HUNTINGDON AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT					
Type of School	#	Name/Address	1996 Number of Teachers	1996 Number of Students	Major Renovations/ New Buildings Planned
Elementary Serves: K-6	1	Alfarata Elementary 14 th and Moore Streets, Huntingdon, PA	24	340	North School (to be renamed later) is planned for construction and will replace Alfarata and William Smith.
	2	Jackson-Miller Elementary R.D. #2 (McAlevey's Fort), Huntingdon, PA	7	100	1997 Renovations
	3	Smithfield-Juniata Elementary Mount Vernon Avenue, Huntingdon, PA	19	186	Southside Elementary is planned for construction and will replace Smithfield-Juniata and Woodcock.
	4	William Smith School 5 th and Oneida Streets, Huntingdon, PA	17	158	North School (to be renamed later) is planned for construction and will replace Alfarata and William Smith.
	5	Brady-Henderson Elementary R.D. #2 (Mill Creek), Huntingdon, PA	15	199	1997 Renovations
	6	Woodcock Valley Elementary R.D. #4 (McConnellstown), Huntingdon, PA	12	209	Southside Elementary is planned for construction and will replace Smithfield-Juniata and Woodcock.
Junior High Serves: 6-8	7	Huntingdon Area Middle School 2500 Cassady Avenue, Huntingdon, PA	41	588	None
High: Serves 9-12	8	Huntingdon Area Senior High School 24 th and Cassady Avenue, Huntingdon, PA	55	752	None

Source: 1997 School District Administrative Offices

2. Juniata Valley School District The administrative office is located at R.D. #1 in Alexandria, PA. The district serves Logan, Porter, West Town, Morris, and Spruce Creek Townships, and Alexandria, Petersburg, and Berry Boroughs. In 1997 the district has 71 teachers and 99 total employees. As shown in **Table 24**, enrollment has declined slightly since 1986, but overall has remained around 1,000 students on average per school year. Some renovations are planned for 1997. See **Table 25**.

TABLE 24

JUNIATA VALLEY ENROLLMENT, 1988-1996									
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Enrollment	990	979	1,004	1,024	1,036	995	1,025	1,001	1,026
% Change	-	-1.1%	2.6	2.0%	0.8%	-4.0%	3.0%	-2.3%	2.5%

Source: 1997 School District Administrative Offices

TABLE 25

JUNIATA VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT					
Type of School	#	Name/Address	1996 Number of Teachers	1996 Number of Students	Major Renovations/ New Buildings Planned
Elementary Serves: K-6	1	Juniata Valley Elementary	35	540	Underway
		R.D. #1 Box 318, Alexandria, PA 16611			
Junior-Senior Serves: 7-12	2	Juniata Junior-Senior High School	35	490	None

Source: 1997 School District Administrative Offices

3. Mount Union Area School District The administrative office is located at 28 West Market Street, Mount Union, PA. The district serves the following Huntingdon County municipalities: Union and Shirley Townships, and Mapleton, Mount Union, and Shirleysburg Boroughs. In 1997 the district has 121 teachers and 198 total employees. As shown in Table 26, Enrollment has declined slightly since 1986, but overall has remained around 1,717 students on average per school year. Some renovations are planned for 1997. See Table 27.

TABLE 26

MOUNT UNION AREA ENROLLMENT, 1988-1996									
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Enrollment	1,691	1,699	1,721	1,734	1,739	1,712	1,709	1,701	1,703
% Change	-	0.5%	1.3%	10.8%	0.3%	-1.6%	-0.3%	-0.5%	0.1%

Source: 1997 School District Administrative Offices

TABLE 27

MOUNT UNION AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT					
Type of School	#	Name/ Address	1996 Number of Teachers	1996 Number of Students	Major Renovations/ New Buildings Planned
Elementary Serves: K-6	1	Mount Union Elementary	17	389	The district completed and adopted a strategic plan in September, 1997.
		10 West Market Street, Mount Union, PA			
	2	Kistler Elementary	4	91	The plan recommended that a feasibility study of school facilities be conducted. The study has been started and will be conducted over the next year. Upon completion, the district will decide where to invest in capital improvements. Currently there are no plans for renovations or new structures.
		Mifflin County			
	3	Shirley Township Elementary	14	297	
		R.D. (Allenport), Mount Union, PA 17066			
	4	Mapleton-Union Elementary	8	155	
		Mapleton Depot, PA 17052			
Junior-Senior Serves: 7-12	5	Mount Union Area Junior-Senior High	60	795	
		N. Shaver Street, Mt. Union, PA			
Source: 1997 School District Administrative Offices					

4. Southern Huntingdon County School District The administrative office is located at R.R. #1, Box 1124, Three Springs, PA. The district serves: Cass, Clay, Cromwell, Dublin, Springfield, and Tell Townships, and Cassville, Orbisonia, Rockhill, Saltillo, Shade Gap, and Three Springs Boroughs. In 1997 the school has 99 teachers and 151 total employees. As shown in Table 28, Enrollment has declined slightly since 1986, but overall has remained around 1,427 students on average per school year. No renovations are planned for 1997. See Table 29.

TABLE 28

SOUTHERN HUNTINGDON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT					
Type of School	#	Name/ Address	1996 Number of Teachers	1996 Number of Students	Major Renovations/ New Buildings Planned
Elementary Serves: K-6	1	Rockhill Elementary Rockhill Furnace, PA 17249	20	248	None
	2	Shade Gap Elementary Star Route, Shade Gap, PA 17255	9	180	None
	3	Spring Farms Elementary R.D. #1, Three Springs, PA 17246	17	247	None
	4	Trough Creek Valley Elementary R.D. Cassville, PA 16623	8	127	None
Junior-Senior Serves: 7-12	5	Southern Huntingdon Junior-Senior High R.D. #1, Orbisonia, PA	44	625	None

Source: 1997 School District Administrative Offices

TABLE 29

SOUTHERN HUNTINGDON COUNTY ENROLLMENT, 1988-1996									
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Enrollment	1,428	1,414	1,418	1,444	1,437	1,439	1,423	1,422	1,436
% Change	-	-1.0%	0.3%	1.8%	-0.5%	0.1%	-1.1%	0.0%	1.0%

Source: 1997 School District Administrative Offices

Public Schools Partially Serving Huntingdon County

1. Tyrone Area School District The administrative office is located at 1317 Lincoln Avenue, Tyrone, PA 16686. The district serves: Taylor, Franklin, and Snyder Townships, and Tyrone, in Blair County, and Birmingham and Warrior's Mark Boroughs in Huntingdon County. See Table 30. In 1997 the district has 128 teachers and 270 total employees. As shown in Table 31, enrollment has declined slightly since 1986, but overall has remained around 2,200 students on average per school year. Some

renovations are planned for 1997.

TABLE 30

TYRONE AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT					
Type of School	#	Name	1996 Number of Teachers	1996 Number of Students	Major Renovations/ New Buildings Planned
Elementary Serves: K-6	1	Adams Elementary	17	289	none
	2	Logan Elementary	15	240	none
	3	Lincoln Elementary	34	578	none
Junior-Senior Serves: 7-12	4	Tyrone Area Junior-Senior High School	62	1,042	none

Source: 1997 School District Administrative Offices

TABLE 31

TYRONE AREA ENROLLMENT, 1988-1996									
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Enrollment	2,100	2,163	2,125	2,165	2,216	2,243	2,206	2,164	2,151
% Change	-	3.0%	-1.8%	1.9%	2.4%	1.2%	-1.6%	-1.9%	-0.6%

Source: 1997 School District Administrative Offices

2. Tussey Mountain School District The administrative office is located at R.D. 1 Box 178A, Saxton, PA 16678. The district serves: Carbon, Hopewell, and Todd Townships, and Broad Top City, Coalmont, and Dudley Boroughs. See Table 32. In 1997 the district has 103 teachers and 155 total employees. As shown in Table 33, enrollment has declined slightly since 1986, but overall has remained around 1,340 students on average per school year.

TABLE 32

TUSSEY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL DISTRICT					
Type of School	#	Name/ Address	1996 Number of Teachers	1996 Number of Students	Major Renovations/ New Buildings Planned
Elementary Serves: K-6	1	Robertsdale Elementary School	11	171	Completed in the early 1980s
		Robertsdale, PA			
	2	Saxton Liberty Elementary School	25	390	same
		Saxton, PA			
Junior-Senior Serves: 7-12	3	Tussey-Mountain High School	50	779	same
		Saxton, PA			
Source: 1997 School District Administrative Offices					

TABLE 33

TUSSEY MOUNTAIN ENROLLMENT, 1988-1996									
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Enrollment	1,321	1,316	1,310	1,342	1,345	1,352	1,335	1,325	1,340
% Change	-	-0.4%	-0.04%	2.4%	0.2%	0.5%	-1.3%	-0.7%	1.1%
Source: 1997 School District Administrative Offices									

Technical Schools

1. Huntingdon County Area Vocational-Technical School HCAVTS is a half-time technical school providing vocational training to 330 secondary students. Students attend one-half day at HCAVTS and one-half day at their "home" school. Adults may attend day-time classes with the teenage students in any program with a vacancy. The school also sponsors evening programs for adults in the fall and spring. With a teaching faculty of approximately 14 qualified instructors and two aides, HCAVTS offers hands-on training in the following skill areas:

- Air Conditioning/Refrigeration

- Automotive Body Repair
- Automotive Mechanics
- Building Construction Occupations
- Computer Service Technology
- Cosmetology
- Culinary Arts
- Electrical Occupations/Electronics Technology
- Health Assistant
- Horticulture/Floriculture
- Marketing and Distributive Education
- Metal Working Occupations
- Plumbing and Heating
- Practical Nursing

In addition, HCAVTS offers customized programs based on business needs, occupational demand or citizens input as part of their continuing education initiatives and adult education programming.

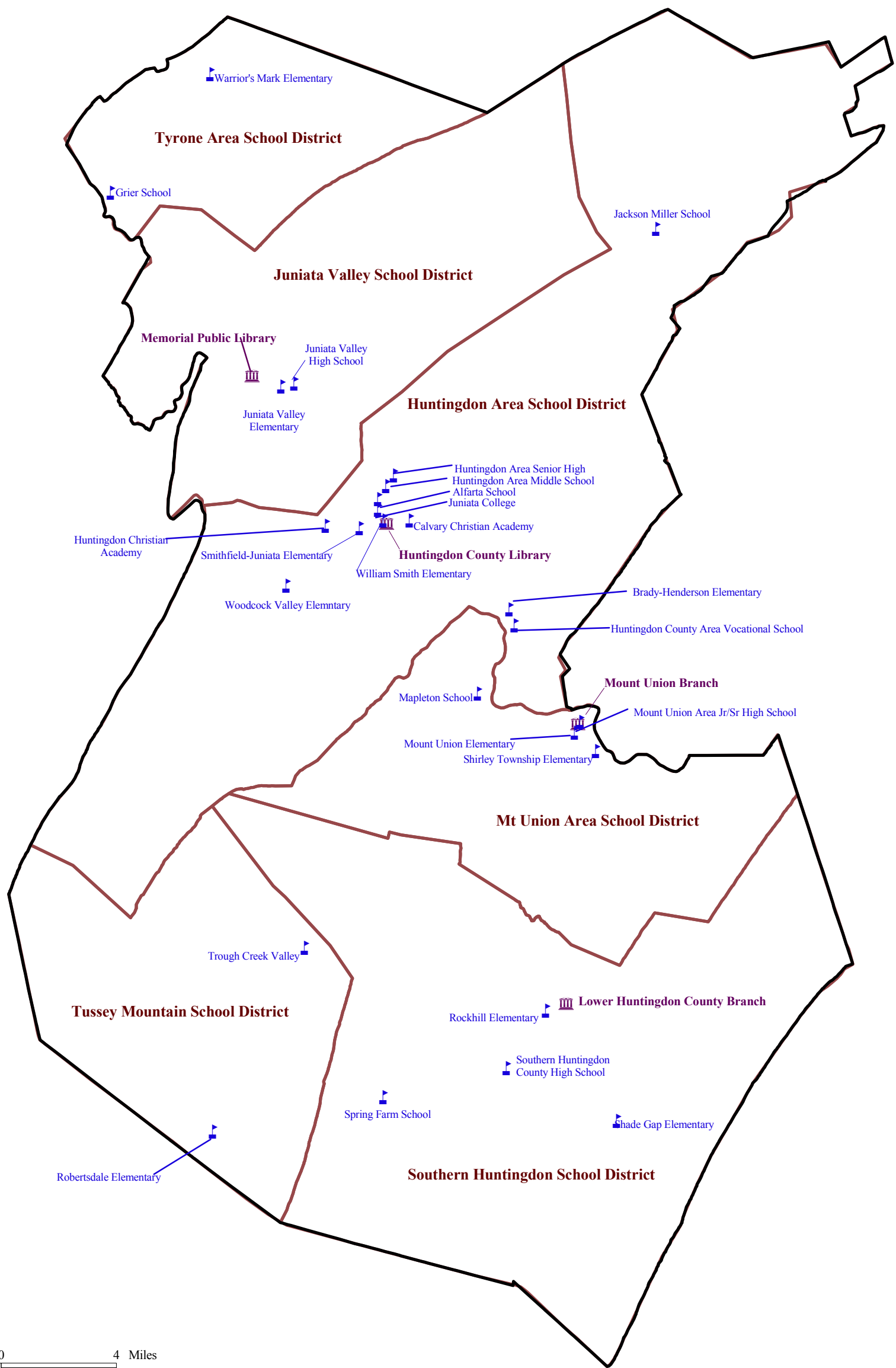
Private Schools and Academies

1. Calvary Christian Academy A private institution located at 300 Standing Stone Avenue, Huntingdon, the Calvary Christian Academy uses the A-Beka curriculum and currently enrolls 95 students in grades K through 12. This academy offers a complete sports program and has a faculty of 7 persons. The school is operated by the Calvary Independent Baptist Church.

2. Huntingdon Christian Academy A Christian Academy with 23 students enrolled in grades K through 12, this school is a ministry of the Emmanuel Baptist Church. The A-Beka curriculum and the materials of the Accelerated Christian Education (ACE) program are utilized. There is a limited sports program, and a teaching faculty of 3 persons.

3. The Grier School A non-sectarian college-preparatory boarding school for girls in grades 7 through 12, the Grier School was established in 1853 near the Blair/Huntingdon County border. This institution currently has 165 students enrolled.

Approximately 45 percent are from foreign countries. With an accredited academic program, a strong social program, and varied sports and dance programs, the Grier School has a teaching faculty of 40 persons. The Allegheny Riding Camp is a well recognized equestrian program of this school.



4 0 4 Miles

1997



HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

LEGEND

- School Districts
- ▬ Educational Facilities
- ▬ Libraries
- County Boundary

MAP 27
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

**HUNTINGDON COUNTY
PLANNING COMMISSION**

**HUNTINGDON COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

RICHARD C. SUTTER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Comprehensive Planners/Land Planners/
Historic Preservation Planners

4. **Catholic Schools** There are no Catholic schools within Huntingdon County; however, students can enroll in the Altoona-Johnstown Diocese schools in neighboring Blair County.

5. **Wright Co.** Located on Route 22 near the Blair County line.

Advanced Education

1. **Juniata College** Located at 1700 Moore Street in Huntingdon Borough, Juniata College is a four-year undergraduate, independent liberal arts college that is highly regarded for academic excellence. Juniata has an annual enrollment of 1,050 students with 92 percent living on campus. The college offers traditional bachelor of science and bachelor of arts programs, but it also allows students to create their own "program emphasis," combining multiple academic programs. Juniata's natural science program is particularly well respected, and its placement rates into medical, dental, and veterinary schools average 90 percent. Class sizes are small, with an average student-to-teacher ratio of 13:1. Although many faculty members are engaged in research, their first commitment is teaching.

2. **DuBois Business College** In September of 1996, DuBois Business College (headquartered in nearby Clearfield County) commenced operations of its second branch, located on the campus of Juniata College. DuBois recently purchased the former Huntingdon Borough Building at 10th and More Streets with plans to begin holding classes at this location in January 1998. DuBois Business College will commence operations with a limited offering of accredited associate degree programs in business and clerical occupations. However, the college is fully accredited and can offer a wide variety of two year associate degree programs as the local needs become more apparent. Prior to the opening of the school year, advance enrollment figures listed 60 pre-registered students and 4 faculty members on staff.

3. **Penn State University** Penn State University (main campus) is located in University Park, Centre County, which is 30 miles north of Huntingdon on PA Route 26. Penn State is the post-secondary school which draws a very large segment of local students. Nearly 38,000 students attend graduate and undergraduate classes at University Park. PSU is both a research and teaching institution with course offerings in 11 colleges and schools. Among its outstanding programs are agricultural sciences, business, engineering, and meteorology.

Recreational Facilities

The physical atmosphere of Huntingdon County, with its peaceful mountains, refreshing streams, exciting views, rich heritage, and cheerful people, sets the theme for an environment that is, and has been, excellent for outdoor recreational activities.

While some recreational facilities serve the needs of local residents, Huntingdon county has many facilities which draw visitors from a wide region benefitting the local economy. The character of the lands that support recreation benefit the community by promoting higher land use values and portraying an image that is desirable to all activities and land uses throughout the entire community.

A survey of Huntingdon County indicated that many resident and nonresident outdoor participants enjoy a variety of facilities provided by public and private organizations. It suggests that the expansion of many existing facilities and the development of new activities to take advantage of the County's physical characteristic may be reasonable undertakings.

State Parks and Forests

Huntingdon County is extremely fortunate in that its boundaries encompass some of Pennsylvania's most valuable state parks, including Greenwood Furnace, Trough Creek, and Whipple Dam. The parks range from 256 acres at Whipple Dam to 541 acres in Trough Creek. In addition, Rothrock State Forest occupies over 21,000 acres of land in Union, Cass, and Todd Townships in southwestern Huntingdon; near Jackson and Barree Townships in northern Huntingdon; and in Morris, Spruce Creek and Franklin Townships in the northwest. **Table 34** is a list of all State Forests and local natural areas located in Huntingdon County, with their available facilities.

Additionally, the county has five natural areas: Alan Seeger, Big Flat, and Detweiler in northern Jackson Township, Rocky Ridge in Miller Township, and Little Juniata in Spruce Creek Township.

The location of all state and federal recreational resources, including Raystown Lake and all boat launches can be found on **Map 28**.

TABLE 34

HUNTINGDON COUNTY STATE FORESTS AND FACILITIES BY MCD					
Municipalities	Name	Region	Acreage	Ownership	Facilities
Jackson Twp.	Greenwood Furnace	2	423	State	50 Campsites, Picnic Tables, Bathhouse, Amphitheatre, Concession Stand, 5 acre lake, Hiking trails
Brady Twp.	Rothrock State Forest	11	294	State	None
Cromwell Twp.	Rothrock State Forest	8	418	State	None
Franklin, Spruce Crk, Morris	Rothrock State Forest	1		State	None
Hopewell Twp.	Rothrock State Forest	9	746	State	None
Logan & Porter Twp.	Rothrock State Forest	3	6,026	State	Marked Trails
Penn & Lincoln Twps.	Rothrock State Forest	5	1,489	State	None
Shirley Twp.	Rothrock State Forest	7	3,900	State	Playground equipment, Basketball court, Field space
Union, Cass, Todd Twps.	Rothrock State Forest	6	9,419	State	None
Spruce Creek Twp.	Colerain Picnic Area	1	33	State	Picnic tables, hiking trails
West Twp.	Pine Hill Picnic Area	2	12	State	Picnic tables
Barree Twp.	Tussey Mountain	2	N	State	None
Todd Twp.	Trough Creek State Park	6	541	State	30 Campsites, Picnic Tables, .15 acre Dam, Comfort, Facilities, Trails
Jackson Twp.	Whipple Dam State Park	2	256	State	Picnic tables, 21 1/2 acre lake, Hiking
Jackson Twp.	Alan Seeger Natural	2	285	State	None
Jackson Twp.	Alan Seeger Picnic	2	8	State	Picnic tables
Totals	NA	NA	23,849	NA	NA

Source: Huntingdon County Planning Department

Trails of Huntingdon County

The nine trails that run throughout the county are listed in Table 35. Recently, an additional trail has been proposed to extend the Mid-State Trail through Morris Township along the southeastern border of the county. These trails provide many hiking opportunities for the county residents. Biking activities on the trails are very limited due to trail widths and conditions.

TABLE 35

HUNTINGDON COUNTY STATE AND FEDERAL TRAILS				
Municipalities	Name	Region	Owner	Facilities
Franklin & Spruce Creek Twp.	Mid-State Trail	1	State	Marked Trail
Jackson, Barree, West Twps.	Mid-State Trail	2	State	Hiking & Snowmobiling Trail
Cromwell, Shirley	Link Trail	7,8	State	Hiking
Penn Twp.	Old Loggers trail	5	Federal	Hiking
NA	Blair Trail	NA	Private	Hiking
Huntingdon Borough	Flag Pole Hill	4	Local	Hiking
Huntingdon Borough	Lions Back Trail	4	Local	Hiking
Jackson, Miller Twps.	Greenwood Spur	1		
Morris Twp.	Lower Trail	1	Private	Hiking and biking, Rails to Trails
Hopewell, Lincoln, Todd	Terrace Mountain	5, 6, 9	Federal	Hiking

Source: Huntingdon County Planning Department

State Game Lands

The county has over 35,000 acres of State Game Lands in 12 areas throughout Huntingdon. Table 36 provides information on each game land.

TABLE 36

HUNTINGDON COUNTY STATE GAMESLANDS BY ACRES AND MCD				
Municipalities	Name	Region	Acreage	Ownership
Henderson & Brady Twps.	State Game Lands #112	11	5,686	State
Miller Twp.	State Game Lands #112	2	808	State
Penn Twp.	State Game Lands #118	5	152	State
Porter Twp.	State Game Lands #118	3	1,821	State
Walker Twp.	State Game Lands #118	4	282	State
Clay Twp.	State Game Lands #121	8	176	State
Todd Twp.	State Game Lands #121	6	301	State
Wood Twp.	State Game Lands #121	9	1,185	State
Warriors Mark Twp.	State Game Lands #131	1	187	State
Morris Twp.	State Game Lands #166	1	310	State
Dublin & Tell Twps.	State Game Lands #251	10	4,452	State
Warriors Mark Twp.	State Game Lands #278	1	268	State
Carbon Twp.	State Game Lands #67	9	4,393	State
Todd Twp.	State Game Lands #67	6	2,469	State
Shirley Twp.	State Game Lands #71	7	1,691	State
Union Twp.	State Game Lands #71	6	2,430	State
Lincoln Twp.	State Game Lands #73	5	1,620	State
Hopewell Twp.	State Game Lands #73-2	9	672	State
Dublin Twp.	State Game Lands #81	10	1,387	State
Springfield Twp.	State Game Lands #81	8	2,128	State
Cass Twp.	State Game Lands #99	6	890	State
Clay & Cromwell Twps.	State Game Lands #99	8	2,404	State
Totals	NA	NA	35,712	NA

Source: Huntingdon County Planning Department

Federal Recreational Resources - Raystown Lake

Table 37 shows the Raystown Lake project, the only federal recreational resource in the county, consists of approximately 30,000 acres, including dam and reservoir areas, and areas immediately downstream of the dam along the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River. The reservoir is approximately 30 river miles long, covering a distance approximately 20 miles between the dam, near Huntingdon, and the upstream end of the lake near Saxton. Lands surrounding Raystown Lake provide a diversity of habitats, including forests, forested ravines, rangeland, wetlands, and shale barrens.

The lake and surrounding project lands are for boating, fishing hunting, camping, and other outdoor recreational activities. Development of the Raystown Lake Project consists of structures associated with operations and maintenance of both the recreation

and flood-control facilities. Facilities include boat launch ramps, camping and recreation areas, two sewage treatment plants, a water supply plant, the dam, and a maintenance shop complex.

TABLE 37

RAYSTOWN LAKE FEDERAL RESOURCES					
Municipalities	Name	Region	Acreage	Ownership	Facilities
Hopewell Twp.	Weavers Falls Boat	9	10	Federal	Boat Launch, Picnic Tables with Facilities
Juniata Twp.	Branch Campground	5	10	Federal	29 Camp Sites/Facilities, Picnic Tables
	Ridenour Overlook	5	15	Federal	Overlook and Trail
	Snyders Run Boat Launch	5	8	Federal	Boat Launch, Picnic Tables, Comfort Facilities
Lincoln Twp.	Coffee Run-Entiken Bridge Overlook	5	NA	Federal	Scenic Overlook
	James Creek Boat	5	5	Federal	Boat Launch, Picnic Tables with Facilities
	Lake Raystown Resort	5	401	Federal	200 Camp sites/picnic Tables, Fire Grills, Beach and Boat, Launch for Campers Only
	Nancy's Camp	5	44	Federal	34 Camp Sites/Facilities, Picnic Tables, Beach Area
	Peninsula Camp	5	NA	Federal	29 Camp Sites/Facilities, Picnic Tables, Beach Area
	Shy Beaver Boat Launch	5	5	Federal	Boat Launch, Picnic Tables with Facilities
	Tatman Run Boat Launch	5	50	Federal	Boat Launches, Beach, Picnic Tables/ Facilities
Penn & Lincoln Twps.	Terrace Mountain Trail	5	12 mi	Federal	Marked and Improved Trail
Penn Twp.	Aitch Boat Launch	5	15	Federal	Boat Launch, Beach, Picnic Tables with Facilities
	Seven Points Recreation Area	5	3,635	Federal	Boat Launch, Marina, Food Concession, Beach, Picnic Areas/Pavilions, Boat Rentals, Amphitheatre 162 Campsites/Pavilions
	Susquehannock	5	25	Federal	62 Campsites with Facilities
Penn, Lincoln, Juniata, Hopewell Twps.	Raystown Lake - Complex	5	NA	Federal	8,300 Acre Water Impoundment (see other facilities, designated as part of Raystown Complex in this chart)
Totals	NA	NA	29249	NA	

Municipally Owned and Operated Recreational Facilities

In Huntingdon County twenty-two municipalities own and maintain thirty-nine local recreation resources, such as small parks, sports fields, picnic areas, etc. Ten of those resources are located in Huntingdon and Mt. Union Boroughs. The most populated areas without local recreation sources are Brady Township and Cromwell Township. The thirty-nine resources are detailed in Table 38.

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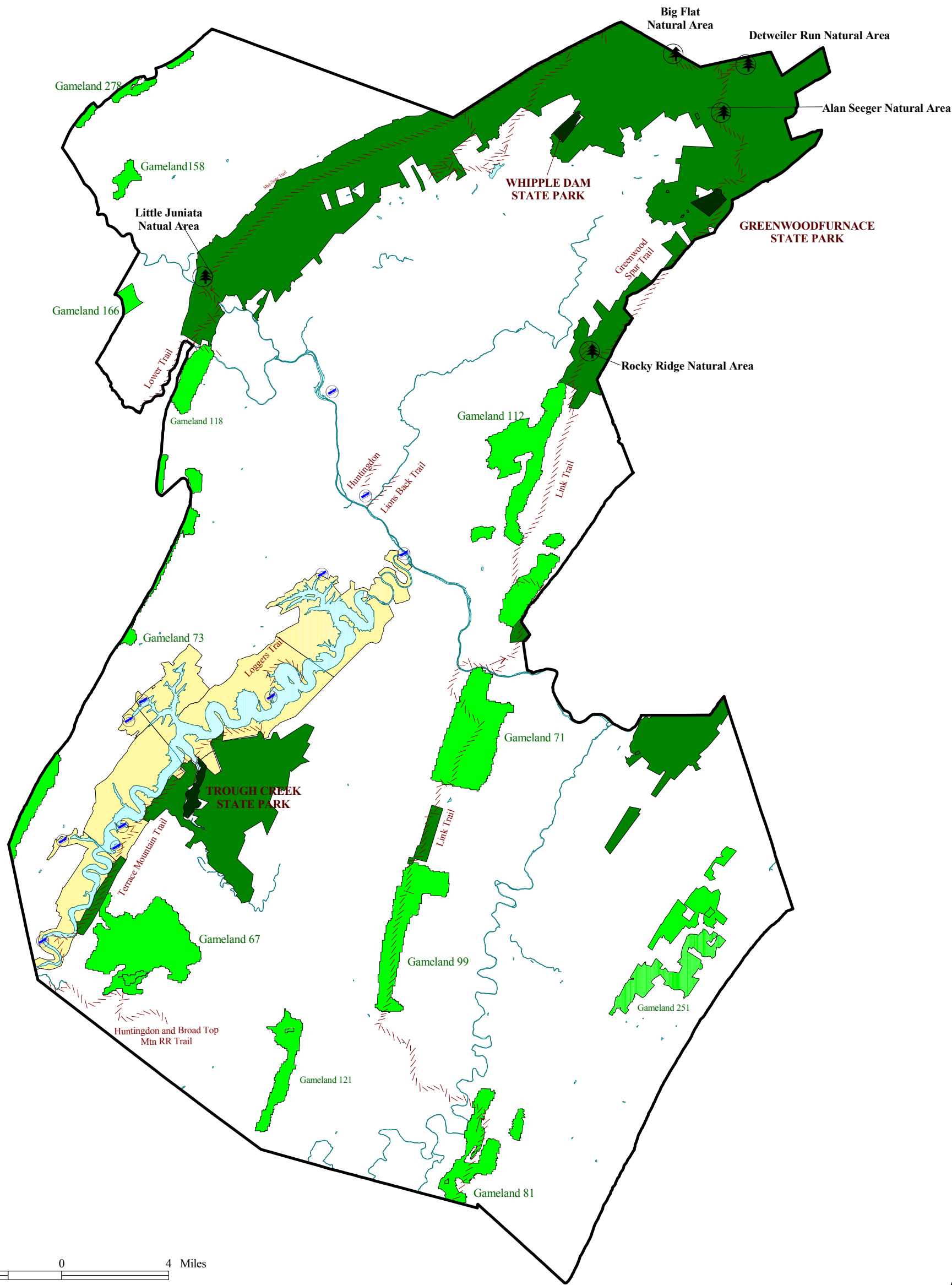
Local Recreational Resources

Huntingdon County contains 167 local recreational resources in forty-eight of its municipalities. In this study the local parks and facilities have been broken down into three categories: 1) Municipally owned and operated Recreational Resources, 2) Recreational Resources operated by Educational Facilities and 3) Private Recreational Resources. Included in tables 19,20 and 21 is the location, name, planning region, ownership, and facilities, plus, in most cases, the acreage of occupied at each location. All of these facilities have been mapped on Community Facilities Map 29; however, they are not identified by name.

TABLE 38

MUNICIPALLY OWNED/OPERATED RECREATIONAL RESOURCES					
Municipalities	Name	Region	Acres	Ownership	Facilities
Broad Top City Bor.	Broad Top City Ball Field	9	1	Local	Baseball Field
Carbon Twp.	Middletown Playground	9	31	Local	Playground/equipment, Basketball court, Ballfield
Cassville Bor.	Cassville Ball Field	6	1	Borough	Baseball Field
Dublin Twp.	Shade Gap Memorial Park	10	52	Local	Picnic Tables, Field space
Dudley Bor.	Dudley Ball Field	9	1	Local	Baseball Field
	B & D Community Park	9	5	Local	Picnic tables, Field space
Hopewell Twp.	Tussey Area Ball Fields	9	1	Local	Baseball Field
Huntingdon Bor.	Blair Park	4	2	Borough	Picnic Area, Paved Walkway, Charcoal Grills, Benches, Drinking
	Blairs Field	4	6	Borough	Little League Baseball Field, Standard Lighted Baseball, Shuffleboard Field, Swimming Impoundment & Beach, Concession Stand, Football Playground, Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts, Grassy area
	Flag Pole Hill	4	164	Borough	Picnic Area, Unimproved Trails
	Highlands "The Cliffs"	4	24	Borough	Walking Area
	West End Field	4	4	Borough	Playground with equipment, Softball field, Bleachers, Tennis, Courts, Horseshoe pits, Basketball court
Logan Twp.	Petersburg Ball Field	3	8	Borough	Baseball Diamond
Mapleton Bor.	Mapleton Swimming Pool	6	2	Borough	Outdoor Pool and Buildings
	Mapleton Courts	6	1	Borough	Tennis & Basketball Courts, Playground with Equipment
	Riverside Park	11	30	Borough	Baseball Diamond, Community Buildings
Marklesburg Bor.	Civic Club Playground	5	0.4	Local	Playground Equipment
	Marklesburg Ball Field	5		Local	Ball Field
Mount Union Bor.	Diven Park	7	0.5	Borough	Playground with equipment, Basketball courts, Tennis courts, Splash Fountain/wading pool, PeeWee Football practice field
	Mount Union Municipal Park	7	6	Borough	2 Baseball Fields, Basketball Courts, Tennis Courts, Softball, Field, Playground with Equipment
	Catholic Hill Park	7	1	Borough	Playground with Equipment, Basketball court, Softball field
	Riverside Park	7	2	Borough	Playground, with equipment, Basketball Court, Picnic Tables with Pavillion,
	Alexandria Ball Field	3	2	Bor. & Twp.	Ballfield, Playground Equipment
Porter Twp.	Alexandria Ball Field	3	2	Bor. & Twp.	Ballfield, Playground Equipment
Shirley Twp.	Shirleysburg Community Center	7	0.4	Local	Community Building
Smithfield Twp.	Smithfield Riverside Park	4	5	Township	Picnic Tables, Volleyball, Shelters
Spruce Creek Twp.	Barree Access Area	1		Local	Parking & Access
Three Springs Bor.	Three Springs Square	8		Borough	Lighted Area with Benches and Rest area
	Three Springs	8	8	Borough	Baseball diamond, Picnic tables, Playground with equipment
	Swimming Pool & Park				Outdoor swimming pool, Basketball court,
Todd Twp.	Trough Creek Picnic Grounds	6	17	Grange	Picnic Tables
	Todd Ball Field	6	1	Grange	Picnic Tables
	Little Valley Community Center	6	1	Local	Community Building
Union Twp.	Cassville Mountain Overlook	6	NA	Township	Scenic Overlook
Walker Twp.	Bouquet Springs	4	0.2	Local	Spring-Fed Pond & Historical Marker
	Walker Township Municipal Park	4		Township	None
Warriors Mark Twp.	Warriors Mark Ballfield	1	1	Local	Baseball Diamond
West Twp.	Shavers Creek Valley Community P	2	8	Local	Picnic Tables, Field space, Community Building
Wood Twp.	Robertsdale Football Field	9	4	Township	Football Field
	J. A. Carney Athletic Field	9	5	Township	Softball, Baseball Fields, Basketball Courts, Playground/equip
	Robertsdale Park	9	2	Township	Horse Shoe Pits, Park Benches

Source: Huntingdon County Planning Department



4 0 4 Miles

1997



HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

LEGEND

- County Boundary
- State Parks
- Natural Areas
- Trails
- Boat Launches
- State Forests
- State Game Lands
- Major Water Sources
- Raystown Lake Project

This project was funded, in part, with a State Planning Assistance Grant (SPAG) from the Department of Community and Economic Development.

MAP 28 STATE AND FEDERAL RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

RICHARD C. SUTTER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Comprehensive Planners/Land Planners/
Historic Preservation Planners

Recreational Resources Operated by Educational Facilities The county has 21 parks and recreational areas occupying over 250 acres that are owned and operated by the public school system. The county also has access to almost 700 acres of land on Penn State's Stone Valley Recreational Area. Most areas are accessible to the public, but they primarily benefit students. See Table 39.

TABLE 39

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES OPERATED BY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES					
Municipalities	Name	Region	Acreage	Owner	Facilities
Barree	Stone Valley Environmental Center	2	650	PSU	Rental Cottages, Group Lodges, Boat Rentals, 75 acre, Lake, Picnic Tables, Hiking Trails, Shaver's Creek Environmental Center
Clay	Spring Farms Elementary School	8	40	School	None
Cromwell	Southern Huntingdon High School	8	45	School	Tennis Courts, Football Field/Track, Gymnasium
Dublin	Shade Gap Elementary School	10	10	School	Playground/equipment, Basketball Court, Ball Field
Huntingdon	William Smith Elementary School	4	2	School	Playground, Basketball Court, Grass play area
	Portland Avenue Playground	4	1	School	Playground equipment constructed from recycled materials
	Huntingdon Senior & Middle School	4	26	School	Gymnasiums, Indoor pool, Tennis Courts, Softball & Football, fields, Cross Country Course.
	War Veterans Memorial Field	4	12	School	Football Field, Cinder Track, Bleaches, Concession Stand, Field House
	Alfarata Elementary School	4	1	School	Playground with equipment, Basketball court
Jackson	Penn State Recreation Area	2	97	PSU	None
	Jackson Miller Elementary School	2	7	School	Ball field, Basketball Court, Playground Equipment
Mill Creek	Brady-Henderson Elementary School	11	9	School	Playground with equipment, Basketball Court
Mount Union	Mount Union High School	7	7.2	School	(2) gymnasiums, Football field /track, Softball & Baseball field
	Mount Union Elementary School	7	0.7	School	Playground with equipment, basketball courts, tables
Porter	J.V. Elementary, Junior, and High Schools	3	44	School	Playground Equipment, Basketball Court, Football Field, Gymnasium, Track, Concession Stand
Rockhill	Rockhill Elementary School	8	4.6	School	Playground/equipment, Basketball Courts
Shirley	Shirley Elementary School	7	3.7	School	Playground equipment, Basketball court, Field Space
Smithfield	Smithfield Elementary School	4	4	School	Playground with Equipment, Basketball Courts, Field space
Todd	Trough Creek Elementary School	6	12	School	Playground, Basketball Court, Field space
Union	Mapleton-Union Elementary School	6	7	School	Playground, Basketball Court, Field Space
Walker	Woodcock Valley Elementary School	4	7	School	Playground with equipment, Basketball court, Baseball field
Warriors Mark	Warriors Mark Elementary School	1	5	School	Playground & Court
Wood	Robertsdale Elementary School	9	3	School	Playground with equipment, Softball, Baseball, Gymnasium for Volleyball & Basketball on Monday's & Saturday's
Totals	NA	NA	998.2	NA	NA
Source: Huntingdon County Planning Department					

Private Recreational Resources The County has 63 private recreational resources offering a variety of entertainment activities: golf courses, community centers, parks, playgrounds, sports fields, campgrounds, natural scenic tours (caverns), fairgrounds, and other open grounds or activities. See Table 40 on this page and continued on page 74.

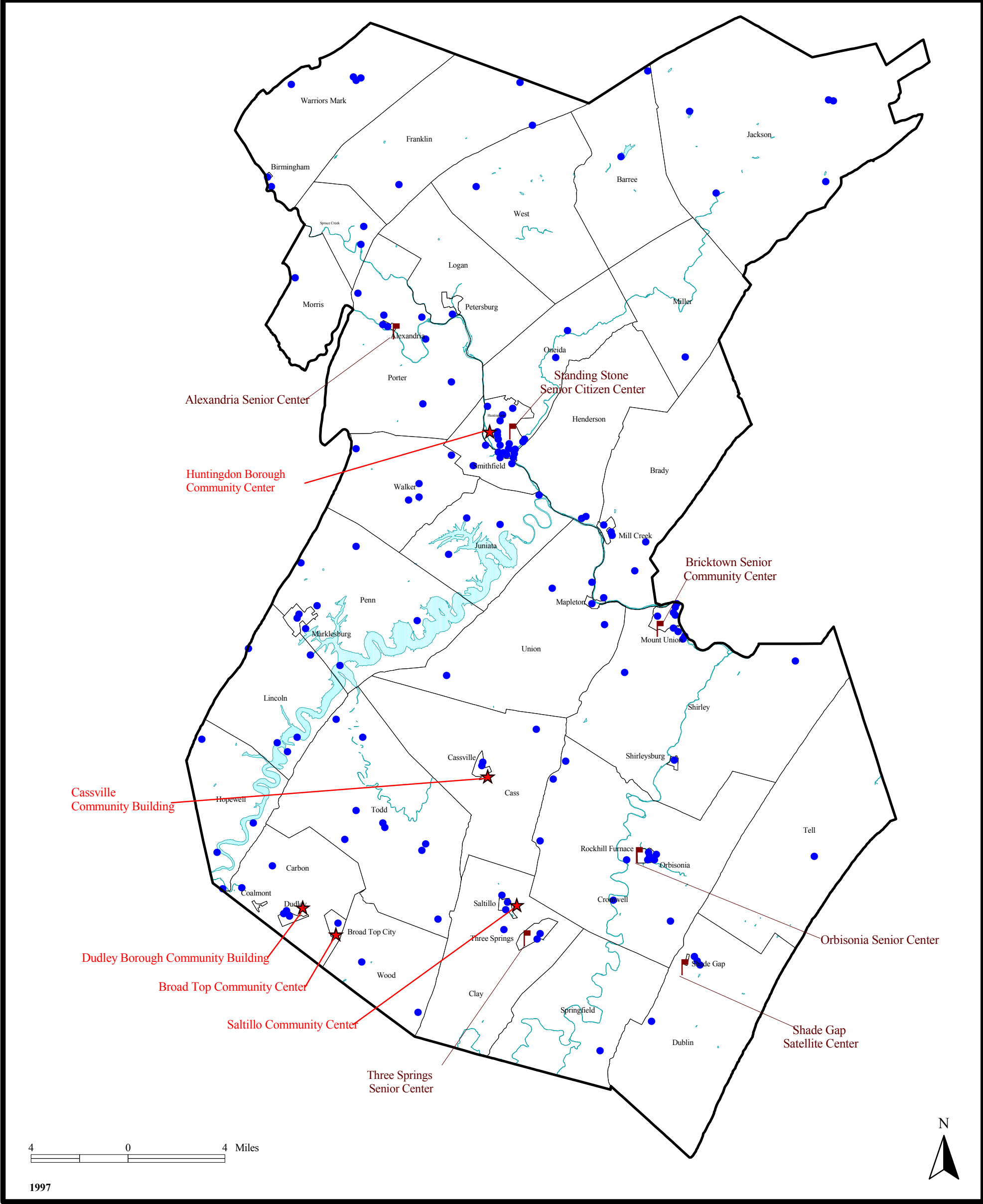
TABLE 40

Private Recreational Resources				
Municipalities	Name	Region	Acreage	Facilities
Allenport	Raystown Roller Rink	7	N	Roller Skating
Birmingham	Grier School	1	54	Stables, Riding & Jumping Ring, Trails, Private Gym, Pool, Tennis Courts
Cass	Latta Grove (Barneystown) Comm.	6	0.5	Baseball/Softball field, Basketball court, Playground
Cassville	Cassville Community Center &	6	4	Playground with equipment
Clay	Calvary Baptist Church Playground	8	6	Picnic tables, Playground/equipment, Baseball field
Cromwell	Aughwick Campground	8	5	40 Campsite/facilities, Picnic Pavillion, Field space
Dublin	Shade Gap Motorcross Course	10	5	Motorcross Course
Franklin	Bailyville Softball Field	1	5	Softball Field
	Indian Caverns	1	23	Cave, Guided Tours, Souvenir Shop, Picnic Tables
Henderson	Holiday Bowl	11	1	Bowling Lanes, Rental and Sales Shop
	Sunny Ridge Retreat	11	N	Rental property
Hopewell	Four Leaf Clover Campground		N	RV park, tent sites
	Raystown Lakehouse		N	Guest house Rental/Lake view
	Shy Beaver RV Park		N	RV park
	The Bryan House		N	Guest house rental
	Giles Campground	9	20	45 Seasonal compsites/facilities, Ballfield
Huntingdon	Calvary Independent Baptist Church	4	3	Softball Field & Soccer Field
	Huntingdon Community Center	4	N	2 Gymnasiums, 1 is leased to the center by the at Municipal building, Locker Rooms, Meeting
	The Juniata Trail Portstown Area	4	.5 mile	1/2 mile improved Riverbank trail, Picnic tables
	Juniata College	4	55	2 Gymnasiums, Tennis Courts, Baseball Field, Library, Children's playground, Art Exhibit Gallery
				Track, Football Field, Field space, Basketball Courts,
	Detwiler Memorial Field	4	6.8	Picnic Tables, Horseshoe Pits, Softball field, Soccer Track, Social Building, Kids playground area
	Baker Peace Chapel	4	169	Cross Country Course, Field Space
Juniata	Uncle Joe's Vacation Rental		N	Vacation rentals
	Ripka's Cottages		N	Cabin rentals
	Lake Raystown Family Camping		N	Family camping
Lincoln	Robinson's Hideaway Campground			Camping facilities
	Proud Mary	5	N	Passenger Excursion Craft
	Raystown Raceway	5	N	Go-Carts
Mill Creek	Mill Creek Lions Park	11	1	Picnic Tables, Baseball Field, Community
Oneida	Standing Stone Golf Club	4	210	18-hole Golf Course, Driving Range, Putting Green, Pool, Club House, Pro Shop, Lounge & Locker Room, Kid Pool
	Stone Valley Lions Park	4	21	Picnic Tables with shelters, Field Space, Covered

TABLE 40 (Cont.)

PRIVATE RECREATIONAL RESOURCES (CONT.)				
Municipalities	Name	Region	Acreage	Facilities
Penn	Allegrippis Campground	5	NA	Campsites/Facilities, Playground with Equipment, Pool
	Hesston Speedway	5	30	1/2 Mile track, Grandstand, Concession Stand
	DAD'S Miniature Golf	5	NA	Miniature Golf
	Boyer's Campground	5	NA	Camping, Comfort Facilities
	Woodland Camping	5	NA	Camping, Comfort Facilities
	Pleasant Hills	5	NA	Camping, Comfort Facilities
	Lake Cottages	5	NA	Air conditioned cabins
	Lay-Z Pine Lane Cabin	5	NA	Secluded cabins
	Seven Points Vacation Rentals	5	NA	VACation rental
	Seven Points Marina/Cruises	5	NA	Houseboat rentals, MARina, Dinner & Sight seeing cruises
	Jim's Anchorage	5	NA	Sales, service, storage
	Seven Points Bail & Grocery	5	NA	Live tackle, bait
	Raystown Belle & Raystown Queen	5	NA	49-Passenger Excursion Craft
Porter	Lincoln Caverns	3	40	Cave, Tours, Picnic Area, Information & Souvenir Shop
	Edgewater Acres	3	150	Horseback Riding, Swimming, Golf, Volleyball, Badminton, Basketball Courts, Shuffleboard, Table Games, Dining, Room/Lounge, Sleeping Quarters
	Berwick Manor	3	NA	Guest house rental
	Zebrova Bison Ranch	3	NA	Live bison, Indian momentos, tribal activities
	Huntingdon Horsemen's Grounds	3	42	Stables & Ring
Rockhill	East Broad Top Railroad	8	10	Narrow Gauge Railroad, Train, Tracks, Historic Building, Tour, and Visitor Center
Saltillo	Saltillo Community Center	8	4	Basketball court, Playground/equipment, Baseball field
	Jaycee Building	8	0.5	Gymnasium, Community Meeting Room
Smithfield & Walker Twps. Smithfield	Huntingdon Country Club	4	123	9-Hole Golf course, Swimming Pool, Club House
	Huntingdon County Fairgrounds	4	64	Pavillions, Grandstand, Track, Livestock buildings, Comfort,
	V.F.W. Memorial Field	4	2	Horseshoe Pits, Marble Courts, Baseball field, Bleachers, Softball field, Concession stand, Dugouts, Field space
Todd	Lanes Bed & Breakfast	6	1	Sleeping accommodations, Picnic Tables, Fishing Pond
	Lane's Country Homestead	6	1	Guest home rental
	Shady Maple Campground	6	18	40 Sites/Facilities, Picnic Pavillions
Walker	Wood Valley Wrangler Horse Ring	4	5	Ring, Bridle Paths, Comfort Facilities, Concession Stand
	McConnellsburg Playhouse	4	NA	Community Theater
	Shenecoy Field	4	225	Skeet, Trap, Rifle Range, Picnic Tables, Comfort Facilities
Warriors Mark	Warriors Mark Public Park	1	5	Picnic Tables, Concession Stand, Kitchen, Ball Field
Wood	Huntingdon Square Playground	9	3.5	Softball & Soccer Fields

Source: Huntingdon County Planning Department and Raystown Country Visitors Bureau



HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|-------------------|
| | County Boundary | | Community Parks |
| | MCD Boundaries | | Senior Centers |
| | Major Water Sources | | Community Centers |

MAP 29 COMMUNITY FACILITIES

HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

RICHARD C. SUTTER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Comprehensive Planners/Land Planners/
Historic Preservation Planners

Miscellaneous Resources (Museums and Historic Sites) Huntingdon County contains four museums that reflect its culture and heritage, and numerous historical sites. Some of these resources are listed in **Table 41**. **Map 36** contains a more complete inventory of these resources. All historic districts, National Historic Landmarks, and National Historic Sites, are identified as part of the Path of Progress and the Heritage Route.

TABLE 41

COUNTY MUSUEMS AND CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS					
Municipality	Name	Region	Acreage	wnershi	Facilities
Alexandria	Hartslog Heritage	3	NA	Local	Historic Museum
Henderson	Swigart	11	11	Private	Antique Auto Museum
Huntingdon	Huntingdon County Histor Soc.	4	NA	Private	Museum Building with Ex Gallaries
Huntingdon	Hunt Tower	4	NA	Private	Historic Site
Mount Unio	Sharrar House	7	NA	Local	Historic Site
Penn Twp.	Brumbaugh Homestead	5	NA	Federal	Historic Site
Wood	Broad Top Coal Miners	9	NA	Private	Museum and Theater
Brady	1,000 Steps	11	670	Private	Historic Site
Rockhill	Railway To Yesterday	8	NA	Private	Trolley Ride and Museum

Source: Huntingdon County Planning Department and Raystown Countr

Public Services

Services available to the residents of Huntingdon County are extremely important to the safety and well-being of the community. Public services include safety features such as police, fire, and ambulance; health concerns such as sanitary sewer and water; and other services such as libraries, retirement homes, etc. The following sections examine those services that are provided in Huntingdon County.

Emergency Services

Police Police protection is available throughout the county. The Pennsylvania State Police have a barracks near Huntingdon, and the county Sheriff's office is in Huntingdon Borough. Larger boroughs such as Huntingdon, Mount Union, and Petersburg-Alexandria have their own police departments. Other areas outside these boroughs are served by the Pennsylvania State Police and the Huntingdon County Sheriff's Department. In 1997 the county Sheriff was contracted to provide service at Raystown Lake. See **Table 42**.

TABLE 42

POLICE AGENCY LISTING Huntingdon County, 1997				
Department Name	Full-Time Officers	Part-Time/ Others	Vehicles	Special Services
PA State Police (Huntingdon Barracks)	29	2	14 radio equipped	Helicopter available.
Huntingdon County Sheriff's Office	4	4	3 radio equipped	Availability of 3 police canines and horse mounted search and rescue
Huntingdon Borough Police Depart.	11	6	3 radio equipped	None
Juniata Valley Regional Police Dept.	5	4	3 radio equipped	None
Mount Union Police Dept.	5	0	1 radio equipped	None

Source: Huntingdon County Data Book, 1996

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Fire Protection Fire protection is provided by 22 individual fire stations. The service areas cover the entire county with very few communities more than ten miles from the nearest station. The center of the county is best served. Coverage becomes sparse (as does the population density) in the southwestern portion of the county near Hopewell and Carbon Townships; those townships receive assistance from neighboring counties. See Map 30.

TABLE 43

FIRE PROTECTION LISTING Huntingdon County, 1997				
Department Name	Address	Number and Type of Units	Special Services	Active Members
Alexandria Volunteer Fire Co.	P.O. Box 252, Alexandria	6 (2 pumpers, service truck, tanker, mini pumper)	Rescue Tools, air bags, jaws of life	20
Huntingdon Volunteer Fire Dept.	609 Mifflin St., Huntingdon	3 (engine, attack engine, rescue unit)	Jaws of life	25-30
Huntingdon Vol. Fire Co./ Hook and Ladder Co.	1301 Washington St., Huntingdon	4 (ladder truck, brush truck, tanker, attack engine)	Ladder truck	23
Mapleton Depot Vol. Fire Co.	Main St., Mapleton Depot	4 (engine, tanker, rescue, brush truck)	Scuba, rope rescue	12
Marklesburg Vol. Fire Co.	P.O. Box 405, James Creek	6 (2 ambulances, 2 pumpers, tanker, brush unit)	Light rescue, first response	22
McConnellstown Vol. Fire Co.	McConnellstown	5 (2 pumpers, tanker, rescue unit, brush unit)	Light rescue, first response	22
Mill Creek Vol. Fire Co.	Mill Creek	2 (tanker, pumper)	None	35-40
Mount Union Vol. Fire Co.	120 S. Division St., Mt. Union	7 (3 engines, 3 ambulances, rescue truck)	Scuba divers	40
Oneida Township Vol. Fire Co.	R.D. #4, Huntingdon	2 (engine, tanker)	None	20
Orbisonia-Rockhill Vol. Fire Dept.	P.O. Box 186, Orbisonia	5 (2 engines, 3 ambulances, tanker, brush truck)	Rescue unit with tanker	30

Petersburg Vol. Fire Co.	P.O. Box 68, Petersburg	5 (2 pumpers, 2 tankers, 1 st responders, squad vehicle)	Oxygen	21
Robertsdale-Wood-Broad Top City Vol. Fire Co.	P.O. Box 8, Robertsdale	3 (2 pumpers, 1 tanker)	None	35
Shade Gap Vol. Fire Co.	Shade Gap	3 (engine, tanker, mini-pumper)	First responders	NA
Shavers Creek Vol. Fire Co.	R.D., Petersburg	NA	NA	NA
Smithfield Vol. Fire Co.	Firehouse Lane, Huntingdon	5 (2 engines, squad, brush truck,)	Special Unit, air cylinders, salvage equip.)	25
Stone Creek Valley Vol. Fire Co.	R.D. #1, Petersburg	4 (engine, brush unit, tanker, 1 st responder, rescue)	Jaws of life, oxygen, first aid	15
Three Springs Vol. Fire Co.	Three Springs	3 (3 pumpers)	None	10
Trough Creek Valley Vol. Fire Co.	P.O. Box 22, Cassville	6 (2 pumpers, 1 tanker, 1 brush truck, 1 special unit, 1 equipment truck)	Jaws of life	30
Warriors Mark Vol. Fire Co.	Warriors Mark	4 (3 pumpers, 1 tanker/pumper)	None	22

Source: Huntingdon County Planning and Development

Ambulance Varying forms of ambulance services are available throughout the county, ranging from basic first aid to advanced life support. Most ambulance services are affiliated with a local fire company and are staffed by volunteers including drivers, first responders, advanced first aid personnel, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), and paramedics (in some cases).

Ambulance services are generally capitalized by local fund drives and continuing operational costs are met by membership solicitations and third party billing for services. Non-members are almost always billed directly for services rendered.

Table 44, on the next page, contains a list of all county ambulance services.

TABLE 44

AMBULANCE SERVICES Huntingdon County, 1997			
Service	Basic Life Support Vehicles	Advanced Life Support Vehicles	Paramedics
Huntingdon	3	1	1
Mount Union	3	0	0
Robertsdale	2	1	1
Three Springs	1	0	0
Marklesburg	2	0	0
Orbisonia/Rockhill	3	0	0
Juniata Valley	2	1	0

Source: Huntingdon County Data Book, 1996

911 Services Huntingdon County submitted a proposal for 911 services in July of 1997 and expects approval by the end of the year. The proposal covers the entire county and will be implemented in the first quarter of 1998 pending approval. Dispatching will be provided by Huntingdon Borough out of the new borough building. Over the next three years the county should have countywide addressing. Payment and equipment costs will be paid by a \$1.50 charge to users. For the past ten years Huntingdon Borough has provided dispatch services on a county-wide basis without 911. Each municipality and the county have paid the borough a per capita fee to support the county dispatch.

Libraries As Table 45 shows, there are three library systems available within the immediate Huntingdon County area, that are accessible to the general public: the Municipal Library in Alexandria, the Huntingdon County Library System, and the Juniata College Library.

The largest provider of library services is the Huntingdon County Library System, which operates three separate permanent facilities in Huntingdon, Mount Union, and Orbisonia. The headquarters for the system is located in the Huntingdon Library, and the system operates a "bookmobile" to service the more rural locations of the county. The library is located at the corner of Fourth and Penn Streets in the McMurtrie Mansion. The Huntingdon County Library System has a total of 73,767 volumes, an increase of almost 23 percent since 1967, as well as a film and music library.

The Alexandria Memorial Public Library is a unique facility. Established in 1900 through an endowment from the Woolverton and Thompson families, in memory of Elisa

Gemmill Thompson and Anna Maria Woolverton-Kinsole. The Alexandria Library is the oldest library in the area. It operates a historical archive as well as an active public library. The library has 17,500 volumes, an increase of 25 percent since 1967, and is located in Alexandria Borough.

The Juniata College Beeghly Library has over 130,000 volumes, 30,000 bound periodicals, and 40,000 pieces of microfilm. The library is open to the public and is extensively used as a resource for technical, business, and academic interests.

TABLE 45

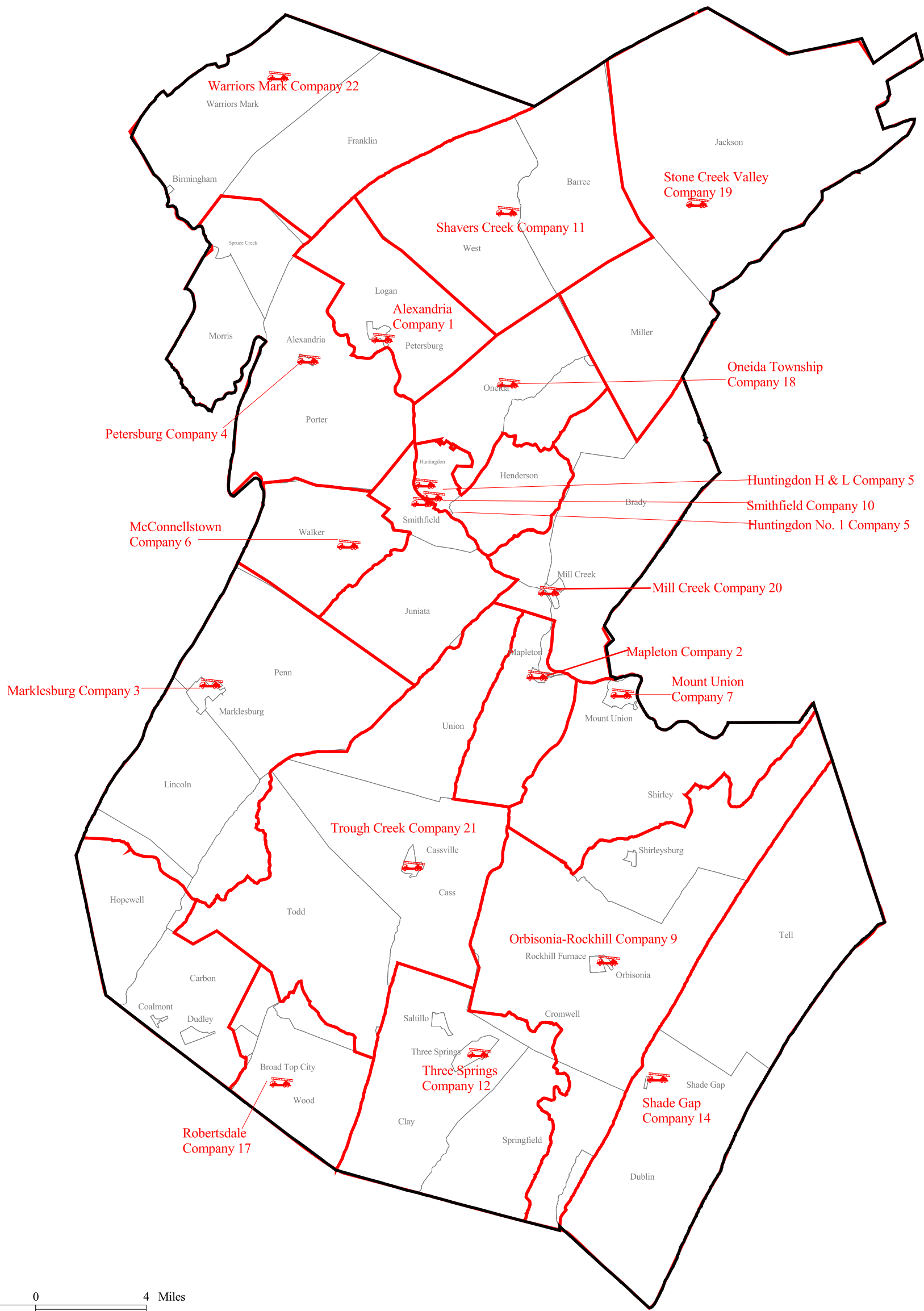
Huntingdon County Libraries				
Municipalities	Name	Region	Ownership	Facilities
Alexandria Bor.	Alexandria Memorial Public Library	3	Local	Library
Huntingdon Bor.	Huntingdon County Library	4	County	Library and Meeting Room
Mount Union Bo.	Huntingdon Co. Library - Mt. Union Bran	7	County	Library
Orbisonia Bor.	Huntingdon Co. Library - Orbisonia Bran	8	County	Library

Source: Huntingdon County Planning and Development

Huntingdon County residents also have easy access to Penn State's mammoth Pattee Library system on the main campus at University Park. With over 3.6 million volumes, on line computer access (The Cat), one million periodicals, film, audio, art, and microfilm library services, the Pattee Library system is the single largest library system in all of central Pennsylvania. Vans for students and faculty operate daily between Juniata College and the Pattee Library 30 miles away. Pattee sees over 1.4 million visitors per year.

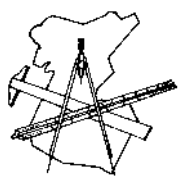
Health Care Facilities

The availability of health care services is one important factor affecting the decision of people to relocate to a particular area. Huntingdon County's main supply of hospital care is provided by the J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital and four medical facilities. In order to gain a better understanding of the perceptions and actions of persons requiring health care, the hospital conducted a study which was completed in August of 1996. The study titled "Community Assessment of Healthcare Needs, Perception and Services" was conducted by Saurage-Thibodeaux Research and serves as a strategic planning and marketing tool for J. C. Blair Memorial. Although much of the document is market driven research and confidential, several useful statistics were uncovered. The majority of statistics discussed here have been taken from Chapter Four - Hospital Utilization Patterns.



4 0 4 Miles

1997



HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

LEGEND



Fire Service Areas



Fire Stations



MCD Boundary



County Boundary

MAP 30
FIRE SERVICE AREAS
AND FIRE STATIONS

**HUNTINGDON COUNTY
PLANNING COMMISSION**

**HUNTINGDON COUNTY
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Utilization patterns are important from a planning perspective for several reasons. First, they can indicate if residents feel that they have adequate access to health care facilities. Second, the information can uncover shortcomings in the kind of facilities needed to serve the current population. Finally, the information can help planners make policy decisions regarding future needs and opportunities.

The survey asked the following question regarding hospital utilization: *"Have you, any member of your family or a close friend been treated at an area hospital in the last two years? If so, what hospital?"*

Two-thirds of all respondents indicated hospital treatment or access in the past two years. As shown in Figure 1, of those who have experienced a hospital visit in the past two years, 61 percent were admitted to J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, 8 percent each cite Lewistown General Hospital and Altoona General Hospital, and 7 percent visited Centre Community Hospital.

Conclusions Approximately 70 percent of respondents residing in the core area of J. C. Blair (Huntingdon, PA 16652) and 56 percent of residents in surrounding areas have been admitted to J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital. Lewistown General's former patients are most likely to live in the areas surrounding Huntingdon Borough.

Patients of Altoona General Hospital and Centre Community Hospital tend to live in the core area and the northwestern part of the county, while Lewistown General Hospital's patients are likely to reside in areas east and southeast of Huntingdon.

The data shows that almost 40 percent of county residents chose hospitals or health care services outside of the county because of the location of the hospital nearest to their home. Location and doctor preference are most influential in potentially selecting a hospital.

The results show that people consider the location of the nearest health facility when living in an area. Huntingdon County's health care facilities are distributed county-wide, leaving gaps in service along the borders of the county. See Map 31.

Hospitals

1. J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital - Located on Warm Springs Avenue, Huntingdon, PA 16652. Complete 104-bed hospital facility with 24-hour service. Accepts all patients.

Medical Centers

There are four medical centers in Huntingdon County.

1. Broad Top Medical Center - Located at P. O. Box 127, Broad Top City, PA 16621. Medical, dental, x-ray, women's health services, public health services, prenatal care, and WIC (women, infants, and children) programs. Accepts all patients.

2. Juniata Valley Medical Center - Located on Main Street, Alexandria, PA 16611. Medical, diagnostic, pediatric, dental, family planning, and laboratory services in addition to emergency services. Accepts all patients.

3. Mount Union Medical Center - Located at 100 South Park Street, Mount Union, PA 17066. Medical, dental, and podiatry services in addition to emergency services. Accepts all patients. This facility is owned and operated by J.C. Blair Memorial Hospital.

4. Southern Huntingdon Medical Center - Located at P. O. Box 40, Orbisonia, PA 17243. Medical, family, x-ray, and laboratory services in addition to emergency services. Accepts all patients.

Special Health Services

1. Community Nursing, Inc - An affiliate of Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, located at 615 Washington Street, Huntingdon, PA 16652. Personal care, skilled nursing, and home cleaning services.

2. Huntingdon County Home Nursing - Located on Bryant Street, Huntingdon, PA 16652. Skilled nursing, homemaker, home health aide services, medical social work counseling, physical, speech, and occupational therapy, hospice care for the terminally ill.

3. Huntingdon Family Planning - Located in the J. C. Blair Hospital, Huntingdon, PA 16652. Parent effectiveness training, concerns in relationships, educational services, reproductive related medical services including annual examinations, contraceptive counseling, pap tests, treatment for sexually transmitted diseases for both sexes.

4. Juniata Valley Tri-County Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission - Located at 405 Penn Street, Huntingdon, PA 16652. Services offered are consultation, education, crisis intervention, outpatient individual, family and group counseling, inpatient hospitalization, and inpatient non-hospitalization residential rehabilitation.

5. Mental Health/Mental Retardation - Located at 905 Washington Street, Huntingdon, PA 16652. Deals with a wide range of problems from mild depression to severe mental illness.

6. Office of Veterans's Affairs - Huntingdon County Courthouse, Huntingdon, PA 16652. Assists veterans and their dependents or survivors in applying for hospitalization benefits for which they are entitled.

7. State Health Center - Located at 909 Moore Street, Huntingdon, PA 16652. Well-baby clinics, plans medical regimen for reported cases of communicable diseases, TB, victims of animal bites, health education, arranges treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, validation of international health certificates, blood pressure screening, immunization, services for handicapped persons and their children. Outposts located in *Orbisonia, Broad Top City, and Mount Union.*

Please refer to **Map 31** for the locations of these health facilities.

Nursing Homes

1. Huntingdon Manor Nursing Home - A private facility adjacent, but unrelated, to J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital in Huntingdon, PA 16652. This facility was formerly the Huntingdon County Nursing Home. In the late 1980s the Board of Commissioners privatized this facility which now contains 93 beds.

2. Shirley Home for the Aged - A county owned but privately operated personal care facility located in Shirleysburg, PA 17260. Contains 40 beds.

3. Westminster Woods - A privately operated, complete Continuing Care Retirement Center (CCRC) developed by the Presbyterian Homes (but non-sectarian). Westminster Woods has independent living homes and apartments, a personal care facility and a full service nursing home.

4. Woodland Retirement Center - A privately operated facility owned by Presbyterian Homes located in Orbisonia, PA 17243. Contains 148 beds.

Miscellaneous Facilities

Day Care Centers The vast majority of day care services in the county are provided by unlicensed "sitters" operating at a very low cost (\$75 to \$100 per week) in either their own homes or in the child's home. Since this is a very widespread activity, few private, for-profit day care providers have been interested in competing with these "sitters" and the following list of subsidized day care centers. Therefore, there is only one private licensed day care center.

The following is a list of day care centers in the county:

1. Huntingdon County Child and Adult Development, Inc. - operates three year-round day care centers for children eighteen months through kindergarten.

A) *Huntingdon County Development Center* - Portland Ave. Complex, Huntingdon Borough.

B) *Juniata Valley Child Development Center* - Porter Township.

C) *Mount Union Child Development Center* - Mount Union Borough.

From September through May, Huntingdon County Child and Adult Development, Inc. also operates Head Start programs in the following communities for children ages 3 through 5 years, from low income families:

1. Broad Top City

2. Mount Union

3. Juniata Valley

4. Orbisonia

5. Huntingdon

During the summer, HCCAD sponsors a day care program for children aged 6 through 12 years. Though located in Huntingdon, this program is for children throughout the county.

2. Early Childhood Education Center - As part of its academic programs in education and psychology, Juniata College operates a highly regarded half-day pre-school program on campus (for both "toddlers" and older pre-school children) with a professional staff and student interns.

3. Jack and Jill Nursery School - Sponsored by the Abbey Reformed Church in Huntingdon, the well regarded school provides a half-day pre-school program for children ages 3 through 6. The program runs September through May and there is also an eight-week summer session.

Senior Centers and Satellite Facilities The Huntingdon-Bedford-Fulton Area Agency on Aging provided the following information on Senior Centers and Satellite Facilities in Huntingdon County.

1. Alexandria Senior Center - Located in the Hartslog Valley Grange Hall in Alexandria. It has been operated in this location since 1974 with a lease agreement between the Area Agency on Aging and the Hartslog Valley Grange. The space utilized by the senior center is approximately 700 square feet. The senior center is open Monday through

Friday from 8:30 AM to 2:30 PM. A noon meal is served daily. It is estimated that this center will serve approximately 100 unduplicated persons each year.

2. The Bricktown Senior Community Center - Located at 18 North Washington Street in Mount Union since mid-1996. Bricktown Area Senior Citizens, Inc. owns the building. The senior center was previously housed in the Taylor Apartments. The square footage of the current building is approximately 3,150 square feet, with 1,950 used as the meal site. The senior center is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 2:30 PM. A noon meal is served daily. It is estimated that this center will serve approximately 300 unduplicated persons this year.

3. The Orbisonia Senior Center - Located in the old Orbisonia High School gymnasium in Orbisonia, the last remaining part of the high school structure left standing, since 1985. The building is leased from George Hahn. The square footage of the building is approximately 1,000 square feet. The senior center is open Monday through Friday from 9:00 AM to 1:30 PM. A noon meal is served daily. It is estimated that this center will serve 75 unduplicated persons this year.

4. The Shade Gap Satellite Center - Operated in the Ladies Auxiliary Building in Shade Gap. The building is owned by the Fire Hall Ladies Auxiliary, which began serving a noon meal at this location one day a week in 1993. Currently, meals are served two days a week. The square footage of the building is approximately 2,400 square feet. The senior center is open from 8:30 AM to 2:30 PM on Wednesday and Thursday. It is estimated that this center will serve approximately 175 unduplicated persons this year.

5. The Standing Stone Senior Citizen Center - Located at 915 Washington Street in Huntingdon, since 1980. Standing Stone Senior Citizens, Inc. owns the building. The square footage of the building is approximately 3,375 square. The senior center is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 2:30 PM. A noon meal is served daily. It is estimated that this center will serve approximately 600 unduplicated persons this year.

6. The Three Springs Senior Center - Located in the heart of Three Springs, since 1978, with major renovation work completed in 1985. Three Springs Senior Citizens own the building. The square footage of the building is approximately 2,100 square. Part of this is used as a thrift store, operated by the seniors. The senior center is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 2:30 PM. A noon meal is served daily. It is estimated that this center will serve approximately 100 unduplicated persons this year.

State Government Agencies

Pennsylvania Government Office Locations in Huntingdon County:

1. Department of Corrections - State Correctional Institution at Smithfield located at 1120 Pike, Huntingdon.

2. Game Commission - Division Offices

a. Central Huntingdon County, Route 22, Huntingdon.

b. Southcentral Regional Office, Huntingdon.

c. Northern Huntingdon County, Alexandria.

3. Department of Health - State Health Center located at 900 Moore Avenue, Huntingdon.

4. Department of Labor and Industry - Job Center, Unemployment Compensation Claims located at 54 Pennsylvania Avenue, Huntingdon.

5. Department of Public Welfare - Located at Huntingdon 101 South 5, Huntingdon.

6. Department of Transportation

a. Maintenance Office located on William Penn Highway, Huntingdon.

b. Driver License Center located on Route 22, Huntingdon.

c. Driver's License Examination located at R.D. #1, Huntingdon.

Public Buildings and Facilities

County Courthouse There have been three courthouses in the history of Huntingdon County; the first was located at the site of the present Standing Stone, the second was built at the site of the present courthouse in the 200 block of Penn Street in Huntingdon. The second courthouse was destroyed by fire and was replaced in 1883 by the present building. The courthouse is of stone and brick construction with much wood framing on the interior.

Additional County Owned Facilities

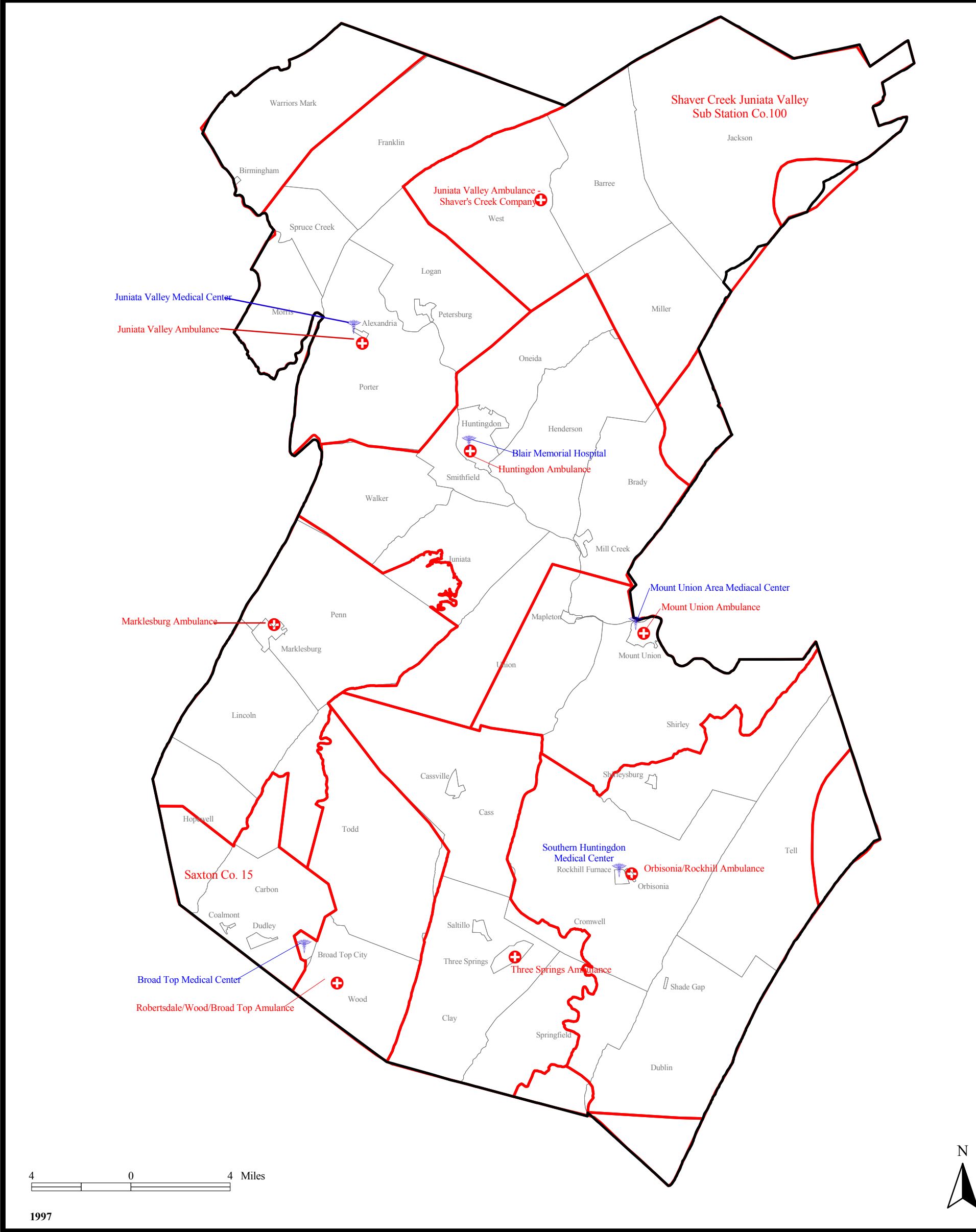
1. *County Jail* at 300 Church Street.

2. *District Justice* at 241 Mifflin Street.

3. *Raystown Visitors Bureau, Sheriff's Department, and HCB&I* at 241 Mifflin Street.

4. *Shirley Home for the Aged* - The county Home for the Aged is located just south of Shirleysburg along Route 22 in Shirley Township. There are several structures on the site including: the county Home itself, laundry facilities, underground fruit cellar, and storage. The Home was formerly known as the Huntingdon County Home. The structure is about 150 years old.






5. *Children Services* at 205 Penn Street.



HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

MAP 31 HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

LEGEND

-  Medical Facilities
-  Ambulance Service Stations
-  Ambulance Service Areas
-  County Boundary
-  MCD Boundaries

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Leased Facilities

1. *County Planning and Development* at 208 Penn Street.
2. *Domestic Relations* at 233 Penn Street.

Community Infrastructure

The service level and condition of community infrastructure affects both community life and developmental potential. Water and sanitary sewer service are two key issues for Huntingdon County. Both of these needs are basic to every community, and they greatly affect land use patterns within one community. An overview of these systems is provided below.

As a first step in the examination and evaluation of the public utilities of the study area, a complete inventory was made. Emphasis was placed on the adequacy, capacity, location, and service area of each utility in the county.

Water Facilities

Public water supply permits are issued through the Division of Sanitary Engineering of the Pennsylvania Department of Health. Public water supplies that have been granted supply permits in Huntingdon County are listed in **Table 46** with information on their facilities.

There are twenty-two water authorities, companies, or other municipally operated public water organizations in the county, covering twenty-three municipalities, the State Correctional Institution, Raystown Lake, and two state parks. See **Map 32** for the locations of all public water facilities.

Water Service Usage, Plans, and Studies The following table provides information regarding the future plans, service usage, and completed studies of the public water providers of Huntingdon County. See **Table 47**.

Sanitary Sewer Facilities

The satisfactory disposal of sewage and liquid wastes from homes and industry has become a matter of increasing concern. The problems of ground water contamination from on-lot sewage systems have also been recognized.

There are nineteen sanitary sewer authorities, companies, departments or other municipally operated public sewer organizations in the county providing public sewer and waste water collection to approximately twenty-five municipalities, The State Correctional Institution, Raystown Lake, and two state parks. Currently, there are three proposed sewer systems: Cassville, Dudley- Barnettstown, and the Wood, Broad Top, Wells Joint Municipal Authority. See **Table 47**.

Sewer Service Operational Details The following table provides information regarding the operating firm or personnel for each of the public sewer providers in Huntingdon County. See **Table 49**.

(Left intentionally blank)

TABLE 46

Water Service Operational Details								
Name	Ownership	Operated By	Service Area	Employees	Indebtedness	Source	Treatment	Type System
(Proposed) Cassville	not given	not given	not given	not given	not given	not given	not given	not given
Alexandria Bor. Water Auth.	Alexandria Bor.	Alexandria Bor. Water Auth.	Alexandria Bor. & parts of Porter Twp.	2 full-time; 1 part-time	\$253,000.00	Surface Reservoirs	Filtration plant	gravity
Broad Top City Bor. Water Auth.	Authority	Broad Top City Bor. Water Auth.	Broad Top City Bor.	4 part-time	\$154,000.00	3 Wells	Iron Magnesium	gravity
Cherrytown Water Company	Private	Private Owners	Part of Cherrytown Village	none	none	Spring	none	Gravity
Dudley, Carbon, (Coalmont) Joint Municipal Auth.	Dudley, Carbon, (Coalmont) JMA	Auth.	Dudley-Barne tistown	2 par time	\$125,000.00	Well/ Spring	Filtration	not given
Greenwood Furnace State Park	Commonwealth of PA - DER - State Parks	DER - State Parks	Greenwood Furnace State Park	1 full time	not given, if any	well	Disinf. w/hypochlorinator	not given
Huntingdon Water Filtration Plant	Bor.	Huntingdon Bor.	Huntingdon Bor. & parts of Smithfield Twp.	4 full - water, 6 full - wat/sewr	\$777,300.00	Stone Creek	Filtration/C oagulation/ Chemical Feed/Sedim entation	gravity
Mapleton Municipal Auth.	Authority	Mapleton Municipal Auth.	Mapleton Bor. & parts of Union Twp.	2 part time	\$405,353.00	350,000 Gal. reservoir	Filtration/D isinfection	gravity
Mill Creek Area Municipal Auth.	Authority	Mill Creek Bor.	Mill Creek Bor., parts Brady & Henderson Twps.	2 full/1 part time	none yet	2 wells	Chlorinatio n	gravity
Mount Union Bor.	Authority	Mount Union Bor.	Mt. Union Bor., Kistler, Newton Hamilton, parts Shirley & Wayne Twps.	13 full time/auth. 1/boro. 1	\$4,100,000	Singers Gap/Seon Licking Creek	Filter - Disinfected	Gravity
Neelyton Water Co-Op	Co-Op	Neelyton Water Co-Op	Village of Neelyton	not given, if any	none	Spring	Iodine	not given
Orbisona/Rockhill Joint Municipal Auth.	Authority	Orbisona-Roc khill	Orbisona, Rockhill Bor.'s & part of Cromwell Twp.	3 full time	148,000.00	Well	Chlorinatio n	not given
Petersburg Bor. Auth.	Authority	Petersburg Bor.	Petersburg & Portion of Logan Twp.	2 part time	\$1,300,000.0 0	Reed's Run	Chlorinatio n	gravity
Rothrock Water Treatment Plant	US Army Corps of Engineers	USACOE	Lake Raystown Resort	1 full-time 1 part-time	not given	Raystown Lake	Filtration/D isinfection	not given
Saltillo Water Company	Bor.	Saltillo Bor.	Saltillo	1 full time	none	Spring/Wel	Chlorin.	gravity
Seven Points Water Treatment Plant	US Army Corps of Engineers	USACOE	7 Points Rec. Area	not given	not given	Raystown Lake	Filtration/D isinfection	not given
Shirleysburg Municipal Auth.	Authority	Shirleysburg Municipal	Shirleysburg Bor.	1 Full-time	\$36,288.10	Well	Chlorine	Gravity
State Correctional Institution Huntingdon	PA Department of Corrections	PA Dept. of Corrections - SCIH	SCIH	not given	not given, if any	Prices Spring	Chlorine	not given
Three Springs Bor. Water System	Bor.	Three Springs Bor.	Three Springs Bor.	2 part-time	none	Well	Chlorinatio n	gravity
Trough Creek State Park	Commonwealth of PA - DER - State Parks	DER - State Parks	Trough Creek State Park	1	none	well	Chlorine - Iron/Magne sium	not given
Walker Township Water Treatment Plant	Authority	Walker Twp. Water Auth.	McConnellsto wn & parts of Walker Twp.	3 full-time; 1 part-time	not given, if any	wells	Chlorine, Potassium Hydroxide, Aqua Mag.	gravity
Warriors Mark General Auth.	Authority	Warriors Mark General Auth.	Warriors Mark & Spring Mount Villages	1 part-time	\$84,000.00	3 Wells	Chlorinatio n	not given
Wood, Broad Top, Wells, Joint Municipal Auth.	Authority	WBTWJMA	Wood & Robertsdale Villages	1 part-time	none on existing system	Through Creek/But cher Run	Chlorinatio n	gravity - pres. by pumps

Source: Hunting County Planning Department

TABLE 47

Water Service Usage, Plans, and Studies											
Name	Av. Daily Cons	Max. Daily Cons	Res. Cust.	Non-Res. Cust.	Hydrants	Monthly User Fees	Storage	after Consvin.	DER Orders	Future Plans	ng Study
(Proposed) Cassville	not given	not given	not give	not given	not given	not given	not given	not given	not given	not given	not given
Alexandria Borough Water Authori	86,000 gpd	115,000 gpd	332	25	27	min. \$24.25/1st 1000 \$2.50/1000 gal after	Reservoir - 3.5 mg, Tank 319,000 gal.	yes, in past	yes, filtration by 1995	Installation of 6" pipe on Shelton Avenue	not given
Broad Top City Borough Water Authority	35,000	50,000	152	13	8	\$18.00 per 4,000 gallo	tank - 120,000 gal	yes, in past.	none	to "loop" system, rehabilitat water tank	none
Cheritytown Water Company	not given	not given	16	5	none	none	Reservoir - 10,000 gallon	no	none	none	no
Dudley, Carbon, (Coalmont) Joint Municipal Authority	40,000	50,000	128	none	15	\$25.00 per 6,000 gal.	not given	no	none	new meters	yes 1993
Greenwood Furnace State Park	3,414 gpd	4,365 gpd	3	campground	0	none	134,600 gal. underground water tank	no	none	new hook-ups for water	yes, 1969
Huntingdon Water Filtration Plant	1.5 million gp	4.0 million gpd	2490	334	118	min. \$10.00 plus \$1.30/1000 gal.	2 : 3 mg tanks, 1: 300,000 gal pipe	yes, State wide drought	none	none	yes 1989
Mapleton Municipal Authority	30,000	40,000	225	5 to 10	16	\$16.00 base rate/\$2.00 ea. 1,000 gal used	Reservoir 134,000 gal. & 160,000 ga	yes, in past	yes, compliance fultration rule 1996	install 8" water main/improvements to Dam & Settling pond	1990
Mill Creek Area Municipal Author	50,000 gpd	120,000 gpd	231	6	37	\$20.00/2,000 gal.	not given	no	none	none	1988
Mount Union Borough	6000,000	750,000	1858	15	90	\$7.00 + \$2.85 /1,000	Tanks	Yes since 6/64/lifted 1/9	Yes, need subsidiary sourc	Add Licking Creek & Juma River filtration plants to increase capacity	1988
Neelyton Water Co-Op	5,600 gpd	6,800 gpd	29	2	0	not given, if any	not given	no	none	none	no
Orbisonia/Rockhill Joint Municipa Authority	135,000 gpd	146,000 gpd	390	6	8	\$15.00	not given	no	none	none	not given
Petersburg Borough Authority	54,536	72,000	258	23	18	\$25.00 first 2,000 gal.	205,000 gal.	yes 1995	none	Pigging of main line, replacement of some of the main line	not given
Rothrock Water Treatment Plant	120,000 gpd	360,000 gpd	none	Campground/ rina/Restauran	2	not given, if any	not given	no	none	none	no
Saltillo Water Company	25,000 gpd	30,000 gpd	140	5	10	\$13.00	88,000 gal.	yes, fall 1995	yes surface wate	new well	yes 1992
Seven Points Water Treatment Plan	13,000 gpd	72,000 gpd	none	Restuarant/Ma na	0	not given, if any	not given	no	none	none	no
Shirleysburg Municipal Authority	7,000 gpd	not given	64	7	6	\$14.00	not given	no	no	none	no
State Correctional Institution Huntingdon	500,000 gpd	650,000 gpd	none	2500 - Group Quartered	6	none	not given	no	yes, plans as above	Currently Constructing Filtration plant & Chemical Treatment Facility	no
Three Springs Borough Water Syst	48,000 gpd	not given	188	4	20	\$8.00	Reservoir - 75,000 gal, 2: 25,000 gal tanks	no	none	none	not given
Trough Creek State Park	not given	not given	none	none	none	none	not given	no	none	new well @ newly constructed park office	no
Walker Township Water Treatment	not given	not given	420	12	59	\$30.00	tank - 500,000 gal	no	none	none	no
Warriors Mark General Authority	29,000 gpd	35,000 gpd	170	7	5	\$30.00/qtr (min.) on 3,000 gal.	not given	yes, in past	none	locate & develop new well replace 3000' of lines	none
Wood, Broad Top, Wells, Joint Municipal Authority	72,000 gpd	89,000 gpd	295	6	none	\$15.00	none	yes, in past	yes, filtration & covered storage by 1995.	new system - waiting for F funds	yes, 1991
Source: Hunting County Planning Departm											

TABLE 48

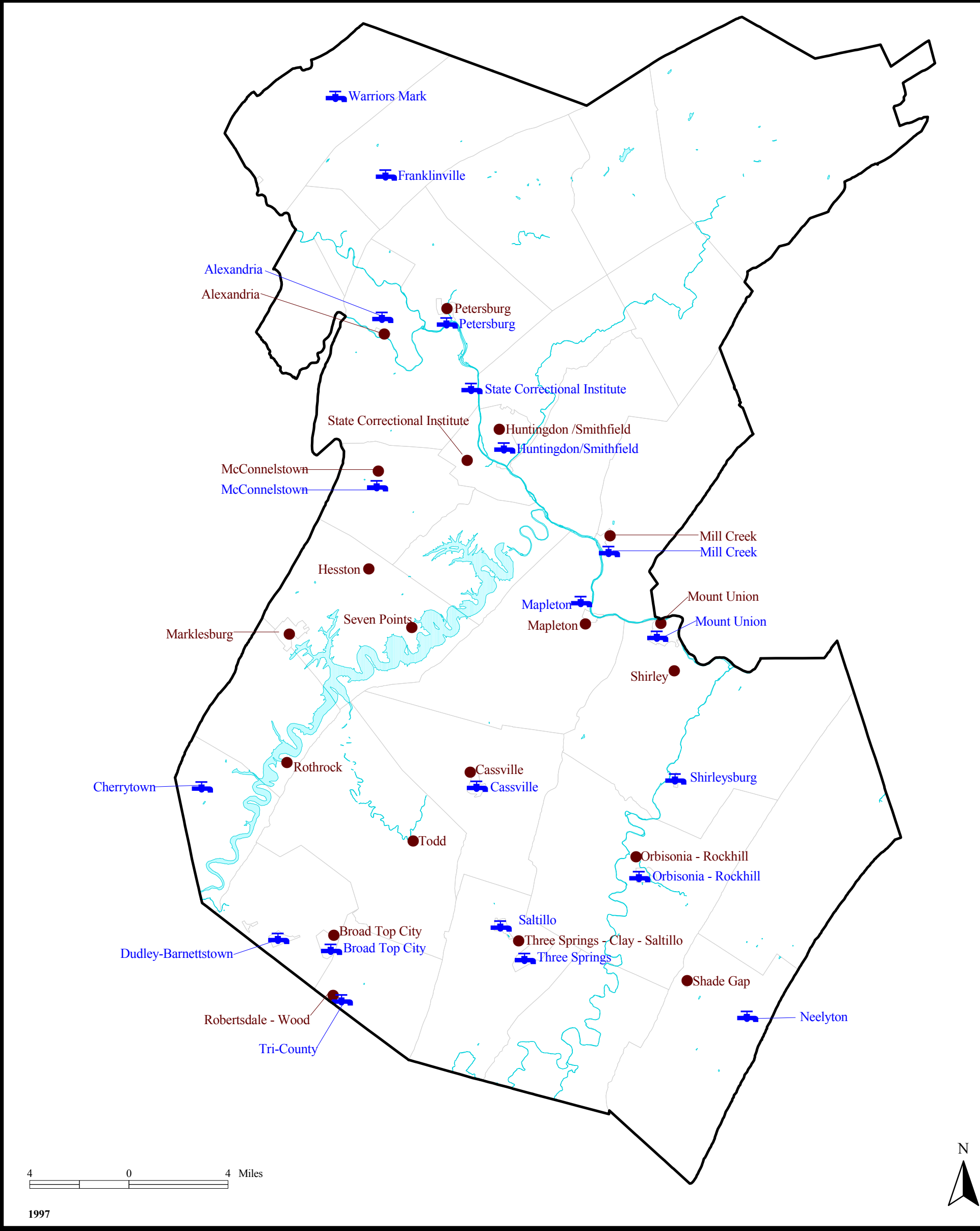
Sewer Service Operational Details									
Name	Ownership	Operated By	Service Area	Employees	Indebtedness	Treatment Plant Loc.	Type of Treatment	Sludge Disposal	Receiving Stream
Alexandria Borough - Porter Twp. Joint Sewer Auth.	Authority	Alexandria Borough - Porter Twp. Joint Sewer Authority	Alexandria Borough & parts of Porter Township	1 full-time; 2 part-time	\$1,400,000	Old Rt. 22, Alex. RD (Porter Twp.)	Counter Current Aeration	Dryland Bagging System	Frankstown Br. - Juniata River
Broad Top City Waste Water Treatment Plant	Borough	Broad Top City Borough	Broad Top City Borough	2 part-time	not given	Borough	Activated Sludge	not given	Shoup Run
Greenwood Furnace State Park	State	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	within Park Boundary	1 full-time	none	Lower end of camping area	Extended Aeration	not given	East Branch Standing Stone Creek
Hesston, N.E. Extension	Penn Township	Penn Township	Hesston & N.E. Extension	2 part-time	\$308,000	Hesston Village	Sub-Service Sand Mound System	none	Crooked Creek
Huntingdon Waste Water Treatment Facility	Huntingdon Area Water & Sewer Authority	Huntingdon Borough	Huntingdon Borough & parts Smithfield, Walker, Oneida Twps.	7 at plant/6 full ti	\$25104	Snyders Run Road	Primary/Secondary	Landfill/Agricultural	Juniata River
Mapleton Area Wastewater Treatment Facility	Mapleton Area Joint Municipal Authority	Mapleton Authority	Mapleton Borough & parts of Union Twp.		none yet	Hares Valley Creek/Union Twp.	Extended Aeration	not given	Hares Valley Creek
Mill Creek Area Municipal Authority	Authority	Mill Creek Borough	Mill Creek Borough & parts of Brady, Henderson Twps.	2 full/ 1 part time	none	Mill Creek Borough	Extended Aeration	bagging	Juniata River
Mount Union Borough Sewer	Mount Union Municipal Authority	Mount Union Borough	Mount Union Borough, parts of Wayne & Shirley Twp.	13 full time/auth-1/	\$10000	N. Drake Street	Extended Aeration	RCC landfill	Juniata River
Oneida Twp. Waste Water Collection System	Township	Oneida Township	Petersburg Pike, Cold Springs Rd. to Schoolhouse, Rt. 26 - Oneida Terrace & Hayward Subdiv	not given, if any	\$362,000	Huntingdon Borough Waste Water	none	none	none
Orbisoma Rockhill Joint Municipal Authority	Authority	Orbisoma Rockhill Joint Mun. Authority	Orbisoma/Rockhill Borough's & part of Cromwell Twp.	3 full time	none given	Cromwell Twp. Rt. 522	Contact Stabilization	Agricultural	Black Log Creek
Petersburg Sewer Department	Borough	Petersburg Borough	Petersburg Borough/Part of Logan Township	1 full/3 part time	\$167,110	Rt #305, Petersburg	Aeration	Agricultural Application	Shavers Creek
Rothrock Sewage Treatment Plant	US Army Corps of Engineers	USACOE	Lake Raystown Resort	1 full-time;	none	Lake Raystown Resort	Extended Aeration	Contractor	Raystown Lake
Seven Points Recreation Area Sewer Treatment Plant	US Army Corps of Engineers	USACOE	Seven Points Recreation Area, Raystown Lake	1 full-time;	not given, if any	Raystown Lake - Seven Points	Extended Aeration	Contractor	Raystown Lake
Shade Gap Area Joint Municipal Authority	Authority	Shade Gap Area Joint Municipal Authority	Shade Gap Borough & parts of Dublin Twp.	not given	under construction	Rt. 522, Dublin Twp.	Extended Aeration, Activated Sludge	not given	Shade Creek
Shirley Township Authority	Authority	Shirley Township	Shirley Township	not given, if any	not given, if any	Mount Union	not given	not given	not given
Spring Creek Joint Sewer Authority	Saltillo, Three Springs Boroughs & Clay Twp.	Spring Creek Joint Sewer Authority	Saltillo, Three Springs Boroughs, & parts of Clay Twp.	1 full time 3 part t	not given, if any	Clay Twp.	Extended Aeration	Landfill	Spring Creek
Trough Creek State Park	Commonwealth of PA - DNR - State Parks	DNR - State Parks	within Park Boundary	none	none	not given	not given	not given	not given
Walker Twp. Waste Water Collection System	Walker Township Authority	Walker Township	parts of Walker Township	none	none	Snyders Run Road/Huntingdon	n/a	n/a	n/a
(Proposed) Cassville Water & Sewer Authority	Authority	Cassville Water & Sewer Authority	Cassville Borough	Estimate 1 part time	1,100,000	Northern end of town	Extended Aeration		Unnamed tributary Little Trough Creek
(Proposed) Dudley-Barnettstown	Dudley, Carbon Twp. Joint Municipal Authority	Dudley, Carbon Twp.	Dudley, Carbon, Coalmon t	none yet	\$1,500,000	Middletown-Carbon Twp.	not given	not given	Shoup Run
(Proposed) Marklesburg Borough	Marklesburg Authority	Marklesburg Borough	Marklesburg Borough		\$60,000 interim	Aitch Road	Extended Aeration	not given	Unnamed trib. of Raystown
(Proposed) Wood, Broad Top, Wells Joint Municipal	Authority	Wood, Broad Top, Wells, J M	Wood & Robertsdale Villages	1 part time	\$300,000	Wood/Robertsdale	not given	none	not given


Source: Huntingdon County Planning Department

Sewer Service Usage, Plans, and Studies The following table provides information regarding the future plans, service usage, and completed studies community sewer providers. See Table 49.

TABLE 49

Sewer Service Usage, Plans, and Studies									
Name	Monthly Fees	Res Cust	Non-Res Cust	Customers, Indust or Commercial	v. Daily Flo	ax. Daily Flo	Stormwater Syste	ct 537 Plan	Future plans
Alexandria Borough - Porter Twp. Joint Se Auth.	\$42.00	257	30	0	198,000 gpd	240,000 gpd	separate	1992	
Broad Top City Waste Water Treatment Pla	min. \$12.00	151	2		40,000 gpd	65,000 gpd	not given, if any	not given	none
Greenwood Furnace State Park	none	none	none	none	4,000 gpd	10,000 gpd	none	n/a	Extend sewer lines
Hesston, N.E. Extension	\$39.50	54	5	0	6,000 gpd	15,000 gpd	separate	1992	
Huntingdon Waste Water Treatment Facilit	min \$4.60	2486	316	0	2,400,000 gpd	3,750,000 gpd	yes	1985 amendment 1994	none
Mapleton Area Wastewater Treatment Facil	\$35.00	259	not given	not given	not given	not given	not given	1994	yes
Mill Creek Area Municipal Authority	\$30.00/200	231	3 schools	not given	not given	125,000 gallons	not given, if any	1994	none
Mount Union Borough Sewer	\$5.70 per	1180	15	14	550,000 gpd	625,000 gpd	not given	1995	major expansion
Oneida Twp. Waste Water Collection Syste	\$36.70	93	0	0	40,000 gpd	100,000 gpd	separate	1987	
Orbisonia Rockhill Joint Municipal Authori	\$34.00	390	8	1	not given	.183 mgd	not given	not given	yes
Petersburg Sewer Department	\$26.00 per	170	11	10	18,000 gpd	100,000 gpd	not given, if any	1995	none
Rothrock Sewage Treatment Plant	n/a	none	Campground		80,000 gpd	100,000 gpd	none	n/a	
Seven Points Recreation Area Sewer Treat Plant	n/a	none	Marina, Re		9,200 gpd	150,000 gpd	none	n/a	none
Shade Gap Area Joint Municipal Authority	\$30.00	115	8 - 140 Eq	0	30,000 gpd	65,000 gpd	not given	1988	
Shirley Township Authority	\$20.00	320	2	12	105,000 gpd	not given	none	Draft Plan submitted 11/96	Extension of sewer to Riverview Business Cent and South on US 522
Spring Creek Joint Sewer Authority	\$31.00	379	27		63,000 gpd	110,000 gpd	separate	not given	none
Trough Creek State Park	n/a	none	none	none	not given	not given	none	n/a	sand mound by new park office
Walker Twp. Waste Water Collection Syste	\$25.40	430	17	none	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	none
(Proposed) Cassville Water & Sewer Autho	\$35.00	95 total			25,000 gal.	Unknown	No	Yes/approve 12/7/94	
(Proposed) Dudley-Barnettstown	\$30.00	305	15	not given	105,000 gpd	147,000 gpd	not given	1995	none
(Proposed) Marklesburg Borough	estimated	70	7		not known yet	31,500 gpd	not given, if any	not yet	
(Proposed) Wood, Broad Top, Wells Joint Municipal	\$30.00	295	0	5	not given	not given	not given	not given	none
Source: Huntingdon County Planning Department									



 <h1>HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN</h1>	<p>MAP 32 SEWER AND WATER INFRASTRUCTURE</p>
<h2>LEGEND</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Existing Sewer SystemsPublic Water SystemsCounty BoundaryMajor Water Sources	<h2>HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION</h2> <hr/> <h2>HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS</h2> <hr/> <p>RICHARD C. SUTTER & ASSOCIATES, INC. Comprehensive Planners/Land Planners/ Historic Preservation Planners</p>

This project was funded, in part, with a State Planning Assistance Grant (SPAG) from the Department of Community and Economic Development.

Refuse

A Solid Waste Plan for the county, in conformance with Pennsylvania Act 101, was approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources in 1991. The "Bedford, Fulton, Huntingdon Municipal Waste Management Plan" contains detailed policies for the collection, transportation and disposal of municipal waste in Huntingdon, Bedford, and Fulton counties.

In conformance with the plan, a landfill was constructed in 1990 by the Bedford, Fulton, Huntingdon Solid Waste Authority to provide for the safe disposal of solid waste. This landfill is located in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, approximately five miles east of Hopewell. Previous to the construction of this landfill, waste was disposed of at privately owned landfills. The plan requires that all waste generated within the three counties be disposed at this landfill. Recent litigation at the federal level has called into question the ability of local government to exclusively direct waste to this facility.

The landfill is double-lined with treatment of leachate provided for on-site. The landfill site also houses a recycling facility which serves the area. The landfill was constructed to ultimately contain approximately 1.6 million tons of waste and was projected to serve the area for thirty years. In 1996 the landfill accepted 39,707 tons of waste, far less than its designed capacity of 54,600 to 71,000 tons per year. Huntingdon County supplied 19,818 tons, or 50 percent, of this total in 1996. Tipping fees at the landfill are \$44/ton for both municipal and demolition waste. Volume customers can have the tip fee for demolition waste reduced to \$37.50 per ton. In an effort to increase use at the landfill, tip fees for Blair County customers have been reduced to \$35/ton for all waste.

In late 1995 the Bedford, Fulton, Huntingdon Solid Waste Authority, was dissolved. The Boards of Commissioners of the three counties now operate the landfill directly under a joinder agreement. The new agency is known as the South Central Counties Solid Waste Agency. Due to concern over potential financial liabilities at the landfill, the South Central Counties Agency is considering "privatizing" the landfill by selling it.

The collection and transportation of solid waste in the county is handled privately. There are approximately ten private waste haulers serving Huntingdon County (see Table 50).

TABLE 50

LICENSED HAULERS AND WASTE TRANSPORT FIRMS Huntingdon County and Region, 1997	
Municipal Location	Firm
Altoona	Horvath Sanitation
Cassville	R.J. Frederick
McVeytown	Worthy's Refuse Service
Mount Union	Park's Garbage Service
Mount Union	Querry Sanitation
Orbisonia	Carper's General Hauling
Petersburg	Bousum's Sanitation
Saxton	Snyder's Sanitation
Scotland	R.A. Bender, Inc.
Three Springs	Slates Brothers Hauling
Source: Huntingdon County Recycling Department	

Recycling

Local recycling is required by Act 101. The state has set a goal of recycling 25 percent of the east stream by 1997. As part of its state-mandated solid waste management plan, Huntingdon County is committed to reducing its municipal solid waste flow through the promotion of recycling. According to the annual report filed by Huntingdon County, a total of 5,756 tons of materials were recycled in 1996. This is 14 percent of the total waste collected in the county. These materials came from several sources: a county-wide drop-off recycling program, curbside collection, private recyclers, and scrap dealers.

The South Central Counties Solid Waste Agency contracts with Total Recycling of Boswell, Pennsylvania for operation of a drop-off type recycling program in Huntingdon, as well as in Bedford and Fulton Counties. In the county, this program was responsible for recycling 324 tons of materials. These materials included newspaper, aluminum and steel cans, and clear, brown and green glass. There are currently nine drop-off containers in the county (see Table 51).

Huntingdon Borough is the only county municipality large enough to be required by state law to have a curbside recycling program. Borough residents can place aluminum cans, clear glass bottles and jars, newspapers, and plastic beverage bottles and jugs, outside their homes in specially-made containers for bi-weekly pickup. The service is subsidized through a \$2.50 fee added monthly to sewer and water bills.

Businesses in Huntingdon Borough are required to privately hire a recycling company to collect recyclables. Each business is required to collect three items for recycling, such as office paper, aluminum cans, corrugated cardboard or glass. Businesses are required to supply biannual reports to the borough, stating the types and quantities of items collected. J. J. Recycling, which has the contract for the borough's curbside program, contracts with commercial customers and maintains records for those customers.

Alexandria Borough also has a curbside pickup of recyclables, although the program is a voluntary one operated by the Alexandria Lions Club. On the first Saturday of each month, the Lions pick up steel and aluminum cans, and clear, brown and green glass.

Many other municipalities are co-sponsors of centralized recycling programs. These municipalities, in cooperation with the South Central Counties Solid Waste Agency and Huntingdon County, are hosts to large drop-off recycling containers. These containers have bins for aluminum and steel cans, newspapers, and clear, brown, and green glass jars and bottles. Anyone can deposit recyclables into these containers without charge, whether or not they are residents of the host municipality. The recyclables are then collected by the solid waste authority for sorting and sale.

The following municipalities have drop-off containers (Table 51):

TABLE 51

RECYCLING DROP-OFF CONTAINERS Huntingdon County, 1997	
Municipality	Container Location
Alexandria Borough	Across from Alexandria Post Office
Cass Township	Jack's Mountain Lions Club building
Dudley Borough	Center of town
Jackson Township	Jackson-Miller Elementary School
Marklesburg Borough	James Creek Post Office
Shirley Township	Park Garbage
Cromwell Township	Lions Building
Smithfield Township	Smithfield Township building
Warriors Mark Township	Warriors Mark Feed Store
Source: Huntingdon County Recycling Coordinator	

Public Utilities

Public utilities contribute substantially to the livability of a community. They include private companies, regulated by the government, that supply gas, cable, phone, and electric services to municipal residents and businesses.

Natural Gas

There is only one provider of on-line natural gas service in Huntingdon County, and that service is limited to the general areas of US Route 22 and northern Route 522, including Mount Union, Allenport (Shirley Township), Mapleton, Mill Creek, Smithfield, and Huntingdon Borough (including all three industrial and business parks).

1. South Penn Gas Company is located at 614 - 6th Street, Huntingdon. South Penn receives natural gas from Texas Eastern, which maintains a main transmission line through Huntingdon County. South Penn has recently made major investments in new underground lines that increase the capacity of the service by 30 percent over existing use. Availability of gas supplies is excellent within these limited service areas. Natural gas is sold under the step-rate tariff system in increments of "therms" (100,000 BTUs). South Penn also provides transportation service for natural gas that large-volume users have purchased elsewhere.

Cable Television

Many cable services operate within the county. The two largest are Huntingdon TV Cable Company, which serves approximately 6,900 customers in Huntingdon, Marklesburg, Petersburg, Alexandria, and Saxton, and TCL of Mount Union which has approximately 2,500 customers. At least two cable providers, those in Orbisonia and Saltillo, are small community-owned operations.

Cable One, an advertising company located in Williamsport can create and insert commercials for local companies into certain cable channels, such as CNN and ESPN. Huntingdon TV Cable Company provides bulletin-board style advertisements on its two public access channels. These advertisements can utilize words, photographs and still graphics. Huntingdon TV Cable Company also produces its own original broadcasts such as "spotlight" and the popular PRIDE telethon. Also, the company has installed (in 1995) fiber optic transmission lines throughout most of the territory.

Telecommunications

Most of Huntingdon County is within the "814" area code service area and is served by three line companies - Bell of Pennsylvania, Sprint/United Telephone Company, and ALLTEL of Pennsylvania (Which now owns Huntingdon and Centre County Telephone). A small part of Brady Township is in the 717 area.

All major long-distance companies also service Huntingdon County (Western Union, MCI, Sprint, AT&T, etc.), and there are a growing variety of smaller long distance providers available locally.

1. Bell of Pennsylvania has recently installed a Centrex switching system into the Huntingdon host station and now offers the most sophisticated line services in the county, within their total county service area. Features include call forwarding, call waiting, system speed dialing, add-on conference, etc., through normal telephone equipment. In addition, Bell of PA also has high grade circuits (1.54 megabit) capable of handling data transmission speeds. Fiber optic trunk lines are widespread throughout the county (in the major Bell of PA service territory) and fiber optic branch cables are routinely found in the major commercial and industrial centers, including all three industrial parks.

2. Sprint/United Telephone lines in McConnellstown, Marklesburg, and Three Springs are served by digital switching equipment which provides customers with a variety of custom calling features. Although the Orbisonia and Shade Gap exchanges are not yet equipped with digital switching they, along with Three Springs, are served by a fiber optic network system. The Orbisonia and Shade Gap systems are scheduled to receive digital switching conversions in the next few years.

3. ALLTEL also offers reasonably sophisticated services and is installing high grade circuitry for its customers' data transmission needs. Call holding, speed dialing, conference calling, etc. are offered; however, these must be functions of the internal phone system, since they are not part of the central switching equipment.

Electric System

There are two electric service providers who serve all of Huntingdon County: the Pennsylvania Electric Company (Penelec, now General Public Utilities (GPU), New Enterprises Cooperative) and the Valley Rural Electric Cooperative. Until recent legislative changes occurred, customers were unable to choose their electric service provider; customers were served by the firm with the nearest existing lines. Since both firms purchase power from the same power generation "grid", there is no difference in the quality or quantity of power available. The only true difference between the firms is the related services available, and to a lesser degree, price.

GPU serves over 12,500 customers in Huntingdon County, and generally tends to serve the more densely populated areas of the county. Each service hookup is one customer regardless of how many live in or use the facility. Consequently, GPU generally tends to serve the boroughs and villages in the densely populated center of the county. GPU also serves 31 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties. GPU has a wide range of services and

ranges of power use, each with their own rate structure. Off peak service charges for heavy power use customers can be as low as \$.02244 per kilowatt hour, but the average residential rate is \$.068741 per kilowatt hour (plus a monthly charge of \$6.73 for the service). GPU operates a maintenance and customer service office in the Huntingdon Industrial Park.

Valley Rural Electric Cooperative is a part of the state's vast member-owned Rural Electric Cooperatives and serves over 9,120 customers in Huntingdon County, of which 76 percent are rural residential customers. A member-owned supplier, rates average \$.089 per kilowatt hour for all residential and small commercial customers. Large commercial rates are as low as \$.047 per kilowatt hour. Valley Rural tends to serve the growing rural marketplace, often located in the townships surrounding the more densely settled boroughs. Valley Rural Electric Cooperative is headquartered near Huntingdon and has district offices in Shade Gap, Martinsburg, and Hustontown. The cooperative has 74 employees.

The county business parks, which are located on the periphery of the borough limits, are served by both Penelec and Valley Rural.

There are two power generation facilities in the county. Both are "run-of-river" hydroelectric facility. The facility at Raystown Dam is owned and operated by Allegheny Electric Cooperative (the generation and transmission company of the rural electric cooperatives). The 21-megawatt plant produces enough electricity for 8,500 homes. At present, the plant employs one part-time and three full-time workers. The facility at Warriors Ridge Dam is owned by American Hydropower of Philadelphia and is rated at 16 megawatts.

Transportation

Historic Development of Transportation Infrastructure

Highways

Airports

Railroads

Public Transportation

Transportation Study Description

TRANSPORTATION STUDY

The history and development of Huntingdon County have been closely linked with transportation. Transportation will continue to shape the growth and development of the county in the future. The "Huntingdon County Transportation Study" was developed in 1997 to analyze existing transportation facilities and to determine areas needing improvement. The study was developed in cooperation with the Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission for Huntingdon, Bedford, Fulton, and Somerset Counties. The study uses transportation data from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and geographic information systems technology to develop this analysis.

Transportation Study Description

The Transportation Study is subdivided into five distinct sections describing the existing infrastructure:

- (1) All state, county, and local roadways and bridges;
- (2) Transportation operations;
- (3) The intermodal transportation system;
- (4) External characteristics affecting transportation patterns, and
- (5) Identification of specific transportation infrastructure deficiencies.

The existing highway and roadway network is described by functional classification, pavement type, travel lane width, and ownership. Additional data identifies roadway condition and projects currently contained within the state's 12-Year Plan/State Transportation Improvement Program. The existing bridge system defines ownership by state, county, local, or other jurisdictions, geographic location, posted/closed status, weight limitations, and the bridge's sufficiency rating.

Transportation system operations are defined by annual average daily traffic (AADT), level of service, and location, and number and severity of accidents recorded within the county.

The intermodal transportation system section includes freight and passenger rail facilities within the county, rural public transportation providers, air facilities, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and truck transfer/distribution centers.

External characteristics affecting transportation patterns include an analysis of land use patterns, environmental features, population and housing data for the years 1970, 1980, and 1990, median income and population density. Population and housing projections

are also provided in five-year increments to 2015.

Transportation infrastructure deficiencies are identified based upon evaluation criteria ranking roadway segments by AADT, travel lane width, the International Roughness Index for pavement surfaces, number of accidents, and National Highway System. Deficiencies in bridge structures are ranked using the bridge sufficiency rating, number of accidents, posted weight limitations, and National Highway System. Short-term (12-Years) and Long-term (20 Years) ranking are provided for all identified deficiencies in the roadway network.

Much of the following information has been taken from this study. Additional information concerning the county's transportation infrastructure may be found in the complete report, *Huntingdon County Transportation Study*.

Historic Development of Transportation Infrastructure

Early settlers followed the Juniata River Valley into central Pennsylvania, often using Indian paths. During the eighteenth century, travel consisted of walking or traveling on horseback along these trails. The Juniata River was also used to move lumber or other cargo downstream on flat boats. The first roads come to the Huntingdon area in 1819 with the construction of the Huntingdon, Cambria, and Indiana Turnpike along the routes of present U. S. 22 and U. S. 422.

Development of the Pennsylvania Main Line Canal in 1831 brought considerable development to the Juniata Valley. The construction of railroads through Huntingdon County provided a major spur to growth and development. Major railroad lines included the: Pennsylvania Railroad Main Line (1850), Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad (1857) and the East Broad Top Railroad 1874. Many other logging railroads were built and quickly abandoned after their initial mission was completed. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Huntingdon County was on one of the main commercial routes in the United States, the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Huntingdon County entered the automobile era with the construction of the "Pinchot" roads in the 1920s. Governor Gifford Pinchot initiated an ambitious program of paving rural roads throughout the state. It was during the late 20s that present U.S. Route 22 was designated, as a U. S. Highway along with other routes of national importance. County highways were modernized with the reconstruction of U. S. 22 in the late 1940s and the construction of the Pennsylvania Turnpike in 1948. During the 1960s and 1970s the National Defense Highway System, or Interstate System, was built. The Pennsylvania Turnpike became Interstate 76 and Interstate 80 was built across the northern part of the state. While the county benefits from the national system of limited access highways, the system largely bypassed the county.

Travel by airplane has not been a major element in the county's transportation infrastructure. The county has had a number of small grass landing strips but has never had scheduled passenger service. During the twentieth century, a number of major pipelines were built across the county to carry petroleum products and natural gas. Of these, the Texas Eastern Pipeline provides direct service to county residents.

Highways

Huntingdon County is served by 630 miles of state-maintained highways (**Map 33**). These roads include, but are not limited to: I-76, U.S. 22, U.S. 522, PA 26, PA 35, PA 45, PA 453, PA 641, PA 655, PA 747, and PA 829. Of these roads, I-76, U.S. 22 and U.S. 522 have been named part of the National Highway System by the U. S. Congress. This designation qualifies these roads for various forms of federal aid.

U. S. 22 is the primary highway in the county, carrying east-west traffic from Harrisburg to Altoona and Pittsburgh. The average daily traffic (ADT) on U.S. 22 is over 10,000 for most of its length. The major north-south highways are U.S. 522 and PA 26. U.S. 522 connects to the Pennsylvania Turnpike and to Lewistown and carries between 2,500 and 5,000 vehicles per day. PA 26 serves the recreational corridor along the west side of Raystown Lake. PA 26 also connects to U.S. 30 at Everett and U.S. 322 at State College. The ADT on PA 26 ranges from 2,500 to nearly 10,000.

Local roads and bridges also form an important part of the county's transportation infrastructure. These miles of roads are maintained by the eighteen boroughs and thirty townships.

Functional Classification of Highway/Road

The functional class of state roads, is established in the PennDOT Highway Design Manual. The classification system is divided into two parts: Urban Area Systems and Rural Area Systems. Each of these systems which are shown on **Map 33A** is further divided into four roadway classes. These classes are:

Freeways - are fully controlled access highways with no at-grade intersections or driveway connections. Freeways are arterials that do not have standard intersections requiring traffic control devices such as stop signs or traffic signals.

Arterials - carry long-distance major traffic flows between major activity centers such as towns and large shopping/employment centers. Arterials allow travel between regions and therefore form the "backbone" of a roadway network. This class of road is designed to carry large volumes of traffic as efficiently as possible. Arterials can be further broken down into Principal and Minor arterials.

Collectors - link local streets with the arterial street system. Collectors do what their name implies. They "collect" traffic from local roads and streets. Often the only difference between collectors and local roads in rural areas is the volume of traffic on the roads. Collectors can be divided further into Major and Minor Collectors.

Local Roads - serve shorter local trips. Local roads primarily function to provide access to abutting land uses. These roads generally have low speed limits and low traffic volumes.

Airports

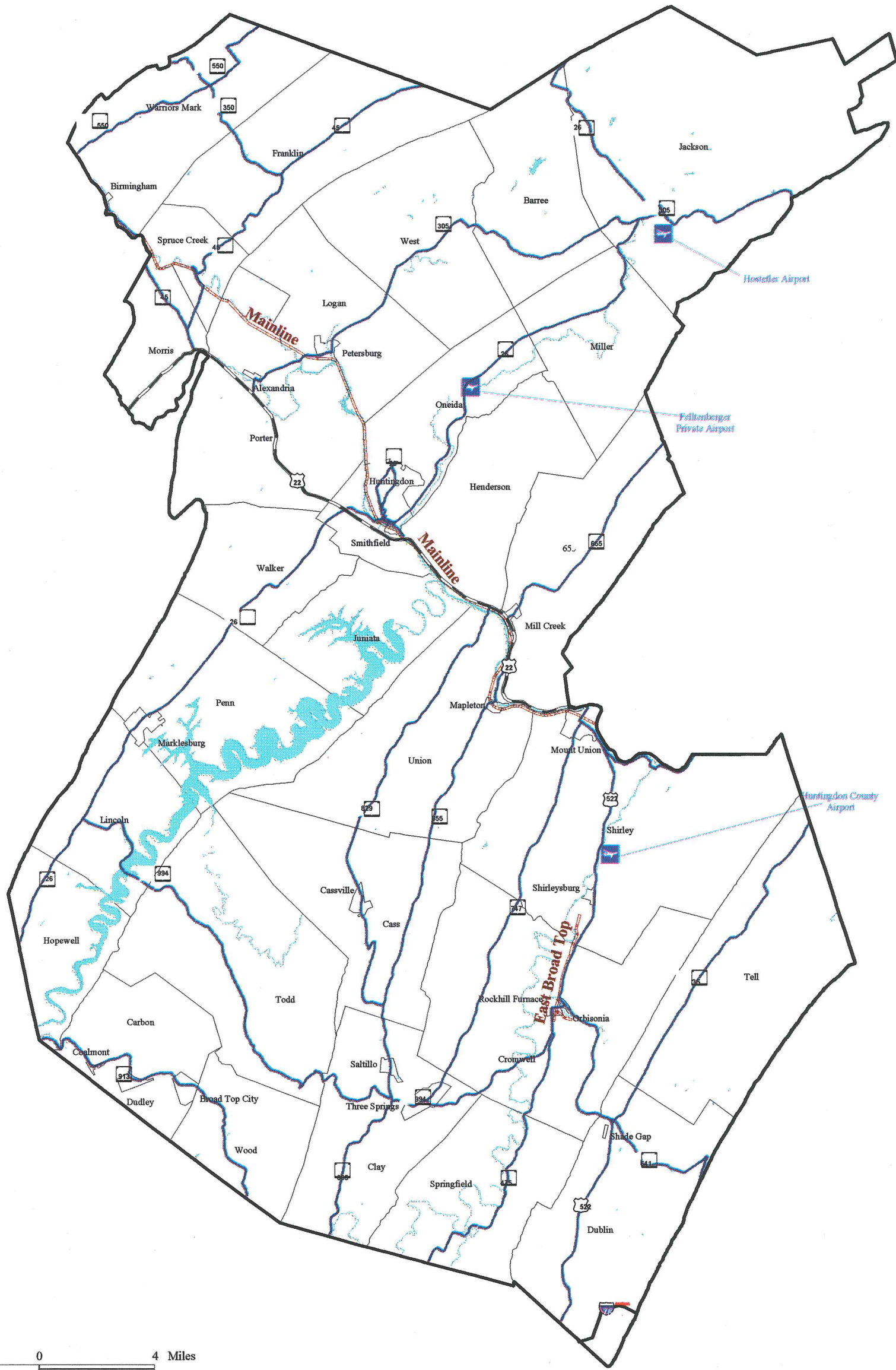
Huntingdon County Airport is the only public-use, yet privately owned, airport in Huntingdon County. The airport is situated in the Aughwick Creek Valley, adjacent to U.S. 522 and approximately 5 miles south of the borough of Mount Union. The location of this facility is shown in Exhibit 28. The facility has a 3,120 foot gravel runway with low edge intensity lighting that can support aircraft weighing less than 12,500 pounds. Airside amenities include fuel and tie-down storage for fixed-wing aircraft. Landside services include charter, instruction, and rental opportunities.

Railroads

Passenger rail service is available at the Amtrak station in Huntingdon at 402 Allegheny Street. Service is provided on a daily basis to Harrisburg, Lewistown, Tyrone, Altoona, and Johnstown with connections to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York City. This service is supplied by Amtrak and travels over Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) track.

The availability of freight rail service in Huntingdon County is limited, as shown on Exhibit 30. Traversing the county from east to west, freight rail service passes through Mount Union along the Juniata River, intersects Mapleton, Huntingdon, Spruce Creek, and Birmingham, and continues westward to Tyrone in Blair County. This freight service is supplied by Conrail for customers throughout the corridor.

The East Broad Top Railroad operates as a tourist passenger railroad out of Rockhill. The EBT also has many miles of inactive freight rail trackage within the county. Beginning near the intersection of U.S. Routes 22 and 522 in Mount Union, this inactive rail line heads southward along U.S. Route 522 passing Shirleysburg and Rockhill. Turning southwest, this segment continues along the PA 994 corridor to Three Springs. From this point, the segment heads to Saltillo and heads southwest to Robertsdale. There is a potential for extending rail freight service along the EBT to the new Riverside Business Center south of Mount Union.



4 0 4 Miles

1997



HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

MAP 33 BASE TRANSPORTATION MAP

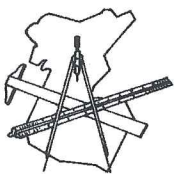
LEGEND

- County Boundary
- US Route 22
- Major State Routes
- Active Railroads
- Airports
- Major Water Sources
- MCD Boundaries

HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS








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Comprehensive Planners/Land Planners/
Historic Preservation Planners



HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

LEGEND

Functional Classification:

- 
-  Principle Arterial, Freeway
 -  Principle Arterial
 -  Minor Arterial
 -  Major Collector
 -  Minor Collector
 -  Local Roads

MAP 33A

FUNCTIONAL CLASS OF HIGHWAYS

HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

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Public Transportation

Rural transit service is provided by the Huntingdon-Bedford-Fulton Area Agency on Aging. The service is provided primarily to Huntingdon, Bedford and Fulton Counties with secondary service to medical facilities throughout Pennsylvania and parts of Maryland and West Virginia. The service operates from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday with no holiday service. Reservations for the service must be made 24 hours in advance for access and the service is based on a demand response system. The majority of ridership is persons 65 years of age and older. In 1995 ridership for this service was approximately 115,000 patrons. The service is funded by various sources including Shared-ride program, Act 26, Human Services Development Fund, AAA, Medical Assistance, Program Income and county cash.

Heritage and Cultural Resources

Introduction

Historic Resources Pros

Historic Resources Cons

HERITAGE AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Introduction

Huntingdon County has a wealth of historic resources. The county's history has shaped its land and its people and this history has in turn been shaped by the natural environment. A complete history of the county can be found in Appendix D.

In 1996 the county completed the "Huntingdon County Heritage Plan" to guide the preservation, interpretation and development of heritage sites throughout the county. The plan seeks not only to preserve historic resources, but to develop them as visitor attractions and as living parts of the county's communities. The 1996 plan was an update of an earlier 1990 Heritage Plan.

The planning effort began by surveying community leaders and meeting with the public to define important heritage resources. The survey identified the top six county sites that should be preserved. These sites are listed in **Table 52**. According to the survey, the most important historic themes in Huntingdon County history, in priority order are: Railroad, Canal, Paths and Highways, Native Americans, Iron, Agriculture, Coal, Logging, Ethnic Diversity, and Limestone.

Hundreds of sites and structures in the county are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The county has two National Register Historic Landmarks, seven Historic Districts and thirty-one National Register Historic Sites. These resources are shown on the **Historic Resources Map 34**.

In 1987 the Huntingdon County Commissioners created the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee to coordinate heritage preservation and development efforts. The staff of the Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department have provided support for the committee. The heritage committee works with regional organizations, such as the Allegheny Heritage Development Corporation, and with local organizations, such as the Raystown County Visitors Bureau and local historical societies, to implement the Heritage Plan.

TABLE 52

TOP HISTORIC SITES IDENTIFIED BY SURVEY	
Number	Name
1.	East Broad Top Railroad
2.	Huntingdon County Courthouse
3.	Huntingdon Union Depot
4.	Pennsylvania Canal
5.	Company Square, Robertsdale
6.	Greenwood Furnace State Park
Source: Huntingdon County Heritage Plan, 1996.	

Huntingdon County has a variety of excellent heritage resources on which to base heritage development. However, the feasibility of heritage development is affected by many factors other than the presence of historic resources. These factors include location and geography, natural resources and physiography, economic base, financial resources, local leadership, and institutional factors. Following is an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the county for the development of cultural resources.

Historic Resources Pros:

- The East Broad Top Railroad is the most complete example of a regional narrow gauge railroad east of the Mississippi River.
- Greenwood Furnace State Park is the only place within the Path of Progress Region where the charcoal iron industry is being interpreted.
- The Sheep Rock Shelter archaeological site is one of the most important archeological sites in Pennsylvania and has been well documented.
- Huntingdon County has two National Historic Landmarks, seven National Register Historic Districts, and thirty-one National Register Sites.
- Huntingdon County has an abundance of written histories, an historic site survey, and other heritage publications.
- The abundance of public lands protects some historic sites and provides a tourist attraction.
- Potential historic districts have been identified in a number of communities: Alexandria, Petersburg, McAlevy's Fort, McConnellstown, Orbisonia, Rockhill, Saltillo, Shirleysburg, Spruce Creek, and Three Springs.
- There is a considerable interest in historic preservation and heritage among local organizations.
- Heritage sites which are currently "visitor ready" include: East Broad Top Railroad, Pulpit Rocks, Greenwood Furnace State Park and Historic District, Huntingdon Historic

District, Mount Union Historic District, Alexandria Historic District, Robertsdale Historic District, Rockhill Trolley Museum and Paradise Furnace at Trough Creek State Park.

Historic Resources Cons:

- Many of the county's historic sites are privately owned, and their preservation is dependent upon the owner's sensitivity to its history.
- The oral history of the county is being lost as many of the older generation are passing on without recording their stories.
- There is a perception among many in the community that our heritage is not worthy of saving or promoting to tourists.
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for preservation are not widely known and/or are not followed by local developers and contractors.
- Historic sites and districts are not protected by local ordinances.
- Development of visitor services is hindered by the lack of public utilities and various topographic features.
- The county's premier heritage site, the East Broad Top Railroad, is threatened by structural deterioration due to deferred maintenance and lacks interpretive facilities and programs.

Summary of Findings

Introduction

Land Use

Environmental Conservation

Housing

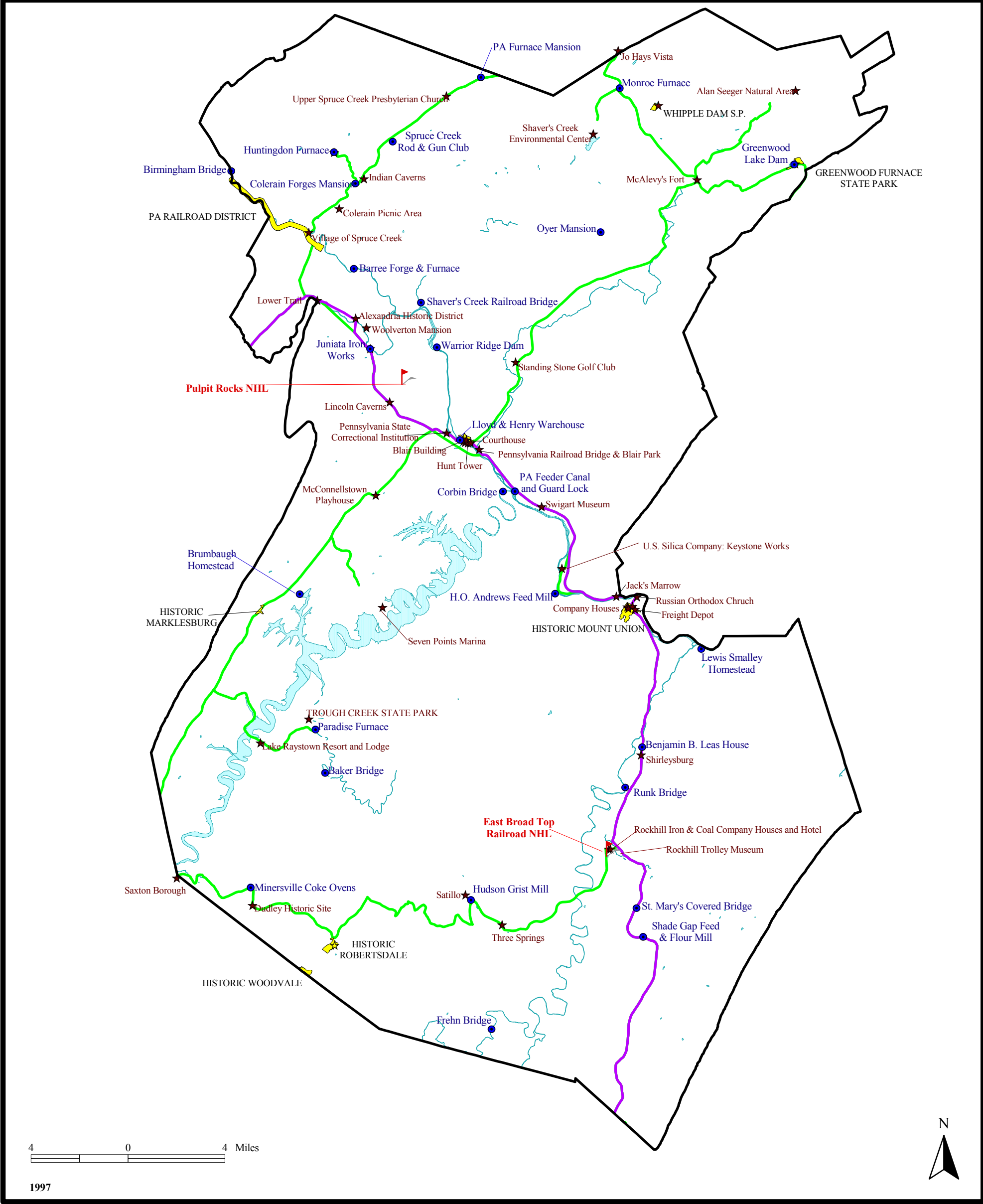
Population and Demographics


























Economy

Infrastructure and Community Facilities

Transportation

Historical and Cultural Resources



 <h1>HUNTINGDON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN</h1>	<p>MAP 34 HISTORIC RESOURCES</p>										
<h2>LEGEND</h2> <table border="0"><tr><td> County Boundary</td><td> NHR Sites</td></tr><tr><td> Major Water Sources</td><td> NHR Landmarks</td></tr><tr><td> Historic Districts</td><td> HG Sites</td></tr><tr><td> Path of Progress</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Heritage Routes</td><td></td></tr></table>	 County Boundary	 NHR Sites	 Major Water Sources	 NHR Landmarks	 Historic Districts	 HG Sites	 Path of Progress		 Heritage Routes		<h2>HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION</h2> <hr/> <h2>HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS</h2> <hr/> <p>RICHARD C. SUTTER & ASSOCIATES, INC. Comprehensive Planners/Land Planners/ Historic Preservation Planners</p>
 County Boundary	 NHR Sites										
 Major Water Sources	 NHR Landmarks										
 Historic Districts	 HG Sites										
 Path of Progress											
 Heritage Routes											

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Introduction

This section summarizes the Background Studies, Phase I, of the Huntingdon County Comprehensive Plan: Continuity Through Conservation II. Highlighted below are the primary main conclusions derived from local knowledge and resources, as well as statistical analysis. In developing and summarizing the many possible conclusions several resources were used: Richard Stahl and the staff of the Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department, the consultants, and the Comprehensive Plan Advisory Committee. On August 20, 1997 these parties participated in a brainstorming session to create a list of main conclusions from the background studies. Those statements were analyzed and revised as required. Additional thoughts were then discussed among the planning consultants and Planning Director. The result is a brief portrayal of conditions in Huntingdon County.

Land Use

- a. While development is presently focused in and around the county's eighteen boroughs and along the US 22 corridor, residential and commercial growth is increasing in the US 522 and PA 26 corridors.
- b. Like other rural areas, only a small percentage of the county's total land area is developed (3.45% not including agriculture).
- c. Few municipalities have local comprehensive plans or zoning ordinances and the county has no land development regulations.
- d. Approximately 24% of the county is state or federally owned: State Gamelands, State Forest, State Parks, Raystown Lake Project.
- e. For most of the past 20 years the trend has been toward low density development (2 du/acre to 2 acres/du), with nearly 13 square miles of the county subdivided into lots for development.
- f. The predominant land use is forest at 71%.
- g. Agriculture constitutes 22% of the county's land area, a figure which has remained fairly constant over the past decade.

Environmental Conservation

- a. A large percentage of the county is environmentally sensitive by virtue of steep slope and floodplain areas (46.4%).
- b. The large forested acreage of the county, 71%) provides excellent watershed protection as well as habitat for wildlife.
- c. Air quality is within federal limits and qualifies as among the least polluted in the state, with the exception of acid rain.
- d. Large areas of the county contain valuable mineral resources such as limestone, coal, sandstone and ganister.
- e. The county's groundwater resources are vulnerable to pollution, particularly in those areas with carbonate geology.
- f. With few exceptions, stream water quality is good and improving.

Housing

- a. The county contains relatively few rental or multifamily dwelling units.
- b. Both rental and multifamily housing is highly concentrated in Huntingdon and Mount Union.
- c. The demand for moderate income housing exceeds the supply.
- d. The county has a high percentage of seasonal housing (12.8%) compared with the state (2.9%).
- e. Manufactured housing (mobile homes) makes up a higher percentage of the housing stock than in the state (14.8% compared with 5.2%).).
- f. The county has a high percentage of owner-occupied housing (76.3% compared with 70.6%) when compared to the state.
- G. The top ten growth municipalities from 1980 to 1990 in terms of housing growth were: Baree (47.3%), Morris (28.2%), Cass (23.7%), Cromwell (23.2%), Walker (19.8%), Miller (18.8%), Jackson (18.0%), Porter (17.8%), Logan (17.3%) and Henderson (16.2%) Townships.

Population/Demographics

- a. The decades of the 1980s and 1990s have been marked by slow but persistent population growth.
- b. The median household income for Huntingdon County was significantly below that of the state in 1990 (\$23,067 versus \$29,069).
- c. County residents exhibit below average levels of educational attainment for persons over 25 years of age.
- d. The high percentage of persons in group quarters, such as Juniata College and two state prisons, skews various demographic characteristics, for example by lowering per capita income figures and increasing minority percentages.
- e. With the exception of the large group quarters population, Huntingdon County exhibits demographic characteristics which are similar to other central Pennsylvania counties.

Economy

- a. The county has a higher percentage of manufacturing workers (25%) than either Pennsylvania or the U.S. as a whole.
- b. Similar to other rural counties, a higher than average percentage of workers (29.8%) commute out of the county for employment.
- c. For the past several decades unemployment in the county has been higher than the state average, and has often been the highest in the state.
- d. The county workforce is characterized as primarily blue collar.
- e. Wages paid by area businesses are below average for the state.
- f. The percentage of government employees (23%) is much higher than average, reflecting the presence of state prisons and several important state offices in the area.
- g. Despite the consistent acreage of agricultural land over the past decade, the number of farms is decreasing; particularly significant is the loss of 40 dairy farms between 1990 and 1995.

Infrastructure/Community Facilities

- a. The availability of local community park and recreation facilities is limited despite

the existence of large areas of public land in the county.

- b. Water and sewer facilities in the county are limited in both number and in their capacity to accept expanded growth.
- c. Fire and ambulance companies are having difficulty recruiting and retaining trained volunteers.
- d. While nearly 40 percent of county housing units are served by community water and/or sewer, a majority of rural homes still rely on groundwater and on-lot sewage disposal.
- e. County residents rely predominately on private facilities for fire, ambulance and recreational needs.
- f. Few local municipalities have full-time management staff, relying on part-time staff, consultants and volunteer boards for these services.

Transportation

- a. The county has no public transportation, creating nearly total reliance on private automobile transportation.
- b. Intercity passenger access is difficult due to limited rail passenger service and a lack of scheduled air service in the county.
- c. County residents do not have direct access to the interstate highway system, but access is within 30 to 60 minutes of all areas of the county.
- d. While most county roads operate at an acceptable level of service, many are inadequately maintained and do not meet modern design standards.
- e. The county's ridge and valley topography makes travel (particularly east-west) difficult and road construction expensive.

Historical and Cultural Heritage

- a. The county has an abundance of historic resources, including two National Historic Landmarks, seven historic districts and 31 National Register Historic Sites.
- b. County historic sites are not protected by any local ordinances.
- c. Preservation and development of the county's historic sites as economically

productive properties is being encouraged by the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee in cooperation with local agencies and the Allegheny Heritage Development Corporation.

d. Heritage sites which are currently "visitor ready" include: East Broad Top Railroad, Pulpit Rocks, Greenwood Furnace State Park and Historic District, Huntingdon Historic District, Mount Union Historic District, Alexandria Historic District, Robertsdale Historic District, Rockhill Trolley Museum and Paradise Furnace at Trough Creek State Park.

e. The county's premier heritage site, the East Broad Top Railroad, is threatened by structural deterioration due to deferred maintenance and lacks interpretive facilities and programs.

Appendix

History of Huntingdon County

HISTORY OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY¹

Huntingdon County was established on September 20, 1787, from part of Bedford County. The present boundaries of the county were attained in 1846.

The earliest inhabitants of what is today known as Huntingdon County belonged to the Archaic Culture some 8,000 years ago. A mobile people living in groups of about 100 persons, they survived by hunting, fishing and gathering. Recent evidence uncovered at the Sheep Rock archaeological sites in the Raystown Valley of Huntingdon County also affirms the existence of the Transitional, Woodland, Proto-Historic, and Shenk's Ferry Cultures.

When the first white traders entered the area in the 1740s, they encountered the Susquehannock Indians, but left little record of their contact. These traders, and subsequent early settlers, traveled on the existing Indian paths, including the Frankstown Path. The first settlers began crossing the Tuscarora Mountain in 1748, and squatters were warned to move from the lands not yet purchased from the Indians. When Indians drove settlers from the area and burned their cabins, it became clear that the time for new territorial purchases had arrived. On July 6, 1754, the Treaty of Albany with the Six Nations extinguished the Indians' title "as far as the Province extends."

The Delawares, angered at having their lands sold from beneath them, joined the French and by 1755 the frontier was a dangerous place for settlers. Aughwick, a settlement established around 1750 where Shirleysburg now stands, became the center of events in Huntingdon County during the French and Indian War. George Croghan, who founded the town, fortified it with the construction of Fort Shirley, and supervised the construction of a number of other county forts for the protection of the new settlers.

The dangerous condition of the frontier halted development of the land purchased through the Treaty of Albany, and from 1755 to 1762 little land was settled in the area. Danger from the Indians increased again in 1763 and conflicts continued until 1766. However, by 1767 all good lands in the valleys and along the rivers of the county had been taken up. In 1767 the town of Huntingdon, then known as Standing Stone, was laid out. By 1775, the town contained four or five houses.

During the Revolution there was opposition to independence in Huntingdon County, although those favoring it were in a large majority. The frontier was left largely unprotected during the hostilities and in 1779 Congress authorized the raising of five companies of rangers for protective service on the frontiers. During the later part of the war one or more companies were enlisted from Huntingdon County and sent to the front in the eastern part of the state. Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, but it was not until 1782 that peace finally reached the frontier.

The twin engines that drove the economic development of Huntingdon County in its early years were agriculture and iron manufacture, and the demands of these industries spurred the development of the transportation industry. As early as the 1780s, area farmers were producing grain in excess of local needs, and they were shipping flour and whiskey to distant markets in exchange for money and essential goods not manufactured locally. By this time, the forests were perceptibly disappearing as they were being replaced with cultivated crops, and flour mills were being built along streams where sufficient water power was available. The great success of farmers in Huntingdon County can be measured by the large number of substantial farmhouses found throughout the county built during the years from 1825 to 1865.

The iron industry grew during this same period. It originated in 1786 with the erection of Bedford Furnace in present-day Orbisonia, and grew with the establishment of a number of other forges and furnaces throughout the county. "Juniata Charcoal Iron" was known far and wide for its quality and the industry provided considerable employment for county residents. The iron industry reached its zenith between 1830 and 1850. It did not survive the challenges presented by improved transportation, the discovery of large iron ore deposits in the West, and the technological advances within the industry that occurred following the Civil War.

Early in the nineteenth century, transportation was improved in the county with the widening of Indian paths into wagon roads. The Juniata Mail Stage was established in 1808. By 1829 passengers from Philadelphia could reach Huntingdon in two days and could proceed to Pittsburgh in another three and one-half days. The construction of turnpikes shortly thereafter reduced the time for the entire trip to three days. The Huntingdon, Cambria, and Indiana Turnpike and the Lewistown Turnpike were major improvements in this regard.

A new era of transportation began in 1831 when the first canal boat arrived in Huntingdon. Travel was more comfortable and great quantities of materials could be transported with relative ease along the Pennsylvania Canal. The manufacture of canal boats took place in the county and many communities along the canal, including

Petersburg, Spruce Creek and Water Street, flourished as trans-shipping points for interior villages.

Although it was an important transportation improvement, the canal was short-lived. The first train arrived in Huntingdon on June 6, 1850, and gradually the railroad displaced the canal. In 1881 the last canal boat left Huntingdon, and the railroad quickly left its mark on the county. Marklesburg, Mount Union, Mapleton and Mill Creek owe much of their early development to the construction of the railroad.

North-south railways were constructed to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company completed its line from Huntingdon to Mount Dallas in 1857. The East Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company joined the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mount Union and was completed to Robertsdale in 1874. These railroads led to the development of the Broad Top Coal Fields in southern Huntingdon County. Coalmont, Broad Top City, Robertsdale, Dudley, and Woodvale, important coal mining communities along the railroads, all prospered as production from the coal fields grew throughout the nineteenth century.

A number of other industries prospered in the county in the second half of the nineteenth century. Fine glass sand, found near Mapleton, and ganister rock, found in the Mount Union and Alexandria areas and used in the manufacture of silica brick, were both mined during this period. The sand continues to be mined today.

In 1875 the Orbison family built a car manufacturing works in Huntingdon. Radiators were later manufactured at this establishment. J.C. Blair, a Huntingdon resident, invented a writing tablet in 1879, and a successful industry subsequently developed for their production. By 1882 the tablets were being shipped to every state in the union; by 1889 they were being distributed all over the world. Blair's success was based on promotion and marketing, and it relied heavily on the railroad.

During this period Huntingdon Borough, advantageously situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, grew rapidly. By 1890 the town resembled a small industrial city, an appearance which, in many respects, it retains today. The nation's expanding rail system encouraged Huntingdon and other towns and cities to participate in the expanded trade and commerce with a much larger market. With Huntingdon's expanded employment opportunities and increased population, it developed into the commercial center of the county.

At the turn of the century growth and industrial development were focused on Mount Union. Rail connections, a ready coal supply, and a huge store of ganister rock drew

refractory brick manufacturers to Mount Union. Hundreds of workers were attracted to the town, which became known as the "Silica Brick Capital of the World."

In 1912 the county's industrial development continued with the establishment of a large silk mill and, in 1918, coal field production peaked at 2,422,000 tons. The textile industry expanded in Mount Union and Huntingdon in the post-World War I period, and it employed a significant population of female workers. Development in the county slowed with the onset of the Depression, and the refractory industry labor force was reduced. However, the garment factory employed increased numbers of women through the 1930s.

By the 1930s additional improvements were being made in the county. Rural areas of the county were electrified during this period and "Pinchot" roads were constructed. US Route 22, a modern three and four lane highway, was constructed between 1940 and 1949, and the Pennsylvania Turnpike provided modern highway access to Harrisburg and Pittsburgh in 1940. The 1940s also saw the conversion of the old Silk Mill into a fiberglass manufacturing facility when Owens Corning Fiberglas purchased the Huntingdon site.

The years since World War II have brought additional changes to the county. In the 1950s the coal industry collapsed in the Broad Top region, thereby shutting down most of the mines and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad (1954). In 1956 the last deep coal mine and the EBT yards were closed. (The narrow gauge railroad was reopened in 1960 on a seasonal basis for tourists.) Several of the county's leading industries were lost during the post-war period; they included General Refractories (Mount Union, 1956), Harbison-Walker Brick Plant (Mount Union, 1983), Federal Refractories (Alexandria), and North American Refractories (1990). The Pennsylvania Railroad merged with the New York Central to become the Penn-Central in 1962, only to file for bankruptcy in 1971. The Consolidated Rail Corporation, known as Conrail, now operates the main line through Huntingdon.

The trend toward environmentalism in the 1970s and '80s brought several major public works projects to Huntingdon County. A number of sewage treatment plants were constructed, and an excellent fishery was restored to the Juniata and its tributaries. The extensive flooding that followed Hurricane Agnes in 1972 spawned major urban renewal efforts in Huntingdon, Smithfield and Mount Union as dilapidated housing was demolished, dikes were built, and local infrastructure was renewed.

Perhaps the largest impact on the landscape in the post-war period resulted from the construction of Raystown Dam between 1968 and 1973. This massive public works project of the US Army Corps of Engineers created an 8,300 acre lake along the

Raystown Branch of the Juniata River and brought a sizeable tourist industry to the County in search of fishing and boating. The construction of vacation homes in the area became popular, and by the 1980s Raystown Lake was drawing an estimated one and one-half million visitors each year.

In 1987 Huntingdon County celebrated its bicentennial with tours of the 100 year old courthouse and a large parade. The Commonwealth constructed a second prison in Smithfield Township in 1988, and the J.C. Blair Hospital underwent a major expansion during the 1980s and '90s. The Mount Union area experienced major industrial expansion during the 1990s with the opening of the Riverview Business Center, Bonney Forge Corporation and Berg Electronics.

In 1990, with a population numbering 44,164 persons, the character of Huntingdon County remained predominately rural, although a more heavily developed commercial corridor was present along US Route 22. Despite increasing tourism and commercial development, as the twentieth century draws to a close, the county is experiencing a relatively high rate of unemployment, and many of the older village commercial centers shows signs of decline. Still, because Huntingdon County did not experience rapid growth and development after World War II, the county's boroughs and rural villages still retain much of their vernacular architecture and historic character, and much interest exists in utilizing these resources to enhance the quality of life and economic condition of the county.

Many of the county's well-preserved sites and structures have acquired official recognition. Huntingdon County has 34 individual properties that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including the East Broad Top Railroad and Pulpit Rocks, which are also National Historic Landmarks. Seven of the county's historic districts are also listed on the National Register. They include Huntingdon Borough, Mount Union Borough, Robertsdale, Woodvale, Greenwood Furnace, Marklesburg Borough, the Whipple Dam State Park Day Use Historic District, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Historic District. These and other important sites, all augmented by documents, photographs, and artifacts in the collections of the county's historical societies and museums, make Huntingdon County especially rich and varied in opportunities for participating in heritage tourism.

In 1990, the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee completed the *Huntingdon County Historic Preservation Plan*. The plan identified eleven areas targeted for preservation, interpretation and development. These sites included the East Broad Top Railroad, the Swigart Auto Museum, the Huntingdon Borough Historic District, the Williamsburg to Alexandria Trail, the Juniata River Project, the Broad Top Area Coal Field, the Alexandria Historic District, the Mount Union Historic District, the Juniata Iron Industry,

and the Heritage Tour Route. Inclusion in the Plan allowed project sponsors to seek federal funding assistance through the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission and provided an agreed upon set of heritage goals and objectives.

The Huntingdon County Heritage Tour Route was more fully developed in the years following the completion of the Plan. The route consists of two loops covering nearly 200 miles of the county. Each loop passes approximately 24 sites, attractions, landmarks, historic villages and museums, as well as the county's beautiful landscapes. The *Huntingdon County Heritage Guide*, produced in 1995, is a guide to the tour route.

Renewed interest in the county's heritage and historic sites focused attention on the preservation of the East Broad Top Railroad in the 1990s. A 1990 study by the National Park Service recommended restoring all 31 miles of the track and operating it as a national park, but federal cutbacks doomed the proposal. A 1996 plan recommended the creation of an EBT Trust and a public-private partnership to finance acquisition and rehabilitation. In 1995 the More Than A Train Ride project was developed to encourage communication and community involvement along the EBT corridor. Support continues to grow for the preservation and development of the EBT as a result of these efforts.

In 1996 the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee, together with the Huntingdon County Commissioners and the Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department, completed the *Huntingdon County Heritage Plan* to guide the preservation, interpretation and development of heritage sites throughout the county into the future. The purpose of the plan was to examine the important remnants of the county's history that survive and remain meaningful to its residents; to suggest a means by which those historical resources can be preserved and used; and to offer strategies for turning the county's heritage sites and stories into opportunities for economic development.

The heritage planning efforts included an extensive public participation process, which identified numerous historic and heritages sites and ideas for preservation and development. Five top historic sites and six themes were identified as important to the development and preservation of the county's heritage. The themes included the railroad, canal, coal, paths and highways, iron, and Native Americans. The sites included the East Broad Top Railroad, the Huntingdon County Courthouse, the Huntingdon Union Depot, the Pennsylvania Canal, and the Company Square in Robertsdale.

The plan also identified six strategic areas for action: historic resources, interpretation, planning and management, economic development, promotion and marketing, and education. Specific goals and objectives were identified for each area, and specific projects and task were identified for each objective. The projects and tasks address the

concerns of the public and the overall plan presents a comprehensive strategy for preserving and developing heritage sites throughout the county.

Following completion of the 1996 Heritage Plan, the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee continues to meet regularly to act as a forum for discussion on methods for realizing the economic benefit of heritage preservation in the county and to pursue and monitor heritage activities county-wide.

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