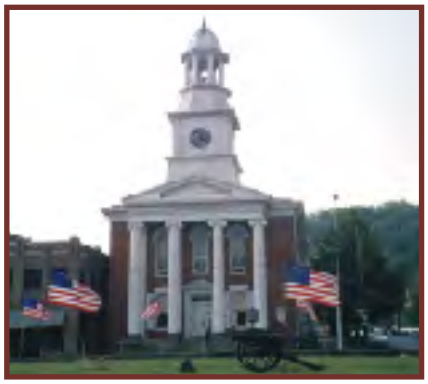
PATHS AND BRIDGES

JUNIATA CANAL

STONE ARCH BRIDGE

STRATSFORD HILL - 1915



OLD MIFFLIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE

RR BRIDGE ACROSS JUNIATA

TO THE 21ST CENTURY

MIFFLIN COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2000

ROUTE 322 - NARROWS

OLD MEMORIAL BRIDGE

MISSING LINK

MIFFLIN COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Mifflin County, Pennsylvania

PREPARED FOR:

Mifflin County Board of Commissioners

Charles E. "Yogi" Laub, Chairman
Susan M. McCartney
James L. Hilderbrandt

Adopted: December 21, 2000

PREPARED BY:

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Norman Miller, Vice Chairperson
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Cover Photos Courtesy of the Mifflin County Historical Society, Forrest Kauffman, and Paul Fagley

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Mifflin County Board of Commissioners
Resolution No. 00-36

ADOPTION OF COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the Mifflin County Board of Commissioners is committed to fostering proper growth and development through effective planning to maintain the quality of life enjoyed by the residents of the County; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners in Mifflin County recognized that the most effective means of achieving the goal of proper planning was to update the Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, Section 301.4 of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (Act of 1968, P.L. 805, No. 247, as reenacted and amended) requires that counties prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan, and that municipal plans be generally consistent with the adopted county comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the Mifflin County Planning Commission serves as the official planning commission for Mifflin County; and

WHEREAS, the Mifflin County Commissioners authorized the Mifflin County Planning Commission, and the staff of the Mifflin County Planning and Development Department, to undertake such a Comprehensive Plan in response to ongoing changes occurring in the County; and

WHEREAS, the County Commissioners wanted to encourage maximum community input and appointed a Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee composed of Planning Commission members, as well as representatives from municipalities, the school district, and private sector interests; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission, through the Steering Committee, undertook a public involvement process by: developing and mailing a community survey to 3,200 randomly chosen County residents; holding, in conjunction with the County's Brownfields project, six community forums to facilitate identification of issues and concerns; and conducting thirty key person interviews to gain their insights on existing conditions and issues under their purview; and

WHEREAS, this draft Plan addresses many critical issues facing the County, including economic development, land use, housing, community services and facilities, transportation, historical and cultural features, and natural resources; and

WHEREAS, the Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan is a tool to promote economic and community development as well as protect farms, natural resources, and other features important to sustain the vitality of the County; and

WHEREAS, the Plan entitled "Paths and Bridges to the 21st Century" in its entirety has been recommended by the Mifflin County Planning Commission for adoption by the Mifflin County Board of Commissioners; and

WHEREAS, the required public meeting(s) and public hearing have been held by the Planning Commission and County Commissioners.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Commissioners of Mifflin County hereby adopts the Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan, "Paths and Bridges to the 21st Century," dated December 2000, as the official Comprehensive Plan for the County; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that:

1. The Comprehensive Plan adopted by the Mifflin County Board of Commissioners as the official Comprehensive Plan of Mifflin County, supersedes the Plan adopted in 1975;

2. The Mifflin County Board of Commissioners will follow the guidelines and policies presented in the Plan when dealing with planning issues requiring action by the Board;

3. The Mifflin County Board of Commissioners strongly encourages all Authorities, Boards, Commissions, and Departments as well municipalities in Mifflin County to follow the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan that may apply to them.

4. The Chief Clerk of the County shall distribute copies of this Resolution to the proper officers and other personnel of Mifflin County whose further action is necessary to achieve the purpose of this Resolution

Adopted this 21st day of December, 2000.

MIFFLIN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Charles E. Laub, Chairman

Susan M. McCartney, Vice Chairman

James L. Hilderbrandt

Attest:

Peggy Finkenbiner
Chief Clerk

MIFFLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

Courthouse, 20 North Wayne Street, Lewistown, PA 17044 (717) 242-0887

December 2000

Citizens of Mifflin County,

The Mifflin County Planning Commission is pleased to present "Paths and Bridges to the 21st Century," the new Comprehensive Plan for Mifflin County. This volume is the actual plan, and incorporates updated material first produced in the Phase I draft of the Plan (September 1999) involving population, housing and economic data. The Comprehensive Plan provides a detailed vision for the next 10 years. Included within the Plan are goals, objectives, policies, and detailed plans for land use, housing, transportation, the environment, and community facilities.

This Plan represents hundreds of hours on the part of many people including individuals who were members of the Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee, and public input through public forums in the County, community leader interviews, and a quality of life survey that was distributed throughout the County. I encourage each and every interested person to take the time to review this document. It is our hope you will find it useful, and will provide you with a better understanding of the long term issues facing our County.

Sincerely,

John C. Morris

John Morris, Chairman

EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

Progress Through Planning

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Part One - Background Trends and Issues

Chapter 1 - Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Mifflin County is located in central Pennsylvania and was established as a County by a legislative act in 1789. The County has 431.1 square miles and is composed of ridge and valley terrain. The County seat is in the Borough of Lewistown which was first settled in 1795. During the 19th Century, the County was a central hub for transportation and economic development activities between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh both in terms of the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal and the Pennsylvania Railroad. Geographically, it is between the anthracite and bituminous coal regions, and played a significant role in the state's and region's history in terms of iron ore mining, the iron fabrication industry, and the cloth and shirt making industries. The County's current population is approximately 47,000 and is projected to grow moderately over the next ten to fifteen years (See Figure 1-1).

Section 210, Act of August 9, 1955 (P.L. 323), as amended, known as "The County Code," divides counties into nine classes based on decennial population counts. Mifflin County is classified as a Sixth Class County. Sixth Class Counties are those having a population between 45,000 and 95,000 inhabitants, and those having a population between 35,000 and 45,000 which, by ordinance or resolution of the Board of County Commissioners, elect to be a county of the sixth class.

Mifflin County's last Comprehensive Plan was completed in 1975. Because of inadequacies existing in the current plan and changes taking place with three ongoing major transportation projects either underway or planned for development in the next five years, in 1997 the Mifflin County Board of Commissioners decided that updating the comprehensive plan was past due. Efforts to garner support from the County's 16 municipalities began early and resulted in all 16 units of government, as well as the School District, endorsing the County's efforts to obtain state funding to assist in the development of a new comprehensive plan.

To encourage wider understanding and support for the comprehensive plan, the County Commissioners appointed a 16-member comprehensive plan Steering Committee. The committee's membership included representatives of the Mifflin County Planning Commission, business community, various municipalities within the County, Juniata Valley Chamber of Commerce, Mifflin County Industrial Development Corporation, Mifflin County School District, United Way and the farming community. This group met approximately every three months to review progress and provide direction on the comprehensive plan.

What Is a Comprehensive Plan?

This comprehensive plan is the official statement of public policy by the Board of Commissioners pertaining to growth and development in Mifflin County. It is meant for use by the commissioners, County staff, municipal officials and other government agencies, authorities, private citizens, and the business community. The plan is intended as a guide for the legislative decisions and as a reference for needed policy changes. It should serve as the basis for planning improvements and rendering services where the County is responsible.

The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC) (Act 247 of 1968, as reenacted and amended by Act 170 of 1988) requires that a comprehensive plan consider many

factors which influence a community such as location, character, and timing of future development. Essentially, a comprehensive plan provides a blueprint for future housing, transportation, community facilities and utilities, and land use. The Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan was prepared in accordance with the MPC, which includes the recent amendments pursuant to Acts 67 and 68.

How Is a Comprehensive Plan Prepared?

A comprehensive plan document consists of three integral components: 1) background studies; 2) the community's goals and objectives; and 3) policy action plans for land use, housing, transportation and community facilities. According to section 301.2 of the MPC:

> "In preparing the comprehensive plan, the planning agency shall make careful surveys, studies and analyses of housing, demographic and economic characteristics and trends; amount, type, and general location and interrelationships of different categories of land use; general location and extent of transportation and community facilities; natural features affecting development; natural, historic, and cultural resources; and the prospects for future growth in the municipality."

Community involvement is vital in facilitating the planning process and realizing the plan's implementation. Community involvement in this planning effort included:

- Direct mail Quality of Life Survey to 10 percent of the residents in the County with a 42 percent response rate;
- Municipal and agency surveys;
- Thirty key person interviews;
- Six regional community forums;
- Countywide public meetings;
- Steering Committee meetings; and
- Brownfield Pilot Program Key Person Interviews

What Makes This Plan Unique?

This comprehensive plan was prepared in conjunction with the Mifflin County Brownfields Pilot Project. As such, the two efforts create synergy and support each other. The comprehensive plan provides the policy document to implement the pilot project. Likewise, the pilot project provides valuable public involvement–key person interviews and regional community forums–and Brownfield priorities as input for policy action plans. Funded by a grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Brownfields Pilot Project is designed to identify, prioritize, and assess potentially contaminated sites throughout the County and to plan cleanup and redevelopment of selected sites. The overall Brownfields pilot goal is to make the County cleaner and economically and environmentally greener.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Before settlers came to Mifflin County, the area was home to several tribes of Native Americans The first were the Juniata and the Susquehanna who warred with the Mohawks in what is now New York State. Though the Pennsylvania tribes were victorious at first, the Mohawks invaded in 1640 completely destroying the Juniata and Susquehanna with the aid of French firearms. This offensive caused a lull in the Indian occupation until the Shawnee and Delaware migrated to the area in the 1700s. Two of the most well known chiefs were Chief Kishacoquillas of the Shawnee and Chief Logan of the Iroquois. The Shawnee chief was friendly to the English, warning settlers of attacks from other tribes on several occasions. The English held Chief Kishacoquillas in high regard, so much so that

a 1749 map of the Juniata River Valley identifies a creek that bears his name. Likewise, Chief Logan was said to be an "impressive Indian and a real gentleman." Immediately following William Penn's 1754 Albany Purchase, Scotch-Irish traders began to come to this area. The first of which was Arthur Buchanan who in 1754 set up his trading post at the old Shawnee Village of Ohesson (Note that this is the current location of the Lewistown Hotel). By the end of the year, there were 40 clearings set up along the Juniata River for living and commerce. However, these first settlers, and those who tried again in 1763, were forced by the Indians to retreat to Carlisle. By 1765, the Indians were finally quelled allowing permanent settlements that housed upwards of 80 families in the Juniata Valley. These societies were self-sufficient except for cloth, guns, and powder, which could be obtained in exchange for floating valuable walnut logs, furs, and whiskey down the Juniata.

The Juniata River was used for waterpower to run gristmills, sawmills, a tannery, and 10 distilleries at a site later to be known as Lewistown. Soon, the discovery of iron ore and the making of iron at Freedom Forge in 1775 caused the economy to flourish. During this time in 1783, the Scotch-Irish traders were joined by an inflow of German farmers from Northampton and Berks Counties and Amish moving north from Lancaster. In 1798, William Lewis founded the Hope Furnace. By 1836, five such furnaces were in operation, and iron and charcoal began to replace fur and grain as the largest local economic pursuits.

Firmly settled with a flourishing economy, Mifflin County was officially carved from Cumberland and Northumberland Counties in 1789 and named for Thomas Mifflin, the first governor of the commonwealth under the Constitution of 1790. Lewistown became the County seat, and the people's first request of the state was for a road system. Subsequently in 1807, the Pennsylvania Legislature contracted to have a turnpike built to connect Harrisburg and Lewistown. Construction of the pike finished in 1817 clearing the way for the production of a newspaper, gun barrels, bricks, wool, and other manufacturing and service industries. By 1830, Mifflin County had doubled in population and gone from a self-sufficient, fledgling settlement to a surplus producing, specialized, industrial area.

Around 1829, the Pennsylvania Canal was finished and turned Lewistown into the shipping center for Mifflin and Centre Counties. As a result, the population doubled again. The canal caused hotels and warehouses to spring up all over the area. In particular, two new businesses were introduced, Logan Foundry in 1842 and Duncan (later Glamorgan) Furnace in 1846. The canal's glory was impacted by the arrival of the railroad in 1849, but remained operational until 1889. The rail caused other businesses to thrive while shipping, the County's life-line, suffered. A local depression followed.

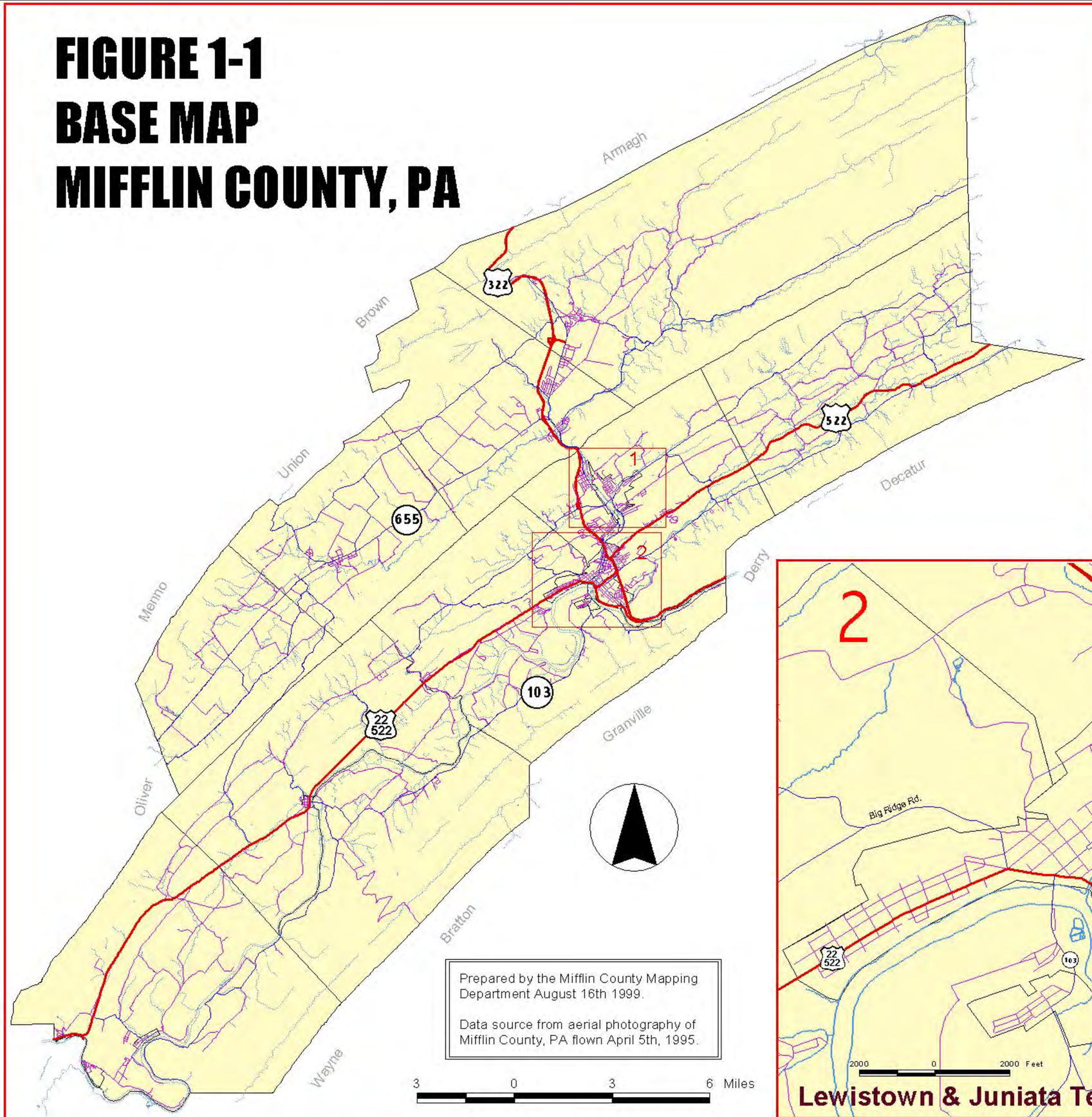
Due to the iron ore's high sulfur content, which made for weak steel, and the depleted lumber supplies in 1890, companies like Standard Steel and Logan Iron & Steel saved themselves by importing raw materials. Limestone quarries, the Susquehanna Silk Mill in 1909, the Ganister Brick Company in 1910, and the Newton-Hamilton Plant of Aetna Explosive Company in 1915, all of which provided employment for many workers, supplemented the failing iron and lumber industries. Things began to move quickly with the introduction of street cars, hard surfaced roads, a sewer system, a hospital, a YMCA, and the onset of World War I. The war caused a temporary boom for Standard and Logan but was followed by the Depression of the 1930s and a local unemployment rate of 30.8 percent. The Depression transitioned into another boom

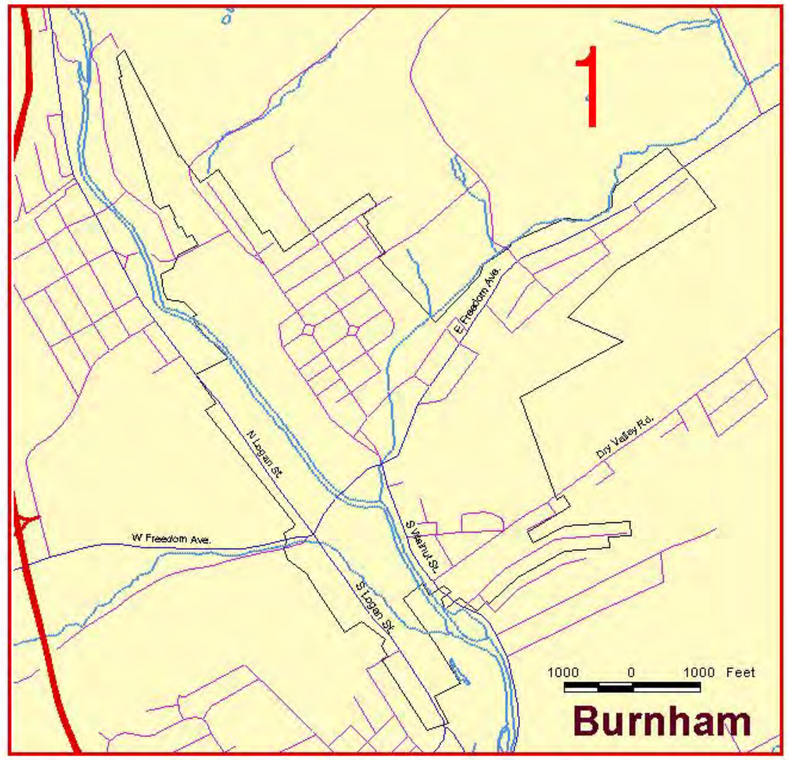
during World War II. Mifflin County was sustained by it's diversified industry.

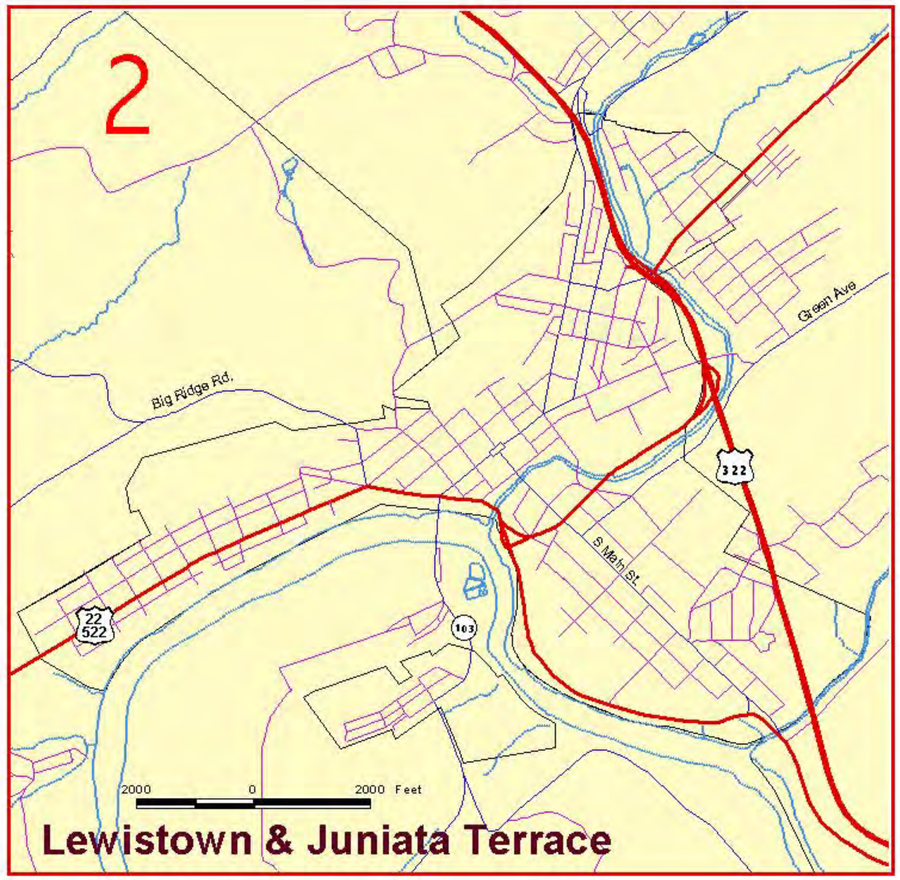
For over 50 years, the largest textile company in the County was the American Viscose Corporation, which at one time had over 5,000 employees. In the 1920s, one of their contributions to the area was the development of the company-built community of Juniata Terrace. American Viscose's role in the area changed dramatically after the Flood of 1972 caused by Hurricane Agnes, which resulted in the closure of the plant as well as many other plant layoffs in the area, including Standard Steel.

The psychological scars left by the Flood of 1972 still prevail throughout the County. The most prominent impact is seen in the manufacturing sector. In 1970, manufacturing made up 42 percent of the employment base, while in 1997 it represented 37 percent. In total numbers, this accounts for a loss of about 14 percent or 2,000 jobs in the manufacturing sector over a 27-year period. Beyond manufacturing, the overall employment picture is not great in comparison to the state as a whole. Between 1990 and 1999, Mifflin County's unemployment rate has remained consistently higher than the state average and in the upper one-third when compared to other counties in the state. During the second half of 2000 this picture began to change. For example, the County's October 2000 unemployment rate was 3.5 percent, down from 5.9 percent in October 1999. In comparison, Pennsylvania's October 2000 unemployment rate was 4.2 percent.

FIGURE 1-1
BASE MAP
MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA







MAP LEGEND

Roads

- Federal
- State
- Municipal
- Rivers and Streams
- Municipal Boundaries

Chapter 2 - Population and Socioeconomic Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Comprehensive Plans are developed to plan for the future well-being of a community. In order to make such a plan relevant, we must understand the general characteristics of the community's residents. This section deals with the total number of people, the historical and projected changes in that total, and the distribution of that total based on such attributes as age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, as well as family and household structure. In all cases, County level analysis is presented first followed by municipal and planning region data. Only the most important variables are discussed for municipal and planning region data. All data is from the Census of Population and Housing, 1970 through 1990, unless otherwise noted.

POPULATION, POPULATION CHANGE, AND POPULATION DENSITY

In 1990 there were 46,197 persons residing in Mifflin County (Table 2-1). The County is 431.1 square miles in 0area, which translates to a population density of 107.2 persons per square mile. Mifflin's population density is low relative to the state (263.9 persons per square mile) but comparable to Centre, Snyder and Union Counties. It is also slightly higher than Huntingdon and Juniata Counties.

Between 1980 and 1990, Mifflin County lost 711 residents (1.5 percent decrease), while surrounding counties gained in population. Centre County grew by 9.8 percent and Union County by 10.1 percent. Overall, growth for Mifflin County increased by only 2.1 percent during this period, while surrounding counties grew from 10 to 25 percent.

Municipalities

The fastest growth municipality in the County, from 1980 to 1990, was Brown Township with an increase of 10.6 percent, or 317 residents (Table 2-2). The only other municipality to have greater than five percent growth over the decade was Decatur Township with an 8.8 percent increase or 222 persons. Other Townships to have significant growth from 1980 to 1990 were Union (4.3 percent, 134 residents), Menno (3.0 percent, 47 residents), and Oliver (2.7 percent, 48 residents).

Table 2-1
Demographic Change

Category	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Area (sq. miles)	45,019.6	431.1	1,115.0	894.6	386.3	327.4	318.0
Total Population							
1970	11,766,310	45,268	99,267	39,108	16,712	29,269	28,603
1980	11,864,720	46,908	112,760	42,253	19,188	33,584	32,870
1990	11,881,643	46,197	123,786	44,164	20,625	36,680	36,176
1998 Estimates	12,005,329	46,965	131,997	44,765	22,119	37,965	40,270
Density 1990	263.9	107.2	111.0	49.4	53.4	112.0	113.8
Population Change 1980 to 1990	16,923	(711)	11,026	1,911	1,437	3,096	3,306
Percent Change in Population							
1980 to 1990	0.14	-1.52	9.78	4.52	7.49	9.22	10.06
1970 to 1990	0.98	2.05	24.70	12.93	23.41	25.32	26.48

Sources: Census of Population and Housing, 1970–1990. Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 2-2
Demographic Change for Mifflin County Municipalities and Planning Regions

Location	Area (Sq. Mi)	Total Population			Population Density 1990	Population Change			
						1980-1990		1970-1990	
		1970	1980	1990		#	%	#	%
Pennsylvania	45019.62071	11,766,310	11,864,720	11,881,643	263.9	16,923	0	115,333	0.98
Mifflin Co.	431.1	45,268	46,908	46,197	107.2	(711)	(2)	929	2.05
Armagh Township	97.8	3,385	3,710	3,627	37.1	(83)	(2)	242	7.15
Bratton Township	34.7	1,224	1,426	1,427	41.1	1	0	203	16.58
Brown Township	34.4	2,742	3,003	3,320	96.5	317	11	578	21.08
Burnham Borough	1	2,607	2,457	2,197	2197.0	(260)	(11)	(410)	-15.73
Decatur Township	47.4	2,216	2,513	2,735	57.7	222	9	519	23.42
Derry Township	32	7,877	8,108	7,650	239.1	(458)	(6)	(227)	-2.88
Granville Township	41.9	4,626	5,116	5,090	121.5	(26)	(1)	464	10.03
Juniata Terrace b.	0.1	733	631	556	5560.0	(75)	(12)	(177)	-24.15
Kistler Borough	0.1	369	364	314	3140.0	(50)	(14)	(55)	-14.91
Lewistown Borough	2.1	11,098	9,830	9,341	4448.1	(489)	(5)	(1,757)	-15.83
McVeytown Borough	0.1	486	447	408	4080.0	(39)	(9)	(78)	-16.05
Menno Township	24.7	1,308	1,590	1,637	66.3	47	3	329	25.15
Newton Hamilton b.	0.2	280	317	287	1435.0	(30)	(9)	7	2.50
Oliver Township	35.9	1,528	1,774	1,822	50.8	48	3	294	19.24
Union Township	27	2,965	3,131	3,265	120.9	134	4	300	10.12
Wayne Township	51.7	1,824	2,491	2,521	48.8	30	1	697	38.21
Planning Regions									
Northwest	51.7	4,273	4,721	4,902	94.8	181	4	629	14.7
Northeast	132.2	6,127	6,713	6,947	52.5	234	4	820	13.4
Southwest	52	2,473	3,172	3,122	60.0	(50)	(2)	649	26.2
SW Central	70.7	3,238	3,647	3,657	51.7	10	0	419	12.9
So. Central	77.1	26,941	26,142	24,834	322.1	(1,308)	(5)	(2,107)	-7.8
Southeast	47.4	2,216	2,513	2,735	57.7	222	9	519	23.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1970 – 1990

Bratton, Granville, and Wayne remained essentially constant. The only Townships to lose significant population were Derry (which lost 5.7 percent or 458 residents) and Armagh (-2.2 percent, 83 residents). Local review of the 1990 Census data indicates that Derry Township was significantly under-counted; at least one major subdivision was missed.

Without exception the Boroughs in the County lost population from 1980 to 1990. Population losses ranged from almost 14 percent in Kistler Borough (50 residents) to just less than five percent in Lewistown. However, since Lewistown is larger, the five percent loss was 489 persons total. This was the largest absolute decline in population in the County between 1980 and 1990.

Population estimates for 2000, as illustrated in Table 2-20, continue to show that the fastest growing areas are found in Decatur and Brown Townships. However, Oliver Township has also exhibited significant growth.

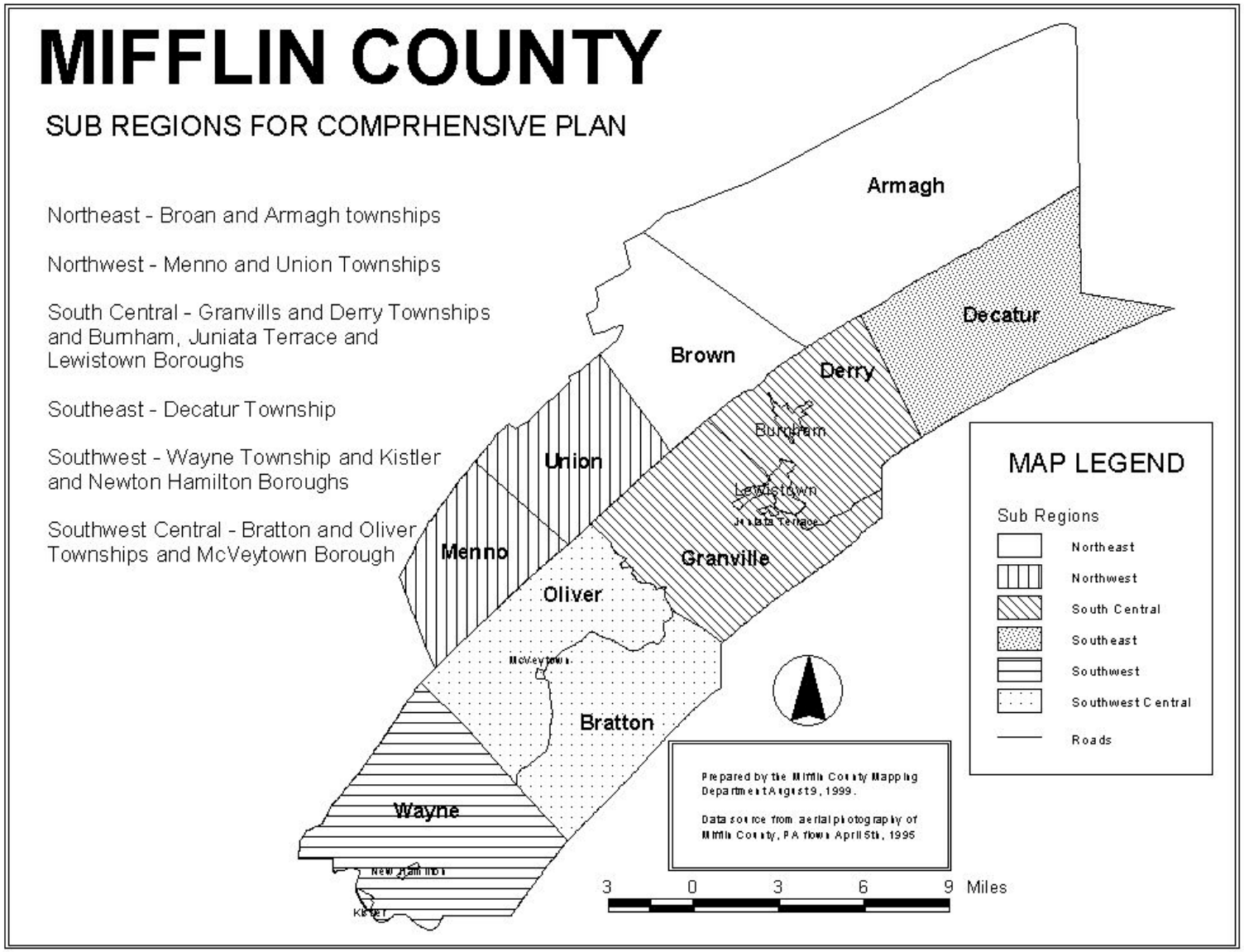
Planning Regions

Mifflin County is divided into six planning regions as shown in Figure 2-1. The Regions were defined for the 1975 Comprehensive Plan. These regions are useful for targeting programs and projects to specific areas of the County. In most cases they contain one or more Townships and the included Boroughs. Decatur Township is a region unto itself (Southeast Region) and both the Northwest Region (Menno and Union Townships) and the Northeast Region (Brown and Armagh Townships) contain no Boroughs. It is possible that these regions may be redefined as part of this planning process in order to make them more useful.

As shown in Table 2-2, between 1980 and 1990 the Southeast Planning Region was the fastest growth region in the County with 8.8 percent growth, while the South Central Region (with Burnham, Juniata Terrace, and Lewistown Boroughs and Derry and Granville Townships) had the greatest absolute and percentage decline (-5.0 percent, -1,308 residents). The Southwest Region, with Wayne Township and Kistler and Newton-Hamilton Boroughs was the only other region to lose population (-1.6 percent, -50 residents) over this period. Both the Northeast and Northwest Regions grew between 1980 and 1990 at 3.5 and 3.8 percent respectively. The Southwest Central Region (composed of Bratton and Oliver Townships and McVeytown Borough) remained essentially constant with a gain of only ten persons or 0.3 percent.

The most recent data from the Census is almost ten years old. To supplement this data interviews with school board officials, economic developers, and real estate agents were conducted. There was general agreement that Brown Township was -- and would continue to be -- the major growth area in the County. Housing starts have been high in this Township. Commercial and industrial activities are expanding. And, the improvements to US 322 should continue to attract households to the area. In addition, despite slight declines in population from 1980 to 1990, most local experts expect that Armagh Township will benefit from the new highway and will gain in consequence. Hence, the Northeast Planning Region is expected to be the growth center of the County for the next decade or more. As shown in Table 2-19, the fastest growing planning regions in the County continue to be found in the Southeast and Northeast subregions.

Figure 2-1


MIFFLIN COUNTY
SUB REGIONS FOR COMPRHENSIVE PLAN
Northeast - Broan and Armagh townships
Northwest - Menno and Union Townships
South Central - Granvills and Derry Townships and Burnham, Juniata Terrace and Lewistown Boroughs
Southeast - Decatur Township
Southwest - Wayne Township and Kistler and Newton Hamilton Boroughs
Southwest Central - Bratton and Oliver Townships and McVeytown Borough
Armagh
Decatur
Brown
Derry
Burnham
Lewistown
Juniata Terrace
Union
Menno
Granville
Oliver
McVeytown
Bratton
Wayne
New Hamilton
Kistler
MAP LEGEND
Sub Regions
Northeast
Northwest
South Central
Southeast
Southwest
Southwest Central
Roads
Prepared by the Mifflin County Mapping Department August 9, 1999.
Data source from aerial photography of Mifflin County, PA flown April 5th, 1995
3 0 3 6 9 Miles

GENERAL AGE STRUCTURE AND CHANGE, 1980 to 1990

According to the 1990 Census, Mifflin County has a higher percentage of younger and older persons than the Commonwealth with slight differences in both cases (Table 2-3). In 1990, the County had 24.9 percent of its population in persons under 18 years of age and 16.0 percent in persons over 65. The Commonwealth, by comparison, had 23.5 percent below 18 and 15.4
percent over 65.

Between 1980 and 1990,the average age in Pennsylvania, as well as the majority of its counties, increased. About 26.3 percent of all persons in the state were under 18 years in age in 1980 and only 12.9 percent were over 65. Mifflin was no exception to the rule; in 1980 the County had 28.9 percent under 18 and 13.4 percent over 65. Mifflin County's median age in 1990 was 34.7 years, while the median age in Pennsylvania was 34. Overall, the median age in Mifflin County is somewhat higher than any of the surrounding counties. Due to the large number of students enrolled at Penn State, Centre County's median age is extremely low at 26.0 years. Even Snyder and Union Counties have median ages below 30 years.

Municipalities

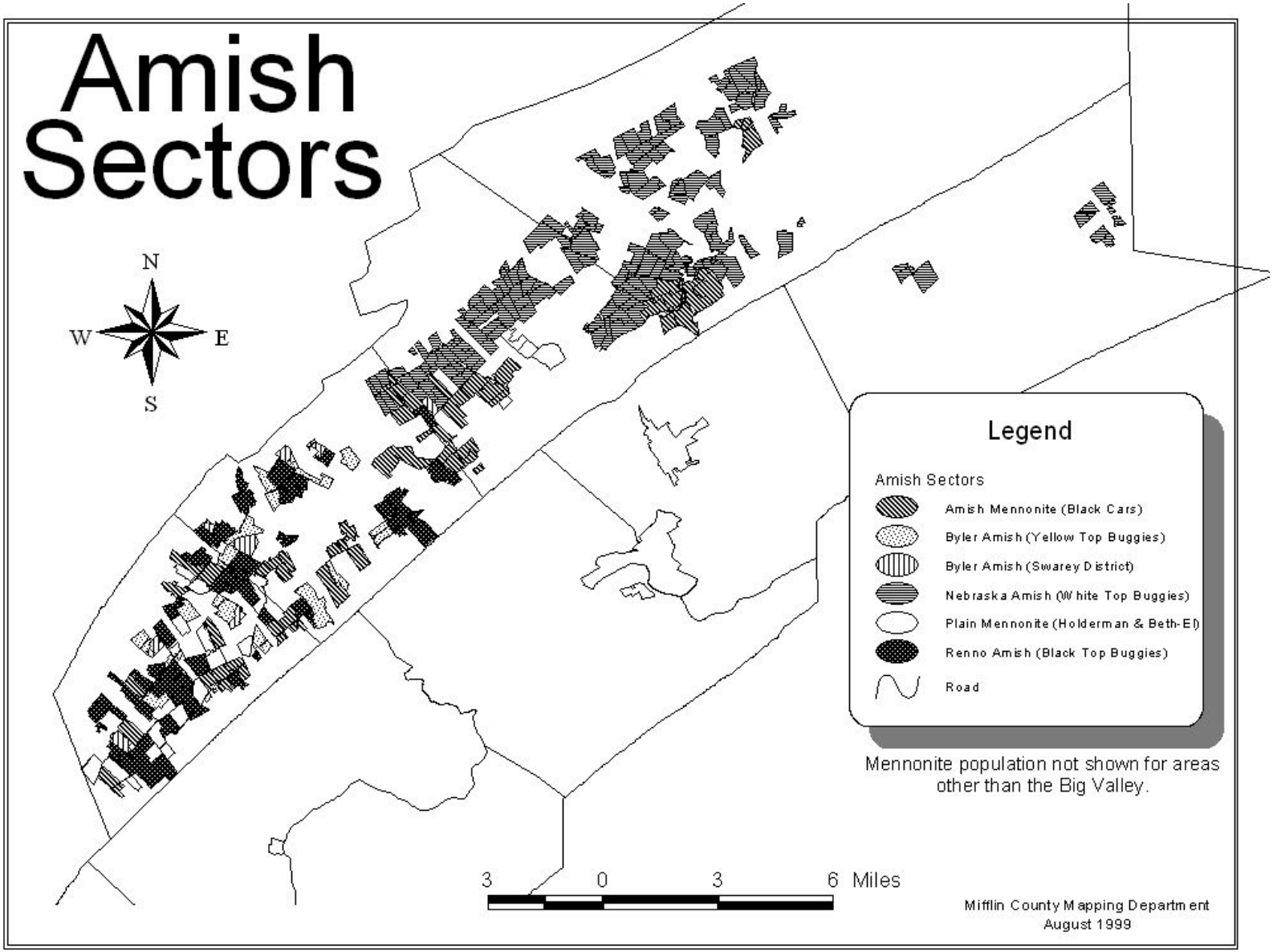
The median age in Menno Township is quite low. In 1990, this Township had a median age of only 25.8 years compared to 34.7 years for the County. No other municipality was within three years of Menno. In fact, 39 percent of all persons in the Township were under the age of 18, while only 11.2 percent were over the age of 65. One explanation for the abundance of youth in this area is the largge presence of Amish families in the Township (See Figure 2-2). Newton-Hamilton Borough was the only other municipality to have a median age below 30. Juniata Terrace Borough had a median age of 42.6 years which was the oldest, by far, of the municipalities. Almost 26 percent of all residents of the Borough were over 65 and only 17.8 percent were less than 18. The reason for the unusual in age structure–as will be discussed later in housing type–is that it was originally built as a company town by American Viscose several decades ago. Lewistown Borough had the greatest number of persons over 65; 21.5 percent or about 2,008 persons.

Table 2-3
Age Structure

Category	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Less Than 18 as a Percent of Total, 1990	23.5	24.9	18.3	23.5	25.8	25.4	22.9
Less Than 18 as a Percent of Total, 1980	26.3	28.9	21.5	28.0	29.0	27.7	25.0
Over 65 as a Percent of Total, 1990	15.4	16	9	13.5	14.5	12.6	12.6
Over 65 as a Percent of Total, 1980	12.9	13.4	7.5	12.4	12.6	10.5	10.7
Median Age	34.0	34.7	26.0	33.3	33.6	31.6	31.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1980 – 1990

Figure 2-2 Distribution of Amish Population in Mifflin County



DETAILED ANALYSIS OF AGE STRUCTURE AND CHANGES

Figure 2-3 compares the 1990 age structure of Mifflin County to that of the Commonwealth. Note that Mifflin had relatively fewer persons in the 20 to 34 age cohorts (the prime child bearing years) and relatively more persons in the 5 to 20 age groups and the 35 to 44 year age groups. This suggests that most of the families that would have had children had already done so before 1990.This is borne out by the slightly lower percentage of children in the 0 to 5 cohort. The lower percentage of persons in the 20 to 34 year age groups is due to out-migration in the 1980's.

Tables 2-4 through 2-7 show the distribution of population by five year age cohorts in Pennsylvania and Mifflin County from 1970 to 1990 as given by the Census of Population and Housing. Table 2-4 shows the number of persons reported in each age group in each Census year. Table 2-5 shows each age group as a percent of total population for that year. Table 2-6 shows the actual change in the number of persons in each age group from one Census to another. Table 2-7 shows the percentage in the age cohort.

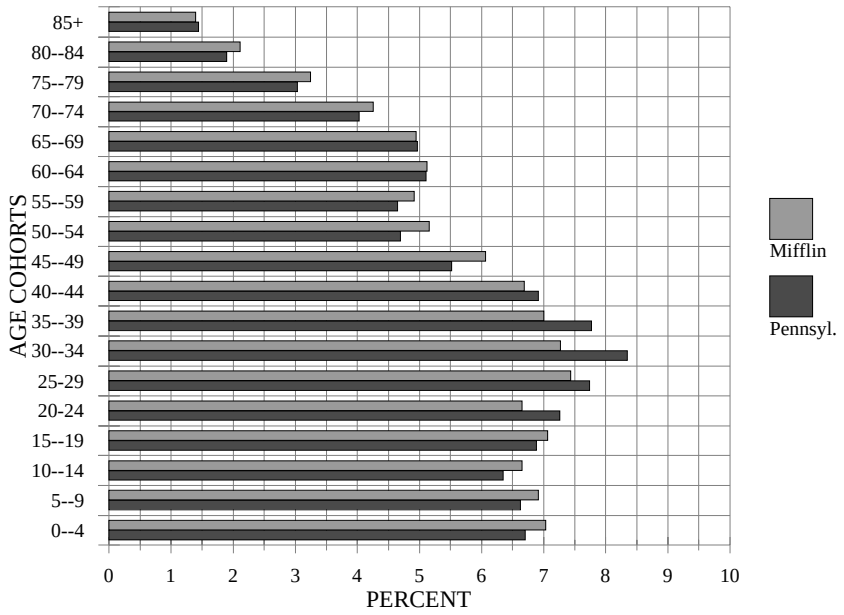
As Table 2-4 shows (when the three relevant cohorts are summed), there were 11,772 persons aged 10 to 24 in the County in 1980. If that group is aged ten years, we would expect that only slightly fewer persons would be in the aged group (those 20 to 34) by 1990 because the death rate in this age group is quite low. However, by 1990 there were only 9,871 persons age 20 to 34 in the County. This suggests that almost 1,900 young people left the County to live elsewhere between 1980 and 1990. This was over 15 percent of the cohort. Past studies of migration patterns indicate that the main reason for out-migration of young adults is the perception that economic opportunities will be greater elsewhere. The loss of this high percentage of the cohort not only reduces the immediate population, it has the long term effect of reducing future population because there are fewer families of childbearing age in the County.

Other changes of importance shown in the age structure tables include the rapid increase in the age group over 75 and the fairly rapid decrease in the number of persons under 15. The first group increased by more than 30 percent from 1980 to 1990; the latter decreased by more than 13 percent. These changes make it clear that the population of the County has aged significantly and will require additional services for the elderly in the near future.

Based on recent U.S. Census estimates, the growth of the older age population in Mifflin County continues. According to the Census report entitled "Population Estimates for Counties by Age Group: July 1, 1999," individuals within the 45-64 age group encompass over 24 percent of the population compared to the 1990 figure of 21 percent. When looking at the 65 and older population in 1990, they encompassed some 22 percent of the population. However, recent Census estimates show a small decline in this group, which now composes over 18 percent of those residing in the County.

Although the 18-24 and 25-44 age groups have each dropped as a percentage of the total population by approximately 2 percent, there appears to be a bubble effect in the 5-17 age bracket, or a 1 percent growth. They now represent, according to the 1999 estimates, almost 18 percent of the population. Some of this bubble effect has also shown up in recent school enrollment figures in the lower grade levels.

Figure 2-3
Age Distribution, 1990: Mifflin County and Pennsylvania
Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990



GENDER, 1980 AND 1990

Females tend to live longer than males in our society. This means that overall, there tends to be more females in Pennsylvania than males. The older the population, the more likely the gender distribution will be skewed from the expected 50/50. Of course, in smaller places – counties or especially municipalities – other factors such as prisons, universities, etc. could change this. In 1990, females in Mifflin County outnumbered males by slightly more than 52 to 48 (Table 2-8). This trend was comparable to the state. In most of the counties which surround Mifflin, however, other factors are at work. Because Penn State has slightly more males enrolled than females at the University Park campus, Centre County has a 48 to 52 female to male ratio. Because of the State Correctional Facilities in Huntingdon, that County also has fewer females than males.

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, 1980 AND 1990

Mifflin has very few African-Americans or persons of Hispanic origin compared to the state (Table 2-9). In 1990, only 0.2 percent of all residents of the County were African-Americans, which was the same as in 1980. In Pennsylvania as a whole, 9.2 percent of all persons in 1990 were African-American; this being up from 8.8 percent in 1980. Based on 1999 U.S. Census estimates, however, the African-American population now encompasses approximately 0.3 percent of the County's population while the Hispanic population has increased to 0.4 percent.

Overall the region is relatively under-represented in African-Americans but about comparable to the state in Hispanics (Centre and Union Counties have relatively more Hispanics).

Table 2-4
Total Population by Age Cohort, 1970 to 1990

Cohort	1990		1980		1970	
	Pennsylvania	Mifflin Co.	Pennsylvania	Mifflin Co.	Pennsylvania	Mifflin Co.
0--4	797,058	3,251	747,458	3,130	926,187	4,057
5--9	788,301	3,195	805,151	3,567	1,082,755	4,519
10--14	755,161	3,073	931,891	4,182	1,168,554	4,503
15--19	818,058	3,266	1,080,610	4,102	1,075,430	3,845
20-24	863,007	3,073	1,059,815	3,488	852,425	2,954
25-29	920,217	3,437	945,051	3,418	705,823	2,874
30--34	992,239	3,361	847,847	3,272	609,374	2,508
35--39	923,018	3,236	682,283	2,856	626,266	2,517
40--44	821,849	3,092	591,789	2,489	741,521	2,701
45--49	656,083	2,802	600,257	2,392	776,574	2,716
50--54	557,762	2,386	695,755	2,606	738,751	2,764
55--59	552,378	2,274	712,074	2,624	658,686	2,530
60--64	607,406	2,368	632,981	2,464	559,437	2,181
65--69	590,557	2,288	537,045	2,255	441,329	1,707
70--74	479,464	1,969	407,020	1,764	348,786	1,297
75--79	361,306	1,501	282,000	1,140	246,383	807
80--84	225,943	976	174,908	687	144,044	482
85+	171,836	649	129,960	472	91,584	306
Total	11,881,643	46,197	11,863,895	46,908	11,793,909	45,268

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1970 – 1990

Table 2-5
Percentage of Total Population by Five-Year Cohort, 1970 to 1990

Cohort	1990		1980		1970	
	Pennsylvania	Mifflin Co.	Pennsylvania	Mifflin Co.	Pennsylvania	Mifflin Co.
0--4	6.7	6.4	6.3	7.4	7.9	7.5
5--9	6.6	6.9	6.8	8.0	9.2	8.6
10--14	6.4	7.7	7.9	8.4	9.9	9.9
15--19	6.9	8.2	9.1	8.9	9.1	10.4
20-24	7.3	6.5	8.9	8.0	7.2	6.8
25-29	7.7	6.3	8.0	7.9	6.0	4.8
30--34	8.4	7.7	7.1	7.3	5.2	4.2
35--39	7.8	8.1	5.8	5.5	5.3	4.5
40--44	6.9	7.2	5.0	4.3	6.3	5.7
45--49	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.4	6.6	6.4
50--54	4.7	4.2	5.9	5.1	6.3	6.4
55--59	4.6	4.2	6.0	5.6	5.6	6.1
60--64	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.4	4.7	5.5
65--69	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.9	3.7	4.3
70--74	4.0	4.3	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.6
75--79	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.6
80--84	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.6
85+	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1970 – 1990

Table 2-6
Change in Population by Cohort, 1970 to 1990

Cohort	Change 1970 to 1980		Change1980 to1990		Change 1970 to 1990	
	Pennsylvania	Mifflin Co.	Pennsylvania	Mifflin Co.	Pennsylvania	Mifflin Co.
0--4	(178,729)	287	49,600	(462)	(129,129)	(175)
5--9	(277,604)	167	(16,850)	(517)	(294,454)	(350)
10--14	(236,663)	(165)	(176,730)	(369)	(413,393)	(534)
15--19	5,180	(155)	(262,552)	(356)	(257,372)	(511)
20-24	207,390	789	(196,808)	(674)	10,582	115
25-29	239,228	1,470	(24,834)	(692)	214,394	778
30--34	238,473	1,430	144,392	94	382,865	1,524
35--39	56,017	577	240,735	991	296,752	1,568
40--44	(149,732)	(307)	230,060	1,091	80,328	784
45--49	(176,317)	(536)	55,826	355	(120,491)	(181)
50--54	(42,996)	(238)	(137,993)	(401)	(180,989)	(639)
55--59	53,388	76	(159,696)	(597)	(106,308)	(521)
60--64	73,544	206	(25,575)	(292)	47,969	(86)
65--69	95,716	417	53,512	(26)	149,228	391
70--74	58,234	182	72,444	251	130,678	433
75--79	35,617	97	79,306	322	114,923	419
80--84	30,864	40	51,035	200	81,899	240
85+	38,376	49	41,876	156	80,252	205
Total	69,986	4,386	17,748	(926)	87,734	3,460

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1970 – 1990

Table 2-7
Percentage Change in Population by Cohort, 1970 to 1990

Cohort	Percent Change 1970-1980		Percent Change 1980-1990		Percent Change 1970-1990	
	Pennsylvania	Mifflin Co.	Pennsylvania	Mifflin Co.	Pennsylvania	Mifflin Co.
0--4	(19.3)	10.7	6.6	(15.5)	(13.9)	(6.5)
5--9	(25.6)	5.4	(2.1)	(15.9)	(27.2)	(11.3)
10--14	(20.3)	(4.6)	(19.0)	(10.9)	(35.4)	(15.0)
15--19	0.5	(4.1)	(24.3)	(9.9)	(23.9)	(13.6)
20-24	24.3	32.2	(18.6)	(20.8)	1.2	4.7
25-29	33.9	84.8	(2.6)	(21.6)	30.4	44.9
30--34	39.1	93.8	17.0	3.2	62.8	99.9
35--39	8.9	35.4	35.3	44.9	47.4	96.1
40--44	(20.2)	(15.0)	38.9	62.8	10.8	38.3
45--49	(22.7)	(23.3)	9.3	20.1	(15.5)	(7.9)
50--54	(5.8)	(10.3)	(19.8)	(19.4)	(24.5)	(27.7)
55--59	8.1	3.5	(22.4)	(26.2)	(16.1)	(23.7)
60--64	13.1	10.4	(4.0)	(13.3)	8.6	(4.3)
65--69	21.7	26.7	10.0	(1.3)	33.8	25.0
70--74	16.7	14.2	17.8	17.1	37.5	33.7
75--79	14.5	10.3	28.1	30.9	46.6	44.3
80--84	21.4	6.9	29.2	32.3	56.9	41.4
85+	41.9	11.2	32.2	32.0	87.6	46.8
Total	0.6	12.2	0.1	(2.3)	0.7	9.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1970 – 1990

Table 2-8
Percent of Total Gender, 1980 and 1990

Gender	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Females, 1990	52.1	52.1	48.2	48.3	50.8	51.2	48.4
Females, 1980	52.1	52.4	48.6	50.1	50.9	50.4	48.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1980 – 1990

Table 2-9
Percent of Total Blacks and Hispancis, 1980 and 1990

Race	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Blacks							
1990	9.2	0.2	2.5	4.7	0.1	0.4	3.0
1980	8.8	0.2	1.3	2.3	0.1	0.4	2.8
Hispanics							
1990	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.9
1980	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1980 – 1990

Municipalities

The largest concentration of African-American population, based on 1990 census data, was in the Borough of Lewistown. They constitute over 0.5 percent of the total population of the Borough.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES, 1980 AND 1990

The Bureau of the Census defines a household as a person or a group of people living in a housing unit. It defines a family, or a family household, as a group of related persons living in a housing unit. By definition, single person households are not family households. Persons in group quarters such as prisons, college dorms, and nursing homes are not counted in households. There were 539 persons living in group quarters – mostly nursing homes and prisons – in the County in 1990.

Despite losing population between 1980 and 1990, Mifflin County had an increase in households of 5.3 percent (Table 2-10). This was an increase of 884 households. Since population declined, this indicates that the average size of each household decreased. In 1980 each household had 2.79 persons compared to 2.58 persons in 1990. This was similar to the experience in the state and the region. However, Juniata, Snyder, and Union Counties have larger average households which is a reflection of their younger populations.

The number of family households remained almost constant in Mifflin County from 1980 to 1990. In 1980 there were 12,861 family households in the County and in 1990 12,842. This slight decrease is due primarily to the increase in single person households. Family households as a percentage of total households were 72.6 percent in 1990 in the County, down from 75.4 percent in 1980.

Municipalities

The greatest increase in the number of households in the County was in Brown Township. Between 1980 and 1990, the number of households increased from 1,021 to 1,200 or 17.5 percent, which is expected given

Table 2-10
Households and Families, 1980 and 1990

Category	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Total Households							
1990	4,495,966	17,697	42,683	15,527	7,598	12,764	11,689
1980	4,219,606	16,813	36,122	14,459	6,693	10,681	10,004
Persons per Household							
1990	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
1980	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3
Total Families							
1990	3,155,989	12,842	26,359	11,297	5,804	9,697	8,637
1980	3,134,322	12,861	23,836	10,927	5,334	8,579	7,746

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1980 – 1990

the population growth of the Township. In percentage terms, Decatur Township had the fastest household growth, almost 21 percent. Since population grew by only 8.8 percent this indicates that household size fell rapidly in Decatur between 1980 and 1990. Actual household size declined from 3.21 to 2.89 persons per household in Decatur between 1989 and 1990. Surprisingly, Wayne Township – which grew by only 1.2 percent in population – had a 13.5 percent increase in the number of households. Household size in Wayne Township declined from 3.17 persons per household to 2.79 persons per household between 1980 and 1990. Families as a percentage of all households was highest in the rural townships. In 1990, almost 84 percent of all households in Decatur Township and about 83 percent of all households in Menno and Oliver Townships were family households. Lewistown had the smallest percentage of family households at 58.6 percent.

By far the greatest concentration of single person households in the County is in Lewistown. In 1990, there were 453 single person male households and 1,132 single person female households in the Borough. This represents 32 percent of single person male households and 38.5 percent of all single person female households in the County. Since the total population of the Borough is only 20 percent of the County this is a significant concentration. The high number of single person households is due to the large number of persons over 65 and to the availability of senior housing and rental housing in the Borough. The Borough also had the greatest concentration of female headed households with children in the County. In 1990, Lewistown had 365 female headed single parent households which was 39.4 percent of all such households in the County. Other significant concentrations of single person households and non-traditional family households were in Derry and Granville Townships. Over one-half of all institutionalized persons in the County were in Derry Township.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Just as the inherited characteristics and the living situations of people influence the Comprehensive Plan, so do the acquired attributes such as education, occupation, etc. Concerns such as poverty and low educational attainment may lead to changes in the services provided by governments and, therefore, are potentially important to the Plan. This section explores those characteristics for Mifflin County. Although most of this information is

from the 1990 Census, the basic characteristics and trends are still evident.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment varies widely across the region and the state. Of persons over 25 years of age, 74.7 percent in Pennsylvania have at least a high school diploma (Table 2-11. In Mifflin County only 68.2 percent have completed high school. Snyder and Juniata have completion rates of 64.4 and 65.2, respectively. Only Centre County in the region is above the state average at 83.6 percent. According to the PA Department of Education and the Mifflin County School District, the County's graduation rate for the 1998-99 school year was 94.6 percent. Of the total graduates (404), 234 (57.9 percent) students were pursuing post-secondary education opportunities.

There is even greater variation in college attainment. In Centre County over 32 percent of persons over 25 have a college degree (PSU influence) and in Juniata County only 7.3 percent have a degree. The Commonwealth average is 17.9 percent. Mifflin County is quite low at 8.7 percent.

The high agricultural and manufacturing employment in the County and the region accounts for much of the difference in educational attainment. When good blue-collar jobs are available, many young people will forgo additional education in order to pursue employment.

Municipalities

There is a very large differential across the County in educational attainment. In Menno Township only 40.5 percent of adults over the age of 25 are high school graduates compared to the County average of 68.2 percent. This is probably due, in part, to the large Amish population. Conversely, in McVeytown Borough almost 78 percent have high school diplomas. In no other part of the County is the high school graduation rate below 60 percent.

While college degree holders are not a high percentage of the population in any part of the County, Brown and Union Townships have the highest percentages at 13.2 and 12.3 percent respectively. In Menno, Newton-Hamilton Borough, and Juniata Terrace Borough less than 4.0 percent of adults over the age of 25 have college degrees.

LABOR FORCE

According to the 1990 Census (Table 2-12), 61.5 percent of all persons over 16 in Pennsylvania were counted as being in the labor force (either employed or actively seeking employment). In Mifflin County, 59 percent were in the labor force. Males in the County were comparable to the state rate in labor force participation (71.5 percent), while females were much lower (48 percent).

Unemployment in Mifflin County in 1990 was above the Pennsylvania rate (6.7 percent compared to 6.0 percent). Only one other county in the region, Huntingdon, had a higher unemployment rate at Census time. Since 1990, the unemployment rate in Mifflin County has remained generally above the state rate. In 1997, the County averaged about 6.5 percent compared to Pennsylvania's 4.5 percent (Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, 1997). The overall average unemployment rate for 1999 was 6.7 percent. During the second half of 2000 this picture began to change. For example, the County's October 2000 unemployment rate was 3.5 percent, down from 5.9 percent in October 1999. In comparison, Pennsylvania's October 2000 unemployment rate was 4.2 percent.

Table 2-11
Educational Attainment, 1990 (Percent of Population Over 25)

Educational Attainment Level	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Less than 9th grade	9.4	14.4	6.1	11.9	16.9	18.2	12.3
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15.9	17.4	10.3	16.9	17.9	17.4	14.7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	38.6	48.6	34.6	48.7	46.3	43.3	39.8
Some college, no degree	12.9	7.4	12.1	8.9	7.8	7.0	10.5
Associate degree	5.2	3.5	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	5.2
Bachelor's degree	11.3	5.3	16.7	5.8	4.7	6.3	9.5
Graduate or professional degree	6.6	3.4	15.6	3.6	2.6	4.3	7.9
Universe: Persons 25 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent w/at least High School Diploma	74.7	68.2	83.6	71.2	65.2	64.4	73.1
Percent w/at least College Degree	17.9	8.7	32.3	9.4	7.3	10.6	17.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990.

Table 2-12
Gender by Employment Status, 1990

Persons 16 Years & Over	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Percent of Males in LF	71.4	71.5	62.6	58.7	74.6	73.3	61.9
Percent of Females in LF	52.8	48.0	55.2	49.1	53.8	53.8	51.2
Percent of Total in LF	61.5	59.0	59.0	54.1	63.9	63.2	56.7
Percent of Males Unemp.	6.3	6.2	5.7	7.4	6.6	4.4	4.0
Percent of Females Unemp.	5.6	7.3	5.4	8.0	5.8	4.9	4.2
Percent of Total Unemp.	6.0	6.7	5.6	7.7	6.3	4.6	4.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990.

About 82.3 percent of all employed residents of Mifflin County worked in the County according to the 1990 Census; statewide only 74.9 percent were employed in their county of residence (Table 2-13). Mifflin had a higher rate of in-county employment than any of the counties in the region except Centre. The Census data also show that more employed residents of the County work in their own municipality (MCD) than is the case for most of the surrounding Counties. However, there may have been some changes in these statistics since 1990; the Quality of Life Survey (1998) indicated that a higher percentage (based on respondents) now work out of the County.

Municipalities

Yet another indication of the impacts of the Amish population in Menno Township is seen in the extremely high Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) among males in Menno Township and, conversely, in the very low female Labor Force Participation Rate in the same Township. The male LFPR in Menno in 1990 was 81.6 percent and the female rate was 39.0 percent. These were, respectively, the highest and lowest rates found in the County. The lowest male LFPR was in Lewistown Borough; this is probably a function of the age structure. The highest female Labor Force Participation rates were

Table 2-13
Employment Outside Place of Residence, 1990

Workers 16 years and over	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Percent worked outside of MCD	69.9	74.3	65.9	78.6	80.8	76.4	76.4
Percent worked outside of Co.	20.8	17.2	5.8	28.0	41.5	28.7	32.2
Percent worked outside of PA	4.3	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990.

found in Decatur and Brown Townships; this is characteristic of growing, suburban-style, neighborhoods.

Planning Regions

While almost 80 percent of all employed County residents worked in the County, this statistic fluctuated widely between areas within the County. In the Southwest Region (composed of Wayne Township, Kistler Borough, and Newton-Hamilton Borough) over 65 percent worked outside of the County. This is probably due to the fact that several large employers are located immediately across the Huntingdon County line in the Mount Union area. At the other extreme, in the South Central Region (Granville and Derry Townships and Burnham, Juniata Terrace, and Lewistown Boroughs) fewer than 15 percent worked out of the County. This is attributable to the fact that much of the Mifflin County employment is clustered in and around Lewistown.

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

Mifflin and the other counties in the region have a far higher percentage of their residents employed in agriculture than the state according to the 1990 Census (Table 2-14). In Mifflin County 5.2 percent are employed directly in the agriculture sector; the state had 1.8. Mifflin also had a much higher percentage of its employment in manufacturing than the state. In 1990 only 20.0 percent of total Pennsylvania employment was in this sector, while Mifflin had 33.8 percent employed in manufacturing. Employment in the Services, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Public Administration sectors are substantially under-represented in the County.

Municipalities

Agricultural employment is concentrated in Menno, Oliver, and Union Townships. Menno had 23.7 percent of its entire labor force employed in agriculture in 1990. Union was not far behind with 17.1 percent and Oliver had 10.5 percent. Brown and Bratton Townships were well above the County average as well, at 9.2 and 8.3 percent respectively. The highest concentrations of manufacturing employment -- by place of residence -- were found in Decatur Township and Juniata Terrace Borough. Decatur had 44 percent of its labor force employed in manufacturing and Juniata Terrace had 42.4 percent. Lewistown Borough was the only municipality to have more than 30 percent of its resident employment in the services sector (Also refer to Chapter 4, Economic Analysis)

INCOME AND POVERTY

Mifflin County has a relatively high poverty rate (Table 2-15). The 1990 poverty rates for Pennsylvania and Mifflin were 11.1 percent and 13.4 percent, respectively. In the region, only Centre County was higher and its rate is inflated by the large student population. All of the counties in the region have fairly low incomes (Table 2-16). The 1989 per capita incomes for Pennsylvania and Mifflin were $14,068 and $10,609, respectively. No county in the region had per capita income greater than $12,000. Mifflin County had the

Table 2-14
Percent of Total Employment By Industry, 1990

Industry	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Agriculture	1.8	5.2	2.5	4.7	7.5	5.4	4.4
Mining	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	6.1	4.9	4.9	9.6	10.3	7.4	6.9
Manufacturing, nondurable	8.2	12.2	4.3	11.0	13.4	11.6	11.3
Manufacturing, durable	11.8	21.6	9.1	12.3	14.3	19.2	15.5
Transportation	4.4	3.8	2.5	3.6	6.1	3.4	2.6
Communications and Pub Utilities	2.5	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.3
Wholesale trade	4.3	4.0	1.9	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.3
Retail Trade	17.1	15.4	17.5	14.8	12.5	16.6	14.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6.5	3.4	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.2	3.2
Business and repair services	4.4	2.5	3.1	3.3	2.7	1.9	2.5
Personal services	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
Entertainment and recreation	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9
Health services	9.9	9.3	5.8	6.6	6.8	7.7	8.7
Educational services	8.3	7.3	28.7	10.9	5.8	9.4	14.9
Other professional services	6.5	3.9	6.7	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.2
Public administration	4.0	2.4	3.0	6.4	5.1	3.5	3.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990.

lowest median household income in the region at $22,778. The state median was $29,069 and Union's was $27,622. In Figure 2-4, note the income distribution. In all groups below $37,500, Mifflin had higher percentages than did the state. In all groups above $44,000 the state had higher percentages. Recent estimates generated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis still show Mifflin County ranks below the State and counties in the region (except Huntingdon) in terms of per capita income. In 1998, Mifflin County's per capita personal income was $18,761 in comparison to $27,469 for the State.

Municipalities

Incomes varied widely across the County in 1989. The lowest per capita income was in Menno Township at $7,782 and the highest was in Derry Township at $12,560. Households in Menno Township are quite large as noted earlier.

The low income in Menno is also probably a function of the many Amish farms which are essentially self-supporting; not much of their produce enters the market economy. (Hence, the low income is probably not a good measure of their actual standard of living). Other areas with very low per capita incomes include: Newton-Hamilton Borough ($7,936) and Wayne Township ($8,766). Hence, it was not only the very poor which pulled down the median income; the County had low incomes across the board.

Overall, household incomes are lowest in Lewistown ($17,036) and Newton-Hamilton Borough ($19,444). They are highest in Brown ($28,599) and Oliver ($26,838) Townships. The same cultural bias also

Table 2-15
Poverty Status in 1989

Category	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Total Persons	11,536,049	45,515	108,636	39,796	20,196	34,402	30,847
Total below poverty	1,283,629	6,079	19,748	5,339	1,974	3,789	3,186
Percent below poverty	11.1	13.4	18.2	13.4	9.8	11.0	10.3

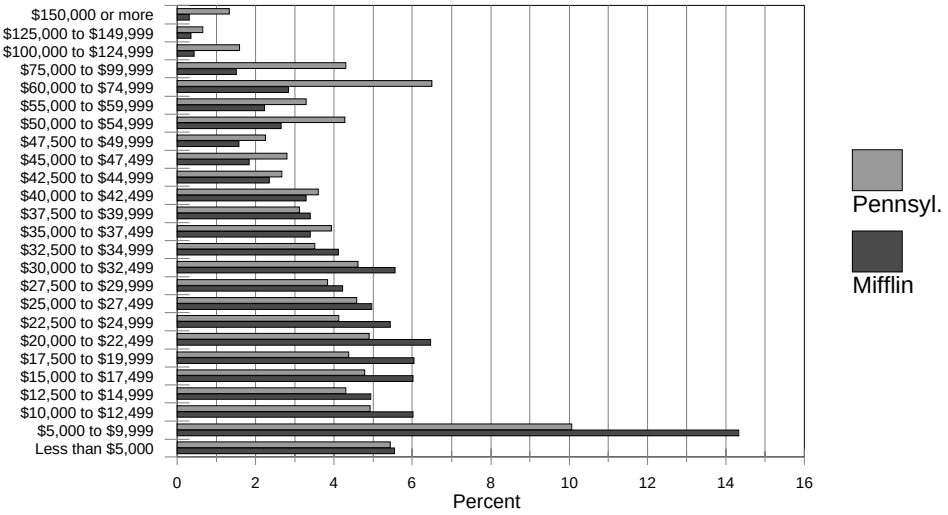
Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990.

Table 2-16
Household and Per Capita Income, 1989

Category	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Less than $5,000	5.4	5.5	6.5	6.4	4.4	4.0	3.2
$5,000 to $9,999	10.1	14.3	10.2	13.5	10.2	10.5	10.7
$10,000 to $12,499	4.9	6.0	6.3	7.0	5.8	5.9	4.2
$12,500 to $14,999	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.3	5.5	4.2
$15,000 to $17,499	4.8	6.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	5.0
$17,500 to $19,999	4.4	6.0	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.7	5.1
$20,000 to $22,499	4.9	6.5	5.4	5.7	6.9	6.2	6.7
$22,500 to $24,999	4.1	5.4	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.3
$25,000 to $27,499	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.3
$27,500 to $29,999	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.4
$30,000 to $32,499	4.6	5.6	4.2	4.8	5.6	6.2	6.0
$32,500 to $34,999	3.5	4.1	3.1	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.1
$35,000 to $37,499	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.4	5.0	3.7
$37,500 to $39,999	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.2
$40,000 to $42,499	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.8
$42,500 to $44,999	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.9
$45,000 to $47,499	2.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8
$47,500 to $49,999	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.4
$50,000 to $54,999	4.3	2.7	4.1	2.7	3.5	3.5	4.2
$55,000 to $59,999	3.3	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6
$60,000 to $74,999	6.5	2.9	5.7	3.1	3.9	3.5	4.5
$75,000 to $99,999	4.3	1.5	4.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	3.0
$100,000 to $124,999	1.6	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0
$125,000 to $149,999	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3
$150,000 or more	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.5
Households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median household income	$29,069	$22,778	$26,060	$23,067	$25,359	$25,864	$27,622
Per capita income in 1989	$14,068	$10,609	$11,854	$10,471	$10,759	$10,859	$11,679

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990.

Figure 2-4
Household Income, 1989: Mifflin County and Pennsylvania
Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990



throws off the poverty rate in Menno Township. Measured in dollar standards, the Township is quite poor: over 31 percent are shown as being in poverty. Poverty is a real problem in Lewistown, however. The Borough had over 20 percent of its population in poverty in 1990. This is one and a half times the County rate and is a reflection of both the single parent households and large elderly population in the Borough.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Pennsylvania State Data Center projects that the population of Mifflin County will remain almost constant for the next 20 years. Their projections show that population in 2020 will be 45,209 compared to 46,197 in 1990. This would be a 2.2 percent decline from the 1990 Census (Table 2-17). As shown below, these figures are probably too conservative but provide a baseline. Mifflin is the only County in the region, according to the State Data Center, which is not expected to grow during this period. Centre is expected to gain at least 20 percent. Snyder and Union should gain between 30 and 35 percent. Huntingdon should increase in population by over 10 percent while Juniata will grow by about 2.0 percent. Even the commonwealth, which has remained almost constant in total population between 1970 and 1990 is expected to grow by almost 6.0 percent between 1990 and 2020.

There are at least two reasons why population is not expected to grow rapidly in the County in the next 20 years. First, the existing age structure of the population is such that the median age in the County is relatively high. There are fewer persons in the child bearing years. This reduces population growth in terms of natural increase. Second, the economy is currently structured with a high level of manufacturing employment. If manufacturing continues to decline out-migration is likely to continue.

Table 2-17
Total Population Projections

Location	Population Estimate		Projections				
	7/1/90	7/1/95	7/1/2000	7/1/2005	7/1/2010	7/1/2015	7/1/2020
Pennsylvania	11,905,197	12,113,891	12,241,488	12,328,348	12,407,523	12,490,248	12,569,017
Mifflin County	46,246	46,453	46,356	46,046	45,680	45,380	45,209
Centre County	124,987	131,248	137,704	143,195	147,065	149,152	151,010
Huntingdon County	44,308	45,778	46,876	47,682	48,299	48,808	48,989
Juniata County	20,703	20,811	20,868	20,917	21,006	21,073	21,058
Snyder County	36,861	39,474	41,817	44,049	46,208	48,221	50,081
Union County	36,389	38,914	41,010	42,731	44,440	45,981	47,465
Location	**Percent Change in Population, Based on 1990 = 100.0**						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Pennsylvania	100.0	101.8	102.8	103.6	104.2	104.9	105.6
Mifflin County	100.0	100.4	100.2	99.6	98.8	98.1	97.8
Centre County	100.0	105.0	110.2	114.6	117.7	119.3	120.8
Huntingdon County	100.0	103.3	105.8	107.6	109.0	110.2	110.6
Juniata County	100.0	100.5	100.8	101.0	101.5	101.8	101.7
Snyder County	100.0	107.1	113.4	119.5	125.4	130.8	135.9
Union County	100.0	106.9	112.7	117.4	122.1	126.4	130.4

Source: Pennsylvania State Data Center, 1998.

Table 2-6 and Table 2-18 clearly show how the age structure in Mifflin County will change over the next 20 years based on the State Data Center's projections. Persons under 20 years of age will decrease by at least 10 percent – possibly as much as 15 percent. The cohort of persons over 65 will increase by at least 20 percent. Persons over 85 will be the fastest growth segment and are expected to at least double in size between 1990 and 2020. Thus the population of the County will be much older by 2020. The greatest losses, however, will occur in the 30 to 44 age groups. The number of people in this group is expected to decline by almost 15 percent over the period. Figure 2-5, as developed by the Mifflin County Planning and Development Department, also indicates, by 2020 all age groups below 50 years of age will have lost population while all groups over 50 will have gained.

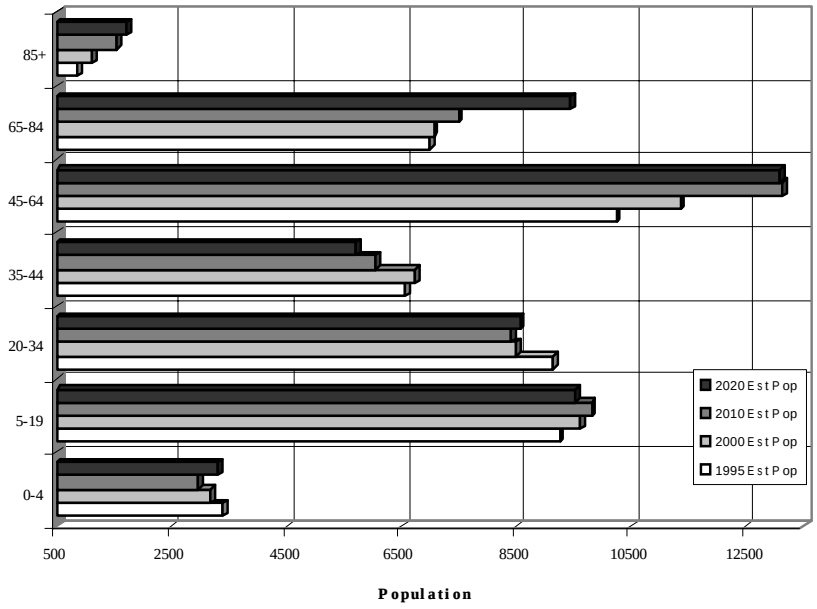
Interviews with County School Board officials indicate that school enrollments –particularly in the elementary grades–are, in fact, declining. The declines are slight but fairly consistent. This suggests that, as predicted, the County is losing population due to fewer children being born. The Mifflin County School District Feasibility Study executed by Hayes Large Architects confirms that enrollments are likely to continue to decline. Between 1998 and 2008, total enrollment in Mifflin County schools is expected to fall from 6,314 to 5,631, a decline of 10.8 percent. This is very similar to the decline predicted by the State Data Center for this age group.

Table 2-18
Mifflin County Population Projections to 2020

Cohort	Population	Estimate	Projections				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
0-4	3,284	3,379	3,085	2,843	2,734	2,778	2,860
5-9	3,170	3,274	3,373	3,079	2,843	2,739	2,787
10-14	3,051	3,111	3,217	3,323	3,041	2,814	2,714
15-19	3,236	2,864	2,937	3,057	3,183	2,926	2,716
20-24	3,108	2,823	2,520	2,623	2,764	2,908	2,692
25-29	3,388	3,043	2,769	2,476	2,577	2,714	2,857
30-34	3,381	3,294	2,971	2,712	2,440	2,544	2,686
35-39	3,259	3,305	3,224	2,915	2,668	2,409	2,513
40-44	3,168	3,265	3,308	3,226	2,920	2,675	2,416
45-49	2,812	3,106	3,203	3,247	3,171	2,874	2,635
50-54	2,374	2,758	3,049	3,145	3,188	3,112	2,821
55-59	2,252	2,270	2,642	2,929	3,026	3,070	2,999
60-64	2,350	2,104	2,124	2,479	2,758	2,853	2,897
65-69	2,284	2,198	1,977	2,005	2,356	2,630	2,727
70-74	1,974	1,970	1,900	1,721	1,750	2,061	2,312
75-79	1,516	1,675	1,695	1,659	1,521	1,562	**1,854**
80-84	986	1,154	1,284	1,322	1,300	1,199	1,234
85+	653	860	1,078	1,285	1,440	1,512	1,489
Total	46,246	46,453	46,356	46,046	45,680	45,380	45,209

Source: Pennsylvania State Data Center, 1998.

Figure 2-5
Mifflin County Population Projections to 2020 by Age Structure
Source: PA State Data Center. Projections by Mifflin County Planning and Development Department.



EVALUATION OF PROJECTIONS AND REVISIONS BASED ON REGIONAL GROWTH PATTERNS

Although the above are the official projections from the Pennsylvania State Data Center, they are primarily based on natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and long term migration patterns for the County. The State Data Center projections are based on natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and long term migration patterns for the County. The population will actually decline if the out-migration patterns continue as they have in the past twenty years. This development pattern, as reflected in the State Data Center projections, does not take into account the regional growth expectations, highway improvements, increase in commuting patterns, and residential growth that has occurred in Mifflin County over the past decade. The region, which includes Huntingdon, Centre, Snyder, Union and Juniata Counties, can, when considering commuting pattens, include Cumberland, Dauphin and Perry Counties. Based on the Data Center figures, this overall region is expected to grow by over 22 percent or higher. Both housing and land costs in these adjoining counties have and will continue to increase. These factors make Mifflin relatively more attractive as a place to live, and will likely accentuate growth in the County in terms of population. Also affecting this spillover is the ongoing highway improvements (see Chapter 9) that are occurring in and around the County. Increased truck traffic, for example, and population growth have already occurred just across Seven Mountains going into Centre County. As a result of this growth and to improve the transportation network in Centre County, the South Central Centre County Transportation Study was launched in 1999.

The new highways underway will reduce commuting time and increase the propensity for people to travel for employment outside the County and still live or locate in Mifflin County. Improved transportation access to Harrisburg and State College will also make the County more attractive to employment opportunities here and thus mitigate out-migration and encourage more in-migration into the County.

In 1990, Mifflin County exported over 1,020 workers to other counties in Pennsylvania. Most of these commuters were employed in Centre, Dauphin, and Cumberland Counties. From 1990 to 1997 these Counties saw an increase in employment of over ten percent. It is likely that the percentage of Mifflin commuters increased in a similar proportion. Based on the expected regional population growth and increased commuting due to both highway improvements and the availability of employment in these nearby counties, a more likely scenario for population growth for the County is an increase of ten percent or more from 1990 to 2000. Population growth will not be significantly greater than this unless something changes radically in the economy.

Another factor in dismissing the validity of the State Data Center's projections, are even more apparent when reviewing building permit data (see Chapter 3) and land development activity (see Chapter 5) in the County. From 1990 through 1999, total residential building permits (minus demolitions) indicate that the housing stock increased by about 7.1 percent. Assuming that average household size declined at a somewhat slower rate than between 1980 and 1990 (based on the age structure of the population) and that the institutional population remained essentially constant, then total population change in Mifflin County between 1990 and 2000 is estimated to be about 3.1 percent. If this growth pattern is projected through 2020, the County will grow by exactly fourteen percent and the County's total household population will be approximately 52,515.

Table 2-19 illustrates population projections for the each of the County's six planning subregions and Table 2-20 show the projections for the County as a whole and by municipality. These projections were based the information listed above and are the recommended projections for this Comprehensive Plan. In reviewing Tables 2-19 and 2-20 you will note that most of the rapid growth, based on construction activity, is projected to be in the areas along US 322 and the Northeast subregion.

Table 2-19
Existing and Projected Population by Subregion

Subregion	2000	2010	2020
Northeast	7,468	8,080	8,908
Northwest	4,911	4,994	5,169
South Central	25,270	25,525	26,526
Southeast	3,030	3,466	3,897
Southwest	3,212	3,321	3,502
Southwest Central	3,854	4,062	4,454
****Total**	47,745	49,448	52,456

** Note: Total for Subregions may vary with overall estimates due to rounding.
Source: Mifflin County Planning and Development Department

Table 2-20
Projected Population By Municipality 2000 to 2020 and Percent Change 1990 to 2020

Municipality	1990 Housing Units	Permits 1990-1999	Est total Units 2000	Pop in HH 1990	1990 Census Pop.	Estimated Pop 2000	Percent Pop. Chg 1990-2000	Projected Pop 2010	Projected Percent Change 2000-2010	Projected Pop 2020	Projected Percent Change 2010-2020	Projected Percent Change 1990-2020
Mifflin County	19,641	1,392	21,033	45,658	46,197	47,744	3.3	49,449	3.6	52,515	6.2	13.7
Armagh Township	1,836	215	2,051	3,620	3,627	3,866	6.6	4,153	7.4	4,545	9.4	25.3
Bratton Township	680	35	715	1,426	1,427	1,456	2.0	1,474	1.2	1,520	3.1	6.5
Brown Township	1,326	176	1,502	3,324	3,320	3,602	8.5	3,927	9.0	4,363	11.1	31.4
Burnham Borough	955	4	959	2,197	2,197	2,131	-3.0	2,046	-4.0	2,008	-1.9	-8.6
Decatur Township	1,046	151	1,112	2,734	2,735	3,030	10.8	3,466	14.4	3,897	12.4	42.5
Derry Township	3,055	279	3,334	7,400	7,650	7,918	3.5	8,294	4.7	8,864	6.9	15.9
Granville Township	2,069	251	2,320	5,055	5,090	5,388	5.9	5,801	7.7	6,369	9.8	25.1
Juniata Terrace Borough	250	0	250	556	556	537	-3.4	537	0.0	525	-2.2	-5.6
Kistler Borough	149	0	149	314	314	304	-3.2	290	-4.6	284	-2.1	-9.6
Lewistown Borough	4,476	(14)	4,462	9,279	9,341	9,296	-0.5	8,847	-4.8	8,820	-0.3	-5.6
McVeytown Borough	179	3	182	409	408	400	-2.0	398	-0.5	396	-0.5	-2.9
Menno Township	516	3	519	1,638	1,637	1,619	-1.1	1,581	-2.3	1,568	-0.8	-4.2
Newtown Hamilton Borough	144	6	120	287	287	293	2.1	296	1.0	306	3.4	6.6
Oliver Township	760	104	864	1,821	1,822	1,998	9.7	2,190	9.6	2,538	15.9	39.3
Union Township	1,175	88	1,263	3,140	3,265	3,292	0.8	3,413	3.7	3,601	5.5	10.3
Wayne Township	1,055	91	1,146	2,486	2,521	2,615	3.7	2,735	4.6	2,912	6.5	15.5

Source: Mifflin County Planning and Development Department, 1990 Census data, Municipal Building Permits, and estimates from VanLandinghan Consulting.

Chapter 3 - Housing Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Housing is one of the most critical elements of the Comprehensive Plan. It consumes much of the developed land; it provides shelter for all residents; and, it represents the largest store of private wealth for many communities. Housing is also a concern because it is an element which can be directly influenced by public policy and planning. Rehabilitation of the housing stock is often an activity of the Community Development Block Grant program in a County. Zoning and other land use regulations can determine the placement of new housing units and have an impact on the type and quality of new construction. Further, proactive efforts by local and county governments can lead to the development of additional low to moderate income housing as well as housing for senior citizens. Hence, it is necessary to understand many of the characteristics of the existing housing stock in order to plan for future changes. Data in this section is from the Census of Population and Housing, 1980 and 1990, unless otherwise noted.

TOTAL UNITS, SEASONAL OCCUPANCY AND TENURE

There were 19,641 housing units in Mifflin County in 1990, according to the Census of Population and Housing (Table 3-1). A breakdown of these housing units shows that 17,697 were occupied on Census Day (90.1 percent) while 1,944 were vacant. Of those not occupied, 1,166 were considered seasonal units. When the seasonal units were subtracted from the other unoccupied units, the true vacancy rate was 4.0 percent. In comparison, the vacancy rate in the state was 6.0 percent. Most of the other counties in the region had a vacancy rate comparable to, or below, Mifflin's rate. Only Huntingdon County had a vacancy rate higher than the state rate.

In 1980 there were 18,557 total housing units in Mifflin County (Census, 1980). Therefore, 1,084 net new units were built during the 1980's. Since the number of households (occupied housing units) increased by only 884, about 200 of the new units built were for seasonal or occasional use. The total number of occupied housing units on Census Day in 1980 was 16,813 which indicates that the vacancy rate in 1980 was about 4.7 percent.

The 1975 Comprehensive Plan for Mifflin County indicated that there were 15,806 housing units in the County in 1970. Hence, there was an increase of 3,833 units (about 24 percent) over the twenty-year period.

The percentage of seasonal units in the County is high compared to the state but about in the middle compared to the Counties in the region. The extremely high percentage of seasonal units in Huntingdon County is due to the presence of Raystown Lake. This impact may spill over to Townships on the western side of Mifflin County. Hunting camps account for many other units.

Of all occupied housing units in Mifflin County, owner occupied comprised 72.8 percent in 1990 (Table 3-1). This is somewhat above the state rate of 70.6 percent, but below the owner occupancy rates of Huntingdon, Juniata, Snyder, and Union Counties. The 1975 Plan indicated that Countywide owner occupancy rate was 70.3 percent.

There were 4,810 rental units in the County in 1990 about 28 percent of the total. The number of rental units increased in proportion to their ratio in the housing stock from 1980 to 1990; i.e. new rental units were about 28 percent of the total increase in housing units during the decade. In 1980 there were 4,509 rental units. The 1975 Comprehensive Plan

Table 3-1
Total Units and Occupancy, Mifflin and Surrounding Counties

Name	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Total	4,938,140	19,641	46,195	19,286	8,505	13,629	12,886
Occupied	4,495,966	17,697	42,683	15,527	7,598	12,764	11,689
Vacant	442,174	1,944	3,512	3,759	907	865	1,197
Owner Occupied	3,176,121	12,887	25,531	11,845	5,885	9,848	8,719
Renter Occupied	1,319,845	4,810	17,152	3,682	1,713	2,916	2,970
Seasonal	144,359	1,166	1,443	2,463	607	403	811
Occupied as %Total	91.0	90.1	92.4	80.5	89.3	93.7	90.7
Vacant as %Total	9.0	9.9	7.6	19.5	10.7	6.3	9.3
Seasonal as %Total	2.9	5.9	3.1	12.8	7.1	3.0	6.3
Non-seas Vac as %Total	6.0	4.0	4.5	6.7	3.5	3.4	3.0
Owner Occ as %Occupied	70.6	72.8	59.8	76.3	77.5	77.2	74.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990.

indicated that there were 4,983 rental units in the County in 1970. Hence there was some decrease from 1970 to 1980 and that loss of rental units was not fully recovered between 1980 and 1990.

Municipalities

Lewistown Borough lost 352 units between 1980 and 1990 (Table 3-2). Some of these may have been demolished; others were probably converted from residential to some other use. By 1990, Lewistown had 4,476 total housing units, a loss of 7.3 percent. This loss continued a trend begun at least as early as the 1960s when Lewistown lost housing units to urban renewal. In the 1970s, Hurricane Agnes and the associated flood caused the loss of several hundred units. All of the other Boroughs in the County also lost housing units between 1980 and 1990 but, with the exception of Burnham Borough which lost 60 units (5.9 percent), the losses were small.

The municipality to gain the most units was Armagh Township which had an increase of 396. Most of this change, 362 units, was seasonal or occasional use housing. In percentage terms, the greatest gains in housing stock were in Bratton Township. This municipality gained 27.8 percent from 1980 to 1990 which was 148 units. This was slightly more than the 27.5 percent increase in Armagh and well above the 18.4 percent gain in Wayne Township which was third. Much of the increases in Bratton and Wayne were also in their stock of seasonal or occasional use homes.

Planning Regions

Many of the differences between the various municipalities are less visible when the statistics are aggregated to the Planning Region level. This is largely due to the fact that Boroughs are included within each region. For example, although Lewistown, Juniata Terrace, and Burnham Boroughs all lost units between 1980 and 1990, Derry and Granville Townships both gained. Hence, most of the Borough losses are offset by the Township gains. To be sure, the South Central Region still lost 172 units total over the decade (1.6 percent of the 1980 total) but this was a far smaller percentage than would be attributed to the Boroughs alone. South Central was the only Region to lose housing units; all others gained at least ten percent from 1980 to 1990. Overall, the fastest growth

Table 3-2
Housing Changes 1980 to 1990 by Municipality and Planning Region

Municipality	Total Housing Units		Change		Total Vacant 1990	Seasonal Vacant 1990	Seasonal Vacant 19 80	Percent Vacant	
	1990	1980	Number	Percent				1990	1980
Mifflin County	19,641	18,557	1,084	6	1,944	1,166	872	4.0	4.7
Armagh township	1,836	1,440	396	28	505	446	84	3.2	5.8
Bratton township	680	532	148	28	167	151	31	2.4	5.8
Brown township	1,326	1,165	161	14	126	82	72	3.3	6.2
Burnham borough	955	1,015	(60)	(6)	32	4	44	2.9	4.3
Decatur township	1,046	902	144	16	100	66	60	3.3	6.7
Derry township	3,055	2,992	63	2	153	33	94	3.9	3.1
Granville township	2,069	1,889	180	10	147	51	71	4.6	3.8
Juniata Terrace b.	250	253	(3)	(1)	6	0	2	2.4	0.8
Kistler borough	149	153	(4)	(3)	17	1	10	10.7	6.5
Lewistown borough	4,476	4,828	(352)	(7)	239	5	253	5.2	5.2
McVeytown borough	179	190	(11)	(6)	8	0	7	4.5	3.7
Menno township	516	465	51	11	56	45	17	2.1	3.7
Newton Hamilton b.	114	122	(8)	(7)	11	2	9	7.9	7.4
Oliver township	760	655	105	16	132	94	35	5.0	5.3
Union township	1,175	1,065	110	10	81	52	30	2.5	2.8
Wayne township	1,055	891	164	18	164	134	53	2.8	5.9
Planning Regions									
Northwest	1,691	1,530	161	11	137	97	47	2.4	3.1
Northeast	3,162	2,605	557	21	631	528	156	3.3	6.0
Southwest	1,318	1,166	152	13	192	137	72	4.2	6.2
SW Central	1,619	1,377	242	18	307	245	73	3.8	5.3
So. Central	10,805	10,977	(172)	(2)	577	93	464	4.5	4.2
Southeast	1,046	902	144	16	100	66	60	3.3	6.7

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

Region was Northeast with a 21.4 percent increase; this was followed by Southwest Central and Southeast with 17.6 percent and 16 percent respectively. Seasonal units were most significant in the Northeast Region (528 units) and least important in Southeast (66 units). Northeast also had the greatest percentage increase in seasonal units (238 percent); South Central had the greatest decline (almost 80 percent).

Base on residential building permit data, 2000 housing unit counts were developed. The highest rate of growth was exhibited in the Northeast and Southeast subregions (See Tables 3-8 and 3-9).

The 1990 vacancy rate was highest in the South Central Region at 4.5 percent and lowest (leaving seasonal vacancies aside) in the Northwest. In no area of the County are vacancy rates high enough to be a concern. This represents a substantial change from the last Comprehensive Plan for the County (1975) which indicated that the overall vacancy rate in the County was about 6.3 percent with vacancy rates as high as 13.9 percent in the Southwest region and 12.1 percent in the Southwest Central area.

HOME OWNERSHIP AND RENTAL BY AGE

Homeowners over the age of 65 make up a significant portion of all owners in the County (Table 3-3). This group comprises 29.4 percent of all homeowners, which is only slightly higher than the state percentage of 28.1 percent, but well above the rate in all surrounding counties. At the other end of the age spectrum, relatively few persons under the age of 35 are homeowners in Mifflin County. Approximately 15.1 percent of all owner occupied homes in the County are owned by persons under 35. The distribution of renters by age closely mirrors the Commonwealth. But older renters are a greater proportion of all renters than in the surrounding counties.

Table 3-3
Home Ownership and Rentals by Age, 1990

Category	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Owner Occupied by Age:							
15 to 24 years	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.1
25 to 34 years	14.3	13.4	16.5	13.5	16.3	17.6	15.0
35 to 44 years	21.6	19.5	23.8	21.1	21.5	21.4	23.0
45 to 54 years	17.1	18.1	18.8	17.6	17.4	17.7	18.8
55 to 64 years	17.7	17.9	16.9	18.1	17.3	16.3	16.9
65 to 74 years	17.3	17.4	13.8	15.9	15.0	15.0	14.7
75 years and over	10.8	12.0	8.4	11.8	10.5	9.4	9.5
Renter Occupied by Age:							
15 to 24 years	11.7	11.5	36.7	11.3	13.7	17.0	16.0
25 to 34 years	30.1	30.0	32.2	30.1	31.2	30.5	30.3
35 to 44 years	18.5	16.8	13.0	17.8	18.7	18.0	16.9
45 to 54 years	10.0	11.0	5.4	10.5	9.5	9.2	8.0
55 to 64 years	8.5	8.3	3.8	9.1	6.2	6.4	7.6
65 to 74 years	10.3	11.1	4.0	9.9	8.8	9.2	8.2
75 years and over	11.0	11.3	4.9	11.3	11.9	9.8	13.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990.

Municipalities

Home ownership rates vary from 49 percent in Lewistown to over 88 percent in several of the Townships. Lewistown, Derry Township, and Granville Township have the greatest numbers of renters in the County (2,162, 623, and 451 households respectively) which is consistent with development around urban centers. Other than Lewistown, renters as a proportion of all households are fairly low; not even the other Boroughs in the County have more than 30 percent rentals.

ROOMS PER HOUSING UNIT AND PERSONS PER OCCUPIED UNIT

Housing units of moderate size dominate the distribution of housing units in the County according to the 1990 Census (Table 3-4). Units of four, five, or six rooms make up 64.8 percent of all units compared to the state average of 56.9 percent. In particular, the County has relatively few units with more than seven rooms. About 8.9 percent of all housing units in the County have fewer than four rooms (excluding bathrooms and halls)

Only 9.0 percent of all households in the County have more than four persons and 52.4 percent of all units have more than five rooms. Clearly, overcrowding of housing units is not a major problem. On the other hand, of total households in Mifflin County, 24.5 percent have only one person and almost 33 percent have only two; while fewer than nine percent of housing units have less than four rooms. Hence, there is an apparent shortage of small units in the County. This is important because it suggests that many empty nesters and single persons are living in units which might be larger than they would choose if a full array of housing units were available. Overall, the County has about as many people per housing unit as the Commonwealth and fewer than most of the surrounding Counties.

VALUE OF OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS

The median value of all owner occupied homes in Pennsylvania in 1990 was $69,700 (Table 3-5). The median value of such homes in Mifflin County was $44,800. Within the region, only Huntingdon County was lower; the median value in all the other counties was above $51,000.

Prices have risen more slowly during the 1990's than they did in the 1980's because inflation has been relatively lower. The Consumer Price Index for housing has increased by 24.5 percent since 1990 nationwide; if the median home in Mifflin County has kept pace with that increase it is now worth about $55,800. If, as seems more likely, housing value increases remained proportionally the same as they were in the 1980's, the median value has increased to about $52,860. The preceding is borne out by findings from the Mifflin County Recorder of Deeds Office. For the period from 1995 to 1997, the average value of a housing unit sold (at market) in the County was between $48,000 and $52,000. For 1998 the average was approximately $49,900. In each year between 425 and 475 homes changed hands.

Municipalities

In 1990, the municipality with the highest median value of owner occupied homes was Brown Township at $58,700; the lowest median value was in Kistler Borough at $23,700. In general, the Boroughs had lower median values than the Townships because their housing stocks were older than those in the Townships. With the exception of McVeytown Borough, housing price increases between 1980 and 1990 were also lower in the Boroughs. The Townships with the greatest increases in housing values were Bratton, Brown, and Derry, each with increases near 65

Table 3-4
Rooms per Housing Unit and Persons per Occupied Unit

Category	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Rooms Per Housing Unit:							
1 room	1.1	0.8	2.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
2 rooms	2.4	1.6	5.9	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.2
3 rooms	8.1	6.5	10.5	5.5	5.6	5.0	7.3
4 rooms	14.4	16.8	16.2	16.6	15.6	14.2	15.6
5 rooms	18.0	21.8	17.1	24.0	20.6	22.1	19.8
6 rooms	24.5	25.9	17.8	24.5	23.2	24.5	21.9
7 rooms	14.1	13.6	11.8	12.8	15.3	15.2	14.7
8 rooms	9.4	7.2	8.7	8.0	9.5	9.4	9.7
9 or more rooms	8.1	5.7	9.1	6.4	7.5	7.6	8.3
Persons per Occupied Unit:							
1 person	25.6	24.5	23.6	24.3	20.4	20.2	22.2
2 persons	32.1	32.9	33.4	32.4	34.4	33.9	34.0
3 persons	17.6	18.2	19.0	17.8	18.7	18.5	17.9
4 persons	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.3	16.9	17.2	15.7
5 persons	6.5	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6
6 persons	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3
7 or more persons	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.4
Average Persons/Occ Unit:	2.57	2.58	2.55	2.58	2.66	2.70	2.64

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990.

Table 3-5
Distribution of Housing Values, 1990

Category	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Value of Owner Occ Units							
Less Than $25,000	243,082	1,575	921	1,394	406	426	214
$25,000-$40,000	336,958	2,473	1,714	2,072	717	1,171	595
$40,000-$60,000	487,179	3,010	3,551	2,209	1,204	2,069	1,634
$60,000-$100,000	779,802	2,237	7,758	1,783	1,132	2,468	2,586
$100,000-$150,000	395,881	356	3,264	259	173	390	668
Greater Than $150,000	338,359	117	1,780	75	45	170	452
Total	2,581,261	9,768	18,988	7,792	3,677	6,694	6,149
Value of Owner Occ Units in Percent							
Less Than $25,000	9.4	16.1	4.9	17.9	11.0	6.4	3.5
$25,000-$40,000	13.1	25.3	9.0	26.6	19.5	17.5	9.7
$40,000-$60,000	18.9	30.8	18.7	28.3	32.7	30.9	26.6
$60,000-100,000	30.2	22.9	40.9	22.9	30.8	36.9	42.1
$100,000-150,000	15.3	3.6	17.2	3.3	4.7	5.8	10.9
Greater Than T$150,000	13.1	1.2	9.4	1.0	1.2	2.5	7.4
Median Value of Owner Occ:	$69,700	$44,800	$74,700	$43,100	$51,700	$56,700	$66,800
Median Contract Rent:	$322	$204	$401	$197	$184	$234	$276

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990.

percent between 1980 and 1990. The more rapid increase in housing value in the Townships is due to the larger number of new homes constructed compared to the Boroughs.

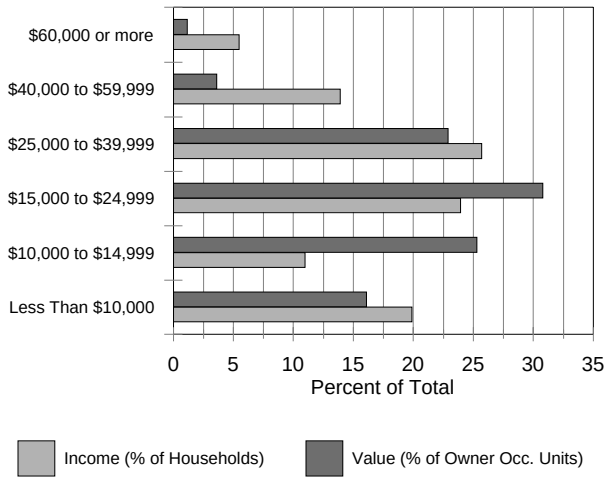
AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND AVAILABILITY OF HOUSING BY PRICE

An important issue in all communities is the availability of affordable housing. This is a concern because families who have to pay too much for housing will not have enough left for the other necessities of life. As a general rule, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development indicates that housing costs greater than 35 percent of income are too high. Similarly, banks will usually not write mortgages for more than 2.5 times the household income. On that basis, housing costs in Mifflin County are quite affordable.

A comparison of the household income and housing value distributions from the 1990 Census (Figure 3-1) suggests that there is plenty of housing available for those earning $10,000 to $25,000 annually (1989 dollars). About 35 percent of households were in that income range, while over 55 percent of owner occupied homes were in the price range this group could afford. It may appear that there were not enough homes in 1990 in the very low price range (under $25,000) to meet the demand of households with incomes less than $10,000, but this group usually rents. There was, however, a real shortage of houses in the middle range of value – from $100,000 to $150,000 -- for those earning between $40,000 and $60,000. This can be a deterrent to growth because middle income families may not be able to find the type of housing they seek.

While the Census data from 1990 are becoming outdated, recent data (February, 1999) from the Mifflin County Multi-list suggests that two-thirds of housing units for sale in the County are in the under $95,000 price range. Only 32 units, or less than 20 percent of homes offered for sale, were valued

Figure 3-1
Housing Cost and Income: Mifflin County, 1990
Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990
Note: Housing value equals 2.5 times income.



between $95,000 and $150,000. This suggests that a shortage of mid-price still exists.

The actual price of housing corresponds fairly well to the expectations of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey (1998); 44 percent of respondents thought that an average affordable house in their municipality should sell for between $50,000 and $75,000 and 19 percent thought that the affordable home would cost between $75,000 and $100,000. Only about five percent thought an affordable home should cost over $100,000 in their area. In fact, a survey of County Realtors in 2000 indicated that more than two-third of the units on the market were priced under $90,000.

TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT

Almost 63 percent of all housing units in the County were single-family detached in 1990; this was considerably higher than the 53.4 percent recorded in the state but below all counties in the region, except Centre (Table 3-6). Mobile homes made up 10.4 percent of the housing stock compared to 5.2 percent statewide. Again, however, all counties in the region – except Centre – were higher. Other type housing includes apartments over commercial structures, garage apartments, and other mixed use structures. All types of multi-family housing were under- represented in the County compared to the Commonwealth.

Table 3-6
Housing Units by Type

Name	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Total	4,938,140	19,641	46,195	19,286	8,505	13,629	12,886
Single Family Detached	2,636,631	12,352	25,375	13,154	6,062	9,683	8,819
Single Family Attached	909,676	2,040	2,180	479	354	622	577
Duplexes	279,700	931	1,723	815	200	541	532
3 or 4 Unit Multifamily	227,788	662	1,611	495	177	404	535
5 to 9 Unit Multifamily	171,041	477	2,266	283	140	282	415
10 to 19 Unit Multifamily	149,419	152	2,843	74	88	138	208
20 to 49 Unit Multifamily	99,244	78	2,752	4	110	8	7
50 plus Unit Multifamily	144,428	128	2,647	220	0	130	71
Mobile home	254,920	2,037	4,102	2,846	1,259	1,585	1,497
Other Type Housing	65,293	784	696	916	115	236	225
Percentage of Housing Units by Type							
Single Family Detached	53.4	62.9	54.9	68.2	71.3	71.0	68.4
Single Family Attached	18.4	10.4	4.7	2.5	4.2	4.6	4.5
Duplexes	5.7	4.7	3.7	4.2	2.4	4.0	4.1
3 or 4 Unit Multifamily	4.6	3.4	3.5	2.6	2.1	3.0	4.2
5 to 9 Unit Multifamily	3.5	2.4	4.9	1.5	1.6	2.1	3.2
10 to 19 Unit Multifamily	3.0	0.8	6.2	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.6
20 to 49 Unit Multifamily	2.0	0.4	6.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1
50 plus Unit Multifamily	2.9	0.7	5.7	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.6
Mobile home	5.2	10.4	8.9	14.8	14.8	11.6	11.6
Other Type Housing	1.3	4.0	1.5	4.7	1.4	1.7	1.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990.

Municipalities

Single family detached housing is the most prevalent form of housing in all municipalities except Juniata Terrace where single family attached (row housing) makes up 98 percent of the housing stock because it was constructed by American Viscose. In all of the Townships and most of the Boroughs (except Juniata Terrace and Lewistown) single family detached housing (not including mobile homes) makes up over sixty percent of all units. Oliver Township's housing stock is over 84 percent single family detached.

Row housing and duplexes are a significant portion of the housing stock in all of the Boroughs, except McVeytown, but a relatively small proportion in all of the Townships except Brown, Derry, and Union (9.2, 10.9, and 13.9 percent respectively). In the Boroughs attached single family units and duplexes are over 20 percent of the total in Burnham (22.4 percent) and Lewistown (34.9 percent), as well as in Juniata Terrace.

Multi-family units (3 or more units per structure) are present in significant numbers only in Lewistown, Burnham, Derry, and Granville (the municipalities comprising the majority of the South Central Planning Region). Larger apartment buildings (those with more than 19 units) are found only in Lewistown. This suggests that housing choice is somewhat limited in the more rural Townships.

Mobile homes, by contrast, are found primarily in the rural Townships. This type of housing comprises 24 percent of the total in Wayne Township, almost 21 percent in Decatur Township, and more than 15 percent in Armagh, Granville, and Bratton Townships. Among the Boroughs only Kistler and Newton-Hamilton have more than ten percent of their total housing stock in mobile homes.

RENTS

The median rent in Mifflin County in 1990 was only $201 per month compared to the state average of $322 (Table 3-5). Low rents are characteristic of rural areas as seen by the fact that both Juniata and Huntingdon rents were in the same range as Mifflin's while Union and Centre Counties had much higher median levels.

Previous sections have indicated that the County, outside of Lewistown, does not have enough rental units and that multi-family units are a fairly small portion of the housing stock. It has also been indicated that there are probably not enough small units (less than four rooms) in the County to serve the small households and single individuals who might desire this kind of unit. One indication that there may not be enough multi-family/rental units -- especially small units -- in the County can be seen in the rate of increase in rents since 1990. In 1991, the average "reasonable" rent in the County was $284 for a one-bedroom apartment; by 1999, this had increased to $391, an increase of 38 percent (Mifflin County Housing Authority). Two-bedroom rents increased from $344 to $441 (28 percent). And three-bedroom units increased from $434 to $539 (24 percent). Both one- and two-bedroom rents in the County have, therefore, increased faster than the Consumer Price Index or the price of new homes.

AGE OF HOUSING STOCK

Over 37 percent of all housing units in Mifflin County, when the last Census was taken in 1990, were built before 1940 making them at least 50 years old at that time (Table 3-7). Relatively few housing units were built during the 1980's (about 11 percent of total units in 1990). All of the surrounding counties and Pennsylvania as a whole had faster rates of

Table 3-7
Age of Housing Units

Category	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Year Structure Built							
1989 to March 1990	73,954	186	929	259	150	272	250
1985 to 1988	271,938	1,030	4,631	1,054	548	980	1,015
1980 to 1984	266,690	982	4,012	1,515	642	1,411	1,051
1970 to 1979	778,612	3,561	10,862	4,651	1,899	3,032	2,980
1960 to 1969	612,604	2,638	7,815	2,143	931	1,822	1,622
1950 to 1959	720,956	2,182	5,564	1,718	793	1,326	1,192
1940 to 1949	478,061	1,725	2,578	1,187	553	687	605
1939 or earlier	1,735,325	7,337	9,804	6,759	2,989	4,099	4,171
Total	4,938,140	19,641	46,195	19,286	8,505	13,629	12,886
Median year structure built	1954	1954	1967	1960	1959	1964	1963
Percentage of Total Units by Age							
1989 to March 1990	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.9
1985 to 1988	5.5	5.2	10.0	5.5	6.4	7.2	7.9
1980 to 1984	5.4	5.0	8.7	7.9	7.5	10.4	8.2
1970 to 1979	15.8	18.1	23.5	24.1	22.3	22.2	23.1
1960 to 1969	12.4	13.4	16.9	11.1	10.9	13.4	12.6
1950 to 1959	14.6	11.1	12.0	8.9	9.3	9.7	9.3
1940 to 1949	9.7	8.8	5.6	6.2	6.5	5.0	4.7
1939 or earlier	35.1	37.4	21.2	35.0	35.1	30.1	32.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990.

housing construction during that decade. In fact, the last decade in which Mifflin County kept pace with the surrounding counties in housing unit growth was the 1940's. Housing unit development is clearly tied to population growth and, as has been shown, population has increased slowly for the last several decades. There are multiple concerns with an older housing stock: it is more likely to be deteriorated; it is less likely to meet the needs of the current household structure; and, it is likely to be in the wrong location for growth.

RECENT TRENDS IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING LOT SALES

Analysis of Building Permit data collected by the County Planning Department from each of the municipalities for the period 1990 to 1999 shows that the US 322 corridor, from Granville through Derry to Brown, and including Armagh, is by far the fastest growing area of the County. These Townships issued 285, 288, 268, and 237 permits, respectively, in past nine years. Brown Township showed the fastest commercial growth with 82 permits issued for commercial/public use. Derry had the greatest residential growth with 283 permits issued for housing construction.

An appraiser's report (James Peachey) generated for 1995 and 1996 showed that there were 295 building lot sales in the County in those two years. Fifty-four percent of these sales involved lots under 1.1 acres. Derry, Wayne, and Granville Townships had the most sales: 56, 50, and 49 respectively. Brown Township had 31 sales and Decatur 33. According to that study, "Wayne Township is primarily under the influence of the

Huntingdon market." Employment growth in the industrial park near Mount Union may, therefore, account for much the growth in this Township over that period.

Most of the lot sales over $25,500 occurred in Brown (16) and Derry (17) Townships. The central area of the County near Lewistown is, therefore, still growing but land values have increased in Brown and Derry Townships which is a function of their increasing density. Lot sales in Granville and Wayne Townships were dominated by low price sales (less than $15,000).

The Mifflin County Planning and Development Department developed housing unit projections–assuming the rate of growth would remain constant–using the residential building permit activity over the period from 1990 to 1999 (Table 3-8). There was an overall average of 7.09 percent growth in residential construction for the County as a whole, but when looking at each municipality the rate of growth varied. In addition, housing unit projections were also developed for each planning subregion (Table 3-9).

PUBLIC/ASSISTED HOUSING AND OTHER ELDERLY HOUSING

In 1999, there were 326 units of public/assisted housing in Mifflin County administered by the Mifflin County Housing Authority. Of these, 212 were specifically for the elderly or disabled and 114 were family units. All but eight of the public housing units were located in Lewistown. In addition, there were about 200 Section 8 assistance vouchers in the County. In general, the existing units seem to meet most of the County's need for assisted housing, except for those with disabilities. The geographical distribution of assisted could be improved by locating some units in Boroughs other than Lewistown.

In addition to the housing administered by the Housing Authority, there are at least six elderly housing complexes geographically dispersed around the County (County Planning and Development Department, 1999). These include complexes run by church organizations, private developers, and other groups. Meadowview Retirement Home (Wayne Township) has capacity for 52 persons. Valley View Retirement Community (Union Township) has 118 duplex units and 6 single units for unassisted living; 46 beds for assisted living; and a 122 bed nursing home. Ohesson Manor (Derry Township) has 27 units for unassisted living and a 134 bed nursing home. Malta Home (Granville Township) is just developing an unassisted living facility; they now have 20 personal care beds and 40 nursing home beds. William Penn Nursing Center (Lewistown) is a nursing home only with 121 beds. Outlook Pointe (Brown Township) has capacity for 72 persons in assisted facilities. Total non-assisted living units available through these six facilities is approximately 200 with additional units being added at the Malta Home.

HOUSING CONDITION

Deteriorated housing is a concern not only because it affects the quality of life of the inhabitants but also because it has a "neighborhood" effect which tends to depress housing values for nearby homes as well. Data collected during the 1997-1998 reappraisal for real estate taxes in the County indicates that approximately 1,727 units are in need of substantial rehabilitation. These were housing units given an alphanumeric rating of D-10 to D-99 based on exterior condition. This is about 8.2 percent of the total housing stock. Despite this, the housing stock of the County is judged by both Realtors and planners to be in generally good condition.

Table 3-8
Future Housing Needs in Mifflin County

Location	Estimated Housing Units by Municipality, 2000	Percent of Growth	Projected Units by Municipality, 2010	Projected Units by Municipality, 2020
Mifflin County	21,033	.07087	22,524	24,120
Armagh	2,051	.117	2,291	2,559
Bratton	715	.051	751	790
Brown	1,502	.133	1,702	1,928
Burnham	959	.0042	963	967
Decatur	1,197	.1443	1,370	1,567
Derry	3,334	.0913	3,638	3,971
Granville	2,320	.1213	2,601	2,917
Juniata Terrace	250	0	250	250
Kistler	149	0	149	149
Lewistown	4,462	-.003	4,449	4,435
McVeytown	182	.0167	185	188
Menno	519	.006	522	525
Newton Hamilton	120	.05	126	132
Oliver	864	.137	982	1,117
Union	1,263	.075	1,358	1,460
Wayne	1,146	.086	1,245	1,352
Adjusted total	21,033	-	22,582	24,307

Source: Mifflin County Planning and Development based on residential building permit activity over the period from 1990-1999, and assuming the rate of growth would remain constant. There was an overall average of 7.09% growth in residential construction for the County as a whole, but when looking at each municipality the rate of growth varied. and is reflected in the table above.

Table 3-10 provides an overview of deteriorated housing conditions in the County by municipality.

As Figure 3-2 show and Table 3-10 show, Wayne Township has about 23 percent of its housing stock classified as deteriorated. Bratton Township has about 16 percent deteriorated. Armagh, Decatur, Granville, and Oliver Townships also have percentages of deteriorated housing well above the County mean. Somewhat surprisingly, the housing stock in most of the Boroughs is significantly better than the County average.

HOUSING TRENDS AND ISSUES

Total housing units grew faster than population from 1980 to 1990. This was due, in part, to the trend towards smaller households and, in part, to a fairly rapid increase in the number of seasonal homes in the County. Most of the seasonal housing was built in the more rural townships. Vacancy rates are fairly low throughout the County and are not a concern in any one area.

Overall, the County probably has nearly enough rental units but these are concentrated in Lewistown and the other municipalities of

Table 3-9
Future Housing and Residential Acreage by Subregion

Subregion	Existing Residential Acres*	Existing Housing Units	Residential Acres for 2010	Housing Units for 2010	Residential Acres for 2020	Housing Units for 2020	Total Residential Growth (Acres) 2000-2020	Percent
Northeast	2,346	3,553	2,640	3,993	2,967	4,487	621	26.5
Northwest	1,431	1,782	1,501	1,880	1,581	1,985	150	10.5
South Central	5,025	11,325	5,488	11,901	5,997	12,540	972	19.3
Southeast	1,909	1,197	2,175	1,370	2,487	1,567	578	30.3
Southwest	1,163	1,415	1,253	1,520	1,355	1,633	192	16.5
Southwest Central	2,244	1,761	2,472	1,912	2,726	2,095	482	21.5

*Includes both year round and seasonal housing.
Source: Mifflin County Planning and Development Department based on data gathered by the Mifflin County Mapping Department, 1999. Future residential acreage is based on projected housing units for each municipality divided by the average number of housing units per acre per municipality in 2000, and assuming it would remain constant.

the South Central Region. There is some need for additional rental housing elsewhere in the County.

A significant portion of homeowners are over 65 years of age. This may be a concern if there are no appropriate units available to them if they should choose to move from their present homes to rental or condominium units. In particular, there is a shortage of small housing units given the distribution of households by size. Housing values are low in the County and, more importantly, have not kept up with state gains in recent years. This is important because an increase in equity value represents an increase in real wealth. When housing prices lag wealth increases slowly.

There is a shortage of housing in the mid-price range of $100,000 to $150,000. This means that the average family earning between $40,000 and $50,000 may not be able to find a home appropriate to shelter their income.

There is quite a large range of median housing values across the County. Housing values are highest in the fast growth Townships because new housing is costly compared to the older homes located in the Boroughs.

Outside of the South Central Region of the County there are relatively few multi-family housing units. This may be a factor limiting housing choice in those areas of the County. On the other hand, lower cost housing in the form of mobile homes is most prevalent in the rural Townships.

Approximately eight percent of the housing stock of the County is deteriorated or in need of significant rehabilitation. This housing seems to be concentrated in the rural Townships, particularly in those which are not growing rapidly.

Table 3-10
Deteriorated Housing in Mifflin County by Municipality, Type and Percentage, 2000

Location	Single Family	Duplex	Manufactured	Total	Est. Total Units 2000	Percent of Deteriorated Housing
Mifflin County	1,100	9	618	1,727	21,033	8.24
Armagh	176	-	93	269	2,051	13.12
Bratton	118	-	48	116	715	16.22
Brown	70	1	3	74	1,502	4.93
Burnham	25	4	17	46	959	4.80
Decatur	153	1	18	172	1,112	15.47
Derry	68	-	156	224	3,334	6.72
Granville	154	1	112	267	2,320	11.51
Juniata Terrace	-	-	-	-	250	0.00
Kistler	3	1	-	4	149	2.68
Lewistown	78	1	1	80	4,462	1.79
McVeytown	6	-	5	11	182	6.04
Menno	23	-	-	23	519	4.43
Newton Hamilton	5	-	5	10	120	8.33
Oliver	89	-	22	111	864	12.85
Union	24	-	-	24	1,263	1.90
Wayne	119	-	148	267	1,146	23.3

Source: Armagh and Menno Townships' Comprehensive Plans (1994-2015), Mifflin County Assessment Office, Mifflin County Planning and Development Department, and Mannatron.

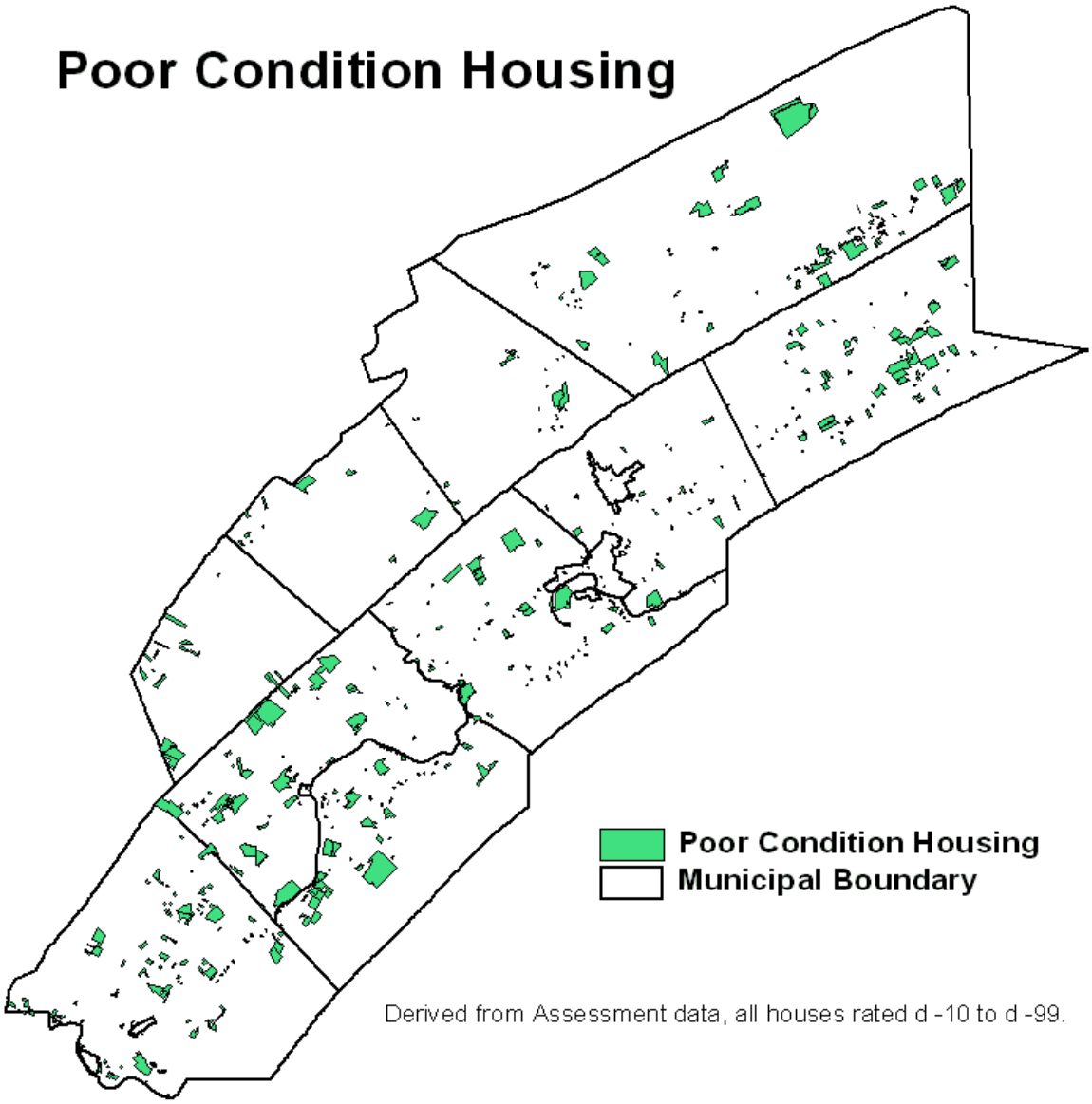
Notes: 1. Mannatron undertook reassessment of all properties in 1996-1998, and developed an "Alpha Rating" System as part of the assessment process.

2. The Alpha Rating is a measure of the exterior condition of the buildings on a given property. It is used as an indicator of the need for housing rehabilitation.

3. This information does not take into account issues, such as Amish Families who live primarily in Union, Brown and Menno Townships. These families do not have electricity, and may have been rated as deteriorated in deriving totals. However, their numbers are small and should not substantially effect the figures shown above.

4. The 2000 total units were extrapolated from building permits issued between 1990 - 1999, less demolitions, and were added to the 1990 census unit counts.

Figure 3-2
Housing Units With Assessor's Ratings Below "D" in 1997



Chapter 4 - Economic Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The economy of the County is an important consideration for the Comprehensive Plan. How residents earn their livelihood and the incomes they derive from their employment will have a significant impact on the tax base of the County. The changes which occur in the structure of the local economy will largely determine the quality of life as well as the standard of living of residents and will have a major impact on future population changes. When the economy prospers local residents are better off and new residents are likely to be attracted to the area. When the economy falters some residents – particularly young adults – will be tempted to consider migrating to other areas where they perceive that better employment opportunities exist. The economic situation plays an important role in determining the type and quality of services the County is able to offer and also the type of services which may be required.

LONG-TERM CHANGE

Between 1970 and 1990 the total level of employment in the County increased by only 3.0 percent (Table 4-1). This was the result of several factors. Hurricane Agnes hit the County hard in 1972. Further, at the beginning of the period, the County had many manufacturing industries which were losing employment nationally. Between 1970 and 1975, employment fell almost 18 percent due both to the after effects of the floods caused by the hurricane and by weaknesses in the existing economic base. From 1975 to 1980 employment rebounded to about 94 percent of the 1970 level. It fell slightly between 1980 and 1985 but has grown at a moderate pace ever since.

Note in Figure 4-1, Mifflin County grew more slowly than all surrounding counties over the total time period, but between 1990 and 1995, it out-performed all but Centre County.

Table 4-1
Long-Term Change in Employment, 1970 to 1995

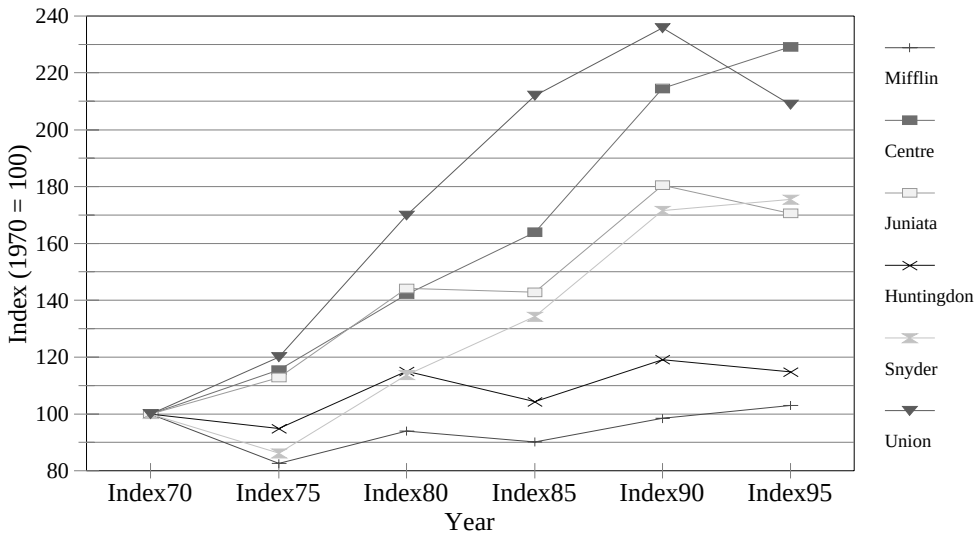
Place	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Emp 70	3,672,344	13,928	18,655	8,007	2,878	7,356	5,907
Emp 75	3,652,478	11,506	21,552	7,591	3,247	6,336	7,091
Emp 80	4,045,060	13,098	26,497	9,207	4,150	8,367	10,031
Emp 85	4,066,349	12,560	30,585	8,352	4,108	9,880	12,523
Emp 90	4,598,441	13,716	40,027	9,534	5,195	12,618	13,932
Emp 95	4,702,892	14,347	42,753	9,191	4,909	12,905	12,333

Index of Change in Employment (1970 = 100)

Place	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Index 70	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Index 75	99.5	82.6	115.5	94.8	112.8	86.1	120.0
Index 80	110.1	94.0	142.0	115.0	144.2	113.7	169.8
Index 85	110.7	90.2	164.0	104.3	142.7	134.3	212.0
Index 90	125.2	98.5	214.6	119.1	180.5	171.5	235.9
Index 95	128.1	103.0	229.2	114.8	170.6	175.4	208.8
Co. Rank	NA	58	5	51	19	16	9

Source: County Business Patterns, 1970 – 1995.

Figure 4-1
Index of Employment Change: 1970 to 1995
Source: PA Dept. of Labor and Industry



CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, AND ESTABLISHMENTS (1987 to 1996)

From 1987 to 1996 employment in the County increased by 9.4 percent, which was slightly higher than the increase in the state as a whole (TABLE 24). Only Centre, among the surrounding Counties had a higher growth rate. However, wages did not keep pace with changes in employment. The total wage payroll for the County, not adjusted for inflation, increased by 45.5 percent in Mifflin but almost 54 percent in the state. This indicates that many of the new jobs were low wage positions. Centre, Huntingdon, and Union all had greater increases in wage payroll over the period. (In Table 4-2, percentage change in employment from 1987 to 1996 is denoted by the row header EMCH%8796. Wage change is denoted by WGCH%8796 and represents total wages and salaries paid by all employers).

Total establishments increased by 15.4 percent between 1987 and 1996 (ESCH%8796). This was below the level of the Commonwealth as well as three of the surrounding Counties. Only Huntingdon and Juniata had slower growth in the number of establishments. A recent study by SEDA-COG, however, indicates new business start-ups in the County were high and that the survival rate of these was above the regional average.

RECENT TRENDS (THROUGH 1999)

In data received from the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry after the above was written, it appears that the rate of growth of employment in Mifflin County slowed after 1996. Total private sector employment change from 1990 to 1999 was 10.9 percent or 1,545 workers. This ranked the County 61st in total change in employment and 63rd in percentage change. Every county surrounding Mifflin grew at a faster pace over this period; with both Centre and Cumberland Counties growing by more than 33 percent in total employment.

Table 4-2
Change in Employment, Wages, and Establishments, 1987 to 1996

Total Employment, Wages, Establishments

Place	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
EMP87	4,650,427	14,856	46,667	11,142	5,386	13,896	13,387
EMP90	4,906,044	15,898	52,853	11,748	5,334	14,706	14,316
EMP93	4,858,713	15,678	54,757	12,088	5,124	14,283	13,945
EMP96	5,046,174	16,253	58,258	11,884	5,307	14,396	14,592
WAGE87	92,939,411	255,070	849,474	173,494	75,879	215,988	216,251
WAGE90	112,558,414	302,104	1,109,718	207,061	81,891	254,981	261,803
WAGE93	124,661,017	322,404	1,258,450	246,644	91,391	284,713	290,551
WAGE96	142,752,398	371,014	1,433,845	264,843	106,372	307,897	327,690
EST87	229,965	777	2,097	749	396	665	659
EST90	250,659	829	2,378	798	423	727	719
EST93	263,998	858	2,647	827	426	784	763
EST96	271,451	897	2,781	850	434	784	786

Change in Employment, Wages, Establishments

Place	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
EMCH8790	255,617	1,042	6,186	606	-52	810	929
EMCH9093	-47,331	-220	1,904	340	-210	-423	-371
EMCH9396	187,461	575	3,501	-204	183	113	647
EMCH8796	395,747	1,397	11,591	742	-79	500	1,205
WGCH8790	19,619,003	47,034	260,244	33,567	6,012	38,993	45,552
WGCH9093	12,102,603	20,300	148,732	39,583	9,500	29,732	28,748
WGCH9396	18,091,381	48,610	175,395	18,199	14,981	23,184	37,139
WGCH8796	49,812,987	115,944	584,371	91,349	30,493	91,909	111,439
ESCH8790	20,694	52	281	49	27	62	60
ESCH9093	13,339	29	269	29	3	57	44
ESCH9396	7,453	39	134	23	8	0	23
ESCH8796	41,486	120	684	101	38	119	127

Percent Change in Employment, Wages, Establishments

Place	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
EMCH%8790	5.5	7.0	13.3	5.4	-1.0	5.8	6.9
EMCH%9093	-1.0	-1.4	3.6	2.9	-3.9	-2.9	-2.6
EMCH%9396	3.9	3.7	6.4	-1.7	3.6	0.8	4.6
EMCH%8796	8.5	9.4	24.8	6.7	-1.5	3.6	9.0
WGCH%8790	21.1	18.4	30.6	19.3	7.9	18.1	21.1
WGCH%9093	10.8	6.7	13.4	19.1	11.6	11.7	11.0
WGCH%9396	14.5	15.1	13.9	7.4	16.4	8.1	12.8
WGCH%8796	53.6	45.5	68.8	52.7	40.2	42.6	51.5
ESCH%8790	9.0	6.7	13.4	6.5	6.8	9.3	9.1
ESCH%9093	5.3	3.5	11.3	3.6	0.7	7.8	6.1
ESCH%9396	2.8	4.5	5.1	2.8	1.9	0.0	3.0
ESCH%8796	18.0	15.4	32.6	13.5	9.6	17.9	19.3

Wage per Employee

Place	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Wage/Emp87	$19,985	$17,169	$18,203	$15,571	$14,088	$15,543	$16,154
Wage/Emp90	$22,943	$19,003	$20,996	$17,625	$15,353	$17,339	$18,287
Wage/Emp93	$25,657	$20,564	$22,982	$20,404	$17,836	$19,934	$20,835
Wage/Emp96	$28,289	$22,827	$24,612	$22,286	$20,044	$21,388	$22,457

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, 1987 – 1996

Over the period average wages paid per employee increased by 25.7 percent which ranked Mifflin 64th among the 67 counties in the state. All of the counties surrounding Mifflin saw average wages increase by at least 33 percent and several saw increases of over 50 percent.

The total number of private sector establishments increased by 15.2 percent from 1990 to 1999, ranking Mifflin 44th among the 67 counties.

SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The following is based on ES-202 data from the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry (1997). The employment figures include all persons covered by Unemployment Compensation. Since most persons working in agriculture are self-employed and, therefore, not covered by Unemployment Compensation, the statistics do not do a good job of measuring changes in this sector.

The largest sector of economic activity in the County remains manufacturing (Figure 4-2 and Table 4-3). In the first quarter of 1997, 37.0 percent of all employment was in this sector. In comparison, only 18.0 percent of state employment is in this sector. Unfortunately, manufacturing employment continues to decline in both the County and the state. Between 1990 and 1997, the County lost 10.4 percent of its manufacturing employment. This loss was slightly greater than the state loss of 9.3 percent. Recent data indicates that through 1999 manufacturing lost 674 jobs or 10.3 percent of its 1990 employment. However, it continues to be more than 37 percent of private sector employment.

In percentage terms the fastest growing employment sectors in the Mifflin Economy between 1990 and 1997 were Agriculture and Agricultural Services (33.3 percent), Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (33.0 percent), and Wholesale Trade (23.4 percent). All of these sectors are quite small with 132, 644 and 669 employees respectively. (See the caveat about agricultural employment above). The Services sector

Figure 4-2
Distribution of Employment, 1997
Source: PA Department of Labor and Industry, 1990-1997

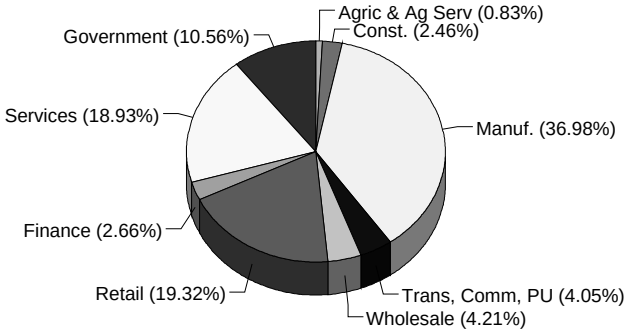


Table 4-3
Sectors of Economic Activity

Sector Employment 1990	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Agric, Ag Services	31,379	99	226	51	36	194	63
Mining	26,930	0	378	98	0	0	8
Construction	206,850	374	2,009	565	296	383	724
Manufacturing	1,024,288	6,562	8,238	2,930	2,520	5,172	4,568
Transport, Comm, Public Utilities	239,027	484	1,619	269	274	551	313
Wholesale Trade	276,637	542	965	619	196	511	341
Retail Trade	892,471	2,978	10,352	1,836	832	3,084	2,131
Finance, Insur, Real Estate	297,650	414	1,856	493	205	298	273
Services	1,301,648	2,697	10,194	2,152	464	1,832	3,760
Governments	688,831	1,715	16,327	2,693	681	2,500	2,873
Nonclassifiable Establishments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,985,711	15,865	52,164	11,706	5,504	14,525	15,054

Sector Employment 1997	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Agric, Ag, Services	35,421	132	428	123	56	220	90
Mining	19,424	0	55	89	0	21	8
Construction	189,232	390	1,813	520	264	307	583
Manufacturing	928,824	5,874	8,435	2,368	2,381	4,612	3,409
Transport, Comm, Public Utilities	263,166	644	2,090	292	203	474	341
Wholesale Trade	261,355	669	1,186	526	169	546	374
Retail Trade	931,062	3,068	11,351	2,042	881	3,394	2,487
Finance, Insur., Real Estate	307,135	423	1,995	551	243	394	385
Services	1,522,401	3,006	12,448	2,355	529	1,700	4,622
Governments	699,629	1,677	16,996	2,935	707	2,528	3,918
Nonclassifiable Establishments	63						
Total	5,157,712	15,883	56,797	11,801	5,433	14,196	16,217

Percent Change In Employment, 1990 – 1997	Pennsylvania	Mifflin	Centre	Huntingdon	Juniata	Snyder	Union
Agric, Ag Services	12.9	33.3	89.4	141.2	55.6	13.4	42.9
Mining	-27.9	0.0	-85.4	-9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	-8.5	4.3	-9.8	-8.0	-10.8	-19.8	-19.5
Manufacturing	-9.3	-10.5	2.4	-19.2	-5.5	-10.8	-25.4
Transport, Comm, Public Utilities	10.1	33.1	29.1	8.6	-25.9	-14.0	8.9
Wholesale Trade	-5.5	23.4	22.9	-15.0	-13.8	6.8	9.7
Retail Trade	4.3	3.0	9.7	11.2	5.9	10.1	16.7
Finance, Insur, Real Estate	3.2	2.2	7.5	11.8	18.5	32.2	41.0
Services	17.0	11.5	22.1	9.4	14.0	-7.2	22.9
Governments	1.6	-2.2	4.1	9.0	3.8	1.1	36.4
Nonclassifiable Establishments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.4	0.1	8.9	0.8	-1.3	-2.3	7.7

Source: Pennsylvania Dept of Labor and Industry, 1990 – 1997.

grew by the largest absolute number of workers, from 2,697 to 3,006, an increase of 309 or 11.5 percent. All government employment, taken together, declined slightly. There was a small overall increase in Retail Trade, Construction, and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate employment over the period. The Services and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate sectors are still significantly under-represented in the County compared to the Commonwealth. Through 1999, Service sector employment grew by 1,743 jobs or 65 percent.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

According to the detailed data from the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry (unpublished), Health Services was the largest industry group (2-digit SIC) in the County with 1,969 employees in 1997. This was an increase of 9.8 percent from 1990. Pennsylvania growth in this industry group was 16.6 percent. The only other industry group with more than 1,000 employees in the County in 1997 was SIC 33: Primary Metals. This industry lost 245 employees or 18.9 percent between 1990 and 1997.

The fastest growing industry group was SIC 26: Paper and Paper Products, which gained 341 employees an increase of almost 40 times its 1990 level.

Major percentage losses were in:

- SIC 20: Food Products
- SIC 23: Apparel
- SIC 28: Chemicals and Allied
- SIC 30: Rubber and Plastics Products
- SIC 32: Stone, Clay, and Glass Products
- SIC 52: Building Supply and Hardware Stores

All of the above lost more than fifty percent of their 1990 level of employment. Since all but one of these were in the manufacturing sector, the impacts of these losses on the economic base were major.

The only industry groups with more than 100 employees in 1990 to gain more than 50 percent in employment were:

- SIC 34: Fabricated Metal Products
- SIC 41: Highway Passenger Transportation
- SIC 53: General Merchandise Stores

ECONOMIC BASE

The economic base of the area includes all industries which produce at least part of their output for consumption outside of the local area. These are important industries because the sales they generate determines the income available for growth and for the consumption of items not produced locally. ”Export” sales by local industries are determined by the concentration of that industry in the local area. This concentration is measured, somewhat crudely, by a ratio called the Location Quotient. To calculate the Location Quotient for each industry the percentage of local employment in a given industry is compared to the percentage of national employment in that industry by the ratio:

Lqi = % of total local employment in industry i / % of national employment in industry i

When the LQ for an industry is exactly 1.0 (i.e. the local industry employs the same percentage of total employment as the industry nationally) the industry is said to be locally self-sufficient and the area neither imports nor exports the products of that industry. When the LQ is above 1.0 the part above 1.0 is presumably exported to other parts of the national or global economy. When the LQ for a particular industry is below 1.0 the area must import some of the products of that industry which it consumes locally. Obviously, if the

LQ for an industry is 0.0 all of the consumed product must be imported. For example, Pennsylvania does not grow any citrus fruit because of its climate, therefore it has an LQ of 0.0 for that industry; all citrus consumed in the state must be "imported" from Florida, California, Arizona, or elsewhere.

We determine the economic base for a local area by computing the Location Quotients for all industries. Those industries which have LQ's above 1.0 are part of the economic base. Their employment above the percentage required to generate an LQ of 1.0 is said to be "basic" employment. The assumption here is that the basic employment produces goods or services for sale to other areas and generates income for the area in proportion to the basic employment.

Depending on the mix of industries in the economic base an area economy may be healthy, stable, or declining. If a local area is highly concentrated in one, or just a few industries, its economy is highly dependent on that narrow economic base. If an area has several – or many – industries in its economic base it is less dependent upon the fortunes of any one of those industries. When the area is heavily dependent on industries which are declining nationally (even if the local firms in those industries are stable or growing) it is "at risk" because it is likely that decline may strike the local firms at any time.

Although we traditionally think of manufacturing industries as the main components of a local economic base, this is an incorrect assumption. The largest economic base industry in central Pennsylvania is education. Penn State exports educational services to students from all over the Commonwealth and elsewhere. It generates income for the region by bringing in tuition, research monies, government support, and sports related revenues. Other non-manufacturing industries in a local economic base might include: mining, transportation services, wholesale trade, services to other businesses, tourism, and – in some cases – health care. Industries which are not typically in the economic base include retail, personal services, and other "local serving" industries. These industries exist to serve the needs of the local populace and typically have LQ's near 1.0.

The economic base of Mifflin County (not including agriculture) includes over 50 specific (4 digit Standard Industrial Classification) industries, the most important of which (more than 25 basic employees) are listed in Table 4-4. Note the importance of the manufacturing industries, especially those related to metal products, textiles, and apparel. The national performance of these industries has been poor in recent years. Most have been losing employment and some, such as apparel, face severe international price competition. There are, however, seven wholesale trade industries, several industries related to the important agricultural base of the area, two industries in the fast growing health sector, three in the wood products industries, and two in instruments and related items. This suggests that the economic base of the County has sufficient breadth to withstand additional losses in the traditional Pennsylvania manufacturing industries. What is lacking in the economic base of the County are the producers' services and urban function activities such as banking and other financial services, advertising, computer or database functions, etc. Most of the economic base industries are highly concentrated in blue-collar production occupations.

AGRICULTURE

The above does not include agricultural industries due to the limitations of the national database (County Business Patterns) which does not report agricultural employment.

Table 4-4
Important Industries in Mifflin County's Economic Base, 1993

SIC	Title - 1	US Emp.	Miff_LQ*
3312	Blast furnaces and steel mills	174,872	45.17
3523	Farm machinery and equipment	63,069	64.87
3442	Metal doors, sash, and trim	63,573	50.00
2824	Organic fibers, noncellulosic	43,893	62.38
2339	Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	134,139	20.18
3845	Electromedical equipment	34,869	64.26
2673	Bags: plastics, laminated, & coated	39,239	47.96
2270	**Carpets and rugs**	**48,268**	**38.47**
8050	**Nursing and personal care facilities**	**1,593,233**	**1.96**
3829	Measuring & controlling devices, nec	37,206	39.25
3230	**Products of purchased glass**	**52,409**	**26.42**
8060	**Hospitals**	**4,707,703**	**1.27**
2451	Mobile homes	34,328	26.04
2341	Women's and children's underwear	40,043	21.22
3423	Hand and edge tools, nec	38,392	20.00
3651	Household audio and video equipment	31,953	21.67
3089	Plastics products, nec	412,591	2.59
5120	**Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries**	**148,092**	**5.10**
2434	Wood kitchen cabinets	61,035	8.66
2026	Fluid milk	64,355	7.24
1791	Structural steel erection	48,156	7.32
8330	**Job training and related services**	**306,736**	**1.95**
5191	Farm supplies	136,894	3.03
2499	Wood products, nec	53,940	5.95
5093	Scrap and waste materials	103,851	3.52
3544	Special dies, tools, jigs & fixtures	120,869	2.97
5154	Livestock	31,086	8.50
8630	**Labor organizations**	**185,291**	**2.21**
2015	Poultry slaughtering and processing	188,859	2.10
5172	Petroleum products, nec	39,530	5.41
2754	Commercial printing, gravure	22,060	8.84
2048	Prepared feeds, nec	36,247	5.38
5015	Motor vehicle parts, used	37,255	5.24

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Es-202 file, unpublished, 1997.
* See page 4-6, Economic Base for Explanation of LQ

Agriculture has been – and continues to be – a very important part of the Mifflin County economy. According to a recent report by Cooperative Extension, in 1997, the County sold over $54,310,000 in agricultural products for about 1.4 percent of total Pennsylvania sales. Only Juniata among the surrounding Counties had higher total sales. Mifflin ranked 15th in dairy sales, 23rd in meat sales, and 24nd overall in agricultural sales among Pennsylvania's 67 Counties. Dairy production accounted for more than $35 million or almost 65 percent of agricultural sales in the County. There were 615 farms, averaging 128 acres each, with average sales per farm of $83,751.

In 1990, the County employed 1,038 persons in agriculture which was 1.1 percent of the Pennsylvania employment in this field. Compared to the Commonwealth, Mifflin had an effective Location Quotient of about 3.5. Only the primary metals industries employ a larger percentage of the Mifflin work force.

TRAVEL AND TOURISM

This industry group -- like agriculture -- is difficult to measure because the statistical data is not easily extracted. Travel and tourism expenditures are shared between several industry groups, most of which have a local consumption component as well as a basic component. For example some part of the sales of SIC 58: Eating and Drinking Places is local and some is due to tourists. This is also true of the sales Hotels and Motels, Amusements, Service Stations, Retail Trade, etc. Available data collected by the Office of Travel Marketing of the Department of Community and Economic Development indicates that in 1993 Mifflin County received total travel and tourism expenditures of $47.19 million. This was less than 0.5 percent of such expenditures in the Commonwealth. Mifflin ranked 54th among the 67 counties in the state. Employment was estimated at 210 persons and payroll at $2,840,000.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

The County has several active economic development organizations. The county-wide organization which is most active in industrial recruitment as well as business retention is the Mifflin County Industrial Development Corporation. This group operates an industrial park and a business plaza outside of Lewistown but is active in promoting and assisting development throughout the County. The Greater Lewistown Corporation and its offshoot, the Downtown Lewistown Corporation are active in promoting and developing Lewistown. Another active player is the Juniata Valley Chamber which also maintains the staff function for the Mifflin County Tourist Promotion Agency.

SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AND AREAS OF CONCERN

- The high percentage of local employment in manufacturing is a concern for the County. Not only is this sector as a whole continuing to decline in employment but specific manufacturing industries which are major employers in the County are declining both locally and nationally.

- Service sector employment -- and employment in most other non-goods producing activities -- is under-represented in the County. Further, with the exception of wholesale trade most of these sectors are not growing rapidly.

- Agriculture is an important employer in the County and a generator of significant income. However, most agriculture in the County is dairy farming which does not represent a growth industry.

- Mifflin County ranks in the bottom fifth of the state in tourism expenditures and employs only about 210 workers in this industry.

- Although there is a highly skilled blue collar labor force in the County, this labor force may not be well adapted for the changing nature of employment. Educational attainment is quite low at both the high school and college level. Growth industries of the future are likely to be of two kinds: those which require little education or skills beyond the high school level and

those which require significant post-secondary education. Higher education opportunities and skills upgrading programs are needed.

- Downtown Lewistown is perceived to be in significant need of revitalization.

- There is no coherent countywide strategy to guide economic development efforts in the County. However, a strategy is currently being developed through a joint effort sponsored by the County, MCIDC, and GPU Energy.

- There are several organizations involved in economic development but no umbrella agency or oversight committee to assure that these efforts are not conflicting and that all needs and concerns are addressed.

- There has been no systematic attempt on the part of the various economic development organizations to take advantage of state and federal programs designed to assist in job creation and retention.

Chapter 5 - Land Use Analysis

INTRODUCTION

A comprehensive study and mapping of existing land uses serves as a guide for future development A land use study provides a picture of development patterns in the County and, together with other factors, depicts restrictions and opportunities for future growth and development.

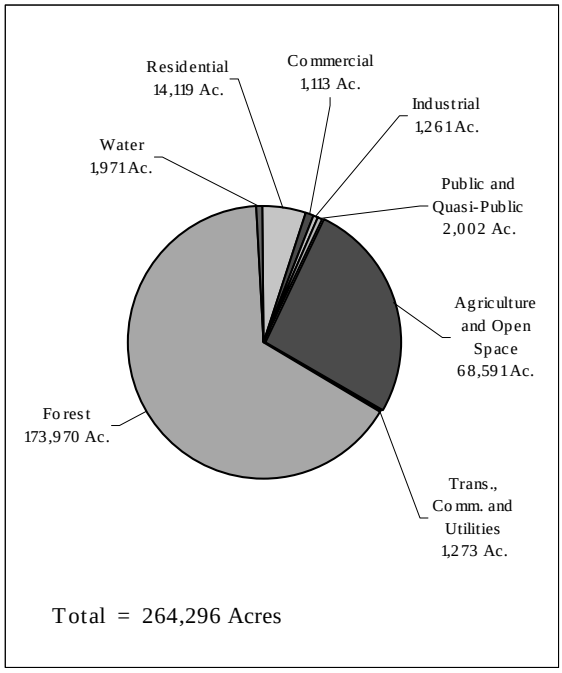
EXISTING LAND USE

Mifflin County's existing land use pattern is greatly influenced and shaped by surrounding natural features, such as mountain ranges, valleys, and waterways. These features have to a great extent determined the location of transportation corridors and development activities, as well as agricultural practices.

Land use data was gathered by the Mifflin County Planning and Development Department, and the Mapping Department. Table 5-1 shows the number of acres dedicated to each of the County's major land use categories and subcategories of existing land use, and the percent of the total land area occupied by each land use. Figure 5-1 shows the distribution of the County's land use. The land use pattern shown on Figure 5-2 illustrates areas of concentration for the major land use categories. These areas are indicative of historical ownership or transportation influences which have guided development in Mifflin County.

Of the County's total land area, only 23,492 acres, or 8.8 percent, is considered developed. Developed areas are classified as residential, residential seasonal, commercial, industrial, public and quasi-public, and transportation, communication, and utilities land use classifications. The following sections briefly describe the individual land use types.

Figure 5-1
Mifflin County
Land Use Distribution
Source: Mifflin County Mapping Department, 1999



Residential

The heaviest concentration of residential uses are located within and near Lewistown and Burnham Boroughs where moderate to high density two-family housing units, apartments, and other or high density developments exist. The County's rural residential settings are comprised of low density single-family detached housing units. Overall, Mifflin County can be characterized as a highly rural area where only 14,119 acres, or 5.3 percent, of the County's total land area of 264,296 acres is classified as residential.

Commercial and Industrial

Commercial uses include land sustaining retail, wholesale, office, and service businesses. Industrial land is comprised of businesses involved in the manufacture, processing, storage, or distribution of durable

Table 5-1
Existing Land Use, 1999
Mifflin County, Pennsylvania

Land Use Categories (Includes Major and Sub-categories)	Total Acres	% of Total
Residential	**13,802**	**5.22%**
Single Family Residential	9,900	3.75%
Residential Farm	2,381	0.90%
Mobile Home	1,080	0.41%
Vacant Residential	227	0.09%
Multi-family Home	127	0.05%
Apartment	61	0.02%
Townhouse	26	0.01%
Residential Seasonal (Hunting Camp)	**317**	**0.12%**
Commercial	**1,113**	**0.42%**
Service	312	0.12%
Retail	257	0.10%
Vacant Commercial	226	0.09%
Heavy Commercial	225	0.09%
Service Institution	69	0.03%
Non-Profit Service	22	0.01%
Industrial	**1,261**	**0.48%**
Quarry	505	0.19%
Light Industry	405	0.15%
Heavy Industry	350	0.13%
Public and Quasi-Public	**2,002**	**0.76%**
Recreation	1,464	0.55%
Church or Cemetery	260	0.10%
Education	189	0.07%
Government	88	0.03%
Agriculture and Open Space	**68,591**	**25.95%**
Agriculture	65,256	24.69%
Undeveloped	3,335	1.26%
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	**1,273**	**1.87%**
Utility	699	0.26%
Railway or Terminal	224	0.08%
Parking Lot	171	0.06%
Airport	90	0.03%
Pipeline	47	0.02%
Communication	38	0.01%
Highway	3,733**	74.6%
Forest Land	**173,970**	**65.82%**
Public (State Forest)*	67,569	25.57%
Public (State Park)	21	0.01%
Public (State Game Lands)*	1,058	0.4%
Non-Public	105,232	40.25%
Water	**1,971**	**0.75%**
Total	**264,299**	**100%**

* Area calculations based on data downloaded from PA Spatial Data Access Online http://www.pasda.psu.edu/, 1999.
** Total acres not included in County total land area due to being derived using information contained in Table 9-1 and not from "Sources".
Sources: Mifflin County Planning and Development Department and Mifflin County Mapping Department, 1999.

and/or non-durable goods, as well as extractive mining operations. Commercial industrial centers are primarily located within the Lewistown Borough and vicinity, particularly, along U.S. Routes 22/522, and 22/322 and the Norfolk Southern rail line. Lighter concentrations of commercial and industrial uses may also be found located throughout the Kishacoquillas and Juniata River valleys on relatively flat (i.e., slopes <15%) land. The County's active limestone quarry operations are primarily located in Armagh Township. Combined, commercial and industrial land uses comprise 2,371 acres, or less than one percent of the County's total land area.

Public and Quasi-Public

Land uses within this category typically sustain establishments or properties that provide educational, cultural, or social services for the community, and include uses such as municipal buildings, churches, schools, fire companies, cemeteries, recreational facilities, health care facilities, and other similar civic uses. These uses are clustered throughout the County with heavier concentrations within and around Lewistown. Less than one percent, or 2,001 acres, of the County's total land is devoted to this use.

Agriculture and Open Space

This category includes all land areas currently being used for agricultural purposes (i.e., cropland, pasture, farm, and non-farm agricultural uses), as well as undeveloped areas. Undeveloped areas consist of, but are not limited to, refuse areas and other pasture land areas. The limestone-based soils underlying the County's valley floors have continued to support productive farming to the present. Approximately 26 percent, or 68,591 acres, of the County's total land area consists of these uses, making them the second largest land use category. The heaviest concentration of agricultural uses are predominantly located within the fertile Kishacoquillas Creek Valley, also known as Big Valley. The majority of the County's "Plain Sect"[1] population reside throughout this valley, thus making this area unique in both its cultural and architectural settings.

Transportation, Communication, and Utilities

Land uses included in this category include various transportation networks and support systems, as well as communication and utility rights-of-way. Many of these land uses are characterized by areas of activity interconnected by linear patterns. The County's transportation network greatly influences other land uses. For example, many land use boundaries are essentially defined by transportation systems. Furthermore, the extent of a transportation system in an area defines the level of access; this, along with other infrastructure (e.g., water and sewer) impacts the present and future use of the land. Accounting for the estimated number of highway acres, this land use category occupies 5,006 acres of the County's total land area.

Forest

Forest areas include land which is covered by deciduous and/or evergreen vegetation, and timberland. Historically, the land use of Mifflin County has been dominated by forested areas, typifying the various mountain ranges (e.g., Jacks Mountain, Stone Mountain, and Blue Mountain) traversing the County. Today, forest land remains as the predominant

[1] "Plain Sect" is a general term used to describe the Anabaptist denominations, who are largely of German descent. The Anabaptists are currently comprised of three main denominations, which are the Amish, Mennonites, and Church of the Brethren. The focus of the Anabaptist movement includes adult baptism, plain dress, a strong agrarian work ethic, resistance to modern technology, and shunning of members not conforming to their denominational creed.

land use, comprising approximately 66 percent–173,970 acres–of the County's total land area. This use is most heavily concentrated along the County's mountain ranges and includes both public (i.e., Reeds Gap State Park, Tuscarora State Forest, Bald Eagle State Forest, Rothrock State Forest, and State Game Lands) and non-public lands. The County's public lands comprise 68,648 acres or 39.5 percent of the County's total forest land.

LAND USE TRENDS

A comparison of existing land use with the County's 1975 Comprehensive Plan proved difficult, primarily due to differences in land use classifications and quantifying techniques. The 1975 Plan divided the County into six planning regions as shown in Figure 2-1. These subregions remain useful for targeting programs and projects to specific areas of the County. A breakdown of the County's 1999 land use inventory by subregion is provided in Table 5-2.

Information collected from various, state and local government sources provides insight on the County's development trends over the past decade. For example, approximately 8,647 acres involving subdivisions and/or land development activities were developed during the period 1993 to 1999 (Table 5-3). During this period, the Armagh, Decatur, and Derry Townships had by far the greatest number of acres developed, accounting for approximately 52 percent of the total. Furthermore, the years 1995, 1996, 1998, and 1999 experienced the greatest amount of development for the overall recording period. During the period 1990 to 1999, the number of building permits issued are as follows: 995 single family units; 294 mobile homes, and 119 demolitions.

When comparing this data with the population estimates for 2000 found in Table 2-20 the fastest growing areas would be Decatur (10.8 percent), Oliver (9.7 percent), Brown (8.5 percent) and Armagh (6.6 percent). These estimates were based in part on residential building construction activity taking place between 1990-1999.

A farmland loss analysis, sponsored by the Mifflin County Agricultural Land Preservation Board, was performed by the Mifflin County Mapping Department with funding from the PA Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Farmland Protection. Using aerial photographs from 1975 and digital orthophotos from 1995, the Mapping Department employed a manual aerial photo interpretation process to determine that 3,248 farmland acres were lost during this time period. Of this total, 1,531 acres (47 percent) were converted to residential uses. Figure 5-3 demonstrates, by municipality, the County's distribution of farmland loss.

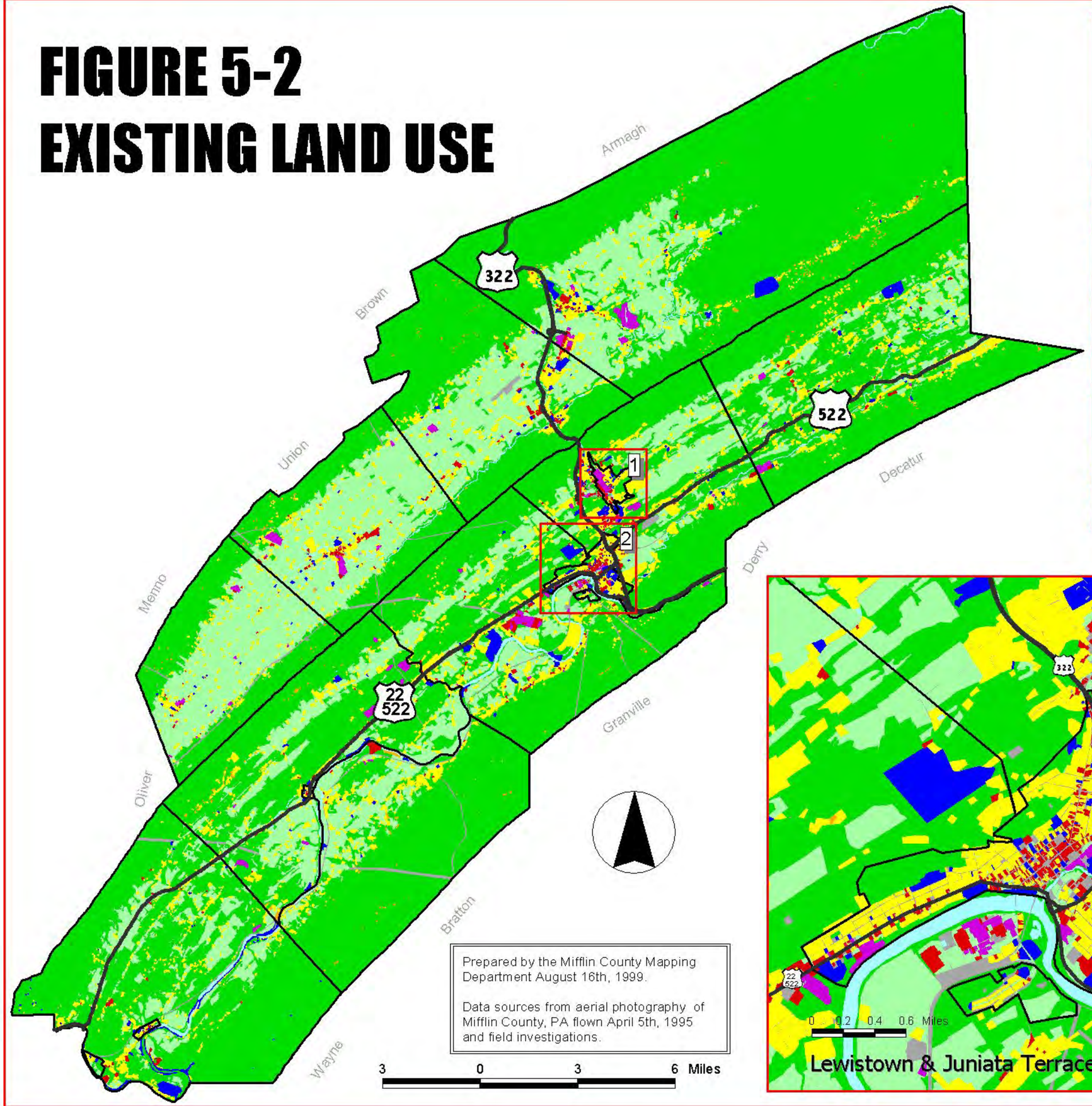
To combat the losses of agricultural land throughout the commonwealth, the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program was developed in 1988 under an amendment to the Agricultural Security Law, Act 43, as amended. Act 43 allows state and governments to purchase easements, (i.e., development rights) from owners of prime farmland. Prior to being purchased, the selected parcels must be included within an Agricultural Security Area (ASA). The ASA program was first created in 1981 under Act 43 and allows farmers, who collectively own 250 or more acres of viable farmland, to obtain special considerations under local ordinances and state regulations. Unlike the conservation easement program, parcels

Table 5-2
Existing Land Use by Subregion, 1999

Municipalities by Subregion	Res. Acres	Commercial Acres	Industrial Acres	Public/ Quasi-Pub. Acres	Agriculture Open Space Acres	Trans., Comm., & Utilities	Forest Acres	Water Acres	Total Acres
Northeast									
Brown	1,056	113	39	127	7,400	90 (349)	12,075	57	20,956
Armagh	1,290	84	284	340	9,247	12 (481)	48,094	202	59,553
Subtotal	2,346	196	323	467	16,647	102	60,168	259	80,509
Northwest									
Menno	487	15	61	19	8,238	129 (214)	6,136	2	15,087
Union	945	110	155	57	9,227	101 (268)	5,854	44	16,493
Subtotal	1,431	125	216	76	17,465	230	11,989	46	31,579
South Central									
Granville	2,182	215	200	423	5,636	300 (368)	16,453	544	25,953
Derry	2,125	156	86	197	5,050	158 (501)	11,812	160	19,744
Burnham	248	50	92	24	17	24 (76)	179	10	635
Juniata Terrace	12	0	0	3	25	6 (11)	55	0	101
Lewistown	457	82	23	141	103	53 (219)	260	14	1,133
Subtotal	5,025	504	401	788	10,831	541	28,759	727	47,566
Southeast									
Decatur	1,909	87	89	177	6,368	0 (386)	20,190	58	28,878
Southwest									
Wayne	1,066	93	13	353	6,471	111 (369)	23,154	303	31,564
Kistler	40	0	0	6	47	0 (11)	59	0	152
Newton Hamilton	57	3	0	12	4	0 (13)	19	19	113
Subtotal	1,163	96	13	371	6,522	111	23,232	322	31,829
Southwest Central									
Bratton	874	62	6	28	3,695	222 (175)	16,094	261	21,242
Oliver	1,326	46	213	90	7,064	66 (273)	13,537	290	22,634
McVeytown	44	4	0	4	0	0 (18)	1	7	60
Subtotal	2,244	112	219	122	10,759	288	29,631	558	43,936

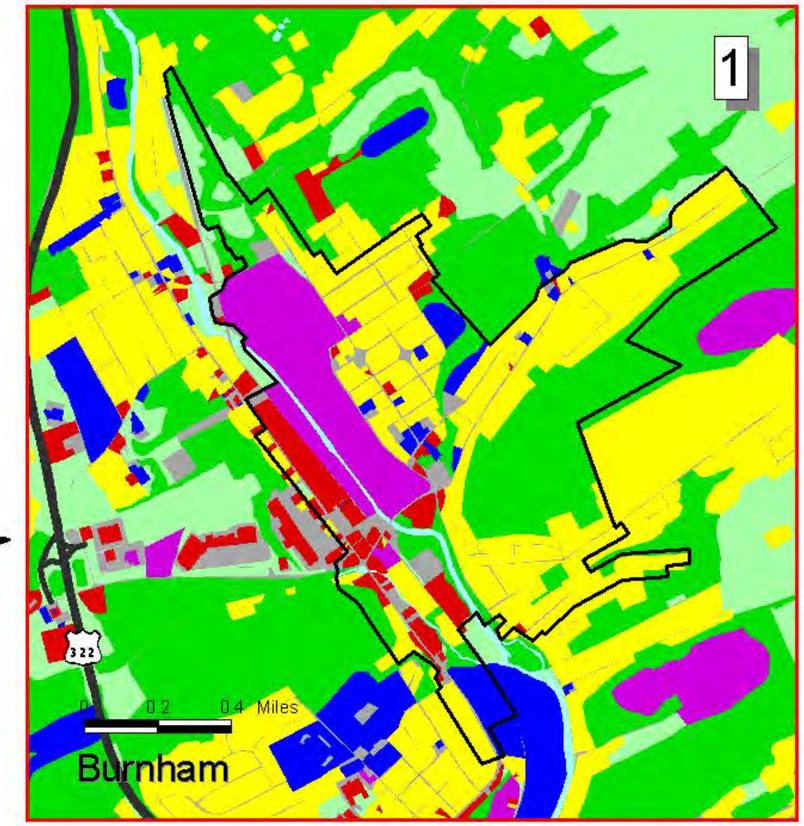
Note: The parenthesis figure( ) under the Transportation category represents estimated road mileage converted into acres. This information was not separated out from adjoining land use tabulations when the field data was collected. A further explanation of this is found in Chapter 9.
Source: Mifflin County Planning and Development Department based on extrapolations from data gathered by the Mifflin County Mapping Dept., 1999.

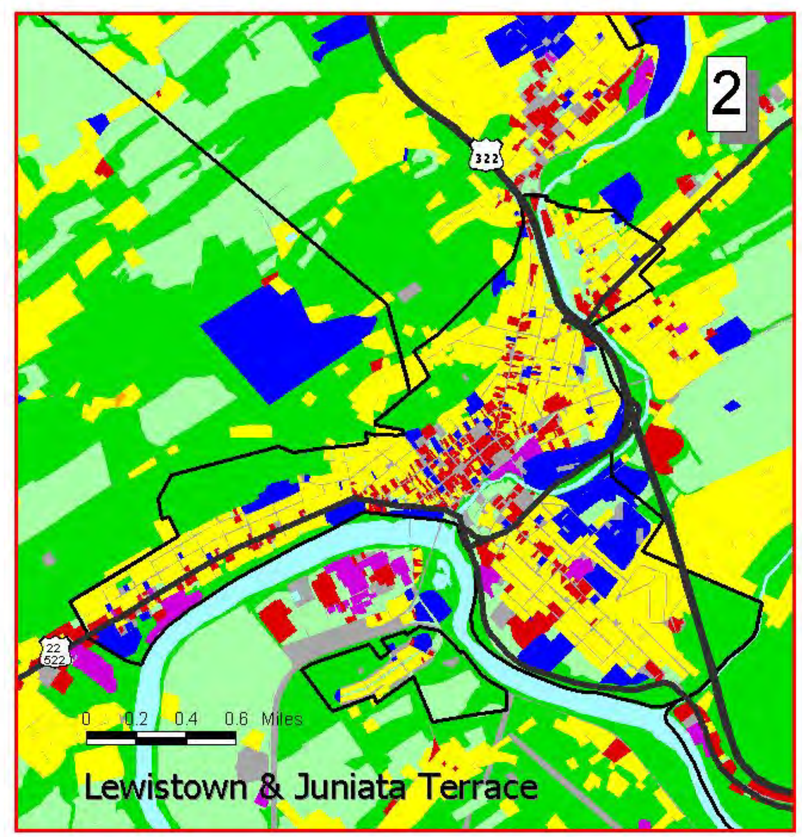
FIGURE 5-2
EXISTING LAND USE



Prepared by the Mifflin County Mapping Department August 16th, 1999.

Data sources from aerial photography of Mifflin County, PA flown April 5th, 1995 and field investigations.





MAJOR LAND USE

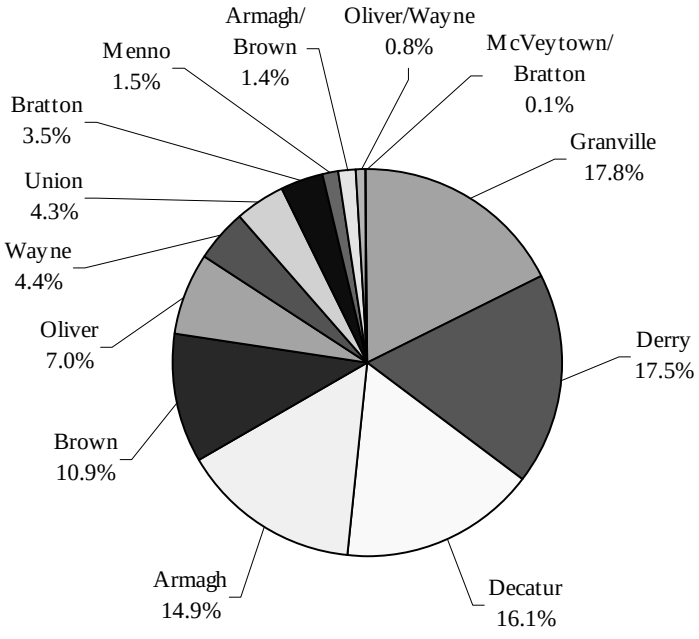
- Agricultural and Open Space
- Forest
- Commercial
- Industry
- Public and Quasi-Public
- Residential
- Residential Seasonal
- Transportaition, Communication and Utilities
- Water
- Roads
- Municipal Boundaries

Table 5-3
Mifflin County Subdivision and Land Development Reviews
Total Acres Developed, 1993-1999

Municipality	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Municipal Totals
Armagh Township	49	363	363	102	183	101	373	1,535
Bratton Township	1	2	96	47	18	24	16	204
Brown Township	6	--	165	316	24	59	84	655
Burnham Borough	2	0	3	4	1	0	--	10
Decatur Township	21	145	762	181	70	132	170	1,482
Derry Township	4	111	140	312	32	693	248	1,539
Granville Township	17	59	267	174	53	52	151	772
Lewistown Borough	1	--	1	--	1	--	15	18
McVeytown Borough	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	0
Menno Township	9	14	97	8	12	26	16	182
Oliver Township	29	131	343	96	206	85	77	967
Union Township	35	3	241	89	18	28	44	458
Wayne Township	119	3	396	111	34	56	106	825
County Totals	292	831	2,875	1,442	652	1,256	1,300	8,648

Note: No development in unlisted municipalities (Juniata Terrace, Kistler Borough, and Newton Hamilton Borough).
Sources: Mifflin County Planning and Development Department, 1999.

Figure 5-3
Percent of Farmland Loss by Municipality
Source: Mifflin County Planning and Mapping Department, 2000
Note: Joint municipal (e.g., Armagh/Brown) percentages indicate that the farmland acreage loss occurred across municipal boundaries.



included in an ASA are re-evaluated every seven years and new parcels may be incorporated at any time.

In October 1992, the Mifflin County Commissioners appointed the Mifflin County Agricultural Land Preservation Board in accordance with Act 149. This nine member board is responsible for preserving the County's productive farmland, and providing leadership and support to agricultural land preservation efforts. The state agricultural easement program is currently funded by a two-cent tax per pack of cigarettes sold in the state, which annually generates approximately $20 million. County matching funds are also used to supplement the total funds available for the County's preservation program. From 1995 to 1999, the County has increased its matching contribution from $5,000 in 1994 to approximately $15,000 in 1999. Although current state funding has only allowed the County to purchase about one farm per year, the County has purchased more than 583 acres of prime agricultural land since 1995.

In addition to state funding limitations, the program is not widely recognized throughout the County's agricultural community; thus limiting its active participation levels.

Other factors, such as growth in total occupied housing units and transportation system improvements, also demonstrate the County's growth trends. For example, the total number of occupied housing units in the County increased from 14,559 in 1970, to 19,641 in 1990–a 35 percent increase. Furthermore, information presented in the Federal Highway Administration's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (FHWA, 1994) for State Route 322 suggests an increase in development will result from the improvements--"...the proposed Build Alternatives are expected to have a positive influence on the local economy as well as the region. Efficient transportation facilities attract new businesses to the area and are incentive for established businesses to remain."

The Mifflin County Planning and Development Department developed future projections for commercial and industrial land uses by planning region (Table 5-4). These projections are based on a ratio developed between the 2000 population estimate in relation to commercial and industrial land use coverages by Subregion. This ratio was then applied to the future population projections for 2010 and 2020.

REGULATORY MEASURES

The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC) provides the legal framework for local governments to enact, administer and enforce both zoning, and subdivision and land development regulations. Zoning is a method a community may use to regulate the use of land and structures and is designed to protect public health, safety, and welfare, and to guide growth. In contrast, subdivision and land development regulations do not control which uses are established within the municipality nor where a use or activity can or cannot locate; rather, it controls how a use or activity relates to the land upon which it is located. As shown in Table 5-5, many municipalities within Mifflin County have enacted a zoning and/or subdivision and land development ordinance, but many of these ordinances predate 1980.

MIFFLIN COUNTY BROWNFIELDS PILOT PROGRAM

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), "Brownfields are abandoned, idled, or underused industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination."

In June 1999, the U.S. EPA awarded Mifflin County a $200,000 Brownfields Pilot Program Grant. Through this program, the County's objective is to develop a comprehensive strategy to promote environmental and economic sustainability that integrates the Pilot project with this Comprehensive Plan. This strategy has and continues to rely on an extensive community involvement program.

The Pilot is taking a two-track approach to foster brownfields cleanup and redevelopment. First, the Pilot is currently targeting the Corkins' property, a former automotive shop located at an entrance to the downtown area, for assessment and cleanup planning. Simultaneously, the Pilot program has also identified and prioritized seven other brownfields sites. These sites, which are located throughout the County, will also be targeted for future assessment and cleanup planning.

Table 5-4
Existing and Projected Commercial and Industrial Land Use Calculations by Subregion, 2000, 2010, 2020 (In Acres)

Existing and Projected Commercial Land Use Calculations			
Subregion	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
Northeast	196	212	234
Northwest	125	127	132
South Central	504	509	529
Southeast	87	95	101
Southwest	96	99	105
Southwest Central	112	118	129
****Total**	1,120	1,160	1,230
Existing and Projected Industrial Land Use Calculations			
Subregion	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
Northeast	323	350	386
Northwest	216	220	228
South Central	401	401	421
Southeast	89	89	90
Southwest	13	13	14
Southwest Central	219	231	253
****Total**	1,261	1,304	1,392

** Note: Total for Subregions may vary with overall estimates due to rounding.
Source: Mifflin County Planning and Development Department based on a ratio developed between the 2000 population estimate in relation to Commercial and Industrial Land Use coverage by Subregion. This ratio was then applied to the future population projections for 2010 and 2020.

Table 5-5
Enacted Land Use Regulatory Measures in Mifflin County, 2000

Municipality	Zoning Ordinance (Date Enacted)	Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (Date Enacted)
Mifflin County	--	March 1995
Armagh Township	--	February 1990
Bratton Township	--	Mifflin County
Brown Township	1973	Mifflin County
Burnham Borough	1973	June 1975
Decatur Township	--	October 1994
Derry Township	1977	June 2000
Granville Township	1998	December 1989
Juniata Terrace Borough	--	Mifflin County
Kistler Borough	1997	Mifflin County
Lewistown Borough	1954	March 1954
McVeytown Borough	--	Mifflin County
Menno Township	--	December 1991
Newton Hamilton Borough	--	Mifflin County
Oliver Township	--	March 1993
Union Township	1968	October 1978
Wayne Township	--	Mifflin County

Source: Mifflin County Planning and Development Department, 1999.

Chapter 6 - Community Facilities and Services Analysis

INTRODUCTION

This chapter inventories existing community facilities and services within Mifflin County, and discusses the issues associated with their operation and provision. This is useful in identifying strengths as well as inadequacies and needs. The operation and provision of the various facilities and services are the duties of both private and public organizations, as noted throughout this chapter.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Protection

Police protection is a service required for County residents and businesses. The traditional role of the police involves three functions: (1) law enforcement, (2) order maintenance, and (3) community service. Law enforcement involves the application of legal sanctions, usually arrest, to persons who injure or deprive innocent victims of life or property. Order maintenance involves the handling of disputes. The third aspect of the police function, and the one most likely to occupy the major portion of the officer's time, varies from community to community according to tradition and local ordinances. These are activities not necessarily related to criminal acts and include such tasks as traffic control, education, and other public services.

The provision of police protection is a primary function of each municipality. Mifflin County's citizens are serviced by five (5) separate police agencies, which include the following:

- Armagh Township: Employs two full-time and one part-time officer and services only those areas within the township's municipal limits.

- Union Township: Employs two full-time staff and services only those areas located within the township's municipal limits.

- Granville Township Police Department: Employs 6 full-time and 1 part-time officers who patrol Granville Township and Juniata Terrace Borough.

- Mifflin County Regional Police Department: Employs a full-time staff of 24 officers who patrol Lewistown Borough, Bratton Township, Derry Township, and Burnham Borough. Between three and seven officers are on duty at any given time period.

- Pennsylvania State Police (PSP): Services all of Wayne Township, Oliver Township, McVeytown Borough, Decatur Township, Brown Township, Menno Township, Newton Hamilton Borough, and Kistler Borough. In addition, the PSP provides service during the off-staff hours for Union and Armagh Townships.

Figure 6-1 and 6-1A illustrate the locations of Mifflin County's emergency and health services.

In addition to these agencies, there is the Mifflin County Sheriff's office. The sheriff's primary duties are to serve as an officer of the court. The sheriff also performs a variety of administrative duties including serving court issued writs, orders, and notices, executing judgement orders, transporting prisoners, and selling of delinquent real estate and personal property. In addition, the sheriff is responsible for regulations enacted under the Brady Bill, including performing background checks on residents applying for gun permits, investigating gun dealers, and issuing a license to sell firearms.

The allocation of police resources is often a concern in rural areas where staff is limited. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, approximately half of the nation's local police departments employ fewer than 10 commissioned officers; typifying Mifflin County's police department sizes. At any given time, Mifflin County as a whole is served by approximately eight officers, which includes both local and state police forces. But, according to the USDOJ, there are no classifications by size (i.e., manpower allocation) and no common definition of small town and rural police departments. Furthermore, classifying police departments by size is not reasonable, given that contextual considerations might account for those numerical differences (USDOJ, 1994).

Rural departments are not only small but generally funded at about half the level of urban departments, per officer. The small sizes and small budgets of many rural departments do not mean they are ineffective. To the contrary, rural police typically have higher clearance rates than urban departments. In addition, rural citizens have a more positive image of their police than do urban citizens. As a result, the USDOJ's suggests that small town and rural police department inefficiencies may be best addressed through inter-agency cooperation, rather than formal consolidation (USDOJ, 1994).

Fire Protection

Mifflin County's municipalities are serviced by a total of 19 fire companies, which are identified on Figure 6-1 and 6-1A. The approximate response areas for these emergency service agencies are illustrated on Figure 6-2. The delivery of fire protection services is highly dependent upon manpower since the fire service agencies are staffed entirely by volunteer personnel. The practice of volunteering, in general, is declining, which has, in turn, impacted the fire services' effectiveness. For example, to compensate for the lack of adequate staffing, secondary responders are often called upon to assist the primary agency; thus, resulting in the duplication of equipment and inadequate coverage for other fire service areas.

The following are some of the reasons for the lack of volunteerism in Mifflin County.

First, young people have more choices for how they can spend their leisure time than they did in the past. Therefore, lack of interest due to participation in other activities or the lack of free time are reasons for the decline in volunteering.

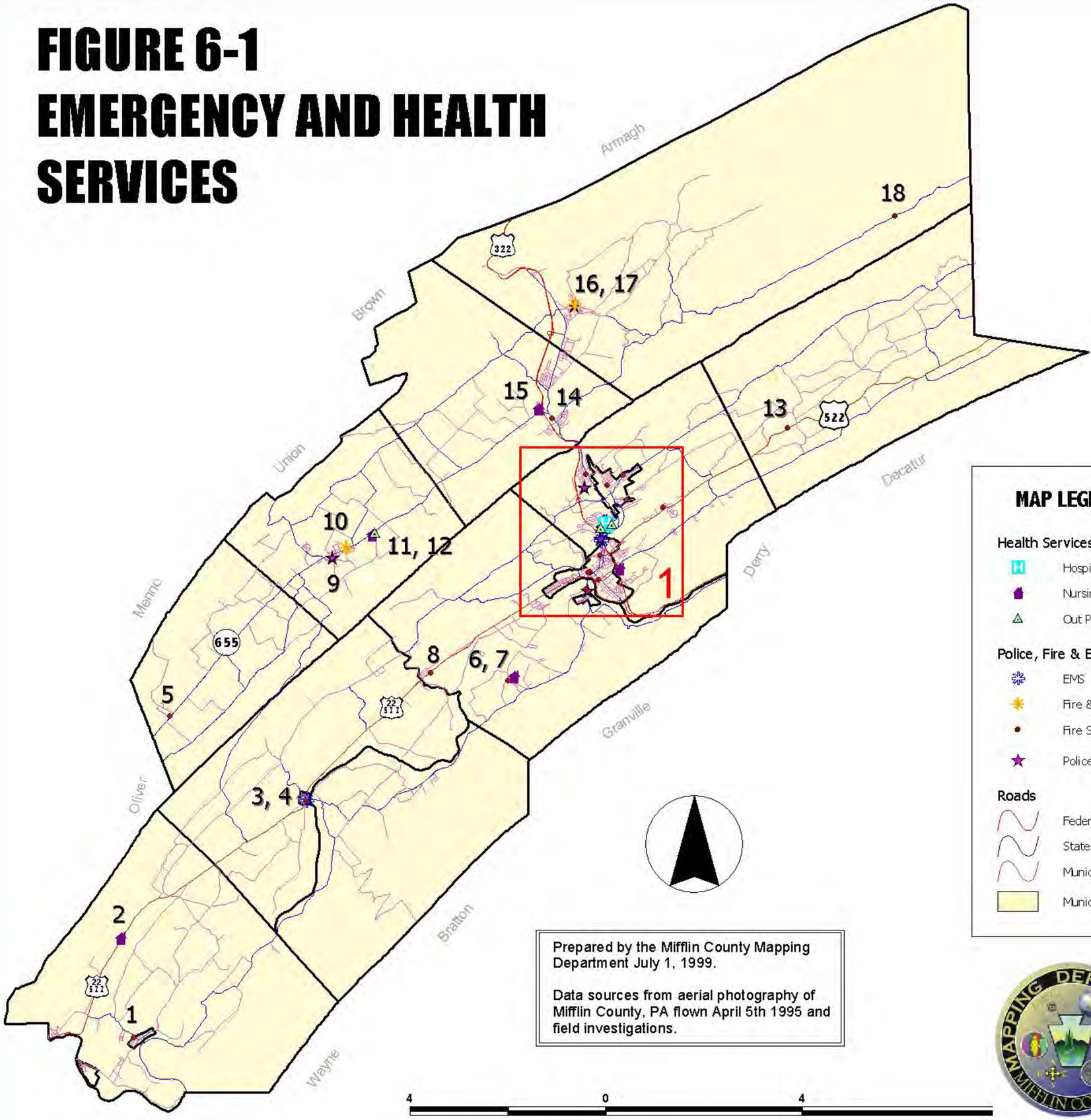
Second, volunteer interest appears to be diminishing because of the large number of hours that are necessary to conduct fund-raising activities. Constant fund-rasing becomes tiresome to the typical volunteer firefighter who is interested in training and actual fire-fighting. The increased need and emphasis on fund-raising has diminished the ranks of these companies, and possibly dissuaded new membership development.

Third, the number of employment opportunities within the County and region may require many of the would-be volunteer fire-fighters to commute outside of their local municipality or the County on a daily basis. This situation results in lack of manpower during working hours and can lead to increased response times.

As manpower decreases, the response time to incidents lengthens. Since response time is used as a critical indicator to determine the effectiveness of an emergency service provider, it is important for both County and local officials to continually monitor each department's response times.

According to the Mifflin County Office of Public Safety, the allocation of fire department

FIGURE 6-1
EMERGENCY AND HEALTH SERVICES



Prepared by the Mifflin County Mapping Department July 1, 1999.

Data sources from aerial photography of Mifflin County, PA flown April 5th 1995 and field investigations.

MAP LEGEND

Health Services
- Hospital
- Nursing Home
- Out Patient

Police, Fire & EMS Stations
- EMS
- Fire & EMS
- Fire Stations
- Police Stations

Roads
- Federal
- State
- Municipal
- Municipal Boundaries

4 0 4 12 16 Miles

FIGURE 6-1 COUNTY MAP

1. Newton-Wayne Fire Company
2. Meadowview Retirement Community
3. McVeytown Fire Company
4. McVeytown EMS
5. Allensville Fire Company
6. Granville Fire Company
7. Malta Home
8. West Granville Fire Company
9. Union Township Police Department
10. Belleville Fire Co./Big Valley EMS
11. Big Valley Medical Center
12. Valley View Retirement Community
13. Decatur Fire Company
14. Reedsville Fire Company
15. Outlook Point Nursing Home
16. Armagh Township Police Department
17. Milroy Fire/EMS Company
18. New Lancaster Valley Fire Company

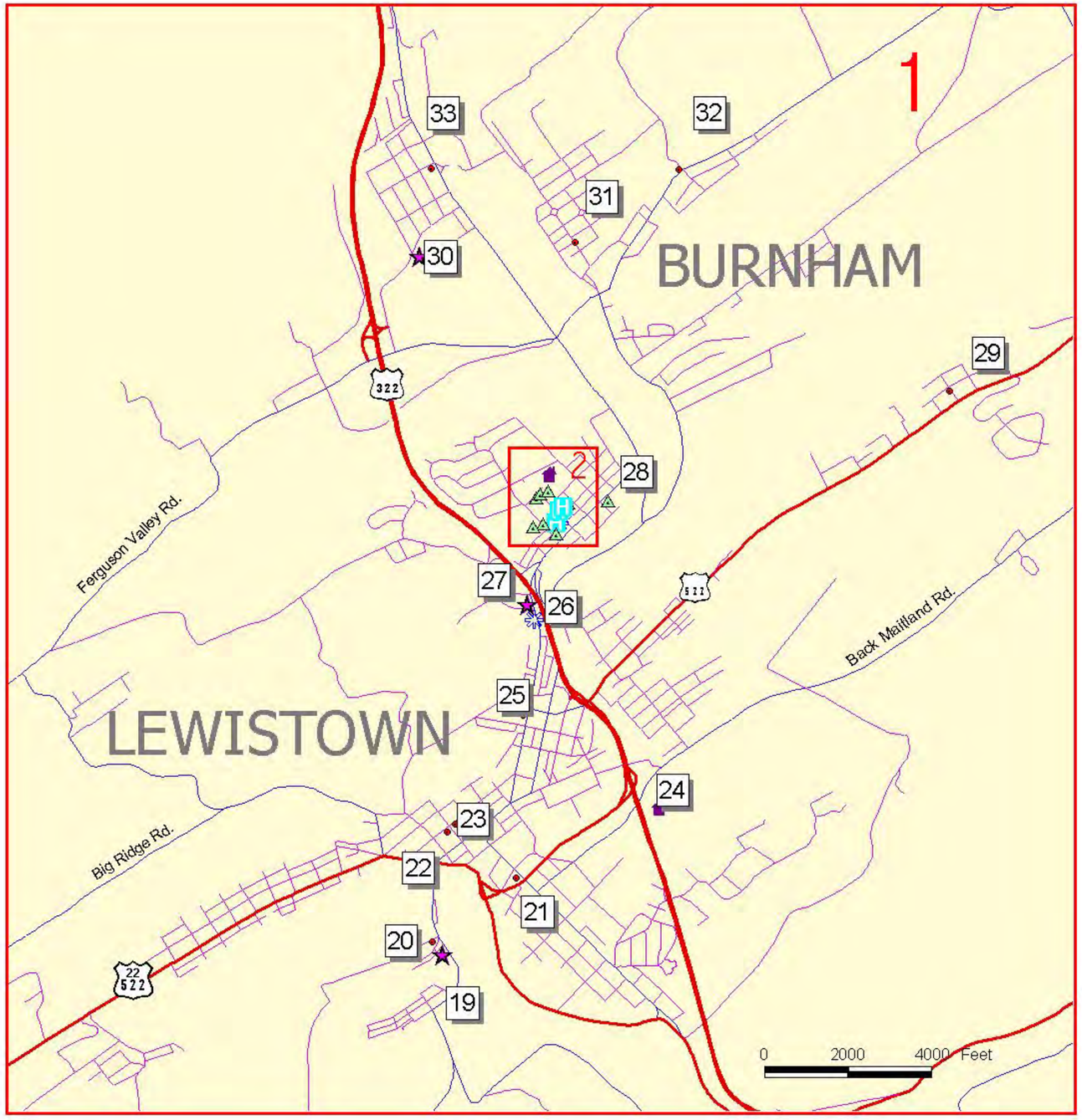
FIGURE 6-1A (inset 1)

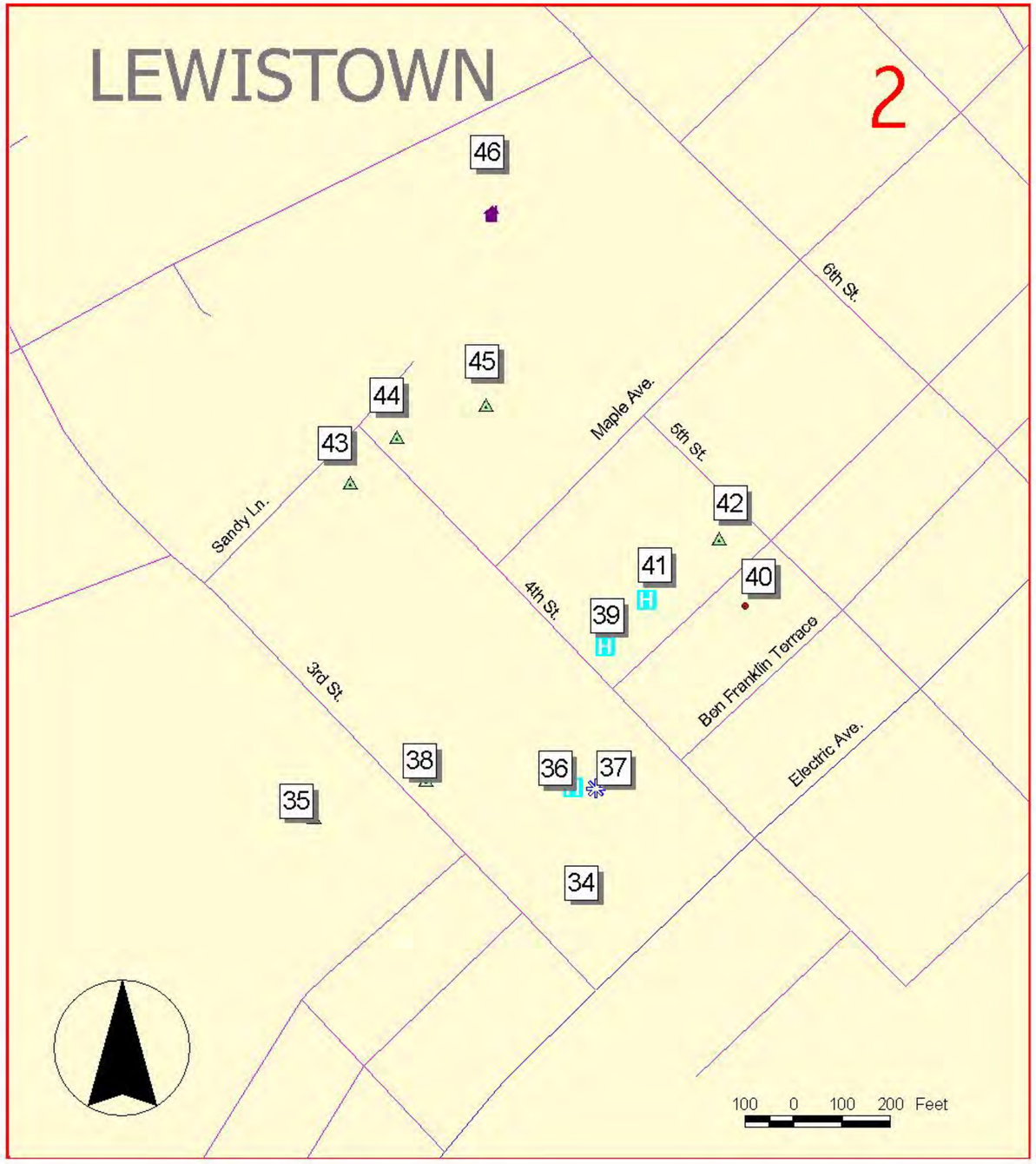
19. Granville Township Police Department
20. Junction Fire Company
21. Brooklyn Fire Company
22. Mifflin County HAZMAT
23. United Fire Company
24. Ohesson Manor Nursing Home
25. City Fire and Rescue Company
26. Fame EMS
27. Mifflin County Regional Police Department
28. Dialysis Center
29. East Derry Fire Company
30. Pennsylvania Police Department
31. Burnham Fire Department
32. Newton Fire Company
33. Yeagertown Fire Company

FIGURE 6-1A (inset 2)

34. Electric Avenue Medical Company
35. Community Cancer Treatment Center
36. Lewistown Hospital
37. Lewistown Mobile Medical Alliance
38. Geisinger Medical Building
39. Hospital Annex Offices
40. Highland Park Fire Company
41. Hospital Human Resources
42. Maternity Center
43. Surgical Center
44. Urology/Omega Labs
45. LeMed Building
46. William Penn Nursing Center

FIGURE 6-1A
EMERGENCY AND HEALTH SERVICES

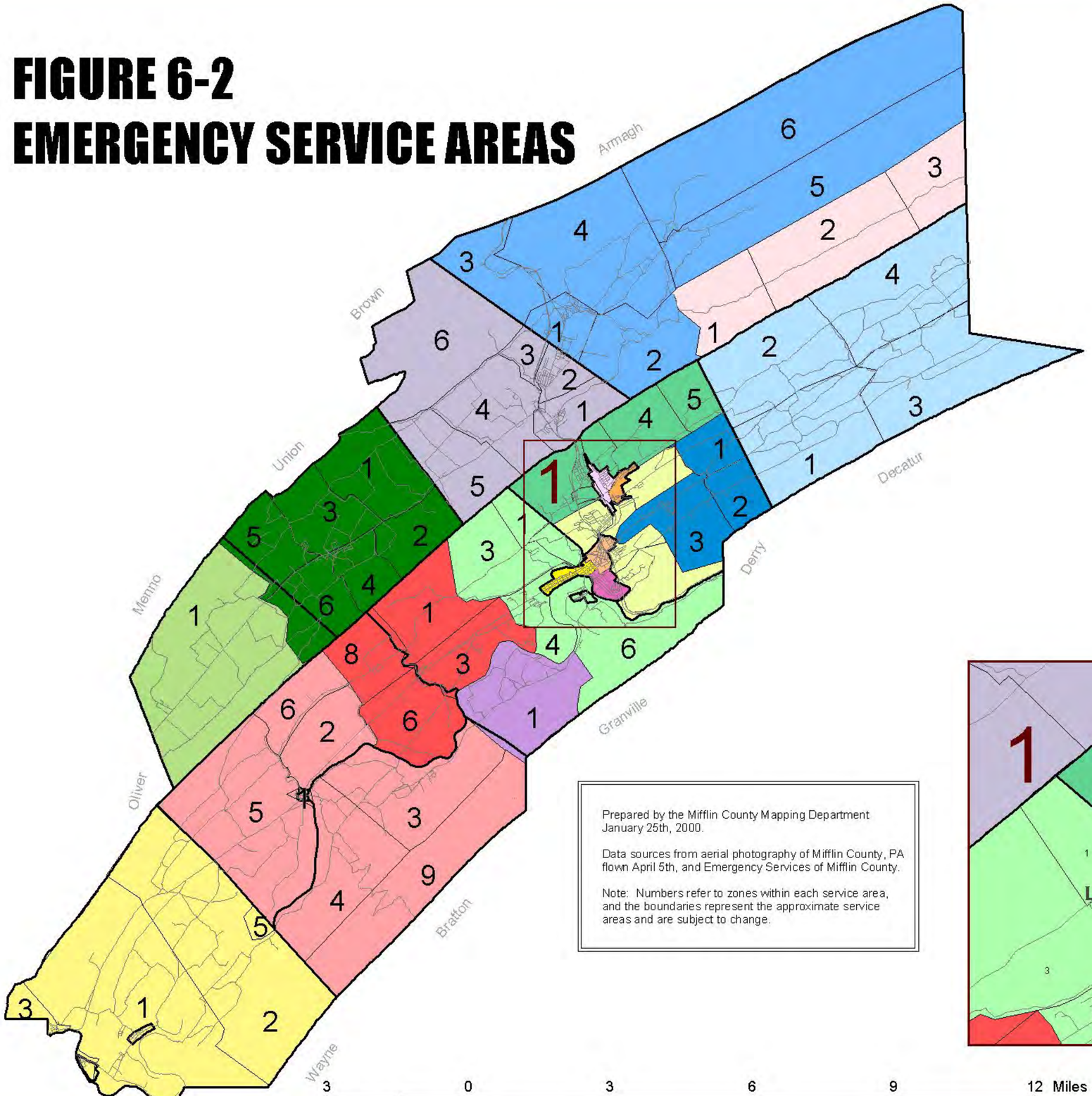




MAP LEGEND

Health Services	Police, Fire & EMS Stations	Roads
Hospital	EMS	Federal
Nursing Home	Fire & EMS	State
Out Patient	Fire Stations	Municipal
	Police Stations	Municipal Boundaries

FIGURE 6-2
EMERGENCY SERVICE AREAS



Prepared by the Mifflin County Mapping Department
January 25th, 2000.

Data sources from aerial photography of Mifflin County, PA flown April 5th, and Emergency Services of Mifflin County.

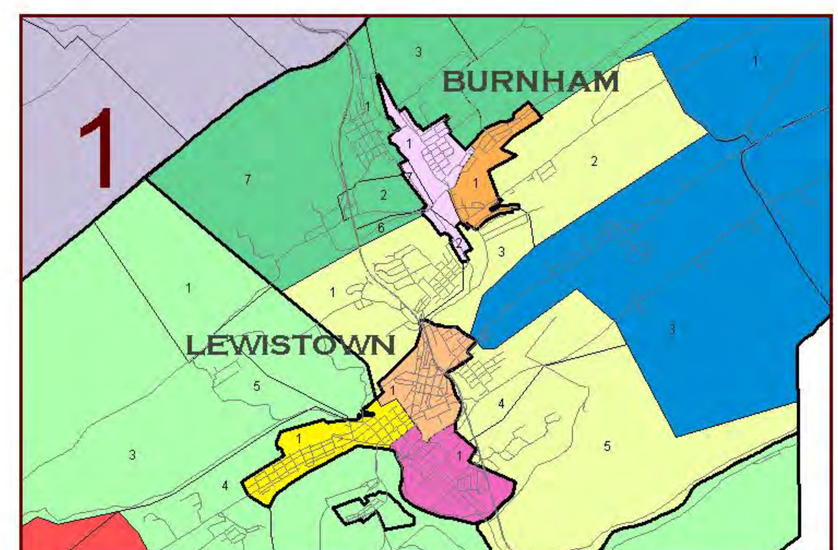
Note: Numbers refer to zones within each service area, and the boundaries represent the approximate service areas and are subject to change.

3 0 3 6 9 12 Miles

MAP LEGEND

Service Areas

- Allensville
- Belleville
- Brooklyn
- Burnham
- City
- Decatur
- East Derry
- Granville
- Highland Park
- Junction
- McVeytown
- Milroy
- New Lancaster
- Newton
- Newton-Wayne
- Reedsville
- United
- West Granville
- Yeagertown
- Roads
- Municipal Boundary



resources are not evenly distributed throughout the County. The uneven distribution of resources, coupled with the shortage of volunteer personnel, has often posed the need for the consolidation of services, tied to response times and service areas.

A municipality's fire-suppression capabilities are evaluated through a fire rating classification system implemented through the Insurance Service Office's (ISO) Public Protection Classification (PPC) system. Fire protection classification ratings are based upon the quality of a local fire department and the distance a dwelling is located from a standard public fire hydrant. Local insurers depend on ISO's PPC database for accurate and timely information on a municipality's fire suppression capabilities to independently determine homeowner's and commercial property insurance rates. ISO's PPC database contains detailed information on the fire suppression capability of approximately 43,000 fire districts and municipalities nationwide. Key PPC information elements include emergency service area boundaries, fire-station locations, and mutual aid agreements. The rating system is based on a scale of 1 (best) to 10 (worst).

Primarily due to Mifflin County's rural nature, all municipalities, except for Lewistown Borough, have protection ratings of 6, 7, or 9 (Table 6-1). Municipalities can possibly improve their protection ratings by informing ISO of any changes in their fire protection resources. For example, Wayne Township has strategically placed approximately nine dry hydrants throughout its municipal area to provide adequate opportunities for the Newton-Wayne Volunteer Fire Company and other responding agencies to access fire suppression water supplies. "Dry hydrants improve rural fire fighting abilities resulting in reduced insurance premiums as determined by the ISO. Dry hydrants installed in untreated water sources conserve treated water for domestic use. Shorter traveling distances for fill-ups save fuel and, coupled with a higher Fire-Fighting capability and lower insurance rates, attract homeowners."[1]

The levying of a local fire tax is often a revenue tool used by local municipalities to financially support their local fire departments. However, only four municipalities in Mifflin County currently levy a fire tax. These include:

- Lewistown Borough (1.5 mils with approximately $139,000 estimated revenue)
- Burnham Borough (1.0 mils with approximately $28,000 estimated revenue)
- Granville Township (1.08 mils with approximately $97,998.61 estimated revenue)
- Derry Township (1.0 mils with approximately $150,000 estimated revenue)

Emergency Medical Services

Emergency medical services can be divided into two general types. The first, emergency ambulance service involves the pickup of patients at the scene of a medical emergency. Then patients are expediently transported to a local medical care facility for treatment. The second, routine transports, is for the transport of patients from one medical care facility to another. Mifflin County is serviced by four emergency medical service agencies providing basic life support (BLS) (i.e., Big ValleyEMS, Milroy EMS, McVeytown EMS, and FAME EMS) and three providing quick response

[1] State of New Mexico. Forestry Division of the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department. "Dry Fire Hydrants Reduce Rural Insurance Premiums." *Forest Health: A Burning Issue*. 1998.

Table 6-1
Mifflin County Insurance Service Office Public Protection Classification Ratings

Municipality (Service Area)	ISO Public Protection Classification Rating	Municipality (Service Area)	ISO Public Protection Classification Rating
Armagh Township	7, 9	Kistler Borough	7
Bratton Township	9, 9	Lewistown Borough	5
Brown Township	6, 9	McVeytown Borough	6
Burnham Borough	7, 9	Menno Township	9, 9
Decatur Township	9	Newtown-Hamilton Township	6
Derry Township	6, 9	Oliver Township	6, 9
Granville Township	6, 9	Union Township	6, 9
Juniata Terrace	6, 9	Wayne Township	6, 9
(E. Walnut Street Adjacent Lewistown)	6, 9	(South Hills)	6, 9

Note: More than one classification may be provided for a municipality or service area based on differing distances that dwelling units are from fire hydrants and responding fire stations.
Source: Insurance Service Office, 1999.

services (QRS) (i.e., Newton-Wayne Fire Co., Decatur Fire Co., and Milroy EMS). Advanced life support (ALS) services are provided through the Lewistown Hospital and FAME EMS. According to the Mifflin County Emergency Services office, these agencies are adequately serving the County's EMS needs. Much like volunteer fire companies, emergency medical services are in constant need of volunteers. EMS locations are shown on Figure 6-1 and 6-1A.

The Seven Mountains EMS Council is contracted through the Pennsylvania Department of Health to coordinate emergency medical service programs within a four County area of Central Pennsylvania, which includes Mifflin County. Seven Mountains acts as the liaison between the Department of Health and the Regional EMS providers on issues such as training, ambulance licensure, receiving facility accreditation, medical command authorization, treatment and transfer protocols, mass casualty preparation and coordination, quality assurance, and complaint investigation.

The County's fire and EMS (includes both paid and volunteer) services are funded through various resources, which include fund-raising and donations, municipal contributions, state insurance rebates (i.e., out-of-state fee for insurance companies), local government financial assistance, workman's compensation, and vehicle insurance. The Lewistown Hospital paramedic service is paid and funded through the hospital.

Emergency Management

The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code (35 Pa. C. S. Section 7101-7707) requires that all counties and municipalities develop and maintain an emergency management program consistent with state and federal emergency management programs. Each county and municipal program is administered by a director, who is appointed by the Governor based upon the

recommendation of county and/or municipal officials and the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency.

Recently, the Mifflin County Board of Commissioners created a director's position for the County's Office of Public Safety. The duties of this position include supervising and coordinating activities of the County's emergency services department, overseeing operations of the emergency communications and enhanced 911 center and hazardous materials response. Currently, the County is contracted with an outside consulting agency to perform a needs and realignment assessment of the Emergency Services Department.

Mifflin County has a government sponsored search and rescue team (Team 44) operating under the auspices of the Office of Public Safety. Requests for team activation must have approval of the County emergency services director. In-county responses are made by Mifflin County's local emergency management coordinators or police officials. Out-of-county responses are honored only when requested by the jurisdiction's emergency services director.

The Pennsylvania Wing, Shade Mountain Squadron 1302, of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is also operational in Mifflin County. The CAP is an aviation-oriented volunteer organization, which is the federally chartered auxiliary of the United States Air Force. Each state comprises a Wing**.** Shade Mountain Squadron 1302 is comprised of senior members. There currently is not an active Cadet program in Mifflin County.

Hazardous Materials Team

In Pennsylvania, each county is required under Act 165 to have a contract with a state-certified hazardous materials response team. The program, which is managed by the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), establishes operational, staffing, training, medical monitoring, supply, and equipment guidelines.

The County has contracted with Eagle Towing and Recovery of Milesburg, a DOT certified response and recovery Haz-Mat team for their Haz-Mat response services. This team will be responsible for responding to a wide variety of incidents involving the storage and transport of hazardous materials. A more comprehensive focus on the types of hazardous materials being stored in and transported through Mifflin County may be found in the County's Hazardous Commodity Flow Study, which is filed in the County's Office of Public Safety.

Each of Pennsylvania's 67 counties is designated as a Local Emergency Planning District and each is required to have a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). Mifflin County LEPC members are appointed by the governor from a list of nominees submitted by the governing body of the County. The Mifflin County LEPC is comprised of the Office of Public Safety director, one County commissioner, and at least one person selected from the following groups:

- Elected officials representing local government within the County;
- Law enforcement, first aid, health, local environment, hospital and transportation personnel;
- Firefighting personnel;
- Civil Defense and emergency management personnel;
- Broadcast and print media;
- Community groups not affiliated with emergency services groups; and
- Owners and operators of facilities subject to the requirements of the Superfunds Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

LEPC responsibilities are essentially those established by SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Title III[2], with additional specific requirements under Pennsylvania Act 165. In Pennsylvania, an offsite emergency response plan is required for each SARA EHS planning facility. This plan becomes a supplement to the County emergency operations plan. Mifflin County has 18 SARA EHS planning facilities, each having a plan filed with the County's emergency management office. A current list of SARA planning facilities may be obtained from the Mifflin Office of Public Safety.

UTILITY NETWORKS

With increased residential, commercial, and industrial development activity, more demand is placed on gas, electricity, and communication systems. Although most utilities have the ability to meet increased demands, it is essential to provide a brief review of the County's service providers and issues relating to their activity.

Telecommunications

Telecommunication service within Mifflin County is provided by two primary service companies–Verizon and AT&T/Sprint Telecommunications Corporation.

Telecommunication service in the past was rarely a land use issue, but the proliferation of cellular phone tower construction has caused it to become an important planning issue throughout Pennsylvania, particularly for local municipalities. There are at least eight cellular communication towers located throughout Mifflin County. AT&T/Sprint owns and operates at least two towers, Verizon owns and operates at least three towers, and the remaining three are owned and operated by small, independent companies. The towers are located in Granville, Derry, Oliver, Armagh and Brown Townships.

The Mifflin County Management Information Systems (MIS) Department is currently performing an evaluation of the County's telecommunication services through a project entitled "The Mifflin County Digital Community Program". This project has several goals. The first goal is to physically connect many different groups using a variety of technologies. The second goal is to develop some E-government applications for citizens to use to access services. The third goal is to provide education for both our government employees and the citizens that will attempt to use the new services that we provide.

The Digital Community Program, overall, is focused on improving the County's digital business community by advocating the need for inexpensive, high speed and high bandwidth Internet access.

Electric Service

Mifflin County is serviced by two primary electric utility providers–Pennsylvania Electric Company (Penelec/GPU) and Valley Rural Electric Cooperative (VREC). Rises in population over the last decade, coupled with increased development in the County, have greatly attributed to the demand for electricity. For example, the total number of Penelec/GPU customers has increased from 20,781 in 1991, to 21,821 in 1998. Of the 1998 total customers, 87 percent were classified as residential.

[2] One part of the SARA legislation is Title III, which is also known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). The EPCRA requires states to implement procedures for organizing local chemical emergency preparedness programs and to receive and disseminate information on hazardous chemicals present at facilities within local communities.

Currently, VREC provides services to approximately 538 residential customers in the Ferguson Valley area of Mifflin County, which includes Granville (48 residential customers), Oliver (332 residential customers), and Wayne (158 customers) Townships. Historic trends in Valley REC's Mifflin County customer base were unavailable from the cooperative. However, VREC uses a 1.73 percent consumer growth rate to predict its future service needs.

As with telecommunication services, electrical service has also increasingly become a land use issue, particularly at the local level when utilities attempt to locate additional facilities, such as substations and new or larger transmission lines.

Natural Gas Service

Natural Gas service in Mifflin County is provided by Penn Fuel Gas, Inc., Interboro Gas Company, and Lewistown Gas Company. Penn Fuel Gas provides full or partial services to various municipalities, which includes Armagh, Bratton, Brown, Derry, Granville, Menno, and Union, Townships. Interboro Gas Company services the Lewistown Borough area. The proximity of land development relative to pipeline locations is an important land use issue, as pipelines are occasionally damaged due to excavation and construction. Federal law mandates certain safety codes, which must be met before and during the operation of the pipeline. An emergency preparedness and response plan is also required.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Public and Private Schools

The Mifflin County School District, which operates two high schools, three middle schools and nine elementary schools, provides public educational services to 6,161 students (2000-2001 enrollments). A historical comparison of total enrollment figures for the district is illustrated in Figure 6-3. As shown, student enrollments have generally declined since the 1971-72 school year. With the exception of the 1997-98 and 2000-01 school years, student enrollments have decreased overall by 36.7 percent.

The Mifflin County School District obtains leadership and educational services through the Tuscarora Intermediate Unit (IU #11). Services provided include curriculum planning, instructional materials, continuing professional education, and special education to all local schools. In addition, the IU operates the Juniata-Mifflin County Area Vocational-Technical School. The IU receives funding through both the Pennsylvania Department of Education and the local school districts.

A major initiative of the plan was the creation of the School/Community Relations Action Plan**.** This plan has strengthened the relationship between the district and community leaders, and as a result, has greatly impacted the quality of education.

The existing Lewistown High School/Middle School Campus will be expanded to include a new Middle School. The current Middle School will be converted to an elementary school.

The Kistler Elementary School, which is included in the Mount Union (Huntingdon County) School District provides kindergarten through second grade level educational services for the Western Mifflin County area. The school's 1999-2000 school year enrollment is 53 students. As part of the Mount Union School District's proposed $10 million construction project, the Kistler Elementary School will be torn down at the end of the 1999-2000 school year and rebuilt on the existing 10 acre property. During the

construction process, the students will attend classes at the Shirley Township, Huntingdon County facility.

Currently, there are approximately 643 students enrolled in the Mount Union School District who reside in Mifflin County (i.e., Wayne Township, Kistler Borough, and Newton Hamilton). This figure represents an estimate based on 1990 Census data that has been carried forward in relation to births and deaths between 1990 and 1999.

The Mifflin County School District Feasibility Study was recently completed to assess the district's school facilities. This study was conducted to assess the overall condition of the district's school facilities and to provide recommendations on their improvements.

The Juniata-Mifflin County Vocational-Technical School, which is located in Lewistown, offers a total of 11 work force preparation courses for students in grades 10 through 12. Courses are divided into two program categories, which are the Tech Prep Advanced Skills Preparation and Vocational Skills Preparation. The Tech Prep Advanced Skills category is designed for those students who are pursuing careers that require post secondary education. The Vocational Skills category is designed for students wishing to enter the workforce upon their graduation from high school.

Mifflin County 2000, Inc., is a nonprofit organization focused on improving the education of all in Mifflin County. Developed in concert with the nation's educational improvement initiative (America 2000), Mifflin County 2000 is comprised of a grass roots coalition of education, business, parent, and student groups. The primary objectives of this organization are to:

- improve the graduation rate;
- restructure the core curriculum, with emphasis on school-to-work programs and quantifiable performance standards; and
- further develop the region's post-secondary education opportunities.

These objectives are primarily achieved through various programs, which include grants for educators, scholarships, annual career and science fairs, and annual recognition of new teachers and student achievements.

Another educational institution, is the Pennsylvania State Fire Academy. Located in Lewistown, the academy is the commonwealth's center for fire, rescue, and hazardous materials training, which is provided free-of-charge to Pennsylvania fire departments and their members.

In addition to public education facilities, the County has three private educational facilities, which are the Sacred Heart Catholic School, Mifflin County Christian Academy, and Belleville Mennonite School. Enrollments (i.e, Grades K-12) recorded for the 2000-01 school year were 119 for Sacred Heart Catholic School, 320 for the Belleville Mennonite School and 115 for the Mifflin County Christian Academy. Belleville Mennonite School is steadily increasing its enrollments and is currently expanding its class space. The Mifflin County Christian Academy has started a day care this year and is anticipating increased enrollments.

In addition, Pleasant Valley Mennonite School, which is located in Big Valley has a current enrollment (2000-2001 school year) of 48 students. Historically, the school's enrollment trends have been increasing. There are also nine other Amish schools located in Big Valley, each having enrollments ranging from 20 to 30 students.

Enrollment data obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Education provides a comparative analysis of enrollment figures for both public and nonpublic/private school systems. As shown in Figure 6-4, the County's total enrollment figures declined from 1982-83 to 1987-89, but have since increased and leveled off. This trend is the result of similar trends experienced by both public and nonpublic/private schools. However, during the entire surveyed period, total enrollments decreased by 807 students, with an average annual percentage decrease of 0.6 percent. This decrease was entirely dependent upon the public school enrollment declines, which decreased by 1,115 students with an average annual percentage decrease of one percent. In contrast enrollments for the nonpublic and private schools increased by 308 students with an average annual percentage increase of 1.6 percent.

Higher Education

Higher education needs within Mifflin County are supported by a variety of degree granting colleges, universities, and technical schools located throughout central Pennsylvania. These include Penn State University, Bucknell University, Juniata College, Susquehanna University, and the Pennsylvania College of Technology, which is a wholly owned affiliate of Penn State University (PSU). In addition, the South Hills School of Business and Technology recently opened a branch campus in Lewistown.

Based in State College, the school offers five Associate Specialized Business degree programs and three Associate Specialized Technology degree programs.

In April 1999, the Center for Outreach and Cooperative Extension was opened by Penn State University in downtown Lewistown. This project represents a joint effort of the community, Penn State Cooperative Extension, and Penn State Outreach Partners. The first of its kind in the state, this facility offers a one-stop point of contact for all Penn State Extension and Outreach activities for area residents. Furthermore, this new arrangement will allow educational programs to be delivered through Cooperative Extension and continuing education programs will be managed collectively. Traditional Cooperative Extension programs may include non-formal educational programs in the broad areas of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Consumer and Family Science, 4-H and Youth Development, and Community and Economic Development.

Figure 6-3
Mifflin County School District
Enrollment Trends
Sources: Mifflin County S.D. and I.U. #11

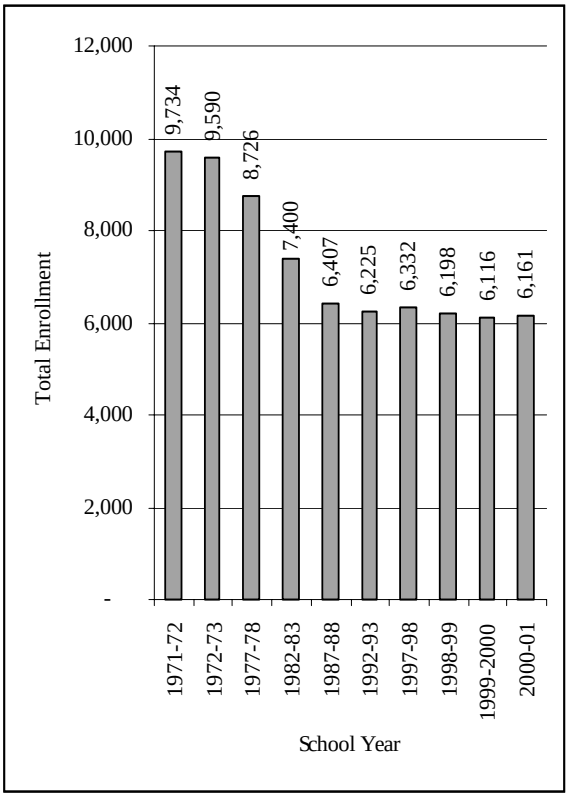
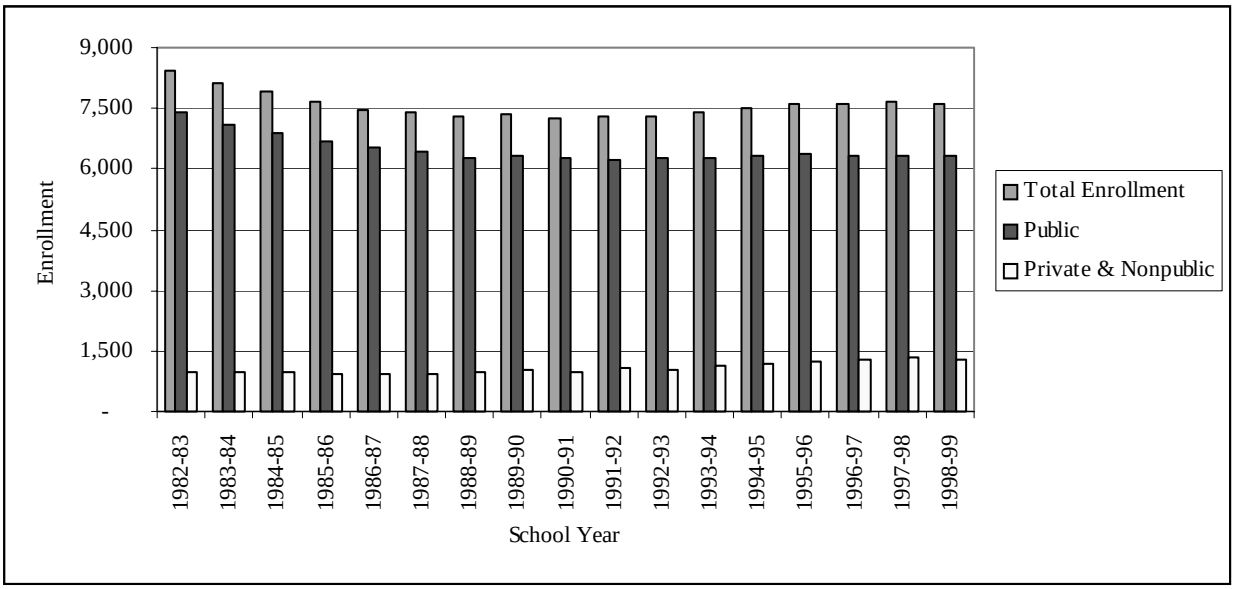


Figure 6-4
Mifflin County School Enrollment Comparisons
Public, Private and Nonpublic, 1982-83 through 1998-99
Source: PA Department of Education, 1999.



Traditional continuing educational programs may include management development, personal enrichment, computer training, professional continuing education training, community enrichment, and college credit courses. Future plans include increased formal course work for an Associate degree in Letters Arts and Sciences, and a Master-of-Education in Curriculum and Instruction. In addition, Outreach programs from Penn College at Williamsport are being explored.

Higher education institutions have a number of important roles that have a positive impact on both the region's and Mifflin County's businesses. First, they serve the higher education needs of students from in and out of the County. Second, through research and achievements in science, technology, and the arts and humanities, they fuel the state's economy and enrich its culture. Finally, they provide specific services to business and industry, particularly in worker preparedness.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

The citizens of Mifflin County are serviced by a wealth of medical facilities and expertise. The Lewistown Hospital, a private, non-profit hospital operating as an entity of the Lewistown Healthcare Foundation, serves as the County's primary medical facility. This facility, a 190 bed acute care community hospital accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JACHO), serves a population of approximately 80,000 in Mifflin, Juniata, and surrounding counties. In conjunction with the Lewistown Hospital, the Endoscopy Center of Pennsylvania in Lewistown is a separately-licensed facility that provides specialty or multi-specialty outpatient surgical treatment on a regular and organized basis. In addition, the Geisinger Health System is planning to develop a new clinic in Derry Township on the former site of the Mifflin County Farm. This 40,000 square foot facility will offer primary practice services with

outreach programs and will be staffed with specialists from both Danville and Milton S. Hershey medical centers. These specialists will meet with patients on a scheduled basis.

The Pennsylvania Department of Health's Division of Home Health is responsible for the licensing and oversight of Pennsylvania's home health agencies. Total Life Care Home Care Services of Lewistown is the County's only licensed home health care agency. This agency is both Medicare and Medicaid certified.

Long term care services in Mifflin County are provided through five (5) agencies, which are the Malta Home for the Aging, Ohesson Manor, Valley View Haven, Meadowview Manor, and William Penn Nursing Center. A constant issue for these facilities is the task of assessing the various service needs of the County's aging population, such as the need for special care services, continuing-life care service, and assisted and independent living quarters.

Meadowview Manor in Wayne Township is a personal care/assisted living facility that was started on June 15, 1982. It is licensed by the PA Department of Health for 52 beds and services an area stretching from Huntingdon County to Lewistown. The facility also has a full service rehabilitation center that offers physical, occupational, and speech therapy.

Malta Home for the Aging (Granville Township) has 20 personal care beds and 40 nursing home beds, and is currently at maximum capacity. Furthermore, it is implementing a three-phase retirement community development in Granville Township that will add an additional 200 units. This development, which is called Knight's Haven, will provide single family housing units for the region's senior population.

William Penn Nursing Center (Lewistown) has 121 beds and is near capacity. It currently has no future plans for expanding its current facilities.

Ohesson Manor (Derry Township) has 27 units for assisted living and 134 nursing home beds. It is currently at or near capacity, but has no immediate plans to expand its facilities. The facility recently completed a special care unit for Alzheimer patients and persons with Dementia.

Valley View Haven in Union Township has 118 duplex units and six single units for unassisted living, as well as 46 beds for assisted living and 122 nursing home beds. This facility is near capacity levels and has recently expanded its facility by implementing an assisted living area.

LIBRARIES

Public library services are provided through the Mifflin County Library System, which is part of the Central Pennsylvania District Library Consortium. The Mifflin County Library is based in Lewistown and includes four (4) branch libraries, which are located in Allensville, Belleville (Kish Branch), McVeytown (Rothrock Branch), and Milroy. The library system is funded through County tax dollars and state aid. The library system offers a variety of services including, but not limited to interlibrary loan, audio/video lending service, Internet and fax service, computer services, summer reading, and adult programs. Additional library services

available to the public include the Mifflin County Law and Historical Libraries.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Within Pennsylvania, stormwater management planning and decisions are performed by municipalities through local subdivision and land development ordinances. But too often, local officials only focus their planning and decision making efforts within their municipal boundaries and do not consider the impacts of their actions on downstream communities. Therefore, adequate planning cannot be thoroughly accomplished on a parcel-by-parcel or municipality-by-municipality basis. Compounding the problem is a lack of clear legal guidance and sufficient hydrologic information. These together have hampered the ability of municipalities to make sound stormwater management decisions. Multimunicipal cooperation and joint participation by everyone to resolve flooding problems are the keys to the successful resolution.

The Pennsylvania Stormwater Management Act 167 of 1978, requires counties to prepare stormwater management plans on a watershed-by-watershed basis. These plans must be prepared in consultation with the affected municipalities. Standards for control of runoff from new development are a required component of each plan and are based on a detailed hydrologic assessment. A key objective of a stormwater management plan is to coordinate the decisions of the watershed municipalities. A plan is implemented through mandatory municipal adoption of ordinance provisions consistent with the plan.

Mifflin County is comprised of three major watersheds, which are the Juniata River, Jacks Creek, and the Kishacoquillas Creek. Of these watersheds, only the Jacks Creek watershed has an approved stormwater management plan. However, this plan has never been implemented. A stormwater management plan is currently being prepared for the Kishacoquillas Creek watershed, which will include its tributaries--Laurel Creek and Honey Creek.

Plans prepared under the Stormwater Management Act will not resolve all drainage issues. A key goal of the planning process is to maintain existing peak runoff rates throughout a watershed as land development continues to take place. Although this process does not solve existing problems, it should prevent their escalation. The correction of the existing problems is the responsibility of the affected municipalities.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Pennsylvania Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 101 of 1988, requires counties to develop formal plans for managing municipal wastes. Plans are subject to municipal ratification and approval from the PADEP. In accordance with the Act, each County must ensure 10 years of available disposal capacity and establish a post-closure care trust fund for landfills. The Mifflin County Solid Waste Management Plan, which was completed in 1991 for the Mifflin County Solid Waste Authority, was prepared in accordance with the Act 101 requirements. As mandated by Act 101, the County is initiating a decennial update of its plan. Plan updates are also

required when a landfill's remaining disposal capacity drops below three years.

Municipal solid waste in Mifflin County is defined as waste generated from residential, commercial, industrial office/lunch room, institutional, and community activities, with 60 percent of the total currently being generated from residential sources. Most municipal solid waste from Mifflin County is deposited at the Authority's Barner Landfill. The landfill, which began operating in August 1988, accepts waste from all municipalities in Mifflin County and some waste from Juniata and Huntingdon Counties.

The total amount of waste disposed in Mifflin County's Barner Landfill increased from 38,610 tons in 1992 to 49,809 tons in 1999, which represents a 30 percent increase. During this period, the County averaged 44,567 tons per year.

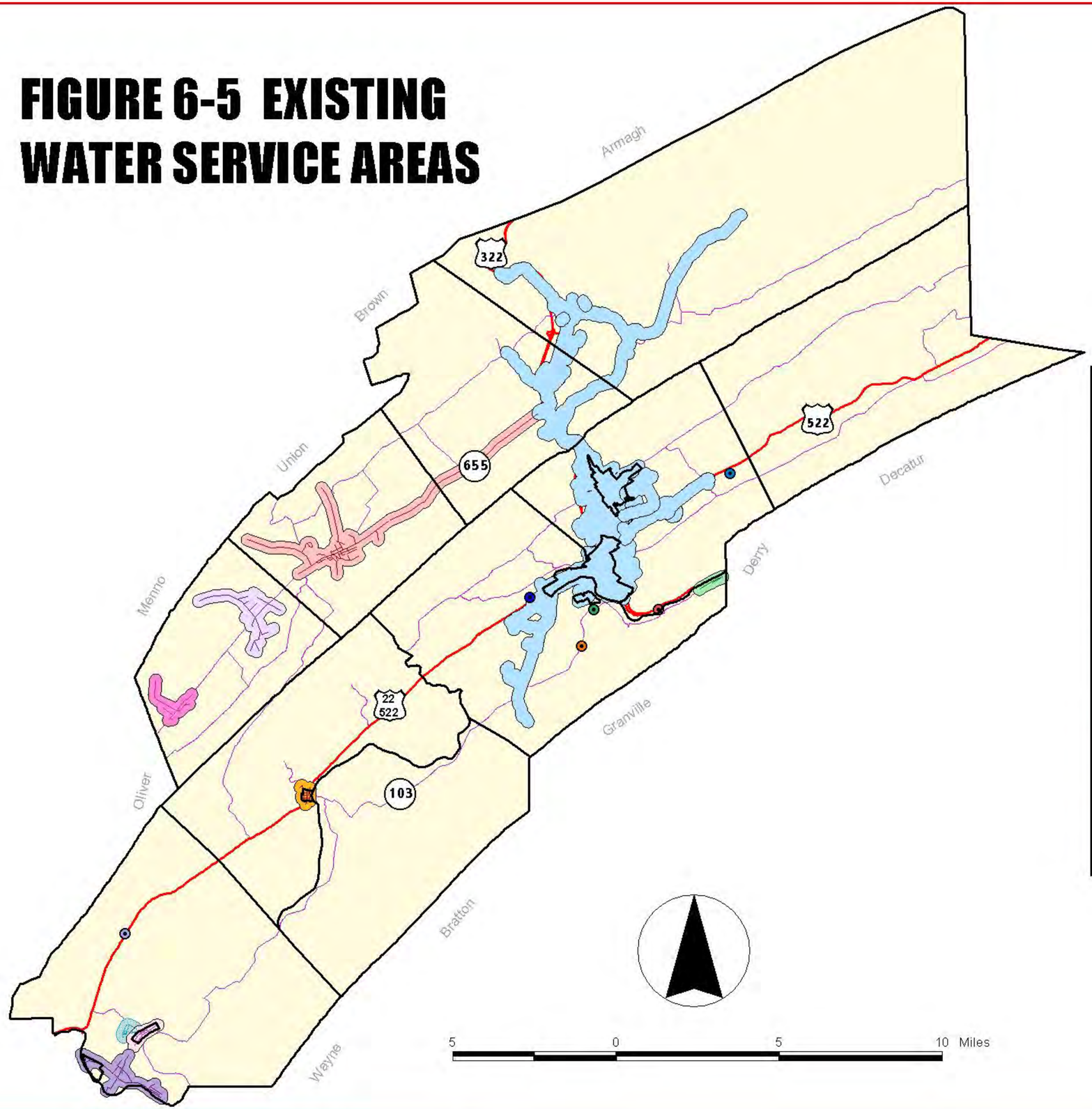
There are six major solid waste haulers that utilize the Barner Landfill. These include the Borough of Lewistown, Eagle Waste (WSI), Cocolamus, Parks Garbage Service, S&S Trash Service, and D and M Grove, as well as other private commercial and private cash customers. The majority of the refuse disposed at the landfill is generated in both Mifflin and Juniata Counties.

The landfill's remaining disposal capacity is limited to three years. To prepare for future solid waste disposal activities the Authority and County Planning staff are cooperating in the preparation of the Mifflin County Solid Waste Plan Update. In the first phase of the plan update, the Authority has determined the Barner Landfill's remaining disposal capacity, has examined future closure and post-closure costs, and has begun to examine short and long-term disposal alternatives. The second phase of the plan update, which is now underway, will help secure long-term disposal capacity, review current and proposed recycling activities, identify steps to maximize land clean-up of open space dumping activities throughout the County, review the feasibility of a waste transfer station at the Barner Landfill site, and examine the future role of the Authority's staff in solid waste management activities for the County. The County expects to finalize a draft of the plan update by the end of 2001. The Authority submitted a permit application to the PADEP in February 1999 for a transfer station on the present landfill property. In April 2000, the Solid Waste Authority received a permit from PADEP to construct and operate this transfer station, which is now known as the Barner Site Transfer Station. This facility may accept for transfer municipal solid waste, including commercial and household nonhazardous waste and construction/demolition waste. The plan update will help determine whether to construct this proposed transfer facility.

PUBLIC WATER SERVICE FACILITIES

Mifflin County has 15 Community Water Systems (CWSs), which serve approximately 62 percent of the County's total population. Figure 6-5 identifies these various providers and their respective service areas. Table 6-2 lists each CWS along with their respective service area(s), customer connections, and water sources. A more in-depth analysis of these CWSs is provided in the Mifflin County Water Supply Plan.

FIGURE 6-5 EXISTING WATER SERVICE AREAS



LEGEND

Water Systems
- Allensville
- Granville
- McVeytown
- Menno
- Mount Union
- Newton Hamilton
- Union
- Wayne

Water System Buffers
- Allensville
- Granville
- Lewistown
- McVeytown
- Menno
- Mount Union
- Newton Hamilton
- Union
- Wayne

Small Water Systems
- Edgewater MHP
- Elsessers MHP
- Fairview Water Association
- Forest Hills Apartments
- Hillside Terrace MHP
- Meadowview Manor
- North Hills MHP

Roads
- Federal
- State
- Municipal Boundary

Produced by the Mifflin County Mapping Department January 26, 2000.

Data sources from aerial photography of Mifflin County, PA flown April 5th, 1995 and the Mifflin County Planning Department.

Table 6-2
Community Water Systems Serving Mifflin County

Community Water Systems	Service Area	Customer Connections	Primary Source(s)		Consecutive Source(s)
			Groundwater	Surface Water	
Allensville Municipal Authority	Allensville, Menno Township	195	0	2	-
Edgewater Mobile Home Park	Edgewater Mobile Home Park	34	1	0	-
Elsessers Mobile Home Park	Elsessers Mobile Home Park	28	3	0	-
Fairview Water Association	Fairview Water Association/Sand Flat area	44	0	1	-
Forest Hills Apartments	Forest Hills Apartments	96	2	0	-
Granville Township Sewer and Water Department	Hawstone Village	22	1	0	-
Hillside Terrace Community Mobile Home Park	Hillside Terrace Community Mobile Home Park	34	2	0	-
Lewistown Municipal Water Authority	Armagh Township, Brown Township, Burnham Borough, Derry Township, Granville Township, Juniata Terrace Borough, Lewistown Borough, Union Township	10,080	7	2	-
McVeytown Borough Authority	McVeytown Borough	173	3	0	-
Meadowview Manor, Incorporated	Meadowview Manor, Incorporated	Self Serving	1	0	-
Menno Water Association	Menno Township, Village of Whitehall	47	1	1	-
Mount Union Area Water Authority	Kistler Borough, Wayne Township, Newton Hamilton	475*	0	2	-
Newton Hamilton Borough Water Department	Newton Hamilton Borough, Wayne Township	116	0	0	Mount Union Area Water Authority
North Hills Mobile Home Park	North Hills Mobile Home Park	46	2	0	-
Wayne Township Municipal Water Authority	Methodist Training Camp Area	79	0	0	Mount Union Municipal Authority via Newton Hamilton Water System

* Mifflin County-based customers only. (Mount Union Water Authority serves approximately 2,279 customer service connections in its entire service area.)
Sources: PA Dept. of Environmental Protection, Public Water Supply Report 1999
Mifflin County Water Supply Plan, Gannett Fleming, Inc., 2000

Water Supply Plan

The last comprehensive review and evaluation of the long-term water needs of Mifflin County was conducted in 1979. The Mifflin County Board of Commissioners recognized the importance of safe, adequate, reliable, drinking water to the vitality of Mifflin County and decided to take an active role in updating the 1979 County Water Supply Plan. The PADEP recently awarded Mifflin County a grant of up to $63,900 to prepare a Countywide water supply plan. The plan will evaluate the long-range needs of all 15 community water supplies in the County. In addition, the plan will identify the current and future technical, managerial, and financial needs of the systems, taking into consideration the most recent changes to the Safe Drinking Water Act. Furthermore, there will be an evaluation of the ways small systems can benefit from consolidation with large systems, cooperative agreements, and shared services. Water supply planning and sound land use planning will be closely coordinated.

PUBLIC SEWER SERVICE FACILITIES

The Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities Act of 1966 as amended, commonly referred to as "Act 537", is the primary law controlling individual and community sewage disposal systems. Act 537 requires that every municipality in the state prepare and maintain and up-to-date sewage facilities plan. Act 537 requires municipalities to review their official plans at five-year intervals and perform updates, as necessary. Municipalities can apply to the PADEP for up to 50 percent reimbursement of the cost of preparing an Act 537 plan.

High growth municipalities are frequently performing updates to their Act 537 Plan. For stable or slow growth municipalities, 20 years or more may elapse between editions. Regardless of timing, such plans and their approval by PADEP are needed before any major sanitary sewer projects are eligible for funding by the state.

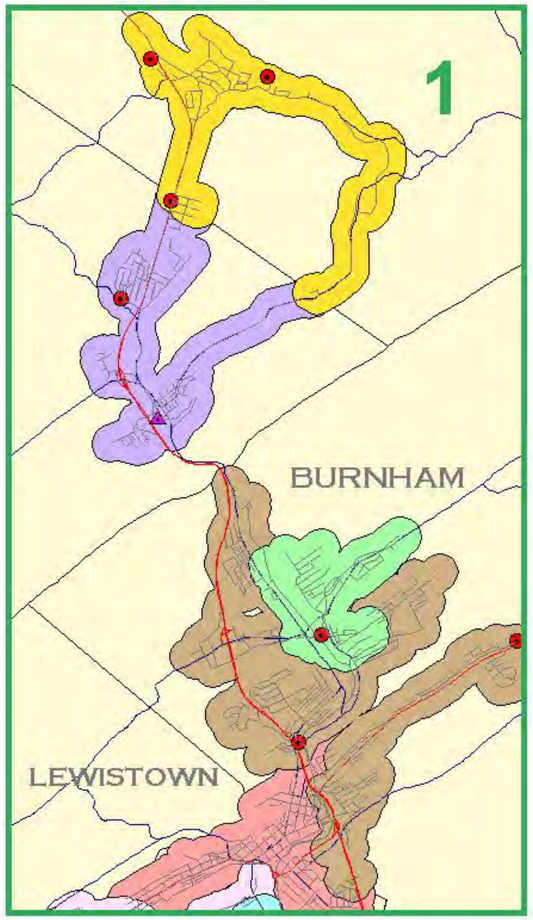
Mifflin County has six operating municipal sewage treatment plants/collection systems and three individual collection systems. Combined, these treatment and collection systems service nine municipalities in the County. Figure 6-6 shows the location of these facilities and their respective service areas.

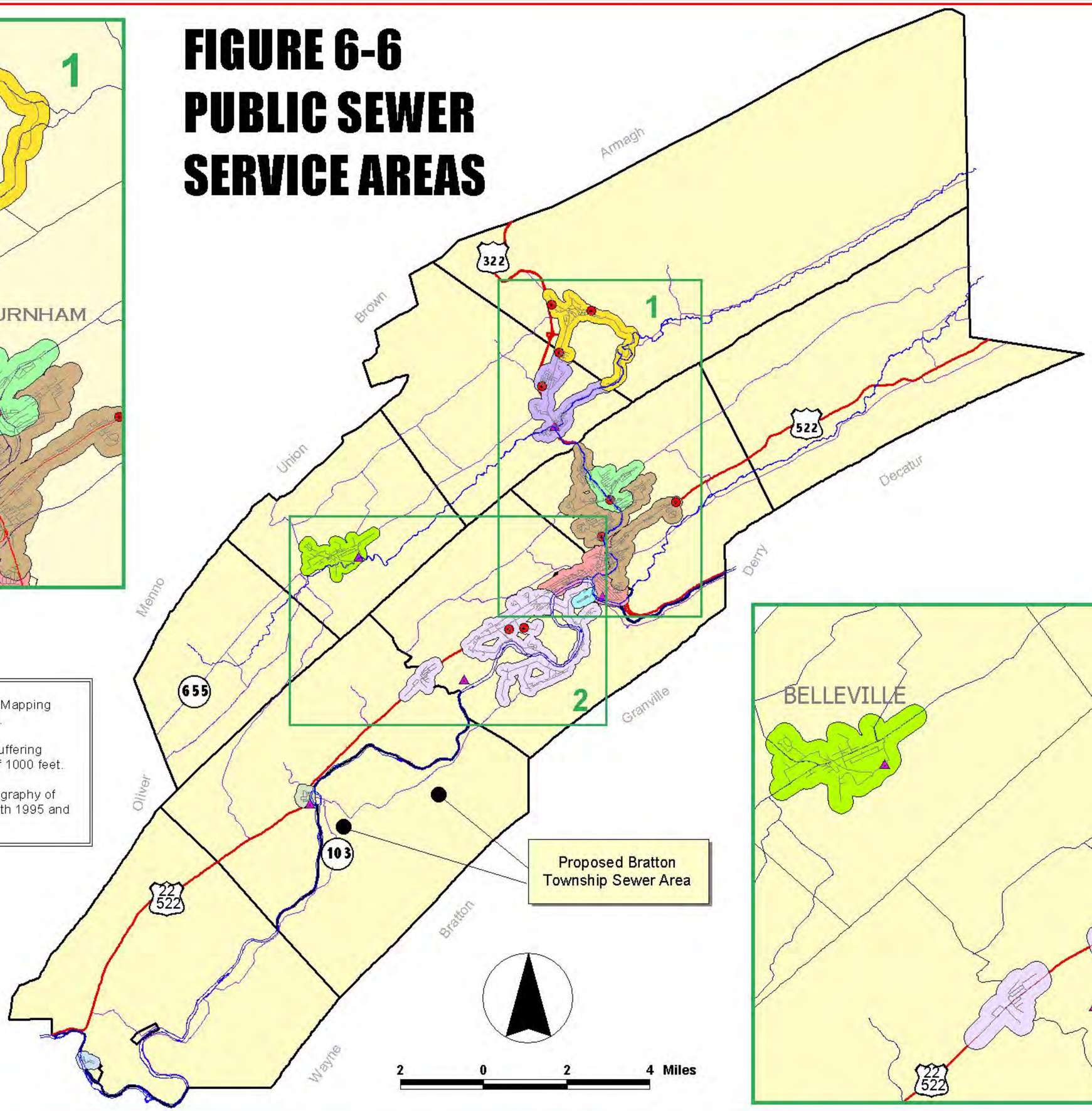
In addition to these municipal treatment/collection systems, there are also 10 non-municipal sewage treatment systems. These systems serve various school district, industrial, and recreational facilities.

A significant problem confronting many municipal sewage treatment needs is soil suitability for on-lot disposal systems (OLDS). Due to a variety of soil characteristic limitations, the effectiveness of OLDS is diminished. As shown in Figure 8-4 (see Chapter 8), much of the County's soils are limited in their ability to support on-lot disposal systems. Addressing these needs requires a revision to a municipality's Act 537 plan.

Information regarding the County's municipal Act 537 plans was gathered from PADEP and/or the municipalities' respective consulting engineers. Key issues and recommendations are summarized as follows:

FIGURE 6-6
PUBLIC SEWER SERVICE AREAS





MAP LEGEND

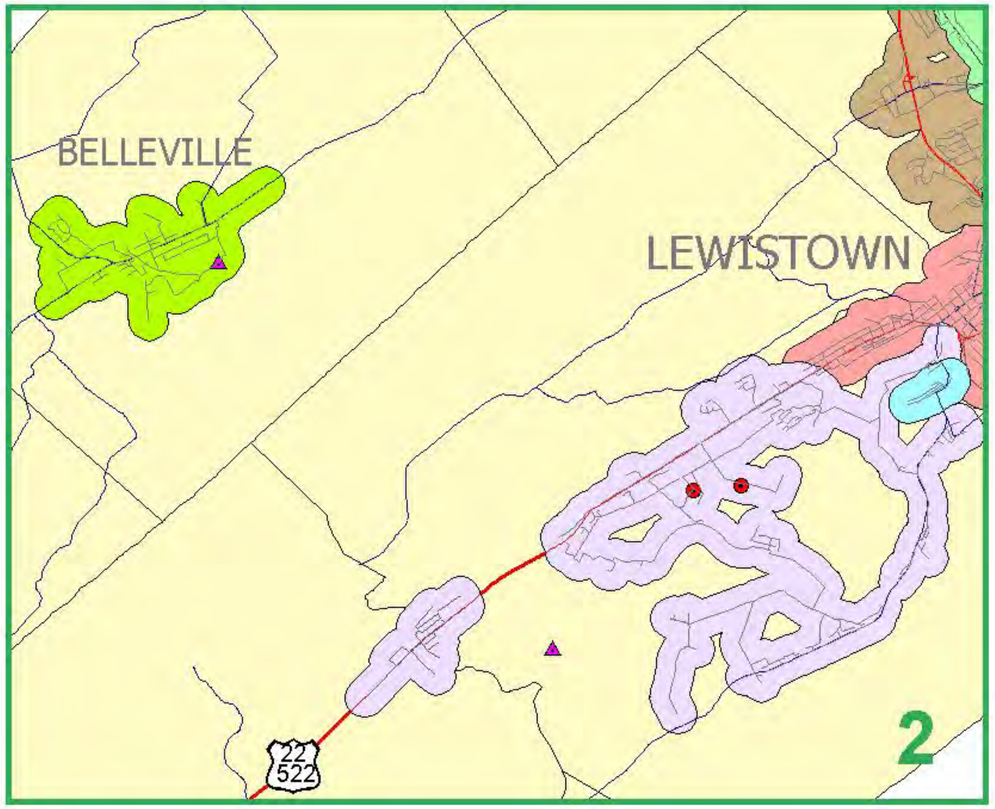
Sewer Facilities & Service Areas
- Pump Station
- Waste Water Treatment Plant
- Armagh
- Brown
- Burnham
- Derry
- Granville
- Kistler
- Lewistown
- Juniata Terrace
- McVeytown
- Union
- Sewer Lines

Roads
- Federal
- State
- Rivers and Streams
- Municipal Boundaries

Prepared by the Mifflin County Mapping Department August 10th, 1999.

Service Areas are a result of buffering the sewer lines at a distance of 1000 feet.

Data sources from aerial photography of Mifflin County, PA flown April 5th 1995 and field investigation.



Armagh Township Act 537 Plan (January 1998)

The Armagh Township Municipal Authority collects and transfers sewage from the Milroy and Mt. Pleasant areas of the township for treatment and disposal at the Brown Township Municipal Authority Wastewater Treatment Plant. This treatment system was constructed in 1980 and currently serves 776 residential customers and 38 businesses in Armagh Township.

Sanitary sewer services are provided to a very small portion of the Township, and therefore, the majority of the residents utilize on-lot disposal systems for treatment and disposal of domestic wastewater. The types of on-lot systems vary and include in-ground systems, elevated sand mound systems, alternate and experimental systems, holding tanks and privies, and illegal wildcat systems. Of the over 800 on-lot systems in existence, 179 were constructed after 1972 in areas that are marginal or unsuitable for on-lot disposal system technology. In total, approximately 88 percent of the township's on-lot systems are failing or malfunctioning.

Two alternatives for implementation were identified in the plan, which are (1) expansion and infill of its current sewer service area with treatment and disposal provided by the Brown Township Municipal Authority's Treatment Plant; and (2) implementation of a Sewage Management Program (SMP), which would inspect all on-lot systems annually and would require homeowners to provide documentation of septic tank and holding tank pumpings.
The second alternative was selected and implemented the latter part of 1999 and calls for dividing the township into 10 zones that will be implemented at a rate of one zone per year. Once a zone is implemented the septic has to be pumped every five years and be inspected every three years. Zone one, the Siglerville area, was completed in the fourth quarter of 1999. The second zone has started and will encompass the areas known as Knobville and Lockes Bank.

Bratton Township Act 537 Plan (PADEP approved on March 3, 1997)

Currently, an Act 537 plan is being prepared by the township to establish a directive for correcting the wastewater disposal problems. There are no public wastewater systems within in the township. Wastewater disposal is accomplished through on-lot systems and wildcat sewers. The numerous small streams in the area provide ready access for disposal.

The Mattawana and Longfellow areas are developed to the point that on-lot systems could not be installed or repaired. The selected alternative for the Mattawana and Mattawana South subsections is a public wastewater collection and conveyance system. The wastewater would be treated at the existing McVeytown treatment facility. The total project cost is estimated to be approximately $1,046,000. The project would serve an estimated 92 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) at a projected user rate of $38-$42 per month per EDU. This user rate assumes a $1,000 tap fee.

The selected alternative for the Longfellow, Pine Glen, and Stony Road areas is a public wastewater collection, conveyance, and treatment system. The proposed facility would be located in the Longfellow area and have a total estimated cost of $2,995,000. The project would serve an estimated 170 EDUs at a projected user rate of $38-$42 per month per EDU. This user rate also assumes a $1,000 tap fee.

The projected user rates are based on funding received from the USDA Rural Utilities Service. Under this program, the township qualifies for a 4.5 percent 40 year term loan and up to 75 percent grants in order to reach an acceptable user rate. Project funding was approved in July 1999. The project should be completed by April 2002. Areas of the township not to be provided with a pubic wastewater disposal system will be served by on-lot and small flow systems. The township will pass ordinances to insure that septic systems are functioning and maintained properly.

Brown Township Act 537 Plan (1992)

According to the PADEP, Brown Township's last Act 537 Plan update was performed in 1992, but neither the Township nor state has this plan on file. However, Brown Township is currently in the process of preparing a revision to their existing Act 537 Plan. This plan should be completed and adopted in the Fall of 2001.

The Brown Township Municipal Authority owns a wastewater collection and treatment system that serves the Reedsville, Lumber City, Church Hill, and Taylor Park areas of the township, as well as providing treatment for sewage from neighboring Armagh Township. Through a lease-back agreement, the system is operated by the township. This system includes a treatment plant with a 600,000 gallon per day capacity. The system uses approximately 50 to 60 percent of its capacity depending on the time of year. There are 1,009 residential customers, 37 commercial customers, and 5 institutional customers in Brown Township. In Armagh Township, the system serves 776 residential customers and 38 commercial customers.

Burnham Borough Act 537 Plan (February 1987)

The Burnham WWTP currently serves all of Burnham Borough (including about 30,000 gpd of domestic wastewater discharged to the Burnham collection system from the Standard Steel Company plant) and several properties in Derry Township (including the Greater Lewistown Plaza shopping center, Clarion Inn and several properties on Eighth Avenue).

The original collection system in Burnham was constructed in the early 1900s and discharged wastewater and stormwater directly to Hungry Run and Kishacoquillas Creek. In 1959, intercepting sewers, combined sewer diversion chambers, and a wastewater treatment plant were constructed. In 1987, an Act 537 Plan was prepared, primarily, to evaluate alternatives for expanding and upgrading treatment plant capacity. The expanded/upgraded WWTP was placed into service at the end of 1989. As part of this project, sewers were constructed to serve three previously non-sewered areas of the Borough. In 1998, the WWTP was re-rated and as a result, no new construction was required for the WWTP.

Since 1994, as funds become available, the Burnham Borough Authority has been implementing sewer system improvements to reduce extraneous flows to the WWTP and reduce combined sewer overflows to Hungry Run and Kishacoquillas Creek. These improvements have been facilitated through the assistance of the Community Development Block Grant Program, which is administered by the Mifflin County Planning and Development Department. These grants have enabled the Authority to continue its sewer system improvements program.

Decatur Township Act 537 Plan (December 1994)

The majority of the township's sewage disposal needs are reliant upon on-lot septic systems. Currently, there are no public or privately owned treatment facilities in the Township. In accordance with the 1994 Act 537 Plan, the township supervisors have implemented an OLDS management program, which has been in operation since 1997. This program requires mandatory inspection and pumping of septic tanks every three years for all on-lot sewage disposal systems in the township to mitigate the impacts of current and future system malfunctions.

The plan recommends that a public sewerage service be installed to service the more densely populated areas of the township when funding is available to make service affordable. The largest areas that could support such a system are the communities of Alfarata, Shindle, and Soradoville. The smaller densely populated areas could support small package treatment systems or community on-lot disposal systems.

Derry Township Act 537 Plan (April 1998)

The sanitary sewer system serving Derry Township is owned by the Derry Township Sanitary Sewer Authority (DTSSA) and leased tothe Township. The system is, in turn, operated by the authority by annual resolution of the township. The Derry Township Sanitary Sewer Authority is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the collection system.

Currently, sanitary sewer service is provided to 2,228 residential customers and 20 non-residential customers in and around the Village of Yeagertown and the portion of Derry Township adjacent to Lewistown Borough. Most of the wastewater collected in Derry Township is transported to the Lewistown Borough Sewage Treatment Plant under an existing treatment agreement between Lewistown Borough and the DTSSA.

Sewage from nine homes located along Eighth Avenue is transported to the Burnham Borough Wastewater Treatment Plan under an existing agreement between Burnham Borough and the DTSSA.

Another wastewater facility serving the township is the Derry Elementary School's wastewater treatment plant. This plant, which is located in the Maitland Area of the Township, only treats sewage generated by the school.

The remaining portion of the township is served by on-lot disposal systems, which range from conventional on-lot systems to direct stream discharge. A significant number of the on-lot systems are not adequately maintained, which results in malfunctions.

Recommendations included in the 1998 Act 537 Plan focused on remedying the significant number of malfunctioning on-lot sewage disposal systems. These recommendations include, but are not limited to, the implementation of OLDS management program, updating the township's existing Holding Tank Ordinance, the construction of public sewers from the areas of Maitland, North Maitland, South Hills, Jacks Creek, and Vira areas as appropriate funding is secured. In addition, the use of long range planning activities to address the need for public sewer systems in the Old Park and Ferguson Valley areas, whenever more growth occurs. To date the DTSSA has constructed a sanitary sewer extension to serve the South Hills area and has started the preliminary design for the sanitary sewer extension to serve the area of Maitland and North Maitland.

The township supervisors have begun the implementation of an OLDS management

program that will require regular inspection, maintenance, and pumping of all on-lot sewage disposal systems in the township to mitigate the impacts of current and future system malfunctions.

Granville Township Act 537 Plan (1987)

Granville Township implemented their Act 537 Plan in 1987 and is currently in the process of updating their plan through a Special Study, which was approved by the PADEP in October 1999. This study was completed and addressed the sewer service needs to the Juniata treatment plant to include a re-rate of 100,000 gallons per day (gpd) and future expansions necessary for anticipated growth. As a result of the this study, it was determined that the Act 537 Plan should be updated. This Plan was recently completed in June 2000 and is under review. One of the recommendations in the 10 year planning period is that the plant should be expanded to accommodate future growth.

The township owns and operates two wastewater treatment plants–Junction and Strodes Mills. Junction treatment plant began operating in 1991 and services portions of the township south of U.S. Route 522. The Strodes Mills system started operations in 1996 and serves the community of Strodes Mills, an elementary and middle school, as well as several homes in Oliver Township.

A portion of the township, known as the Klondike area, has public sewers which are treated at the Lewistown Borough's facility.

The area north of U.S. Route 522, predominantly the Ferguson Valley area, is still served by on-lot systems. Since this is a remote, rural area of the township, there are no immediate future plans of extending public service to this area. If necessary, the township will adopt stricter on-lot control measures.

Finally, the township has entered into an agreement with Juniata Terrace Borough to accept up to 70,000 gpd, with an anticipated initial flow of 35,000 gpd by mid-2001.

Juniata Terrace Borough Act 537 (Approved by July 16, 1997)

Juniata Terrace Borough has implemented a project to divert their existing wastewater flow to the Granville Township's Wastewater Treatment Plant and abandon their own trickling filter facility by April 2001. Existing flows are approximately 0.03 million gallons per day (mgd.) and the projected 20 year flow is 0.07 mgd. Compliance with their Act 537 Plan's requirements is scheduled for April 2001.

Borough of Kistler Act 537 Plan (April 2000)

The Borough of Kistler accepted bids for the selected alternative in the Borough's Act 537 Plan dated April 2000. It is estimated that the project will reach final completion by November 2000.

The borough's Act 537 plan indicated that a complete system of combined sanitary and stormwater collection sewers were installed at the time of the original development of the borough by the American Refractories Corporation. This system is comprised entirely of eight-inch diameter vitrified clay pipe with concrete joints. Due to the age of this system, many problem areas exist, such a broken pipes, displaced joints, and blockages resulting from root penetration. The majority of improved properties in the borough are served by the existing sewer collection network, which discharges directly into the Juniata River.

A number of residential properties in the borough exist beyond the extent of the existing collection system. These systems are served by on-lot disposal systems.

The Act 537 plan recommends that a new sewer system be installed and sewage conveyed to the Mount Union Sewage Treatment Plant.

Lewistown Borough Act 537 Plan (October 1971)

The Borough of Lewistown sanitary sewer system consists of over 28 miles of sanitary sewer mains ranging in size from six inch to 24 inches in diameter, 40 miles of four through six inch diameter service connections, over 620 manholes, two metering chambers, and the Lewistown WWTP. Lewistown also provides wastewater conveyance and treatment for Derry Township and a small portion of Granville Township.

The Lewistown WWTP currently serves 7,375 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) consisting of 4,375 EDUs in Lewistown Borough, 2,904 EDUs in Derry Township and 95 EDUs in Granville Township. According to water consumption records over the past five years, the sewer customers for Lewistown Borough, Derry and Granville Townships, respectively contribute 57 percent, 42 percent, and one percent of the WWTP's base wastewater flow.

Lewistown's records indicate the original sewer system was constructed prior to 1900 as a combined sanitary and stormwater system that discharged directly to the Kishacoquillas Creek and Juniata River. In the early 1950s, an interceptor system and WWTP were constructed and many of the combined sewers were separated. This original collection system and interceptors, which are mostly clay pipe, still comprise much of the Borough's sanitary sewer system.

In 1980, the WWTP was expanded to a capacity of 2.4 mgd to handle existing and projected flows from Lewistown Borough and Derry and Granville Townships, and the plant was upgraded to provide secondary treatment. In 1990, Granville Township constructed its own treatment plant and diverted much of its own sewered area from the Lewistown plant. In March 1999, the PADEP rerated the plant's hydraulic capacity to 2.818 mgd as an annual average flow and to 3.945 mgd as the monthly maximum flow.

McVeytown Borough (September 1971)

The Borough is in the process of developing an inter-municipal agreement with Bratton Township to provide the township with sewer service.

Menno Township Borough Act 537 Plan

The PADEP Southcentral Regional Office's public records office did not contain a file for the Menno Township Borough Act 537 Plan nor was one on file with Menno Township. However, a according to the Bureau of Water Quality Protection's website, Menno Township adopted an Act 537 Sewage Facilities Plan on September 1, 1971.

Local officials are reluctant to prepare an Act 537 Plan due to the perceived financial burden associated with such an activity. Although the Borough is familiar with the cost sharing program offered by the state, but may be unfamiliar with the program details.

Newton-Hamilton Borough Act 537 Plan (September 1993)

A review of the existing wastewater treatment facilities and technology shows that the on-lot disposal systems currently serve all portions of the borough. Many of these appear to be malfunctioning and are proposed to be replaced by public sewerage, as recommended by the plan. This Act 537 Plan proposes to publicly sewer the entire borough of Newton Hamilton.

Currently, Borough officials are waiting for Wayne Township to adopt their Act 537 Plan to determine a course of action in updating their system.

Oliver Township Act 537 Plan (August 1993)

A review of the Oliver Township Act 537 plan concluded that the majority of existing residential and commercial buildings utilize on-lot disposal systems. Due to threats posed by malfunctioning disposal systems and polluted groundwater, the plan recommends the implementation of alternative wastewater facilities. The plan stated that the only viable solutions to malfunctioning systems are the construction of a collection system to convey wastewater to Granville Township's proposed Strodes Mills Wastewater Treatment and Collection system, coupled with the implementation of voluntary sewage management program for residential dwellings and commercial buildings not serviced by a new system. Furthermore, the plan recommended the township enact a zoning ordinance to control the minimum lot size, and location and density of development in the township, especially where on-site systems will continue to be the only economic and feasible source of sewage disposal. Currently, the township's subdivision and land development ordinance regulates lot sizes. It is also recommended the township should enact a holding tank ordinance to allow dump stations at seasonal trailer campgrounds, and should issue building permits for subdivisions after 1972 only when the applicant obtains planning module approval as required by PADEP and the township issues a sewage permit for construction of an on-site disposal system.

The township supervisors have begun the implementation of an OLDS management program which will require regular inspection, maintenance, and pumping of all on-lot sewage disposal systems in the township to mitigate the effects of current and future system malfunctions. The OLDS program is proposed to be implemented in late Fall 2000.

Union Township Act 537 Plan (Adopted by Union Township in April 1995 and approved by PADEP on October 26, 1995)

A review of the Union Township Act 537 plan (Phase 2) indicated that individual on-lot systems will continue to be utilized in the areas outside the sanitary sewer service district. The plan projected the township to have approximately 420 OLDS by design year 2015. This represents a 35 percent increase over the 315 OLDS existing in 1994. In preparation for this projection, the plan recommended that local officials consider implementing a means of sewage management specifically through the adoption of a voluntary sewage management program. The plan also recommended that local officials develop, maintain, and regularly update a database of properties served by OLDS. Owners of on-lot systems are encouraged to have their systems pumped once every three to five years.

Wayne Township Act 537 Plan

The Wayne Township Act 537 Plan is presently before the Board of Supervisors for their review. The alternative selected for implementation in the plan involves the construction of a 0.19 mgd extended aeration package wastewater treatment plant and collection system in Wayne Township that will provide service to five areas of Wayne Township and accept sewage from the Borough of Newton Hamilton.

Borough of Mount Union [Huntingdon County, PA] Act 537 Plan (Prepared May 1995, Amended October 1999)

The Mount Union Borough Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) currently serves the Borough of Mount Union and portions of Wayne and Shirley Townships. The permitted capacity of the WWTP is 0.63 million gallons per day (MGD). The annual average flow for 198 was 0.42 MGD, while the maximum consecutive three month average daily flow was 0.75 MGD. According to the 1998 Municipal Management Wasteload Report, the WWTP was hydraulically overloaded and is projected to be hydraulically overloaded in the next five years due to the expansion of the sewer service area. Also, starting in the Year 2000 and progressing up through the Year 2003, the WWTP is projected to be organically overloaded. In addition to limited system growth within the next five years, the Borough of Mount Union anticipates providing service to Kistler Borough and campsites in Wayne Township, as well as the Industrial Park in Shirley Township.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Mifflin County residents are offered a variety of recreation options, from publicly-owned lands (i.e., state, County, and municipal) to private facilities. An inventory of public park and recreation facilities in the County is provided in Table 6-3. These facilities are open to the public on a year-round, full-time or part-time basis. These facilities constitute 67,756 acres of recreational land and provide the citizens of Mifflin County and surrounding areas with an abundance of both active and passive recreational opportunities.

As shown in Table 6-3, each facility is further characterized by the National Park and Recreation Association (NRPA) by classification, location, and size criteria standards. Mifflin County's facilities are classified as one of the four following park types:

- Neighborhood Park: Neighborhood parks remain the basic unit of the park system and serve as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. A neighborhood park should be centrally located within its service area, which encompasses a 1/4 to 1/2 mile distance uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers. Demographic profiles and population density within the park's service area are the primary determinants of a neighborhood park's size. Generally, five acres is accepted as the minimum size, while 7 to 10 acres is considered optimal.

- School-Park: Depending on the circumstances, school-park facilities often compliment other community open lands. The optimum size of a school-park site is dependent upon its intended use.

- Community Park: A community park serves to meet a community's recreational needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. They are generally larger in size and serve a broader purpose than neighborhood parks. A community park should serve two or more neighborhoods and has an optimal size between 20 and 50 acres, which is based on the land area needed to meet a community's recreational needs.

- Natural Resource Areas: These park types serve to protect significant natural resources, unique landscapes, and open space, and scenic viewsheds. Size and location criteria standards are dependent on resource availability and opportunity.

- Park Trail: Park trails serve as multipurpose pathways and are typically located within greenways, parks, and natural resource areas. Their focus is on recreational value and harmony with the natural environment.

Although the County's draft recreation plan has not been updated since 1978, the County has been actively involved in park planning, acquisition, and development activities. For example, the County has assisted in various local projects including development of the McVeytown Community Park, the Kistler Borough recreation plan, Longfellow Park improvements, and the Union Township recreation plan.

In the past, the common measure of a park, recreation, and open space system's spatial and service requirements was the application of acres per 1,000 population standard. Since then, the NRPA has revised their recreation, park and open space standards and guidelines to include various planning factors such as a community's participation rates and patterns, needs and preferences, quality of a recreation experience, economic benefits, and desire or demand for certain types resources and facilities. These revised standards allow communities to address their park and recreation needs in terms of its unique social, economic, and institutional structure. Therefore, a standard for parks and recreation cannot be universal, nor can one community be compared with another, regardless of their similarities (NRPA 1996).

Recreational boating activities are an important component to the County's various recreational opportunities. Much of the County's recreational boating activities are conducted on the Juniata River. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission maintains a list of boating access areas under the ownership or control of the commission. Currently, the commission maintains four access areas along the Juniata River at Granville, Lewistown, Lewistown Narrows, and Newton Hamilton.

Table 6-3
Mifflin County Park and Recreation Resources, 1999

Park	Location	Acres	Owner	Multipurpose Fields	Horseshoe Pits	Golf Course	Min. Golf Course	Tennis Courts	Basketball Courts	Ball Fields	Football Fields	Soccer Fields	Volley Ball Cout	Play Fields	Play Equipment	Swimming Pool	Walking/Bike Trails	Pavilions	Picnic Tables	Camping Areas	Orientation (Passive or Active)*	Classification	Location Criteria	Size Criteria
Allensville Playground	Menno Township	4.0	Menno Township	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	A	C	>	|
Armagh Elementary School Playground	Armagh Township	4.0	Mifflin County S.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	PS	^	~
Bald Eagle State Forest, District #7	Armagh Township	38,080.0	PA Bur. Of Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	P	NR	v	v
Belltown	Decatur Township	5.0	Fred G. Sherwood	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	N	<	\
Bender Park	Brown Township	2.0	Brown Twp. Supervisors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	P	C	>	|
Burnham Elementary School	Burnham Borough	6.0	Mifflin County S.D.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	A	PS	^	~
Community-Ball Field-Community Hall	Union Township	8.0	Union Twp. / Mifflin Co. School District	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	A	C	>	|
Derry Twp Community Park	Derry Township	45.0	Derry Township	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	10	-	-	P/A	C	>	|
East Derry Elementary School PG	Derry Township	3.0	Mifflin County S.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	P/A	PS	^	~
East End Playground	Juniata Terrace Boro.	0.5	Juniata Terrace Borough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	A	N	<	\
First Avenue Playground	Burnham Borough	2.5	Burnham Playground Assoc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	A	N	<	\
Gardenview Playground	Brown Township	3.5	Mifflin County S.D.	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	A	PS	<	\
Highland Park Elementary School PG	Derry Township	8.0	Mifflin County S.D.	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	A	PS	^	~
Hilltop Playground	Derry Township	3.8	Derry Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	A	N	<	\
Holy Communion Lutheran Church	Derry Township	0.5	Holy Communion Lutheran Church	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	N	<	\
Indian Valley High School	Derry Township	22.0	Mifflin County S.D.	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	PS	^	~
Juniata Terrace "Upper" Playground	Juniata Terrace Boro.	0.3	Juniata Terrace Borough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	A	N	<	\
Juniata Terrace Playground	Juniata Terrace Boro.	10.0	Juniata Terrace Borough	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	A	N	<	\
K.B. Aerotech L.L. Field	Granville Township	4.0	Display, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	C	>	|
Kistler Borough Park	Kistler Borough	1.0	Kistler Boro.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	A	C	>	|
Lewistown Country Club	Granville Township	200.0	Club Membership	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-
Lewistown High School	Lewistown	29.0	Mifflin County S.D.	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	PS	^	~
Lewistown Recreation Park	Lewistown Boro.	26.0	Lewistown Borough	1	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	3	-	1	-	1	1	3	12	-	A	C	>	|
Longfellow Playground	Bratton Township	6.0	Bratton Township	-	-	-	-	1	1/2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	C	>	|
Maitland Brethren Church Park	Derry Township	2.5	Maitland Brethren Church				-						1		1		-	-	-	-	A	C	>	|
Malta Park	Granville Township	15.4	Knights of Malta	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	29	-	P	C	>	|
McVeytown Community Park	McVeytown Boro.	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	A	C	>	|
Meadowfield Playground	Derry Township	6.0	Derry Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	N	<	\
Mid-State Trail	Armagh Township	5.8 miles	Regional Trail System	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	P	PT	-	-
Mifflin County Youth Park	Brown Township	2.0	Brown Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	P/A	C	>	|
Milroy Park and Playground Area	Armagh Township	2.5	Armagh Township	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	A	C	>	|
Naginey Park and Playground Area	Naginey Village Area	3.2	Private Association	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	A	N	<	\
Newton Hamilton Playground	Newton Hamilton Boro.	1.0	Newton Hamilton Boro.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	C	>	|
Reeds Gap State Park	Armagh Township	220.0	Commonwealth of PA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	10	4	210	14	A	NR	v	v
Reedsville Feedmill Pond	Brown Township	2.5	Reedsville Milling Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	C	>	|
Reedsville Playground	Brown Township	3.6	Brown Township	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	A	C	>	|
Rothrock State Forest District #5	Brown Township	9,291.0	PA Bur. Of Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	P	NR	v	v
U.S. Route 322 Scenic Overlook & Roadside Rest Area	Brown Township	8.2	Commonwealth of PA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	P	NR	v	v
Rothrock Playground	Oliver Township	6.0	Rothrock Playground Association					1	1	1									6		P	NR	v	v
Siglerville Ballfield	Siglerville Village Area	1.3	Siglerville Mens' Club	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	C	>	|
State Game Lands No. 107	Derry Township	2,169.8	PA Game Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	NR	v	v
State Game Lands No. 113	Oliver Township	534.2	PA Game Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	P	NR	v	v
Stone Arch Bridge Park	Derry Township	1.0	Mifflin County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	P	NR	v	v
Strodes Mills Elem and Middle School	Oliver Township	20.7	Mifflin County S.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	A	PS	^	~
The Locust Campground	Granville Township	275.0	David Knox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	P	C	>	|
Tuscarora State Forest District #3	Armagh Township	16,572.0	PA Bur. Of Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	P	NR	v	v
Victory Park	Lewistown Borough	8.0	Lewistown Borough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	P	C	>	|
Wayne Twp. Ballfield	Wayne Township	1.0	Wayne Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	C	>	|
West End Playground	Juniata Terrace Boro.	0.5	Juniata Terrace Borough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	A	N	<	\
Wrights Grove	Decatur Township	3.0	Kenneth Wright	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	N	<	\
American Legion Country Club	Wayne Township	130.5	American Legion	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	PV	-	-
Yeagertown Hilltop Playground	Derry Township	4.0	Derry Twp./Yeagertown HPA	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	15	-	A	C	>	|
TOTALS	-	67,759.5	-	5	4	2	1	29	16.5	28	5	6	3	2	23	3	33	37	333	14	-	-	-	-

* A=Active; P=Passive; B = Both Active and Passive
C = Community Park; N = Neighborhood Park; NR = Natural Resource Area; PS = Public School Park; PT = Park Trail; PV = Private
< = 1/4 to 1/2 mile distance and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.
> = Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and 1/2 to 3 mile distance.
^ = Determined by location of school district property.
v = Variable
| = As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually between 30 and 50 acres.
~ = Variable--depends on function.
\ = 5 acres is considered minimum size. 5 to 10 acres is optimal.
Sources: National Recreation and Park Association, 1996.
PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Recreation Resource Inventory, 1999.
Mifflin County Planning and Development Department, 1999.

Chapter 7 - Cultural Resources Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Cultural resources consist of prehistoric and historic districts, sites, structures, artifacts, and other physical evidence of human activities considered important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons. A wealth of cultural resources are found throughout Mifflin County and the surrounding region. A review of these resources increases our understanding and appreciation of our local heritage and improve the quality of life. Many significant cultural resources are of value to the local economy because they serve as tourist attractions.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Federal and state historic preservation laws require federal and state agencies to consider the effects of their actions on all historic and prehistoric sites, districts, buildings, and structures eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. According to the National Park Service, "The National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources." Federal legal mandates include Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Executive Order 11593, and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Pennsylvania's legal mandates include the Environmental Right Amendment, Article 1, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution, and the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Act of 1978.

Information regarding Mifflin County's historic properties was collected from the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission (PHMC) and the National Park Service (Table 7-1). Figure 7-1 shows the location of the County's historic properties.

In addition to the historic properties contained in Table 7-1, the Mifflin County Planning Commission prepared the 1978 "Historical Sites Survey–Mifflin County." This report provides an inventory of structures in Mifflin County that were built before 1875 and have, for the most part, retained their architectural or historical integrity. The report is divided into three parts. Part I provides a brief history of Mifflin County and its inhabitants. Part II, which is the main body of the report, contains a photograph, narrative description and historical overview, site number, and map location of each inventoried site. Part III is a summary of the report that also includes the guidelines used for inventorying, as well as the registration process for the National Register of Historic Places.

There have been a number of historic preservation efforts in recent years to further promote the preservation of Mifflin County's historic resources. For example, the Pennsylvania Canal Society has recognized this comprehensive plan as a tool to have the Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Main Line Canal identified as a National Register "listed" property. As stated by the society, "Mifflin County contains about 45 miles of the Juniata Division, but more importantly, it contains the only restored and watered section of the entire 127.5-mile Division and the longest restored and watered section of the entire 394.5-mile Pennsylvania Main Line System."

Several organizations, focused on the promotion and preservation of the County's rich history, exist in the County. The most prominent is the Mifflin County Historical Society. The society's mission is to promote an understanding of the history of Mifflin County and its relationships to regional and national events through preservation, research, education, and restoration. The society takes

Table 7-1
National Register of Historic Places
Listed and Eligible Properties in Mifflin County, PA

Historic Name	Municipality	Address	Listed	Eligible
-	Derry Twp	Main St	-	11/7/1991
-	Newton Hamilton	Front, Church, Bridge St, Wayne	-	11/16/1993
Allensville Grade School	Menno Twp	Allensville	-	9/22/1994
American Viscose	Lewistown	One Belle Ave	-	4/1/1991
Belleville Historic District	Belleville	Walnut St and Main St	-	9/17/1996
Coleman Hotel	Lewistown	24-26 W Market St	-	12/12/1988
Embassy Theatre	Lewistown	W Market & S Main St	7/23/1998	-
Foulk House	Derry Twp	US Rt 422 E of Lewistown	-	5/14/1998
G&H Wharton Farmstead	Wayne Twp	Eastside of SR 3021	-	11/16/1993
Honey Brook Bridge	Brown Twp	T 445, Reedsville	-	11/21/1990
House (1)	Derry Twp	Main St (Yeagertown)	-	3/2/1987
House (2)	Derry Twp	Ferguson Valley Rd	-	3/2/1987
James Alexander Homestead (The Oaks)	Union Twp	Rt 655 near Belleville	-	10/19/1983
Kistler Historic District	Kistler	Riverside Rd, Park Rd, Beaver	-	12/19/1988
Lewistown Armory	Derry Twp	1101 Walnut St	5/9/1991	-
Lewistown Hospital	Derry Twp	4th & Highland Ave	-	5/9/1994
Lewistown Municipal Bldg.	Lewistown	2 East Third Street	-	4/19/2000
Main Line Canal, Juniata Division	Derry Twp	-	-	12/4/1996
Mannerhaus	Lewistown	55 Chestnut St	-	1/27/1982
McCoy House	Lewistown	17 N Main St	3/14/1973	-
McVeytown Elementary School	McVeytown	Locust Alley	-	5/19/1992
Mifflin County Courthouse	Lewistown	1 W Market St	5/28/1976	-
Montgomery Ward Building	Lewistown	3-7 W Market St	9/7/1984	-
Mountain Laurel Trust	Oliver Twp	Rt 22/522	-	6/14/1994
Old Hoopes School	Derry Twp	JCT Vira Rd & Rt 522; 5m N of Lewistown	12/20/1978	-
Old Stone Arch Bridge	Derry Twp	Jack's Creek Rd off Rt 22	4/18/1979	-
PA Railroad Lewistown JCT	Granville Twp	50 Helen St	-	8/5/1987
Pleasant View Farm	Derry Twp	932 Jacks Creek Road	-	8/10/2000
Robert Hope House	Lewistown	712 W Fourth St	-	4/19/1994
S Alexander Property	Belleville		-	4/22/1996
Stagecoach Inn	Oliver Twp	Rt 22/522	-	6/14/1994
William F. Kitting House	Lewistown	740 W Fourth St	-	4/19/1994
Wollner Building	Lewistown	16 W Market St	8/23/1984	-
Yeager Mill	Derry Twp	Eastside S Main St at Mill St (Yeagertown)	-	3/2/1987

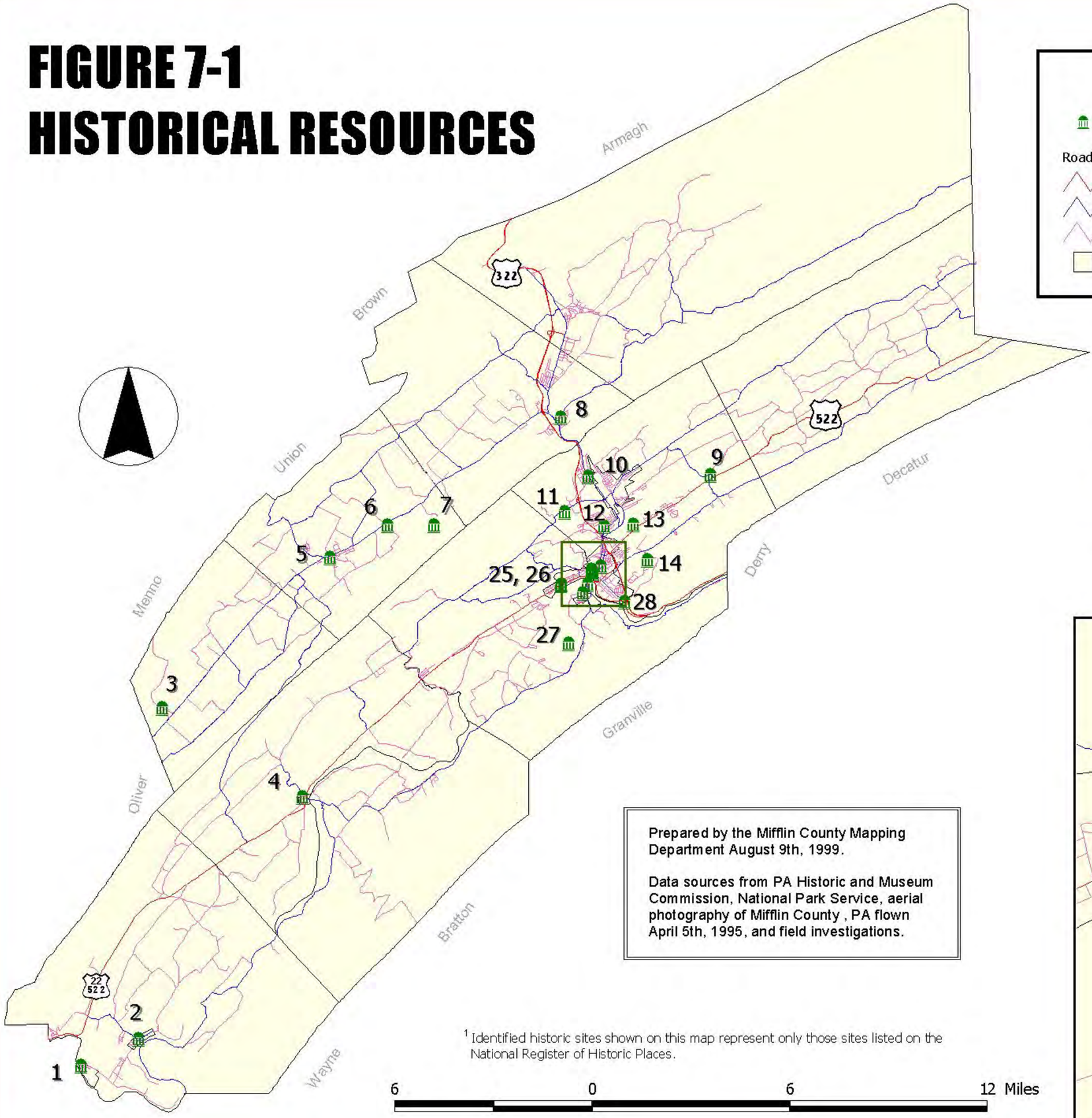
Sources: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau of Historic Preservation.
National Park Service. Online. National Register of Historic Places Research Page. http://www.nr.nps.gov/nrishome.htm.

an active lead in assisting with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's goals by identifying and protecting those resources having historical significance.

Mifflin County is currently involved in securing funding for the restoration of the Old Mifflin County Courthouse. The total project cost is estimated to be between $700,000 to $1 million. In June 1999, the County prepared and submitted a $100,000 application to the PHMC's Keystone Historic Preservation Grant Program. A grant of $46,100 was awarded to the County in December 1999. However, the County was notified that $785,000 was set aside in the state's capital budget to assist in the rehabilitation effort. But, these funds are in the control of the Governor and will require a strong lobbying campaign to have the funds releases. In support of these lobbying efforts, the County completed a Draft Master Plan in 1999 to provide a blueprint for reusing the courthouse.

Additional historic programs existing in Mifflin County include the Friends of the Embassy Theatre in Lewistown, Kishacoquillas Valley Historical Society, and the Pennsylvania Historical Railroad Society in Granville Township. The Friends of the Embassy Theater–an independent 501 (c) 3 non-profit organization–is actively involved in its restoration and conversion of the facility into a multiple-use theater and community arts center. The Kishacoquillas Valley Historical Society was formed approximately eight years ago in Allensville with the purpose of preserving the Kish Valley. The society owns and operates a museum (138 East Main Street) that has a significant collection of primitive art by local Amish and Mennonite artists, as well as a collection of early indigenous American Indian artifacts. The museum was built in 1838.

FIGURE 7-1
HISTORICAL RESOURCES



Prepared by the Mifflin County Mapping Department August 9th, 1999.

Data sources from PA Historic and Museum Commission, National Park Service, aerial photography of Mifflin County , PA flown April 5th, 1995, and field investigations.

[1] Identified historic sites shown on this map represent only those sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

6 0 6 12 Miles

MAP LEGEND

National Register Properties (Listed or Eligible)

Roads

Federal

State

Municipal

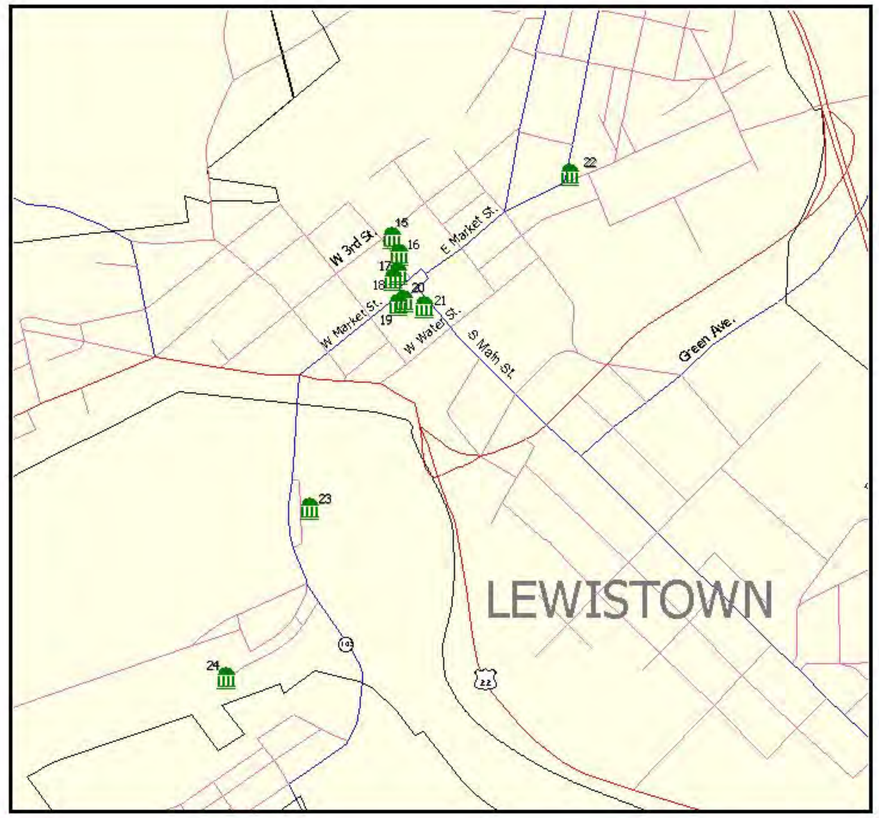
Municipal Boundary

FIGURE 7-1 COUNTY MAP

1. Kistler Historic District
2. Newton Hamilton Historic District
3. Allensville Grade School
4. McVeytown Elementary School
5. Belleville Historic District
6. James Alexander Homestead
7. S. Alexander Property
8. Honey Brook Bridge
9. Old Hoopes School
10. Burnham District
11. Albright House
12. Lewistown Hospital
13. Lewistown Armory
14. Pleasant View Farm
25. Robert Hope House
26. William F. Kitting House
27. Main Line Canal, Juniata Division
28. Old Stone Arch Bridge

FIGURE 7-1 (inset)

15. Lewistown Municipal Building
16. McCoy House
17. Old Mifflin County Courthouse
18. Montgomery Ward Building
19. Coleman Hotel
20. Wollner Building
21. Embassy Theatre
22. Mannerhaus
23. American Viscose
24. PA Railroad Lewistown JCT



Chapter 8 - Environmental Resources Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The identification of Mifflin County's environmental resources is an important part of the planning process. Delineation of these resources serves as a guide for future planning decisions. For example, Mifflin County, as well as nine municipalities within the County, which have adopted Subdivision and Land Development Ordinances (SLDOs), consider environmental issues as part of the review process for land development activity. The following sections of the plan will identify and describe these areas so they can be incorporated into the planning recommendations. This will help ensure that future development in Mifflin County takes place in an environmentally sensitive manner.

FLOODPLAINS

Floodplain areas absorb and store large amounts of water, which is a source of aquifer recharge. Natural vegetation supported by floodplains helps to trap sediment from upland surface runoff, stabilize stream banks, and reduce soil erosion. Floodplains also provide shelter for wildlife and proper stream conditions for aquatic life. Many scenic areas in Mifflin County are found within the floodplains of the Juniata River and larger streams, such as the Kishacoquillas Creek and Jacks Creek. Mifflin County's 100-year floodplain boundaries are shown on Figure 8-1.

Regulation of floodplains helps to reduce the threat to human life and property caused by periodic flooding. For regulatory purposes, a floodplain is defined by the 100-year or base flood which has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in a given year.

The Pennsylvania Floodplain Management Act (Act 166 of 1978) requires municipalities identified as being flood-prone, to enact floodplain regulations which, at a minimum, meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP is a federal program that allows property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance protection against losses from flooding.

The NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) was implemented in 1990 as a program for recognizing and encouraging community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP standards. The National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 codified the CRS in the NFIP. Under the CRS, flood insurance premium rates are adjusted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community activities that meet the three goals of the CRS: (1) reduce flood losses; (2) facilitate accurate insurance rating; and (3) promote the awareness of flood insurance.

There are ten CRS classes–Class 1 requires the most credit points and gives the largest premium reduction, where Class 10 receives no premium reduction. The CRS recognizes 18 creditable activities, organized under four categories numbered 300 through 600–Public Information, Mapping and Regulations, Flood Damage Reduction, and Flood Preparedness.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's), NFIP Community Status Book, all municipalities, except for Juniata Terrace Borough, which is located above the floodplain, are participating in the NFIP program and have adopted floodplain ordinances. These ordinances regulate development within the floodplain. Granville Township and Lewistown Borough are the only municipalities participating in the CRS program, each having a class nine rating.

During the past 10 years, the federal government has spent over 20 billion dollars in aid to repair and rebuild disaster stricken communities. As a result of these and other costs, FEMA has developed a nationwide

effort to build disaster resistant communities called "Project Impact." Planning efforts under this program are based upon three premises: (1) preventive actions must be decided at the local level; (2) private sector participation is vital; and (3) long-term efforts and investments in prevention measures are essential. In 1999, FEMA partnered with sixty communities across the country. FEMA chose Belleville in Union Township as the single Project Impact Community selected in Pennsylvania. The Little Kishacoquillas Creek/Village Commons Project represents the commonwealth's second community selected since the program began two years ago.

WETLANDS

Wetlands are unique environments that perform a variety of important functions. They moderate stormwater runoff and downstream flood crests because they are natural water storage areas. Wetlands provide important habitat for many species of plant and animal life. Wetlands also help to maintain stream flow and groundwater recharge.

There are problems associated with developing on wetland soils. Wetlands located in floodplains are often flooded. Draining or filling in of upland wetlands removes natural water storage, which can add to stormwater runoff problems downstream. Wetland soils are easily compacted. This results in uneven settling of structures. Wetland soils with low permeability and high groundwater tables are not suitable for the installation of on-lot septic systems.

Laws, such as the Federal Clean Water Act and similar state and local laws, have led to the enforcement of wetland protection. In Pennsylvania, development in wetland areas is strictly regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. Therefore, any development of these areas is subject to both federal and state permitting processes.

As shown on Figure 8-1, wetland areas are found in most municipalities with the highest concentrations occurring along the Juniata River. It is important to note that the wetland areas shown were derived from the 1980 National Wetland Inventory, which have limited accuracy and therefore, do not fully represent the extent and locations of all wetlands in the County.

STEEP SLOPES

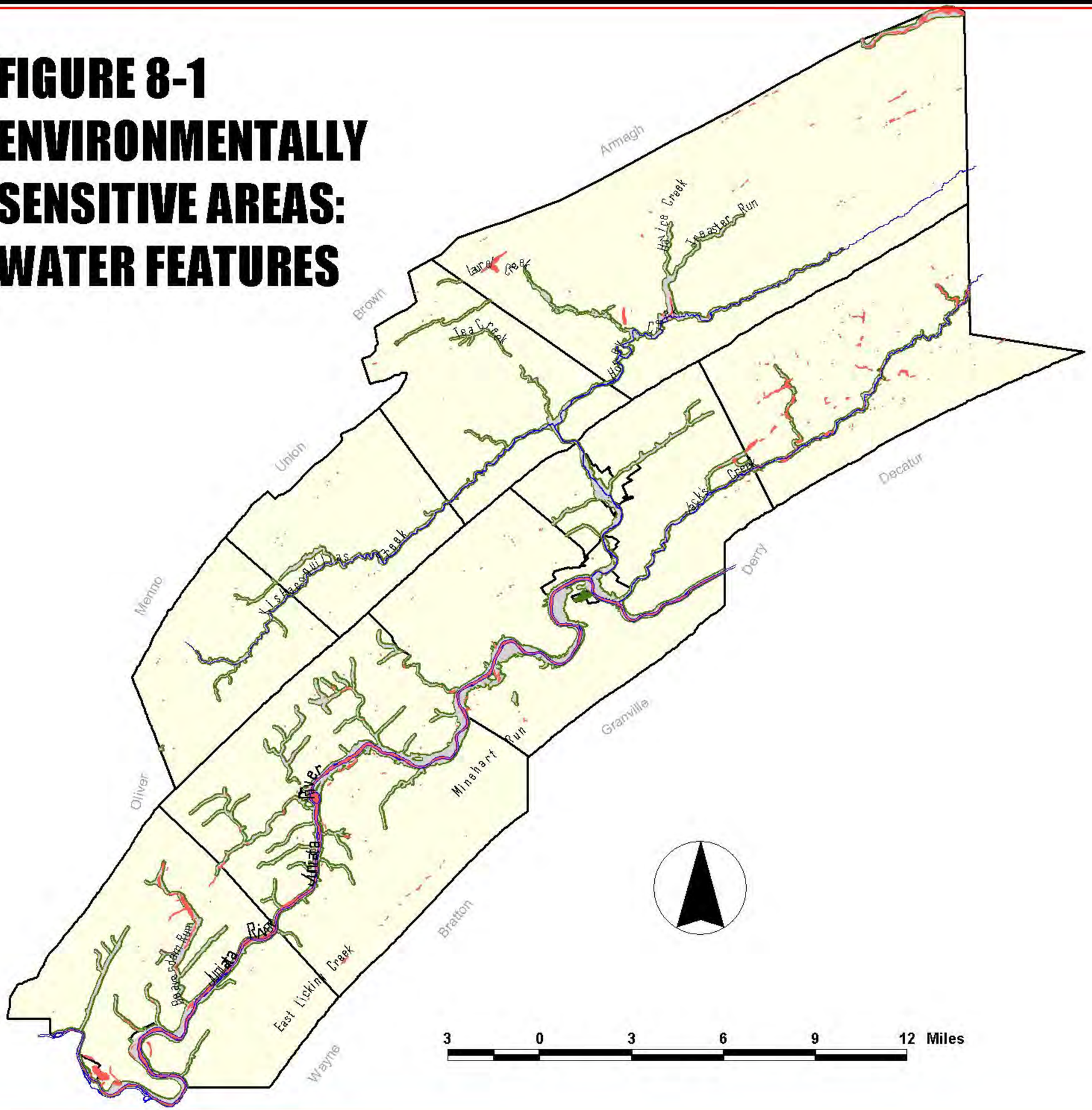
Mifflin County is located entirely within the tightly folded and faulted Ridge and Valley Province of the Appalachian Physiographic Region. As a result, much of the County contains sizeable areas of steep slopes in municipalities located along Jacks Mountain, Blue Mountain, Stone Mountain, Broad Mountain, and Long Mountain (Figure 8-2).

Slopes with grades of 15 percent or greater are considered steep. If disturbed, these areas can yield heavy sediment loads on streams. Very steep slopes, with over 25 percent grade, produce heavy soil erosion and sediment loading. Of the County's total land area, approximately 42 percent is classified as having slopes of 15 percent or greater.

Though erosion and runoff in steep slope areas are natural processes, development activities located in these areas can alter the gradients and upset the natural balance. However, by redirecting water runoff from buildings and impervious surfaces away from the face of steeper slopes, severe soil erosion and drainage problems can be avoided.

The four factors influencing soil erosion are vegetation, soil type, slope size and inclination, and the frequency and intensity of rainfall. On most surfaces, vegetation is the

FIGURE 8-1
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS: WATER FEATURES



MAP LEGEND

- Rivers and Streams
- Wetlands
- Floodplain
- Floodplain + 100 ft. Buffer
- Municipal Boundaries

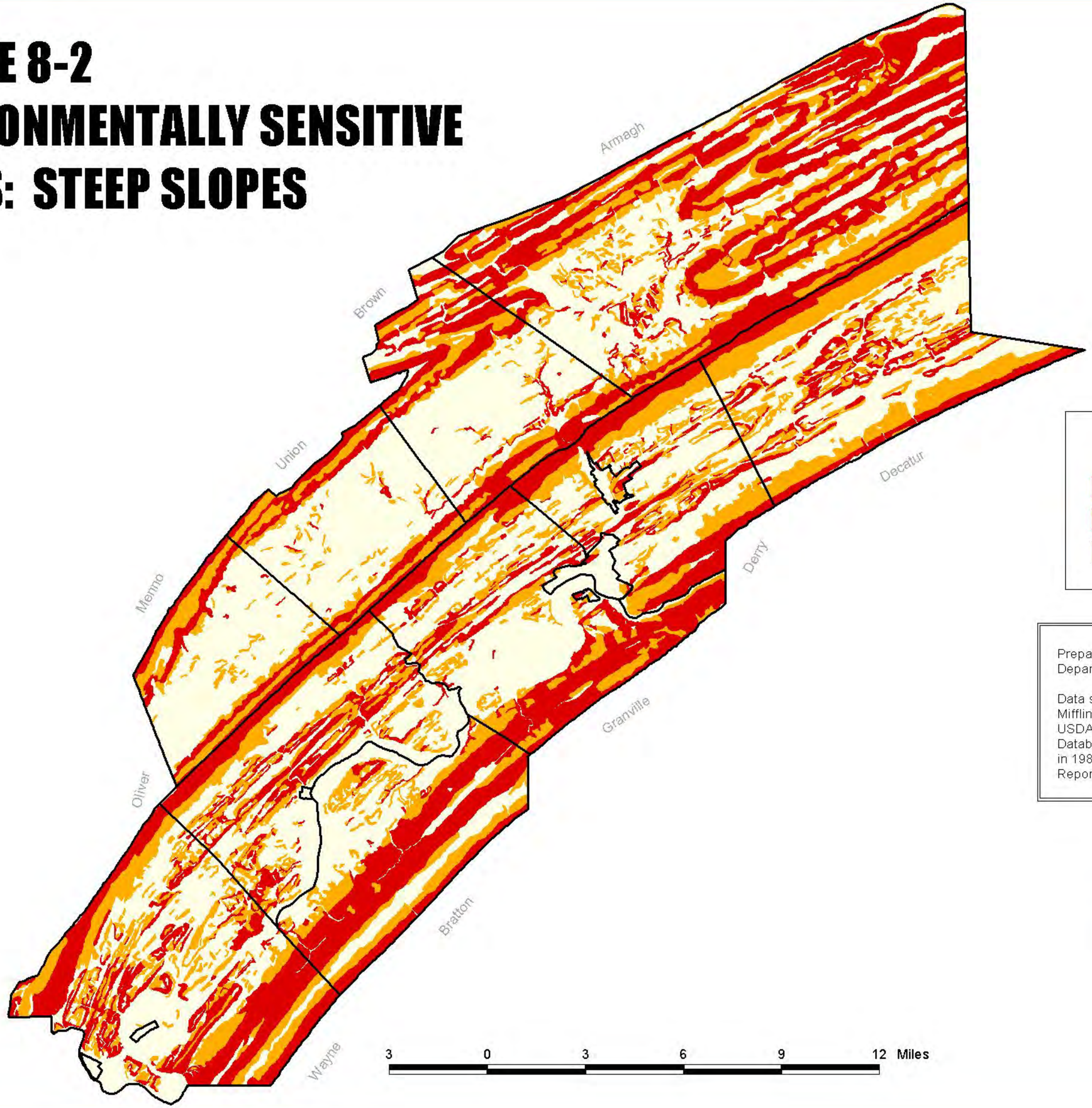
3 0 3 6 9 12 Miles

Produced by the Mifflin County Mapping Department June 23, 1999.

Data sources from aerial photography of Mifflin County, PA flown April 5th, 1995 and National Wetlands Inventory, 1988, and FEMA Floodplain Data, various dates.

MAPPING DEPARTMENT MIFFLIN COUNTY

FIGURE 8-2
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS: STEEP SLOPES



MAP LEGEND

- 15 - 25% slope
- Greater than 25% slope
- Municipal Boundaries

Prepared by the Mifflin County Mapping Department August 9th, 1999.

Data sources from aerial photograhy of Mifflin County, PA flown April 5th 1995, and USDA, NRCS Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) digitally created in 1980 from the Mifflin Juniata Soil Survey Report.

MAPPING DEPARTMENT MIFFLIN COUNTY

single most important erosion control factor. The higher the cover density, the lower the soil loss to runoff.

Septic systems for on-lot sewage disposal are impractical to construct and maintain on very steep slopes because the downhill flow of the effluent is too rapid. Improperly treated effluent is likely to surface at the base of the slope, causing wet, contaminated seepage spots. If there is a layer of impervious material such as dense clay or rock under shallow soils, the effluent may surface on the slope and run downhill unfiltered.

SOILS

The *Soil Survey of Juniata and Mifflin Counties, Pennsylvania* (1981) combines soils into Soil Associations, which emphasize how soil depth, slope, and drainage affect potential land use. The associations are helpful in attaining a general idea of soil quality, in comparing different sections of the County; and locating large areas suited certain uses.

Prime Agricultural Soils

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), is the land that is best suited to producing food, feed, forage, and fiber and oilseed crops. It has the soil quality, growing season, and water supply needed to economically produce a sustained high yield of crops when it is treated and managed using acceptable farming methods. According to the USDA, prime farmland soils are usually classified as capability Class I or II. Of the Mifflin County's total land area, 3,077.7 acres (1.2 percent) are classified as Class I soils and 42,502.2 acres (16.1 percent) are classified as Class II soils.

Farmland soils of statewide importance are soils that are predominantly used for agricultural purposes within a given state, but have some limitations that reduce their productivity or increase the amount of energy and economic resources necessary to obtain productivity levels similar to prime farmland soils. These soils are usually classified as capability Class II or III. As shown on Figure 8-3, Mifflin County's prime agricultural soils are concentrated in the Kishacoquillas Valley, Ferguson Valley, Juniata River Valley, and those valleys located throughout Derry and Decatur Townships.

Highly Erodible Soils

Of the 79,400 acres of farmland in Mifflin County, approximately 45,000 acres are considered Highly Erodible Land (HEL) as defined by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). Therefore, agricultural activities should be conducted in accord with County conservation district approved conservation plans. Conservation plans have been written for approximately 36,000 acres in Mifflin County.

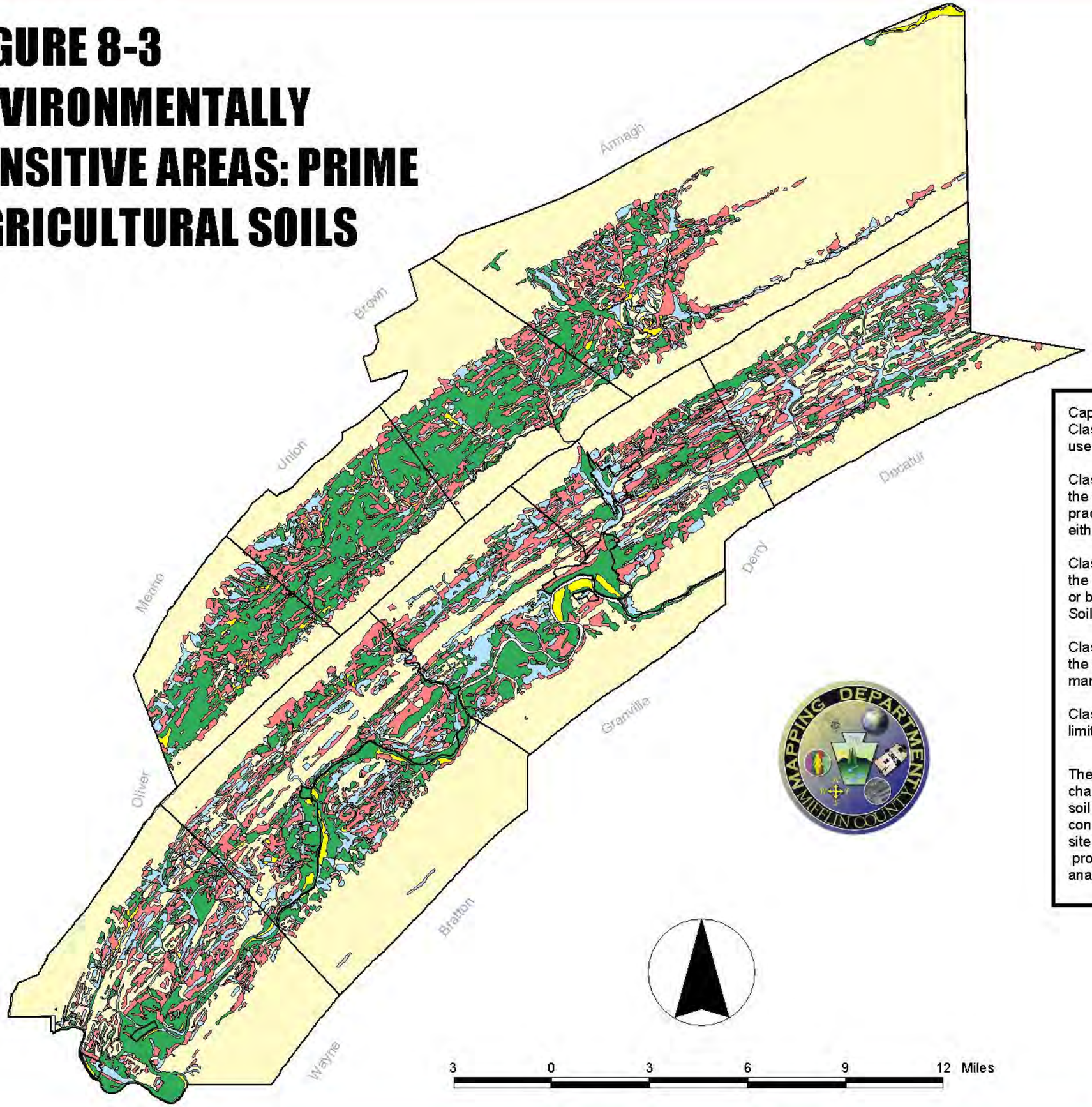
On-lot Septic Suitability

The soil properties, which are of primary concern in the unsewered portions of the County, are the suitability for septic tank installation. Soil properties affecting effluent absorption are permeability, depth to seasonal high water table, depth to bedrock, slope, and susceptibility to flooding. Without proper soil conditions, septic tanks will not operate properly and health hazards may result.

According to the 1981 Soil Survey, approximately 87 percent of the County's soils have a *severe* degree of soil suitability for septic tank absorption fields. Therefore, major soil reclamation, special technologies, or intensive system maintenance is required to achieve satisfactory system performance.

Figure 8-4 identifies the soil locations which are potentially unsuitable for on-lot systems;

FIGURE 8-3
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS: PRIME AGRICULTURAL SOILS



MAP LEGEND

Soil Classes

- Class I
- Class II
- Class III
- Class IV
- Class V
- Municipal Boundaries

Capability Classes

Class I soils have few limitations that restrict their use and are usually classified as Prime Farmland Soils.

Class II soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require moderate conservation practices, or both. These soils are usually classified as either Prime Farmland Soils or Soils of Statewide Importance.

Class III soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require very careful management, or both. These soils are usually classified as Soils of Statewide Importance.

Class IV soils have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require very careful management, or both.

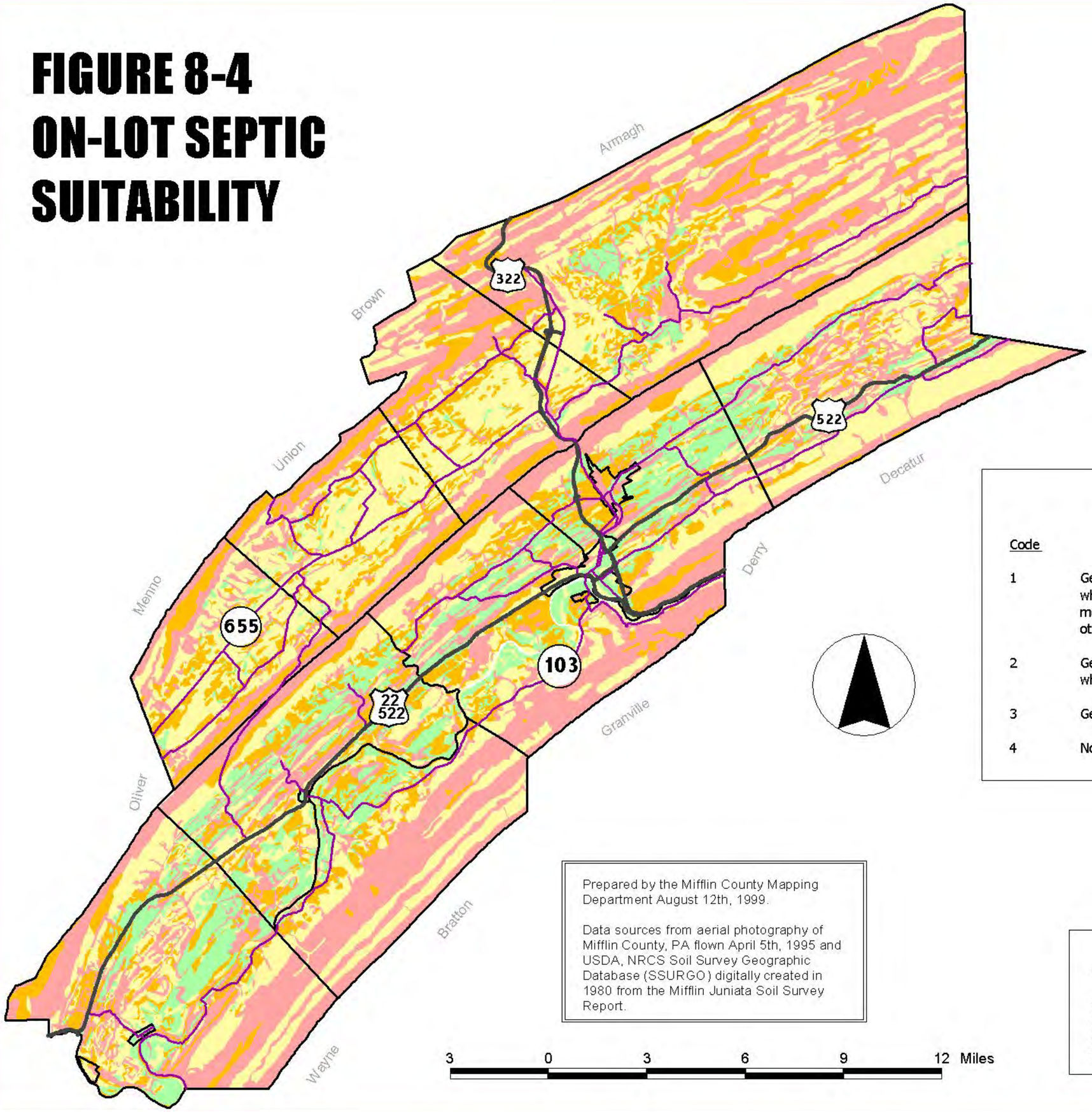
Class V soils are not likely to erode but have other limitations, such as being impractical to remove.

These descriptions refer only to the agricultural characteristics of the soil classes listed. Individual soil types within each of these classes vary considerably with respect to their suitability for building site development, sanitary facilities, and engineering properties. Consult the USDA Soil Survey for a detailed analysis of each of the soils within these classes.

Prepared by the Mifflin County Mapping Department August 10th 1999.

Data sources from aerial photography of Mifflin County, PA flown April 5th, 1995 and USDA, NRCS Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) digitally created in 1980 from the Mifflin Juniata Soil Survey Report.

FIGURE 8-4
ON-LOT SEPTIC SUITABILITY



MAP LEGEND

Suitability Codes

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Roads

- Federal
- State
- Municipal Boundaries

On-Lot Sewage Disposal System Suitability Codes [1]

Code	Description
1	Generally suitable for variety of on lot sewage disposal system types, [2] which may include the following: in-ground systems, elevated sand mound systems, Individual Residential Spray Irrigation Systems (IRSIS), other experimental or alternative technologies.
2	Generally suitable for variety of on-lot sewage disposal system types, which include all of Code 1 systems except in-ground systems.
3	Generally suitable for IRSIS only.
4	Not suitable.

Prepared by the Mifflin County Mapping Department August 12th, 1999.

Data sources from aerial photography of Mifflin County, PA flown April 5th, 1995 and USDA, NRCS Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) digitally created in 1980 from the Mifflin Juniata Soil Survey Report.

For general purposes only. All sites should be individually evaluated to determine final suitability.

1 System type dependent upon individual site evaluations to determine depth of soils, limiting zones and percolation rates. Applicant must contact local Sewage Enforcement Officer to determine final suitability.

suitable for alternative systems such as trench-type and elevated sand mound technologies; and potentially suitable for conventional gravity fed systems. It is important to note that analysis at this scale, based upon available data, is no substitute for site testing. This analysis should be used only as a general indication of those areas that may be suitable for on-lot systems.

WATER QUALITY AND SUPPLY

Surface Waters and Drainage

Surface waters include rivers, streams and ponds, which provide aquatic habitat, carry or hold runoff from storms, and provide recreation and scenic opportunities. Surface water resources are a dynamic and important component of the natural environment, but ever-present threats such as pollution, construction, clear-cutting, mining, and overuse have required the protection of these valuable resources.

The majority of Mifflin County is drained by Watershed A of the Lower Juniata River Subbasin--Subbasin Number 12A (Figure 8-5). Subbasin Number 12A is included in the Susquehanna River Basin. Also known as the Kishacoquillas-Jacks Creek Watershed, Watershed A of the Lower Juniata River Subbasin has a total drainage area of 237,394 acres. Its major streams include Kishacoquillas Creek and Jacks Creek.

The western-most portion of Mifflin County is drained by the Aughwick Creek Watershed (Watershed 12C) which is also included in Lower Juniata River Subbasin. The Aughwick Creek Watershed has a total drainage area of 10,314 acres.

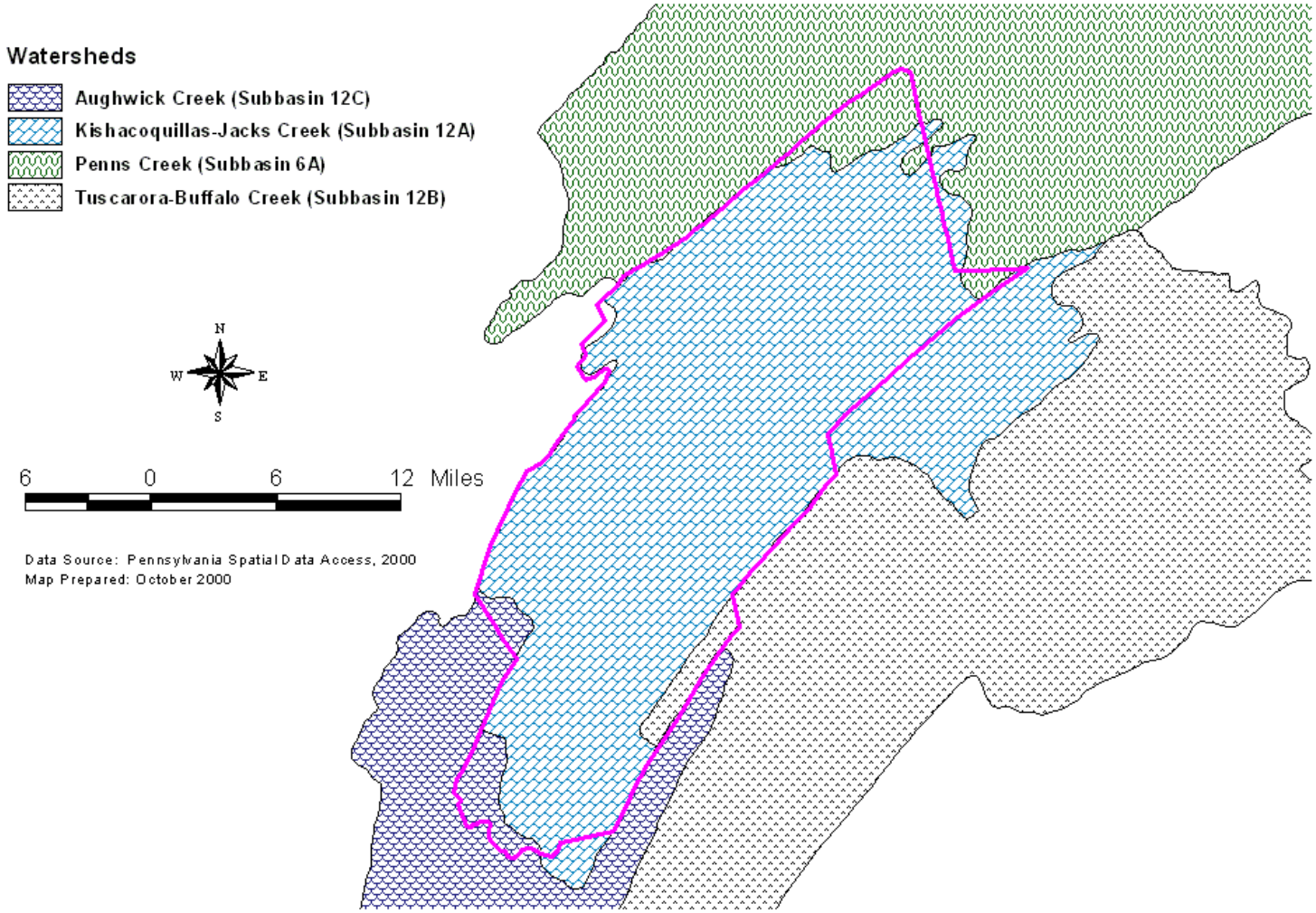
The Tuscarora-Buffalo Creek Watershed (Watershed B, Subbasin Number 12) drains the extreme southcentral portion of Mifflin County and includes the Tuscarora and Buffalo Creeks. Draining a land area of 5,281 acres, Watershed B comprises the second smallest watershed area in Mifflin County.

The extreme northeastern portion of Mifflin County is drained by Watershed 6A of the Lower Central Susquehanna River Basin. Commonly known as the Penns-Middle Creeks Watershed, Watershed 6A drains into the Susquehanna River, which empties into the Chesapeake Bay at Havre de Grace, Maryland.

The Pennsylvania Chapter 93 Water Quality Standards classify all surface waters according to their water quality criteria and protected water uses. Selected waterbodies that exhibit exceptional water quality and other environmental features are referred to as "Special Protection Waters." Certain activities in those watersheds that could adversely affect surface water are more stringently regulated to prevent degradation. All land development, sewage treatment and disposal, industrial and municipal waste, mining and quarrying, timber harvesting, stormwater management, and confined feeding operations must follow guidelines found in the Special Protection Waters Implementation Handbook, or other regulations relative to Special Protection Waters. More than half of Mifflin County's land area lies within Special Protection Watersheds.

Various public agencies, organizations, and concerned citizens located within the Juniata River watershed have recognized the importance of protecting and restoring the Juniata River and its tributaries through the creation of the Juniata Clean Water Partnership (JCWP). The JCWP is a team of citizens, community groups, non-profit conservation organizations, County planning offices, and County conservation districts who spearheaded local support for the development

Figure 8-5
Major Watersheds of Mifflin County



of a Rivers Conservation Plan. In May 1998, the Southern Alleghenies Conservancy and the Mid-State Resource Conservation and Development Council, on behalf of the JCWP, received a grant from the PADCNR Keystone Rivers Conservation Program to develop the plan. The purpose of the plan is to implement a regional effort to create a comprehensive watershed plan that identifies natural resource issues, concerns, threats, and opportunities.

A preliminary draft of the River Conservation Plan was completed December 1999. The final plan is scheduled to be completed by Fall 2000.

Groundwater Quality and Supply

Groundwater quality and supply is ultimately controlled by bedrock geology. Geologic factors such as rock type, intergranular porosity, rock strata inclination, faults, joints, folds, bedding planes, and solution channels affect groundwater movement and availability. Groundwater quality is dependent on the interaction between the groundwater and the bedrock. The more soluble bedrock, such as limestone, allow more compounds to be dissolved in the groundwater, thus resulting in increased hardness values.

Mifflin County is underlain by a wide variety of sedimentary rocks, which are folded into moderately open to closed plunging folds. Rocks underlying the County were formed during the Devonian (365 to 405 million years ago), Silurian (405 to 430 million years ago), and Ordovician (430 to 500 million years ago) periods. Mifflin County's geologic formations are shown on Figure 8-6 and characterized in Table 8-1.

KARST TOPOGRAPHY

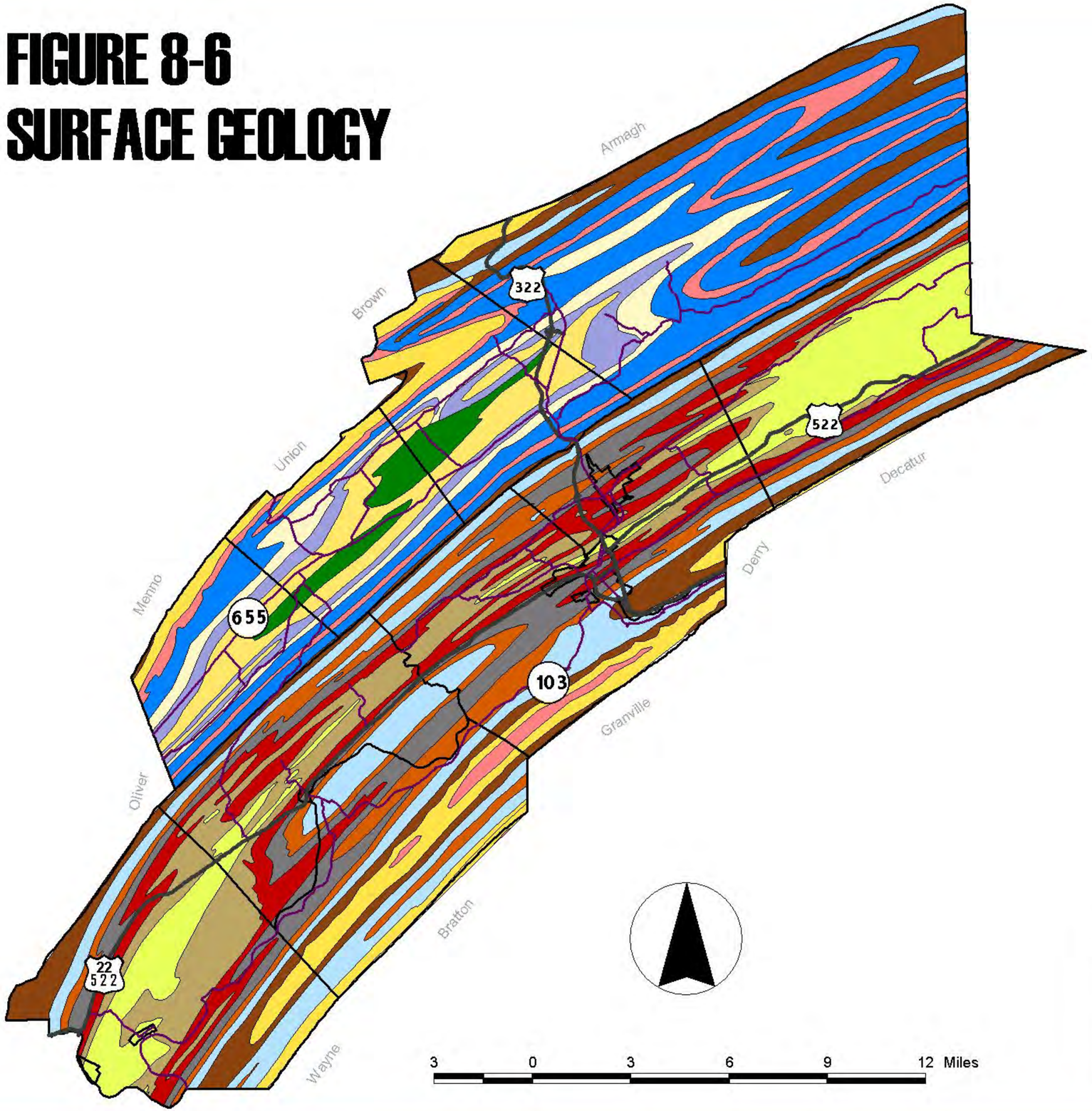
Portions of Mifflin County's landscape is underlain by limestone based geologic formations, which are identified in Table 8-1 and Figure 8-6A. Limestone, which is a carbonate rich material, is highly soluble and susceptible to the formation of solution caverns and sinkholes. (i.e.,karst topography). Karst refers to any terrain where the topography has been formed chiefly by the dissolving of rock. Landforms associated with karst include sinkholes, caves, sinking streams, springs, and solution valleys. Because of the unique geologic and hydrologic features associated with highly developed subterranean networks, the scope of problems related to the karst environment is large. A karst landscape is particularly sensitive to environmental degradation, with the depletion and contamination of groundwater supplies being among the most severe.

Stormwater runoff also contributes to sinkhole activity. According to Kochanov, "The stormwater drainage problem is compounded in karst areas by the fact that development reduces the surface area available for rainwater to infiltrate naturally into the ground. A typical residential development having quarter-acre lots may reduce the natural ground surface by 25 percent, whereas a shopping center and parking lot may reduce it by 100 percent. If storm water, gathered over a specific area, is collected and directed into a karst area, the concentration of water may unplug one of the karst drains" (p.19)[1]

Although karst landforms pose hazardous conditions, they are, in fact, valuable for various reasons including serving as areas for endangered species of flora and fauna, may contain cultural resources (i.e., historic and prehistoric), contain rare minerals or unique landforms, and provide scenic and challenging recreational opportunities.

[1] Kochanov, W. E., 1999, Sinkholes in Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Geological Survey, 4th ser., Educational Series 11, 33 p.

FIGURE 8-6
SURFACE GEOLOGY



MAP LEGEND

Roads

- Federal
- State

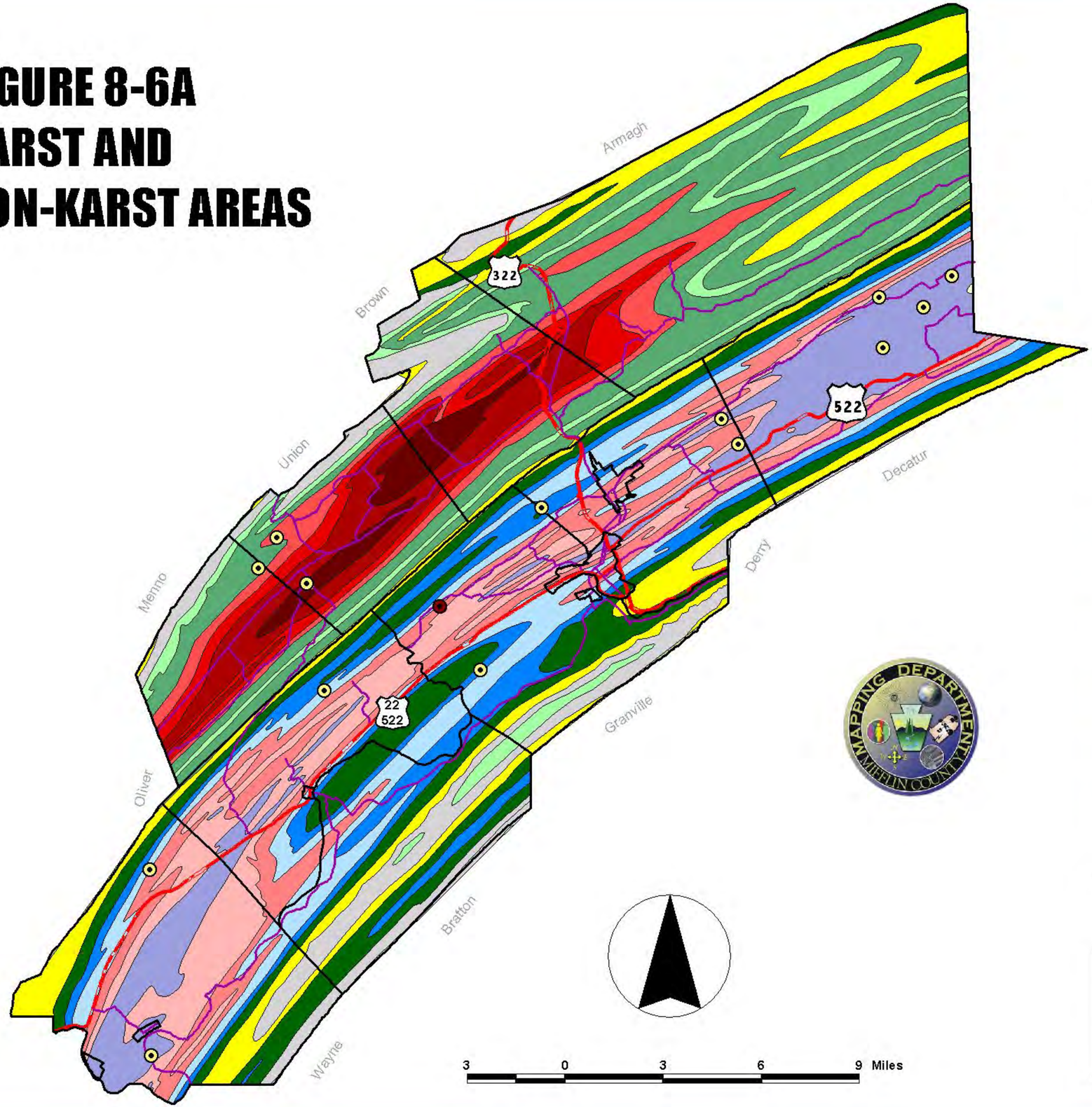
Surface Geology Formations

- Axemann Fm
- Bald Eagle Fm
- Bellefont Fm
- Benner Fm-Loysburg Fm Undiv
- Bloomsburg Fm and Mifflintown Fm Undiv
- Clinton Group
- Coburn Fm-Nealmont Fm Undiv
- Hamilton Group
- Juniata Fm
- Keyser Fm and Tonoloway Fm Undiv
- Onondaga Fm and Old Port Fm Undiv
- Reedsville Fm
- Trimmers Rock Fm
- Tuscarora Fm
- Wills Creek Fm
- Municipal Boundary

Prepared by the Mifflin County Mapping Department
January 24th, 2000.

Data sources from aerial photography of Mifflin County, PA flown April 5th, 1995 and Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access (PASDA).

FIGURE 8-6A
KARST AND
NON-KARST AREAS



MAP LEGEND

- Concentrated Animal Operations
- Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation

Carbonate Rock Formations

- Axemann
- Bellefonte
- Benner-Loysburg Undivided
- Coburn-Nealmont Undivided
- Keyser-Tonoloway Undivided
- Onondaga-Old Port Undivided

Non-Karst Formations

- Bald Eagle
- Bloomsburg-Mifflintown Undivided
- Clinton Group
- Hamilton Group
- Juniata
- Reedsville
- Trimmers Rock
- Tuscarora
- Wills Creek

Roads

- Federal
- State
- Municipal Boundary

Prepared by the Mifflin County Mapping Department, February 18, 2000.

Data sources from aerial photography of Mifflin County, PA flown April 5th, 1995 and Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access (PASDA).

Table 8-1
Engineering Characteristics of Mifflin County's Geologic Formations

Formation	Description	Porosity	Permeability	Ease of Excavation	Foundation Stability*	Quantity of Groundwater (Median Yield)
Axemann Fm	Light gray limestone	Moderate to High	Moderate	Difficult	Good	100 gpm
Bald Eagle Fm	Fine to coarse grained, crossbedded sandstone	Low to moderate	Moderate	Difficult	Good	10 gpm
Bellfont Fm	Very fine grained dolomite; minor sandstone beds	Low to Moderate	Low	Difficult	Good	100 gal/min
Benner Fm	Very finely crystalline limestone	Moderate to High	Low	Difficult	Good	50 gpm.
Bloomsburg Fm	Red shale and siltstone	Low to Moderate	Moderate	Moderately easy	Good	45 gpm.
Clinton Group	Fossiliferous sandstone; hematitic sandstone and shale	Low	Low	Moderate	Good	12 gpm
Coburn Fm	Fossileferous, shaly limestone	Moderate to High	High	Difficult	Fair	130 gpm
Loysburg Fm	Shaly limestone	Moderate to High	Moderate	Difficult	Good	50 gpm.
Hamilton Group	Fossiliferous siltstone and shale; oolitic hematite; conglomerate	Low to Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Good	30 gpm
Juniata Fm	Brownish-red, fine-grained to conglomerate, quartzitic sandstone	Low	Low	Difficult	Good	17 gpm
Keyser Fm	Medium-gray limestone and calcareous shale	Medium te High	Moderate to low	Difficult	Good	30 gpm
Mifflintown Fm	Shale interbedded with fossiliferous limestone	Low	Moderate to Low	Moderate to Difficult	Good	20 gpm.
Nealmont Fm	Coarsely crystalline, fossiliferous limestone	Moderate to High	Moderate	Difficult	Good	50 gpm.
Old Port Fm	Includes sandstone, chert, shale, and limestone	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	Difficult	Good	5 gpm
Onondaga Fm	Medium-gray limestone and calcareous shale	Moderate	Moderate to Low	Difficult	Good	30 gpm
Reedsville Fm	Shale containing thin sandy to silty shale interbeds	Low	Low	Moderately easy	Good	15 gpm
Tonoloway Fm	Laminated limestone interbedded with shale and siltstone	Moderate	Moderate to Low	Difficult	Good	30 gpm
Trimmers Rock Fm	Fine-grained sandstone and siltstone	Moderate	Moderate to Low	Moderate	Good	30 gpm
Tuscarora Fm	Sandstone and quartzite	Low to Moderate	Low	Difficult	Good	23 gpm
Wills Creek Fm	Greenish-gray shale containing local limestone and sandstone	Low	Low	Moderate	Good	32 gpm

* Note: Formations containing limestone should be investigated thoroughly for solution openings.
Sources: Pennsylvania State University, Earth Resources Research Institute, 1994.
Alan R. Geyer and J. Peter Wilshusen, Engineering Characteristics of the Rocks of Pennsylvania. 1992. (Pennsylvania Geological Survey, Harrisburg, PA).

Chapter 9 - Transportation Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The transportation network of a community is the backbone for its development and prosperity. It serves to help attract business development opportunities and new citizens and is the overall foundation for community growth. The advancement and success of a community is often influenced by its transportation network, and if poorly planned or maintained, it can constrain development and overshadow a community's amenities.

BACKGROUND

Transportation development in Mifflin County played a prominent role in the growth of the region. In fact, historically and geographically, Lewistown was considered the central point between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, between the anthracite and bituminous coal regions, and central in terms of rail facilities and leading markets. Furthermore, Mifflin County has played a significant role in both the state and region's history in terms of iron ore mining, iron furnaces for production, and clothing and shirt making. The region's transportation facilities made the County an important hub for the manufacture of goods and a central point between larger markets.

EXISTING ROADWAY NETWORK

Specific roadways vary in the degree to which they provide mobility and access. The functional classification of a roadway depends upon the particular role the roadway section has in providing mobility or access. The functional classification of highways and roadways is established in the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PADOT) Highway Design Manual. The classification system is divided into two parts--Urban Area Systems and Rural Area Systems. Each of these systems is further divided into the following roadway classes:

Freeways: These 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 and traffic signals. An example is U.S. Route 322.

Arterials: This system carries 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. Examples of Mifflin County's arterial highways include Routes 22, 522 and 655.

Collectors: This system links local streets with the arterial street system. Collectors do what their name implies; they collect traffic from local roads and streets. Furthermore, they do not qualify for federal aid, but are funded through municipal liquid fuels tax revenues. Examples, include State Route 1002 (Honey Creek Road), Ferguson Valley Road and Ridge Avenue.

Local Roads: This system serves 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. Furthermore, they do not qualify for federal aid, but are funded through municipal liquid fuels tax revenues.

Table 9-1 provides an comparative analysis of Mifflin County's local and state roadways. As shown, local roads (i.e., Township and Borough Miles) comprise the largest portion (61 percent) of the County's total roadway system.

Table 9-1
Total Highway Miles by Municipality, 2000

Municipality	Township/ Borough Miles*	Feet	Area (Acres)	State 2-Lane Highway Miles	Feet	Area (Acres)	State 4-Lane Highway Miles	Feet	Area (Acres)	Total Miles	Total Area (Acres)
Mifflin County	375	1,978,381	1,574	226	1,191,313	1,805	15	77,075	354	615	3,733
Armagh Township	41	215,054	163	22	113,573	172	6	31,841	146	68	481
Bratton Township	20	108,134	82	12	61,406	93	0	0	0	32	175
Brown Township	25	134,059	102	20	106,973	162	4	18,671	86	49	349
Burnham Borough	11	58,080	67	1	6,178	9	0	0	0	12	76
Decatur Township	36	191,664	145	30	159,086	241	0	0	0	66	386
Derry Township	46	244,886	186	27	144,619	219	4	20,951	96	78	501
Granville Township	38	199,320	151	27	143,246	217	0	0	0	65	368
Juniata Terrace Borough	2	8,448	10	0	885	1	0	0	0	2	11
Kistler Borough	2	9,768	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
Lewistown Borough	20	107,712	124	9	45,778	69	1	5,612	26	30	219
McVeytown Borough	1	3,186	4	2	9,293	14	0	0	0	2	18
Menno Township	19	102,802	78	17	89,760	136	0	0	0	36	214
Newton Hamilton Borough	1	4,699	5	1	5,226	8	0	0	0	2	13
Oliver Township	34	180,629	137	17	89,866	136	0	0	0	51	273
Union Township	29	151,166	115	19	101,270	153	0	0	0	48	268
Wayne Township	49	258,773	196	22	114,154	173	0	0	0	71	369

*Act 32Turnback Miles included.

Sources: PA Department of Transportation, Mifflin County Mapping Department and Mifflin County Planning and Development Department.

Notes:
1. Due to variations existing between municipalities and the state on road right-of-ways, acreage calculations were based on the following average right-of-way widths: Township Streets = 33 feet, Borough Streets = 50 feet, State 2-Lane Highways = 66 feet, and State 4-Lane Highways = 200 feet.
2. A field survey conducted by the Mifflin County Planning and Development Department in 2000 revealed that the majority of local roadways are paved.

ROADWAY MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)

The Mifflin County Planning and Development Department, under the advisement of the County Board of Commissioners, participates in the SEDA-COG Local Development District's (LDD) transportation project prioritization program. This program identifies potential transportation projects for inclusion in PADOT's 12-Year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The TIP is a requirement of the planning process as described in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), P.L. 105-178, Title I, Subtitle B, Section 1204. The Federal Department of Transportation defines the TIP as "A staged, multiyear, intermodal program of transportation projects, which is consistent with the metropolitan transportation plan." Table 9-2 shows projects which are listed on PADOT's 2001 TIP for Mifflin County.

The 2001 TIP did not include some recommendations provided by the Mifflin County Planning Commission. These were presented to the State Transportation Commission in September 1999. Among the recommendations were interchange improvements to Route 22/322 and a corridor study for Route 22/522. Although these recommendations were not placed in the Twelve Year Plan, they are still considered priorities by the Planning Commission, and are illustrated in the Transportation Improvement Plan Map found in Chapter 16.

Transportation System Analysis[1]

An evaluation of Mifflin County's transportation system was performed by coupling Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping with PADOT databases. The objective of this analysis is to assist local and state officials in identifying problem roadway segment locations that may qualify for the PADOT Transportation Improvement Program.

Problem segments were identified through applying a rating criteria to the County's existing roadway network. The purpose of the evaluation criteria was to rate the relative deficiencies of existing roadway features, thus providing data that can be used in a prioritized improvement plan. The criteria for these rankings included the National Highway System status (i.,e, functional classification), roadway level of service, travel lane width, truck percentages, traffic volumes, projected traffic, accident frequency, and international roughness index. The results of this analysis are illustrated on Figure 9-1. Table 9-3 identifies those roadway segments having the most highest ranked deficiency values (2.50-3.99); the rating system ranges from 0.00 (low deficiency) to 3.99 (high deficiency). As shown on Figure 9-1, segments having a deficiency value of 2.5 or greater are located within or near Lewistown Borough along U.S. Route 22, and State Route 1005, and along State Route 220 in Burnham Borough. The ArcView GIS files containing this complete analysis has been provided to both the Mifflin County Planning and Development Department, and the Mapping/MIS Department.

[1] Based upon a Transportation Improvement System program developed by the Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission and PADOT (1997).

TABLE 9-2
2001 TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FOR MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Project	Route	Title/Sponsor	Improvement	Period	Costs ($000)						
					PE	FD	UTL	ROW	CON	PRA	Total
MODE:	**HIGHWAY**										
4727	-	Burnham Local Street	New Alignment	1	-	-	-	305	250	-	555
4663	22	Lewistown Bypass	New Alignment	1	-	-	-	-	57,200	-	57,200
47923	22	Lewistown Bypass	Highway Reconstruction	1	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	80,000
4648	22	US 22/322 Narrows	New Alignment	1	-	-	-	7,000	60,000	-	67,000
				2	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
MODE:	**BRIDGE**										
58376	-	T702 School House Rd.	Bridge Replacement	1	-	-	-	-	250	-	250
				2	-	-	-	50	250	-	300
4672	522	T. Jacks Creek Bridge	Bridge Replacement	1	-	140	-	10	-	-	150
				2	-	-	-	-	160	-	160
58374	655	PA 655 Little Kish Ext	New Bridge	1	-	-	-	-	160	-	160
				2	-	-	-	10	160	-	170
4674	655	Saddler Run Bridge	Bridge Replacement	1	-	150	-	20	300	-	470
4584	1005	Yeagertown Bridge	Bridge Replacement	1	75	75	-	75	1,684	-	1,909
4634	4013	Buck Run Bridge	Bridge Replacement	1	50	50	-	15	235	-	350
4635	4013	Buck Run Bridge 2	Bridge Replacement	1	-	150	-	15	-	-	165
				2	-	-	-	-	700	-	700
4699	9900	T-379 MeadowCreek Bridge	Bridge Replacement	1	50	50	-	20	300	-	420
4640	9900	T-430 Old Park Road Bridge	Bridge Replacement	1	100	50	-	20	400	-	570
4659	9900	T-467 Bridge	Bridge Replacement	1	-	-	-	20	360	-	380
4632	9900	Vermont Avenue Bridge	Bridge Replacement	1	-	-	-	25	500	-	525
MODE:	**AIRPORT***										
BAir691	-	Mifflin County Airport	Acquisition of Fuel Truck (Jet A)-	1	-	-	-	-	65	-	65
BAir692	-	Mifflin County Airport	ADA Improvements to Terminal Bldg.	1	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
BAir693	-	Mifflin County Airport	T-Hangar Repairs	1	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
BAir694	-	Mifflin County Airport	Obstruction Removal for RW 24 GPS	1	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
BAir695	-	Mifflin County Airport	EA for GPS and Runway Extension	1	-	-	-	-	50	-	50
BAir696	-	Mifflin County Airport	Terminal Renovation & Expansion	2	-	-	-	-	250	-	250
BAir697	-	Mifflin County Airport	Wid. Runway to 100' and Len. to 7,000’	3	-	-	-	-	1,750	-	1,750
BAir643	-	Mifflin County Airport	Install ATC Communication Link	1	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
MODE:	**RAIL**										
61544	-	Allensville Planing Mill	Existing Siding Rehabilitation	1	-	-	-	13	-	-	13
61592	-	Standard Steel	Track Rehabilitation	1	-	-	-	-	377	-	377

Keys:
FD = The cost of the Final Design of the project development in thousands of dollars
UTL = The cost of the utility changes (electric, telecommunications, mechanical) in thousands of dollars
ROW = The cost of the right-of-way phase of the project in thousands of dollars.
CON = The cost of the construction phase of the project in thousands of dollars.
PRA = The costs of planning and research or administrative projects in thousands of dollars.
TOTAL = The total project cost in thousands of dollars.

Approved by the PA State Transportation Commission in 2000.
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, "Transportation Improvement Program, 2001."
Notes: * The 1999 Aviation improvements have been carried over to the 2001 TIP.
the above listed projects are provided per the 1999 TIP.
The 2001 TIP for Mifflin County is non-binding.

Table 9-3
Roadway Segments with Deficiency Ratings of 2.50 - 3.99
Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan, 1999

Level of Service (L0S)[1]	IRI Coefficient[2]	Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes (AADT)	Truck Percentage	Functional Classification	State Route Number	Segment Number	Route Type	Total Weight Value (Rating)
E	208 (Rough)	20,596	7.0	Urban Arterial	0022	0500	US	3.900
E	102 (Smooth)	20,596	7.0	Urban Arterial	0022	0490	US	3.750
E	84 (Very Smooth)	20,130	7.0	Urban Arterial	0022	0480	US	3.600
C	153 (Medium)	13,707	9.0	Urban Arterial	0022	0460	US	3.250
C	110 (Smooth)	13,707	9.0	Urban Arterial	0022	0450	US	3.250
C	84 (Very Smooth)	10,379	10.0	Urban Arterial	0022	0480	US	3.100
A	208 (Rough)	26,789	5.0	Urban Arterial	0022	0500	US	2.900
A	158 (Medium)	6,767	7.0	Urban Arterial	0522	0040	US	2.750
E	209 (Rough)	12,823	2.0	Urban Arterial	1005	0034	SR	2.500
E	208 (Medium)	11,633	5.0	Urban Collector	0220	0010	SR	2.500

[1] Level of Service is defined as a qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists. The 1994 Highway Capacity Manual identifies six levels of service with letter designations "A" through "F". Various levels of service are defined in the following manner:

Level of Service A: This LOS represents free flow conditions where individual users are virtually unaffected by the presence of other vehicles in the traffic stream.
Level of Service B: This LOS is in the range of stable flow. However, the presence of other users in the traffic stream begins to be noticeable.
Level of Service C: Similar to LOS B, this LOS is in the range of stable flow. However, at this LOS operation of a vehicle becomes significantly affected by interactions of other users in the traffic stream.
Level of Service D: This LOS represents high density but stable flow. Speed and freedom to maneuver are now severely restricted.
Level of Service E: This LOS represents operating conditions at or near the capacity level. All speeds are reduced but have relatively uniform flow. To maneuver in the traffic stream is extremely difficult.
Level of Service F: This LOS defines forced or breakdown of flow. This situation exists wherever a volume of traffic exceeds the amount that can pass through a specific location.

[2] International Roughness Index (IRI) is used to identify the condition of a roadway by quantifying general roughness. Test-road engineers have developed this concept to define the smoothness and rideability of the roadway surface. The lower the coefficient the smoother the roadway surface. The range of values used in determining the roadway roughness is between zero (perfectly smooth) and 999 (impassable).

Sources: Gannett Fleming, Inc., 1999.
Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 1999.

TRAFFIC VOLUMES

Existing (1996) average annual daily traffic volumes (AADT) for the County's state and federal roadways were collected from PADOT and are illustrated on Figure 9-2. As shown, the largest volumes are primarily found on the County's urban principle arterials; specifically, U.S. Routes 22, 322, and 522. These routes service the greater Harrisburg and State College metropolitan areas, thus resulting in their high volumes.

CRASH ANALYSIS

The *1998 Pennsylvania Crash Facts and Statistics* booklet is a report published by the PADOT, Bureau of Highway Safety and Traffic Engineering. This publication is a statistical review of reportable motor vehicle crashes in the commonwealth for the calendar year 1998. The figures are compiled from the traffic crash reports that are submitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation by state, county, municipal, and other law enforcement agencies, as specified in the Pennsylvania Vehicle Code (75 Pa. C.S., Chapter 37, Subchapter C). When accident patterns exist at a particular location, improvements can sometimes be implemented to minimize their occurrence based on an assessment of the probable cause.

As presented in Table 9-4, Mifflin County experienced the fourth highest total of all crash types in comparison to the locations surveyed. Furthermore, the County experienced only three fatal crashes in 1998, which is equal to the number for Union County. Similar to trends for surrounding counties and the commonwealth, Mifflin County's highest crash type involved injury crashes.

A comparison of five-year (1994-1998) crash trends for Mifflin County and surrounding counties of similar population is presented in Table 9-5. During this period, Mifflin County's total accidents per year remained almost constant. In contrast, Huntingdon, Snyder, and Juniata Counties experienced significant annual percentage increases in the number of total accidents. Finally, Union County experienced a notable decline in their annual accident totals.

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has completed improvements to a 4.3 mile section of U.S. Route 322 located in Armagh and Brown Townships. U.S. Route 322 is the main highway traversing Armagh and Brown Townships and serves as the primary link between Harrisburg and State College. The U.S. Route 322 improvements alleviate increased traffic demands and congestion, which have resulted from significant increases in residential, commercial, industrial and public development over the past years. As stated in the project's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (FHWA, 1994), the improvements are expected to have a positive influence on the local economy as well as the region" (p.IV-12). This project was completed in 1999.

The Lewistown Narrows project will provide a four lane limited access highway with two lanes in each direction extending from Lewistown south along U.S. Route 22 to the Arch Rock Interchange. This project will also include the upgrading of the Arch Rock interchange to provide access to and from the new highway alignment in all directions. The project is currently in the property acquisition phase. Construction is scheduled to begin in Spring 2002 and will is to be completed by late Fall 2004.

FIGURE 9-2 TRANSPORTATION: AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC VOLUMES

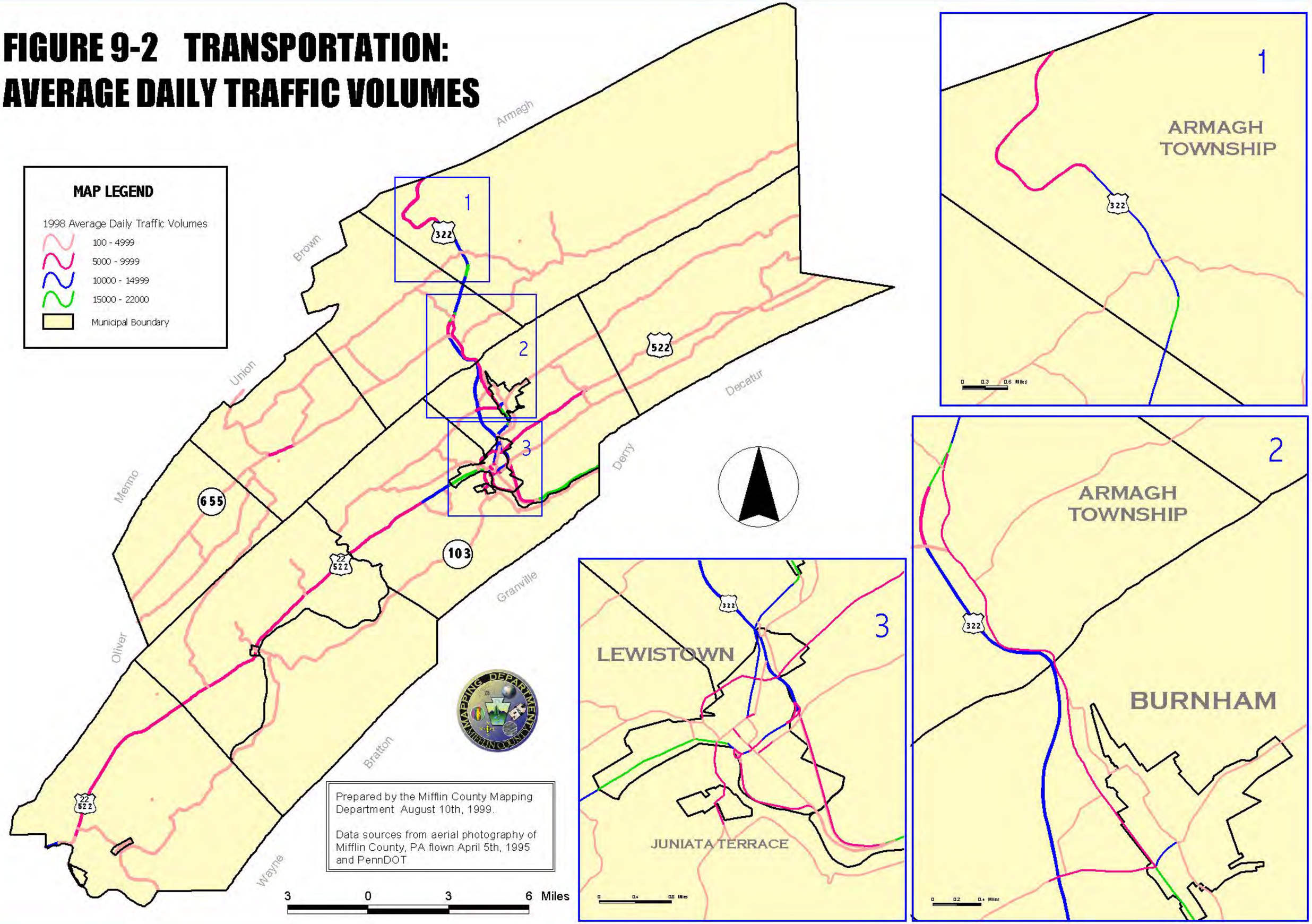


Table 9-4
Reported Crash Statistics for Mifflin County, Pennsylvania and Neighboring Counties, 1998

Location	Population	Fatal Crashes	Injury Crashes	PDO Crashes[1]	Total Crashes
Pennsylvania	12,001,451	1,358	88,291	51,323	140,972
Mifflin Co.	46,961	3	254	177	434
Centre Co.	132,700	14	845	622	1,481
Huntingdon Co.	44,599	16	293	203	512
Juniata Co.	22,101	2	163	81	246
Snyder Co.	38,226	6	242	173	421
Union Co.	40,897	3	199	158	360

[1] Property Damage Only**:** A reportable crash where no one was killed or injured, but damage to the vehicle required towing.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 1998 Pennsylvania Crash Facts and Statistics.

Table 9-5
Five-Year Crash Statistics for Mifflin County and Surrounding Jurisdictions, 1994-1998

Location	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Avg. Annual Percent Change
Mifflin Co.	439	427	452	429	438	-0.06%
Huntingdon Co.	439	463	487	520	512	3.92%
Juniata Co.	222	229	267	266	246	2.60%
Snyder Co.	392	394	398	432	421	1.80%
Union Co.	422	384	422	381	360	-3.89%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 1998 Pennsylvania Crash Facts and Statistics.

The Lewistown Bypass project will provide improvements to U.S. Route 22 between Strodes Mills and Route 22/522 to the Electric Avenue interchange of Route 322 (Note: Much of the data gathered on this project was developed between 1992 and 1993). The purpose of this project is to alleviate current traffic congestion and the related adverse community impacts, and to improve safety and access along the major arteries within the project study area. The project is scheduled for completion within the next two years.

The Lewistown Bypass construction activities have the potential to result in localized, short-term and minor impacts to various resources. These impacts will occur primarily from dust, noise, soil erosion, and visual quality, and for the most part be limited to the immediate construction area.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

Passenger rail service is provided by Amtrak which services points both east (i.e.,

Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and New York) and west (i.e., Altoona, Johnstown, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago) of Lewistown. Service is provided by the *Pennsylvanian*, *Three Rivers* and the *Skyline Connection* trains on a daily basis. A detailed schedule for these train connections at Lewistown is provided in Table 9-6.

In 1989 the Pennsylvania Intercity High Speed Rail Passenger Commission conducted a study to determine the feasibility of constructing and implementing a high speed rail system between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The corridor has been designated by the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) as a highspeed rail corridor and is therefore eligible for consideration in demonstration funding packages. This system, which would be operated by Amtrak, would include a station stop in Lewistown. Based upon the study's recommendations, the commission voted for magnetic levitation for Pennsylvania. Since the completion of this study, there has been no substantive work performed on the Philadelphia-Pittsburgh high speed rail corridor. Ongoing work that has been done in the corridor is between Harrisburg and Philadelphia; as a result, this increases the possibility of extending service west of Harrisburg.

Norfolk Southern provides freight rail service in the area operating the former Conrail lines between the New York metropolitan area and the Midwest through Allentown, Harrisburg, Altoona, and Pittsburgh. Norfolk Southern also operates the Lewistown station in Mifflin County. Additional freight lines or other improvements to the existing Norfolk Southern service at Lewistown are not anticipated in the near future.

Norfolk Southern's services are supplemented with the services provided through the SEDA-COG Joint Rail Authority (JRA). The JRA is a multi-county municipal authority responsible for preserving rail freight service and jobs in central Pennsylvania. The JRA is comprised of nine member counties, which in addition to Mifflin County, include Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Union and Lycoming Counties. Each county is represented on the Authority by two members, with one appointee usually being a shipper.

Table 9-6
Amtrak's Pennsylvania Route Schedule and Services from Lewistown (Mifflin County), Pennsylvania

Connection to Points West of Lewistown (Altoona...Johnstown...Pittsburgh...Cleveland...Chicago)			Connection	Connection to Points East of Lewistown (Harrisburg...Philadelphia...New York)		
Pennsylvanian	**Three Rivers**	**Skyline Connection**	**Train Name**	**Pennsylvanian**	**Three Rivers**	**Skyline Connection**
43	41	45	**Train Number**	44	46	40
Daily	Daily	Daily	**Days of Operation**	Daily	Daily	Daily
10:21 AM	6:37 PM	(1)	**Service Time**	8:49 PM	12:47PM	(1)

Notes: (1) Service to commence on a date to be announced.
Schedules are subject to change without notice. For current schedule, visit www.amtrak.com on the Internet.
Source: Amtrak Online. http://www.amtrak.com/timetables/pennrt_sum00.pdf. August 22, 2000.

The JRA owns and operates 192 miles of abandoned rail lines formerly owned by Conrail**.** These lines service major industry in central Pennsylvania, which if left abandoned, would have jeopardized approximately 3,000 jobs. Since 1983, the JRA has not only accomplished its goal of preserving 3,000 jobs, but also enabled rail customers to add more than 2,000 jobs throughout the area. In addition, the number of railcar loads on the system's short-lines has dramatically increased from an annual average of 1,400 in 1984 to a projected annual average 30,000 in 1999. Service to shippers along the rail lines is provided for the JRA by Mr. Richard Robey, who operates numerous railroad systems in the central Pennsylvania area, including the Juniata Valley Railroad in Mifflin County.

Railroad Grade Crossings

The County has performed an inventory of railroad crossings in the Lewistown area having minimal safety facilities. The major concerns include improvements to the following grade crossings located in the Borough of Lewistown:

- U.S. Rt. 322 - Warning light but not gates.
- Entrance ramp to 322 off of Walnut Street - no safety measures.
- Under Rt. 322 Walnut Street warning lights but no gates.
- Depot Street - no safety measures.
- Dorcas Street- no safety measures.
- South Main Street - no safety measures.

TRANSIT SERVICES

Historically, the development of area trolley and bus services was a natural outgrowth linking the region's job opportunities with the residences of employees. At one point there were over 50 buses covering up to 6,000 miles a day in the County.

Today, the County's taxi and other mass transit services are inefficient and lacks a centralized service center.

Bus Service

Today, intercity bus service is provided by Greyhound Bus Lines and Fullington Trailways for both passenger and package shipments. Lewistown is an intermediate stop for both bus services, who operate along U.S. Route 322 from Harrisburg to State College, Altoona, Pittsburgh, and points west. These bus lines operate four east and west bound buses from Lewistown.

Recently, the Greyhound Bus Lines were forced to terminate their operations at the Gables Inn in Lewistown. Although Greyhound continues to service Mifflin County residents, the bus line has no ticket agency in Lewistown. This, in turn, causes passengers to be picked up at the Square and then taken to the next scheduled stop to purchase their tickets. Furthermore, the lack of a centralized transportation center poses several problems, such as passenger safety deficiencies and coordination between modes of transportation (i.e., Amtrak and bus services).

Public Transit Service

The Mifflin-Juniata Agency on Aging provides rural transit services throughout the two county area. The majority of patrons are persons 65 years of age and older requesting trips to local senior centers, shopping facilities, and medical facilities. The service is funded by various sources including the Shared-Ride Program, Act 26, medical assistance, program income, and County funds.

Ridership information gathered from the agency is summarized as follows:

- From FY 1996-97 to FY 1998-99, one-way trips decreased from 63,420 to 56,937, or by 10.2 percent.
- Decreases in ridership are directly related to decreased attendance at senior citizen centers.
- Trips to local medical facilities are increasing, but at a slower rate than the decrease in other trips.

In addition to its current services, the Mifflin-Juniata Area Agency on Aging is being designated by Mifflin County as the provider of the Medical Assistance Transportation Program. This program annually generates approximately 7,500 trips.

The most significant problem associated with the Mifflin-Juniata Agency on Aging's transit service is the requirement that patrons must schedule pick-up service 24 hours in advance. This requirement is of particular concern for patrons needing medical services.

The need to improve local transit services throughout the Juniata Valley was recently documented by the United Way of Mifflin-Juniata in their publication entitled "White Paper on Public Transportation Issues: In the Juniata Valley." The purpose of this publication is to (1) define the need for public transportation in the Juniata Valley, (2) clarify United Way's involvement in the public transportation issue and (3) identify key players to help address the issues. This publication cited four specific groups within the community that experience transportation limitations. These include senior citizens, residents with physical and/or mental disabilities, children and youth, welfare-to-work clients and local employees having DUI limitations.

Finally, this comprehensive planning process has also indicated a real need for improved local and regional transportation services. For example, the Quality of Life Survey revealed that the majority of respondents (48 percent) gave a moderate to high priority to establishing a local bus service. Also, the majority of respondents rated the County's public transit services as being either poor (over 49 percent) or fair (24 percent).

AVIATION

Aviation services are provided by the Mifflin County Airport located in Brown Township. The airport, which is owned and operated by the Mifflin County Airport Authority, is classified as a business service airport by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Aviation. The authority is scheduled to begin updating the Mifflin County Airport Master Plan during the later part of 2000.

The airport supports the general aviation needs of local and visiting businesses, and increases their business efficiency and flexibility. In addition, the airport supports various recreational aviation activities.

The airport is located approximately 2.0 miles from U.S. Route 322 and approximately 30 miles south of Interstate 80. In addition, both the both the airport and the Lewistown region are in close proximity to various scheduled aviation facilities such as Pittsburgh International, Philadelphia International, and Baltimore/Washington International.

According to PADOT, the Mifflin County Airport, with 18 based aircraft, experiences over 10,000 annual operations. The airport's single runway–Runway 6/24--is 5,001 feet long and 75 feet wide, and is coupled with a full-length parallel taxiway. Both runway ends have non–precision approaches. Jet A and 100 octane low lead aviation gas is

available on-site, as well rental cars and taxi service.

The economic impact of the Mifflin County Airport has been analyzed in the PADOT, Bureau of Aviation's technical report entitled *The Economic Impact of Aviation in Pennsylvania* (1994) and is described as follows: "For 1994, the total output (including direct and secondary impacts) stemming from all on-airport tenants and general aviation visitors to the Mifflin County Airport was approximately $448,700. Total full-time employment related to airport tenants and general aviation visitors, including all secondary impacts, is estimated at nine persons, with a total annual payroll (direct and secondary) of approximately $147,200 associated with these jobs.

In addition, Mifflin County is also supported by scheduled aviation services from the Harrisburg International Airport in Middletown (Dauphin County) and the University Park Airport in State College (Centre County).

LIQUID FUELS TAX

Chapter 449 of the Pennsylvania Code establishes a permanent allocation of a portion of the liquid fuels and oil company franchise tax proceeds to cities, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships for their maintenance and new construction of locally owned roads, streets and bridges. The allocation amount is based upon a specific formula that accounts for the total number of local highway miles in each municipality.

A problem faced by many rural municipalities is the fact that transportation maintenance and construction expenditures consistently exceed liquid fuel tax revenues. As a result of this statewide trend, the County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania recently adopted a resolution that supports a revision of the county liquid fuels tax distribution formula (CCAP, August 1999). Currently, Mifflin County distributes liquid fuels tax funds to its municipalities based on the typical population and road miles formula system. Other counties, such as Lycoming and Clinton, split their allocation between the typical method and a competition basis. Mifflin County is currently considering a similar type system.

Lycoming County's competitive allocation method, for example, uses a procedure by which the distribution of liquid fuels tax funds are based on various criteria such as traffic counts, crash statistics, potential impact on economic development, impact on emergency services, percent of cost the County would be funding, whether or not the project is included on PennDOT's Twelve Year Program, and whether or not the municipality has received funding in the past.

Part Two - Goals, Objectives, and Action Strategies

Chapter 10 - Housing Plan

INTENT

Improving housing choice and the overall quality of housing remain important elements in meeting Mifflin County's long term goals for its existing and future residents. Mifflin County has endeavored since 1984 to improve the housing stock for low-moderate income families through its CDBG allocation and HOME funds awarded to the County in 1993, 1994, 1997 and 1999. Since 1984, over 300 housing units have received rehabilitation assistance.

The Housing Plan is to provide a framework for realizing the vision for providing the housing needs of all residents on Mifflin County. These needs are expressed in terms of quality, afford ability, location and amenities. Furthermore, this plan also recognizes that a variety of housing types must be available to all residents.

GOAL: To provide adequate and appropriate housing and shelter for all residents of Mifflin County at an affordable price.

Housing Objectives:

- **Develop additional rental housing outside the Lewistown area.**
- **Encourage the development of senior housing in under-served areas to provide an option for older homeowners.**
- **Provide additional housing in the $100,000 to $150,000 mid-price range to meet demand.**
- **Continue and increase the housing rehabilitation effort, especially in the rural townships with high rates of housing deterioration.**

Action and Implementation Strategies:

Action and Implementation Strategies have been developed to fulfill the goals and objectives developed for this section. Action and Implementation Strategies serve as recommendations for enhancing Mifflin County's housing opportunities. Each strategy contains an Action Statement (AS) and Recommendation(s) for implementation. Each strategy is given a priority level (i.e, H=High, M=Medium, and L=Low), and identifies the entities responsible implementation (i.e., C=Mifflin County, L=Local Municipalities, S=State Agencies, P=Private; or SD=School Districts). Each Action Strategy also provides a time frame in which it should occur. Finally, each strategy is referenced to the categorized list of potential funding sources contained in Chapter 19 of this Comprehensive Plan.

Action Strategies:

AS: Encourage responsible (i.e, Smart Growth) land use planning throughout Mifflin County to facilitate the provision of adequate housing opportunities.

Recommendations:

- Permit and encourage a variety of housing types and densities in individual developments through local ordinances in a manner that ensures compatibility and additional open space for those living in that development. For example, innovative residential development techniques such as planned residential developments (PRD) and clustering should be used to reduce site development costs. Builders of PRD and cluster subdivisions should orient their marketing techniques to all income groups.

- Where applicable, encourage local officials to zone a greater amount of land for medium and high density residential development to allow for smaller and more affordable housing units. Such development should be consistent with the Future Land Use Plan. For example, zoning amendments could facilitate converting/altering existing single family residential uses to accommodate housing opportunities for one and two person households and elderly households, such as accessory apartments, elder cottages, and shared housing.

- Provide for incentive zoning by offering increases in density in exchange for lowering housing costs.

- During subdivision and land development reviews, advocate mixing housing with commercial and industrial uses to improve accessibility for all segments of the population.

- Note: An extensive inventory of sound land use practices has been compiled by the Governor's Center for Local Government Services with assistance from the Governor's Sound Land Use Advisory Committee. This document, entitled, "Land Use in Pennsylvania: Practices and Tools, an Inventory," may be obtained by contacting the Center at 1-888-223-6837.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Provide for a variety of housing types and densities that are compatible with existing development.

Recommendation: Amend appropriate codes and ordinances to permit diverse housing types and construction types in any land use classification that permits residential uses, provided that exterior design and the level of maintenance is compatible with that of the surrounding area.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L
Time Frame: 2002-2007
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Develop working partnerships with developers in large scale developments in the area of infrastructure assistance.

Recommendation: Work with the PA Department of Economic and Community Development to secure financial assistance, as well as through the CDBG program, to assist with water and sewer line construction in lieu of maintaining a percentage of lot prices that are affordable for first home buyers and low income families.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Provide opportunities to encourage and assist first-time home buyers in obtaining the knowledge and resources necessary to secure home ownership.

Recommendation: Coordinate between the Mifflin County Housing Authority and the Mifflin County Planning and Development Department in the development of a first time home buyers program using HOME, Act 137 funds, and other resources. The goal of this effort would be to assist residents in securing affordable housing as well develop a first time home buyers program to overcome the barriers to home ownership.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, S
Time Frame: 2000-2003
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Improve housing choice for current and future residents at all income levels.

Recommendations

- Organize a summit or meeting of all parties involved in housing such as housing agencies, Realtors, municipalities, banks, and businesses to discuss long and short terms housing needs.

- Work with private sector developers to promote the development of middle class housing appropriate to the needs of the growing professional and managerial groups within the County.

- Assure that rental housing in sufficient quantities and in the right price ranges to attract desirable labor force entrants.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, S, P, L
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Support the continuation of the County's Housing Rehabilitation Program and its goal of improving the lives of low to moderate income families.

Recommendations:

- Encourage the development of HOME applications in the future, as well as the use of CDBG and Act 137 funds where appropriate

- Support efforts such as the PA Access Program to assist with handicapped accessibility needs of low-moderate families.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, S, L
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Chapter 11 - Economic Development Plan

INTENT

As presented in Chapter 4, the economic situation in Mifflin County during the late 1990's indicates that the County has several strengths that need to be more fully developed and several weaknesses which need to be addressed. Among the strengths are a better than average rate of job creation in the County in the last several years and a fairly broad economic base. A major weakness centers on the high concentration of employment in declining – or at least stagnant – industries such as primary metals, wood products, and apparel. Other weaknesses include low levels of educational attainment, high unemployment, relatively low wages, and a slow rate of establishment growth.

Responses to the County's Quality of Life Survey indicate that economic development is the most important single concern of the citizens of the County. Over 79 percent of all respondents ranked expanding employment opportunities as a "high priority" and almost 64 percent ranked small and large business development as a "high priority." Countywide almost 30 percent would definitely be willing to pay for improvements in employment opportunities and 29 percent were undecided about whether they would be willing to pay for better employment opportunities. This activity garnered a far larger percentage of respondents who would be willing to pay for improvements than any other. Major areas of concern have been highlighted in Chapter 4.

GOAL: To provide opportunities that enhance the economic base of Mifflin County while remaining vigilant to maintain the County's overall quality of life.

Economic Development Objectives:

- **Develop a comprehensive economic development strategy.**
- **Diversify the employment base in Mifflin County.**
- **Increase employment in the service sector and other non-goods producing activities.**
- **Expand the role of tourism in Mifflin County.**
- **Provide educational opportunities to meet the demands for a changing workforce.**

Action and Implementation Strategies:

Action and Implementation Strategies have been developed to fulfill the goals and objectives developed for this section. Action and Implementation Strategies serve as recommendations for providing for Mifflin County's future growth and development. Each strategy contains an Action Statement (AS) and Recommendation(s) for implementation. Each strategy is given a priority level (i.e, H=High, M=Medium, and L=Low), and identifies the entities responsible for implementation (i.e., C=Mifflin County, L=Local Municipalities, S=State Agencies, P=Private; or SD=School Districts). Each Action Strategy also provides a time frame in which it should occur. Finally, each strategy is referenced to the categorized list of potential funding sources contained in Chapter 19 of this Comprehensive Plan.

AS: Develop a comprehensive economic development strategy to guide the efforts of all organizations involved in job creation. This strategy should include the following:

Recommendations:

- Identification of industries/economic activities which have a high potential for growth in the County over the next ten years, as well as provide a regional analysis of existing industry structure and trends.

- An analysis of the existing labor force in the County, including occupational structure, age structure, commutation, employment, unemployment, labor force participation, and educational attainment.

- An analysis of all the actors in economic development (IDC's, IDA's, Chambers of Commerce, County government, financial institutions, education and training providers, tourism and agricultural agencies, etc.) and their perceived missions and responsibilities to determine shortfalls and overlaps in organizational responsibilities.

- Information from the *Team Pennsylvania* Business Calling surveys to determine the concerns and perceptions of firms about doing business in the County.

- A review of all commercial and industrial land in the County will be combined with the location of all major employers as a layer in the County's GIS to analysis existing and potential sites for growth.

- An overall Action Plan specifying organization responsible, the priority of the project, the source of funds, the time frame for execution, and the means for measuring attainment.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

[Note: Many of the items listed above related to the development of a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy are ongoing or have been initiated as a separate activity to the Comprehensive Plan.]

AS: Develop a GIS database of potential sites for industry relocation. This database should include the sites identified through the Mifflin County Brownfields Pilot Program.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C
Time Frame: 2001
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Support the revitalization of Downtown Lewistown.

Recommendations:

- Develop a market analysis for commercial and service sector activities in Greater Lewistown to determine the potential for expansion of specific retail and service industries. This would lead to an economic restructuring plan for the Borough.

- Develop an overall marketing strategy and coordinate promotion of the area.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, P
Time Frame: 2001-2002
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Support Village Pride in their efforts to revitalize their community of Belleville.

Recommendation: Maintain frequent contact with Village Pride to ensure they are aware of the County's presence and willingness to assist in their efforts. Furthermore, their efforts should be incorporated into the County's overall economic development strategy.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Improve highway access as well as the infrastructure in the County.

Recommendation: Continue to work cooperatively with local officials, the public, SEDA-COG, legislators and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation in developing and implementing the County and region's transportation improvement programs.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, S
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Analyze training and education needs of the County to insure appropriate skills for a changing economy.

Recommendations:

- Restructure and revamp the Vocational Technical School program to assure that it is meeting the needs of local employers.
- Expand and promote School-to-Work, Job Fair, and apprenticeship programs which help direct County youth to meaningful work with local employers.
- Improve the quality and availability of post-secondary school education and training programs in the County.
- Develop On-the-Job-Training and retraining programs for area residents.
- Provide appropriate lifetime learning opportunities for all residents of the County.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, SD, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: List and review all relevant state and federal programs to assist with development and redevelopment efforts.

Recommendations:

- Take better advantage of state economic development programs by applying for an Enterprise Zone designation in Mifflin County. This Program allows firms in the designated area to become eligible for low cost loans which revolve to the local organization for re-lending. It also provides for higher priority for state infrastructure projects and contains funds for administering the program.
- Pursue funding opportunities to continue the County's efforts in redeveloping Brownfield sites. This should be conducted in cooperation with the private sector, including the MCIDC.
- Work with the USDA's Rural Development Program to develop a Revolving Loan Fund Program that would provide gap financing to small businesses.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Develop a marketing strategy to promote Mifflin County's redeveloped Brownfield sites, as well as other land development opportunities.

Recommendation: The County could devote a portion of its website for economic development topics and issues. For example, Wake County, North Carolina has done developed such a site from which the County could use as a model. (web.co.wake.nc.us/planning/plnecon.htm).

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, P
Time Frame: 2001
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Develop a coordinating mechanism to facilitate a user friendly environment for existing businesses and perspective employers.

Recommendation: Work toward the creation of a single point of contact system for economic development.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, P
Time Frame: 2000
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Sustain and enhance Mifflin County's agricultural industry.

Recommendation: Establish an Agricultural Enhancement Committee to work with farmers, local businesses, financial institutions, and others to help producers shift from dairy to other agricultural activities, to develop new means to market agricultural products, and to create value-added food processing operations in the County.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Work with the Tourism Promotion Agency (i.e., Mifflin County Chamber of Commerce) to determine mechanisms for expanding the role of tourism in the County through state programs such as the Heritage Park Program.

Recommendation: Explore the feasibility of developing a Regional Tourism Plan involving Mifflin, Huntingdon and Juniata Counties.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter

Chapter 12 - Future Land Use Plan

INTENT

Mifflin County's strategic placement between State College and Harrisburg will continue to promote increasing levels of growth and development throughout its borders. To this extent, Mifflin County is committed to implementing and assisting local officials in their implementation of sound land use planning practices and strategies to ensure future growth and development is beneficial, consistent, and orderly. Furthermore, these commitments will aid in creating economic opportunities and maintain the character and quality of life desired by residents of the County.

This Plan provides a clear vision for Mifflin County's future growth and development, which is consistent with the County's existing land use pattern. The Plan provides for the location of future land uses and introduces a growth management strategy for the County's future growth and development. To ensure the County's future vision is attained, the following sections provide specific courses of action to be taken following the adoption of this Plan. These courses of action were developed jointly with the Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee, and took into account local comprehensive plans where they existed. The actions recommended will require considerable effort and commitment on the part of state, County and local officials, school district officials, community and business leaders, and citizens.

The Components of this Land Use Plan include:

- Goal, Objectives, and Action Strategies
- General Land Use Plan Map

GENERAL LAND USE PLAN (MAP)

The purpose of the General Land Use Plan Map is to create a general framework for development that will be implemented through local comprehensive plans, zoning, and subdivision and land ordinances. Although, for some time, the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC) has required that municipal comprehensive plans be generally consistent with the County Comprehensive Plan, the recent amendment (June 2000) to the MPC has further elaborated on this. The new amendment enhances the consistency requirement between municipal and multi-jurisdictional plans with the County Plan. County comprehensive plans must now be updated every ten years and local plans must be reviewed every ten years. Consistency with the County Plan has now been reinforced in terms of its impact on certain funding sources from the state including providing priority to those municipalities which are consistent with the County Plan. This means that county plans should have some overriding concept of goals and objectives that can be related to local plans. To this extent, six broad categories of land use are depicted on the General Land Use Plan Map.

The development of the Land Use Plan began by subdividing the County into six"general" classifications: Urban Center; High Growth Areas, Residential and Commercial/Industrial; Village Centers; Limited Growth Areas; Rural Development Areas; and Natural Resource Protection Areas. These six areas are defined according to their present character and their preferred future character, as envisioned through citizen expectations and goals for the County's projected growth and development.

Urban Center

The Urban Center Growth Area classification encompasses the Lewistown, Burnham,

Juniata Terrace areas, as well as portions of Derry and Granville Townships. This would include those portions of Derry and Granville Township's within a one mile buffer area from the Lewistown Borough municipal boundary. Land uses include all existing residential, commercial, industrial, and public properties.

High Growth Area

The High Growth Area is that portion of Mifflin County that is currently developed or has experienced significant transportation improvements that will facilitate higher density development. In addition, this area also contains transportation (i.e., highway, rail, and air) related commercial and industrial uses. Finally, it is intended that areas contained within the High Growth Area be served by existing public sewer and water systems, and other infrastructure.

The High Growth Area is subdivided into two classifications–Residential and Commercial and Industrial. The parameters used to define these sub-growth area classifications are as follows:

- Residential: Properties within 2,000 ft. of existing water and sewer services; the land is zoned for high to medium density residential uses; area encompasses at least 10 acres in size; it is within ½ mile of a major highway (Routes 22/322, 22/522 and 655) or collector; and it is outside an Agricultural Security Zone.. The only exception to this would be Armagh Township which does not have zoning but does have a future land use plan.

- Commercial/Industrial: Properties within 2,000 feet of existing water and sewer services; the land is zoned for commercial or industrial uses; area encompasses at least 10 acres in size; it is within ½ mile of a major highway (Routes 22/322, 22/522 and 655); and it is outside an Agricultural Security Zone. The only exception to this would be Armagh Township which does not have zoning but does have a future land use plan.

Village Center

The Village Center Growth Area delineates developed area such as McVeytown, Belleville, Allensville, Kistler, Newton Hamilton, Milroy, Reedsville, Atkinson Mills, Ryde, Matawanna, Longfellow, Alfarata, and Wagner. These areas have mixed residential, commercial, industrial and public uses, and generally do not have zoning. Furthermore, they have lots sizes equaling one acre or less, may have access to water or sewer, and are within ½ mile of a state highway.

Limited Growth Area

The Limited Growth Areas are those portions of Mifflin County that accommodate lower density residential, neighborhood oriented retail and service centers, and small scale commercial and industrial establishments located along major transportation corridors. The Limited Growth Area serves as a transitional area between the Urban or Village Center and rural area where some development has taken place, where public water or sewer may be available, may or may not have zoning, and has good highway access (within 1,000 feet of an intersection involving a State Highway and a local road). Lot sizes are at least one acre or greater in size. The area has some commercial and residential uses and the existing land use is composed of at least 10 acres. It is also outside an Ag Security Zone.

Rural Development Area

The Rural Development Area comprises the largest portion of Mifflin County's land area and accommodates agricultural, open space, forest lands, natural resource production uses (see Chapter 21, Definitions), large lots, residential land uses (5 acres or more) as well as support services, including small scale commercial /industrial facilities. These areas can include Ag Security land.

The purpose of the Rural Development Area is to help preserve the existing agricultural and natural resource production economies, and rural character, as well as protect the culture that is unique to the County's Plain Sect population. To avoid the negative impacts of sprawl, the Rural Growth Area should not be served by public sewer services. However, it is the goal of the County to ensure this area is serviced by modern telecommunication services to facilitate county-wide communications and economic growth.

Natural Resource Protection Area

The purpose of the Natural Resource Protection Area is to delineate those areas unsuitable for development and to protect the County's environmentally sensitive resources. These sensitive resources include steep sloped areas, floodplains, wetlands, surface and groundwater resources, scenic vistas, and public lands. The County's natural resource parameters are steep slopes (i.e., >/- 15 percent), 100 Year Flood Plan, wetlands, and public lands.

GOAL: To provide a Countywide land use pattern that encourages sound development practices and protects the existing quality of the environment.

Urban and Village Center Objective: Strengthen Mifflin County's urban and village centers to serve as mixed use areas of concentrated commercial and industrial activity, employment opportunities, institutions, and residential uses.

Action and Implementation Strategies:

Action and Implementation Strategies have been developed to fulfill the goals and objectives developed for this section. Action and Implementation Strategies serve as recommendations for providing for Mifflin County's future growth and development. Each strategy contains an Action Statement (AS) and Recommendation(s) for implementation. Each strategy is given a priority level (i.e, H=High, M=Medium, and L=Low), and identifies the entities responsible for implementation (i.e., C=Mifflin County, L=Local Municipalities, S=State Agencies, P=Private; or SD=School Districts). Each Action Strategy also provides a time frame in which it should occur. Finally, each strategy is referenced to the categorized list of potential funding sources contained in Chapter 19 of this Comprehensive Plan.

AS: Develop a strategy that strengthens and enhances the redevelopment of these mixed use areas.

Recommendations:

- Promote improvements to the downtowns that will stabilize existing businesses and attract new businesses and customers. This may be achieved, in part, by assisting the Borough of Lewistown, in association with Downtown Lewistown, Inc., in implementing their recently adopted Downtown Plan. Another example of a local initiative that should be supported is the Village Pride

orgazation which is promoting the redevelopment of the Village of Belleville. The County and these redevelopment organizations should, however, collaborate with the Pennsylvania Downtown Center in their efforts.

[http://www.padowntown.org/.]

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Encourage urban in-fill development on vacant lands that incorporate mixed uses.

Recommendations:

- Using the County's GIS capabilities, maintain a countywide inventory of potential sites for development and redevelopment. This list of sites should be then prioritized to determine their level of economic benefit to the community. This effort should be accompanied by efforts to increase support for development and redevelopment that strengthens and fills out the major urban centers such as Lewistown and Burnham Boroughs and focuses public capital improvements in those centers, including the existing residential communities which support them so they remain viable and prosperous. Furthermore, this list of sites should be shared with local Realtors to determine their marketability for potential reuse. This strategy should also be implemented in concert the Mifflin County Brownfields Pilot Program.
- The County should serve as an information clearing house for funding sources, as well as provide grant writing and application services to secure funding for the various federal and state programs designed for downtown revitalization and improvement projects.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

High Growth Area Objective: Encourage the development of this urban fringe area by designating appropriate areas for medium and high density residential development as well as commercial and industrial uses.

Action and Implementation Strategies:

AS: Encourage municipalities to concentrate new residential development in the High or Limited Growth Areas served by infrastructure.

Recommendation: Encourage municipalities located within the High and Limited Growth Areas (e.g., Brown Twp., Burnham Borough, Derry Twp., Granville Twp., and Lewistown Borough) to update their land use regulations and maps to reflect the land use patterns illustrated on the Future Land Use Plan Map. Municipalities should update and/or implement their respective comprehensive plans, as required to maintain consistency between local and county wide planning efforts.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Encourage the Mifflin County Industrial Development Corporation (MCIDC) to provide locations for industries and businesses that are adequately served by infrastructure, accessible and are consistent with local planning practices.

Recommendations:

- The County should work cooperatively with the MCIDC to implement the County's economic development strategy and Brownfields Pilot Program.

- The County should participate with MCIDC in preparing a Redevelopment Master Plan for the existing MCIDC properties. One outcome of this plan should be the development of a strategy for these properties; particularly, to accommodate compatible industries.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: 2000-2004
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Encourage local municipalities to manage commercial strip development along major arterial highways such as U.S. Route 22/522.

Recommendation: Provide zoning and subdivision and land development regulatory tools that will allow for managed commercial strip development. Work with PennDOT to prepare access management studies for the County's major arterials, such as U.S. Route 22/522, 22/322 and 655. Access management is the planning, design and implementation of land use and transportation strategies that control the flow of traffic between the road and surrounding land. For more information on access management techniques and regulator tools, log onto www.accessmanagement.gov.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Encourage those municipalities located within the high growth area to provide for adequate industrial/commercial development space within their municipalities. These efforts should be coordinated on a multi-municipal planning basis by Mifflin County and MCIDC.

Recommendation: Using the County's GIS system, assist local municipalities in locating parcels most suitable for industrial/commercial development. These uses should be limited, however, in their intensity based on the availability and adequacy of existing infrastructure. Once completed, amend local ordinances to implement these development plans.

Priority Level: L
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, P
Time Frame: 2002-2005
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Limited Growth Area Objective: Encourage the development of livable, planned communities that promote a variety of residential opportunities, provide public facilities, goods and services, adequate open space and recreational opportunities, and employment at a neighborhood scale.

Action and Implementation Strategies:

AS: Encourage municipalities to cluster residential and commercial activities near or adjoining these limited growth areas.

Recommendations:

- Evaluate infrastructure improvement needs such as public water or sewer where appropriate.
- Discourage strip commercial development by establishing standards for curb cuts along local roads.
- Develop performance standards where local ordinances are not present.

Priority Level: M
Responsible Entity(ies): C
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Rural Development Area Objective: Promote Mifflin County's agricultural and natural resource production economies, and protect the quality of the groundwater supply, and the open space and rural character presently found in these areas.

Action and Implementation Strategies:

AS: Encourage agricultural preservation, with priority given to areas with prime agricultural soils and Agricultural Security Areas.

Recommendation: A critical problem associated with the Mifflin County Agricultural Land Preservation Program is the farming community's lack of awareness of the program and its benefits. To this extent, the Mifflin County Agricultural Land Preservation Board and others should develop education programs and literature targeted specifically to the County's farming community members. Another aspect of this educational component is to change negative attitudes by some in the farming community toward this program.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Encourage open space residential (clustering) development in the Rural Development Area, so long as the resulting residential density is no greater than that possible under conventional development standards and provided that such clustering furthers valuable environmental objectives as stated in the Environmental Resources Plan.

Recommendations:

- Municipalities with zoning ordinances should be encouraged to amend their regulations to provide for uses consistent with the Future Land Use Map, as well as prepare for future impacts of the County's recent transportation improvements.
- Support special techniques such as effective agricultural zoning, agricultural security areas, purchase of agricultural easements, and Act 156 (Clean and Green), as amended, tax relief program in areas where farming is the recommended land use.
- Discourage the extension of public water and sewer services, and new road construction into productive agricultural areas.
    - Amend Mifflin County's existing Subdivision and Land Devlopment to include provisions for dedicated recreation / open space. An example of this would be the following:
        - For all proposed residential subdivisions and land

developments, of more than 10 units, the amount of park and open space land required for dedication shall be no less than one (1) acres per 125 residents or fraction thereof expected to reside in the proposed development.

- For nonresidential developments providing 25,000 square feet or more of gross leaseable floor area for retail, office, commercial, institutional, public, or industrial use, at least five (5) percent of the gross land area of the site shall be set aside as open space for the use and enjoyment of site occupants and users.

- For all proposed subdivisions and land developments of more than forty (40) units, the amount of land required to be set aside for open space/ recreational purposes shall be at least 25 percent of the entire subdivision.

AS: Provide model subdivision and land development ordinance regulations that control the impacts of large scale agribusiness operations.

Recommendation: Provisions should be in accordance with the PA Nutrient Management Act and should consider including the following:

- Prohibit the construction of lagoons in high groundwater recharge areas, over limestone formations, and in areas where the water table is within four feet of the bottom of the liner.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S,P
Time Frame: 2001-2005
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Continue to utilize and manage Mifflin County's natural resource production operations (i.e., mining, forestry, etc) while minimizing the impacts to the local community(ies) and their resources.

Recommendations:

- Work with natural resource production operations to identify future resource extraction opportunities and ensure these land areas are consistent with local land use and environmental regulations.

- Natural resource production areas should be protected from encroachment by land uses that would be incompatible with their continued operation or with future expansion.

- Mineral extraction operations should not draw traffic through residential neighborhoods, commercial areas or tourism attractions.

- Adequate road access should exist on routes with the capability of withstanding traffic from the natural resource production operation site without incurring excessive road damages and assurance that traffic emanating from the site will be restricted to those routes.

- Ensure a sufficient buffer zone between residential and natural resource production uses is considered in the review process where appropriate.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Encourage municipalities to provide for "cluster development" in their respective zoning ordinances to preserve open space and farmland.

Recommendation: In cooperation with the Governor's Center for Local Government Services, consider holding land use seminars to promote the benefits of cluster development practices and their incorporation into local land use regulations. Open Space and cluster subdivision design principles published by the Natural Lands Trust and American Planning Association should be consulted.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: 2001-2005
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

General Land Use Objective: Encourage the adoption of sound land use management practices throughout the County and promote awareness of environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, flood plains, steep slopes, and soils.

Action and Implementation Strategies:

AS: Develop model land use regulations to assist local municipalities prepare for growth impacts associated with existing and future transportation improvements.

Recommendation: Develop a model interchange overlay district ordinance to be adopted by municipalities having highway interchanges. The model ordinance could establish standards for signage, lighting, building height restrictions and design standards, as well as landscaping and buffering standards. The purpose of the ordinance should be to minimize undesirable impacts to the built and natural environment.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: 2001-2002
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Continue to inventory and document the County's land use patterns to monitor future growth trends and their associated impacts.

Recommendation: Continue to maintain a current and cumulative listing of all major developments approved at the rezoning, site plan, or subdivision stages, and assist municipalities in monitoring the impact of such developments on all public facility systems. This information should be routinely integrated into the County's Geographic Information System to enhance the Planning and Development Office's information management and spatial assessment capabilities.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Develop model land use ordinances for use by local municipalities. Such model ordinances should include, wireless telecommunication facilities, open space/cluster development, village districts, group homes, flood plain protection, steep slope protection, PRD's, and overlay protection zones.

Recommendation: The Governor's Center for Local Services provides technical assistance on developing model ordinances and has also developed model regulations for wireless telecommunication facilities. For more information contact: http://www.dced.state.pa.us/PA_Exec/DCED/government/center.htm.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, S,L
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Enhance the County's local government assistance and information dissemination capabilities.

Recommendations:

- Consider the development of a local government assistance program to include the following services: (1) dissemination of model ordinances, (2) reviewing zoning, and subdivision and land development ordinances (3) identifying sources of funding for local economic development projects, and (4) grant writing assistance and technical advice.

- Continue to publish and distribute newsletter specifically for the Mifflin County Planning and Development Department. This newsletter should be frequently distributed to all municipal officials, surrounding counties, MCIDC, Downtown Lewistown, Inc., and other entities for the purpose of disseminating information regarding County planning and development activities, as well as current trends regarding land use, transportation, economic development, and other growth and development topics.

- An extensive inventory of sound land use practices has been compiled by the Governor's Center for Local Government Services with assistance from the Governor's Sound Land Use Advisory Committee. This document, entitled, "Land Use in Pennsylvania: Practices and Tools, an Inventory," is may be obtained by contacting the Center at 1-888-223-6837. These documents should be collected and added to the Mifflin County Planning and Development Department's "Planning Library."

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: 2001-2005
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Conduct a review of existing land uses and document conflicts regarding land use regulations.

Recommendation: Utilize Mifflin County's GIS capabilities to perform an overlay analysis of zoning and land use to perform a build-out analysis for those municipalities having zoning regulations. This technique will provide the County with a theoretical maximum build-out of existing developable parcels under current zoning regulations. The results of this analysis will allow both County and local official to realize deficiencies in existing land use regulations, develop future population and housing trends, identify needs for future emergency and transit services, as well as project future sewer and water service needs. For more information regarding a build-out analysis, log onto http://www.magnet.state.ma.us/mgis/buildout.htm.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L,
Time Frame: 2001-2005

Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Encourage regional cooperation and planning among local municipalities, as well as with those municipalities located in contiguous counties.

Recommendations:

- Consider the preparation, maintenance and adoption (via amendment to the County Comprehensive Plan) of regional comprehensive plans based on the six planning regions (Note: The County should, however, reevaluate the existing boundaries based on the growth areas delineated on the Future Land Use Map). Priority should be placed on those municipalities perceived to have greatest impact from recent transportation improvements. Once adopted, each governing body included in the regional planning area should appoint a joint regional planning commission to implement and maintain the regional comprehensive plan (Note: Refer to Western Mifflin County Regional Comprehensive Plan).

- Encourage municipalities to adopt the Comprehensive Plan by reference or pass a resolution of support for the Plan.

- Provide assistance in the reactivation of the Council of Governments, which was originally established to bring together all the municipalities in Mifflin County to review and coordinate large issues which impact the entire County.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L
Time Frame: 2001-2005

Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Encourage local municipalities to update their respective land use regulations. The County should ensure revisions are consistent with the goals and objectives contained within this Plan.

Recommendation: Maximize the use of state funding programs offered through the Department of Community and Economic Development to supplement municipal funding resources.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Encourage those municipalities without zoning ordinances to consider adopting performance standard ordinances to regulate development impacts which would normally be included in typical land use regulations.

Recommendation: The County should develop model performance standards to be considered by its municipalities, as well as provide resource materials discussing the benefits of such regulations. These performance standards could include controls for lighting, noise, signs, lot coverage, building design, as well as landscaping and buffering.

Priority Level: M
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L
Time Frame: 2002-2003
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Strengthen the administrative and enforcement assistance services within the County's Planning and Development Department.

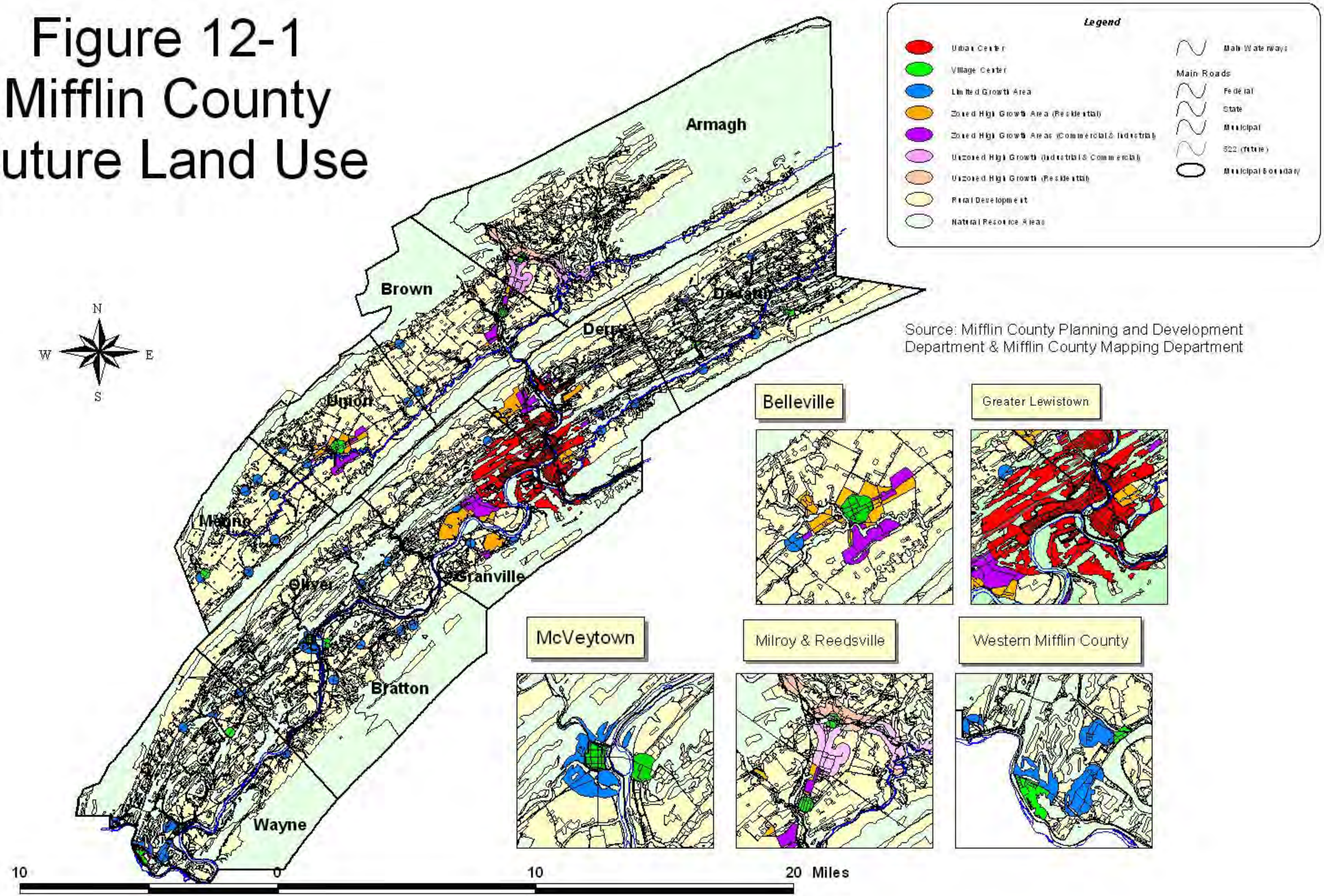
Recommendations:

- Explore the feasibility of establishing a County Building Code Officer to assist municipalities in the administration of the State's new Building Code.

- Expand the services within the Planning and Development Department by offering contractual services to assist local municipalities in administering their land use regulations

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L
Time Frame: 2001-2003
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Figure 12-1
Mifflin County
Future Land Use



Source: Mifflin County Planning and Development Department & Mifflin County Mapping Department

Chapter 13 - Infrastructure and Community Facilities Plan

INTENT

The intent of the Infrastructure and Community Facilities Plan is to facilitate the provision of adequate infrastructure systems, and community facilities and services in a manner consistent with the development patterns reflected by the General Land Use Plan. This plan is intended to provide recommendations commensurate with the respective responsibilities of both the private and public sectors to support the County's envisioned land use patterns.

GOAL: To provide adequate infrastructure, and community facilities and services to meet the service demands required by existing and future development.

Action and Implementation Strategies:

Action and Implementation Strategies have been developed to fulfill the goals and objectives developed for this section. Action and Implementation Strategies serve as recommendations for enhancing Mifflin County's Infrastructure and Community Facilities. Each strategy contains an Action Statement (AS) and Recommendation(s) for implementation. Each strategy is given a priority level (i.e, H=High, M=Medium, and L=Low), and identifies the entities responsible for implementation (i.e., C=Mifflin County, L=Local Municipalities, S=State Agencies, P=Private; or SD=School Districts). Each Action Strategy also provides a time frame in which it should occur. Finally, each strategy is referenced to the categorized list of potential funding sources contained in Chapter 19 of this Comprehensive Plan.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Stormwater Management Objective: Advocate effective stormwater management planning to prevent loss of life, minimize property damage, and avoid interruption of services.

AS: Ensure the Kishacoquillas Creek watershed stormwater management plan is completed and is consistent with the goals and objectives contained within this plan.

Recommendation: Provide the needed support to meet the schedule and assist in implementing the plan's recommendations.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: 2000
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Implement the provisions contained in Kishacoquillas and Jacks Creek Stormwater Management Plans.

Recommendations:

- Encourage local municipalities to prepare stormwater management ordinances that are consistent with their respective stormwater management plans.
- Update the Jack's Creek Stormwater Management Plan by revising the model ordinance contained therein.

AS: Educate local officials and citizens on the importance of stormwater management planning.

Recommendations:

- Request the Pennsylvania State Association of Township Supervisors

(PSATS) to conduct a stormwater management training program in Mifflin County. This should also include local developers and real estate agents. For more information regarding this training program visit the Pennsylvania Association of Township Supervisor's website at http://www.psats.org/education.html.

- The County should consider the various community-based environmental projects conducted under the Pennsylvania Association of Conservation Districts' (PACD) "Mini-Project Grant Program." The PACD in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administers two grant programs that provide up to $1,000 for small projects that benefit the environment. The Chesapeake Bay Program Mini-Project Program is targeted to activities within Pennsylvania's Chesapeake Bay watershed, and the Clean Water Act Section 319 Nonpoint Source Pollution Mini-Project Program is open to all applicants in Pennsylvania. For more information and examples of locally implemented mini-projects, visit www.pacd.org/products/mini_programs.htm.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: 2001-2004
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Prepare a stormwater management plan for the Juniata River Watershed.

Recommendation: In partnership with the Juniata Clean Water Partnership (JCWP), obtain state funding to support the preparation of a Juniata River Watershed Stormwater Management Plan.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: 2001-2003
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Support the Juniata Clean Water Partnership (JCWP) in their efforts to adopt and implement the Juniata River Conservation Plan.

Recommendation: Encourage local citizens to consider developing grass roots watershed organizations to protect the resources of the county's watersheds through responsible land use, environmental research, and public education programs.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: 2001
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Amend the county's subdivision and land development ordinance to enhance the existing stormwater, and erosion and sedimentation control measures.

Recommendations:

- Include provisions for the use of Best Management Practices to minimize impervious areas by preserving natural cover and drainageways.
- Include provisions for the retention of wetlands and other groundwater recharge areas.
- Include standards to disperse and direct storm water away from sinkholes, closed depressions and other karst topography.

- Provide standards for minimum safe setbacks for proposed land uses from sinkholes and other karst topography.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, P
Time Frame: 2001-2002
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Telecommunications, Gas, and Electrical Utilities Objective: Promote the sound development of telecommunication, gas, and electrical systems and services in Mifflin County, and the compatible integration of such utilities into new and existing commercial, industrial, and residential communities to promote economic development and enhance public safety services.

AS: Ensure the goals of the Mifflin County Digital Community Program and its overall mission to improve the county's digital business community are achieved.

Recommendation: Continue to provide monetary support to the Mifflin County Mapping/MIS Department to ensure adequate staffing, equipment, and other pertinent resources are accessible for the project's continued success. One unique funding program is the USDA 's Rural Utilities Services Program. For more information see Chapter 19.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P, SD
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Work with private utility companies to provide adequate gas, electric, and telecommunication services to the county's residential and business community.

Recommendations:

- Ensure local utility representatives are involved in the county's Digital Community Program, as well as having an understanding of the county's designated growth areas. The goal is to keep utility providers knowledgeable of future growth patterns within the county to ensure services are meeting the county's development demands.

- Develop a GIS data set of the County's utility service areas, such as natural gas. Such data sets may already exist in the Pennsylvania One Call System's GIS database.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Wastewater Objective: Encourage the provision of effective and environmentally sensitive wastewater and sewage collection systems to serve both existing and proposed development, as reflected by the General Land Use Plan.

Water Supply Objective: Encourage the provision of effective and environmentally sensitive high quality public drinking water supply systems to serve both existing and proposed development as reflected in the General Land Use Plan.

AS: Support local efforts to improve existing water and sewer facilities.

Recommendations:

- Collaborate with municipal officials to ensure water and sewer facility improvements are performed in

context with the Future Land Use Plan. For example, urban and suburban levels of development should be located where public sewer and water facilities can adequately support additional growth, either at present or through limited expansion and upgrading, consistent with the High and Limited Growth Areas described in the Future Land Use Plan. Furthermore, the County should assist local municipalities in actively seek grants and other funding sources to provide adequate public water and sewer service to existing urban and suburban areas and proposed growth areas.

- Assist and encourage local municipalities without an Act 537 Plan, or which have not updated their plan within the past 10 years, to develop or update their plans.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Mifflin County should be pro-active in the area of infrastructure planning including the development of a Countywide Sewer Plan. One example of this recommendation that is already ongoing is the County's Water Supply Plan.

Recommendation: In collaboration with the PADEP and PADCED, investigate preparing a Countywide Sewage Facilities Plan. The purpose of this plan will be to evaluate the current and long term wastewater needs of the County as a whole. This plan should be consistent with this Comprehensive Plan, as well as the Mifflin County Water Supply Plan.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: 2001-2003
Funding Sources: DCED and See Chapter 19

AS: Support municipalities and authorities in their efforts to monitor the performance of sewage facilities within their municipal borders/service areas and take corrective measures where necessary.

Recommendation: Maintain a list of municipal sewage enforcement officers and establish an open dialogue with the SEOs to identify problems and status of Act 537 Plan implementation. Also, continue to maintain an open dialogue with sewer and water authority officials and offer assistance when necessary. The county could consider appointing a countywide sewage enforcement officer whose responsibilities should include, but are not limited to, overseeing municipal sewage facilities planning and enforcement, providing technical and grant writing assistance to local officials, and coordinating with municipal and county subdivision and plan reviews.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Provide technical support to municipalities to implement the recommendations contained within their respective Act 537 Plans.

Recommendation: In collaboration with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and DCED, the County should

consider preparing brochures concerning on-lot sewage system maintenance and other sewage disposal issues. In addition, this may include holding seminars for municipal officials, citizens, realtors, developers, and other constituents regarding sewage facilities planning and plan implementation, as well as a review of PENNVEST.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Discourage high-density development (e.g., >2 dwelling units per acre) in those areas served by on-lot systems.

Recommendation: During the subdivision and land development review process, provide comments discouraging high-density development in those areas lying outside the High and Limited Growth Areas. Also, amend local zoning ordinances to discourage this type of development in non-publicly sewered areas.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Support the implementation of the Mifflin County Water Supply Plan.

Recommendation: Amend the county's subdivision and land development ordinance to reflect the appropriate provisions contained within the Mifflin County Water Supply Plan.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L
Time Frame: 2001-2002
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Educational Facilities Objective: Provide and maintain high quality educational facilities and services for residents of the County.

AS: Support Mifflin County 2000, Inc., and its objectives to improve the county's high school graduation rate, restructure the schools' core curriculum, and develop the region's secondary education programs.

Recommendations:

- Work with the PA Department of Labor and Industry to assist the Mifflin County and Mount Union School Districts in obtaining information identifying the region's highest employment and job security opportunities. Curriculum standards should be adjusted to ensure students are prepared to enter these job markets. These efforts should conducted in concert with the Mifflin County 2000, Inc. initiatives.

- Continue to support the Penn State Cooperative Extension and Penn State Outreach Partners in their efforts to further develop the Center for Outreach and Cooperative Extension and provide for the communities' educational needs.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P, SD
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Promote the understanding of community planning and participation at the middle school and high school levels to ensure the County's future generations have an appreciation of how their decisions might have an impact on the County's natural and social environments, including its overall quality of life.

Recommendation: Educational programs developed by the American Planning Association (www.planning.org) and the National 4-H Council (www.fourhcouncil.edu).

AS: Support efforts to provide access to educational resources that will benefit county residents, businesses, and educational facilities.

Recommendations:

- Appoint a Mifflin County government liaison to the various education-based organizations, such as the Mifflin County 2000, Inc., and the Penn State Center for Outreach and Cooperative Extension. This individual could help identify county-based assistance and needs identification services for these organizations.

- Improve vocational and technical education in the area by supporting efforts by Downtown Lewistown, Inc., and the local business community in facilitating the development of these programs in the area through Penn College.

Priority Level: L
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P, SD
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Facilities Objective: Provide and promote the use of a Countywide system of well-maintained parks, recreation facilities, and public open space areas that meet a variety of active and passive recreational needs of Mifflin County residents.

AS: Work to provide a diverse set of passive and active (e.g, indoor and outdoor) recreational facilities that are suitable for all age groups and abilities. Also, maintain an inventory of existing private sector and other jurisdictional parkland and facilities for use in future park analysis.

Recommendation: Prepare and adopt a Countywide Comprehensive Recreation, Park, and Open Space Plan to aid in identifying recreation issues, needs, policies, and capital investment priorities. This plan would serve as a guide for the acquisition, development, rehabilitation, and protection of resources, and provision of recreation opportunities and services to the citizens of Mifflin County. Once adopted, the County should coordinate the development of recreational facilities through local and non-profit organizations. This may also include developing a countywide greenways study to aid in the preservation of green space areas along the Juniata River and Juniata Canal.

The development of this plan should be integrated in with the economic development recommendation to "work with the Tourism Promotion Agency to determine mechanisms for expanding the role of tourism in the County through state programs such as the Heritage Park Program" (Chapter 11).

Priority Level: M
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P

Time Frame: 2001-2003
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Amend the County's subdivision and land development ordinance to include regulations for the provision of common open space and recreational facilities.

Recommendation: The amendment should provide for a mandatory open space requirement for conventional residential developments, as well as mobile home and manufactured home park developments (see Chapter 12, page 12-7).

Priority Level: M
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, P
Time Frame: 2001-2002
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Library Facilities Objective: Ensure the adequate provision of library facilities and information resources to Mifflin County residents.

AS: Improve the technology capabilities of Mifflin County's libraries and schools. This should be accomplished in concert with the Mifflin County Digital Community Program.

Recommendations:

- Ensure that the Mifflin County Library System and the county's school districts are participating in Pennsylvania's Link-to-Learn Program. This program is to provide Pennsylvania schools, libraries, and communities with virtually unlimited access to the information available on global networks. Over a three-year period, Link to Learn will invest over $132 million to help schools acquire and upgrade computers, train teachers to use technology, and develop a "network of networks" called the Pennsylvania Education Network (PEN). For more information visit the Link-to-Learn website at http://l2l.org/.

- Support the Mifflin County Library System through continual financial and technical assistance.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Emergency Services Objective: Provide efficient and effective emergency services, including fire, medical, hazardous materials, and natural disaster emergencies.

AS: Support the efforts of Mifflin County's volunteer emergency service organizations.

Recommendations:

- Encourage volunteerism by use of public service announcements, volunteer recognition programs and other means. These mechanisms may also be supplemented by developing a promotional video and/or brochure targeted at the area's younger populations; particularly, high school age groups.

- Maximize the use of the various funding programs administered by the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) to provide adequate equipment, supplies, and training to all county and local volunteer organizations, and to assist in the development of comprehensive disaster preparedness and assistance plans, programs, capabilities, and organizations.

- Maximize the use of the Public Safety Emergency Telephone Act (Act 78) funds to ensure the county's central dispatch system is maintained and upgraded as needed to ensure optimum communication performance.

- Support initiatives that promote consolidating local resources to maximze efficiency and strength of local emergency services.

- Encourage local municipalities and volunteer fire service agencies operating outside public water service areas to implement dry hydrant system. Wayne Township, for example, has implemented nine dry hydrant systems to increase the adequacy of fire suppression water supplies.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Encourage local legislators to support state initiatives that provide increased funding assistance to local volunteer emergency service agencies.

Recommendation: Encourage local legislators to allocate a portion of the state tobacco settlement to begin a volunteer fire services fund. This suggestion supports the findings contained in the report entitled "Supporting Volunteer Fire Services in Pennsylvania: A Report on Survey Results, House Resolution 67.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Encourage fire prevention awareness education to Mifflin County citizens.

Recommendation: Consider allocating a portion of the county's Act 78 funds to prepare public education programs on fire safety in conjunction with national Fire Prevention Week. This may also be used as an opportunity to solicit volunteer and monetary support for local volunteer emergency services.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Enhance the ability of local emergency services to provide timely response capabilities to the county's citizens and businesses.

Recommendations:

- Encourage the Mifflin County Board of Commissioners sign a resolution to adopt the county's standardized street naming and addressing system.

- Amend the county's subdivision and land development ordinance to require all new street names conform with the county's standardized street naming and addressing system.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P, SD
Time Frame: 2001-2002
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Consider implementing Pennsylvania's "Weed and Seed" program. Modeled after the U.S. Department of Justice's Weed and Seed program, it is a strategy to prevent, control and reduce violent crime, drug abuse

and gang activity in targeted high-crime neighborhoods of all sizes nationwide. The Weed and Seed strategy involves a two-pronged approach to a neighborhood's crime problems. Law enforcement agencies and prosecutors cooperate in "weeding out" criminals participating in violent crime and drug abuse, while attempting to prevent these offenders from returning to the targeted area. Simultaneously, the "seeding" aspect brings human services to the area focusing on prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood revitalization. A community-oriented policing component bridges the gap between the weeding and seeding components. Residents aid the weeding efforts, while police officers help in community restoration.

Recommendation: Neighborhoods interested in implementing the Weed and Seed strategy should contact the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) at (800) 692-7292 or visit their website at www.pccd.state.pa.us.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, P, SD
Time Frame: 2001-2004
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Maximize the use of the Department of Justice's rural policing resources to strengthen Mifflin County's rural policing strategies and to promote community safety.

Recommendation: Familiarize and educate both local and state police officials of the Department of Justice's (Office of Justice Programs-OJP) publication entitled, "Ensuring Public Safety and Justice in Rural America," visit its website at: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reports/98Guides/rural/. Officials from rural jurisdictions are encouraged to contact OJP for information about any of these resources or to provide input on OJP's programming related to rural issues. The appendices of this publication list telephone numbers and Internet addresses for the OJP bureaus and offices, as well as additional resources for rural jurisdictions.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P, SD
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Solid Waste Services Objective: Provide effective solid waste management services in order to preserve and enhance the quality of life in Mifflin County.

AS: Encourage the Mifflin County Solid Waste Authority to provide for the adequate transfer and disposal of residential, commercial, and industrial solid waste.

Recommendations:

- Ensure the Barner Site Transfer Station is constructed and operated in accordance with the permit guidelines estabished therein by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

- Consider implementing a countywide recycling program. As an example, explore the feasibility of developing a demonstration recycling program outside the Borough of Lewistown.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Eliminate illegal dumping activities and prosecute violators by enforcing state littering laws.

Recommendations:

- Continue building on the efforts started by the Mid State Resource,Conservation and Development's efforts to address illegal dumping in Mifflin County. This organization's initial efforts included inventorying and mapping 80 illegal dumping sites in the County.

- Support the implementation of the various state sponsored anti-littering campaigns and education programs, such as the Pennsylvania Litter Summit, Adopt-A-Highway and Adopt-A-Stream Programs, and Annual Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful Day.

- Utilize the county's GIS database of illegal dumping sites to target initial areas for cleanup and enforcement. Local organizations should be called upon to participate in the state's Adopt-A-Highway/Stream programs to cleanup and monitor these sites. Furthermore, the county should ensure that "No Littering" signs are posted an maintained at these targeted sites.

- Consider participating in PA CleanWays, which is a non-profit organization based in Westmoreland County. PA CleanWays has organized groups in over 10 counties to sponsor local roadside cleanup programs and anti-dumping and littering education programs. Citizens, local governments, and businesses are all contributing to these cleanup efforts.

- Visit PADEP's website at www.dep.state.pa.us/ and select Litter Awareness from the "Subjects" link to learn more about anti-littering programs and initiatives in Pennsylvania, including the PA CleanWays Organization.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, PA Cleanways, and PA Environmental Council
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Chapter 14 - Cultural and Historic Resources Plan

INTENT

Mifflin County is a community rich in tradition. The County promotes the identification, evaluation, and protection of its cultural and historic resource amenities, as well as the tourism and recreation opportunities these resources present. As a result, residents and visitors have an enhanced awareness of the important links of present Mifflin County with its rich heritage and its significant cultural and historic resources that include historic buildings, sites, and districts, archaeological sites, the Pennsylvania Canal, and cemeteries and grave sites.

The primary intent of the Cultural and Historic Resources Plan is to facilitate and encourage the identification and protection of the County's significant cultural and historic resources. The secondary intent is to enhance awareness of the history of the County and the importance of preserving properties that are linked with that history.

GOAL: To preserve Mifflin County's cultural heritage and historic resources.

Cultural and Historic Resources Objectives

- **Preserve cultural and historic resources and their settings.**
- **Promote the use of the County's historic resources and the existing cultural landscape as a basis for creating strong community character.**
- **Promote the County's historic and cultural heritage in tourism, recreation, and economic development programs.**
- **Encourage compatible development within and adjacent to historic districts and significant cultural landscapes.**
- **Encourage identification, protection, and recognition of scenic and historic transportation systems, such as roads, railways, the canal, and their related structures.**

Action and Implementation Strategies:

Action and Implementation Strategies have been developed to fulfill the goals and objectives developed for this section. Action and Implementation Strategies serve as recommendations for enhancing Mifflin County's cultural and historic resources. Each strategy contains an Action Statement (AS) and Recommendation(s) for implementation. Each strategy is given a priority level (i.e, H=High, M=Medium, and L=Low), and identifies the entities responsible for implementation (i.e., C=Mifflin County, L=Local Municipalities, S=State Agencies, P=Private; or SD=School Districts). Each Action Strategy also provides a time frame in which it should occur. Finally, each strategy is referenced to the categorized list of potential funding sources contained in Chapter 19 of this Comprehensive Plan.

AS: Update and expand upon the Mifflin County "Historical Sites Survey–Mifflin County (1978)."

Recommendation: Prepare an inventory and assessment of the county's cultural and historic resources resulting in a master plan containing a series of goals and planning recommendations for the enhancement and continued preservation of these resources. The county should work in cooperation with local historical organizations, as well as the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: 2002-2003
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Encourage municipalities to reduce the implications local development activities have on the county's historical resources.

Recommendations:

- Assist local municipalities to amend their zoning ordinances for incorporating Historic District Overlay regulations. Develop model historical overlay regulations for their consideration. The county's GIS system should also be used to assist local municipalities in locating historically significant resources.

- During subdivision and land development reviews, the county should document any proposed actions that may impact National Historic properties or properties deemed eligible for the National Register by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, P, L
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Support the Pennsylvania Canal Society in their efforts to have the Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Main Line Canal listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations:

- In cooperation with the PA State Historic and Museum Commission, the County should provide support ot the Pennsylvania Canal Society in preparing a National Register Registration Form. A description of and criteria for this "nomination" process may be found by contacting www.cr.nps.gov/nr/listing.htm. This effort should be tied directly to developing a redevelopment plan for the property surrounding the canal and an acquisition strategy.

- Assist the Pennsylvania Canal Society in submitting an application for the National Maritime Heritage Grants Program, which is a Federal assistance program authorized by the National Maritime Heritage Act. The program is established to help state and local governments and private nonprofit organizations carry out their maritime heritage activities. It is a national, competitive matching grants program which provides funds for Maritime Heritage Education Projects and Maritime Heritage Preservation Projects designed to reach a broad audience and enhance public awareness and appreciation for the maritime heritage of the United States. For more information contact www.cr.nps.gov/maritime/grants.htm.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: 2001-2003
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Restore and protect the Juniata Canal and River as one of the county's most significant historical resources.

Recommendations:

- Consider preparing a Riverfront Development Plan for the purpose of examining historic restoration as well as economic and recreation

development opportunities along the Juniata River in the Lewistown Borough area. A Riverfront Development Plan should be tied in with the Regional Tourism Plan development effort as recommended in Chapter 11.

- Consider developing a non-profit organization whose goal should be to restore protect, and preserve the Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Main Line Canal, as well as promote the resources of the county's watersheds through responsible land use, environmental research, and public education programs. The Friends of the Manayunk Canal is an example of such an organization. For more information, contact: www.manayunkcanal.org/

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: 2001-2005
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Continue to support and provide technical assistance to the Mifflin County Historical Society, as well as local grass-roots historic preservation organizations, in their mission of promoting the history and cultural resources of the county.

Recommendations***:***

- Assist the Mifflin County Historical Society and the various grass-roots historical organizations in applying for the various grants, tax credits and other assistance programs offered through the National Park Service; particularly, the Certified Local Government Program. For more information contact: http://www.cr.nps.gov/places.htm
- Support the efforts of the Friends of the Embassy Theatre in their work to restore and convert the Embassy Theatre into a multiple-use facility and community arts center. Ensure an open dialogue is maintained with the organization's members and support public recognition of their efforts (e.g., county newsletter and news articles).
- Support the efforts of the Kishacoquillas Valley Historical Society in their efforts to preserve the Amish and Mennonite culture and history, as well as other significant heritage resources of the Kish Valley. Ensure an open dialogue is maintained with the organization's members and support public recognition of their efforts (e.g., county newsletter and news articles).

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Continue to support efforts in restoring the Old Mifflin County Courthouse.

Recommendation: Provide the support necessary to ensure the Master Plan for the Old Mifflin County Courthouse is finalized and adopted. Furthermore, encourage local legislators to lobby for the release of funds needed to support the restoration efforts.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: 2000-2002
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Chapter 15 - Environmental Resources Plan

INTENT

Mifflin County is blessed with invaluable environmental resources that include wetlands and floodplains, forested hillsides and mountaintops, productive agricultural soils, water resources, and the scenic beauty of its countryside. The intent of the Environmental Resources Plan is to preserve the County's environmental resources and to retain and enhance its natural beauty and rural character. The Goal and Objectives of this Plan are strengthened in the Future Land Use Plan, which sets forth objectives and recommendations to guide the County's future development, thus resulting in the preservation of sensitive environmental resources.

The interrelationship of the County's environmental resources is complex. For example, land development effects on the natural environment extends beyond the development site, thus producing both direct and indirect impacts on water supply and quality, wildlife populations, flooding, geologic stability, plant and timber resources, and agricultural production. In this regard, this Plan is to be used to address environmental issues, evaluate development proposals in their earliest stages, and develop effective land use ordinances for environmental resource protection.

GOAL: To preserve, protect, and enhance Mifflin County's sensitive environmental resources and natural features for the benefit of current and future generations while accommodating planned growth.

Environmental Resources Objectives:

- **Guide development in a manner that will minimize adverse impacts on the natural environment.**
- **Protect and manage the County's soils and natural vegetation.**
- **Encourage the protection and conservation of the County's surface and groundwater resources to meet both existing and future demands.**
- **Increase the level of environmental awareness of County residents.**

Action and Implementation Strategies:

Action and Implementation Strategies have been developed to fulfill the goals and objectives developed for this section. Action and Implementation Strategies serve as recommendations for enhancing Mifflin County's environmental resources. Each strategy contains an Action Statement (AS) and Recommendation(s) for implementation. Each strategy is given a priority level (i.e, H=High, M=Medium, and L=Low), and identifies the entities responsible for implementation (i.e., C=Mifflin County, L=Local Municipalities, S=State Agencies, P=Private; or SD=School Districts). Each Action Strategy also provides a time frame in which it should occur. Finally, each strategy is referenced to the categorized list of potential funding sources contained in Chapter 19 of this Comprehensive Plan.

AS: Require development applicants to document the effected environment on which their proposals would have significant implications.

Recommendation: Amend the county's (or municipal) subdivision and land development ordinance to require preliminary and final plans include the following information:

- A description or generalized mapping of natural site conditions with an

emphasis on significant environmental features that would be impacted by the proposed development or retained upon completion of the project. The mapped information shall address the following, where applicable:

- Gradients expressed in percent slope.
- Impervious and pervious surfaces
- Use of natural ground surface features and drainage patterns for the purpose of managing stormwater runoff.
- Areas that will remain in a natural or undisturbed state upon completion of the project.
- Endangered or threatened plant and animal species and species of special concern.

- A description of mitigation efforts that will occur as part of the proposed development.

- An impact assessment that discusses the anticipated effect of the proposed development on the environment.

- Measures that are proposed by the applicant to mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on the environment.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: 2001-2003
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Encourage local municipalities to amend their zoning ordinances to provide for steep slope and floodplain regulations.

Recommendation: Assist local municipalities to amend their zoning ordinances with model ordinance language from which steep slope and floodplain overlay (i.e., floating zones) regulations may be developed. Furthermore, the county's GIS mapping capabilities should be used to provide each municipality with a hard copy map illustrating the location of steep slopes (e.g., >15 percent) and 100-Year floodplains with respect to their existing zoning districts.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L
Time Frame: 2001-2003
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Promote the protection and enhancement of the county's surface and groundwater supplies.

Recommendations:

- Ensure sewage disposal systems and wetlands are adequately separated by providing comment during the subdivision/land development, and sewage facilities review process. Also, these comments should include references to applicable state and federal permitting requirements (Note: Also, refer to additional recommendations contained in the Infrastructure and Community Facilities Plan regarding stormwater management, wastewater, and water supply).

- Amend the county's (or municipal) subdivision and land development ordinance to require enforcement/monitoring programs to ensure that peak stormwater flows do not exceed predevelopment peak flows, in terms of quantity, quality, and volume. Moreover, these

enforcement programs should be consistent with local stormwater management plans.

- Work with the Mifflin County Conservation District to assist in their efforts to employ best management practices (BMPs) throughout the county's farming community. These BMPs should be in accordance with erosion and sedimentation control standards set forth in the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's Erosion Control regulations (Chapter 102).

- Assist municipalities in adopting wellhead protection regulations. All planning activities should follow regulations and policies set forth in the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act, and PA Department of Environmental Protection Wellhead Protection Program.

- Work with the Mifflin County Conservation District to develop and promote educational programs on important environmental issues for the business, agricultural, and residential communities. This should also include providing developers with information on conservation requirements. For example, property owners should be educated on the benefits of creating an effective natural undisturbed buffer along all waterways.

- Ensure local planning activities are consistent with the Juniata Rivers Conservation Plan. Furthermore, a high level of priority should be given to reducing the county's top water-related concerns, as identified in the Juniata Clean Waters Partnership (JCWP) July 1999 municipal survey:

  - Storm water runoff
  - Surface/ground water contamination from malfunctioning septic systems
  - Illegal roadside dumping

- Work with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection in garnering local interest and support to implement a Citizen's Volunteer Monitoring Program (CVMP). Volunteer monitoring is an integral part of comprehensive statewide water protection. By monitoring water quality, citizen volunteers empower themselves and their communities to become better water stewards. Volunteers are able to supplement government monitoring programs by providing information immediately following a storm or on waterbodies in remote areas. Resource agencies can more effectively manage and protect Pennsylvania's aquatic resources with the active, positive cooperation of an educated public. For more information, contact: www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/WC/FactSheets/WS/FS2129.htm.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Encourage agricultural preservation, with priority given to areas with prime agricultural soils and Agricultural Security Areas.

Recommendations:

- A critical problem associated with the Mifflin County Agricultural Land Preservation Program is the farming community's lack of awareness of the program and its benefits. To this extent, the Mifflin County Agricultural Land Preservation Board should be assisted in developing education programs and literature targeted specifically to the county's farming community members.

- Assist members of the local farming community to prepare and implement conservation plans; particularly on highly erodible land.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Maximize the county's ability to provide adequate levels of technical and funding assistance in an effort to preserve the county's natural resources.

Recommendation: Continue a working relationship with the county's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) representative to maximize the use of the USDA's various technical resources and funding programs.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Reduce the impacts of development on the county's agricultural lands.

Recommendation: During subdivision and land development reviews, provide comment identifying any conflicts between the proposed development and areas recommended for agricultural preservation.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Support efforts to protect the county's rare and endangered ecological resources.

Recommendation: Provide the Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) with the funding (i.e, 50 percent match) necessary needed to prepare a Natural Area Inventory for Mifflin County. The PNDI conducts inventories and collects data to identify and describe the commonwealth's rarest and most significant ecological features. These features include plant and animal species of special concern, rare and exemplary natural communities, and outstanding geologic features. Site-specific information describing these features is stored in an integrated data management system consisting of map, manual, and computer files. The PNDI information system is continually refined and updated to include recently discovered locations and to describe environmental changes affecting known sites. The goal is to build, maintain, and provide accurate and accessible ecological information needed for conservation, development planning, and natural resource management. For more information, contact Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Forestry, PO Box 8552, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8552, Tel. (717) 787-3444, or contact: www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/pndi/pndiweb.htm.

Priority Level: L
Responsible Entity(ies): C, S
Time Frame: 2002-2004
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Support the development of disaster resistant communities.

Recommendations:

- Encourage local municipalities to participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) program to benefit property owners by reducing their flood insurance rate premiums. This could initially be accomplished by holding an educational seminar for local officials and insurance agents regarding the CRS program. For more information regarding the county's interest in conducting a training seminar contact the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency's (PEMA) Central Office at 800 272-7362.

- Participate in PEMA's emergency management course offerings. These courses range from the professional development series to radiological to the PEMA developed management courses. There are a number of new courses including Damage Reporting and Assessment Workshop, Multi-Hazard Safety School Program, and Community Emergency Response Team Training. A course announcement for each course is distributed to the county's Public Safety/Emergency Services Department 60 days prior to the course. For more information, contact: www.state.pa.us/PA_Exec/PEMA/training/courses.htm

- Utilize the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) various "Mitigation" educational resources as found at www.fema.gov/mit/

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Chapter 16 - Transportation Plan

INTENT

A well-functioning transportation system is essential for Mifflin County to ensure the efficient movement of people and goods, maintain the quality of life, and provide for economic growth and diversification. Historically, the County has relied on efficient transportation systems for its economic development; particularly, the Pennsylvania Canal and rail systems. Today, Mifflin County's strategic location along some of the commonwealth's major transportation corridors (i.e., U.S. Routes 22, 522, 322, and Amtrak and Norfolk Southern Rail Lines) has continued to provide it with the mobility to accommodate growth and development.

The intent of this Transportation Plan is to promote the safe and efficient movement of goods and people throughout the County and region through the provision of a well-functioning transportation system. The plan utilizes a multi-modal approach to the transportation network consisting of pedestrian, bicycle, roadway, transit, and air facilities. See Figure 16-1, Transportation Improvement Plan.

GOAL: To achieve and sustain a complete, safe, and efficient multi-modal transportation system to facilitate the movement of people and goods throughout the County and region.

<u>Transportation Planning Objective:</u> Encourage the planning and provision of efficient transportation facilities (i.e., highway, rail, and air) to guide development into areas where public facilities exist and to the targeted Growth Areas reflected in the Future Land Plan.

Action and Implementation Strategies:

Action and Implementation Strategies have been developed to fulfill the goals and objectives developed for this section. Action and Implementation Strategies serve as recommendations for enhancing Mifflin County's transportation facilities and services. Each strategy contains an Action Statement (AS) and Recommendation(s) for implementation. Each strategy is given a priority level (i.e, H=High, M=Medium, and L=Low), and identifies the entities responsible for implementation (i.e., C=Mifflin County, L=Local Municipalities, S=State Agencies, P=Private; or SD=School Districts). Each Action Strategy also provides a time frame in which it should occur. Finally, each strategy is referenced to the categorized list of potential funding sources contained in Chapter 19 of this Comprehensive Plan.

AS: Support the implementation of those improvements contained in the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation's Twelve-Year Transportation Improvement Program.

Recommendation: The county should continue to place high priority on the projects currently listed on PennDOT's Twelve Year Improvements Program. Equal consideration, however, should also be given on an annual basis to new projects as identified by county and municipal officials. For example, the county should ensure the following projects are included on Pennsylvania's 2001 Twelve Year Transportation Plan:

Highway:

- <u>Undertake preliminary engineering and environmental studies to address interchange deficiencies along U.S. Route 322</u> - Although improvements are currently underway for portions of Route 322, the on and off ramps at

Electric Avenue are only partially being addressed and not at all at Walnut St. and Main St. exits. These interchanges are substandard and impact accessibility. They should be redesigned to meet current AASHTO standards.

- Develop a corridor study and environmental overview of U.S. Route 522 from Lewistown to Selinsgrove - This route is located east of Lewistown and is a major east-west connnector through Mifflin County to U.S. Routes 11 and 15 at Selinsgrove, Snyder County. Road alignment issues, including passing and turning lane deficiencies, must be addressed to reduce their impacts on safety. One option to this request would be for this proposal to tie into the ongoing corridor study underway for Routes 11 and 15.

- Transportation study for the Borough of Lewistown - This study would examine traffic patterns in Lewistown and would develop recommendations for ways to improve traffic capacity, as well as address on-street parking, traffic signalization, and overall traffic flow into and out of the downtown area.

- Corridor study of U.S. Routes 22/522 south of McVeytown to Mount Union - This study would look at improving traffic capacity, recommend overall improvements including road realignment and widening where necessary, and review land uses along this corridor.

- Support the ongoing efforts with the South Central Centre County Transportation Improvement Plan to improve highway access between Centre and Mifflin Counties.

Bridges:

- Replace the Beaverdam Run Bridge along Township Road 357 in Wayne Township (Structure ID No. = 44721003570129).

- Replace the Town Run Bridge along Township Road 702 in Oliver Township (Structure ID No. = 44720607020131).

- Replace the Kishacoquillas Creek Bridge along Township Road 439 in Brown Township (Structure ID No. = 44720304390016).

- Replace the Kishacoquillas Creek Bridge along Township Road 340 in Menno Township (Structure ID No. = 44720703400014).

- Replace the Hungry Run Bridge along Old Park Road in Derry Township.

- Replace the Buck Run Bridge along Nolan Drive in Derry Township.

- Undertake a study to determine the course of action necessary to improve the Route 3019 railroad crossing bridge to facilitate local emergency services.

Secondary Improvements:

- Restore and repair the three state highway railroad crossings in the Borough of Lewistown along SR 3001, SR 0022, and SR 0522.

- Improve the Mifflin County Industrial Park access road in Granville

Township to support the park's expansion.

- Improve the Armagh Township access road to improve traffic flow to an existing industrial area between old U.S. Route 322 and Church Lane (TR 464).

- Make alignment, bridge, and intersection improvements along: (1) SR 655 in the area known as "Alexander Springs, (2) SR 305 from the intersection with East Black Mountain Road traveling toward Greenwood Furnace, and (3) SR 4007 and SR 22 to marker 210 to SR 655 at marker 130.

- Implement bridge repair and weight posting improvements in Menno Township for TR 340 (Bunker Hill Road) and TR 342 (Knepp Road).

- Further investigate those highway segments having deficiency ratings of 2.50 to 3.99 as identified in this Plan.

Non-Highway Improvements:

- Improve passenger rail service in Lewistown between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia to ensure morning and late afternoon (early evening) arrivals and departures from each city.

- Establish reliable high speed passenger train service between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh with a scheduled stop in Lewistown.

- As recommended in the Derry Township Comprehensive Plan (1997), investigate the feasibility of establishing a fixed route bus system that would serve Electric Avenue from Lewistown to Yeagertown to assist the elderly, employees of Standard Steel., the Hospital and other employers in the area, as well as reduce traffic on Electric Avenue during peak hours.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: 2001-2003
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Continue to develop and enhance the county's transportation planning services.

Recommendations:

- Consider developing a countywide, GIS based Transportation Information System (TIS) modeled on the TIS currently used by the Southern Allegheniies Planning and Development Commission. The purpose of this system will allow the county to analyze highway deficiencies by applying the PennDOT's Roadway Management System (RMS) and Crash Management System (CRM) databases to the county's GIS system. The results of this process will allow the county to apply a more technical-based process in identifying and prioritizing transportation improvement projects.

- The county should consider integrating the location of current and proposed transportation improvement projects with its interactive "Web Mapping" Internet site. Local citizens could be made aware of each project's status, as well as providing them the opportunity to provide comment on potentially new transportation projects.

Priority Level: M
Responsible Entity(ies): C
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Strengthen the county's transportation planning role through municipal level transportation planning practices.

Recommendations:

- The county should encourage local officials to include a transportation planning element in municipal comprehensive plans.
- Develop access control plans for major arterials on which direct access from abutting properties impairs the safe operation of the roadway(s).
- Improve upon the existing non-residential Highway Occupancy Permit notification and coordination system with PennDOT.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: 2001-2003
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Revise the county's liquid fuels distribution formula.

Recommendation: In consultation with the County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania (CCAP), the county should revise and adopt a standardized liquid fuels tax distribution formula. This formula should include both a traditional (i.e., highway miles and population) and competitive methods (i.e., selection criteria using various criteria such as traffic counts, crash statistics, potential impact on economic development, impact on emergency services, percent of cost the county would be funding, whether or not the project is included on PennDOT's Twelve Year Program, and whether or not the municipality has received funding in the past).

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, S
Time Frame: 2000-2001
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Intermodal Transportation Objective: Improve, expand and market the county's air and rail-related services to support future growth and economic development.

AS: Support the planning efforts for the Mifflin County Airport Master Plan.

Recommendations:

- Continue to support both the Mifflin County Airport Authority and PennDOT in their efforts to develop, adopt, and implement the Master Plan.
- Foster a cooperative relationship between the Mifflin County Airport Authority and surrounding municipalities to ensure compatibility between the future Master Plan and local plans.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Strengthen the county and region's ability to provide continued rail freight transportation services.

Recommendations:

- Support the SEDA-COG Joint Rail Authority in their efforts in preserving rail freight service and jobs in central Pennsylvania.

- Ensure the Mifflin County Airport Master Plan considers the provision of an efficient intermodal system to maximize the movement of freight between trucks, planes, and rail.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: 2001-2003
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Liveable Communities Objective: Promote the concept of liveable communities through the development of pedestrian walkways and bikeways, as well as transit systems, interconnecting residential areas with employment, transportation, business, and recreation.

AS: Improve the county's ability to provide efficient and dependable public transportation services for all age groups and abilities.

Recommendations:

- Consider the feasibility of implementing a public transit system designed to service the High and Limited Growth Areas, as well as the Rural Development Areas discussed in the Future Land Use Plan. This may be initially accomplished by preparing a Transit Development Plan for these growth areas.
- Assist the Mifflin-Juniata Agency on Aging in monitoring the transit needs of transit dependent individuals.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: 2002-2006 and Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Improve the county's ability to sustain existing and future human-scale levels of movement.

Recommendations:

- During land development reviews, recommend the provision for the development of interconnecting pedestrian walkways and bikeways to facilitate accessibility to areas of employment, transportation, and business services.

- In cooperation with SEDA-COG and PennDOT, develop a bicycle and pedestrian plan for the county. This should be tied in with the recommendation for preparing a Countywide Comprehensive Recreation, Parks, and Open Space Plan (See Infrastructure and Community Facilities Plan).

- Develop a detailed sidewalk/bicycle plan that will demonstrate how to expand and improve, in an affordable manner, the use and safety of sidewalk and trail facilities within the right-of-way adjacent to residential employment, retail, and recreational areas.

- Strongly encourage private commercial/employment-oriented development to provide bicyclists and pedestrians with necessary support systems, such as bicycle racks and lockers.

- Encourage municipalities to include provisions for pedestrian and bicycle facilities in the respective ordinances.

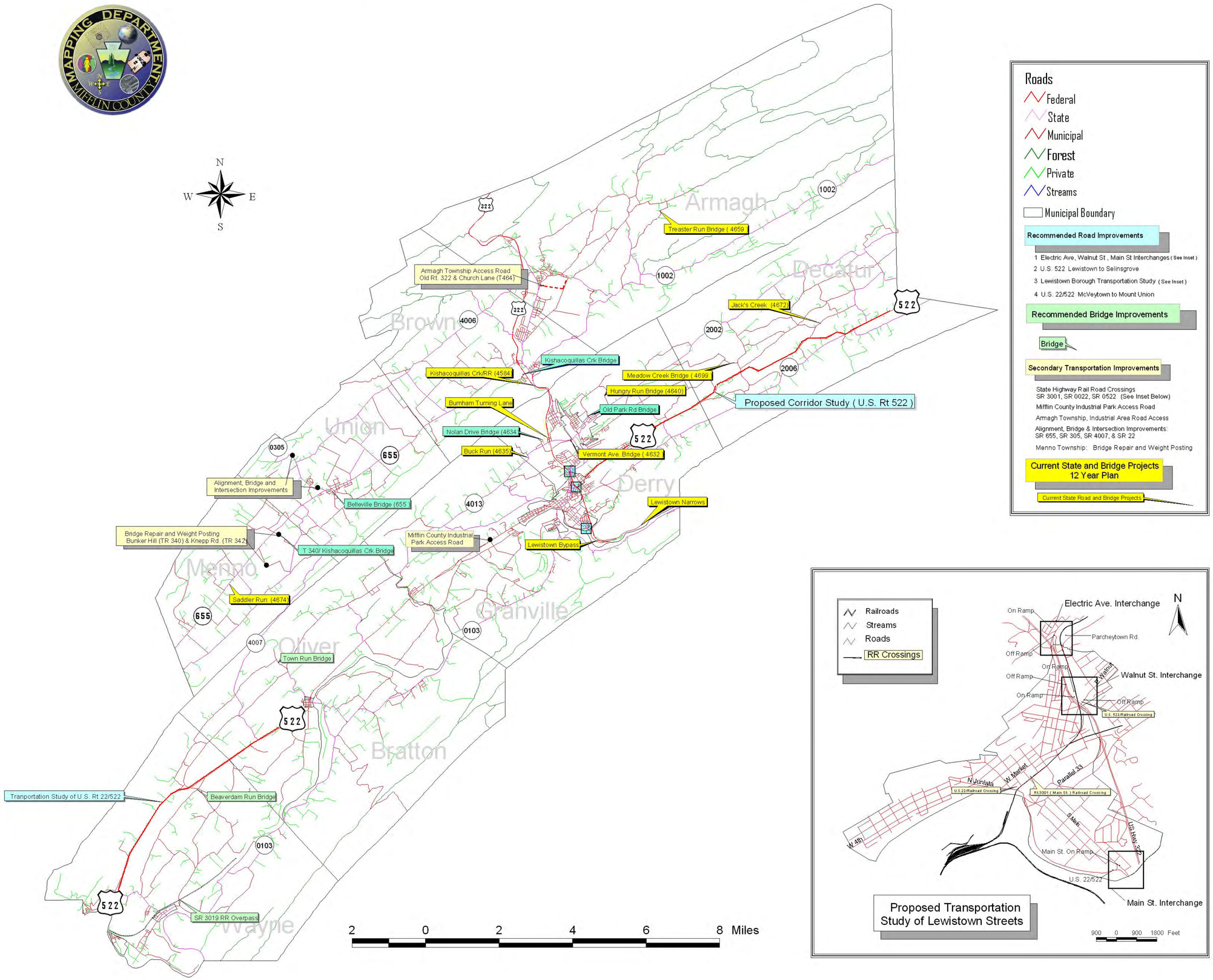
Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: Ongoing
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

AS: Improve the County's ability to sustain existing and future multi-model modes of movement.

Recommendation: In cooperation with SEDA-COG and PennDOT, coordinate between Amtrak, Greyhound and Trailways Bus Lines to improve connecting services for persons commuting between Lewistown and State College.

Priority Level: H
Responsible Entity(ies): C, L, S, P
Time Frame: 2001-2005
Funding Sources: See Chapter 19

Mifflin County Transportation Improvement Plan



Chapter 17 - Plan Interrelationships

INTRODUCTION

As mandated by Section 301(4.1) of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC), comprehensive plans shall discuss the interrelationships among the various plan components. This demonstrates that the components of the plan are integrated and do not present conflicting goals, policies, or recommended courses of action.

Furthermore, Section 301(5) of the MPC, mandates that comprehensive plans shall discuss the relationship of the existing and proposed development of the County to the existing and proposed plans in contiguous municipalities.

Interrelationships of Comprehensive Plan Elements

Each of the planning elements contained within this Comprehensive Plan has been developed with consideration to each of the other plan elements. They are all interrelated and the consequences of any one element are reflected in the others. For example, the Land Use Plan and the General Land Use Plan map are based on the community goals and objectives, as well on the provision of services, environmental constraints, capacity of the transportation system, need for recreation, and obligation to provide a variety of housing opportunities.

As demonstrated on the General Land Use Plan map, all intensive and high density land development is planned to occur within the High Growth Area, which largely considers the adequate availability of existing public water and sewer services, as well as adequate access U.S. Routes 22/322 and 522.

Moreover, the Mifflin County Brownfields Pilot Project was conducted concurrently with the Comprehensive Plan to ensure coordination between the two planning processes.

Minimizing the cost of future services and maximizing the quality of life aspect for the residents of Mifflin County will serve as the long-term benefits of the plan elements.

Contiguous County and Inter-municipal Plan Interrelationships

Mifflin County is bordered by the Pennsylvania counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Juniata, Snyder, and Union. Historic and future development activities in contiguous municipalities have a direct impact on Mifflin County's land uses, infrastructure, and economic vitality. Likewise, the future recommendations included in this plan also impact the development patterns of these neighboring counties.

This comprehensive planning effort took careful consideration of the planning efforts being conducted by the above mentioned contiguous counties. The most significant consideration pertained to the major transportation systems traversing Mifflin County and contiguous counties; particularly, the U.S. Route 322 corridor extending through Juniata, Mifflin, and Centre Counties. Transportation systems will continue to be the region's most influential element by impacting land use patterns, as well as population, housing, services and facilities, environmental resources, and the economic environment.

MPC Amendments

Although, for some time, the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC) has required that municipal comprehensive plans be generally consistent with the County Comprehensive Plan, the recent amendment (June 2000) to the MPC has further elaborated on this. The new amendment enhances the

consistency requirement between municipal and multi-jurisdictional plans with the County Plan. County comprehensive plans must now be updated every ten years and local plans must be reviewed every ten years. Consistency with the County Plan has now been reinforced in terms of its impact on certain funding sources from the state including providing priority to those municipalities which are consistent with the County Plan. This means that county plans should have some overriding concept of goals and objectives that can be related to local plans.

To this extent, the Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan has been prepared to not only serve as a guidance document for County officials, but as a blueprint for planning and development for local officials. This is particularly evident in the Future Land Use Plan and Map, whereby, the concept of growth management has been applied based on existing conditions (i.e., development and land use regulations), as well as the future impacts of the County and region's transportation improvements.

Chapter 18 - Plan Review, Approval and Maintenance

Sections 301.3 and 302 of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC), sets forth the procedures that are to be followed to provide for review and adoption of the Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan.

Section 301.2 specifies that the municipality provide copies of the proposed plan to the county planning agency local school district(s), and contiguous municipalities prior to the public hearing on the Plan. These agencies then have 45 days to provide review and comment on the proposed Plan.

Adoption of the Plan begins with the Mifflin County Planning Commission. Under Section 302, the planning commission is required to hold at least one public meeting prior to forwarding the plan to the Mifflin County Board of Commissioners. The Board of Commissioners should take into consideration comments on the plan and are required to hold at least one public hearing on the plan. Approval shall be by a resolution adopted by a majority of the Board of Commissioners.

The Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan will be useful only be useful if it is regularly used and updated. For this to occur, it is recommended that the Board of Commissioners and Planning Commission perform the following actions:

- Annually evaluate the Comprehensive Plan and, if necessary, make modifications to the plan to ensure it remains useful in terms of guiding the decisions made regarding the future growth and preservation of the county.

- The Planning Commission should continue to submit an annual written report to the Board of Commissioners summarizing its conclusions on the evaluation of the Comprehensive Plan, the past year's major activities, the upcoming year's major projected activities, and crucial issues that will or may impact the county.

Chapter 19 - Funding Sources

INTRODUCTION

The development and implementation of a Capital Improvements Program will require support from a variety of funding sources. These sources can help to fund a variety of projects ranging from community planning, development and conservation to transportation. A directory of potential funding is provided in Table 19-1.

In addition to the funding sources contained in Table 19-1, the PA Department of Community and Economic Development's (DCED) Customer Service Center (CSC) publishes an annual Funding Source Directory containing information on DCED's programs and services. This directory serves as the entry point for the DCED Single Application for Assistance. Both the Funding Source Directory and Single Application for Assistance can be obtained by pointing your Internet browser to http://www.dced.state.pa.us/PA_Exec/DCED/business/application.htm.

The Rural Information Center (RIC) has compiled and published a directory entitled, *Federal Funding Sources for Rural Areas: Fiscal Year 2001*. The RIC is a joint project of the USDA Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service and the National Agricultural Library (NAL). RIC provides information and referral services to local government officials, community organizations, health professionals and organizations, cooperatives, libraries, businesses, and rural citizens working to maintain the vitality of America's rural areas. To obtain a copy *Federal Funding Sources for Rural Areas: Fiscal Year 2001*, go to www.nal.usda.gov/ric/ricpubs/funding/federalfund/fed00ful.pdf.

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

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

However, funding sources change with bills passed, budgets adopted, and programs initiated by state and federal governments. For example, based on recommendations made by the 21st Century Environment Commission, Governor Tom Ridge is proposing to change the way over $1.3 billion will be spent in the next five years to put Pennsylvania on the path to growing greener in the 21st Century (www.dep.state.pa.us/growgreen). To date, Mifflin County has received over $300,000 in Grower Greener Grant funds, which have been awarded for projects located within the Kishacoquillas-Jacks Creeks and Licking and Lost Creeks Watersheds.

Table 19-1
Directory of Potential Funding Sources

Program	Program Description	Administering Agency/Internet Address
Community Planning, Development, and Conservation Funding Sources		
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Offers grants for a wide variety of activities, provided the applicant proves by survey or census that the project will benefit 51% low and moderate income persons or handicapped persons or eliminate "blighted" conditions in officially designated areas. Funds can be used for water and sewage improvements, storm drainage, handicapped accessibility, housing rehabilitation, parks and recreation, street and sidewalk improvements, code enforcement, community planning, and historic rehabilitation.	U.S. HUD funds, implemented by DCED www.dced.state.pa.us/ www.hud.gov/
CDBG Section 108	Program offers loan guarantees to municipalities to allow financing of large loans for major physical projects.	Same as CDBG
Community Facilities Loan Program (Federal)	Offers low-interest loans to construct, enlarge or improve essential community facilities for public use in rural areas and towns with population less than 50,000. Also offers guarantees of loans by private lenders.	U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Housing Service (formerly Farmers Home Administration) www.rurdev.usda.gov/
Historic Preservation Tax Credits	Offers Federal income tax credits for a percentage of the qualified capital costs to rehabilitate a certified historic building, provided the exterior is restored. The program is generally limited to income-producing properties.	National Park Service www.nps.gov/
Historic Preservation - Certified Local Govern-ment Grants	Provides modest-sized matching grants to provide technical assistance to municipalities that have official historic districts and meet other criteria to be "certified".	Federal program administered by PHMC www.phmc.state.pa.us/
Historic Preservation Survey and Planning Grants	Matching grants for historic surveys, historic preservation planning and National Register nominations. Available to municipalities and non-profit organizations. Cannot be used for construction.	PHMC
Housing Programs - mainly including Federal HOME Program (Home Investment Partnerships Program)	Provides grants, low-interest loans and loan guarantees to for-profit and non-profit developers for the construction or rehabilitation of housing for low and/or moderate income persons. Funds are provided to local community-based housing development organizations to develop housing. Funds are also provided through private lenders to assist with down payment and closing costs for low income and disabled persons to purchase a home for their own occupancy.	PA Housing Finance Agency and DCED www.phfa.state.pa.us www.dced.state.pa.us
Industrial Sites Reuse Program	This program provides grant and low interest loan financing to perform environmental site assessment and remediation work at former industrial sites. A 25 percent match is required.	DCED www.dced.state.pa.us
Infrastructure Development Program	This program provides grant and low interest loans to finance public and private infrastructure improvements needed in order for a business to locate or expand at a specific site. It also provides financing for infrastructure costs required to redevelop industrial and commercial sites that have been idle for over six months.	DCED www.dced.state.pa.us

Table 19-1
Directory of Potential Funding Sources

Program	Program Description	Administering Agency/Internet Address
Keystone Acquisition and Development Grant Program - Community Grants	Provide funding for the purchase of land for park, recreation, or conservation purposes and the rehabilitation and development of park and recreation areas and facilities, including greenways and trails. Municipalities COGs and some authorities are the only eligible applicants.	DCNR www.dcnr.state.pa.us/
Keystone Acquisition and Development Grant Program - Rails-to-Trails Grants	Provide for acquisition of abandoned railroad right-of-way and adjacent land, and to develop them for recreational trail use. Open to municipalities and non-profit organizations.	DCNR www.dcnr.state.pa.us/
Keystone Acquisition and Development Grant Program - Rivers Conservation Grants	Available to both municipalities and appropriate organizations for acquisition and development projects recommended in an approved Rivers Conservation plan (such as those created under the PITA Program; see below). To be eligible for acquisition or development funding, the Rivers Conservation Plan must be listed in the Pennsylvania Rivers Registry.	DCNR www.dcnr.state.pa.us/
Keystone Historic Preservation Funds	Provides 50% matching grants to fund analysis, acquisition or rehabilitation of historic sites. The site must be on the National Register of Historic Places, or officially determined to be eligible for listing. The site must be accessible to the public after funding. The grants can be made to public agencies or non-profit organizations.	PHMC www.phmcstate.pa.us/
Keystone Land Trust Program	Provides grants to non-profit land trusts, conservancies, and organizations for acquisition and planning of open space and critical natural areas that face imminent loss. Although these funds are targeted to protecting critical habitat with threatened species, many of these lands also provide key open space, greenway, bikeway, trail and heritage corridor opportunities and connections in greenway systems. Lands must be open to public use and acquisition must be coordinated with the communities or counties in which the property is located. Funds require a 50-percent match.	DCNR www.dcnr.state.pa.us/
Keystone Planning, Implementation and Technical Assistance (PITA) Program - Community Grants	Provides 50% matching grants to municipalities to fund overall planning for park and recreation, master plans for individual parks, acquisition of parkland and nature preserves, countywide natural area inventories, and rehabilitation and improvements to public recreation areas. Grants up to $20,000, without a local match, are available for material and design costs in small municipalities.	DCNR www.dcnr.state.pa.us/
Keystone Planning, Implementation and Technical Assistance (PITA) Program - Rails-to-Trails Grants	Available for feasibility studies, master site plans, acquisition and improvement of former railroad lines for recreation trails. A 50% local match is required. Open to municipalities, authorities and non-profits.	DCNR Southcentral Regional Office www.dcnr.state.pa.us/
Keystone Planning, Implementation and Technical Assistance (PITA) Program - Rivers Conservation Grants	Available to municipalities and appropriate non-profit organizations for conducting watershed and river corridor studies and plans, many of which include greenway and trail elements. A 50% local match is required.	DCNR Southcentral Regional Office www.dcnr.state.pa.us/
Land Use Planning and Technical Assistance Program	Provides financial assistance to municipalities for developing and strengthening community planning and management capabilities.	DCED www.dced.state.pa.us/

Table 19-1
Directory of Potential Funding Sources

Program	Program Description	Administering Agency/Internet Address
PENNVEST	Offers low interest loans for construction and improvement of drinking water and wastewater systems.	PA Infrastructure Investment Authority and DEP Bureau of Water Supply Management www.dep.state.pa.us/
Recreational Trails Program (Symms National Recreational Trails Act)	Grants are available to federal and state agencies, municipal government, organizations, and even private individuals. Money may be used for a variety of purposes, including work on trails to mitigate or minimize the impact on the natural environment, provide urban trail linkages, and develop trail-side and trail-head facilities. A 50% local match is required.	DCNR Southcentral Regional Office www.dcnr.state.pa.us/
Growing Greener Grant Program	The new Growing Greener Program signed into law by Gov. Tom Ridge will invest nearly $650 million over the next five years to preserve farmland and protect open space; eliminate the maintenance backlog in State Parks; clean up abandoned mines and restore watersheds; and provide new and upgraded water and sewer systems.	DEP http://www.dep.state.pa.us/growgreen/default.htm
Stream Improvement Program	Provides design and construction assistance to eliminate imminent threats to flooding and streambank erosion.	DEP Bureau of Waterways Engineering. www.dep.state.pa.us/
Urban Forestry Grants	Provides grants for tree planting projects. Is also a Federal "America the Beautiful" grant program for tree planting.	DCNR www.dcnr.state.pa.us/
Office of Justice Programs	Operation Weed and Seed, a Department of Justice community-based initiative, is an innovative and comprehensive multi-agency approach to law enforcement, crime prevention, and community revitalization. Weed and Seed is a strategy to prevent, control, and reduce violent crime, drug abuse, and gang activity in targeted high-crime neighborhoods of all sizes nationwide.	U.S. Department of Jusctice, Office of Justice Programs. http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reports/98Guides/rural/
Volunteer Fire Assistance Program(Formerly Rural Community Fire Protection)	This program authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to provide technical, financial and related assistance to rural fire departments for training and equipping firefighters. The program is aimed at assisting rural communities with populations of 10,000 or less to establish new fire departments and to upgrade fire suppression capabilities of existing departments.	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/planning/vfa/
Transportation Funding Sources		
Impact Fees	Acts 203 and 209 of 1990 provide legal justification for the assessment of impact fees. The County and municipalities could give some consideration to implementing such a system to supplement state and other local sources; although the initial costs of establishing impact fees will likely prove too expensive for the individual municipalities.	PennDOT www.dot.state.pa.us/

Table 19-1
Directory of Potential Funding Sources

Program	Program Description	Administering Agency/Internet Address
Impact Fees (cont'd.)	The laws authorize the use of impact fees for costs incurred for improvements designated in the municipalities' transportation capital improvement program attributable to new development, including the acquisition of land and rights of way; engineering, legal and planning costs; and all other costs directly related to road improvements within the service area or areas, including debt service. Municipalities are expressly prohibited under the impact fee law from using impact fees for: (1) the construction, acquisition or expansion of municipal facilities that have not been identified in the Township's Transportation Capital Improvement Program; (2) the repair, operation or maintenance of existing or new capital improvements; (3) the upgrade, update, expansion or replacement of existing capital improvements to serve existing developments to meet stricter safety, efficiency, environmental or regulatory standards that are not attributable to new development; and, (4) the preparation and development of land use assumptions and the Capital Improvements Plan. As a prerequisite to proceeding with plans for an impact fee ordinance, a municipality must have adopted a Township or County Comprehensive Plan, a subdivision and land development ordinance, and a zoning ordinance. In addition, municipalities must meet a number of specific requirements before adopting an impact fee ordinance, including: • Appoint an impact fee advisory committee • Develop future land use assumptions • Conduct a roadway sufficiency analysis • Develop a Capital Improvements Plan • Prepare an Impact Fee Ordinance *Official Map* - Municipalities could prepare an official Map in accordance with Article IV of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code as amended. The Official Map would be used to delineate areas for future land acquisition or easements for future roadway and infrastructure needs.	
Highway Transfer or Road Turnback Program	Under this program, PennDOT will bring a road up to current specifications and then dedicate it to the participating municipality. Annual maintenance fees are also included by PennDOT. In most instances, the municipalities may get a new roadway and funding for maintenance.	PennDOT www.dot.state.pa.us/

Table 19-1
Directory of Potential Funding Sources

Program	Program Description	Administering Agency/Internet Address
Local Share of Liquid Fuels Tax	This provides for a permanent allocation of part of the liquid fuels taxes collected by the state for municipalities. Liquid fuels allocations may be used for any road-related activity including maintenance, repair, construction, or reconstruction of public roads or streets. In any given year at least a portion of the money could be used for transportation facility projects.	PennDOT www.dot.state.pa.us/
SAMI: Safety and Mobility Improvements Program -	This program is aimed at improving highway safety and reducing congestion. The source of the funding is the Center for Program Development and Management at PennDOT.	PennDOT www.dot.state.pa.us/
Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)	Provides money for highway, highway safety, transit and other surface transportation programs through Fiscal Year 2003. TEA-21 builds on the initiatives established during Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA). Significant features of TEA-21 are assurance of a guaranteed level of Federal funding for surface transportation ; extension of the DBE Program; strengthening of safety programs; and continuation of the program structure established under ISTEA. These elements include: scenic beautification along highways, historic preservation, restoration of historic transportation facilities (such as canals), preservation of rail corridors (particularly for bicycle/walking routes), control and removal of outdoor advertising, archeological research, and mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff. All projects must have a direct relationship to transportation.	USDOT/FHWA funds administered by PennDOT. Typically prioritized through regional or county transportation planning organizations
Transportation Partner-ships	Under Act 47 of 1985, as amended, it provided for the formation of "partnerships" between municipalities and, in most cases, local developers and businesses. A formal partnership requires the designation of a transportation development district in which all improvements will take place and in which assessments may be charged. Municipalities should consider participation in this program as a means of obtaining funding for roadway improvements.	PennDOT www.dot.state.pa.us/

Table 19-1
Directory of Potential Funding Sources

Program	Program Description	Administering Agency/Internet Address
Transportation and Community and System Preservation Pilot Program	The Transportation and Community and System Preservation Pilot program is a comprehensive initiative of research and grants to investigate the relationships between transportation and community and system preservation and private sector-based initiatives. States, local governments, and metropolitan planning organizations are eligible for discretionary grants to plan and implement strategies that improve the efficiency of the transportation system; reduce environmental impacts of transportation; reduce the need for costly future public infrastructure investments; ensure efficient access to jobs, services, and centers of trade; and examine private sector development patterns and investments that support these goals. A total of $120 million is authorized for this program for FY's 1999-2003.	USDOT/FHWA tcsp-fhwa.volpe.dot.gov/

Sources: Publications and Internet sites of various agencies, in addition to January 1997 issue of *Pennsylvanian* magazine, and the 1997 Pennsylvania Planning Association Statewide Conference.

Abbreviations:
DCED - Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development
DCNR - Pennsylvana Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
DEP - Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
FHWA - Federal Highway Administration
HUD - U.S. Dept. Of Housing and Urban Development
NRCS - U.S. Natural Resource Conservation Service
PennDOT - Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
USDOT - U.S. Department of Transportation

Chapter 20 - References

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Chapter 21 - Acronyms and Definitions

ALS: Advanced Life Support
ASA: Agricultural Security Area
BLS: Basic Life Support
CAP: Civil Air Patrol
CVMP: Citizen's Volunteer Monitoring Program
EMS: Emergency Medical Service
FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA: Federal Highway Administration
FRA: Federal Railroad Administration
GIS: Geographic Information Systems
HAZ-MAT: Hazardous Materials
HEL: Highly Erodible Land
IU: Intermediate Unit
JCWP: Juniata Clean Water Partnership
JRA: SEDA-COG Joint Rail Authority
LEPC: Local Emergency Planning Committee
NFIP: National Flood Insurance Program
NRCS: Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRPA: National Recreation and Park Association
OLDS: On-Lot Disposal System
QRS: Quick Response Service
PADEP: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
PADOT: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
PEMA: Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
PNDI: Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory
PSP: Pennsylvania State Police
SARA: Superfunds Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SEDA-COG: Susquehanna Economic Development Agency Council of Governments
TEA-21: Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
TIP: Transportation Improvement Program
USDA: United States Department of Agriculture
USDOJ: United States Department of Justice
WSI: Waste Systems International
WWTP: Wastewater Treatment Plant

Agriculture: The production, keeping, or maintenance, for sale, lease, or personal use, of plants and animals useful to man, including but not limited to; forages and sod crops; grains and seed crops; dairy animals and dairy products, poultry and poultry products; livestock, including beef cattle, sheep, swine, horses, ponies, mules, or goats or any mutations or hybrids thereof, including the breeding and grazing of any or all of such animals; bees and apiary products; fur animals; trees and forest products; fruits of all kinds, including grapes, nuts, and berries; vegetables; nursery, floral, ornamental, and greenhouse products; or lands devoted to a soil conservation or forestry management program.

Arterial Highway: A Principal Arterial provides land access while retaining a high degree of thru traffic mobility and serves major centers of urban activity and traffic generation. They provide a high speed, high volume network for travel between major destinations in both rural and urban areas. A Minor Arterial gives greater emphasis to land access with a lower level of thru traffic mobility than a principal arterial and serves larger schools, industries, hospitals and small commercial areas not incidentally served by principal arterials.

Aquifer: A geologic formation that contains a usable supply of water.

Ca: Symbol for the element calcium.

Calculated Median Sustained Yield: The median amount of water, in gallons per minute, that can be obtained continuously from a well for 24 hours.

Calculated Sustained Yield: The amount of water, in gallons per minute, that can be obtained continuously from a well for 24 hours.

Calculations: The studied care in analyzing or planning.

Collector Road: A Collector Road serves dual functions—collecting traffic between local roads and arterial streets and providing access to abutting properties. It serves minor traffic generators, such as local elementary schools, small individual industrial plants, offices, commercial facilities, and warehouses not served by principal and minor arterials.

Commercial Land Use: Land uses type that generally includes those establishments engaged in retail trade or services.

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

Dwelling Unit: A building or structure designed for living quarters for one (1) or more families, including manufactured homes which are supported either by a foundation or are otherwise permanently attached to the land, but not including hotels, boarding/rooming houses or other accommodations used for transient occupancy.

Effluent: A discharge of liquid waste, with or without treatment, into the environment.

Flood, 100-year: A flood which is likely to be equaled or exceeded once every 100 years (i.e., that has a one (1%) percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year). A study by the Federal Insurance Administration, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, the United States Geological Survey, the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, the Department of Environmental Protection, or a licensed professional registered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to perform such a study is necessary to define this flood.

Flood Fringe: That portion of floodplain outside the floodway.

Floodplain: A flood plain may be either/or a combination of: (a) a relatively flat or low land area which is subject to partial or complete inundation from an adjoining or nearby stream, river or watercourse, during a 100-year design frequency storm; or (b) any area subject to the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff or surface waters from any source.

Floodway: The channel of a stream, river, or other body of water, and any adjacent floodplain areas, that must be kept free of encroachment in order that the 100-year flood can be carried without increasing flood heights by more than one (1) foot at any point and without creating hazardous velocities.

Forestry: The management of forests and timberlands when practiced in accordance with accepted silvicultural principles, through developing, cultivating, harvesting, transporting and selling trees for commercial purposes, which does not involve any land development.

Freeway: Limited access roads designed for large volumes of traffic between communities of 50,000 or more to major regional traffic generators (such as central business districts, suburban shopping centers and industrial areas); freeways should be tied directly to arterial roads, with accessibility limited to specific interchanges to avoid the impediment of through traffic.

Household: A family living together in a single dwelling unit, with common access to and common use of all living and eating areas and all areas and facilities for the preparation and serving of food within the dwelling unit.

Housing Unit: A room or group of rooms used by one or more individuals living separately from others in the structure, with direct access to the outside or to a public hall and containing separate bathroom and kitchen facilities.

Hydric Soil: A soil that is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part.

Industrial Land Use: This land use category generally includes: (1) establishments engaged in transforming raw materials into new products, usually for distribution to other regions and not on sale on-site, and (2) establishments engaged in wholesale trade, storage or distribution with little or no retail trade or service.

Local Roads: Those that are local in character and serve farms, residences, businesses, neighborhoods and abutting properties.

Minerals: Any aggregate of mass or mineral matter, whether or not coherent. The term includes, but is not limited to, limestone and dolomite, sand and gravel, rock and stone, earth, fill, slag, iron ore, zinc ore, vermiculite and clay, anthracite and bituminous coal, coal refuse, peat, crude oil and natural gas.

Mini Park: Addresses limited, isolated, or unique recreational needs; usually serves less than a ¼-mile radius; and is less than 5 acres in size.

Municipal Waste: Municipal waste as defined in the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling, and Waste Reduction Act of July 28, 1988 as may be amended and supplemented.

Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waster Reduction Act: The Act of July 28, 1988, P.L. 556, No. 101, 53 P.S. ____4000.101 et.seq., as the same may be amended and supplemented.

Municipalities Planning Code (MPC): The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act of July 31, 1968, P.L. 805, No. 247, as amended and reenacted , 53 P.S. ___10101 et seq.

Mutual Aid Agreement Partners: Local government bodies or agencies engaged in a pre-arranged system for the timely use of resources of neighboring service providers when local resources prove temporarily insufficient.

Natural Resource Production Uses: A lot of land or part thereof used for the purpose of, but not limited to, mineral extraction and forestry operations. (See also definitions for **Minerals** and **Forestry**.)

Neighborhood Park: As the basic unit of the park system, serves as the recreational and social focus of a neighborhood with opportunities for informal active and passive recreation; serves a ¼ to ½-mile radius uninterrupted by nonresidential roads and other physical barriers; and is at least 5 acres in size with 7 to 10 acres being optimal.

On-Lot Disposal System (OLDS): An individual sewage disposal system consisting of a septic tank, seepage tile sewage disposal system, or any other approved sewage treatment device serving a single unit.

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

Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC): See definition of *Municipalities Planning Code (MPC).*

Prime Farmland Soils: Prime farmland, as identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is the land that is best suited to producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. It has the soil quality, growing season, and water supply needed to economically produce a sustained high yield of crops when it is treated and managed using acceptable farming methods. Prime farmland produces the highest yields with minimal inputs of energy and economic resources, and farming it results in the least damage to the environment.

Prime Agricultural Soils: Prime farmland has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops economically when treated and managed with modern farming methods. It can be farmed continuously or nearly continuously without degrading

the environment and will produce the most with the least amount of energy. This land is the most responsive to management and requires the least investment for maximum productivity.

Principal Arterial Highway: Principal Arterials provide land access while retaining a high degree of thru traffic mobility and serve major centers of urban activity and traffic generation. They provide a high speed, high volume network for travel between major destinations in both rural and urban areas. There currently no principal arterials classified in Upper Allen Township.

Public/Institutional Use: Land use category that typically involves establishments or properties that provide educational, cultural, or social services for the community. This category includes uses such as public and private schools, municipal offices and grounds, churches, and cemeteries.

Public/Quasi-Public Land Use: Areas or buildings where the public is directly or indirectly invited to visit or permitted to congregate.

Pumping Station: A building or facility containing the necessary equipment to lift sanitary sewage from a lower to a higher elevation.

Recharge: The addition to, or replenishing of, water in an aquifer.

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

Retail: The selling of goods or merchandise to the public for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of such goods. [Comment: An important characteristic of a retail trade establishment is that it buys goods for resale.]

Sanitary Sewers: Pipes that carry domestic or commercial sanitary sewage and into which storm, surface, and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

Single Family Residential: Consists of the following types:

1. **Dwelling, Single Family, Attached (Row):** A dwelling designed, occupied or used by one family, having two (2) party walls in common with other buildings and no side yards, commonly called row houses or townhouses.

2. **Dwelling, Single Family, Detached:** A dwelling used by one (1) family, having one (1) side yard, one (1) party wall in common with another dwelling.

3. **Dwelling, Single Family, Semi-Detached:** One building arranged or designed for dwelling purposes where two dwelling units exist, separate from each other by a party wall and having two (2) side yards.

Slope: The deviation of a surface from the horizontal, usually expressed in percent degrees. (Comment: Slope percent is calculated by dividing the vertical distance by the horizontal distance times 100.)

Wastewater: Water carrying waste from homes, businesses, and industries that is a mixture of water and dissolved or suspended solids; excess irrigation water that is runoff to adjacent land.

Watershed Stormwater Management Plan: Defined in the context of Pennsylvania Act 167, it provides the framework for improved management of the storm runoff impacts associated with the development of land. The purposes of the Act are to encourage the sound planning and management of storm runoff, to coordinate the stormwater management efforts within each watershed, and to encourage the local administration and management of a coordinated stormwater program.

Wetlands, Freshwater: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Appendix A

MIFFLIN COUNTY QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY - SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Please fill out this questionnaire if you are an adult (age 18 or older) and return it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope within two weeks. There is space for additional comments, which you may have, at the end of this survey form. ***Please be assured that your responses and any written comments will remain confidential. There is no means to associate answers with any individual.***

1. **How do you feel about Mifflin County as a place to live. Do you consider it:** ***(Please circle the number of the answer that best describes your feelings.)***

29.63% Very Desirable 57.18% Somewhat Desirable 11.12% Somewhat Undesirable 2.07% Very Undesirable

2. **Why do you choose to live in Mifflin County?** ***(Please check all that apply.)***

68.58%	Hometown	9.45%	School systems
66.14%	Family here	27.64%	Good place to raise children
7.40%	Happened to find a house	28.98%	Affordable cost of living
35.75%	Employment	18.82%	Outdoor activities
29.37%	Away from large cities	3.31%	Near large cities
47.40%	Small town, rural atmosphere	6.30%	Other _____

3. **How great a problem do you feel each of the following is in Mifflin County?** ***(Please circle one answer for each item.)***

	Severe Problem	Moderate Problem	Minor Problem	Not a Problem	Don't Know
a. Drinking Water Quality	4.49%	18.28%	17.64%	52.53%	7.06%
b. Stormwater Runoff or Flooding	8.35%	23.31%	37.31%	21.16%	9.86%
c. Illegal Trash Dumping	16.82%	28.42%	32.81%	12.01%	9.94%
d. Groundwater Pollution from Malfunctioning Septic Systems	6.65%	17.92%	23.68%	23.11%	28.63%
e. Loss of Wildlife Habitat	11.68%	19.71%	27.25%	27.82%	13.54%
f. Loss of Agricultural Land to Development	17.37%	28.27%	27.22%	16.64%	10.50%
g. Stream Pollution	8.58%	26.23%	36.11%	14.13%	14.95%
h Unemployment	42.28%	32.23%	16.00%	5.23%	4.26%
i. Quality of Housing	5.51%	27.03%	33.28%	26.13%	8.05%
j. Property Taxes	65.34%	18.01%	9.56%	4.06%	3.03%
k. Post High School Job Training	19.80%	30.89%	18.99%	9.78%	20.54%
l. Post High School Educational Opportunities	22.96%	29.72%	17.59%	13.11%	16.61%
m. Crime	15.07%	46.58%	31.43%	3.87%	3.06%
n. Drug and Alcohol Abuse	40.85%	40.21%	11.91%	1.52%	5.52%
o. Domestic Violence	20.88%	41.60%	20.80%	2.72%	14.00%

4. During the next five years, what level of priority do you believe should be given to *expanding* or *enhancing* each of the following activities in order to preserve or enhance the quality of life in Mifflin County? ***(Please circle one answer for each item.)***

	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority	I'm Against This Activity	Don't Know
a. Economic Development					
1) Employment	79.36%	16.14%	2.09%	0.16%	2.25%
2) Work Force Training and Retraining	51.63%	35.59%	7.33%	0.81%	4.64%
3) Small and Large Business Development	63.58%	26.59%	5.45%	0.49%	3.90%
4) Post Secondary Education Center	29.62%	39.20%	18.17%	1.47%	11.54%
5) Cooperation Between Municipalities	30.47%	39.30%	16.99%	1.23%	12.01%
6) Physical and Human Resource Development	17.50%	41.08%	22.10%	1.73%	17.58%
7) Regional Cooperation	22.21%	37.24%	20.48%	1.82%	18.25%
8) Convention Center or Conference Center	7.23%	16.93%	47.49%	15.69%	12.74%
9) Tourism Promotion	16.15%	33.28%	37.19%	6.36%	7.01%
10) Family Farm	38.14%	30.48%	17.69%	1.30%	12.39%
11) Intensive Agricultural Operation	21.76%	31.33%	23.00%	7.58%	16.32%
12) Improving Downtown	50.48%	27.63%	15.43%	3.47%	2.99%
13) Marketing of the Area	43.68%	35.94%	11.90%	1.63%	6.85%
b. Transportation					
1) Road Improvements *(Please see listing in detailed survey results.)*					
2) Regional Multi-County Bus Service	16.37%	24.10%	39.21%	8.06%	12.26%
3) Local County Bus Service	21.75%	26.30%	34.99%	7.11%	9.84%
4) Taxi Service	11.47%	25.91%	47.52%	3.71%	11.39%
5) County Airport Facilities and Services	11.85%	31.93%	38.44%	3.62%	14.16%
6) Potential New High Speed Rail Service (Pittsburgh-Lewistown-Philadelphia)	23.48%	29.81%	27.38%	7.23%	12.10%
7) Hiking, Biking Trail Development	18.96%	31.65%	37.43%	4.72%	7.24%
8) Historic Preservation of Canals, Railroads, and Related Structures	17.36%	32.20%	35.36%	8.19%	6.89%
c. Land Use Planning					
1) County Zoning Ordinance	17.85%	29.11%	20.48%	10.86%	21.71%
2) Local Zoning Ordinance	19.98%	28.78%	20.81%	9.46%	20.97%
3) County Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	16.15%	27.87%	20.41%	9.75%	25.82%
4) Local Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	16.64%	28.01%	20.76%	9.14%	25.45%

4. During the next five years, what level of priority do you believe should be given to *expanding* or *enhancing* each of the following activities in order to preserve or enhance the quality of life in Mifflin County? *(Continued)*

	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority	I'm Against This Activity	Don't Know
c. Land Use Planning *(Continued)*					
5) Planning for Population Growth Due to Better Highways	31.05%	33.66%	18.38%	3.76%	13.15%
6) Neighborhood Revitalization	28.41%	45.16%	15.93%	1.48%	9.03%
7) Farmland/Open Space Preservation	39.28%	35.92%	13.67%	1.47%	9.66%
d. Environmental Management					
1) Watershed Planning	31.53%	37.35%	13.10%	0.98%	17.04%
2) Flood Mitigation Prioritization	24.17%	38.17%	19.00%	1.08%	17.58%
3) Solid Waste Disposal	42.54%	36.89%	9.43%	0.98%	10.16%
4) Industrial Waste Disposal	46.97%	32.65%	7.36%	1.96%	11.05%
5) Forest Management	31.52%	39.51%	17.20%	0.99%	10.78%
6) Sinkholes	20.25%	30.08%	30.08%	2.30%	17.30%
7) Environmental Issues	28.99%	41.93%	16.95%	1.64%	10.48%
8) Protecting Natural Resources	49.30%	33.52%	10.22%	0.57%	6.38%
e. Education					
1) Parent, Business, and Community Input and/or Participation in Mifflin County School District Education Program	61.73%	26.71%	5.05%	0.81%	5.70%
2) Maintain and Expand Educational Facilities as Necessity Dictates	50.82%	35.76%	6.79%	1.55%	5.07%
3) Post High School Job Training/ Educational Opportunities	51.51%	35.13%	8.48%	0.73%	4.16%
f. Recreation					
1) Community Meeting Places for Youth	54.10%	31.47%	9.57%	1.95%	2.92%
2) Recreational Facilities	48.05%	36.32%	11.73%	1.22%	2.69%
3) Leisure (Cultural) Activities	32.95%	40.21%	20.23%	1.88%	4.73%

5. Where do you think economic development priorities should be? *(Please circle one answer for each item.)*

	Most Important	Somewhat Important	Unimportant
a. Attract new industry from outside the community.	77.05%	20.75%	2.20%
b. Help local businesses expand and stay in Mifflin County.	87.27%	11.85%	0.88%
c. Enhance small business opportunities.	75.18%	23.18%	1.64%
d. Promote and improve local work force education/ retraining to bring in high-tech, information-age businesses.	67.13%	29.94%	2.93%
e. Promote the development of tourism attractions and facilities.	25.53%	55.35%	19.12%

6. **Please indicate where you most frequently shop for the following items.**
(Please circle one number for each item.)

Item	Lewistown Area	Mt. Union Area	Selinsgrove Area	State College Area	Harrisburg Area
Groceries	94.95%	4.57%	0.08%	0.24%	0.16%
Clothing	63.18%	0.34%	2.70%	27.55%	6.23%
Major Appliances/Furniture	73.55%	0.91%	1.32%	21.82%	2.40%
Cars and Trucks	79.38%	2.41%	3.26%	9.62%	5.33%

7. **What is your opinion of housing characteristics in the County?**
(Please circle one answer for each item.)

	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	No Opinion
a. Affordability of Housing	9.62%	52.57%	18.50%	5.46%	13.85%
b. Availability of Housing	6.79%	56.79%	16.45%	4.01%	15.96%
c. Types of Housing	6.81%	57.92%	14.77%	3.53%	16.98%
d. Retirement/Senior Citizen Housing	13.79%	50.69%	15.17%	3.57%	16.79%
e. Quality of Housing	6.87%	58.87%	16.68%	3.43%	14.15%

8. **What types of housing would you like to see encouraged in the County?**
(Please check as many as appropriate.)

6.06% Mobile Homes
12.68% Duplexes (twins)
26.46% Townhouses
66.85% Single Family Detached
19.21% Apartment Buildings
42.05% Handicapped Accessible
6.06% Other _____
_____
_____

9. **What do you think is an affordable average home cost in your township or borough?** *(Please circle one answer.)*

3.54% Less than $ 25,000
21.38% $25,000 - $ 50,000
43.97% $50,000 - $ 75,000
18.97% $ 75,000 - $100,000
3.22% $100,000 - $125,000
1.37% $125,000 - $150,000
0.24% $150,000 - $200,000
0.00% More than $200,000
7.32% Don't Know/No Opinion

10. **What do you think is an affordable monthly rent for a two bedroom apartment in your township or borough?** *(Please circle one answer.)*

8.92% $0 - $200
68.41% $200 - $400
9.89% $400 - $600
0.16% $600 - $800
0.00% $ 800 - $1,000
0.00% $1,000 or More
12.62% Don't Know/No Opinion

11. What types of land uses would you like to see encouraged in Mifflin County?
(Please check as many as appropriate.)

30.71%	Commercial	15.12%	Office/Professional	44.25%	Residential	3.15%	Other_____
51.42%	Agricultural	51.50%	Industrial	50.87%	Recreational		_____

12. How would you rate *your community and surrounding area* in regard to each of the following?

		<---------- How would you rate: ----------> *(Please circle one answer.)*					Would you pay more for improvements in: *(Please circle Y or N.)*	
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Yes	No
a.	Employment Opportunities	0.87%	11.42%	38.04%	43.55%	6.14%	32.37%	40.48%
b.	Ambulance Service	27.16%	54.49%	11.26%	1.42%	5.67%	25.98%	45.19%
c.	Police Protection	9.22%	45.99%	30.16%	10.16%	4.49%	31.50%	39.77%
d.	Fire Protection	28.43%	55.67%	9.92%	1.02%	4.95%	32.98%	37.49%
e.	Day Care	3.62%	23.54%	22.04%	8.42%	42.36%	11.73%	51.65%
f.	Recreational Opportunities	2.99%	22.84%	37.17%	25.82%	11.18%	25.43%	45.11%
g.	Recycling Services	4.10%	28.26%	30.47%	22.37%	14.81%	15.67%	53.86%
h.	Trash Disposal Services	10.15%	52.84%	24.65%	3.39%	8.98%	8.98%	59.37%
i.	Drinking Water	21.74%	45.68%	18.18%	8.27%	6.14%	22.68%	46.46%
j.	Sewage Disposal Facilities	8.74%	45.05%	21.26%	7.24%	17.72%	14.81%	53.39%
k.	Road Maintenance	1.89%	21.89%	43.61%	27.64%	4.97%	24.33%	45.43%
l.	Access to and from Area	4.72%	45.90%	30.48%	12.84%	6.07%	16.06%	51.73%

13. What is your opinion of medical, dental, and social services in the County?
(Please circle one answer for each item.)

		Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	No Opinion
a.	Medical Doctors	14.09%	59.01%	18.33%	4.96%	3.60%
b.	Dentists	16.52%	63.26%	9.27%	2.82%	8.14%
c.	Psychological/Counseling Services	3.95%	31.69%	10.62%	4.20%	49.55%
d.	Emergency Medical Care	15.65%	55.72%	16.30%	5.92%	6.41%
e.	Prescription Drug Service	24.72%	64.41%	4.59%	1.53%	4.75%
f.	Hospital Services	11.56%	49.36%	23.35%	11.08%	4.65%

14. What is your opinion of facilities and services for senior citizens in Mifflin County?
(Please circle one answer for each item.)

		Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	No Opinion
a.	Housing	8.35%	52.51%	13.05%	2.35%	23.74%
b.	Health Care	6.63%	55.50%	15.37%	2.35%	20.15%
c.	Home Services	7.45%	51.01%	11.42%	2.19%	27.94%
d.	Transportation	7.21%	52.84%	13.70%	3.08%	23.18%
e.	Recreational Opportunities	4.95%	42.17%	17.76%	3.49%	31.63%

15. How would you rate *Mifflin County* in regard to each of the following characteristics?

		<---------- How would you rate: ----------> *(Please circle one answer.)*					Would you pay more for improvements in: *(Please circle Y or N.)*	
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Yes	No
a.	Employment Opportunities	0.47%	11.96%	36.30%	46.29%	4.96%	29.60%	41.80%
b.	Public Education	2.76%	32.91%	42.37%	13.54%	8.43%	24.10%	47.16%
c.	Libraries	7.88%	51.42%	26.69%	5.51%	8.50%	20.32%	48.66%
d.	Access to Social Services	2.99%	31.66%	32.21%	6.14%	27.0%	9.93%	54.64
e.	Public Transportation	0.86%	8.27%	24.33%	49.45%	17.08%	17.48%	49.92%
f.	Recycling Services	3.62%	26.53%	36.77%	18.43%	14.64%	13.07%	54.01%
g.	Trash Disposal Services	6.38%	49.36%	31.33%	3.47%	9.45%	7.31%	59.53%
h.	Bridge Maintenance	1.41%	26.46%	37.79%	17.87%	16.45%	15.74%	51.09%

16. In general, do you support or oppose the consolidation or merger of each of the following?
(Please circle one answer for each item.)

		Generally Support	Generally Oppose	Don't Know
a.	Ambulance Services	49.76%	30.39%	19.85%
b.	Fire Departments	49.72%	33.14%	17.14%
c.	Municipal Governments	32.29%	39.77%	27.94%
d.	Police Services	53.43%	29.36%	17.21%
e.	Recreation Services	54.11%	17.90%	28.00%
f.	Road Maintenance	55.59%	22.45%	21.96%
g.	Trash Collection	44.41%	32.33%	23.27%
h.	Water Services	51.11%	23.66%	25.23%
i.	Municipal Planning Services/Programs	39.37%	23.89%	36.74%
j.	Administration of Land Use Controls	31.77%	31.93%	36.30%

17. In your opinion, how effective is your County government? ***(Please circle one answer.)***

0.72% Excellent 13.52% Good 40.96% Fair 37.04% Poor 7.76% No Opinion

18. How long have you lived in Mifflin County? ***(Please circle one answer.)***

2.86% Less than 5 Years 5.09% 5 to 9 Years 4.37% 10 to 14 Years 2.70% 15 to 19 Year 84.98% 20 Years or More

19. If you have lived outside Mifflin County within the last 5 years:

a. Where was your prior residence? _____

b. Why did you relocate to Mifflin County? _____

20. Name of the borough or township in which you live: ***(Please circle one answer.)***

8.74% Armagh Township	6.85% Decatur Township	6.46% Union Township	0.24% Kistler Borough
3.15% Bratton Township	10.87% Granville Township	4.80% Wayne Township	16.38% Lewistown Borough
7.95% Brown Township	2.05% Menno Township	4.57% Burnham Borough	1.42% McVeytown Borough
15.83% Derry Township	3.70% Oliver Township	1.57% Juniata Terrace Borough	0.63% Newton-Hamilton Borough

21. Do you plan to continue residing in Mifflin County? ***(Please circle one answer.)***

78.96% Yes 2.39% No 18.65% Undecided

If so, why? _____

22. Do you or your family own or rent your current residence? ***(Please circle one answer.)***

88.59% Own (or are buying) 10.69% Rent 0.72% Other: _____

23. Check all that apply to you:

46.93% Employed Full-time 10.79% Employed Part-time 19.13% Homemaker 2.60% Student
34.57% Retired 3.94% Unemployed 9.45% Self-employed/Business Owner

24. Please circle if head of household is: ***(Please circle one answer.)***

51.13% Joint 14.23% Female 34.65% Male

25. If employed, name of the borough or township where you work?

2.13% Armagh Township	0.47% Decatur Township	3.46% Union Township	0.00% Kistler Borough
0.31% Bratton Township	4.57% Granville Township	0.63% Wayne Township	14.41% Lewistown Borough
2.05% Brown Township	0.47% Menno Township	6.14% Burnham Borough	0.39% McVeytown Borough
4.96% Derry Township	0.31% Oliver Township	0.24% Juniata Terrace Borough	0.00% Newton-Hamilton Borough
59.45% Other			

26. Your age: ***(Please circle one answer.)***

7.55% Under 30 33.62% 30 to 49 31.32% 50 to 64 27.50% Over 65

27. Your sex: ***(Please circle.)*** 51.34% Male or 48.66% Female

28. Are there any elderly (62 years of age or older) persons in your household? ***(Please check one answer.)***

35.28% Yes 64.72% No

29. Do any handicapped individuals reside in your household? ***(Please check one answer.)***

10.87% Yes 89.06% No

We need your answer to the following two additional questions. This information is very important since it is required in our applications to the state for grant funds. Your response, as with your other answers, will remain confidential.

30. Household and Income Data. Please circle *only one* income level below depending upon the number of persons in your household. The household income information should include total income for all persons from all sources.

For a **1 person household**, is your income: 4.59% ABOVE $19,700 10.91% BELOW $19,700	For a **5 person household**, is your income: 3.04% ABOVE $30,400 1.07% BELOW $30,400
For a **2 person household,** is your income: 33.55% ABOVE $22,550 14.52% BELOW $22,550	For a **6 person household**, is your income: 0.90% ABOVE $32,650 0.41% BELOW $32,650
For a **3 person household**, is your income: 11.65% ABOVE $25,350 3.77% BELOW $25,350	For a **7 person household**, is your income: 0.25% ABOVE $34,900 0.08% BELOW $34,900
For a **4 person household**, is your income: 10.99% ABOVE $28,150 3.77% BELOW $28,150	For a **8+ person household**, is your income: 0.08% ABOVE $37,150 0.41% BELOW $37,150

31. Additional comments or concerns not covered in this survey:

Each of the following responses was provided by more than 10 individuals. The number in parentheses indicates how may individuals made the comment. For the complete listing of comments, please see the detailed survey results.

Taxes are too high. (136)
Need better education system (43)
Unfair County assessment (36)
Survey is a waste of money/time. (34)
Lack of jobs/businesses in the County (33)
Commissioners doing a poor job. (26)
Need better roads/highways. (23)
More activities for youth (19)
Teachers salaries too high (19)
Unhappy with prison decision and process (18)
Better road maintenance (17)
Lewistown is a ghost town. (16)
County government is poor. (16)
Creation of a public transportation system (15)
Need water and sewer improvements (15)
New YMCA not affordable to average citizens (15)
Too many dumps, junk yards (14)
Elimination of nuisance taxes (12)
Need more police protection, ambulance service, etc. (12)
Need better restaurants (12)
County too easy on welfare recipients, dead-beats and vagrants (11)
Unhappy with local supervisors (11)

Thank you for taking the time to respond to this survey!

Appendix B

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Mifflin County Community Development Strategy is based on the findings and recommendations of the Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan. The strategy forms the basis for a reformulated County Community Development Plan. The Community Development Plan provides the foundation for the County's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. The CDBG Program provides funding for numerous community projects on a yearly basis. The Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) administers the program for federal non-entitlement areas.

FRAMEWORK OF THE PA CDBG PROGRAM

The Pennsylvania CDBG Program operates within the auspices of three program goals and objectives (excerpt from *2000 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program Description)*:

1. "To assist communities in preparing Community Development Plans designed to address significant needs of the low and moderate income.

2. To assist communities in administering community development projects designed to address a number of significant community development needs identified in the Community Development Plan.

3. To encourage and to assist communities to focus upon, and address housing and community facility problems; and, to pursue economic development and commercial revitalization activities through public/private investment initiatives that will result in the development and expansion of job opportunities within the Commonwealth."

County Entitlement Program

Twenty activities (plus planning and administration) are listed as eligible for funding through the CDBG Entitlement Program. Each activity must meet one of the three national objectives to be eligible: benefiting low and moderate (L/M) income persons, addressing slum or blight; and, meeting a particularly urgent community development need. These activities include (excerpts from the Guide to CDBG Eligible Activities Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs, October 1988 and 24 CFR 570, March 1996):

- Acquisition of Real Property – funds used by the grantee, other public agency, or private nonprofit entity to acquire real property for any purpose which meets a national objective of the program. (In specific situations acquisition by private individuals and for-profit entities are eligible)

- Disposition of CDBG-Acquired Property – funds used to pay costs incidental to disposing of real property acquired with CDBG funds, through sale, lease, or donation and/or temporary management until final disposition.

- Public Facilities and Improvements – funds used by grantee or other public or private nonprofit entity for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or installation of public improvements

of facilities, such as: shelters for people with special needs; water and sewer facilities; flood and drainage improvements; fire protection facilities/equipment; community, senior, and health centers; parking, streets, curbs, gutters and sidewalks, parks and playgrounds.

- Privately-Owned Utilities – funds used by the grantee, other public agencies, and private nonprofit entities to acquire, reconstruct, rehabilitate, or install distribution lines and facilities of privately-owned utilities, provided such activity meets a national objective of the program

- Clearance – funds used for clearance, demolition, removal of buildings and improvements, and movement of structures to other sites provided such activities meet a national objective.

- Public Services – funds to provide new or quantifiable increase in the level of public services (including labor, supplies and materials), provided the public service meets a national objective (limited to 15% of the total grant). Public services include, but are not limited to: child care, health care, job training, recreation programs, education programs, public safety services, fair housing activities, services for senior citizens, services for homeless persons, drug abuse counseling, and treatment, and energy conservation counseling and testing.

- Interim Assistance – funds used for limited improvements to a deteriorating area as a prelude to permanent improvements (i.e., repair of streets, sidewalks, public buildings, parks and playgrounds and publicly-owned utilities; or special garbage, trash, or debris removal campaigns) or to alleviate emergency conditions.

- Relocation – funds used for relocation payments and assistance to displaced persons, including individuals, families, businesses, non-profit organizations, and farms.

- Loss of Rental Income – funds used to pay housing owners for losses of rental income incurred in holding, for temporary periods, housing units to be used for the relocation of individuals and families displaced by CDBG-assisted activities.

- Removal of Architectural Barriers – funds to remove material and architectural barriers which restrict the mobility and accessibility of elderly and handicapped persons to publicly or privately-owned buildings, facilities and improvements, provided such barrier meets a national objective. The removal includes installation of ramps, curb cuts, wider doorways, elevators, and physical modifications to buildings, facilities and improvement to make them accessible. Funds may be used to remove barriers on government buildings.

- Housing Rehabilitation – funds to finance the rehabilitation of any publicly or privately-owned residential property, including the conversion of non-residential property for housing, provided such rehabilitation meets a national objective.

- Housing Services – funds to provide housing counseling in assisting owners, tenants, contractors, and other entities participating or seeking to participate in housing activities assisted under the National Affordable Housing Act.

- New Housing Construction – funds used to finance or subsidize the construction of new permanent residential structures which meets a national objective for one of the following circumstances:
  - A local development company, Small Business Investment Company, or neighborhood-based nonprofit organization to achieve a community development activity,
  - A housing construction project that has received a Housing Development Grant
  - A housing construction project for displaces of a CDBG project.
  - A reconstruction on the same site housing which is owned and occupied by a low or moderate income person.

- Microenterprise Assistance – funds to grantee, public or private organization, agency, or non-profit to facilitate economic development by providing microenterprises credit (e.g., grants, loans, loan guarantees, financial support) for the establishment, stabilization and expansion; technical assistance, advice, and business support; and general support, including but not limited to peer support programs, counseling, child care, and transportation.

- Code Enforcement – funds for inspection for code violations and enforcement of codes in deteriorating or deteriorated areas when such enforcement together with public or private improvements, rehabilitation, or services may arrest the decline of the area.

- Historic Preservation – funds for the rehabilitation, preservation or restoration of historic properties (i.e., listed or eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, State or local inventories or designated as a State or local landmark or historic district by law or ordinance), regardless of ownership.

- Commercial or Industrial Rehabilitation – funds for the rehabilitation of commercial or industrial buildings, except that the rehabilitation of such buildings owned by a private for-profit business is limited to improvements to the exterior of the building and the correction of code violations and must meet a national objective.

- Lead-based Paint Hazard Evaluation and Reduction – funds to complete the evaluation and reduction in accordance with the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992.

- Special Economic Development Activities – funds for three categories of activities (as amended in 1995):
  - Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or installation of commercial or industrial buildings or structures or other real property equipment and improvements, including railroad spurs or similar extensions (carried out by grantee, public, or nonprofit entity)
  - Grants, loans, loan guarantees, interest supplements, technical assistance, and other forms of support to a private for-profit business, where the assistance is appropriate to carry out an economic development project.
  - Outreach efforts to market forms of assistance, applicant screening, reviewing and underwriting applications for assistance, agreement preparation, activities management, employment

opportunities management and training for persons filling new positions.

- Special Activities by Community-Based Development Organizations (CBDO) – funds are eligible to a recognized CBDO as defined by 24 CFR 570, Section 510.204(c). These funds may be utilized to carry out neighborhood revitalization, community economic development projects, and energy conservation projects.

- Planning, Urban Environmental Design and Policy-Planning-Management-Capacity Building Activities (subject to a planning and administrations CAP of 20% of total CDBG allotment) – funds for data gathering, studies, analysis, and preparation of plans and the identification of actions that will implement such plans, including but not limited to: comprehensive plans, community development plans, functional plans (e.g., housing, land use/urban environmental design, economic development, open space and recreation, energy use and conservation, floodplain and wetlands management, transportation, utilities, and historic preservation), small area and neighborhood plans, capital improvement programs, strategies and action programs to implement plans, clearinghouse functions and analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. Policy-planning-management-capacity building activities to help recipient to determine needs; set goals and objectives; devise programs; evaluate progress; and carry out management, coordination and monitoring of activities necessary for planning implementation.

- Program Administration Costs (subject to a 20% CAP in combination with planning activities above) – funds used to pay for program administration costs and charges related to execution of community development activities.

Specific clarification for each eligible activity is provided in the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) – *Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Program Regulations 24 CFR 570.*

Each year the County works with eligible municipalities to develop projects for the funding cycle. The following table illustrates the type, funding and location of projects for the last three years, funding years 1998 to 2000.

ACTIVITY	1998	1999	2000
Sanitary Sewers			
Juniata Terrace Borough		$91,431	
Burnham Authority	$97,885	$53,000	$4,350
Stormwater Management			
Newton Hamilton Borough	$2,470		
Wayne Township	$29,059		
Housing Rehabilitation	$61,832	$39,190	$40,000

ACTIVITY	1998	1999	2000
Public / Community Facilities			
Decatur – Overhead Doors		$36,520	
Recreation Facilities			
Juniata Terrace – East End Playground			$2,500
Armagh – Ballfield			$32,800
Menno – Playground			$86,532
Street/Road Improvements			
Juniata Terrace – Three Alleys			$6,000
Newton-Hamilton – Various Streets			$20,520
Architectural Barriers[1]			
County Owned Properties	$18,343		$27,348
Economic Development[2]			
	$11,750		
Administration			
General Administration	$39,625	$45,166	$45,762
GIS	$2,745		
	$263,709	**$265,307**	**$265,762**

[1]In January 1998, the EADS Group completed "ADA Title I, II, & III Investigation and Report" for various owned and leased county buildings including the existing Courthouse, the Old Courthouse, the AAA building, the Prison, the District Justice Office, the MH/MR Building, and the Conservation District office. The report provided specific recommendations and costs to insure the County would be in compliance with ADA. To date some of the recommendations have been undertaken as listed under architectural barriers.

[2]In 1997 the County Commissioners decided to develop a new program targeted to serve "microenterprise" businesses and new small start-up businesses by including it in the 1997 CDBG Program Application. A unique collaboration was started with all entitlement municipalities in the County to pull their funds together for the benefit of the County as a whole. This type of collaboration may be replicated to resolve other needs held in common by County municipalities.

Competitive Program

In addition to the grants set aside for the County's allocation, funds are also set aside for the State's Competitive Program. The program provides funding for infrastructure projects eligible under the CDBG Act and for owner-occupied housing rehabilitation projects. Application for these grants may be submitted at any time and are evaluated based on the following criteria:

- Seriousness and resolution of the problem to be addressed.
- Benefit to the low and moderate income.
- Applicant's administrative capacity and past performance in utilizing grants.
- Timeliness – the ability to meet the project within three months of contract and complete within three years.

The State also sets aside a portion of the competitive grants for planning purposes to be administered through the Department's Center for Local Government Services. Recently, these grants have been directed to regional planning activities focusing on a multi-jurisdictional approach for meeting community development needs. Applications are evaluated based on the following criteria:

- Quality of the work program – effective approach, coordination with other activities, and realistic costs and schedule
- Seriousness of the problem
- Potential for implementation – action oriented planning process
- National objective – either benefits low and moderate income persons or seeks to prevent or eliminate slums and blight on an area wide basis (defined by state or local law), on a spot basis (rehabilitation limited to the extent necessary to eliminate specific conditions detrimental to public health and safety), and in an urban renewal area (areas authorized under an urban renewal Loan and Grant Agreement or an annual Neighborhood Development Program, pursuant to Title 1 of the Housing Act of 1949 and necessary to complete urban renewal plan).
- Leveraging of funding
- Timeliness
- Past performance
- Community involvement – participation in the preparation of the application and extent of involvement in the process and implementation.

Eligible applicants for the competitive funds include all municipalities not designated as entitlement entities and entitlement boroughs, towns, and townships with populations of less than 10,000. Mifflin County has three entitlement communities, all with less than 10,000 persons (i.e., Lewistown Borough, Derry Township and Granville Township). The other thirteen municipalities are non-entitlement communities. Entitlement communities may utilize the competitive funding only to complete an infrastructure project that is also being funded with no less than 75 percent of its entitlement allocation. The County may apply for the competitive funds on behalf of the eligible applicant.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Mifflin County must prepare and adopt a three-year Community Development Plan (CDP) in order to participate in the CDBG Program. At a minimum the CDP must include (excerpts from *Program Description)*:

- "A description of the incidence and concentration of low and moderate income and minority person/households within the applicant's jurisdiction;
- An assessment of the applicant's community development needs;
- A discussion of community development objectives;
- A short-term, one-year and long-term, three-year plan which identifies activities that are designed to meet the community development objectives;
- A summary of the Three-Year Plan;
- An indication that the Plan was developed in consideration of local and/or area-wide plans; and
- A map of the applicant's jurisdiction which clearly depicts:
  - Census geography,

- Location, incidence and concentration of low and moderate income and minority persons/households based upon census data or surveys, and
- Location of each activity selected for funding, clearly delineating the area of benefit."

The Plan is modified and updated on an annual basis. The sections below reflect the current economic status of residents of the County, the area-wide needs of the community, development objectives and recommendations, and eligible projects with high and medium priority. The community development strategy establishes parameters by which candidate projects will be measured to determine consistency with the Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan including the recommendations and priorities therein.

Low and Moderate Income Status

New statistical income and minority data will be available by the Year 2002 from the Year 2000 Census. Until the data becomes available the existing program data is an acceptable indicator of the level of low and moderate income within the County's sixteen municipalities. In 1990, Mifflin County had a relatively high poverty rate in comparison to the Commonwealth (13.4 % compared to 11.1 %, respectively). The per capita income for the County ($10,609) was lower than Pennsylvania ($14,068). Based on the results of the 1990 Census and a 1989 county-wide survey, ten of the sixteen municipalities exceeded the CDBG eligibility threshold of fifty-one percent of the population being low or moderate income persons. These municipalities included the townships of Armagh (51.5%), Decatur (58.4%), Granville (54.4% - entitlement community), Menno (54.0%), Union (53.0%), and Wayne (53.4%) and the boroughs of Burnham (53.2%), Juniata Terrace (54.1%), Kistler (72.8%), and Newton Hamilton (58.3%).

Community Development Needs, Objectives and Recommendations

The community development needs were uncovered as part of the comprehensive planning process background inventory. Additional information was derived from the Survey of Municipal Needs for the CDBG Program conducted in January 1999 (13 of the 16 municipalities returned the survey), Survey of Agency Needs for CDBG Program conducted in January 1999, and the Mifflin County Quality of Life Survey conducted in October 1998 (direct mail survey to 10 percent of the residents in the County with a more than 40 percent response rate). The prioritization listed is based on an evaluation of these survey mechanisms and input from the Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee. Objectives and recommendations are found in the Plan's goals, objectives and action strategies. The page number in the parentheses references the source of the information in the Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan (adopted ____).

Public Facilities and Improvements

The Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan reveals the following area-wide and local public facility objective:

To provide adequate infrastructure, and community facilities and services to meet the service demands required by existing and future development.

The plan provides specific needs and recommendations for each facility type. The surveys also provide public, municipal and agency input regarding special needs.

Public Sewer Facilities

Statement of Need: The Community Development Plan is based on addressing the following public sewer facility needs:

- To update or develop the municipal Act 537 Official Sewage Plans for the townships of Brown, Granville, and Menno and the boroughs of Burnham, Lewistown, McVeytown, and Newtown Hamilton. Act 537 Plans should be updated every five years and prior to initiating new public sewer projects in these municipalities, unless to resolve an urgent need (pgs. 6-15 to 6-22).

- To fully implement the recommendations of current Act 537 Plans in the townships of Armagh, Bratton, Decatur, Derry, Oliver, Union and Wayne and the boroughs of Juniata Terrace and Kistler. These recommendations include the resolution of on-lot disposal systems (OLDS) problems and the development new or expansion of existing systems to problem areas or to promote economic development (pgs. 6-15 to 6-22).

- To improve public sewer systems. In the 1999 Municipal Survey, sewer improvements were the third highest ranked improvement by the thirteen municipalities which completed the ranking system. Specific needs were identified by Armagh (on-lot sewage management), Bratton (sewer improvements), Burnham (sewer improvements), Derry (sewer improvements to Maitland, Jacks Creek, South Hills, Old Park and Vira, Juniata Terrace (sewer improvements), Lewistown (separation of various combined sewers and upgrade to interceptors), Newton Hamilton (install new system), Oliver (sewer system to the McVeytown area), Union (sewer improvements) and Wayne (sewer improvements to Country Club Road, Kistler Road, and Silverford Heights). Some of these concerns have been initiated.

Plan Recommendations: The Community Development Plan strives to commit funding to implement the following Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan recommendations:

- Sewer Facility Improvement Projects – support local efforts to target urban and village centers and high and limited growth areas as described in the County Land Use Plan (p. 12-6 and 13-4).

- Countywide Sewer Plan – develop a plan to evaluate current and long-term needs (p. 13-4).

Public Water Facilities

Statement of Need: The Community Development Plan is based on addressing the following public water facility needs:

- To address local and area-wide water system consistency with the County Water Supply Study when finalized and adopted (p. 6-15).

- To address long-range needs of the fifteen community water supplies

(p. 6-15). In the 1999 Municipal Survey, water system improvements were the fifth highest ranked improvement by the thirteen municipalities which completed the ranking system. Specific needs were identified by Derry (water system improvements to Glenwoord, Dry Valley, Maitland, Jacks Creek, Old Park and Vira), Granville (water improvements to polluted areas), Newtown Hamilton (new lines, meters and filtration system), Oliver (water improvements in McVeytown area) and Wayne (water improvements on Country Club Road, Kistler Road, and Silverford Heights).

- To address technical, managerial and financial recommendations as a result of the County Water Supply Study (p. 6-15).

- To address opportunities for cooperation, consolidation and sharing systems (p. 6-15). In the Mifflin County Quality of Life Survey 51.1 percent of the respondents favored consolidation or merger of water services.

- To coordinate water facilities with land use planning (p. 6-15). The County Water Supply Study is being undertaken to provide direction as to where development should and should not occur.

Plan Recommendations: The Community Development Plan strives to commit funding to implement the following Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan recommendations:

- Water Facility Improvement Projects – support local efforts to target urban and village centers and high and limited growth areas as described in the County Land Use Plan (p. 12-6 and 13-4).

- County Water Supply Plan – amend the County's Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance to reflect provisions contained within the Mifflin County Water Supply Plan (p. 13-5)

Stormwater Management Facilities

Statement of Need: The Community Development Plan is based on addressing the following stormwater management needs. Stormwater management was the top priority for the Juniata Clean Water Partnership.

- To address consistency with the Jacks Creek Watershed Stormwater Management Plan (p. 6-12).

- To address consistency with the Kishacoquillas Creek Watershed Stormwater Management Plan when complete (p. 6-12).

- To complete a Juniata River Stormwater Management Plan (p. 6-12).

- To complete local level stormwater management ordinances (p. 6-12).

- To protect natural resources. The Mifflin County Quality of Life Survey gave high priority to the protection of natural resources (49.3 % of the total

response). Stormwater management measures when implemented assist in protecting water resources.

- To address local problem areas identified in the Municipal Needs Survey. Stormwater improvements were ranked first by the thirteen municipalities which participated in the ranking activity. Specific needs were identified by Armagh (stormwater management improvements), Derry (improvements in various areas including Glenwood), Granville (improvements in Forest Estates, West Hills, Colonial Hills, and Rowe Development), Juniata Terrace (improvements for the entire borough), Lewistown (impact of stormwater flow, including impact from Derry and Granville townships), McVeytown (development of stormwater management ordinances), Oliver (improvements at Irvin's Hill), Union (stormwater improvements), and Wayne (improvements at Silverford Heights).

Plan Recommendations: The Community Development Plan strives to commit funding to implement the following Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan recommendations:

- Kishacoquillas Creek Watershed Stormwater Management Plan – provide support for meeting completion schedule and implementation strategies (p. 13-1).

- Jack's Creek Watershed Stormwater Management Update – revise model ordinances (p. 13-1).

- Juniata River Watershed Stormwater Management Plan – initiate a stormwater management plan (p. 13-2).

- Mifflin County Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance Amendments – amend existing ordinance for consistency with stormwater management plans. (p. 13-3).

Road and Other Transportation Projects, including Public Transit

Specific Mifflin County Transportation Goal: To achieve and sustain a complete, safe, and efficient multi-modal transportation system to facilitate the movement of people and goods throughout the County and the region.

Statement of Need: The Community Development Plan is based on addressing the following road and transportation needs:

- To address identified deficiencies, giving first priority to US Route 22, US Route 522, and State Routes 1005 and 0220 as described on Table 9-3 of the Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan (p. 9-5). Fifty-six percent of the respondents to the Quality of Life Survey felt bridge maintenance was fair to poor.

- To address high accident roadway segments for safety improvements (p. 9-6).

- To manage growth around improved highway corridors (p.9-6 and 9-7).

- To continue to support the efforts of the Joint Rail Authority (multi-county municipal authority responsible for preserving rail freight service and jobs in central Pennsylvania – p. 9-8).

- To improve six at-grade crossings located in the Borough of Lewistown (p. 9-9).

- To develop a centralized transportation center in Lewistown for Amtrak and bus services (p. 9-9).

- To coordinate transit services with centers of population and center of employment located along Route 322 (p. 9-10). The Quality of Life Survey revealed that 73.8 percent of the respondents felt public transportation was fair to poor. Agencies supporting the improvement of transit services included the Juniata Valley Area Job Center, the TIU Adult Education, Job Training Center (from the agency survey), and the United Way.

- To monitor transit needs of the transit dependent individuals (p. 9-10).

- To continue to support Mifflin County Airport Authority and its effort to update the Airport Master Plan (p. 9-10).

- To address the following local needs identified in the municipal survey and the quality of life survey. Roadways and transportation improvements were not addressed on the municipal survey; however, Granville and Oliver townships indicated a need for roadway improvements. The Quality of Life Survey responses gave a 55.6 percent approval rating for cooperative efforts for road maintenance.

Plan Recommendations: The Community Development Plan strives to commit funding to implement the following Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan recommendations (the majority of the highway, bridge, secondary improvements and non-highway improvements are recommended for placement on the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation's Twelve-Year Program – a separate funding source):

- Countywide GIS-based Transportation Information System – develop a GIS-based system for transportation deficiency analysis (p. 16-3).

- Municipal Transportation Planning – encourage completion of local transportation plans including access control plans (p. 16-3).

- Mifflin County Airport Master Plan – support efforts to develop, adopt, and implement an airport master plan (p. 16-4).

- Transit Development Plan – prepare a plan to consider the feasibility of a transit system (p. 16-5).

- Mifflin-Juniata Agency on Aging Transit Monitoring Program – assist the agency in helping to monitor needs (p. 16-5).

- Bicycle/Pedestrian Plan – develop as a part of the Countywide Comprehensive Recreation, Parks, and Open Space Plan (p. 16-5). Information to be included would be derived from the eleven-county SEDACOG Bikeway Plan if initiated in the future.

- Commercial Strip Access Management Study – work with Pennsylvania Department of Transportation to develop access management studies (p. 12-5).

Solid Waste Management Services and Facilities

Statement of Need: The Community Development Plan is based on addressing the following solid waste management needs:

- To complete the County Solid Waste Management Plan Update (expected to be completed by November 2001 – need was identified by the Mifflin County Solid Waste Authority in the 1999 agency survey and in the Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan – p. 6-13).

- To implement long-term solutions for County solid waste disposal (need was identified by the Mifflin County Solid Waste Authority in the 1999 agency survey and in the Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan - p. 6-13) and the use of Barner Landfill as a waste transfer site. The public highlighted solid waste disposal and industrial waste disposal as a top five-year priority in the Quality of Life Survey by rating each as a high priority, 42.5 percent and 47.0 percent, respectively.

- To improve recycling activities. The Quality of Life Survey revealed that 52.8 percent of the respondents felt recycling services were either fair to poor.

- To improve solid waste management activities in general. Forty-five percent of the Quality of Life Survey respondents indicated illegal trash dumping was a problem in the County. Of the thirteen municipalities which ranked needs in the municipal survey, solid waste management received the fourth highest ranking. Juniata Terrace and Oliver recognized the need to improve solid waste activities in the municipality. Derry and Lewisburg acknowledged the need for a county-wide effort. The Quality of Life Survey respondents indicated trash collection may be one opportunity for intermunicipal consolidation or merger of services (44.4 percent approval rating).

Plan Recommendations: The Community Development Plan strives to commit funding to implement the following Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan recommendations:

- Barner Site Transfer Station – ensure the transfer station is constructed and operated in accordance with permit guidelines (p. 13-10).

- Litter Cleanup and Enforcement Program – support anti-littering campaigns and provide codes enforcement (p. 13-10).

- PA Cleanways Chapter - support the efforts of the Mifflin County Conservation District in identifying approximately 80 dump sites.

Economic Development Initiatives

The Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan reveals the following area-wide and local economic development and land use objectives:

To develop a comprehensive economic development strategy to guide the efforts of all organizations involved in job creation.

To provide a Countywide land use pattern that encourages sound development practices and protects the existing quality of the environment.

Economic development activities may include, but are not limited to: job creation, business center development, microenterprise promotion, public services to industry, downtown revitalization, tourism, low interest loans, historic preservation, and neighborhood revitalization. The Community Development Plan recognizes that public facilities development activities are an integral part of many economic development activities. It also recognizes the connection between land use development and economic development and the need to promote sustainability (keeping infrastructure, land use, economic and environmental features in balance). A coordinated effort must be pursued to optimize the impact of these activities and meet the County's fiduciary responsibility in administering the CDBG grant program.

The plan provides specific needs and recommendations for the economic development endeavors. The surveys also provide public, municipal, and agency input regarding special needs. In addition to the information set forth in the Comprehensive Plan, a Mifflin County Economic Development Strategy is being developed for the County by the Mifflin County Economic Development Strategy Steering Committee, which incorporated suggestions and concepts developed at the Mifflin County Economic Summit in September, 2000. Needs identified through this process also are incorporated below.

Statement of Need: The Community Development Plan is based on addressing the following economic development needs:

- To keep young people in the County and stop the out-migration and perception that economic opportunities will be greater elsewhere (p. 2-12).

- To provide more employment opportunities in the County. Unemployment is high compared to the Commonwealth (unemployment in 1999 was 6.7 % in Mifflin County – p. 2-15). Among the 67 counties in the state, Mifflin ranked 63rd in employment growth (percent change from 1990 to 1999) and 64th in wage change (percent change in wage rate from 1990 to 1999). (During the second half of the year 2000, the unemployment picture began to improve.)

- To diversify the employment opportunities in sectors other than manufacturing (p. 2-17). The high percentage of local employment in manufacturing is a concern for the County. Not only is this sector as a whole continuing to decline in employment (declined over 10% between 1990 and 1997) but specific

manufacturing industries which are major employers in the County are declining both locally and nationally (p. 4-9)

- To reduce the rate of poverty – particularly in Lewistown (in 1990 – 20% of the population lived in poverty – p. 2-19).

- To expand the service sector, which is under represented in the County (p. 4-9).

- To diversify the agriculture sector from dairy farming, which does not represent a growth industry when compared to other activities (p. 4-9).

- To promote and expand the tourism sector (p. 4-9).

- To provide higher education opportunities and skills upgrading programs (pgs. 4-9 to 4-10).

- To revitalize Downtown Lewistown (p. 4-10).

- To promote a countywide economic development strategy with an umbrella agency or oversight committee (p. 4-10). The Economic Development Strategy suggests the creation of an organizational infrastructure comprised of a public-private partnership to be called Team Mifflin County. The need for this organization is to unify the County's economic development activities and to propel Mifflin County to sustained growth and economic vitality.

- To take advantage of state and federal job creation and retention programs (p. 4-10).

- To capture the positive impact of improvements to Route 322 on the local economy (p. 5-7).

- To recognize historic preservation as an economic development tool with an overall planning goal to preserve Mifflin County's cultural heritage and historic resources and to meet the following objectives: promote the use of the resources and landscapes as a basis for creating strong community character; promote heritage in tourism, recreation, and economic development programs; and encourage identification, protection, and recognition of scenic and historic transportation systems (e.g. Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Main Line Canal - p. 14-1).

- To work with historic preservation groups towards the preservation and promotion of resources (p. 7-1).

- To resolve problems perceived by the public as impacting economic development. The following issues were considered high problem areas on the Quality of Life Survey (response rate provided in parentheses): property taxes (83.4%), unemployment (74.5%), post high school educational opportunities (52.7%), and post high school job training (50.0%).

- To meet the five-year public priorities for economic development as provided on the Quality of Life Survey: employment (79.4%), small and large business

development (63.6%), workforce training and retraining (51.6%), improving downtown (50.1%), and marketing the area (43.7%). In addition, the quality of services for employment opportunities was rated fair to poor by 81.6% of the respondents and the characteristics of employment opportunities was rated fair to poor by 82.6% of the respondents.

Numerous agencies highlighted economic development needs on the 1999 agency needs survey. These needs and their source included:

- To develop a new high-level county department that is a joint public-private entity designed to support the expansion of regional business opportunities through the coordination of available resources (Juniata Valley Area Chamber of Commerce) – Team Mifflin County.

- To support job creation efforts and provide new job opportunities in manufacturing, service, retail, and tourism sectors (TIU Adult Education and Job Training Center and Juniata Valley Area Chamber of Commerce). The Economic Development Strategy also includes the objective of accepting an active role with Vocational/Technical School planning to assure that it is meeting the needs of local employers.

- To provide a revolving loan fund for both profit and nonprofit companies (Mifflin County Industrial Development Corporation), to provide financial planning assistance, and grantsmanship training (Mifflin County Cooperative Extension).

- To advance the idea of a *Single-Point-of-Contact* which will provide rapid and efficient assistance and/or information to businesses, developers, prospective locators, and other economic development concerns.

- To support small business development and retention of existing businesses (Juniata Valley Area Job Center) and to develop a business incubator (Mifflin County Cooperative Extension). The Economic Development Strategy also recognizes this need to promote the expansion and retention of local firms with ideas, such as: increasing the frequency of Team Pennsylvania interviews and creating a Venture Capital Fund for stage one firms.

Plan Recommendations: The Community Development Plan strives to commit funding to implement the following Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan recommendations:

- Economic Development Strategy – develop and implement the economic development strategy (p. 11-2).

- Revitalization of Downtown Lewistown (p. 11-3) / Urban and Village Centers Enhancement (p. 12-3 and 12-4) – support downtown revitalization and improvements to the Borough of Lewistown and the Village of Belleville.

- Urban and Village Center Mixed-Use Infill Projects – develop a prioritized listing and mapping of potential sites for development and redevelopment (p. 12-4).

- Brownfields Redevelopment – pursue funding opportunities (p. 11-4).

- Tourism Expansion – expand the role of tourism in the County through state programs (p. 11-4) and develop a tourism plan.

- High Growth Area Industry and Business Expansion – work with the Mifflin County Industrial Development Corporation on various strategies: economic development, brownfields, and redevelopment master plans (p. 12-5).

- Mifflin County Historic Sites Survey – update and expand the survey (p. 14-1)

- Juniata Canal and River Restoration and Preservation Project – prepare a Riverfront Development Plan (p. 14-2).

- Old Mifflin County Courthouse Restoration – support restoration efforts (p. 14-4).

Housing Services and Programs

Improving housing choice and the overall quality of housing remain important elements in meeting Mifflin County's long term goals for its existing and future residents. Mifflin County has endeavored since 1984 to improve the housing stock for low-moderate income families through its CDBG allocation and HOME funds awarded to the County in 1993, 1994, 1997, and 1999. Since 1984, over 300 housing units have received rehabilitation assistance.

The Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan reveals the following area-wide and local housing goal and objectives:

To provide adequate and appropriate housing and shelter for all residents of Mifflin County at an affordable price. Objectives relevant to meeting CDBG Program and National Objectives are to:

> ***Develop additional rental housing outside the Lewistown area.***
>
> ***Encourage the development of senior housing in under-served areas to provide an option for older homeowners.***
>
> ***Continue and increase the housing rehabilitation effort, especially in the rural townships with high rates of housing deterioration.***

The plan provides specific needs and recommendations for housing quality, affordability, location, and amenities. The surveys also provide public, municipal, and agency input regarding special needs.

Statement of Need: The Community Development Plan is based on addressing the following housing needs:

- To encourage the construction of smaller rental units, particularly outside of Lewistown (p. 3-13). Keystone Legal Services suggested the need for better housing for low-income persons.

- To develop senior housing, such as small homes or rental/condominium units (p. 3-13).

- To continue and increase housing rehabilitation efforts (in addition to efforts provided by the HOME Program), especially in targeted rural areas and to improve the quality of rental housing. Over eight percent of the housing stock in the County is deteriorated or in need of significant rehabilitation (p. 3-13). Interviews with realtors also revealed rehabilitation needs in Lewistown, Burnham, Reedsville, Milroy and Yeagertown. TIU Adult Education and Job Training Center suggested a need for more housing rehabilitation in Lewistown Borough. The municipal survey ranked housing rehabilitation needs high for the municipalities of Armagh, Bratton, Juniata Terrace, Newton Hamilton (need survey and assessment), and Wayne (Methodist Campground).

- To expand housing choice outside the south-central region of the County.

- To encourage handicapped accessible housing. The Quality of Life Survey contained several questions regarding housing; overall, the respondents were satisfied (registered satisfaction rating in excess of 50%) with housing affordability, availability, type and quality; however, expressed the need to encourage more handicapped accessible housing (42.1%). The Huntingdon-Mifflin-Juniata (HMJ) Mental Health / Mental Retardation services highlighted the need for more handicapped accessible housing, parking, and public buildings.

- To continue to support a Fair Housing Policy, through efforts of County government and Mifflin County Housing Authority. The policy includes the provision of new housing and rehabilitation projects on a fair housing basis and the announcement of these projects through public notice.

- To respond to the need for group homes in the area. The HMJ MH/MR Board has uncovered a serious shortage in the County.

Plan Recommendations: The Community Development Plan strives to commit funding to implement the following Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan recommendations (these recommendations are supplemented by recommendations for planning and ordinance development):

- First Time Home Buyers Program (plus use of Act 137 Funds) – develop program to overcome barriers to home ownership (p.10-2).

- Housing Summit – conduct a summit of housing professionals and providers to discuss short and long term needs (10-3).

- Funding for Handicapped Accessibility – leverage funding with the PA Access Program to assist with handicapped accessibility for low-moderate income families

- New Housing Construction – create new housing opportunities to ensure rental housing in sufficient quantities and in the right price ranges to attract desirable labor force entrants.

- Housing Rehabilitation Program - support the continuation of the County's Housing Rehabilitation Program and its goal of improving the lives of low to moderate-income families.

Public Services

The Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan reveals the following area-wide and local public service objective:

To provide adequate community facilities and services to meet the service demands required by existing and future development.

The plan provides specific needs and recommendations for each service type. The surveys also provide public, municipal, and agency input regarding special needs.

Recreation Facilities and Community Center Projects, including Libraries

Statement of Need: The Community Development Plan is based on addressing the following recreation, community center and library needs:

- To continue to promote park planning, acquisition, and development activities (p. 6-22 to 6-23).

- To give high priority to recreation. The Mifflin County Quality of Life Survey revealed the response of public regarding recreation. Forty-eight percent felt recreation facilities should be given high priority over the next five years, including 54.1 percent giving priority to community meeting places for youth. Of those responding to the survey, 63.0 percent felt recreation opportunities in the County were fair to poor. Two municipalities listed recreation among the highest community priorities: Juniata Terrace and Lewistown (Lewistown Community Center).

- To consider intermunicipal recreation endeavors. Approximately 54.1 percent of the Quality of Life respondents indicated support for consolidation and mergers of recreation services.

- To strengthen the library services (agency survey – response by Mifflin County Library). Specific needs were identified in the municipal surveys. Newton Hamilton revealed a need for a branch library of the County System.

Plan Recommendations: The Community Development Plan strives to commit funding to implement the following Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan recommendations:

- Countywide Comprehensive Recreation, Park, and Open Space Plan – develop a plan to serve as a guide for acquisition, development, rehabilitation and protection of resources (p. 13-7).

- County Library Technology Enhancement Programs – provide technical and financial assistance as part of the Mifflin County Digital Community Program (p. 13-7).

Other Public Service Programs / Projects, including Children/Youth and Job Training Programs

Statement of Need: Traditionally comprehensive plans do not provide in depth coverage of the social and human service programs in the community; however, these services contribute significantly to the quality of life and sense of well-being. While specialized funding sources are available to most of these program, the CBDG program may support these program initiatives through public service eligible activities. The majority of the listed needs were derived from the 1999 Agency Needs Survey for the CDBG Program and are in the categories of children and youth services, service coordination, training, and health services. The Community Development Plan is based on addressing the following public service programs and project needs:

- To expand services to children and youth. Supporting agencies include: Juniata Valley Area Job Center, Mifflin County Industrial Development Corporation, Juniata Valley YMCA, Snyder/Union/Mifflin Child Development, Inc., TIU Adult Education and Job Training Center, and United Way. Needs include: stronger support for families, mentoring programs, improved child care facilities, more headstart programs, and more youth programs for at-risk youth.

- To provide better coordination of human services, such as a clearinghouse of human service providers and a network to track clientele. Supporting agency is Mifflin County Cooperative Extension.

- To provide support for education and training opportunities for County residents and to improve the quality of the work force readiness for the job market. Supporting agencies are Keystone Legal Services, Inc., Juniata Valley Area Job Center, Juniata Valley Area Chamber of Commerce, and Mifflin County Cooperative Extension. High priority was given to post high school job training/educational opportunities and work force training and retraining in the Quality of Life Survey with a response rate of 51.5 percent and 51.6 percent, respectively.

- To provide better access to legal services for the poor, disabled, minorities, battered women, and children. Supported by the Keystone Legal Services, Inc. The Quality of Life Survey results indicated 62.5 percent of the respondents felt domestic violence is a problem in the County.

- To provide wide range of services for the aging population from recreational, leisure activities to intense personal care. Supported by the Mifflin-Juniata Area Agency on Aging, Inc.

- To provide better access to dental services. Supported by the United Way and Snyder/Union/Mifflin Child Development, Inc. Since completing the agency survey the United Way of Mifflin-Juniata received notification that a $125,000 grant has been awarded to the Lewistown Healthcare Foundation (lead agency) to setup the Juniata Valley Dental Clinic. Other community and state sources will supply matching funds.

- To provide a unified drug prevention program for the community. Supported by the TIU Adult Education and Job Training Center. These programs are supported by the public with 81.5 percent of the respondents to the Quality of Life Survey indicating drug and alcohol abuse is a problem.

The Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan made no recommendations regarding these services; however, this lack does not negate funding initiatives to meet these needs.

Public Safety Services Projects, such as: EMS, Firefighting, and Police

Statement of Need: The Community Development Plan is based on addressing the following public safety service needs:

- To promote interagency police cooperation rather than consolidation (p. 6-1). While consolidation/merger may not be politically acceptable, it did receive high ratings in the Quality of Life Survey (53.4 percent favored police service mergers).

- To identify opportunities for the consolidation of fire services (p. 6-3). Fifty percent of the respondents to the Quality of Life Survey indicated they would favor ambulance consolidations or mergers, and 49.7 percent favored fire department mergers.

- To improve police protection services. The following municipalities identified a need to improve police protection services: Bratton, Derry, Granville (computer system, equipment and transportation), Newton Hamilton (create a local department), and Union.

- To keep pace with fire equipment needs. The following municipalities identified a need to improve equipment needs: Bratton, Granville, Lewistown (maintenance of existing equipment rather than new purchases) and Union.

Plan Recommendations: The Community Development Plan strives to commit funding to implement the following Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan recommendations:

- Emergency Services Support – provide assistance to the County's volunteer emergency services organizations (p.13-8).

- Standardized Street Naming – adopt standardized street naming and addressing system and include requirements in the County Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (p. 13-10).

Planning Activities

The Community Development Plan would be deficient if it did not recognize the need for local, multi-municipal, and countywide planning activities. The Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan provides numerous recommendations regarding the need for planning studies and regulations to implement study findings. Mifflin County traditionally has only used CDBG funding for countywide planning activities. Funding through the entitlement program for planning studies is limited; however, an increased level of

funding is available to local communities through the competitive program. The County may act on behalf of the local community(ies) to submit an application for these programs. The Community Development Plan places high priority on assisting communities in seeking these funds to meet the following Mifflin County Comprehensive Plan recommendations:

- Regional Comprehensive Plans – prepare five planning region comprehensive plans as an amendment to the County Plan (p.12-10) - Western Mifflin County is near completion.

- County Model Land Use Ordinances – develop models consistent with other regulations and to promote best practices and techniques for agribusiness operations, overlay districts, wireless communications, cluster development, village districts, group homes, floodplain protection, steep slopes protection, and performance standards (p. 12-7,8, and 10).

- High/Limited Growth Area and Urban Fringe Development – update land use maps and regulations consistent with the Future Land Use Plan Map (p. 12-4) and housing recommendations (p. 10-1 and 10-2).

- Rural Development Open Space Residential Development – amend municipal and county-level land use regulations (p. 12-6 and 12-7).

- Municipal Land Use Regulations Update – help seek funding for municipal updates (p. 12-10).

Rating and Ranking System

The Mifflin County Planning and Development Department requests candidate projects from each nonentitlement municipality on an annual basis. Project requests are evaluated utilizing a rating and ranking system to determine which projects will be carried forward for the funding year. The system was initiated in 1997 and evolved to the current system. The ranking system was established to provide an objective mechanism to evaluate CDBG projects. The system includes eight categories with a maximum number of points. Each category, description and maximum points, as provided below, are subject to review and change annually by the Mifflin County Planning and Development Department.

- **Need:** a proven need must be demonstrated for each project and compared to other needs– 200 points. As part of the comprehensive planning process, the County's needs were prioritized numerically below by project type. The inclusion of this prioritization provides compatibility and consistency between the Plan and the CDBG program. The priority ranking determines the number of points received by a candidate project. Higher priority projects receive more points than lower priority projects. The project type in priority order includes:

(1.) Public Sewer Facilities Projects
(2.) Public Water Facilities Projects
(3.) Stormwater Management Projects
(4.) Economic Development Projects
(5.) Housing Rehabilitation / First-Home Buyer Program
(6.) Recreation Facilities and Community Center Projects, including Libraries

(7.) Other Public Services Programs / Projects, including children / youth and job training programs
(8.) Architectural Barriers Elimination Projects
(9.) Public Safety Services Projects, such as EMS and firefighting
(10.) Road and Other Transportation Projects, including public transit
(11.) Fair Housing Projects
(12.) Solid Waste Management Projects
(13.) New Housing Construction Projects
(14.) Demolition of Substandard Units Projects

- **Problem:** the project addresses the problem completely or partially – 150 points
- **Community Distress:** the condition of the municipality in terms of income, housing, employment and population (see distress rating sheet) – 200 points
- **Low-Moderate Benefit:** Percent of low and moderate residents to benefit from the project – 100 points
- **Leverage:** other funds being contributed to the project – 100 points. It is the expectation that CDBG funds may be utilized to leverage dollars for other public and private programs and vice versa: such as the Governor's Project for Community Building, Neighborhood and Community Building Programs, Housing and Infrastructure Assistance Programs, and Economic Development Programs (see www.dced.state.pa.us for descriptions of these funding and grant opportunities).
- **Community Development Plan:** - the project is or is not on the years Community Development Plan – 100 points. It is the expectation that the Community Development Strategy will be the basis for the Community Development Plan.
- **Previous CDBG Experience:** consideration given to timeliness in utilizing previous CDBG funding or if applicant has not received funding in the past three years – 50 points
- **Project Initiation:** the project can be initiated with the next 12 months – 50 points