

Central Cambria Coalition



Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan 2008

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David Bracken, Vice-Chairman
John Wallet, Supervisor
David Hirko, Township Manager

Cambria Township Board of Supervisors

Robert Shook, Chairman
David Hoover, Vice-Chairman
Peter Berkoski, Supervisor
Norma Cicero, Secretary & Treasurer

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INTRODUCTION

Community planning provides for the exploration of all aspects of the physical, social, and economic environment and life in the community. Community Planning offers an opportunity to create a holistic approach to improving quality of life while identifying and dealing appropriately with environmentally sensitive areas. It provides for the identification of issues, problems, and opportunities, as well as the formulation of recommendations, proposals, and strategies to address them.

Planning attempts to identify those aspects of life, which either enhance or detract from the experience of living in a community, such factors as land use, housing, traffic circulation, community facilities and services, and public utilities all impact upon life in the community.

Understanding the relationships among these elements and identifying the needs of the community can provide direction for the creation of public policies and for guiding the actions of elected and appointed officials, community groups and organizations, the private sector, families, and individual citizens. Implementation strategies can enhance and preserve what is deemed to be supportive of the community agenda and can identify remedial actions which might be taken to deal with perceived concerns or problems.

Elements of a Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan

A Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan can be divided into major sections. These include: Background Studies, Goals and Objectives, and the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan Elements, and Implementation Strategies. The Background Studies provide information and statistical analysis concerning the physical, social, and economic conditions existing throughout the community. The recommendations, proposals, and strategies of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan Elements provide direction for specific future actions to address the problems and build upon the strengths and opportunities of the area. Implementation Strategies provide for translating the recommendations and proposals of the Plan Elements into action.

The Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan includes a series of maps, which graphically depict information from the inventory of existing conditions and community resources. Maps provide a visual representation of the community's physical features and information important to the identification of community problems, opportunities, and environmentally sensitive areas. Detailed mapping improves the analysis, interpretation, and decision-making.

The Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan provides a legally defensible basis for land use planning, land use controls, and regulations recommended by or evolving from the planning effort. The regulatory environment is a great importance in implementing growth management policies and the recommendations and proposals of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan.

The Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan Elements provide specific recommendations concerning land use, housing, transportation, community facilities and services, public utilities, and management of sensitive areas. The Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan is more viable if interjurisdictional relationships are identified and cultivated. These interjurisdictional relationships include neighboring municipalities, school districts, federal and state agencies, and linkages between local, county, regional, and state land use policies, and economic development and community revitalization efforts.

Requirements of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan

The completed Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan is intended to satisfy the provision and requirements of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPS), Act 247, as reenacted and amended.

The Public Participation Process

Resident participation encourages both public input and public education. The planning process offers opportunities for the elected officials, planning commission members, groups and organizations, and other stakeholders to build a consensus regarding a collective agenda concerning the future. The sense of ownership created by working closely together during the planning process provides the added dividend of creating a positive climate for the development of public policy and the implementation of the recommendations and proposals of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan.

Implementation of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan

The purpose of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan is to provide a series of interrelated strategies, proposals, recommendations, and actions designed to assist in achieving the vision for coordination, and collaboration among the Township of Jackson, the Township of Cambria, and the Borough of Ebensburg as well as their Planning Commissions and the general public should create a supportive environment to encourage successful implementation.

Identifying time frames for major activities is necessary to keep the overall planning implementation effort on track. Provisions should be included to make necessary adjustments and to evaluate and monitor the implementation process as it progresses.

The two (2) process flow charts on the following pages provide a graphic representation of the Community Planning Process to be utilized in the preparation of this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan.

FIGURE 1
FLOW CHART
What Are They Saying?

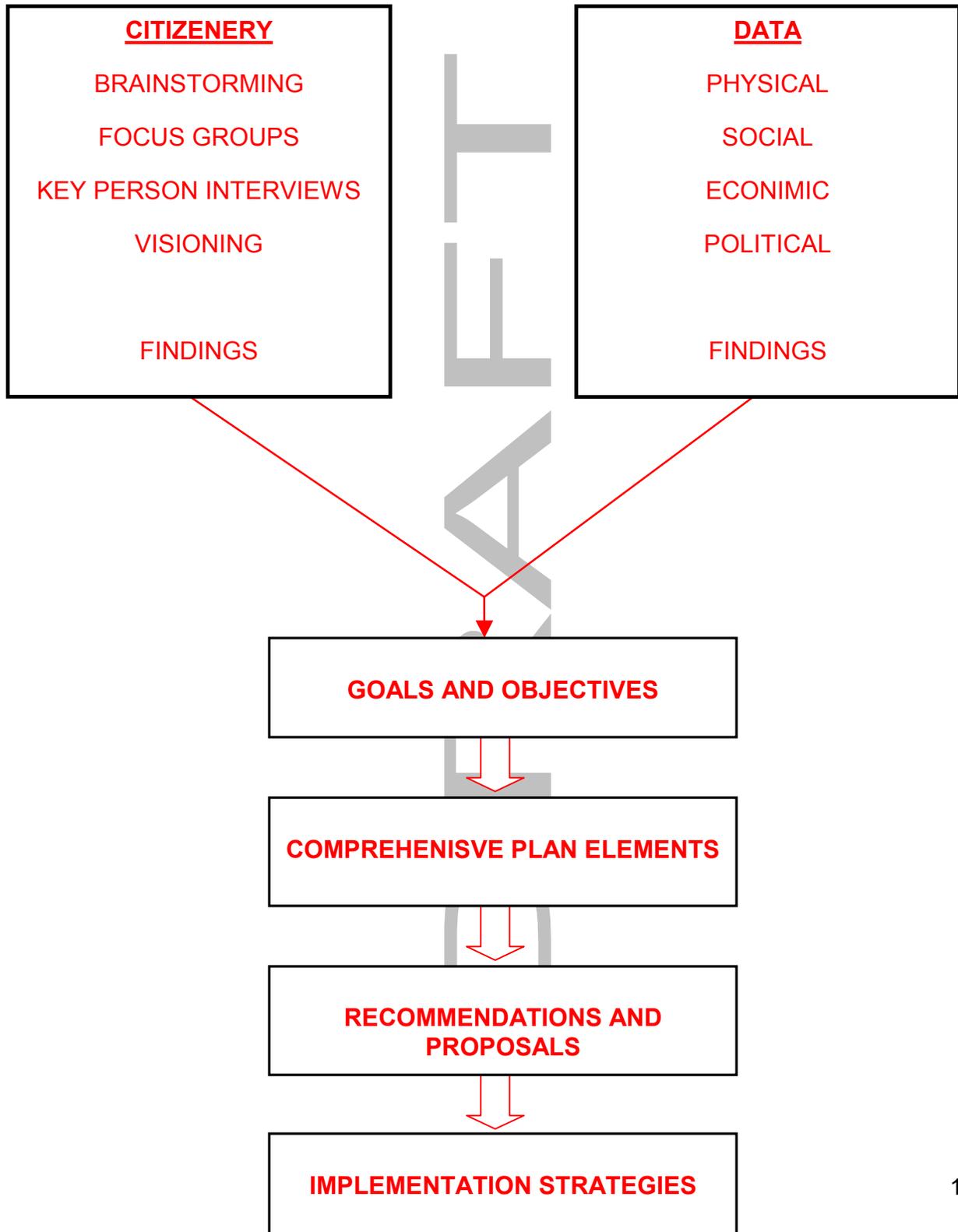
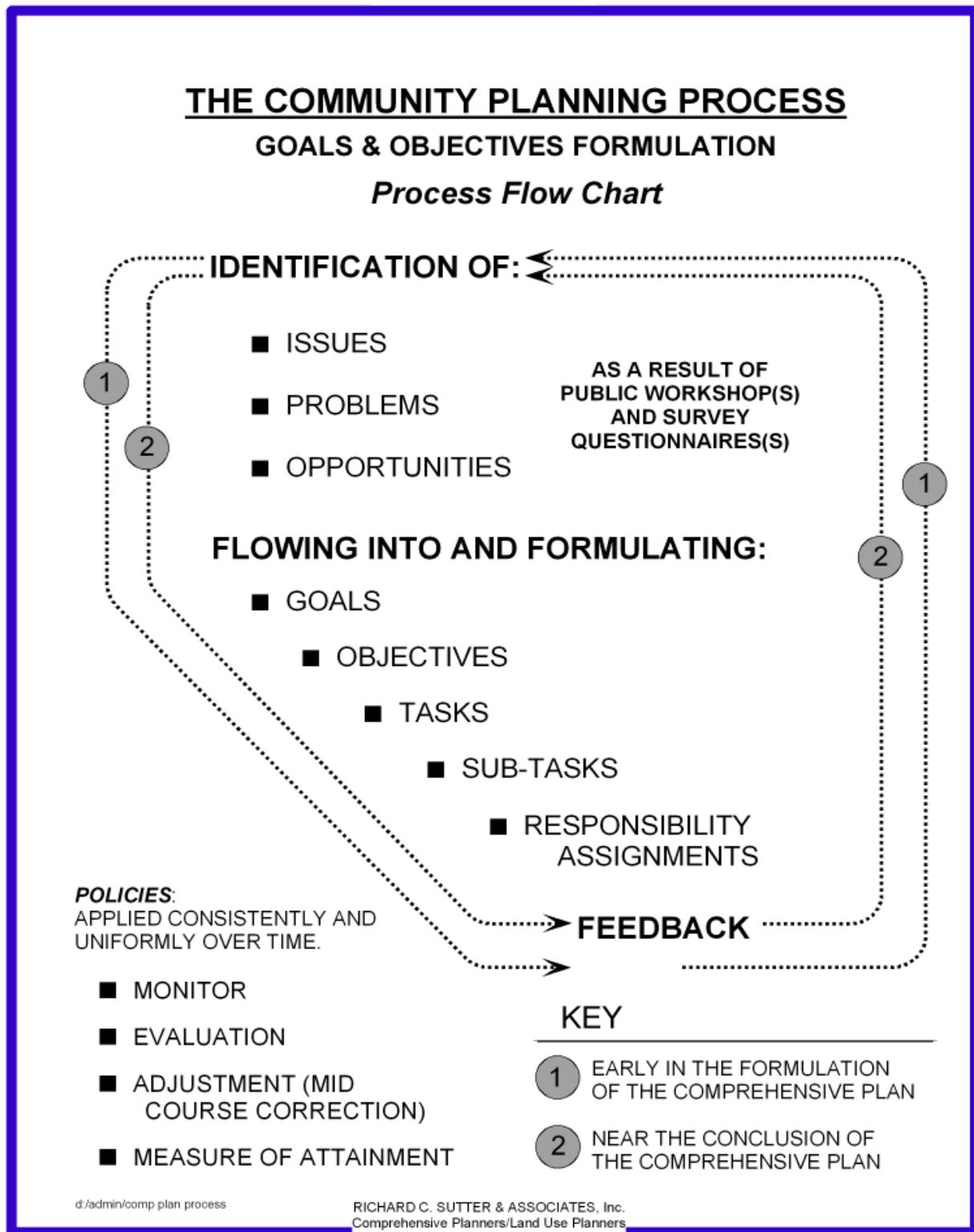


FIGURE 2



PHASE I:

BACKGROUND STUDIES

PHASE I: BACKGROUND STUDIES

The initial step in the Comprehensive Planning process is to assemble, compile, and analyze all of the data that is pertinent to the past, present, and future development of the community in a series of Background Studies. This process can be classified into a number of categories. For these municipalities, the following categories have been utilized: Historic and Cultural Resources Study, Natural Resources Study, Physiographic Study, Land Use Study, Housing Study, Population Study, Economic Study, Transportation Study, Community Facilities Study, Public Utilities Study, and Financial Study.

INSERT MAP 1 REGIONAL LOCATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES

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A. HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY¹

The development of Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough can be attributed to a number of factors including: the existence of natural resources, the ability of early settlers to tame the wilderness, and the establishment of successful industrial enterprises. The current character and resources of the community are a direct result of this historical development, and these resources can play significant roles in the current educational, recreational and economic development of the area, while adding significantly to the quality of life for the local residents. The appearance and atmosphere are also greatly impacted by the historic character of the community.

CAMBRIA COUNTY

Early Settlement Patterns

Before 1789 the area of land that would become Cambria County was still wilderness. The settlement of Frankstown was the frontier of the inhabited parts of Pennsylvania east of the Allegheny Mountain. This settlement was made by Michael McGuire in 1790, and was located about one mile east of the present Loretto Borough.

The early settlers of Cambria County may be divided mainly into three (3) classes: 1. The families of American Catholics from Maryland and the adjacent portion of Pennsylvania (some of them descendants of the colony of Lord Baltimore), who settled in the eastern and north-eastern portion of the county, mainly in the vicinity where Loretto now stands. 2. Pennsylvania Germans, from Somerset and the eastern German settlements, who occupied the south of the county, in the neighborhood of Johnstown. 3. Emigrants from Wales who founded Ebensburg and Beula, whose descendants still predominate within a radius of five miles of the former village.

The first grist-mill in the county was built by Mr. John Storm. There was nothing that could be dignified with the name of the road by which the settlers might have an intercourse with the settlements of Huntingdon County. This settlement was basically isolated from all other settlements. The only connection between these two settlements was an Indian path, which led from the vicinity of where Loretto now stands, and intersected the road leading to Frankstown, two or three miles this side of the Summit.

¹ SOURCES: Egle, William H., M.D. *An Illustrated History of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*. (Harrisburg: DeWitt C. Goodrich & Co., 1876), p. 461-478, taken from <http://www.rootsweb.com/~pacambri/history.html>; Buck and Buck. *The Planting of Civilization In Western Pennsylvania*. 1939, University of Pittsburgh Press page 222-223, taken from <http://www.rootsweb.com/~pacambri/history.html>; Sharon A. Brown. *Historic Resource Study: Cambria Iron Company*, National Park Service for the America's Industrial Heritage Project, taken from: <http://www.jaha.org/DiscoveryCenter/steel.html>; *A Brief History of Jackson Township*. <http://www.jacksontwppa.com/history.htm>; Yesenosky, Adam, *Jackson Township History*. <http://www.jacksontwppa.com/historyyesenosky.htm>.

Upon the arrival of Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin in 1799, he had a crude log chapel erected and purchased large quantities of land which he conveyed to actual settlers at nominal prices. He also laid out the village of Loretto, and named it from the religious town of that name on the Adriatic. Here he sold the lots, as he sold the farm land, to merchants and mechanics, upon the condition that they should be built upon within a certain time. This settlement was located in the areas of what are now the Townships of Allegheny, Clearfield, Gallitzin, Munster, Carroll, Chest, and Washington, and the villages of Loretto, Chest Springs, St. Augustine, Munster, Gallitzin, and Summitville.

Ebensburg and vicinity were not settled for several years after the first settlement was made at Loretto and Munster. In the fall and winter of 1796, the families of: Thomas Phillips, William Jenkins, Theophilus Rees, Evan Roberts, Rev. Rees Lloyd, William Griffith, James Nicholas, Daniel Griffith, John Jones, David Thomas, Evan James, George Roberts, Thomas W. Jones, Esq., John Jenkins, Isaac Griffith, and John Tobias commenced settling in Cambria Township, Cambria County. There were at this time several families living in the vicinity of the places where Loretto, Munster, Jefferson, and Johnstown now stand. The settlers above named are believed to be from Wales. They commenced making improvements in the different parts of what is now known as Cambria Township. The name which the Welsh emigrants gave to their settlement, Cambria, was derived from their former home – the mountainous part of Wales. Cambria Township afterwards gave name to the county. The tract of country on which the Welsh emigrants settled had been purchased a year or two previously by the Rev. Morgan J. Rees from Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, and by him sold to his Welsh brethren, in smaller tracts.

In the northern portion of the county settlements were afterwards made, both in the present bounds of Carroll Township, one known as “Weakland” settlement, the other as “Luther” settlement. These settlers were from the eastern counties, as were also those who founded “Glasgow” settlement, in the north-eastern portion of the county, and in the west, on Laurel hill. Rev. Peter Henry Lemke, a German priest, introduced a colony of German Catholics into the neighborhood surrounding Carrolltown.

Trouble with the Indians did not prevail to any great extent within the limits of the county. No Indian settlement, except the town of Kickenapawling (Johnstown) existed in the county. Frankstown, in Blair County, and Kittanning, on the Allegheny, were noted Indian villages, and Canoe Place, since known as Cherrytree, on the Susquehanna. The north-western corner of Cambria County was known as the head of canoe navigation on the Susquehanna. To this point the Indians ascended in their canoes; when, drawing them from the stream, they would strike their trail, through northern Indiana to Kittanning. From Frankstown a trail historically known as “Kittanning Path” passed the eastern line of Cambria County, and pursued a north-western direction through the county to Canoe Place, or Cherrytree, whence the trail just mentioned was followed to Kittanning.

The Kittanning Path was a well-known landmark. It is often referred to in land warrants, was well known to the old surveyors who located lands in Cambria, as well as our older citizens. In many places it can be traced to this day. It gives the name to that triumph of science, the Kittanning point on the Pennsylvania railroad, on the declivity of the Allegheny, the path pursuing the gap which the road almost encompasses.

Cambria County was created on March 26th, 1804. The land comprising Cambria County was taken from Huntingdon and Somerset Counties, the original boundaries set forth to become Cambria County were "Beginning at the Conemaugh River, at the south-east corner of Indiana county; thence by a straight line to the Canoe Place, on the West Branch of Susquehanna; thence easterly along the line of Clearfield county to the south-westerly corner of Centre County, on the heads of Moshannon Creek; thence southerly along the Allegheny mountain to Somerset and Bedford county lines; thence along the lines of Somerset and Bedford counties about seventeen miles, until a due west course from thence will strike the main branch of Paint Creek; thence down said creek, the different courses thereof, till it empties into Stony Creek; thence down Stony Creek, the different courses, to the mouth of Mill Creek; thence a due west line till it intersects the lines of Somerset and Westmoreland Counties; thence northerly along said line to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be henceforth called Cambria county." The county seat was formed by the same act that created Cambria County. It stated that a county seat should be designated by Legislature within 7 miles of the center of the County. The same act that created the County and designated the County Seat appointed three County Commissioners to mark the boundary lines and provided for future representation in the Legislature as soon as the new county should be entitled to by an enumeration of its taxable inhabitants.

The act that created Cambria County was not passed until January 26th, 1807. At this time Cambria County was only a "provisional" county and was a subset of Somerset County. On March 29th, 1805 Ebensburg was appointed as the county seat by an Act of Assembly. John Horner, John J. Evans, and Alexander Ogle were appointed as trustees to receive a land grant for the public buildings. The land was granted by John Rees and Stephen Lloyd. The first general election was held in October of 1807 and Cambria County was dated its full organization.

Cambria County retained its original boundaries, except for a village in its northwestern corner. The village of Canoe Place, now the Borough of Cherrytree was annexed to Indiana County. The eastern and western boundaries have been the subject of dispute, the western boundary was moved, and the eastern boundary was disputed due to the wording of the act that created Cambria County. The act stated that the eastern boundary was to be placed along the "Allegheny Mountain". The boundary line was difficult to trace due to the rugged terrain of the mountain top and the lack of trees to mark on the summit. An act of Assembly in 1849 appointed James Gwin and E.A. Vickroy to run and adjust the boundary line; this task was completed in the same year of

the act of Assembly. With the boundaries being defined, Cambria County lies between the summit of the Allegheny Mountain and the western base of the Laurel Ridge. Cambria County is bounded by Clearfield County to the north, Blair and Bedford Counties to the east, Somerset County to the south; and Indiana and Westmoreland Counties to the west. Cambria County is 35 miles in length, and its breadth is 21 miles. Cambria County has a land area of 670 square miles.

In 1804, Cambria County started with three Townships: Allegheny in the Northern section; Conemaugh in the Southern section and Cambria in the middle or center section. The county's population in 1810 was 2,117.

Transportation

Originally transportation over the mountain was carried on by packing on horses, and traveling by pathways. On the 29th March, 1787, an act of Assembly was passed appointing commissioners to lay out a State highway, between the Frankstown branch of Juniata and the Conemaugh River. This road, known as the Frankstown Road, crossing the Allegheny Mountain, reaches the Conemaugh at Johnstown.

The Galbraith, or the Frankstown Road, was the first public road to the county. For reasons not discovered, old-time residents referred to it as the Washington Road." It was opened about the year 1790 and entered Jackson Township through the Burkhart farm (now owned by Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company) and continued to the vicinity of Mundy's Corner and on top of Pergrim Hill and to the top of Laurel Mountain, crossing the present road leading from Route 22 to Vintondale. The popular Frankstown Avenue in the City of Pittsburgh is the westerly terminus of this road; however, the part in Cambria County has long been abandoned. Some residents of the Township say that parts of the Galbraith Road are still identifiable.

There was some confusion, however, in the name of the Frankstown Road, as there were two (2) highways of that name. The second one was authorized by the province in 1792 that lead from Frankstown to Conemaugh at the mouth of the Stoney Creek and from there to the northwest side of the Chestnut Ridge. This road has been of great service and is the most direct route from Johnstown to Hollidaysburg. It was a prominent highway while the canal system was in operation. The road is 33 miles in length between these two points, and passes through the northerly part of the Cedar Swamp and below the old reservoir to Johnstown.

The public road passed centrally through Cambria County by Munster and Ebensburg and was known as the "road leading from Blair's gap to the western line of the State." On the 4th of March, 1807, an act was passed incorporating a company to construct a turnpike from Harrisburg through Lewistown and Huntingdon to Pittsburgh.

A supplement to this act incorporated a company for the construction of the "Huntingdon, Cambria, and Indiana Turnpike Road" on March 20, 1810.

Industrial Development

With the abundance of bituminous coal veins and iron ore lying beneath Cambria County, mining and coke production played critical roles in the industrial development not only in Cambria County, but Pennsylvania, and the United States during that time period. Johnstown was home to one of the first large scale steel manufacturing operations in America. The Cambria Iron Company (founded in 1852) was established before Bethlehem Steel, U.S. Steel and other late 19th Century steel companies. The approximate population of Johnstown in 1852 was 5,150. The Cambria plant eventually became a model plant for the steel industry. With the arrival of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1854, the Cambria Iron Company, after a few hard years, began to flourish and by 1858 it had become one of the nation's largest producers of railroad rails. As the mill continued to prosper, thousands of immigrants, many from Southern and Eastern Europe came to Johnstown to work in the steel mills and coal mines, and many settled next to the mill in the area of Johnstown still known as Cambria City; by 1890 the population of Johnstown was 30,114. During the 1880s, the company added an open-hearth steelmaking facility. However, it was becoming less important nationally as other steelmakers in Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Cleveland gained prominence. The Johnstown flood of 1889 did very little damage to the Cambria Iron Company's facility, but the Gautier Works, located in Woodvale, was completely destroyed. In 1898, the Cambria Iron Works was reorganized and renamed the Cambria Steel Company. A new, modern steel mill in Franklin Borough, east of Johnstown was constructed. The Franklin mill included blast furnaces, a steel railroad car department and open hearths. The company slowly rebuilt the Gautier Works to produce wire fencing, plows and other steel products for the agriculture industry. A wire plant was also built in the Morrellville neighborhood.

In 1916 the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company of Nicktown, Pennsylvania bought the Cambria Steel Company, and then sold it to the Bethlehem Steel Company in 1923. A reorganization and modernization of the Johnstown facilities was undertaken, and parts of the Lower Works were retired altogether. Other Johnstown plants were enlarged, and the company prospered. In 1973, 11,800 workers were employed. But that year, Bethlehem decided to significantly cut its Johnstown operations for a variety of reasons, including aging facilities, lack of access to transportation, and difficulty in complying with environmental regulations. Damage caused by the 1977 flood of Johnstown didn't help matters, and by 1982 only 2,100 workers were left. The Johnstown plants of Bethlehem Steel Corporation were closed in 1992.

The remnants of the Cambria County Iron Company were placed on the National Register of Historic Places on June 22nd, 1989, and are also listed as a National Historic Landmark by the National Park Service.

In the past several decades the economy of Cambria County, as well as the three (3) municipalities of the Central Cambria Coalition, has experienced a dramatic shift. Commercial Development, primarily retail and service which has replaced mining, has taken place along the U.S. Route 22 corridor from Ebensburg west to the U.S. Route 22/U.S. Route 219 Interchange. Several shopping centers have been constructed as well as restaurants and car dealerships. Also, the Cambria Industrial Park has attracted a variety of tenants. This type of development is expected to continue with the completion of the current improvements to U.S. Route 22 between the area of the Central Cambria Coalition.

LEADER

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INSERT HISTORIC CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP MAP

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INSERT HISTORIC EBENSBURG BOROUGH MAP

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JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Jackson Township was created out of Cambria and Summerhill Townships on January 3rd, 1828. The Township was named for Andrew Jackson who became the President of the United States that year. By 1860 the population of Jackson Township was 854.

The names of the villages in the Township originated in the usual manner: Brown, named for the earliest settler, John Brown; Clinefelter, formerly Klinefelter, from an early family of that name; Burkharts Crossing, named for Daniel Burkhardt, son of the first settler Joseph Burkhardt; Chickaree, from the native squirrel. The Jack Rager community was named for Jackson Rager who was a son of Michael Rager, the first settler and Revolutionary soldier; Dishong, named for Paul Dishong, first settler; Ford's Corner, named for Ben Ford who had a store there and was a grandson of Michael Ford, one of Vinco's first settlers; Singer Hill, named for John Singer, early settler; Vinco, first named Wallopsburg, 1865-1867, then Fairview, was given its present name when David Simmons had a post office there at the turn of the century.

The Huntingdon, Indiana and Cambria Turnpike which was completed about 1820. This road traversed the county by way of Mundys Corner from the east of Pittsburgh and was reported to have had nine toll gates. With the construction of the Turnpike, another road was constructed from Johnstown to what is now Mundy's Corner. At this time Mundy's Corner was little more than a settlement of a few small cabins that were known as "Bellow's Cabins". Later, this small settlement was officially called "Monday's Square" for the Monday family who were among its earliest residents.

Some of the early industries in Jackson Township included a cigar factory, grist mills, saw mills, blacksmith shops, coal mining operations, tobacco growing, and the making of flax. Oil was discovered in the Township and local stockholders formed the Jackson Township Oil Company, which didn't last long due to extensive drilling problems.

Some of the prominent citizens of the early 1900s included James Mackall, a storekeeper and postmaster; Philip Custer, an undertaker and owner of a steam planing mill where he made bobsleds, wagon wheels and his own coffins; Dwight Griffith who owned a farm and worked 18 years for the State Health Department and also as Deputy Warden at the County Jail; Rudolph Boozer, a teacher in Vinco; Floyd Collins, a teacher in Mineral Point; Scott Cobaugh who owned a fertilizer store; and Fred Grove who owned the only threshing machine in the Township. He visited all farms with his separator and steam boiler on wheels drawn by horses. He was also the Vinco Church Choir Director.

Jackson Township Schools

During the late 19th Century, Jackson Township had a number of schoolhouses. During this time period Jackson Township had eleven schools with eleven teachers; the

average term was five months and there were 303 children attending school. These schools included the Duncan, Dishong, Chickaree, Clinefelter, Wagner, Jack Rager, Pike (or Gray), Burkhart, Leidy, Brown, Teeter and Vinco. A schoolhouse was located at what is known to this day as “the schoolhouse flats at the bend of the road” below Chickaree. In 1872, a schoolhouse was built on Leidy’s Lane, situated near a small stream that runs through the valley, on the same side of the road as the old Henry Leidy barn. The school, but not the building, was moved to Mundys Corner in 1913. The Burkhart School originated in a room at the Joseph Burkhart Mill. Later, a small school was erected along the now abandoned highway leading to St. Paul’s Lutheran Church and finally at Burkhart’s Crossing.

Today there are two schools in Jackson Township, the Jackson Township Elementary School, which is part of the Central Cambria School District, and the Cambria County Christian School, which is a private k-12 school.

Jackson Township Churches

Since Jackson Township was incorporated as a Township in 1828, there have been numerous churches in existence in the Township. These churches included: the German Baptist, known as the Horner Church, 1843 to 1900, situated between Vinco and Wesley Chapel; Vinco Brethren, 1884; Singer Hill Grace Brethren, 1940; Mundys Corner Brethren, 1871, changed to Grace Brethren in 1940; Mt. Olive, 1872, “member of the Evangelical Association of America,” later combined with United Brethren and is now E.U.B.; Evangelical, known as Albright Church at Mundys Corner, 1895-1901; St. Paul’s Lutheran, Ogden, 1860; First Finnish Lutheran, Nanty Glo, 1902-1953, now combined with St. Paul’s Lutheran and St. John Vianney, 1949.

Today there are nine (9) churches in Jackson Township. Included in these churches are the Chickaree Union Church (Jesus Saves), the Kingdom Hall Jehovah Witness Church, the Laurel Mountain Bible Church, the Mount Olive United Methodist Church, the Pike Grace Brethren Church, the Singer Hill Grace Brethren Church, the St. John Vianney Catholic Church, the St. Paul’s Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Vinco Brethren Church.

The Southern Cambria Street Car Line

From 1912 to 1928 Jackson Township was on the Southern Cambria Street Car line. This line made it possible for Jackson Township to become a bedroom community for Johnstown, considering not many people could afford automobiles during this time period. It allowed people to work in Johnstown, more than likely for Cambria Steel Company, and live in Jackson Township. Presumably, this street car line played an important role in populating Jackson Township in the early 20th Century. The street car began at Johnstown’s Main Street stop near Central Park and then crossed Clinton Street. A 1,064 foot steel trestle went over the Conemaugh River and the Pennsylvania Railroad Mainline to Woodvale. From there it traveled to Conemaugh making a stop at

Davis Drug Store. Stops followed at Parkhill, Echo and Brookdale. At this point there was a switch North to Ebensburg, or straight ahead to South Fork. At the Brookdale Switch the next stop was at Vinco Road. This was about 3 miles from Route 271. The next stop was at the Burkhardt farm and sawmill; then at John Ogden's dairy farm; continuing on to Pensacola and Ebensburg. This street car made 33 stops daily beginning at 5:30 am in Johnstown and ending after midnight. The trip from Johnstown to Jackson Township took just over 45 minutes, and the ride was an additional 20 minutes from Jackson Township to Ebensburg.

Historic and Cultural Resources



Lambaugh Cemetery (pictured above) which is the burial place of several Civil War soldiers, and the Brown Cemetery, which has many gravesites from the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. Some buildings that may be eligible include the Pike Grace Brethren Church, and the Vinco Brethren Church.

Currently there are no properties in Jackson Township that are on the National Register of Historic Places, or are listed by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC). However, there are several properties in Jackson Township that may be eligible to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Included in these properties are the Rager-

CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP

Cambria Township was one of the three (3) original Townships created when Cambria County was formed in 1804. All or part of ten (10) surrounding Townships has since been created from the original Township boundary. Excluding Ebensburg, the first settlement in Cambria Township was the Village of Beulah. For its first 100 years, the principal industries of Cambria Township were agriculture and lumbering. The Township was known to have an abundance of coal reserves, but there was no concerted effort to extract to coal until the Village of Colver was founded. Late in 1910, the Ebensburg Coal Company broke ground in the northern part of the Township for a coal mining plant. The



Colver 1917 Source:

<http://home.earthlink.net/~hillti/Colvernix>

Company was owned by J.H. Weaver and B. Dawson Coleman who named the new town Colver, using the first syllable of one name and the last syllable of the other. Colver grew to be one of the leading producers of coal in the county. Revloc, in the western part of the Township, near the then deserted Village of Beulah, was opened for mining under Weaver and Coleman management in 1916. Revloc is the word Colver spelled backwards. By 1950, the Township contained a population base of 5,846 residents.

The historical growth and development of Cambria Township has been predicated upon coal mining and to some extent the railroad industries. Coal mining towns such as Colver and Revloc, which are thriving communities today, were initially developed and managed by mining companies. Historically, the Townships growth can also be attributed to two (2) other sources. First, the construction of the Huntingdon, Cambria, and Indiana Turnpike. Prior to 1810, this roadway provided a westward route through the Township from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The Turnpike, known today as U.S. Route 22, continues to play a vital role in the present-day growth and development of Cambria Township. Second, Cambria Township is geographically located in the center of Cambria County and its boundaries completely enclose the county seat of Ebensburg Borough. This centralized location, along with the Township's historic and continued economic and social linkage to Ebensburg has facilitated overall economic growth.

The architectural history of Cambria Township began during the early 1800's with the agricultural and lumbering industries. The Township's earliest homes date back to 1810 and 1827, respectively. Historically, the Township's initial architectural development can be traced to two (2) of the earliest transportation routes through Cambria County. The Northern Turnpike (U.S. Route 22) and the Clay Turnpike (U.S. Route 422) served as main arterials for east/west transportation during the county's early growth and development. It was not until the 1880's that coal mining was introduced as a major employer. The towns of Revloc and Colver were constructed as a result in the boom of coal mining during the late nineteenth century.

EBENSBURG BOROUGH

Historical Perspective



Cambria County Historical Society Building (A.W. Buck House)

The land comprising Ebensburg Borough was originally warranted to Thomas Martin. Martin conveyed his interest to Dr. Benjamin Rush, a Philadelphian prominent in the colonial history of Pennsylvania, to whom the Commonwealth issued a patent on February 10, 1795. Late in the year 1796, a group of Welsh immigrants left Philadelphia to establish a home in the mountains. The leader of the Welsh immigrants was the Rev. Rees Lloyd. The group included George and Hugh Roberts, William and Thomas Griffith, Thomas Phillips, Robert and William

Williams, John Jenkins, James Evans, and John Thomas, with their wives and families. On August 8, 1804, Rev. Lloyd purchased from Dr. Rush a tract containing 401 acres, which included the site of the Borough. The settlement was named Ebensburg for Rev. Lloyd's son, Ebenezer who died in infancy.

After the creation of the County in 1804, Ebensburg was chosen as the County seat. In competition for the honor were the villages of Beulah and Munster. Possibly the dominant factor was the designation by Rev. Rees Lloyd of approximately 104 acres of land for the public buildings and other use for the new County. After its designation as the County seat in 1805, the town began to increase in importance and population so that in 1816, the population of the Borough was 150 while the population of Johnstown was 60.

With the construction of the Huntingdon, Cambria, and Indiana Turnpike subsequent to 1810, Ebensburg became an important stopover for the stages of the Conestoga wagons traveling west. Late in the nineteenth century, Ebensburg became a famous summer resort area. A branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad passed through Ebensburg in 1895. Three fires, between 1908 and 1912, either destroyed or severely damaged many of Ebensburg's older structures.

Ebensburg was the first incorporated Borough within Cambria County, having been created through an Act of Assembly January 18, 1825.

B. NATURAL RESOURCES STUDY

This study presents an overview of the natural resources of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough. Characteristics reviewed include: mineral resources, forested areas, state game lands and hunting areas, state forests, significant agricultural land and rural landscapes, water resources and endangered biological resources. An understanding of the extent, location, and character of these resources is required to accurately assess current conditions and to plan for future development of the municipalities.

Mineral Resources

Cambria County has medium volatile bituminous coal fields throughout the northern portion of the County, and low volatile bituminous coal fields in the central and southern portions of the County. Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough lay in the low volatile bituminous coal fields of Cambria County.

Natural Gas and Oil Deposits

There are shallow natural gas fields located in west central Cambria County. These gas fields are scattered in and around Jackson Township, Cambria Township and near Ebensburg Borough.

Forest Lands

Cambria County is situated in the Northern Hardwood Forest, the common forest of the Great Lakes Forest in Pennsylvania. In this tall, broadleaf deciduous forest, with a mixture of needle leaf evergreen trees, the dominant species include sugar maple, yellow birch, beech, and hemlock. Other woody species include American ash, mountain laurel, white pine and American basswood, white and red oak, and cherry. Much of both Jackson Township and Cambria is forest covered. Ebensburg Borough does not have extensive forest cover but has many tree lined streets. Refer to Map 7, Existing Land Use Map.



State Forests

Approximately 640 acres of Gallitzin State Forest are located in the southwest corner of Jackson Township. There are no state forests in Cambria Township or Ebensburg Borough. Please refer to Map 7 the Existing Land Use Map, for the location of Gallitzin State Forest.

State Game Lands

A large portion of State Game Lands #79 (3,920 acres) is located in the north western and northeastern section of Jackson Township. There are no State Game Lands in Cambria Township or Ebensburg Borough. Please refer to Map 7, the Existing Land Use Map, for the location of State Game Lands #79 in Jackson Township. These game lands are utilized for public hunting and fishing and a trout stream is stocked yearly for public fishing.

Prime Agricultural Soils

The U.S. Department of Agriculture defines prime farmlands as “the land that is best suited to food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for a well-managed soil to produce a sustained high yield of crops in an economic manner. Prime farmland produces the highest yields and requires minimal expenditure of energy and economic resources, and farming it results in the least damage to the environment.” Refer to Map 5, Development Opportunities/Constraints, for a visual representation of the location of prime agricultural soils throughout the Multi-Municipal area.

Agricultural Security areas (ASA) are areas of rural land reserved for Agricultural pursuits and protected from other uses and development. An ASA is created after farmers who collectively own at least 250 acres of viable farmland submit a petition to the Township Board of Supervisors or Borough Council. These areas are reevaluated every seven (7) years. New parcels may be added to an established ASA at any time, and ASA’s may include non-adjacent farmland parcels of at least ten (10) acres. The creation of an ASA is a tool for strengthening and protecting quality farmland from the urbanization of rural areas. Participants benefit from protection against condemnation, some nuisance ordinances, and hazardous waste sites. For owners with 500 acres enrolled in an ASA, the land is qualified for consideration under the Easement Purchase Program². In Jackson Township Agricultural Security Areas constitute approximately 3,734 acres of land owned by 61 farmers and in Cambria Township there are approximately 3,110 acres of land owned by 12 farmers. Refer to Map 5, Development Opportunities/Constraints, for the location of the Agricultural Security Areas.

²The Easement Purchase Program was established to preserve farmland. Easements (development rights) purchased in perpetuity by county or state government from owners of prime farmland allow the holder of the easement the right to prevent development or improvements of the land for purposes other than agricultural production.

Water Resources

There are no major rivers or water courses flowing through Jackson Township, Cambria Township or Ebensburg Borough. However, there are numerous streams, runs, and creeks flowing throughout the Townships and Borough. Some of the water courses in Jackson Township are: Stewarts run, Saltlick run and Little Saltlick run, Hinkston run, Laurel run, Red run, Trout run, Clark run, Rummel Run, Shumans run, Bracken run, and the South branch of Blacklick Creek. In Cambria Township water courses include: Williams Run, Blacklick Run, and Howells Run. Water bodies include L. Williams Run Reservoir, and Colver Reservoir. In Ebensburg Borough water bodies include: Lake Rowena and the Upper and Lower Reservoirs.

Endangered Biological Resources

Endangered or threatened species are important indicators of how the environment has been treated. Most species become threatened and/or endangered due to loss of habitat. Habitat depletion occurs in many forms, including: urban sprawl, wetland drainage, pollution, poor agricultural practices, acid rain, mineral extraction, and timber harvesting. All of these factors, by themselves or in combination, can have devastating impacts on plants and animals and their habitat. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) there are no endangered or protected plant or wildlife species in Jackson Township, Cambria Township or Ebensburg Borough

Summary of Findings:

- Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough lay in the low volatile bituminous coal fields of Cambria County.
- There are shallow gas fields located in a small portion of southeastern Jackson Township and Cambria Township.
- Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough are situated in the Northern Hardwood Forest, the common forest of the Great Lakes Forest of Pennsylvania.
- Approximately 640 acres of Gallitzin State Forest are located in the southwest corner of Jackson Township. No state forests exist in Cambria Township or Ebensburg Borough.

- A large portion of State Game Lands #79 (3,920 acres) is located in the north western and northeastern section of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.
- There are approximately 3,734 acres of land in the Agricultural Security Program in Jackson Township and in Cambria Township there are approximately 3,110 acres.
- There are no endangered or threatened species of plants or animals found in Jackson Township, Cambria Township or Ebensburg Borough.

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C. PHYSIOGRAPHIC STUDY

Location

The municipalities of the Central Cambria Coalition include Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough which are located in west central Cambria County. Refer to Map 1, Regional Location Map. Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough are bordered by: Vintondale Borough, Nanty Glo Borough, Blacklick Township Barr Township, West Carroll Township, East Carroll Township and Allegheny Township to the north; Munster Township to the east; Summerhill Township, Croyle Township, East, Middle and West Taylor Townships to the south; and East Wheatfield Township, Indiana County to the west. The area is part of the Allegheny Plateau; specifically it lies within the Allegheny Mountain Section.

Jackson Township is located in the west central portion of Cambria County and has a land area of approximately 48 square miles. The area is part of the Allegheny Plateau; specifically it lies within the Allegheny Mountain Section.

Cambria Township is situated on a plateau in the center of Cambria County along the eastern fringe of the Laurel Hill Ridge just west of the Allegheny Mountain Range. Geographically, the Township is located 17 miles north of the City of Johnstown and 19 miles east of the City of Altoona. Pittsburgh lies 73 miles to the west and Harrisburg lies approximately 140 miles to the east. Cambria Township contains 50.3 square miles of land area and in 1990 had a population density of 126 persons per square mile. Ebensburg Borough, the county seat of Cambria County, is completely surrounded by Cambria Township. The predominate topographical features of the Township are folded mountain ranges, with moderate to fairly steep hillsides mingled with gently rolling hills and valleys. The major surface land uses within the Township are agriculture, forest, vacant land, residential, and commercial. The Township contains three (3) villages – Colver, Revloc, and Mylo Park – which in combination provide the nucleus for a 1990 residential population of 6,357 people.

Ebensburg Borough, the seat of Cambria county government, is situated on a plateau in the geographical center of the County along the eastern fringe of the Laurel Hill Ridge, just west of the Allegheny Mountain Range. Ebensburg is located approximately 19 miles north of the City of Johnstown and 24 miles east of the City of Altoona. Pittsburgh lies 74 miles to the west and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania lies approximately 140 miles to the east. The Borough has a 1990 population of 3,872 residing over 1.7 squares miles of land, giving it a population density of 2270.4 persons per square mile. The predominate topographical feature of the Borough is that of a mountain plateau surrounded by gently rolling hillsides. The major surface land uses are residential, public/semi-public, and commercial with just over 17% of the gross land area classified as undeveloped.

Physiography

Physiography is the study of the “nature made” features of the earth’s surface. These features include: geographical setting, climate, geology, topography, slope, drainage, soils, flood plains, wetlands, and natural resources. Man must utilize these features to the best of his ability if he is to provide the most desirable surroundings in which to live. These features, the very foundation upon which man must build his communities, must be studied and well understood before the Comprehensive Plan can be formulated to ensure the future orderly growth and development of the Townships and the Borough.

The Physiography of an area is always an important consideration because it is among the major factors, which affect many day-to-day development decisions and activities. When a community’s physical features are considered comprehensively, land use patterns emerge that can equally benefit residents, developers, and industrialists in making land use decisions. Land use patterns are significant in determining trends of past and present growth and development. These patterns provide the insight for the direction of planning for the future. New land use patterns, the placement of transportation routes, the location of utilities, and the siting of recreation facilities are all dependent to some degree upon the existing land use patterns.

Physiography has a bearing on the following situations:

- Determining the ability of the underlying rock strata to support heavy structures.
- Locating water supplies and locations for reservoirs.
- Estimating the cost and determining the placement of utilities.
- Locating areas of flood plains, which are subject to periodic flooding
- Determining where slopes are too steep for building and development.
- Determining where wetlands preclude future development.

The remainder of this study will review the physical characteristics of Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough.

Geology

Geology is the study of the earth. It encompasses the examination of the location, composition, and condition of the rocks and minerals found in the earth’s surface. As the formations of rocks and minerals have changed, the earth’s surface has been affected by these changes. The science of geology attempts to explain today’s surface and subsurface conditions on the basis of the composition of the inner layers of the earth and the movements of these layers over time.

The major features that have been determined by geological structure are: topography, soils, and ground water. Since these features are of primary importance to present and

future urban development, the geology of Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough will now be examined.

Geological History

The geologic history of the site area (Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough) is similar to the remaining western Pennsylvania as part of the Allegheny Plateau Province. During the Precambrian through Paleozoic Era Time Period, the site area was periodically covered by oceanic and inland sea creating a depositional environment of sand, silt, and clay deposits and eventually, the deposits developed bedrock formations of sandstone, siltstone, limestone, and shale while economic deposits (e.g. oil, gas, and coal) were created throughout the site area. Throughout this period, multiple occurrences of oceanic and continental plate collision created tectonic regional uplift and rift zones along the eastern coastline of the United States. The rocks deposits uplifted to create massive mountain ranges similar to the current Rocky Mountains and were folded into diverse anticlines and synclines along with major faulting through the site area. Overtime, the erosional process modified the mountain ranges to nearly topographically flat area. In the most recent geologic time, post glaciations occurred to enhance the erosion process of the area to create a slightly hummocky surface features such as water and wind gaps of the region.

Geological Structure

The existing geological structure of Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough are a direct result of the geological history described above. Refer to Map 3 for a graphic indication of the geologic structure underlying Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough.

There are eight (8) distinct geologic formations found in Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough. These formations include: the Allegheny Group, the Burgoon Sandstone Formation, the Casselman Formation, the Catskill Formation, the Glenshaw Formation, the Mauch Chunk Formation, the Pottsville Formation, and the Shenango through Oswayo Formation.

- **The Allegheny Group:** This formation consists of cyclic sequences of sandstone, shale, limestone, clay, and coal; includes valuable clay deposits and Vanport Limestone; commercially valuable Freeport, Kittanning, and Brookville-Clarion coals present; base is at the bottom of the Brookville-Clarion coal seam.
- **The Burgoon Sandstone Formation:** This formation is characterized by buff, medium-grained, cross-bedded sandstone; in places, contains conglomerate at the base; it also contains plant fossils; equivalent to Pocono Formation of the Valley and Ridge Province.

- **The Casselman Formation:** This formation is characterized by cyclic sequences of shale, siltstone, sandstone, red beds, thin impure limestone, and thin, nonpersistent coal; red beds are associated with landslides; the base is at the top of the Ames limestone seam.

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INSERT BEDROCK GEOLOGY MAP

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- **The Catskill Formation:** This formation is composed of grayish-red sandstone, siltstone, and shale; units of gray sandstone occur in upper part; lithologies in the upper part are arranged in fining-upward cycles.
- **The Glenshaw Formation:** This formation is characterized by cyclic sequences of shale, sandstone red beds, and thin limestone and coal; includes four marine limestone or shale horizons; red beds are involved in landslides; base is at the top of the Upper Freeport Coal Seam.
- **The Mauch Chunk Formation:** This formation contains grayish-red shale, siltstone, and some conglomerate; some local nonred zones. Includes Loyalhanna Member (crossbedded, sandy limestone) at base in south-central and southwestern Pennsylvania; also includes Greenbrier Limestone Member, and Wymps Gap and Deer Valley Limestones, which are tongues of the Greenbrier. Along Allegheny Front from Blair County to Sullivan County. Loyalhanna Member is greenish-gray, calcareous, crossbedded sandstone.
- **The Pottsville Formation:** This formation is comprised of predominately gray sandstone and conglomerate; also contains thin beds of shale, claystone, limestone, and coal; includes Olean and Sharon Conglomerates of northwestern Pennsylvania, minable coals and commercially valuable high-alumina clays present locally.
- **The Shenango Formation Through Oswayo Formation, Undivided:** This formation contains greenish-gray, olive, and buff sandstone and siltstone, and gray shale in varying proportions; includes “Pocono” (“Knapp”) and Oswayo of earlier workers; difficult lithologic distinction between Oswayo and “Knapp” - “Pocono” south and east of type area at Olean, New York; contains marine fossils; includes lateral equivalents of Shenango Formation, Cuyahoga Group, Corry Sandstone, Bedford Shale, and Cuswago Sandstone, plus Oswayo Formation.

Topography

Topography, which is defined as the three-dimensional form of an area’s land surface, is a direct result of underlying geologic structures and weathering conditions. Hard, resistant bedrock withstands wind and water erosion, and results in areas of high elevation. Softer rocks erode to form valleys and gently sloping land. The topography and geology of an area affect the decisions and activities of that area’s residents, developers, and investors in countless ways. Hence, these factors must be considered when people:

- Determine the ability of a piece of land to support heavy structures,
- Locate new water supplies,
- Pinpoint areas that have a significant risk of being flooded,
- Determine where slopes are too steep for development,
- Project future land use patterns,
- Construct new transportation routes,
- Locate public utilities and community facilities,
- Estimate the cost of replacing a public utility or community structure, and perform countless other tasks that are dependent on the physical environment.

Slope

Slope ranges are a most important consideration when analyzing physical features and determining the suitability of the land for development. Slope can be determined by looking at a topographic map. The closer the contour lines are together on the map, the steeper the slope of the land will be (it is important to remember the contour lines are at 20' intervals). Slope is generally broken down into four different categories, 0 to 8 percent, 8 percent to 15 percent, 15 percent to 25 percent, and 25 percent and over. These categories will be summarized following this paragraph. The slopes over 15%, or slopes that are unsuitable for most development are graphically depicted on Map 4, the Topography and Slope Map on the following page and narratively summarized below.

INSERT TOPOGRAPHY AND SLOPE MAP

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- 0 to 8 percent - Flat to moderate; capable of all development for residential, industrial and commercial uses. There is a minimum amount of excavation required.
- 8 to 15 percent - Moderate slopes, usually only used for residential development. The structures must be properly designed to avoid erosion damage.
- 15 to 25 percent - Steep slopes; usually not suited for most development, single-family homes may be possible on large parcels. Expensive to provide public services. There are usually foundation and erosion problems associated with this type of development.
- 25 percent and over - Severe slopes, no intensive development should be undertaken. This land should be kept as forested, and potentially used for recreational or open space.

Soils

The types of soils present within a given location have a direct relationship to agriculture, construction, and development. Soil type determines agricultural productivity, natural drainage characteristics, building foundation requirements and sewage disposal requirements. The information presented in this section was taken from the *Soil Survey of Cambria County, Pennsylvania*, by the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (September, 1985).

A soil association is a landscape that has a distinctive pattern of soils in defined proportions. It typically consists of one or more major soils and at least one minor soil. It is usually named for the major soils. The soils in an association occur in other associations, but in different patterns. The section below describes the soils in detail.

A map showing the arrangement of soil associations is usually useful to people who want a general idea of the soils in the area, who want to compare different parts of the area, or want to know the location of large tracts that are suitable for certain kinds of land use. Such a map is a useful general guide in managing a watershed, a wooded tract, or a wildlife area, or in planning and engineering works, recreational facilities, and community developments. It is not a suitable map for planning the management of a farm or field, or for selecting the exact location of a road, building, or similar structure, because the soils in any one association ordinarily differ in slope, depth, stoniness, drainage, and other characteristics that affect their management.

There are two (2) general soil associations in Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough. A soil association is composed of two or more major soils and some soils of minor extent. The two soil associations present in Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough will be described in detail below.

- **Cookport-Hazleton-Laidig Association:** This soil association is characterized by deep, nearly level to steep, moderately well drained and well drained soils that formed in residual and colluvial material; on uplands.

The association consists of soils on broad mountains and broad to narrow ridges that have colluvial side slopes dissected by drainage ways. The association makes up about 45% of the county as a whole.. The association consists of about 30% Cookport soils, 20% Hazleton soils, 20% Laidig soils, and 30% soils of minor extent.

The Cookport soils are moderately well drained and nearly level to moderately steep. They have a moderately slowly permeable and slowly permeable layer at a depth of 16 to 22 inches. The Cookport soils formed in residuum, weathered from acid sandstone and some siltstone conglomerate, shale is generally found at lower areas on mountains and ridges.

The Hazleton soils are well drained and gently sloping to moderately steep. They formed in residuum weathered from acid sandstone and conglomerate and are on the upper parts of mountains and ridges.

The Laidig soils are well drained and nearly level to steep. They have a moderately slowly permeable layer at a depth of 30 to 50 inches. The Laidig soils formed in colluviums derived from acid sandstone, shale and siltstone and are generally on the sides of mountains and ridges.

Most areas of this association are in woodlands. Some areas are used for crops and pasture, and a few small areas are in urban and industrial uses. The main limitations for most uses are stoniness, slope, erosion, and a seasonal high water table.

- **Gilpin-Ernest-Wharton Association:** This soil association is comprised of moderately deep and deep, gently sloping to moderately steep, well drained and moderately well drained soils that formed in residual and moderately well drained soils that formed in residual and alluvial material; on uplands. This association consists of areas of soils on moderately broad to narrow ridges and hills that are dissected by drainage ways. The association makes up about 39% of the County's soils and about 10% of the soils in Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough. It is composed of about 30% Gilpin soils, 13% Ernest soils, 12% Wharton soils and about 45% soils of minor extent.

The Gilpin soils are moderately deep and are well drained. They formed in residuum from acid shale and sandstone. The Gilpin soils are found on the tops and steeper side slopes of hills and ridges.

The Ernest soils are deep and moderately well drained. They have a slowly permeable layer at a depth of 20 to 30 inches. They formed in colluvium from acid, shale, siltstone, and sandstone. The Ernest soils are on the foot slopes of hills and ridges and are in concave areas on ridge tops.

The Wharton soils are deep and moderately well drained; they formed in residuum from acid clay shale and siltstone. The Wharton soils are on the tops and steeper side slopes of hills and ridges.

Most areas of this association are in cropland and woodland. Some areas are used for urban and industrial development. The main limitations for most uses are moderate depth to bedrock, a seasonal high water table, slow permeability, and slope.

The soil associations described above are general descriptions of soil groups. For an in depth description of each soil type found in Cambria County, Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough and detailed mapping of these soils, please refer to the *Soil Survey of Cambria County* published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Cambria County Conservation District.

Hydric Soils

The analysis of hydric soils has recently become an important consideration when performing any type of physical analysis of an area. These soils are important to identify and locate due to the fact that they provide the approximate location where wet areas may be found. Hydric soils are classified as soils, which are saturated with water. Wetland areas are lands where water resources are the primary controlling environmental factor as reflected in hydrology, vegetation, and soils. Thus, the location of hydric soils is one indication of the potential existence of a wetland area. There are several contributing factors to the existence of wetlands on a parcel of land. These can be any of the following or a combination of reasons: excessive amounts of water can enter a shallow water table causing the soil and surface above to be saturated with water; an area of sealed or perched basis created by silty or clay type soils hold water above the water table and can be fed by sources such as streams, springs, and rainfall; and by natural or man-made features such as dams which hold water and cause wetland areas. Wetland areas are now protected by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and should be examined before deciding on any type of building or development activity.

How Soils Affect Planning and Land Use

This section is designed to assist community planners, developers, policy makers, and individual landowners to determine the most suitable use for a particular area. This explanation details certain general land uses as well as the soil properties that affect their development.

Sewage Lagoons: These are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage - at a depth of 2 to 5 feet, long enough for bacteria to decompose solids. A lagoon has a nearly level floor and sides are made of compacted soil material. The sides and floor should be compacted to a medium density and the lagoon, as a whole should be protected from flooding. The soil properties that may affect the lagoon flooding are permeability, organic matter content, slope and - if the floor needs to be leveled - depth to and condition of bedrock. The soil properties that may affect the sides of the lagoon are the engineering properties of the embankment material as interpreted from the United Soil Classification System, and the amounts of stones in this material.

Dwellings with Basements: This concerns homes or other buildings of three stories or less in height that have no more than an 8-foot excavation for basements. The soil properties that may affect the construction and maintenance of such basements are the depth to water table, the shrink - swell potential frost action, and the hazard of flooding.

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

Local Roads and Streets: This concerns roads and streets that (1) have an all-weather surface; (2) are expected to carry automobile traffic all year; (3) have a sub-grade of underlying soil material; (4) have a base consisting of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized with lime or cement; (5) have a flexible or rigid surface such as asphalt or concrete; (6) are graded to shed water; (7) have ordinary provisions for drainage; (8) are built mainly from soil at hand; and (9) have cuts and fills that are less than 6 feet in depth. Local roads and streets are most affected in design and construction by the soil's load supporting capacity, the stability of sub grade, and the workability and quantity of the cut and fill material. The AASHTO and Unified Classifications of the soil material as well as the shrink-swell potential indicate the road's traffic supporting capacity. Wetness and flooding affect the stability of the material. Slope, depth to hard rock, content of stones and rocks, and wetness affect the ease of excavation and the amount of cut and fill needed to reach an even grade.

Sanitary Landfill: A sanitary landfill is a method of disposing of refuse. The waste is spread in thin layers, compacted, and covered with soil. Landfill areas are subject to

heavy vehicular traffic. Some soil properties that affect the suitability of an area for landfill use are ease of excavation, hazard of polluting groundwater, and traffic concerns. The best soils for this use have moderately slow permeability, withstand heavy traffic, are friable, and are easy to excavate. Before other types of development - such as recreational facilities, camping areas, paths, trails, picnic areas, playgrounds, golf courses, dwellings without basements, and high-density developments - are sited, the *Soil Survey of Cambria County* should be thoroughly referenced to find the most appropriate soil areas.

Flood Plains

Flood plains are areas of land surrounding rivers or creeks, which are susceptible to flooding at various times. The 100-year flood plain is an area of land, which on the average can expect to be flooded once every 100 years (or a one in one-hundred chance of flooding any given year) and the 500-year flood plain can expect to be flooded once every 500 years (or a one in five-hundred chance of flooding any given year). Of these, the 100-year flood plain is generally more of a concern for development and planning purposes.

The study and the location of the floodplains for the county is significant in order to delineate areas, which may be prone to frequent severe flooding. These maps are derived from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) for the county's municipalities. These flood plains are depicted on Map 5, the Development Opportunities/Constraints Map.

Wetlands

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

INSERT DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES/CONSTRAINTS

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

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

- **Forested Wetlands** are wet habitats where large woody trees (usually over 20 feet in height) are found. Trees may include red or silver maple, river birch, blackgum, green ash, and similar species. Approximately 45% of the wetlands in Pennsylvania are in this classification.
- **Scrub-shrub Wetlands** are inhabited by spicebush, swamp honeysuckle, highbush blueberry, winterberry, alder, willows, other woody shrubs, and trees less than 20 feet in height. Approximately 28% of the wetlands in Pennsylvania are in this classification.
- **Emergent Wetlands** are vegetated by grasses, sedges, rushes, and other herbaceous plants that emerge from the water or soil surface. Approximately 14% of the wetlands in Pennsylvania are in this classification.

Information from the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) regarding the location of wetlands in Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough are displayed on Map 5, the Development Opportunities/Constraints Map. Prior to an analysis of this information it should be noted that NWI mapping provides wetlands information adequate for general planning purposes. However, a field delineation of wetlands is the only way to properly deal with site-specific wetland areas determination. With this limitation in mind, the NWI mapping identifies major areas of wetlands in the Townships and Borough, as indexed to the Hydrological Characteristics Map, are as follows: The NWI identified wetland

areas generally correlate with the area surface waters, and not the locations identified as containing a concentrated area of Hydric Soils.

Climate

The climate is the humid, temperate, continental type that is characteristic of the Middle Atlantic States. It is characterized by warm summers and cool winters. Precipitation is adequate and well distributed. The prevailing winds are from the west. Its effect on the development of the soils has been relatively uniform throughout the area. As is typical in the areas that have this type of climate, most soils are acidic and leached out of bases.

Almost daily changes in weather occur in winter and spring. From December through the early part of March, cold spells accompanied by brisk northwesterly winds occasionally last for several days to a week or more. For extended periods in the summer, days are sunny, hot, and humid, cooled only temporarily by afternoon showers and thunderstorms, and the nights are warm. Dry sunny days and cool clear nights are typical of the fall.

CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP

Topography

Cambria County is located within the following physiographic classification: Major Division- Appalachian Highlands, Province- Appalachian Plateaus, and Section – Allegheny Mountains. The county is straddled by two (2) major ridge formations, the Allegheny Mountain to the east and the Ebensburg Ridge, inferior in height to either Allegheny Mountain or Laurel Hill, runs parallel to the other ridges in a northeast-southwesterly direction and divides the county in half.

Cambria Township is situated between Laurel Hill and Ebensburg Ridges. Elevations within the Township range from a high of 2,422 feet in the northwest section to a low of 1,700 feet along Howells Run near Route 160. Most of the land is 2,000 to 2,100 feet above mean sea level contain slopes ranging from 0 to 15 degrees.

Summary of Findings:

- Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough have a total land area of approximately 150 square miles.

- There are eight (8) distinct geologic formations found in Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough. These formations include: the Allegheny Group, the Burgoon Sandstone Formation, the

Casselman Formation, the Catskill Formation, the Glenshaw Formation, the Mauch Chunk Formation, the Pottsville Formation, and the Shenango through Oswayo Formation. Refer to Map 3 Geology Map for a graphic representation of the location of these formations.

- There are several areas in the Townships and Borough that have a slope of over 15%, which is not recommended for development. Please refer to the Topography and Slope Map (Map 4) for a graphic representation of these areas.
- The two general soil associations found in the Townships and Borough are the Cookport-Hazleton-Laidig Association, and the Gilpin-Ernest-Wharton Association.
- Most of the soils of the Townships and Borough display severe limitations for the on-lot disposal of sewage.
- There are flood plains, wetlands and areas of hydric soils in Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough, mainly along waterways and around ponds and other sources of surface water. Refer to Map 5 the Development Opportunities/Constraints Map for a graphic representation of these areas.
- The climate is the humid, temperate, continental type that is characteristic of the Middle Atlantic States. It is characterized by warm summers and cool winters.

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D. LAND USE STUDY

A Land Use Study is the study, classification, and analysis of the "man-made" features of the earth's surface. Knowledge of existing land use patterns and their relationship to each other must be determined in order to formulate a plan for the future orderly growth and development of the region.

Land use information has a wide variety of applications. These applications include: the planning of future infrastructure such as water, sewer, and power; transportation facilities; parking areas; community growth and expansion centers; and future land demand requirements.

In order for land use information to be available, a land use inventory and study must first be performed. A land use study identifies, classifies, records, and analyzes the existing use of the developed land of the community according to the land's functional activities. Although the land use pattern of each community is unique, they all contain three (3) basic classifications of land use: residential, commercial, and industrial. In classifying the land uses of The Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area, the three basic classifications have been expanded and classifications for public and semi-public uses, public utilities, mining/quarrying, streets and highways, wooded, agricultural, and vacant land have been added. The following land use categories have been chosen to cover all the land use activities existing in The Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area: residential; commercial; industrial; public/semi-public; public utilities; transportation; mining/quarrying; agricultural; vacant land; and, wooded land. The results of the land use study are presented in the form of an existing land use map and a statistical summary. Refer to Map 7, the Existing Land Use Map, and Tables 1-3 Existing Land Use Summary further on in this text.

Land Use Characteristics: An Overview

Local land use in the Study area has been classified into ten (10) specialized categories, as described below:

- **Residential** - comprised of low density housing consisting of single-family detached housing units on individual lots, along with mobile homes, duplexes, and apartment buildings.
- **Commercial Uses** - include urban central business districts, shopping centers, commercial strips, and highway commercial businesses.
- **Industrial** - include light manufacturing facilities designed for assembly, finishing, processing, and packaging, to heavy

manufacturing facilities that use raw materials such as iron ore, timber, or coal. These heavy-manufacturing facilities can include mills, electrical power plants, tank farms, chemical plants, stockpiles; surface structures associated with the mining industry and heavy duty transportation facilities.

- **Transportation and Utilities** - this classification typically includes highways, roads, streets, railways, rail stations, rail yards, and airport facilities, as well as includes such things as: water distribution facilities, sewage treatment facilities, cell and microwave towers, landfills, etc.
- **Public/Semi-Public** - includes uses such as, municipal buildings, churches, schools, fire companies, private clubs, parking lots, cemeteries, recreational facilities, and other similar civic uses.
- **Mining/Quarrying** – includes activities such as; open pit strip mining, deep mines, and rock quarries.
- **Agricultural Security Areas (ASA)** – include areas which have been reserved through the ASA program and review from the Township(s), and the farmers have protected rights to farm. For a detailed description of ASA, refer to the Natural and Historic Resources Plan Element in Section III of this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan.
- **Agriculture** - includes crop land, summer-fallow crop land on which failure occurs, cropland in soil improvement grass and legume areas, cropland used in pasture rotation with crops, and pastures on land more or less predominately used for the purpose of animal grazing.
- **Vacant /Open Space Conservation-** includes land not defined to be in or associated with any active land use listed above and is usually unused or reserved for open space and conservation.
- **Wooded** - includes land which is covered by deciduous and/or evergreen vegetation, timberland, and adjacent surface waters.

Residential

Of all the land uses present in the Multi-Municipal area, residential is of most concern to the average citizen. Residential areas are where people spend most

of their time and have their greatest investment - their homes and property. The most desirable and suitable development, preservation, and upgrading of these areas should be of the utmost concern to all members of the community.

In classifying the residential areas of The Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area, one (1) category has been chosen: residential areas are composed of detached housing units and their properties, and composed of dwellings that house more than one family in a single structure, some examples of multifamily residential units are: apartment buildings and duplexes.

Residential land uses occupy 1,140 acres or 9.9% of Jackson Township's developed land area, and 3.7% of the gross land area of 30,689 acres. In Cambria Township 1,536 acres or 11.7% of developed land and 5.1% of gross land area of 30,689 acres are in residential use. In Ebensburg Borough 362 acres or 41.3% and 35% of the gross land area of 1,206 acres is in residential use.

Commercial

Land dedicated to commercial use in Jackson Township occupies 126 acres, or 1.1% of the gross developed area, and 0.4% of the Township's gross land area, Land dedicated to commercial use in Cambria Township occupies 364 acres, or 2.7% of the total developed area, land dedicated to commercial use in Ebensburg Borough occupies 48 acres, or 5.5% of the total developed land and 4.7% of gross land area of the Borough.

Public/Semi-Public

Areas designated as public are lands owned and developed by public funds and are usually operated as part of governmental function and are reserved for public use. Activities that are included in this category are: state game lands, state forests, public utility facilities, Township buildings, Borough buildings, fire houses, post offices, public hospitals, libraries, museums, schools, parks, and playgrounds.

Areas classified as semi-public are lands developed by a limited group of people for their own use with limited public control and accessibility. Examples of semi-public uses include: churches, private schools, service clubs, VFW's, cemeteries, lodge halls, and fraternal organizations.

In Jackson Township, 4,640 acres or 40.1% of the developed area, and 15.1% of the gross land area are classified as public/semi-public land uses. The majority of this land use is comprised of State Game Lands # 79 and Gallitzin State Forest. Gallitzin State Park is also located in Cambria Township at the Southwest

Corner. Cambria Township has 736 acres of developed land or 5.7% of the total developed land classified as public/semi public use. Ebensburg Borough has 304 acres of developed land or 29.60% of its gross percent of land classified as public/semi public. This figure is quite high when compared to other Boroughs, but since Ebensburg is the county seat of Cambria County, the number of county owned properties adds substantially to this land use category.

Industrial

Land dedicated to industry within Jackson Township occupies 74 acres, or 0.6% of the developed land area, and 0.2% gross land area in the Township. Land dedicated to industry within Cambria Township occupies 486 acres, or 3.7% of the developed land area in the Township, and land dedicated to industry within Ebensburg Borough occupies only 8 acres, or 0.9% of the developed land area in the Borough.

In Jackson Township, the relative amount of land currently dedicated to industrial uses is fairly small. In order to support growth and development, appropriate areas should be identified for potential future industrial use. Currently, a plan is being proposed for an Industrial Business Park Site located on Chickaree Hill in Jackson Township. Cambria Township has a large industrial park with many uses, including the Ebensburg State Police Barracks, A Food Distribution Center, Health Spa, and a large international windmill manufacturer located in the new South Park Complex of the Industrial Park. This Industrial Park is large and flat, many people living in surrounding communities go to the park to walk or bike around the large parcels of land. Plans are underway to expand this park to accommodate additional businesses and industries.

Transportation and Utilities

Transportation classifications typically include: highways, streets, roads, railways, rail stations, rail yards, and airport facilities.

Transportation uses make up 873 acres, or 7.5% of the developed land area, and 5.3% of the gross land area of Jackson Township. Cambria Township has 1,632 acres dedicated to this land use or 12.6% of the total developed land. Ebensburg Borough's dedicated land use for Transportation takes up 124 acres or 12.1% of its gross land.

In the future, sound land use practices should be utilized to reduce the number of miles of new streets and roads required to support future growth. The maintenance of roads can be reduced through cluster development and other smart growth practices.

Public utilities such as water and sewage treatment plants, cell towers, transportation facilities, landfills, and other infrastructure related buildings and facilities.

There are approximately 352 acres of land dedicated to this use in Jackson Township. This represents approximately 3.5% of the total developed land area and 1.1% of the gross land area of Jackson Township. A large portion of this figure (281 acres) is the Laurel Highlands Landfill. The Laurel Highlands Landfill operates under DEP Permit #101534 and operates at an average daily volume of 2000 tons, and a monthly daily volume of 2,500 tons. In Cambria Township, 25 acres of land are dedicated to Public Utilities; or .2% of the total developed land area. In Ebensburg Borough, 30.6 acres of land are dedicated to this use. This is approximately 3.4% of the total developed land area and 3.0% of the gross land area.

Mining/Quarrying

The mining and quarrying category includes land that is being actively used for the extraction of mineral resources such as coal, sand, limestone, etc.

There are approximately 568 acres currently devoted to mining/quarrying activities in Jackson Township. These 568 acres represent 1.9% of the developed land area and 0.8% of the gross land area. There are approximately 644 acres currently devoted to mining in Cambria Township, and 0 acres in Ebensburg Borough.

Agricultural Security Areas (ASA)

Applications for Agricultural Security Areas must be reviewed by the Municipality every seven (7) years. Currently, Jackson Township has 3,734 acres dedicated to this most important land use, and Cambria Township has 3,110 acres dedicated.

Agriculture

Agricultural land uses include crop land, summer-fallow crop land, cropland in soil improvement grass and legume areas, cropland used in pasture rotation with crops, and pastures on land more or less predominately used for the purpose of animal grazing.



ASA Farm in Cambria Township

Approximately 3,756 acres or 32.5% of the developed land area, and 12.2% of the gross land area are occupied by agricultural land uses in Jackson Township. Approximately 8,057 acres or 26.3% of the developed land area in Cambria Township is dedicated to Agriculture use, while in Ebensburg Borough, 0 acres or 0% is dedicated to this use.

Vacant Land

Land classified as vacant is not presently being used for any of the above activities. Non-agricultural fields and vacant lots are included in this category. This land is yet to be developed, and provides an outstanding opportunity through sound land use planning and design practices for future orderly growth and development of the Municipalities of the area.

There are vacant parcels of land throughout Jackson Township. These vacant parcels occupy over 644 acres or 2.1% of the Township's gross land area. Cambria Township vacant parcels account for 4,425 acres of land, or 14.5%, while Ebensburg Borough's vacant parcels take up 41.3 acres of land or 4.3% of gross land area of the Borough. Preserving the rural character of the area and rural landscapes can be encouraged through use of agricultural preservation programs. Subdivisions provide for residential growth. Suitable areas where infrastructure can be provided should be identified on the future land use map. Reserving areas for both commercial and industrial use can create job opportunities for the current and future population of the area. Developing land use and management policies to support growth should be a priority of the municipalities of the area.

Wooded

Lands classified as Wooded have a dense to moderately dense forest cover, and are covered with no type of man-made development. These lands are not necessarily in the production of forest products.

Wooded areas cover a large portion of Jackson Township: 18,516 acres or 60.3% of the gross land area. Portions of this land are not able to be developed because of environmental constraints such as steep slopes, flood plains, or wetlands, but a significant portion of this land is developable. Sound land use planning measures such as planned subdivisions, cluster development, and infill development should be utilized in developing these areas. Wooded areas cover a large portion of Cambria Township as well, 13,127 acres, or 42.8%. Ebensburg Borough has some wooded areas, but not a substantial amount like Jackson and Cambria Townships. 108.1 Acres or 10.5% of Ebensburg Borough are wooded areas.

Land Use Summary

Having inventoried, classified, recorded, and mapped the existing land use; a statistical summary can now be prepared. The following tables and maps presented in this summary show the existing land use patterns of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

TABLE

INSERT THE EXISTING LAND USE MAPS. Jackson Township

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INSERT EXISTING LAND USE CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP

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INSERT EXISTING LAND USE EBENSBURG BOROUGH

EBENSBURG

Table 1

GENERAL EXISTING LAND USE SUMMARY JACKSON TOWNSHIP, 2007			
Land Use Classification	Area in Acres	Percent of Development Acres	Percent of Gross Area
Residential	1,140	9.9%	3.7
Commercial	126	1.1%	0.4
Public/Semi-Public	4,640	40.1%	15.1
Industrial	74	0.6%	0.2
Transportation	873	7.5%	2.9
Public Utilities	352	3.5%	1.1
Mining/Quarrying	568	4.8%	1.9
Agriculture	3,756	32.5%	12.2
TOTAL DEVELOPED AREA	11,529	100.0%	37.5%
Vacant	644		2.1%
Wooded	18,516		60.3%
TOTAL UNDEVELOPED AREA	19,160		62.5%
GROSS AREA	30,689		100%
Source: Richard C. Sutter & Associates Inc. Field Surveys, Digital Area Photography provided by Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access (PASDA) and The Cambria County Planning Commission			

Table 2

GENERAL EXISTING LAND USE SUMMARY CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP, 2007			
Land Use Classification	Area in Acres	Percent of Development Acres	Percent of Gross Area
Residential	1,536	11.7%	5.1
Commercial	364	2.7%	1.2
Public/Semi-Public	736	5.7%	2.4
Industrial	486	3.7%	1.6
Transportation	1,632	12.6%	5.3
Public Utilities	25	0.2%	0.08
Mining/Quarrying	256	1.9%	0.8
Agriculture	8,057	61.5%	26.3
TOTAL DEVELOPED AREA	13,092	100.0%	42.7%
Vacant	4,425		14.5%
Wooded	13,127		42.8%
TOTAL UNDEVELOPED AREA	17,552		57.3%
GROSS AREA	30,644		100.0%
Source: Richard C. Sutter & Associates Inc., Field Surveys, Digital Area Photography provided by Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access (PASDA), Digital Files from Cambria County GIS Department and The Cambria County Planning Commission			

Table 3

GENERAL EXISTING LAND USE SUMMARY, EBENSBURG BOROUGH 2008			
Land Use Classification	Area in Acres	Percent of Development Acres	Percent of Gross Area
Residential	362	41.3%	35.3%
Commercial	48	5.5%	4.7%
Public/Semi-Public	304	34.7%	29.6%
Industrial	8	0.9%	0.8%
Transportation	124	14.2%	12.1%
Public Utilities/Water	30.6	3.4%	3.0%
Mining Quarrying	0.0	0%	0%
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTAL DEVELOPED AREA	876.6	100.0%	85.5%
Vacant	41.3		4.3%
Wooded	108.1		10.5%
TOTAL UNDEVELOPED AREA	149.4%		14.5%
GROSS AREA	1,026		100%

Source: Richard C. Sutter & Associates, Inc. Field Surveys, Digital Area Photography provided by Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access (PASDA), Digital Files from Cambria County GIS Department and the Cambria County Planning Commission

Summary of Conclusions

A number of significant conclusions can be drawn from the foregoing existing land study throughout the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area.

- Approximately 3.7% of Jackson Township’s land, 5.1% of Cambria Township’s land, and 35.3% of Ebensburg Borough’s land is dedicated to Residential Land Use.

- Commercial land uses occupies 0.4% of the gross land area in Jackson Township, 2.7% of the gross land area in Cambria Township, and 5.5% of Ebensburg Borough's gross land area.
- Public/Semi-Public land uses comprise 15.1% of Jackson Township's gross land area. This large number is largely due to the presence of State Game Lands #79 and a portion of Gallitzin State Forest in the southwestern corner of the Township. Cambria Township's percentage of Public/Semi Public Land use is 2.4%, part of that being State Game Land #79. Ebensburg Borough's percentage of Public/Semi Public Land Use is 29.6% and is made up of: county owned lands, buildings, and facilities, playgrounds, parks, hiking and biking trail, etc.
- Approximately 0.2% of the gross land area of Jackson Township is dedicated to Industrial land use, 3.7% of Cambria Township, and 0.9% in Ebensburg Borough.
- There are approximately 568 acres, or 1.9% of Jackson Township's gross land area dedicated to mining and quarrying, 0.8% of Cambria Township, and 0% of Ebensburg Borough. The majority of the quarrying/mining (403 acres) is done by the Laurel Sand and Stone Co. in Jackson Township, which is located just north of Chickaree and Route 22.
- Jackson Township and Cambria Township both employ as Agricultural Security Areas as a means of preserving agricultural lands.
- Ebensburg Borough has 0% of its land dedicated to Agricultural Land Use.
- Vacant land accounts for 644 acres or 2.1% of the gross land area in Jackson Township, 14.5% of Cambria Township, and 4.3% of Ebensburg Borough. These areas provide space for growth and an opportunity to employ sound land use practices.
- Wooded lands are, by far, the largest land use in Jackson Township and Cambria Township. Wooded lands occupy approximately 18,516

acres or 60.3% of Jackson Township's gross land area and 42.7% of Cambria Township's gross land area. A significant amount of this land is suitable for development; however, large-scale developments on this land should be discouraged. Some of the land should remain forested and designated as open/recreational space to preserve the rural nature of the community. Planned subdivisions, cluster development, and infill development would be a suitable means for developing small areas of the wooded areas.

RELAND

E. HOUSING STUDY

This section of the plan reviews and analyzes the housing stock in Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough. Field survey information is augmented by demographic and housing data from the 1990 and 2000 Census, and with locally generated information. The integration and synthesis of this information provides a profile of the condition and character of the housing stock.

Number of Housing Units

In TABLE 4, below, the change in the number of total housing units in Jackson Township was 2,025. This was a 1.5% increase in total housing units from the 1,996 units in 1990. Pennsylvania's housing grew at a higher rate at 6.3%. There were 65,796 housing units in Cambria County in 2000; this was a 2.3% decline in the total number of units from 67,374 units in 1990. The net increases in total housing units in Jackson and Cambria Township outpaced the housing unit decrease of 10.3% in Ebensburg Borough during the same time period.

TABLE 4

TOTAL HOUSING UNITS, 1990-2000					
Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Jackson Township, and Ebensburg Borough					
Year	PA	Cambria County	Jackson Township	Cambria Township	Ebensburg Borough
1990	4,938,140	67,374	1,996	2,050	1,643
2000	5,249,750	65,796	2,025	2,105	1,474
# Change	311,610	-1,578	29	55	-169
% Change	6.3%	-2.3%	1.5%	2.7%	-10.3%

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing 1990-2000

As shown in TABLE 5, in 2000, 1,738 of Jackson Township's 1,940 occupied housing units were occupied by their owners. This represents an owner-occupancy rate of 89.6% which is much higher than the Pennsylvania owner-occupancy rate of 60.1%. Cambria County's owner-occupancy rate of 74.8% was also substantially higher than Pennsylvania's rate. These numbers are a sign of the health of the local housing situation. Ebensburg Borough's owner-occupancy rate of 58.3% is much lower than that of Jackson Township and Cambria County as a whole, but consistent with the Commonwealth.

TABLE 5

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, 1990-2000					
Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Jackson Township, and Ebensburg Borough					
Year	PA	Cambria County	Jackson Township	Cambria Township	Ebensburg Borough
1990	3,176,121	45,455	1,687	1,680	926
2000	3,406,337	45,271	1,738	1,738	791
# Change	230,216	-184	51	58	-135
% Change	7.2%	-0.4%	3.0%	3.5%	-14.6%
Owner - Occupied as % of Total - Occupied 2000	60.1%	74.8%	89.6%	86.3%	58.3%

As indicated in TABLE 6, in 2000, there were 202 occupied rental units in Jackson Township. This was 10.4% of all the occupied units. Pennsylvania (28.7%) and Cambria County's (25.2%) rates are somewhat consistent with each other and both are much higher than the Township's rate. A similarly low number of renters exist in Cambria Township, while Ebensburg Borough has a renter-occupancy rate of 41.7%. This rate is much higher than that of Cambria County, Jackson and Cambria Townships, and the Commonwealth. Overall, Cambria County, and Jackson Township have a greater number of owner-occupied housing units and fewer rental units.

A large percentage of renter-occupied housing may impact the overall maintenance and quality of the housing stock because overall, homeowners tend to maintain their properties well. Renters usually do not have the same commitment to maintain their properties as compared to homeowners. In addition, absentee landlords sometimes do not have the incentive to upkeep their properties to the same degree as those who live in their homes. Absentee landlords, vacant buildings, negligent renters and homeowners all partially contribute to the problem of deteriorated housing. Since the majority of property owners in Jackson and Cambria Townships live in their homes with few rental properties, the housing stock in the community would tend to be almost entirely exempt from these housing problems which tend to occur in many older communities when larger, older homes become available for sale.

Housing deterioration may also occur when large a number of elderly occupants have limited incomes and ability to maintain their properties. Housing rehabilitation programs are beneficial to address these concerns. For a visual representation of the general areas of deteriorated housing throughout the Multi-Municipal area, please refer to Map 15, Deteriorated Housing Areas map located in Housing Plan Element in the Comprehensive Plan, Section III of this document.

TABLE 6

RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, 1990-2000					
Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Jackson Township, and Ebensburg Borough					
Year	PA	Cambria County	Jackson Township	Cambria Township	Ebensburg Borough
1990	1,319,845	16,549	203	248	635
2000	1,370,666	15,260	202	277	566
# Change	50,821	-1,289	-1	29	-69
% Change	3.8%	-7.8	-0.4	11.7	-10.9
Renter - Occupied as % of Total	28.7%	25.2	10.4	13.7	41.7

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing 1990-2000

TABLE 7

VACANT HOUSING UNITS, 1990-2000					
Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Jackson Township, and Ebensburg Borough					
Year	PA	Cambria County	Jackson Township	Cambria Township	Ebensburg Borough
1990	442,174	5,370	106	122	82
2000	472,747	5,265	85	90	117
# Change	30,573	-105	-21	32	35
% Change	6.9%	-1.9%	-19.8%	-26.2%	42.7%
Vacant Units as % of Total	9.0%	8.0%	4.2%	4.3%	7.9%

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing 1990-2000

Vacant Housing Units

Nearly all municipalities have some vacancies or housing would not be available to prospective owners. Jackson Township, the low vacancy rate indicates that people tend to remain living in their homes with few units available for sale and little activity in the real estate market. The same situation applies to Cambria Township. The increase in vacancies in Ebensburg Borough directly coincides with the more pronounced population loss that the Borough experienced from 1990 to 2000, and is still experiencing.

The vacancy rate for 2000 in Jackson Township was 4.2% compared to 9.0% in the State. Cambria County's vacancy rate of 8.0% is slightly below the State's, as shown in TABLE 8. Ebensburg Borough's vacancy rate of 7.9% is consistent with that of Cambria County and slightly below that of Pennsylvania.

Housing rehabilitation grants and loan programs for both homeowners and rental properties are available from state and federal housing agencies to encourage improvements. Innovative programs are available to encourage the renovation of existing blighted properties for low and moderate first-time home-owners. Money is also available to encourage renovations of historic homes through tax credit programs. Grantsmanship initiatives should be explored to determine availability and sources of local match. For a detailed understanding of the aforementioned programs, refer to the Housing Plan Element in Section III.

Value of Housing Units

The median value of all owner-occupied housing units in Pennsylvania was \$94,479 in 2000. In Cambria County the median value was \$62,700. As shown in TABLE 8, on the following page, the median value for all owner-occupied housing units in Jackson Township was \$85,200 in 2000. In other words, the median house value in Jackson Township in 2000 had a market value of 90.2% of the state median.

The median value of an owner-occupied house in Pennsylvania increased about 35% from 1990 to 2000. The median values for owner occupied structures have also risen for Cambria County, from \$39,900 to \$62,700, a 63.6% increase. Jackson Township's median value for an owner-occupied structure has risen from \$48,800 in 1990 to \$85,200 in 2000, a 57.3% increase. Ebensburg Borough's owner-occupied housing values also rose, only slightly less dramatically. Cambria Township went from \$44,800 in 1990 to \$69,300 in 2000, a nearly 54% increase. This shows that all of the housing markets are healthy in terms of their value increases.

TABLE 8

HOUSING VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS, 1990-2000 (Percent of Sampled Units in Value Range) Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Jackson Township, and Ebensburg Borough						
Value Range	Cambria Township		Jackson Township		Ebensburg Borough	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Units*	1243	1357	1,189	1,282	794	705
Less than \$50,000	56%	27.6%	52%	12.0%	40.2%	7.0%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	37%	47	45.8%	62.3%	57.5%	58.6%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5.7%	15.6	1.9%	20.9%	6.2%	21.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1%	7.5	0.2%	3.4%	1.9%	3.3%
\$200,000 plus	0.3%	2.2	0%	1.4%	0.9%	10.1%
Median Value	\$44,800	\$69,300	\$48,800	\$85,200	\$57,600	\$87,200
<i>*Not a 100% sample. Source: 1990, and 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing</i>						

TABLE 9

HOUSING VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS, 1990-2000 (Percent of Sampled Units in Value Range) Pennsylvania, Cambria County				
Value Range	Pennsylvania		Cambria County	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Units*	2,581,261	3,355,165	37,475	38,883
Less than \$50,000	32.1%	18.8%	64.8%	37.6%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	39.4%	36.4%	30.3%	43.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15.3%	22.7%	3.3%	12.6%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	7%	10.7%	0.9%	3.7%
\$200,000 plus	6.1%	11.4%	0.7%	2.8%
Median Value	\$69,700	\$94,479	\$39,900	\$62,700
<i>*Not a 100% sample. Source: 1990, and 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing</i>				

Rent

TABLE 10, on the following page, represents a numerical comparison of the 2000 median contract rents for Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Jackson Township, and Ebensburg Borough. The median contract rent is the highest for Pennsylvania as a whole (\$531). Jackson Township's median rent is \$469. Ebensburg Borough's and Cambria Township's median monthly rent are the same, falling between Jackson Township and Cambria County at \$409. Cambria County, overall, has the lowest median rent at \$361 per month.

TABLE 10

GROSS RENT, 2000					
Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Jackson Township, Cambria Township, Ebensburg Borough					
Value Range	PA	Cambria County	Jackson Township	Cambria Township	Ebensburg Borough
Total Units	1,348,824	15,118	191	264	565
Rent < \$200	6.3%	13.4%	N/A	2.7%	4.6%
\$200 to \$299	6.6%	17.0%	10.5%	9.1%	13.5%
\$300 to \$499	28.9%	43.4%	41.4%	54.5%	59.3%
\$500 to \$749	33.7%	13.7%	20.4%	13.3%	15.0%
\$750 to \$999	12.4%	1.5%	8.9%	2.7%	2.1%
\$1,000 or more	6.3%	0.6%	N/A	0.0%	3.3%
No Cash Rent	5.8%	10.4%	18.8%	17.8%	2.1%
Median Rent	\$531	\$361	\$469	\$409	\$409
<i>Source: 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing</i>					

Age of the Housing Stock: A Comparative Analysis

The year of housing unit construction is one of the most interesting pieces of housing information, and presents a physical image of the community's housing stock. For example, a municipality with most of its housing built prior to 1939 indicates a historic community with similar architectural styles, lot sizes, and infrastructure. On the other hand, a municipality with most of its housing built during the 1970s shows suburbanization located on larger, scattered lots, is more modern in design, and is built in a more rural setting.

TABLE 11

AGE OF HOUSING STOCK, 2000					
Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Jackson Township, and Ebensburg Borough					
Year Built	PA	Cambria County	Jackson Township	Cambria Township	Ebensburg Borough
Before 1939	1,590,673	25,805	283	685	544
1940 - 1959	1,275,149	17,874	446	398	466
1960 - 1969	595,897	5,115	208	165	156
1970 - 1979	709,768	8,607	494	383	68
1980 - 1989	531,986	4,477	279	192	146
1990 - 2000	546,277	3,918	315	192	94
Totals	5,249,750	65,796	2,025	2,015	1,474
<i>Source: 2000 U.S. Census of Populations and Housing</i>					

TABLE 11, compares the age of the housing stock among Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough. Pennsylvania's housing stock was primarily built prior to 1970 with approximately 68% of the total housing stock completed before the beginning of the decade. Over half of this total, 51% was constructed prior to 1939, by far the largest category. Other housing booms took place in the 1950s, '60s, and '70s, with approximately 13% of the housing stock constructed per decade.

Cambria County's housing growth occurred before 1939, from 1940 to 1959, and from 1970 to 1979. Approximately 84% of the housing stock was constructed during these time periods. In the remaining decades (1960-69, 1980-89, and 1990-2000), the housing stock grew between 5.9 and 7.7 percent.

The majority of Jackson Township's housing stock was built from 1940 to 1959 (446 units) and from 1970 to 1979 (494 units). These two housing booms are consistent with the statewide trends. These two periods account for about 46% of the total housing units in Jackson Township. The remaining time periods account for somewhere between 10% and 15% percent of the total housing units.

In Cambria Township, the number of houses built prior to 1939 significantly declined from approximately 60% in 1970 to slightly over 41% in 1980. This indicates that by 1980, 59% of Cambria Township's total housing stock has been built after 1939. Substantial increases in the number of housing units being served with public water and sewage systems also occurred in the next decade

(the 1980s). In 1980, 61.2% of all housing had public water and 60.1% were served by a public sewer facility. A housing unit that lacks complete plumbing for exclusive use may be classified as being substandard. In 1980, only 33 units, or 1.6% of the total housing stock in Cambria Township were so classified. This represents a decrease of 57 units from 1970 to 1980. The median rental rate grew from \$108.00 on a monthly basis to \$160.00 in 1980. Also, the median value of owner-occupied housing units recorded a \$25,500 increase or, \$2,500 per year over the ten (10) year span.

The years that Ebensburg Borough's housing stock was constructed are typical of a historical Borough. The majority of the housing stocks (1010 units, or 68%) were constructed prior to 1959. After 1959 the housing stock grew from a low of 4.4% during the 1970s to a high of 10.6% from 1980 to 1989.

TABLE 12

HOUSE HEATING FUEL AS A PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSES, 2000 Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough			
Type of Fuel	Jackson Township	Cambria Township	Ebensburg Borough
Utility Gas	17.3%	19.2%	80.5%
Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas	8.8%	3.3%	2.0%
Electricity	10.8%	7.4%	11.6%
Fuel Oil, Kerosene	51.9%	60.2%	2.4%
Coal, or Coke	7.3%	8.9%	3.0%
Wood	3.5%	0.7%	0.0%
Solar or Other	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
<i>Source: 2000 U.S. Census of Populations and Housing</i>			

Type of Home Heating Fuel:

TABLE 12, shows the types of home heating fuel used in the municipalities as of 2000. Jackson and Cambria Townships rely primarily on fuel, oil, or kerosene although there is some usage of utility gas. Ebensburg Borough relies mostly on utility gas with very little usage at all of fuel oil or kerosene. Efforts to diversify energy sources would likely help the municipalities negotiate the best possible prices for each residence.

Cambria Township: Housing unit trends recorded for Cambria Township from 1970 through 1990 are presented in TABLE 13, below. Total housing units include occupied, vacant, seasonal, and migratory housing. The data shows that the number of housing units for owner-occupied *and* renter-occupied units increased dramatically between 1970 and 1980. This increase consisted of 637 units, or 45.3%, during the ten (10) year period and is consistent with the overall population increase recorded for the same time period. Although vacant housing did go up as well during this period, it was only a small fraction of the total increase in units.

The increases during the 1970s did not continue into the next decade. From 1980 to 1990, there was only a .4% increase. The official housing-unit count for 1990 was questioned by some as being too low when compared to municipal building permits and recorded housing subdivision plans. However, the number is consistent given the overall population loss of nearly 900 people during the same time period. Overall, the Township's housing increase of 645 units during the past 20-year period is significant and represents a 46 percent increase from 1970.

CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP				
Historical Housing Unit Characteristics and Trends				
1970-1980				
	1970	% Total	1980	%Total
Owner Occupied	1196	85.1%	1675	82.0%
Renter Occupied	172	12.2%	262	12.8%
Vacant Units	37	2.6%	105	5.1%
Persons/Household	3.48	NA	3.03	NA
Built Prior to 1939	842	59.9%	844	41.3%
Public Water System	956	68.0%	1250	61.2%
Public Sewage Disposal	653	46.5%	1228	60.1%
Lack Complete Plumbing	90	6.4%	33	1.6%
Median Monthly Rent	\$52.00	NA	\$160.00	NA
Median Market Value	\$7,200	NA	\$32,700	NA
Total Housing Units	1405	100%	2042	100%

A housing unit trend comparison for Cambria Township and selected surrounding municipalities is also considered in TABLE 14. The comparison is for the ten (10) year period from 1980 to 1990 and shows marginal to moderate growth rates for five (5) of the seven (7) identified municipalities. Cambria Township recorded the smallest housing unit growth rate (0.4%) and Jackson Township recorded the highest (8.0%). Nanty Glo Borough (-6.7%) and West Carroll Township (-2.9%) recorded ten (10) year housing unit losses. Munster Township is the only selected municipality to record both a housing unit increase and corresponding population increase. Cambria Township, on the other hand, recorded the smallest housing unit gain and the third highest population decrease.

As mentioned in TABLE 14, the number of housing units increased by 55 by 2000, showing that in general the area is stabilizing. The housing unit characteristics presented here are valuable, and in addition, community character and living standards can be measured through an examination of existing housing stock. Some key housing units within the Township continue to be owner-occupied as compared to renter-occupied. However, the overall percentage of owner-occupied housing to total housing has decreased over the ten (10) year period. Growth has also taken place in the number of units being served by public water and sewage systems along with a reduction in the number of units classified as substandard. The substantial increase in home market value and monthly rental fees also indicates that the housing stock in Cambria Township will continue to provide a sound tax base.

TABLE 14

HISTORICAL HOUSING UNIT TREND COMPARISON				
Central Cambria Municipalities				
1980-1990				
Municipality	1980	1990	Numerical Change	Percentage Change
Cambria Township	2042	2050	8	0.4%
Ebensburg Borough	1620	1643	23	1.4%
Nanty-Glo Borough	1389	1296	-93	-6.7%
Jackson Township	1849	1996	147	8.0%
Croyle Township	801	841	70	8.7%
W. Carroll Township	592	575	-17	-2.9%
Munster Township	197	216	19	9.6%
Source: U.S. Bureau Census, Census of Population and Housing 1970-1990				

Architecture in Cambria Township areas: The architecture of Revloc and Colver varies in size and construction material; however, the general style identifies these communities as company towns, exhibiting coal related vernacular architecture. In Revloc, the housing consists primarily of two-family terra cotta housing units as compared to single and two-family wooden frame dwellings in Colver. The housing in both mining towns lack any elaborateness and formal style, however, the architecture utilized is both functional and adaptive for close quartered residential needs. TABLE 15, on the next pages, presents a listing of Cambria Township's most significant historical and architectural resources. The Cambria county Historical Preservation Site Inventory conducted in 1980 provides the basis for Cambria Township's historical property inventory. At the time the survey was conducted, the buildings appeared to be in sound condition, however, no detailed studies were conducted then nor have there been any recent surveys to determine specific structural conditions. The sites were evaluated for their local significance in terms of both historical and architectural attributes.

Both Revloc and Colver exhibit some interesting historical and cultural attributes. Their design is closely tied to the social-economic status, which existed in company towns. Although this may be a factor in the development of most communities, the positioning and architecture of the village housing stock was a direct



Typical 6-room Vernacular Home in Colver.

Source:

<http://home.earthlink.net/~hilltj/Housing.html>

effort to segregate labor and management. Row housing, ranging from two-family wooden frame to two-family terra cotta to stylish brick single-family homes are strongly set apart by buffer zones and elevation. Revloc and Colver are classic examples of socio-economic effects on settlement patterns. Elsewhere in Cambria Township, as well as in Jackson Township, many of the early farmsteads are still in existence as are a limited number of residential, religious, educational, and commercial buildings in which may be considered historically significant.

TABLE 15

CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP Historical Properties Inventory				
Property Address	Year Built	Architectural Style	Architectural Significance	Original Use
S.R. 2013 Wilmore Road	1810	Vernacular	Exceptional	Agric. -Residential
S.R. 2013 Wilmore Road	1867	19 th Cen. Revival	Excellent	Religious
S.R. 2013 Wilmore Road	1860	19 th Cen. Revival	Good	Religious
S.R. 2013 Wilmore Road	1890	Victorian	Poor	Residential
PA 160 South	1860	Vernacular	Good	Agric.-Residential
S.R. 1001 Loretto Road	1890	Vernacular	Fair	Agric.-Residential
S.R. 1001 Loretto Road	1860	Federal	Good	Agric.-Residential
Township Road T-484	1830	Federal	Excellent	Agric.-Residential
Township Road T-484	1880	Vernacular	Fair	Educational
Township Road T-484	1880	Vernacular	Good	Agric.-Residential
U.S. 422 West Revloc	1830	Vernacular	Poor	Comm.-Residential
Township Road T-418	1840	Vernacular	Fair	Agric.-Residential
S.R. 4005 Colver	1880	Vernacular	Fair	Educational
Town of Colver	1890	Vernacular	Good	Indus.-Residential
Township Road T-475	1870	Vernacular	Fair	Agric.-Residential
S.R. 4002 Colver	1890	Vernacular	Fair	Agric.-Residential

S.R. 4002 Colver	1890	Vernacular	Good	Agric.-Residential
Township Road T-470	1839	19t Cen. Revival	Exceptional	Religious
Township Road T-494	1885	Victorian	Excellent	Agric.-Residential
Township Road T-494	1885	Vernacular	Fair	Agric.-Residential
Township Road T-470	1880	Victorian	Good	Residential
Township Road T-470	1827	Vernacular (log)	Good	Agric.-Residential
Town of Revloc	1890	Vernacular	Good	Indus.-Residential
<i>Source: Cambria County Historical Preservation Site Inventory; Historical Preservation Department, Redevelopment Authority of Cambria Count, 1980</i>				

Ebensburg Borough: In addition to aforementioned trends and characteristics in earlier tables, the following generalizations can be made about Ebensburg Borough based on census data between 1970 and 2000 concerning it:

The Borough's housing stock has increased by 205 units or 14% since 1970. The majority of the housing increases (98 units or 48%) were owner-occupied units, while renter occupied housing accounted for 64 units or 31% of the total housing increase. The number of vacant units within the Borough increased by 43 units or 21% over the 20-year period causing the vacancy rate to increase by 2.3%.

The median value of a home in Ebensburg increased by \$39,000 while the cost of renting a housing unit on a monthly basis went up \$183. Median household income, which includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over, increased by \$17,401. Similarly, median family income, which includes the income of the households and all *family* members 15 years old and over, increased by \$22,022. The majority of Ebensburg's housing units are owner-occupied, and most of them (705 units or 43%) were built in 1939 or earlier. 205 units, or 13%, were constructed from 1970 to 1990.

Public water service and public sewage facilities are provided to 99% of the housing units. Natural gas is the major source of heating fuel serving approximately 80% of Ebensburg's housing. The value of selected owner-occupied housing indicates that the largest dollar range for Ebensburg housing was between \$50,000 and \$99,000, or 58.6%.

Summary of Findings:

- The total number of housing units in Jackson Township has increased by 1.5% (or 29 units) since 1990. Cambria Township increased by 55 units, or 2.7%, while the number of units in Ebensburg Borough dropped by 169 units, a decrease of 10.3%
- Approximately 89.6% of the occupied housing units in Jackson Township are owner-occupied, 86.3% in Cambria Township are owner-occupied, while only 58.3% in Ebensburg Borough.
- The overall percentage of owner-occupied housing units for the state of Pennsylvania is approximately 60%.
- The vacancy rate in Jackson Township is 4.2%. It is 4.3% in Cambria Township and 7.9% in Ebensburg Borough. The vacancy rate for the state of Pennsylvania is 9%.
- The median value for an owner-occupied structure has increased in each of the municipalities by very healthy margins, all of them in the range of 50% to 60% increases.
- In Jackson Township and Ebensburg Borough the values increased by about 50% to 60%.
- The median value for owner-occupied structures for Pennsylvania as a whole is about \$94,500
- Jackson Township's median monthly rent (\$469) falls in between that of the State (\$531) and Cambria County (\$361). So does the rent in Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough, where they are both exactly \$409.
- The majority of Jackson Township's housing stock was built from 1940 to 1959 (446 units) and from 1970 to 1979 (494 units). These two periods account for 46% of the total current housing units in Jackson Township.

- A large percentage of the housing stock in Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough was built in the 1930s and 1940s, respectively 53.7% in Cambria Township and 68.5%. In the following decades the growth was low but steady, except for a mini-boom during the 70s in Cambria Township.
- The homes in Jackson and Cambria Townships are heated mostly by fuel oil, or kerosene, and to a lesser degree by utility gas while 80% of the homes in Ebensburg Borough are heated by utility gas, with most of the remaining using electricity.
- Overall, the health and growth of housing units in Jackson and Cambria Townships is stable. In Ebensburg it is unstable and continuing to decrease. Investment and development should focus on making it easier to build and maintain housing in all three municipalities.

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F. POPULATION STUDY

Understanding demographic information is very important in planning for the future of central Cambria County. Population statistics show current services and highlight trends that may create future problems. This section attempts to identify population characteristics with respect to age groupings, housing, and other trends and to find areas that may need attention in the coming years. In other words, its purpose is to assess future educational, housing, recreation, and other community needs. Population projections and trends assist a community in planning for stability and growth. The following series of tables and analysis provide a synopsis of the demographic information for the region.

The municipal areas being studied are Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough (the county seat). To provide a frame of reference, information on Cambria County and the state of Pennsylvania as a whole are included.

General Population Characteristics

The following show figures for the populations of the municipal areas in question.

TABLE 16

POPULATION CHANGE, 1980-2000 Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Jackson Township, and Ebensburg Borough					
Place	Population Change			Percent Change	
	1980	1990	2000	1990-2000	1980-2000
Pennsylvania	11,864,720	11,881,643	12,281,054	3.36	3.51
Cambria County	183,263	163,029	152,598	-6.4	-16.7
Jackson Township	5,477	5,213	4,925	-5.5	-10.0
Cambria Township	7,254	6,357	6323	-0.5	-12.8
Ebensburg Borough	4,096	3,872	3,091	-20.2	-24.5

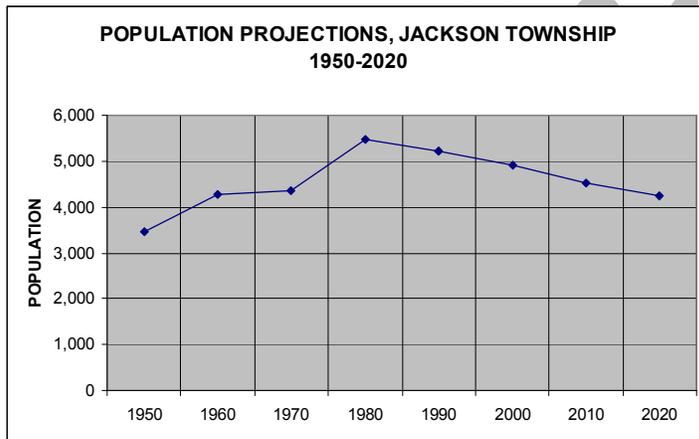
As shown in the table above, during the last two decades, 1980-2000, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania showed a modest increase in population of 3.51 percent. From 1990-2000, the population gain rate for the Commonwealth

slowed very slightly to 3.36 percent. In contrast, during the same period, 1990 to 2000, Cambria County experienced a 6.4% decrease in population. If the whole 20-year period from 1980-2000 is considered, the overall rate of decrease for Cambria County is 16.7 percent.

From 1990 to 2000 Jackson Township's population decreased by 5.5%. From 1980 to 2000 it lost 552 residents, or about 10% of its total population. Cambria Township lost population during the 1980s almost exactly in line with the surrounding municipalities. However, during the 1990s its rate of loss slowed significantly, losing a total of only 34 people the entire decade. In sharp contrast to this, Ebensburg Borough lost many more people from 1990-2000 than it did the previous decade. From 1980 to 1990 Ebensburg's population decreased by 224 persons, or about 4.3%; however, from 1990 to 2000 Ebensburg's population decreased by 20.2%. The precise reason for this higher rate of loss compared to Cambria Township's much lower rate of loss over the same time period needs to be determined.

The population loss in these municipalities follows the trend of population loss for both the county as a whole and southwestern Pennsylvania in general. During the last two decades, there has been a pattern of population loss in the entire area, and this pattern is expected to continue into the next decade.

TABLE 17, below, shows the total population of Jackson Township in each of the past six U.S. Censuses (i.e., 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000). This table also shows a projected population



Past and Present Population in Jackson Township	
1950	3,457
1960	4,277
1970	4,343
1980	5,477
1990	5,213
2000	4,925
2010	4,529
2020	4,232
Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing	

for the region in the years 2010 and 2020. This projection was created using a curve-fitting/extrapolation technique. A geometric curve was selected using several input evaluation procedures, including a coefficient of relative variation test. This curve was then fitted to the region's census statistics, and extended through 2010 to 2020. This projection

should be interpreted as “If the population growth and decline patterns that the region has exhibited through the past half-century continue through 2020, then the region’s population in 2020 will be...”

The graph above shows that the population of Jackson Township was highest in 1980, followed by substantial decline from 1990 to 2000. The projections show a decrease in population if the recent trends continue. Community revitalization efforts can have a positive impact by providing opportunities to attract families to move to the area.

Cambria Township: The population of Cambria Township has exhibited periods of fluctuation over the past 50 years. **Table 18** supports this consideration by presenting the recorded population figures for Cambria Township from 1940 to 1990. The population decline experienced in 1960 can most likely be attributed to corresponding reductions in coal mining activities. The 10-year period between 1960 and 1960 is generally considered to be a period of growth in the coal mining industry. However, this growth is often accompanied by yearly fluctuations in production levels causing seasonal unemployment and out-migration of the local population in search of employment. The figures indicate that the Township’s population increased by 1,705 people, or slightly over 30% between 1960 and 1980. This growth rate may be viewed as exceptional when one considers the widespread decline of the local and regional economic base and the resultant high unemployment experienced between 1970 and 1980 within Cambria County. The Township’s ability to retain and actually increase its population base during this period of economic downturn reflects to some degree the diversified and stable economic base. Cambria Township’s population decline between 1980 and 1990 parallels a corresponding population loss in adjacent municipalities.

Past and Present Population in Cambria Township	
1940	5,277
1960	5,846
1960	5,594
1970	6,441
1980	7,254
1990	6,357
2000	6,323
<i>Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing</i>	

Using scientific methods, it was estimated in the mid-1990s that the population of Cambria Township could either increase or decrease. If it increased, it would reach 8,185 residents in the year 2,000. A pessimistic estimate predicted a decrease of 4.2 persons annually over the ten (10) year period whereby the Township’s population would decline to 6,315 by the year 2000. From these two estimates, a realistically averaged outlook predicted a final 2000 population estimate of 6, 573. As we have seen, the actual outcome was very close the pessimistic estimate, with a final number of 6,323.

Ebensburg Borough: The census enumeration indicates that the Borough's population peaked in 1970 with 4,318 residents following 30 years of sustained population growth. However, during the last 20-year period, (1970-1990) Ebensburg's population base has been declining. The 1990 population of 3,872 people represents a net 20-year population loss of 446 persons or 10 percent of the 1970 population. More alarming, the proceeding 10 years, (1990-2000) the population lost 781 persons, nearly doubling the rate of loss of the preceding time period.

An assessment of Ebensburg Borough's historical population trends show that some very distinct population scenarios have taken place which were predicted upon economical and physical conditions. Table 19 shows the population figures from 1940 through 2000.

TABLE 19

Ebensburg Borough Historical Population Trends 1940-1990			
Year	Population	Numerical Change	Percentage Change
1940	3,719	656	21.4%
1950	4,086	367	9.9%
1960	4,111	25	0.6%
1970	4,318	207	5.0%
1980	4,096	-222	-5.1%
1990	3,872	-224	-5.5%
2000	3,091	-781	-20.2%
<i>Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1940-1990</i>			

The Borough's population grew by 599 people, or 16% from 1940 to 1970. This moderate population gain corresponds to peal employment periods for both the primary steel manufacturing and coal mining industry. In the late 1970s and throughout the 1980's the demand for local steel products and ultimately coal as a raw material for steel production began to decline due to foreign competition and a soft steel market. This directly resulted in Ebensburg's population losses from 1970 through 1980 and reflects the reduced employment opportunities

brought on by a depressed local and regional economy tied to the steel and coal industries. Similar trends occurred in surrounding counties, such as Indiana County.

In addition to this, other factors affect the population potential of Ebensburg. For example, the Borough contains certain inherent physical factors that limit the potential for population growth. Physically, the Borough is limited by the amount of land available for new housing development. This constraint on growth coupled with new construction in Cambria Township has caused a decrease in population. During the late 1980's and the early 1990's new single-family housing construction in adjacent Cambria Township has fostered a turnover in Ebensburg's housing stock and subsequent out-migration.

Families and Households

The demographic data in TABLE 20 reveals that families represent the by far the dominant life style. This trend holds for all levels: state, county, and municipal. This lifestyle dominates Cambria County and most other counties in the state.

TABLE 20

FAMILIES AS PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1990-2000 Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Jackson Township, and Ebensburg Borough							
Place	Families		Households		Families as Pct. Of Households		Percent Change
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	
Pennsylvania	3,155,989	3,208,388	4,495,966	4,777,003	70.2	67.2	-3.0
Cambria County	44,179	40,615	62,004	60,531	71.3	67.1	-4.2
Jackson Township	1,522	1,468	1,890	1,940	80.5	75.7	-4.8
Cambria Township	1,465	1,470	1,928	2,015	75.9	73	-2.9
Ebensburg Borough	968	824	1,561	1,357	62	60.7	-1.3

The number of families as a percentage of households in Jackson Township has decreased by 4.8% from 1990 to 2000. The overall trend appears to indicate a slight loss of number of families, but a slight increase in the overall number of households within the Commonwealth as a whole, Cambria County and Jackson

Township during this time. However in Ebensburg Borough, the number of families decreased by 1.3% and the number of total households also decreased by 204 households, or by 13.1%. The average number of persons per household for the state, county, Jackson Township and Ebensburg Borough showed a decrease in household size when compared with data from the 1990 census. This pattern of smaller households follows national trends. In 2000, the average household size for Pennsylvania was 2.48 (2.57 in 1990) compared with 2.53 persons per household in Cambria County in 1990 and 2.38 persons per household in 2000. Jackson Township had an average of 2.76 persons per household in 1990, which decreased to 2.52 by 2000. Ebensburg Borough went from 2.31 persons per household in 1990 to 2.23 persons in 2000. The size of Cambria Township households also decreased, almost mirroring the changes in Jackson Township, going from 2.77 to 2.57 persons per household over the same period.

Thus, this household size information is directly related to the population data. Jackson Township has a substantial number of middle-aged families and an increasing number of seniors in their overall population. In Cambria Township alone, the number of seniors 65 and over living in households increased by 361 from 1990 to 2000, going from 243 to 604 in that time. Middle-aged families may no longer have children living with them, which correlate with the decreased household size. The increased number of seniors, some living without their spouse, coupled with the decline in the number of dependent persons, makes decreased household size in the community inevitability.

Age Structure in the Population

As shown in TABLE 21 Pennsylvania has the second oldest population of all the states. The median age for the Commonwealth was 38.0 years while the median age for Cambria County was slightly higher at 41.2 years. The median age of Jackson Township (42.1 years), is substantially above the State level, and consistent with the median ages of Ebensburg Borough (42.2 years) and that of the County. Jackson Township, over time will need to gain younger families to stabilize the population.

TABLE 21

AGE DISTRIBUTION PERCENT OF POPULATION BY 5 TO 15 YEAR COHORTS, 2000 Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Jackson Township, and Ebensburg Borough								
Place	Percent of Persons Ages							
	<5	5-9	10-19	20-34	35-54	55-64	65-84	85+
Pennsylvania	5.9	6.7	13.9	18.8	29.8	9.3	13.7	1.9
Cambria County	5.0	5.8	13.1	17.4	29.2	9.6	17.3	2.4
Jackson Township	4.6	6.0	13.3	15.4	33.8	9.7	16	1.2
Cambria Township	4.5	5.0	13.2	15.15	33.7	9.1	15.1	3.8
Ebensburg Borough	5.5	5.7	13.0	16.7	28.4	9.3	18.2	3.0

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing 2000

The numbers of cohorts in the various age categories are important to understanding current population statistics. The age of the population affects many elements of community life, including school, health, housing, and other services.

As of 2000, there are a total of 226 preschool children out of the total population of 4,925 in the Township. This represents a percentage of 4.6%. Maintenance of playgrounds, daycare, and health services are a necessity if the Township hopes to attract new families to the area. The numbers of children have decreased in Cambria Township as well. In 1990, there were 373 children under 5 years of age. By 2000, that number was down to 285. Likewise, the total number of children under 17 decreased to roughly 1,300 in 2000 from 1,511 in 1990.

The school age population (ages 5 through 19) totals 19.3 percent for Jackson Township, and 18.1 percent for Cambria Township. These numbers indicate that a substantial number of those in the population are school age children. Recreational, cultural, and other activities for youth are important in serving the needs of the population.

The number of young adults ages 20-34 is 18.8 percent of the population of the Commonwealth as a whole and 17.4% for Cambria County. The numbers for Jackson Township (15.4%) are lower than the state, and county figures. Again, housing, services, recreational and cultural needs for young adults should be more of a priority in Jackson and Cambria Townships.

The number of persons in the middle years, frequently referred to as the productive working years (35-64), is important since its population tends to be more stable, frequently buying homes and establishing long-term networks within the community. These people represent a major source of tax revenue which helps to provide financial resources for the community. They also tend to be experienced adults who often contribute leadership and volunteer services which directly impact the quality of life in the area. The number of persons in this population category in Jackson and Cambria Townships (43.5%, and 42.7% respectively) is slightly higher than the state (39.1%) and County figures (38.8%). These statistics indicate that these areas have slightly more people in the working years, which tend to have a positive impact upon community resources.

Despite this, Cambria County is getting older, as is the nation as a whole. Jackson Township, with a senior population of 17.2%, is a higher percentage when compared with the state, but is consistent with the figures from Cambria County as a whole and Ebensburg Borough. The number of seniors in the population impacts housing, health, recreation, and transportation services. Since many senior citizens are living on a fixed income, the overall tax base and monies available for home maintenance etc. also may tend to be impacted.

Place of Birth and Residence

The place of birth and the length of time people tend to remain living in a community can provide information concerning population stability and people’s view of life in the area. Overall, the people living in an area tend to have been born there and remain living there. Families put down roots in the community and live there for long periods of time. Numerous families have lived in the area for generations.

TABLE 22

PLACE of BIRTH, 2000 Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Jackson Township, and Ebensburg Borough		
<i>Place</i>	Born in State of Residence	
	#	%
Pennsylvania	9,544,251	77.7
Cambria County	138,384	90.7
Jackson Township	4,675	94.9
Cambria Township	5,669	89.7
Ebensburg Borough	2,786	90.1
Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2000		

Information concerning the place of birth for Cambria County, Jackson and Cambria Townships, and Ebensburg Borough residents (as shown in TABLE 22) indicates that a greater portion of the population was born in Pennsylvania than when compared to the state as a whole. For the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the percentage of people living here that were born in Pennsylvania is 77.7%, for Cambria County the figure is 90.7%. In Jackson Township, 94.9% of the residents were born in Pennsylvania, and in Cambria Township, 89.7%. Put simply, very few non-Pennsylvanian born residents end up in Central Cambria County.

This might be an area to focus on in the future. How can Central Cambria County be made more appealing to people looking to settle down long-term? Certainly, increasing the quality of the schools here and aggressive pursuit of bigger business should be priorities.

Levels of Education of the Population

Educational attainment in the population provides important information affecting economic conditions, types of employment, and lifestyle. The Table 23 displays information regarding the levels of education of the population for the state, county, and the community.

TABLE 23

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2000			
Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Jackson Township, and Ebensburg Borough			
Place	Less Than a High School Diploma	High School Graduate	Advanced Educational Degree*
	Percent	Percent	Percent
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	18.1	81.9	28.3
<i>Cambria County</i>	20.0	80.0	19.6
<i>Jackson Township</i>	18.0	82.0	13.7
<i>Cambria Township</i>	29.4	70.6	12
<i>Ebensburg Borough</i>	12.2	87.8	34.6

**Indicates persons receiving an Associate's, Bachelor's or Graduate Degree. Does not include persons who graduated high school and have some college but no degree.*

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population and Housing 2000

The number of persons with less than a high school diploma as the level of educational attainment is slightly higher for Cambria County (20%) when compared to the state as a whole (18.1%). The percentage in Jackson Township is consistent with the state; however, Cambria Township shows a much less educated population, a 12% difference from the county at the high school level. While the percentage of people in Cambria Township with less than a H.S. Diploma may be due in part to the population of 18 and under children, it is still high, especially when compared to the surrounding areas. On a positive note, the percentage of those with advanced education (in Cambria Township) is closer to the surrounding areas, suggesting that the educational attainment numbers for the area as a whole are healthier than it seemed at first glance.

The number of Pennsylvanians in the general population with advanced training is 28.3%. The Cambria County figure for advanced training represents 19.6% of the population. This figure, along with Jackson/Cambria Townships (13.7%/12%) is substantially lower than the Commonwealth as a whole. Ebensburg Borough has a substantially higher percentage with an advanced educational degree (34.6%) among a population that is nearly half that of Cambria Township, when compared with the County as a whole and the Commonwealth.

The educational levels of the general population in Cambria County indicate that there are fewer professional and technically trained persons in the local labor force, with the exception of Ebensburg Borough, than in Pennsylvania as a whole. Adult, higher, and continuing education services may be beneficial to the local population of the study area, but making these affordable will be a challenge. In addition, if jobs in Central Cambria County do not pay adequate compensation for those with higher levels of education they will likely leave and find employment elsewhere, making educational attainment here irrelevant. Thus, economic development activities throughout the county and region should be pursued to encourage business and industrial development that will help to create job opportunities, satisfy income requirements, and diversify the economy.

Minority Population

In the United States, the percentage of minorities is 24.9%, compared with the 14.6% in Pennsylvania. The percentage of minorities in Cambria County in 2000 was 4.2%. The percentage of minorities in Jackson Township (0.7%) is very low when compared to the U.S., and Pennsylvania as a whole, and Cambria County as a whole. The minority population in Ebensburg Borough is only 1.3% of the total population, while in Cambria Township it is 4% of the total.

Encouraging Population Growth

Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough will need to be proactive in encouraging individuals and families to move to the area in the next

10 years. In order to stabilize the population and provide for future growth, these municipalities should strengthen relationships to encourage economic development. Providing recreational facilities, and other opportunities that are attractive to families with young children, could encourage migration to the area. Doing these things while simultaneously conserving such things as the rural setting, small town atmosphere, and quality of life that residents here love will be important elements in the choices that bring people here to live.

Summary of Findings:

- While all 3 municipalities lost population from 1980 to 2000, Cambria Township stabilized during the latter decade while Ebensburg Borough lost even more. Jackson Township's rate of loss was more or less constant during the entire 20 year period.
- Jackson Township's population has decreased by 5.5% from 1990 to 2000, and by 10% from 1980 to 2000. From 1980 to 2000, Cambria Township lost 12.8%, but only 0.5% from 1990 to 2000. Meanwhile, Ebensburg Borough from 1980 to 2000, Ebensburg Borough's population decreased by 24.5%, but from 1990 to 2000, the figure is 20.2%. These figures are consistent with the local and county trends.
- According to population projections, unless trends change, the Jackson Township will continue to lose population over the next twenty years. The same is true for Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough.
- Since 1990 the total number of households in Jackson Township has increased while the total number of families has decreased. These figures are consistent with the local and county trends.
- By comparison, since 1990 the total number of both families *and* households has increased in Cambria Township although the growth of families has not kept pace with the growth of households. The numbers for both of these categories has dropped in Ebensburg Borough since 1990.
- Jackson Township had an average of 2.76 persons per household in 1990, which decreased to 2.52 by 2000. In Cambria Township those figures are 2.77 and 2.57, respectively. In Ebensburg Borough, the average number of persons per household actually increased from 2.23 in

1990 to 2.31 in 2000. These figures are consistent with county, state, and national trends.

- All three municipalities should focus on working to provide cultural/recreational activities, and housing services to make them more appealing to young families.
- Cambria County as a whole and Jackson Township have a higher number of senior citizens in their populations when compared to Pennsylvania as a whole. From 1990 to 2000, Cambria Township's senior population increased by 361 and Ebensburg Borough's senior population increased by 171 for the same period.
- About 95% of the residents of Jackson Township were born in the state of Pennsylvania. Approximately 90% of Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough's residents were born in Pennsylvania. This figure is consistent with local and county figures, but much higher when compared with Pennsylvania as a whole.
- Approximately 82% of Jackson Township's population has completed high school, and about 13.7% have an advanced educational degree, 70% in Cambria Township had H.S. diplomas and 87% in Ebensburg Borough have them. Just over one third of Ebensburg Borough's residents have a higher level degree, while approximately half that number in Jackson and Cambria Townships does.
- Adult, higher and continuing education services may be beneficial to the local population of these municipalities and Cambria County as a whole. People with advanced training generally earn greater incomes than those with less training. There tends to be a strong relationship between the amount of education, income, and types of employment.
- When compared with Cambria County, and Pennsylvania as a whole, Jackson Township has a very small (0.7% of the total population) minority population. Ebensburg Borough has a similar percentage, 1.3%, and Cambria Township has a minority population that is 4% of the total.

G. ECONOMIC STUDY

The economic structure of a community determines much of its future growth and development. That structure is a combination of the economic characteristics of its residents and the number, type, and classification of the job opportunities in the regional economy. Location and access are some of the important factors determining the potential and existing economic character of an area's economy.

Economic performance and economic condition are two indicators useful in community planning. Economic performance measures the changes over time in important indicators, such as income and employment. Economic condition measures the level of important indicators at a particular point in time. Both are important in better understanding the Central Cambria municipalities under study.

Labor Force Characteristics

This section will examine statistical information reflecting Jackson and Cambria Township's economies in addition to Ebensburg Borough's economy. The specific variables that will be used to gauge the state of the economy in the municipalities are: the number of residents participating in the labor force, unemployment, occupation structure, and employment by industry, education, place of work, income and poverty. Information will be provided for the municipalities and will be compared to Cambria County and Pennsylvania. The results will help the municipalities realize their strengths and shortcomings and develop specific strategies to address economic concerns.

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

The potential labor force of a municipality can be defined as all persons aged between 16 and 65. The actual labor force is the percentage of that population that is that is working or actively seeking work. This means that those in college, in hospitals, prisons, or who have retired early should be subtracted from the potential labor force before calculating employment/unemployment. For example, TABLE 24 shows that in 2000 Jackson Township had 4,030 total persons of working age, representing 81.8% of the total population of 4,925. Of these 4,030 there were 1,736 persons who did not participate in the active labor force, leaving 2,294 active workers either employed or seeking work (unemployed). To be considered "unemployed" you must be looking for work.

The Census defines persons as not in the labor force if they have not actively pursued an employment position within the last six (6) months or have not worked within the last year and are no longer seeking employment. This excludes retired people and those under the age of 16. Unemployment is calculated using only the actual labor force, but it is important to keep in mind

that those not in the actual labor force, such as retirees or youth, are still a part of the local society using social resources.

According to TABLE 24, in 2000 the Labor Force Participation Rate, LFPR, for Jackson Township was 56.9%. The number for Cambria Township, 42.1%, shows that less of the potential workforce was working/seeking work while more of Ebensburg Borough's, at 61.9%, was doing so. Of note, between 1990 and 2000, Cambria Township's LFPR sunk even lower while Ebensburg Borough's increased by nearly 10%. In the former, this is due to the continued frustration of former mining/steel industry workers giving up on searching for new lower paying jobs. In the latter, the change is due to an increase in opportunities, especially in education.

TABLE 24

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (LFPR) 1990, 2000 (Percent of civilians over 16 who are employed OR seeking employment), PA, Cambria County, Jackson/Cambria Townships, Ebensburg Borough					
Year	Pennsylvania	Cambria County	Jackson Township	Cambria Township	Ebensburg Borough
2000	61.9%	53.8%	56.9%	42.1%	61.9%
1990	61.7%	50.9%	54.8%	47.5%	52.4%
<i>Source: 2000 U.S. Census SF – 3 (DP – 3)</i>					

When these figures are analyzed by sex, the overall trends for each of the municipalities are the same, whether male or female. As shown in TABLE 25, on, Jackson Township's numbers mirror the figures for Cambria County, which are generally lower than the state figures by 7%-9% usually. Meanwhile, Cambria Township's rates are lower than Jackson Township's by the same margin while Ebensburg Borough's rates are higher by the same margin. The LFPR of Ebensburg Borough is on par with the state while Cambria Township is not.

On average, females are working or seeking work at a level that is approximately 15% less than their male counterparts. However, there is a greater difference in Ebensburg Borough, with the male LFPR at 72.8% and the female LFPR at 52.5%. Though the LFPR's by sex are typical for rural/urban areas, the state differential is only 6%, so ways in which females can find and secure more opportunities in Ebensburg Borough should be identified.

TABLE 25

DETAILED LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (LFPR), 2000 (Civilian Persons As Percent of Persons Over 16 Years of Age) Pennsylvania, Cambria County, and Jackson Township						
Place	Total Males	Males in LF	Male LFPR	Total Females	Females in LF	Female LFPR
PA	4,598,907	3,181,680	69.1%	5,094,133	2,818,832	55.3%
Cambria County	59,676	32,660	60.7%	65,037	28,455	47.4%
Jackson Township	1,963	1,317	67.1%	2,067	977	47.3%
Cambria Township	2,644	1,201	45.4%	2,559	992	38.8%
Ebensburg Borough	1,151	838	72.8%	1,353	711	52.5%
<i>Source: 2000 U.S. Census SF - 3 (DP - 3)</i>						

Unemployment figures are historically some of the most commonly referred to statistics. As shown in TABLE 26, on the following page, 2000 unemployment rate of 4.9% in Jackson Township was slightly higher than the countywide rate of 4.7%. The rate in Ebensburg Borough of 2.6% is better than the county or the state rate considering that its LFPR is exactly the same as the state rate. The great looking unemployment rate for Cambria Township of 1.6% is misleading because it has such a low LFPR. In other words, a large number of people of working age have either given up, cannot work, or are children, yet they are still there and so left unchecked this imbalance will eventually cause problems.

The reasons that this is taking place include the overall industry shift that has been in process the past couple of decades. Prior to this time, jobs in the mining and steel industries in central Cambria County and much of western Pennsylvania were more abundant and they paid well. As these jobs were increasingly replaced with lower-paying ones in the service industries workers have had a hard time with it, and have become frustrated and complacent.

For reference, in 1990 the U. S. unemployment rate was 5.1%. In 2000 it declined by 1.6% to 3.5%. By contrast, Cambria County's unemployment rate increased from 4.2% in 1990 to 4.7% in 2000.

TABLE 26

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA, 2000 (Civilian Persons 16+) Pennsylvania, Cambria County, and Jackson Township					
Labor Force Status	PA	Cambria County	Jackson Township	Cambria Township	Ebensburg Borough
Persons 16 +	9,693,040	124,713	4,030	5203	2,504
In labor force	6,000,512	67,088	2,294	2,193	1,549
Not in labor force	3,692,528	57,625	1,736	3,010	955
% in labor force	61.9%	53.8%	56.9%	42.1%	61.9%
Employed	5,653,500	61,115	2,096	2,093	1,483
Unemployed	339,386	5,899	198	84	66
% Unemployed	3.5%	4.7%	4.9%	1.6%	2.6%
<i>Source: 2000 U.S. Census SF – 3 (DP – 3)</i>					

Occupational Structure

In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approximately 43% of the labor force may be categorized as blue-collar workers based on the description of their job (i.e., farming, forestry, and fishing; precision production, craft, and repair services; household, protection and other; operators, fabricators, and laborers; and transportation). In Jackson Township, the percentage of blue-collar workers is 47%, which is slightly higher than the figures for the Commonwealth. The percentage of blue-collar workers for Cambria County is 46.6%, which is also slightly higher than the figures for the state. Blue-collar workers in Cambria Township account for about 44% of workers, but only 34% in Ebensburg Borough. As the county seat, it is understandable that the Borough would have fewer blue-collar jobs and more white-collar jobs. TABLE 27, on the following page, shows the specific breakdowns of the occupations of workers by industry, as of 2000.

TABLE 27

OCCUPATION OF WORKERS, 2000 (Percent of Employed Persons 16+) Pennsylvania, Cambria County, and Jackson Township					
Category	PA	Cambria County	Jackson Township	Cambria Township	Ebensburg Borough
Employed Persons 16+	5.65 million	61,115	2,096	2093	1483
Managerial and Professional Specialty	32.6%	27.9%	21.9%	31.1%	44.9%
Technical, Sales, and Administrative	27.0%	25.4%	31.1%	22.8%	21.3%
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	0.5%	0.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Precision Production, Transportation	16.3%	17.2%	23.6%	14.9%	8.9%
Services - Household, Protection & Other	14.8%	18.6%	13.2%	20.3%	15.2%
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	8.9%	10.3%	10.3%	8.8%	9.7%

The need for diversification in certain fields becomes obvious when considering the continued changes taking place in the three municipalities. Losses of total employment in operators, fabricators, laborers, clerical, and agriculture have continued while growth is occurring to the largest extent in professional, technical, and service occupations. The numbers for 2005 are shown in TABLE 28 for reference, on the following page.

TABLE 28

JOB OPENINGS IN MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 2005			
Pennsylvania			
Occupational Group	Pennsylvania Annual Openings due to .		
	Replacement Needs	Employment Increase	Total Job Openings
Executive, Admin. and Managerial	8,525	4,315	12,840
Professional, Paraprofessional and Technology	23,000	20,735	43,735
Marketing and Sales	19,155	5,400	24,555
Admin. Support, Clerical	19,660	-275	19,385
Service Occupations	22,355	11,875	34,230
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,950	-375	1,575
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	12,470	1,175	13,645
Operators, Fabricators and Laborers	18,360	-2,595	15,765
<i>Source: PA Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research Statistics, <u>Pennsylvania Workforce 2000</u></i>			

Employment by Industry

The U.S. Census provides information regarding the employment characteristics of the Township's residents broken down by the industrial classification of their employment. Employment by industry is another valuable and, in fact, common variable used in economic analysis. Taken from the 2000 Census, TABLE 29, on the following page, presents the distribution of employment indicating the level of local economic diversity. For example, Jackson Township's residents are largely employed in three (3) major industries: manufacturing, retail trade, and educational/health/social services. These industries make up over 53% of the Township's residential employment. Education is by far the most important component for Ebensburg Borough, with 31% of its employment. It is also very

important in Cambria Township at 29.5%, along with retail trade, at 18.8%. Other major areas of employment that figure importantly in the three municipalities are the construction, manufacturing, and finance industries.

TABLE 29

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 2000					
Pennsylvania, Cambria County, and Central Cambria Municipalities					
Category	PA	Cambria County	Jackson Township	Cambria Township	Ebensburg Borough
Employed Persons 16+	5,653,500	61,115	2,096	2093	1483
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	1.3%	1.7%	2.5%	3.3%	0.0%
Construction	6.0%	6.3%	4.9%	5.8%	7.4%
Manufacturing	16.0%	11.5%	14.3%	8.7%	8.3%
Wholesale trade	3.6%	3.0%	3.9%	3.1%	1.7%
Retail trade	12.1%	12.9%	15.0%	13.8%	7.4%
Transportation, Utilities	5.4%	6.4%	8.2%	4.7%	3.7%
Information	2.6%	2.0%	1.6%	2.1%	2.4%
Finance, insurance, real estate	6.6%	5.7%	5.2%	5.3%	5.7%
Professional, scientific, administrative	8.5%	6.8%	3.9%	5.8%	8.3%
Educational, Health, and Social Services	21.9%	25.5%	24.0%	29.5%	31.8%
Entertainment, recreation services	7.0%	7.3%	5.0%	4.8%	6.7%
Other services	4.8%	5.5%	5.6%	4.8%	6.1%
Public administration	4.2%	5.4%	5.8%	8.4%	10.5%

Source: 2000 U.S. Census SF – 3 (DP – 3)

Location Quotients

Location quotients (LQ's) go hand in hand with employment. In fact, they are a direct extension of employment numbers. Looking at employment numbers shows the makeup of the local economy, which is vital to understanding strengths and weaknesses in the local context. Location quotients, on the other hand, show how the local industries compare to the national numbers for those industries.

In other words, an LQ of 1 means that the local industry in question has the same share of the *local* economy as the national industry in question has of the *national* share of the economy. For example, according to TABLE 30, on the following page, in Jackson Township, education, health, and social services, and public administration have LQ's of 1.207 and 1.215, respectively. This means that these industries account for a larger portion of the economy locally than they do nationally. By contrast, the professional, scientific, and entertainment sectors, with LQ's of 0.42 and 0.636, make up less of the economy in Jackson Township than they do of the national economy. Therefore, steps should be taken to maintain industries that have LQ's greater than one and to improve, help, and attract those industries that have LQ's less than 1.

Jackson and Cambria Townships have similar location quotients. They are both strong in retail trade, public administration, education, health, and social services. They both could use additional development in information, professional, and entertainment. Ebensburg Borough's LQ of 2.2 in education, health, and social services, means that this industry is over twice as great at the municipal level as it is at the national level. Education, health, professional, scientific, and construction are all major parts of Ebensburg's economy. Manufacturing and wholesale trade are areas that the Borough could seek to expand and attract.

In general, by bringing the LQ's of certain industries closer to one, the less need there will be to import these services from areas far away from the Central Cambria region. The more self sufficient Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough can become the better. Notably, as a whole, the share of Cambria County's industries seem to be relatively comparable to the same industries in the state, however, location quotients relative to the Commonwealth *itself* as opposed to the United States as a whole could produce an even more precise picture as to the performance of Cambria County and it's central municipalities.

TABLE 30

LOCATION QUOTIENTS, 2000					
PA, Cambria County, Jackson, Cambria Townships, Ebensburg Borough					
Industry	PA	Cambria County	Jackson Township	Cambria Township	Ebensburg Borough
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	.695	.920	1.352	1.763	0
Construction	.885	.934	.724	.859	1.093
Manufacturing	1.137	.814	1.015	.617	.588
Wholesale trade	.987	.843	1.087	.850	.468
Retail trade	1.031	1.103	1.281	1.173	.632
Transportation, Utilities	1.036	1.224	1.579	.901	.714
Information	.855	.642	.511	.667	.788
Finance, insurance, real estate	.956	.827	.748	.770	.822
Professional, scientific, administrative	.912	.732	.420	.627	.892
Educational, Health, and Social Services	1.098	1.279	1.207	1.482	1.594
Entertainment, recreation services	.894	.923	.636	.613	.848
Other services	.995	1.129	1.146	.981	1.259
Public administration	.871	1.130	1.215	1.746	2.20

Employment by Place of Work

According to TABLE 31, in 2000 Jackson Township had 2,294 persons in the labor force. 85.3% of these totals were employed in the County meaning that 14.7% were employed outside of Cambria County. In addition, 84% of Jackson Township's workforce worked outside of Jackson Township itself. This is a higher percentage when compared with the state as a whole. Overall, 4.3% of Pennsylvania residents work outside of Pennsylvania. Less than 1% of each municipality in this study works outside of the state. However, high percentages of the populations of each of these areas work outside of their municipality of

residence. In Ebensburg Borough, the percentage is 67.9, in Cambria Township, 66.4%, and in Jackson Township, 84%. This information is based on a sample and does not represent the entire work force. Furthermore, this employment pattern in reference to residency is typical of small communities with limited employment opportunities available within municipal boundaries, and should not be cause for worry since most of them work within Cambria County. For example, the percentage of those working within the County falls between only 14.7% and 19.3% for each of the municipalities under study. If the percentages that worked outside of Cambria County were higher, then steps should be taken to address that statistic. Increasingly, employed persons work outside of their home community but within their county of their residency.

TABLE 31

PLACE OF WORK, 2000					
Pennsylvania, Cambria County, and Jackson Township					
Location of Employment	PA	Cambria County	Jackson Township	Cambria Township	Ebensburg Borough
Persons 16+ In Labor force	6,000,512	67,088	2,294	2086	1465
Worked Out of State of Residence	257,775	412	11	5	10
%	4.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%
Outside County of Residence	1,275,522	11,737	339	351	284
%	21.3%	17.5%	14.7%	16.8%	19.3%
Outside of Municipality of Residence	4,070,044	47,060	1926	1386	996
%	67.8%	70.1%	84%	66.4%	67.9%
<i>Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF – 4 (PCT52)</i>					

Economic Status of Households

The economic status of households determines the relative value of income from wage earners occupying a single structure or housing unit. Household income is a very important statistic, which reveals information about the ability of the community to support itself.

Income

Household incomes in the study region are examined in detail in TABLE 32. Jackson Township's figures for household income in the middle-income ranges, i.e. \$15,000 - \$75,000, are slightly higher than those for the Commonwealth and Cambria County (not shown) as a whole. Considering the rural nature of the community, household income compares favorably with both the state and the county figures. The same trend is in evidence in both Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough for the same income ranges. In general, income has increased in all of the municipalities in the past 20 years; however, it has shifted by industry from incomes dominated by mining and steel manufacturing to incomes which are earned in the service sectors. For persons affected by this change, the income has dropped even though overall the median incomes are going up.

TABLE 32

HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME GROUP, 2000								
Pennsylvania, Cambria County, and Jackson Township								
Household Income 1999	Pennsylvania		Jackson Township		Cambria Township		Ebensburg Borough	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Households	4,779,186	100	1950	100	2053	100	1359	100
Less than \$10,000	465,860	9.7	130	6.7	136	6.6	171	12.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	333,381	7	121	6.2	200	9.7	92	6.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	657,226	13.8	352	18.1	378	18.4	213	15.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	633,953	13.3	382	19.6	355	17.3	250	18.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	809,165	16.9	471	24.2	398	19.3	220	16.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	929,863	19.5	365	18.7	355	17.3	281	20.7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	457,480	9.6	54	2.8	162	7.8	78	5.7
100,000 and over	492,218	10.3	75	3.9	69	3.4	54	4.0

Median Household Income	\$40,106	N/A	\$34,747	N/A	\$32,995	N/A	\$32,628	N/A
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Median Household Incomes

As shown in TABLE 33, in 2000 the median household income in the Commonwealth was \$40,106; while the average median household income of Jackson Township was \$34,747, which represents 86.6% of the State’s median income. Cambria County’s median household income was \$30,179, which is slightly below the median household income for Jackson Township, and well below that of the State. Although Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough have lower median incomes than Jackson Township, with \$32,995 and \$32,628 respectively, they are still slightly higher than the County, but need some improvement to match the level of the state.

There has been substantial positive change in the overall median income during the last decade for all of the three municipalities. However, inflation should be kept in mind when assessing income and whether or not income has kept pace with it. But overall, the increase is good considering that Jackson and Cambria Townships have a significant senior citizen population who typically are retired, not actively employed, and living on a fixed income.

TABLE 33

INCOME, 1990-2000					
Pennsylvania, Cambria County, and Jackson Township					
Place	Median Household Income			Per-Capita Income	
	1990	2000	1990-2000 % Change	1990	2000
Pennsylvania	\$29,069	\$40,106	37.9%	\$14,068	\$20,880
Cambria County	\$21,462	\$30,179	40.6%	\$10,460	\$16,058
Jackson Township	\$23,472	\$34,747	48.0%	\$10,696	\$15,790
Cambria Township	\$24,287	\$32,995	35.8%	\$9,834	\$16,868
Ebensburg Borough	\$25,576	\$32,628	27.5%	\$13,676	\$19,634

Poverty

Poverty statistics presented in census publications are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal Interagency Committees in 1969 and 1980. Poverty is a useful statistic used frequently in the media, both in newspapers and on television. It is important because it provides a good, clear reference to the state of the economy without getting into the complicated factors that are influencing it. If you know what the poverty situation is then you can focus on the complex combination of variables that are causing it.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. In the U.S., the average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$16,276 in 1999. According to TABLE 34, below, in 1990 the Commonwealth had 11.1% of its residents below the poverty threshold for their size of family. In 1999, the poverty rate for Pennsylvania declined very slightly to 11%. The poverty rate for the State has decreased very slightly during the last decade. The poverty rate for Cambria County has also decreased in the last decade. In 1989, Cambria County had a poverty rate of 14%, which fell to 12.5% by 1999.

In 1989, the poverty rate of 9.6% for Jackson Township was somewhat lower than the State, and Cambria County as a whole. While the poverty rate substantially decreased for Jackson Township to 6.2% by 1999, the rates for Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough have remained largely constant, decreasing only slightly in the past decade. It is notable that all of the municipalities' rates of poverty are below the rates for the County and the State.

TABLE 34

POVERTY STATUS OF TOTAL PERSONS, 1989-1999						
PA, Cambria County, Jackson/Cambria Townships, Ebensburg Borough						
Place	1989 Poverty Level			1999 Poverty Level		
	Persons for whom poverty status is determined	# Below	% Below	Persons for whom poverty status is determined	# Below	% Below
Pennsylvania	11,536,049	1,283,629	11.1%	11,879,950	1,304,117	11%
Cambria County	156,947	21,928	14%	145,016	18,111	12.5%
Jackson Township	5,186	498	9.6%	4,898	302	6.2%
Cambria Township	5,323	605	11.4%	5,184	542	10.5%
Ebensburg Borough	3,607	319	8.8%	3,091	260	8.4%
<i>Source: 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census STF-3</i>						

Work Force Development

The skills of the local work force are a significant factor in keeping and attracting jobs to an area. The quality of the education of young people in local school districts and technical schools is an important factor in providing both the entry level skills associated with success in the world of work, and for matriculation in post-secondary institutions of higher learning including colleges, universities, and technical schools. Since the requirements for jobs of the new age economy are very different than those previously needed, the educational curriculum needs to be altered in order to meet current and future demands.

People no longer spend their entire working lifetimes at one job or in one career. Training and re-training has become more important than ever. In order to keep current and thus competitive the education of workers needs to become a life long pursuit. Employers need to be able to re-train workers as needed to keep pace with changing technology. Customized job training must be available to keep our industries competitive in a world economic climate.

The entire educational community including secondary, post-secondary, technical schools, and continuing education programs needs to be refocused.

The employers of the area, the educational community, and the economic development agencies need to plan and work together so that economic development and work force training will be integrated successfully to the market area.

Summary of Findings:

- The Labor Force Participation Rate for Jackson Township was 56.9% in 2000. Ebensburg Borough's LFPR was the same as the rate for the State at 61.9%, while Cambria Township's rate of 42.1% shows that many more people living here not able or willing to work, or to look for work. The LFPR of Jackson Township and Ebensburg Borough tend to be fairly typical for a community in a rural, non-urban setting.
- The LFPR for the male populations of Jackson Township and Ebensburg Borough is 20% higher than the rate for the female populations. In Cambria Township, it is only about 7% higher.
- The unemployment rate for Jackson Township was 4.9%. This figure was higher than the State's figure (3.5%), and comparable with the figure for Cambria County (4.7%).
- Unemployment for Ebensburg Borough is 2.6%, and is relatively good given the high rate of labor force participation. Unemployment in Cambria Township is 1.6%, which is good, but not fully representative of the situation there given the much lower rate of labor force participation (42.1%)
- Between 44% and 47% of all the municipalities workers except in Ebensburg Borough are classified as blue-collar-workers. This figure is slightly higher than that of the State and consistent with that of the County. 34% of Ebensburg Borough's workforce is blue-collar-workers, which is normal for a city that is also the county seat.
- Important industries for all of the municipalities are: manufacturing, retail trade, education, health, social services, and public administration. Industries which can be expanded and invested in include information, scientific and professional services, and entertainment and recreation.

- The location quotients for each municipality show how each industry compares to the total local percentage as compared to how the national industries stack up against the total national percentage. If the location quotient is greater than one (> 1) then the local industry is as healthy or healthier than the industry at the national level. If it is less than one (< 1) then it is weaker, thus these are targets for investment and expansion.
- 84% of Jackson Township's residents work outside of Jackson Township. The number for Cambria Township is 66.4% and for Ebensburg Borough it is 67.9%. These numbers are normal and healthy for these types of municipalities
- The median household income in Jackson Township has increased by 48% since 1990. Median household income for Cambria Township has increased 35.8% and in Ebensburg Borough it has increased by 27.5%. These are very positive numbers that are more favorable than the county and state figures, even after taking into account inflation.
- The number of persons below the poverty level in Jackson Township decreased by over 3% from 1990 to 2000. The number of people below the poverty level in Cambria Township is in line with the state figures and Ebensburg Borough is stable and slightly below the county and state figures.
- The information from the study of the regional economy substantiates the need for economic development, diversification of the economic base, and the need to create job opportunities. Strengthening relationships with the county and regional economic development agencies should be a priority for the community.
- Community conservation and community revitalization are important to encourage people to remain living in the region and to encourage others to move to the area. Joint planning with the county redevelopment authority can position the community to be successful in community revitalization efforts and can encourage community reinvestment.

H. TRANSPORTATION STUDY

The transportation network forms the basis for the movement of people, goods, and services throughout the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area. Transportation is the framework upon which a community bases many of its decisions regarding land use and land management policies, plus the provision of public utilities such as water and sewer. Uncongested, efficient, and safe movement of traffic throughout a community is essential for proper future growth and development. Easy access to and from the region's residential, commercial and industrial areas is also important in relation to the maintenance of the basic elements of community infrastructure. This part of the Background Studies will review street classifications; traffic volumes, existing transportation systems, and other pertinent information such as the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation's (Penn DOT) Twelve-Year Program.

Classification of Streets

According to figures generated by Penn DOT, there are approximately 31 miles of State maintained roads and 41 miles of Township maintained roads in Jackson Township, 53 miles of State maintained roads and 56 miles of Township maintained roads in Cambria Township, and 4 miles of State Maintained roads and 16 miles of Borough maintained roads in Ebensburg Borough. For a total of 88 miles of State maintained roads and 113 miles of municipal maintained roads in the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area. These roads vary in cart way, length, surface type, and the type of service provided. The categories of roadway service defined by the United States Department of Transportation are described below:

General Classifications

Arterial, major: Major arterial roads handle high volumes of traffic generally traveling long distances. Local and Interstate highways are considered to be major arterials. These roads are usually limited access and have at least four (4) lanes of traffic. Examples of Major Arterials in the Multi-Municipal area are US Route 22 and US Route 219

Arterial, minor: Minor arterials are streets with signals at important intersections and stop signs on side streets. These streets collect and distribute traffic to and from collector streets. An example of a Minor Arterial in the Multi-Municipal area is SR 271 in Jackson Township, U.S. 422 in Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough.

Collectors: Collectors are streets that collect traffic from local streets and connect with major and minor arterials. An example of a Collector Street in

Jackson Township is Township Road 508, SR 1036 in Cambria Township, and SR 4031 in Ebensburg Borough.

Local Street: A local street provides vehicular access to abutting properties and discourages through traffic. This class of street carries traffic between collectors and loop streets, residential streets, cul-de-sacs, alleys, and parking connectors.

Cul-de-sac Street: A cul-de-sac street is a street with a single common ingress and egress.

Dead end Street: A dead end street has a single common ingress and egress.

Dual Street: A dual street has opposing lanes separated by a median strip, center island, or other form of barrier, and can be crossed only at designated locations.

Paper Street: A paper street is one that has never been built, but its right-of-way is shown on an approved plan, subdivision plat, tax map, or official map.

Public Road: This is defined to mean any road under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public authority and open to public travel.

Rural Classifications

Rural Area: This is defined as areas of a State not included in the boundaries of cities, Boroughs, or other urban areas.

Rural Major Arterial Routes: This means those public roads that are functionally classified as a part of the rural principal arterial system of the rural major arterial system, as described in Volume 20, Appendix 12 of the Highway Planning Program Manual. Such routes serve corridor movements having trip lengths and travel density characteristics that are indicative of substantial statewide and interstate travel. Such routes serve all, urban areas of 50,000 people and a large majority of those with populations of 25,000 and over.

Rural Minor Arterial Routes: Those public roads that are functionally classified as a part of the rural principal arterial system of the rural minor arterial system, as described in Volume 20, Appendix 12 of the Highway Planning Program Manual. Such routes link cities and larger towns, and form an integrated network providing interstate and inter-county service. They are to be spaced at intervals, consistent with population density, so that all developed areas of the State are within a reasonable distance of an arterial highway. Such routes provide service to corridors with trip lengths and travel density greater than those predominantly served by rural collector or local systems. Minor arterials therefore constitute routes whose design should be expected to provide for relatively high overall travel speeds with a minimum interference to through traffic.

Rural Major Collector Routes: Those public roads that are functionally classified as a part of the major collector sub classification of the rural collector system, as described in Volume 20, Appendix 12 of the Highway Planning Program Manual. Such routes provide service to any county seat not on an arterial route, the larger towns not directly served by the higher systems, consolidated schools, shipping points, county parks, and important mining and agricultural areas, etc.

Rural Minor Collector Routes: These are defined as those public roads that are functionally classified as a part of the minor collector sub classification of the rural collector system as described in Volume 20, Appendix 12, in the Highway Planning Program Manual. They are to be spaced at such intervals, consistent with population density, to collect traffic and bring all developed areas within a reasonable distance of a collector highway.

Rural Local Road: This road primarily serves to provide access to adjacent land. Such routes provide service to travel over relatively short distances as compared to collectors and other highway systems.

Inventory of Roads and Streets and Bridges



Looking south down Julian Street to High

This section reviews and summarizes the roadway system serving The Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area in various terms. TABLE 35 lists all of the State roads within the

Comprehensive Plan area. Traffic counts for the roads are estimates from Penn DOT. Also included in this table are the functional highway classifications, the length of the roads in miles, the State and U.S. Route numbers, the width of the roads, and their surface types.



US 22 Entrance to Ebensburg and Cambria Township

The data used in this study for the state maintained roads was taken from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation's Roadway Management Information System (RMIS) State Roadway Summary for the District Office 9-0, located in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

TABLE 35

STATE AND FEDERAL HIGHWAY INVENTORY JACKSON TOWNSHIP					
Route #	ADT*	Width	Length Miles	Surface Type	Functional Classification
U.S. 22	10,784	24'-36'	12.5	71	Rural Principal Arterial
S.R. 271	3,800-9,000	24'-38'	7	62	Rural Minor Arterial
S.R. 403	3,900-7,100	22'-24'	0.86	62	Rural Major Collector
S.R. 3039	1,424	18'	3.1	52,61	Rural Minor Collector
S.R. 3041	1,147	20'-24'	3.6	61	Rural Minor Collector
S.R. 3043	684-1,758	18'-20'	4.8	61	Rural Major Collector
S.R. 3045	577	20'	2.7	61	Rural Minor Collector
S.R. 3047	905	22	3.3	61,62	Rural Major Collector
CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP					
Route #	ADT*	Width	Length Miles	Surface Type	Functional Classification
U.S. 219	9,600	24'	6.25	61, 62, 71	Rural Principal Arterial
S.R. 160	5,330	20'-22'	5.26	52, 61	Rural Major Collector
U.S. 422	14,450	24'	3.56	61, 62	Rural Principal Arterial
S.R. 1001	4,680	22'	2.91	61, 62	Rural Major Collector
S.R. 1002	394	18'	4.33	52	Local Road
S.R. 1007	714	20'	.09	52	Rural Major Collector
S.R. 1036	10,068	24'	1.54	61, 62, 71	Rural Principal Arterial
S.R. 2009	2,538	20'	1.18	52	Rural Major Collector

S.R. 2013	1842	20'	4.30	61, 62	Rural Major Collector
S.R. 2014	1960	24'	1.73	61, 62, 71	Rural Major Collector
S.R. 3032	11,481	22'-34'	.44	61	Rural Major Collector
S.R. 3034	3,804	20'	2.27	61	Rural Major Collector
S.R. 4002	3,786	20'	2.85	61, 62	Rural Major Collector
S.R. 4005	3,242	20'	4.27	62	Rural Major Collector
S.R. 4031	10,018	22'-40'	3.85	61, 62	Rural Major Collector
S.R. 8004	250	14'	.84	61	Rural Local Road
S.R. 8006	430	14'-16'	.62	71	Rural Local Road
S.R. 8011	74	15'	2.09	71	Rural Local Road
EBENSBURG BOROUGH					
Route #	ADT*	Width	Length Miles	Surface Type	Functional Classification
S.R. 1001	5,236	22'	.08	62	Rural Major Collector
S.R. 1036	17,384	24'	.87	62	Rural Principal Arterial
S.R. 2013	5,878	20'	.24	62	Rural Major Collector
S.R. 4005	4,538	20'	.86	61, 62	Rural Major Collector
S.R. 4031	13,644	22'	1.11	62	Rural Major Collector
*ADT: Average Daily Traffic Volume					

The Penn DOT codes for road surface types are as follows:

- 20-Earth, unimproved
- 52-Mixed Bituminous, intermediate type
- 61-Mixed Bituminous, high type
- 62-Bituminous Pavement on PCC Base
- 71- Plain Portland Cement Concrete Pavement

Bridges:

There are twenty-six (26) bridges in the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area, most of them being in Cambria Township. TABLE 36 summarizes these bridges and provides information regarding ownership, type and the stream or road that the structure spans.

TABLE 36

BRIDGE INVENTORY JACKSON TOWNSHIP, CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP, AND EBENSBURG BOROUGH			
BMS Number	State/ Township	Location	Type
11-0022-0080-0948	S	Hinckston Run	RC Arch Culv
11-022-0100-01156	S	Branch of Blacklick Creek	RC Box Culv
11-0022-0110-2746*	S	Bethlehem Water Line	RC Slab
11-0022-0140-1105	S	Stewarts Run	RC Box Culv
11-0271-0380-2113	S	Goods Run	RC Arch Culv
11-0271-0400-3226	S	Branch of Hinckston	RC Arch Culv
11-0271-0470-0000	S	U.S. 22	ST Stringer
11-3039-0160-0000	S	Hinckston Run	PS Slab-Solid
11-3043-0100-0870	S	Saltlick Run	St Pipe-Arch
11-3043-0100-1170	S	Branch of Saltlick Creek	St Pipe-Arch
Township Bridge #1	T	Hinckston Run	P/S Adj Box Bm
Township Bridge #2	T	Branch of Hinckston Run	Metal Plate Arch
11002201801894	S	Relief Waterway	Box Culvert
11002201902749	S	SR 8004	Box Beam
11002202000435	S	Over 160	Box Beam
11002202201419	S	Lake Rowena On Ramp	Box Culvert
11021903600000	T	Pensacola Road	Box Beam
11021903610000	T	Pensacola Road	Box Beam

11021964240000	S	SR 3034	P/S I-Beams
11021964250000	S	SR 3034	P/S I-Beams
11021904351462	S	Rails to Trails	Box Beam Spread
11021904540000	S	Bridge over 422	I-Beam
11021904550000	S	Bridge over 422	I-Beam
11021904740000	S	SR 4005	I-Beam
11021904750000	S	SR 4005	I-Beam
11021904942068	S	Blacklick Creek Bridge	Box Culvert

Highway Interchanges

Within Jackson Township there is one (1) highway interchange. This interchange occurs at the intersection between U.S. Route 22 east west and S.R. 271 north south. (Pictured) Within Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough, there are three (3) highway interchanges. One (1) in Cambria Township where U.S. 422 east west and U.S. 219 north south intersect.



Trails



Ghost Town Trail Head

Jackson Township contains a section of the “Ghost Town Trail” between Twin Rocks and Vintondale. The remainder of the trail follows 16 miles of an abandoned railroad bed in the scenic Blacklick Creek Valley of Cambria and Indiana Counties. The portion of the trail in Cambria County follows the municipal boundary between Jackson Township and Blacklick Township and extends to Nanty Glo Borough. Ebensburg Borough and Cambria Township also contain the Ghost Town Trail within their limits and

provide walking, biking, and hiking trails to all who enjoy a scenic view of this area. The Ghost Town Trail Head is located on Prave Street in Ebensburg Borough.

Public Transportation



Public Transportation in Cambria County is provided by the Cambria County Transit Authority, (CamTran). CamTran provides public transportation throughout Cambria County. Refer to Figure 4 to the left for an indication of the various fixed routes in Cambria County. CamTran offers a variety of services such as park and ride, reserve-a-ride, and Para transit service. CamTran also operates the historic Johnstown Inclined Plane. Refer to www.camtranbus.com for more information on the Cambria County Transit Authority, including contact information as well as schedules and fares.

Railways

There is a section of the railroad that runs between S.R. 403 and the Conemaugh River in the southwest portion of Jackson Township. However, it is currently abandoned. All railways are currently abandoned in the Multi-Municipal area, and are currently being used for Rails to Trails, but are able to be returned back to their original use if the need ever arises.

Airports

The Johnstown/Cambria County airport and the Ebensburg Airport serve the residents of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough. The Johnstown/Cambria County airport provides commercial flights to Pittsburgh and State College, Pennsylvania, and Binghamton, Ithaca, and Elmira, New York. The Ebensburg Airport provides additional services for Emergency Medical Evacuation, small, commercial flights and private aviation.

Air transportation in Cambria County is provided by one commercial passenger airport and one general aviation facility. The Johnstown-Cambria Airport is the principal air transportation facility in the County. The Ebensburg Airport is a non-commercial general aviation facility.

CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP

Cambria Township can be accessed by three (3) major highway networks. U.S. Route 22 traverses the Township in an east to west alignment. U.S. 22 is a four-lane controlled access highway as it passes through Cambria Township connecting the Township with the cities of Pittsburgh westward and Altoona and Harrisburg to the east. U.S. 219 provides four-lane limited access from the interchange of U.S. 219 and U.S. 22 south to the City of Johnstown, Somerset County, and the Pennsylvania Turnpike (Interstate 70). The scheduled relocation of U.S. 219 as a four-lane highway from the existing U.S. 219/U.S. 422 interchange northward to Interstate 80 will eventually provide direct access from Cambria Township and the Multi-Municipal area, north to Buffalo, New York and south to the Pennsylvania Turnpike. In addition to U.S. 22 and U.S. 219, State Route 422, which provides a western route to Indiana County, Interstates 79 and 80, and eventually Youngstown, Ohio can also access Cambria Township and the Multi-Municipal area.

Highway System

Cambria Township is served by a system of Federal, State, and municipal roads comprised of approximately 109 miles of roadway. This transportation system is part of an extended regional highway network connecting the Township within Western Pennsylvania, the United States, and Canada. The Future economic growth and development of Cambria Township will be highly dependent upon this transportation system for the movement of people, goods, and service. The highway system within Cambria Township can be further classified according to function based on the Arterial Transport Systems of the Pennsylvania department of transportation (Penn DOT) as follows:

- 1) **Primary:** provide for numerous trips of relatively long distances and high speeds between major centers, with only incidental services to adjacent properties.
- 2) **Secondary (Major Intra-Municipal):** Provide for fewer and shorter trips and lower speeds between major municipalities within more limited areas, and simultaneously service adjoining land.
- 3) **Local Access (Major Local connector):** provide for short trips, to nearby main roads or streets, emphasizing services to abutting property.

TABLE 37 presents the Highway Classifications System for Cambria Township. Presented below is narrative description of the Primary, Secondary, and Local Access Highways, which comprise the system.

TABLE 37

CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP Functional Highway Classification System		
Primary Arterials	Secondary Arterials (Major Intra-Municipal)	Major Local Connectors (Local Access)
U.S. Route 22	PA Route 160	S.R. 2013
U.S. Route 219	S.R. 0422	S.R. 2014
	S.R. 4005	S.R. 3034
	S.R. 4002	T400
	S.R. 1001	T470
	S.R. 3032	T478
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (Penn DOT)		

Primary Arterials

Three (3) federal highways traversing Cambria Township can be classified as primary arterials providing direct access to the Township from surrounding population centers. This primary system may be considered as the cornerstone for continued growth and development within the Township.

1. U.S. Route 22 is the major primary arterial traversing Cambria Township on east and west axis. This highway connects the Township and Cambria County with Harrisburg to the east and Pittsburgh to the west. Route 22 serves Cambria Township by way of three (3) interchanges and through several local intersections and local connectors. U.S. 22 has had a number of upgrades recently; it has been improved and upgraded through Mundy’s Corner, west to Blairsville, Westmoreland County. This improvement will bring more business into Cambria Township, Ebensburg Borough, and Jackson Township allowing U.S. 22 to become a major corridor for new and growing businesses and expand economic development.

2. U.S. Route 219 (**Picture South bound**) is the major north south primary arterial passing through Cambria Township. U.S. 219 extends from the Johnstown Urbanized area north to Old U.S. 219 just south of Carrolltown Borough as a four-lane limited access highway. U.S. Route 219 is scheduled to be



extended northward from its present terminus to Buffalo, NY. When completed, this highway will provide a north south arterial through Cambria Township, connecting the Pennsylvania Turnpike to the south and Interstate 80 to the north. As U.S. 219 extends through Cambria Township, its intersects with U.S. 22 just west of Ebensburg Borough providing a four-lane limited access highway connecting the cities of Johnstown and Altoona

3. The third primary arterial serving Cambria Township is US 422, which has its eastern-most terminus at Ebensburg Borough. The highway also intersects with U.S. 219 (Ebensburg By-Pass) just east of the Village of Revloc. It provides a western route to interstate 79 and 80 and eventually to Youngstown, Ohio. The intersection at US 219 has been improved to provide a safer, more easily accessible intersection.

Secondary Arterials

Secondary or major Intra-Municipal Highways serving Cambria Township are comprised of state-owned and maintained roads, which provide direct access to smaller population centers and intersect with the larger primary system. Three (3) state highways have been classified as secondary arterials in Cambria Township.

- 1) The alignment of PA Route 160 parallels U.S. 219 north and south through the Township. The highway extends from Ebensburg Borough south passing through Cambria Township and numerous other municipalities in the southern portion of Cambria County.
- 2) S.R. 4005 and S.R. 400s (Colver Road) are two (2) important secondary roads serving Cambria Township. S.R. 4005 extends from Ebensburg Borough north to where it intersects with S.R. 4002, which leads directly into the Village of Colver. S.R. 4005 then continues on to its terminus along Old U.S. Route 219.
- 3) The final highway classified as a secondary system is S.R. 2001 (Loretto Road), which connects U.S. 422 and Loretto Borough in the northwestern section of Cambria Township. Granting access to colleges and other attractions in Loretto, PA.

Local Access

The local access or major local connector transportation network serving Cambria Township is comprised of numerous state and locally maintained highways and streets which connect and access the primary and secondary highways discussed above. Township Roads (T Roads) extend throughout the

municipality. The largest concentration of locally-maintained streets is limited to the Villages of Colver, Revloc, and Mylo Park. State Routes (S.R.'s) also are distributed throughout Cambria Township extending into and connecting with S.R.'s in adjacent municipalities. A listing of major State and Township roads, which compliment the primary and secondary system serving Cambria Township, is presented on TABLE 37.

EBENSBURG BOROUGH

Ebensburg Borough can be accessed by two (2) major highways traversing southwestern Pennsylvania. US Route 22 parallels the Borough's southern-most border east and west as a regional principal arterial. US Route 219 extends north and south and is also classified as a principal arterial system intersecting with US 22 approximately 1.5 miles west of Ebensburg in Cambria Township. US 22 exists as a four-lane limited access highway through Cambria County connecting Ebensburg with the cities of Pittsburgh westward and Altoona and Harrisburg eastward. US 219 provides four-lane limited access from the interchange of US 219 and U.S. 422 just west of Ebensburg south to the City of Johnstown, Somerset County, and the Pennsylvania Turnpike (Interstate 70/76),

The scheduled relocation of US Route 219 as a four-lane highway from its existing terminus with U.S. 422 northward to Interstate 80 will eventually provide direct access from Ebensburg Borough north to Buffalo, New York and south to the Pennsylvania Turnpike. In addition to US 22 and US 219, Ebensburg can also be accessed by U.S. 422 which provides a western route to Interstates 79 and 80, and eventually Youngstown, Ohio.

Public Mass Transit

Ebensburg Borough's highway system provides for the daily movement of people, goods, and services. The great majority of transportation and transport within the Borough is by privately owned vehicles, however, public mass transit service is provided on a daily basis. The rural division of the Cambria County Transit Authority (CCTA) provides fixed-route, shared ride, and shuttle bus public transit service within Ebensburg Borough. The rural division is headquartered in Patton Borough from which it provides public transportation to and from rural communities throughout Cambria County.

The Authority's bus fleet is equipped to accommodate wheelchair and non-ambulatory passengers, and a special reduced fare is available for handicapped riders and full-time school students on fixed-schedule routes. Senior citizens age 65 and over ride free on any fixed route if they obtain a pass. One-way fares in 2007 on the fixed-route transit system range from \$1.50 to \$2.55 depending upon the type of service provided and points of origin and destination. Shared-ride

(call-on-demand) van service is provided by the Authority at a cost ranging from \$3.00 to \$12.60 per trip.

Regional Transportation Issues

The potential for economic growth within Ebensburg and the surrounding Multi-Municipal area is premised up an adequate and efficient regional highway system. Regional transportation projects must be pursued to insure adequate highways that foster continued growth and development within Ebensburg Borough and surrounding Multi-Municipal area and include: (1) the widening and rehabilitation of U.S. Route 22 West to Pittsburgh; (2) the extension of U.S. Route 219; north of U.S. 422 and (3) the maintenance and improvements to U.S. Route 422 West.

- 1. U.S. Route 22:** Route 22 traverses east and west through Cambria Township connecting Ebensburg Borough with Harrisburg to the east and Pittsburgh to the west. The primary arterial bypasses Ebensburg as a four-lane limited access highway providing direct access via east and west bound exit ramps and through several local intersections. U.S. 22 extends east of Cambria County as a 4-lane highway intersecting with I-99 in Blair County just south of Altoona. West of Cambria County, U.S. 22 is being widened and/or reconstructed to the City of Pittsburgh as a modern three (3), and in some sections (4), lane highway facility.
- 2. U.S. Route 219:** Route 219 is the major north and south primary arterial passing through Cambria County. The highway extends from the Johnstown Urbanized area north bypassing just west of Ebensburg as a 4-lane limited access highway to old U.S. Route 219 just south of Carrolltown. Along its alignment, this major highway interchanges with U.S. Route 22 and U.S. Route 422 just west of Ebensburg in Cambria Township. Long-term improvements to U.S. 219 being discussed by Penn DOT include the continued extension northward from its present terminus north of Ebensburg to Buffalo, New York.
- 3. U.S. Route 422:** A third regional transportation issue most relevant to Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough is U.S. Route 422 West. This important east and west arterial has its eastern-most terminus in Ebensburg. The highway intersects with U.S. 219 (Ebensburg By-Pass) just west of Ebensburg Borough. U.S. 422 provides a western route to Interstates 79 and 80 from Ebensburg and west to Youngstown, Ohio. The continued maintenance and improvement of

this highway system is critical because of its direct linkage with both U.S. route 219 and U.S. Route 22.

Summary: Existing Transportation Network

The major arterial and collector routes within The Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area are U.S. Route 22, U.S. Route 219, U.S. 422, and S.R. 271. The major arterial road providing access to the areas is U.S. Route 22, which bisects the central portion of Jackson Township and Cambria Township in an east-west direction. U.S. Route 219 which runs north south through Cambria Township, S.R. Route 422 which runs east-west through Cambria Township, and S.R. 271, which runs north-south through the central area of Jackson Township and provides access to the City of Johnstown to the south.

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation's (Penn DOT) Twelve (12)-Year Program is a comprehensive approach to the maintenance and improvement of the State's transportation network. The current program focuses on bridges and highways and is scheduled for completion between 2007 and 2019. Projects are categorized by four (4) year segments, with high priority projects scheduled in the first four (4) year segment. Penn Dot's District 9-0 Office is located at 1620 North Juniata Street, Hollidaysburg, PA 16648, telephone # (814) 696-7250. This District office serves: Cambria, Somerset, Blair, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Fulton counties in Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of projects on the Twelve (12)-Year Program within the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area:

- **U.S. Route 22** Indiana County-Mundy's Corner, Jackson Township
- **U.S. Route 22** South Park Access-Cambria Township
- **U.S. Route 22** Mini Mall Road Intersection-Cambria Township
- **U.S. Route 22** US22 Ebensburg area Study-Cambria Township
- **U.S. Route 22** Congested Corridor Improvement-Cambria Township
- **U.S. Route 219** West Ebensburg Rehabilitation-Cambria Township
- **S.R. Route 422** Franklin Highway Rehabilitation-Cambria Township
- **S.R. Route 1036** Lake Rowena Bridge-Ebensburg Borough
- **S.R. Route 3034** Beula Bridge Replacement-Cambria Township

The map on the following page shows the Functional Classifications of federal and state roadways located in Jackson Township.

The Average Daily Traffic (ADT) is shown on the map on the subsequent page. Traffic volumes are consistent with the rural setting as well as through routes of U.S.22 east-west and U.S. 219 north-south.

INSERT FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION MAP

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INSERT AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC VOLUME MAP

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Summary of Findings:

- There are thirty-one (31) miles of State maintained roads and forty-one (41) miles of Township maintained roads in Jackson Township, fifty-three (53) miles of State maintained roads and fifty-six (56) miles of Township roads in Cambria Township, and four (4) miles of State maintained and sixteen (16) miles of Borough maintained roads in Ebensburg Borough.
- The Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area has a total of eighty-eight (88) State maintained roads and twenty-five (25) miles of municipal maintained roads.
- The major arterial roads providing access to Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough are: U.S. Route 22 running east west and U.S. Route 219 running north south.
- There are currently nine (9) highway projects on Penn DOT's Twelve (12) -Year Program list in the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area. One (1) in Jackson Township, seven (7) in Cambria Township, and one (1) in Ebensburg Borough.
- Jackson Township, Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough are part of Penn DOT's Engineering District 9-0 the office of, which is located at 1620 North Juniata Street, Hollidaysburg, PA 16648, telephone number (814) 696-7250.
- The Ghost Town Trail Head is located on Prave Street in Ebensburg Borough and runs through the Borough, Cambria Township, and into Jackson Township, the entire way to Dilltown, PA and is currently being extended. The trail has a great surface for hiking, walking, running, and biking.
- CAMTRAN provides free mass transit services to Senior Citizens and gives discounts to students and people with disabilities.
- U.S. Route 22 is currently undergoing major upgrades and improvements from Mundy's Corner west to Blairsville in Westmoreland County.
- All of the municipalities in the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area have potential opportunities for economic development because of improved US Route 22 and extended US Route 219, as they exist now and as they are updated, upgraded, and improved.

I. COMMUNITY FACILITIES STUDY

Community facilities are the basic services provided by the local government and quasi-government organizations to ensure the safety, well being, and quality of life for the residents of the community. Such community facilities include: police protection, fire protection, libraries, schools, parks and recreational facilities, churches, municipal buildings, hospitals, and other related facilities, programs, and services. The number and type of these facilities present within a community depend not only on the needs and desires of its residents, but also upon the supporting funds available. The availability, quality, and adequacy of these facilities are an important factor in ensuring the orderly growth and development of the community and in determining the quality of life for its residents.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

In analyzing the Community Facilities of Jackson Township, an inventory of the existing facilities was first made. Later in this document, in the Community Facilities Plan, comparisons with accepted standards, voids or deficiencies can be identified, made, and recommendations and proposals for improvement presented.

Police Protection

The Jackson Township Police Department provides protection for the residents of Jackson Township. The Jackson Township Police Department is located at 513 Pike Road, Johnstown, PA 15909. The police department is comprised of one (1) chief, eight (7) officers and provides 24-hour police protection. Assistance to the Jackson Township Police Department is provided on an as-needed basis by the Pennsylvania State Police from the Ebensburg Barracks. The duties of the police department of Jackson Township include: protect the property and serve the people of the Township, provide traffic and drug interdictions, crime prevention and security patrol. The responsibilities in addition to the foregoing duties are as follows: traffic patrols, safety assistance, patrol and protect property, and enforcing laws relating to the Township. Police service is dispatched through the Cambria County 911 system.



Jackson Township Police Department

Fire Protection

Fire protection in Jackson Township is provided by the Jackson Township Volunteer Fire Company. The fire station is located at 176 Adams Avenue, Mineral Point, PA 15942, and is dispatched through the Cambria County 911 system. The Jackson Township Volunteer Fire Company is a member of the Cambria County Volunteer Firemen's Association. The East Taylor Township Volunteer Fire Department, the Nanty Glo Volunteer Fire Department, and the Ebensburg-Dauntless Volunteer Fire Department on an as-needed basis provide assistance to the Jackson Township Volunteer Fire Company.



Jackson Township Volunteer Fire Company Building

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Service is provided to the citizens of Jackson Township through the Jackson Township Volunteer Fire Company, however the EMT's are paid. The ambulance service located at 176 Adams Avenue, Mineral Point, PA 15942. The Jackson Township Ambulance Service is dispatched through the Cambria County 911 system.

Libraries

The Nanty-Glo Public Library, located just outside of Jackson Township in Nanty-Glo Borough and The Ebensburg-Cambria Library located in Ebensburg Borough, both serve Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

Schools

Schools are a most vital facility to any community. They are directly related to the community's social, economic, and cultural quality and development. Since our current way of life and the emerging global economy demands an increasingly knowledgeable and informed citizenry, the role of the schools is a vitally essential one. Future citizens are a product of today's schools. In addition, the quality of education received determined the quality of the work force available within the community.



Central Cambria Middle School

The Central Cambria School District is comprised of four (4) schools, two elementary schools (Cambria Elementary, and Jackson Elementary), one Middle School where students from Jackson Elementary and Cambria Elementary meet for the first time, (Central Cambria Middle School), and a high school (Central Cambria High School). Of these four (4) schools three (3) of them serve Jackson Township: Jackson Elementary, located at 3704 William Penn Highway, Johnstown, PA 15909; Central Cambria Middle School, located at Highland and Center Streets, Ebensburg, PA 15931; and Central Cambria High School, located at 204 Schoolhouse Road, Ebensburg, PA 15931.



Jackson Elementary School



Central Cambria High School

According to the Pennsylvania Department of Education, during the 2006-2007 school year, there were a total of 1,853 students enrolled in the Central Cambria School District. The table on the following page shows a break down of enrollment by grade and school.

TABLE 38

ENROLLMENT BY GRADE AND SCHOOL, 2006-2007 CENTRAL CAMBRIA SCHOOL DISTRICT				
Grade	Jackson Elementary School	Cambria Elementary School	Central Cambria Middle School	Central Cambria High School
Kindergarten	41	86		
1st	49	88		
2nd	41	98		
3rd	43	90		
4th	33	83		
5th	56	75		
6th			141	
7th			149	
8th			142	
9th				141
10th				167
11th				163
12th				167
Totals:	263	520	432	638
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education 2006-2007 www.papfiles.org				

Each school district asks seniors to complete a survey indicating their plans following graduation. Information from this survey for students in the Central Cambria School District for the last year data is available (2006-2007 school year) is found in the following table.

TABLE 39

GRADUATE INTENTIONS OF SENIORS CENTRAL CAMBRIA SCHOOL DISTRICT 2005-2006 SCHOOL YEAR		
Graduate Intentions	Percentage of Students	
	School	State
Postsecondary Degree-Granting Institution	73.5%	78.1%
Postsecondary Non-Degree-Granting Institution	4.2%	3.5%
Obtain a Job	17.1%	15.2%
Join the Military	5.1%	3.0%
Homemaking	N/A	.02%
Source: Pennsylvania State Department of Education		

The information concerning programs available at the schools is provided by the Pennsylvania State Department of Education, which requires that school districts provide such information as part of the yearly reporting and data collection process. The following provides a list of available Academic and Supporting Programs/Opportunities/Initiatives:

**Central Cambria High School
Academic Programs**

- Music Course Clusters
- Enrichment Programs
- Tutorial or extra help programs
- Environmental education center
- Required physical education courses
- School to Work Activities
- Consumer and homemaking education
- Work-based learning
- Higher education course offerings
- Career exploration/careers resource center
- Honors program

**Central Cambria High School
Supporting Programs**

- After school programs and clubs
- Intramural sports
- Interscholastic sports
- Band/Orchestra
- Chorus
- Theatre/arts activities
- Community service programs/opportunities
- Parent involvement
- Business partnerships
- Work-study
- On-site lunch service
- On-site breakfast service

**Central Cambria Middle School
Academic Programs**

Required art courses
Required music courses
Acceleration programs
Enrichment programs
Tutorial or extra help programs
Required physical education courses
Industrial arts/technology program
Career exploration/career resources center
Consumer and homemaking education

**Central Cambria Middle School
Supporting Programs**

After school programs/clubs
Intramural sports
Band/orchestra
Course
Theatre/arts activities or productions
Parent involvement programs/organizations
Business partnerships
Community services programs/opportunities
On-site lunch service
On-site breakfast service

**Jackson Elementary School
Academic Programs**

Art instruction with certified art instructor
Music instruction with certified music instructor
Enrichment programs
Tutorial or extra help programs
Environmental education center
Physical education instruction
Education Field Trips

**Jackson Elementary School
Supporting Programs**

After school programs/clubs
Intramural sports
Band/Orchestra
Chorus
Parent involvement programs
Business partnerships
Community service
On-site lunch service
On-site breakfast service
Head Start

**Cambria Elementary School
Academic Programs**

Art instruction with certified art instructor
Music instruction with certified music instructor
Enrichment programs
Tutorial or extra help programs
Environmental education center
Certified physical education instructor
Educational field trips

**Cambria Elementary School
Supporting Programs**

After school programs/clubs
Intramural sports
Band/Orchestra
Chorus
Parent involvement programs
Business partnerships
Community service opportunities
On-site lunch service
On-site breakfast service
Head Start

According to the annual reports provided to the State Department of Education, during the 2006-2007 school year, throughout the Central Cambria School District, there were six (9) administrative/supervisory personnel, 124 classroom teachers, five (5) counselors, three (3) librarians, and five (5) other service coordinators are all of whom represent full time staff positions. In the 2006-2007 school year, the total amount of employees working for the Central Cambria School District was 214.

Vocational-Technical Schools



The Admiral Peary Vocational-Technology School **(Pictured)** is located at 728 Ben Franklin Highway, Ebensburg, PA 15931, and serves the Central Cambria School District along with The Bishop Carroll High School, Blacklick Valley School District, Cambria Heights School District, Conemaugh Valley School District, Northern Cambria School District, Penn Cambria School District, and Portage Area School District.

Vocational-Technical School provides hands on training for students looking to pursue careers in trade occupations such as carpentry, auto mechanics, computer technology, cosmetology, electrical technology, drafting, and heating, air conditioning and ventilation, etc. The Admiral Peary Vocational School also gives attendees a chance to work as co-ops, working for a local company a few days a week, instead of going to the vocational school.

Private/Parochial Schools

The following is a list of other private or parochial schools available to the residents of the Central Cambria Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area: Bishop Carroll High School **(Pictured)**, Holy Name Elementary School, Cambria County Christian School, and Saint Paul's Community School.



Post-Secondary Educational Institutions

There are a number of post secondary educational institutions located in Cambria County. These institutions include The University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown; Pennsylvania Highlands Community College, located in Johnstown; and a campus in Cambria Township; Mount Aloysius College, located in Cresson; Saint Francis University, located in Loretto; Christ the Savior Seminary School, located in Johnstown; the Cambria-Rowe Business College, located in Johnstown; the Commonwealth Technical Institute, located in Johnstown; the Pennsylvania Institute of Taxidermy, Inc.,

located in Ebensburg, Wrightco Technologies Technical Training Institute, located in Ebensburg; and the Keystone Academy, located in Johnstown.

Intermediate Unit

The Appalachia Intermediate Unit 8 provides a variety of educational services including teacher in service training and education for special needs students, and resource material for the school in the immediate geographic area. IU 8 serves the school districts of Blair, Bedford, Cambria, and Somerset Counties. The IU8 building is located in the Borough of Ebensburg on 119 Park Street.



INSERT COMMUNITY FACILITIES MAP

DRAFT

Parks and Recreation



Veteran's Park Sign



Veteran's Park

The provision of parks and recreational facilities are vital in providing a safe and appealing place to live. A great need exists to provide a source of emotional and physical outlet for all our citizens. If a community fails to provide facilities for these outlets, social problems such as idleness, delinquency, drug use and crime are more apt to develop. Additionally, further need for recreational facilities exists for the school age child during summer vacation months and after school hours. Programs must be provided to channel this leisure time into wholesome and constructive activities. A passive type of recreation is also needed for our growing number of retired senior citizens. It is therefore imperative that a community provides an adequate number and variety of recreational facilities and opportunities for all age groups of its citizenry.

There are several municipally owned parks and recreational facilities located in the Jackson Township area. Please refer to TABLE 40 below, for a listing of parks and recreational facilities for Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough (The Central Cambria Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area).

TABLE 40

JACKSON TOWNSHIP PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES		
Park	Location	Amenities
Veterans Park	Just off Adams Avenue in the village of Vinco just off of Route 271.	Walking track, horseshoe pits, shuffleboard court, and a picnic pavilion
Jackson Elementary School Playground	Jackson Elementary School	Slides, swings, jungle gym, etc.
Leidy Park	1/4 mile off of Bracken Street, near St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church	Ball field, volleyball courts, picnic shelter, a walking track, and a playground, Improvements and additions are planned
Loraine Park	Off of Loraine Road just up from Route 271 in Nanty Glo	No facilities, just a grassy field often used to play baseball, improvements are planned for the future
Mitchell Park	On Shepard Street just off Rosebranch Street near Vinco	Two baseball fields, picnic area, concession stand, playground, basketball and tennis courts, walking trail and pavilions are planned.
CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES		
Park	Location	Amenities
A.D. Martin Park	Between Weaver and Reese Avenues in Colver	Basketball Court, Tennis Courts, Jungle Gyms, Swing sets
Colver Recreation Facility	Along Weaver Avenue, at the top of 9 th Street in Colver	Baseball/Softball fields, backstops, pavilions, bleachers, walking trails
Mylo Park Play Area	Myers Street in Mylo park.	Basketball court, swings, and ice skating rink

Cambria Township Recreation Park	Along US Route 422, northwest of Revloc	Baseball/softball fields, backstop, dugouts, bleachers. Pavilions
Central Cambria Senior High School	US Route 422 West	Indoor swimming pool, baseball/softball fields, football field, tennis courts, track, playground
North Central Recreation Center	US Route 422 on Central Cambria School District Campus	Roller blade rink, ice skating rink (Seasonal)
EBENSBURG BOROUGH PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES		
Park	Location	Amenities
Young People's Community Center	Prave Street	Basketball courts, internet café, game rooms
Center Ward Park	West Alton Street, behind Holy Name Elementary School	Basketball court, play area, swing sets
Veteran's Park	Crawford and North Center Streets	Walking path, statue with steps, benches
Ebensburg War Memorial Field	West Ogle and South Marion Street	Baseball fields, soccer practice fields
East End Park	Between East Ogle and East Triumph Street	Basketball Court, play area, and Green Space
Lion's Club Little League Field	Manor Drive	Baseball fields, bleachers, concession stand

West End Playground	South West Street	Spring mates, Swing sets, and jungle gym.
Tennis Center	Lakeview Drive	Professional Indoor and Outdoor Tennis Courts, lessons, Roller blade rink
Ebensburg Borough Swimming Pool	Swimming Pool road, off of Manor Drive	Adult and Child Pools, play area, locker rooms, concession stands, basketball courts
Lake Rowena Recreation Park/Lake Field	Rowena Drive	Fishing, baseball, pavilions, concerts and events, sand volleyball, public restrooms, walking track, future boat ramp
Gazebo Park	Center of the Borough East High & North Center Streets	Gazebo, water fountain, benches and plants
The Ghost Town Trail Head	Prave Street through Dilltown, Pennsylvania	Part of Rails to Trails biking, walking, hiking trail, Part of Greenways Plan
The Ebensburg Airport	US Route 22, heading West	Airport, Airplane Flying Lessons, Air Shows

Churches

Churches are a vital and integral part of every community. In addition to providing spiritual guidance and religious education to the citizens of the community, they promote many programs, which offer a variety of social services for members and those

in need. Such programs may include organized sports, Boy and Girl Scouts, plays, pageants, and community improvement campaigns. In these ways, churches have complemented and strengthened the community's recreational facilities and programs, and the human services delivery system.

As vital as the churches are to the community, they should be considered in the planning process to ensure the future orderly growth and development of the community. Most of the churches serving the residents of Jackson Township are located either in Jackson Township or the immediately surrounding area.

The churches located within Jackson Township include: the Chickaree Union Church, the Kingdom Hall Jehovah Witness Church, the Laurel Mountain Bible Church, the Mount Olive United Methodist Church, the Pike Grace Brethren Church, the Singer Hill Grace Brethren Church, the St. John Vianney Catholic Church, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Vinco Brethren Church.

Municipal Buildings

The Jackson Township Municipal Building, located at 513 Pike Road, Johnstown, PA is where most all of the governing operations of the Township take place. The municipal building provides an adequate facility for conducting Township business and holding meetings. The Township garage is also located at this address. Other municipal buildings in Jackson Township include the volunteer fire company, the police station, the sewer authority, the water authority and the Senior Center.



Jackson Township Municipal Building

Jackson Township Senior Center

The Jackson Township Senior Center is located at 200 Adams Avenue, Mineral Point, PA 15942. The Senior Center was organized on July 1st, 1998 and currently has 500+ members. Anyone over the age of 50 can join the Center for a membership fee of \$10.00 per year. You do not have to be a resident of Jackson Township to become a member. The Jackson Township has a new exercise center for its members. The Senior Center also hosts a number of daily activities including; bingo, line dancing, chair exercises, crafts, dinner dances, movie night, etc.

Health Care/Emergency Medical Care

The residents of Jackson Township receive major health care and emergency care from Conemaugh Memorial Medical Center in Johnstown. Other medical facilities in the region include: Beverly Healthcare, Laurel Wood Care Center, and HealthSouth Rehabilitation Center.

Community Groups and Organizations

The following is a list of the community groups, organizations, and the arts found in Jackson Township and surrounding region:

- The ATV Club
- The Chickaree Ridge runners Snowmobile Club
- The Chickaree Rod and Gun Club
- East Taylor-Jackson Little League
- The 4-H Club
- The Goldenrod Sportsman's Club
- The Greater Jackson Township Sportsman Association
- Jackson Elementary Parent Teacher Organization
- Jackson Latchkey Program
- Jackson Township Boy Scouts Troop 204
- Jackson Township Girl Scouts Troops 715, 745, and 937
- Jackson Township Lions Club
- Ranger Mountain Conservancy
- Nanty Glo Tri Area Museum & Historical Society
- Neighbors Who Care

CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP

Police Protection

The Cambria Township Police Department provides protection for the residents of the Township. The Cambria Township Police Department is located at 184 Municipal Road, Ebensburg, PA 15931. The Police Department is comprised of four (4) fulltime officers, and four to six (4-6) part time officers. The Cambria Township Police are always on call and use the Cambria County 911 center as their dispatching technique.

Assistance to the Cambria Township Police Department is provided on an as needed basis from the Pennsylvania State Police, Ebensburg Barracks. The duties of the

Cambria Township Police Department are to serve and protect the citizens of their Township.

Fire Protection



Colver Volunteer Fire Company Building

Fire protection in Cambria Township is provided by the Cambria Township Volunteer Fire Company. The Colver Volunteer Fire Company is located on Reese Avenue, Colver, PA and the Revloc Volunteer Fire Company, located on Cambria Avenue in Revloc, PA both assist in their areas as well as other areas they are needed.

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Service is provided to the citizens of Cambria Township through the Colver and Revloc Volunteer Fire Companies, as well as The Ebensburg Area Emergency Service. The Ebensburg Ambulance Building is located on 100 North Caroline Street in the Borough of Ebensburg, PA.

Libraries



The Ebensburg-Cambria Public Library **(Pictured)** serves Cambria Township, as well as Ebensburg Borough. The Library is located on Highland Avenue, and shares a parking lot with Central Cambria Middle School. The Library is open from 2:00 – 8:00 Monday- Friday, is closed Saturday, and 12:00- 7:00 PM on Sunday, and provides internet access, reading rooms, and other amenities people in the Community enjoy using and find helpful.

Parks and Recreation



A.D. Martin Memorial Park, Colver

recreational opportunities are also available in designated areas. The Ebensburg Country Club is a private membership nine (9) hole golf course consisting of 177 acres in Cambria Township. Pennsylvania State Game Lands (sgl No. 79) are located just off of U.S. Route 422 west. Sgl No. 79 contains over 300 acres in Cambria Township and provides numerous passive and active recreational opportunities. A privately owned recreational area within the Township is Woodland Park a five (5) acre facility offering overnight camping, fishing, and picnicking to the general public.

Cambria Township owns and maintains five (5) public recreational facilities. The Township also contains a significant amount of natural scenic woodlands such as the “California Woods” where passive recreational activities such as walking, hiking, and bird watching can be pursued. Small game, deer hunting, and fishing



Colver Recreation Facility

The Colver Recreation Park is a Township owned and operated public recreational facility located along Weaver Avenue in the Village of Colver. The 27.1 –acre facility presently contains a baseball field, backstop, wooden bleachers, and benches. The Township is in the process of expanding recreational activities at the site to include another ball field, picnicking area, walking and hiking trails, comfort station, and parking area. In addition to the Colver Park, there is a 2.4-acre public playground located directly in the center of Colver. The site has a tennis/basketball court; various play equipment, and horseshoe courts.



Cambria Township Recreation Park

The Revloc Ball Park is a Township recreational facility located along U.S. Route 422 northwest of the Village of Revloc. The park contains a baseball and softball playing area, backstop, dugouts, and bleachers, and is situated on 23 acres of land. In addition to the Revloc Ball Park, recreational opportunities exist within the Village of Revloc at the Revloc Circle Playground. This small neighborhood baseball field and play area contains 2.8 acres and is located in the center of the Village of Revloc and is accessible to local residents.

The Mylo Park Playground (**Pictured**) located on Meyers Street in the Village of Mylo Park. The recreational site is situated on 0.4 acres of land and contains a basketball court and ice-skating rink. The facility is owned by the Mylo Park Civic Association and maintained by Cambria Township.



Central Cambria School District Football Field and Running Track

The Central Cambria Senior High School located along U.S. Route 422 west also serves as a community recreational center. The school facility is situated on 97 acres of land and is owned and operated by the Central Cambria School District. The school's recreational facilities open to the general public include a swimming pool, four (4) tennis courts, track field, and a football and baseball field. (See Table 41 above for a listing of all community facilities located in all three (3) Municipalities).

Churches

Churches located within Cambria Township include: Holy Family Catholic Church, located on 5th Street in Colver, The Ascension of Christ Church, located in on 5th Street in Colver, The Colver Presbyterian Church, located on Reese Avenue in Colver, Believers Fellowship, located on Cambria Avenue in Revloc, The First Baptist Church of Ebensburg, located at Winterset and A-Frame Road, Ebensburg, The Crossroads

Alliance Church, located on North Center Street, Ebensburg, Ebensburg Evangelical Bible Church, located on Belair Street, Revloc, The Revloc Presbyterian Church, located on Highland Avenue, Revloc, The Saint Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, located on Cambria Avenue in Revloc, and The Salem Church, located on Lute Road, Ebensburg.

Municipal Buildings



The Cambria Township Municipal Building is located at 184 Municipal Road, Ebensburg, PA. The building was built in 1974 and since then has housed the Police Department, Sewer Authority, Township Supervisors and Secretaries, and Road Maintenance Crews.

The Municipal Building also has a salt storage building with an attached garage and parking for Township meetings. The Township also owns an equipment storage building, which is located in Colver.

Laurel Crest Manor County Home

The County owns a rehabilitation and Special Care Center located in Cambria Township on Manor Drive. Laurel Crest has been open to the community and serving people since 1857. They offer an expansive mix of services, and have a mission stating they will provide quality physical, psychosocial, and spiritual care to their residents in a home-like environment. Lauren Crest is located on Manor Drive in Cambria Township, across the street for the Ebensburg Country Club.



Health Care/Emergency Medical Services

The residents of Cambria Township receive major health care and emergency care from Conemaugh Memorial Medical center in Johnstown and Altoona Hospital. Other medical facilities in the region include: UPMC located on Jamesway Road in Cambria Township, and the Ebensburg Community Center, located in the Tibbott's Plaza.

Community Groups and Organizations

Cambria Elementary Parent Teacher Organization
Lady's Auxiliary of Holy Family Catholic Church
Girl Scout Troop (Talus Rock Council)
Boy Scout Troop (Penn's Woods Council)
Colver Baseball League
Revloc Baseball League
The 4-H Club

EBENSBURG BOROUGH

Governmental Organization

Ebensburg Borough is authorized by the Pennsylvania Constitution and is organized under the Borough Code as granted by the Pennsylvania General Assembly. The Borough operates under the Weak Mayor Council form of government. The day-to-day administration of Borough business is the responsibility of the Borough Manager (Secretary/Treasurer_ appointed by and responsible to Council. The Mayor is elected for a four (4) year term and the seven (7) councilors are elected at large to four (4) year overlapping terms.

In Ebensburg, the following municipal officials and departments may be appointed: Solicitor; Engineer; and Public Works Director. Council may also appoint members of various Authorities, Commissions, and Boards as needed to oversee community facilities and services. Ebensburg Borough Council also utilizes the administration services of the Cambria/Somerset Council of Governments (COG) to oversee cooperative purchasing, code enforcement, and zoning officer services.

Police Protection

The Ebensburg Borough Police Department provides protection to the residents of Ebensburg Borough. The Police Department is located in the Municipal Building located on West High Street, Ebensburg. The Police Department is made up of one (1) Chief, one (1) Assistant Chief, one (1) Sergeant, and one (1) full time officer.

The Ebensburg Borough Police provide police protection not only to the Borough, but other surrounding communities when their assistance is needed. In assistance to the Ebensburg Police Department is the Pennsylvania State Police Barracks located in Ebensburg. The responsibility of the Ebensburg Borough Police is to serve and protect, conduct traffic patrols, and enforce laws relating to the Borough of Ebensburg. The dispatching technique used with the Ebensburg Police is the County 911 Center located on Candle Light Drive in Cambria Township.

Fire Protection



Dauntless Fire Company, Ebensburg Borough

The Dauntless Fire Company located on West Sample Street provides fire Protection in Ebensburg Borough. The Fire Company is made up of seven (7) Line Officers who handle emergencies, eight (8) Company Officers and two (2) Fire Police officers. The dispatch center is integrated with the County's 911 Center and can respond to emergency calls for back-up and support services to other municipal fire departments.

Ambulance Services



Ebensburg Area EMS Building

Ambulance service is provided to the Borough of Ebensburg by the Ebensburg Area EMS (Emergency Medical Service), which is located on North Caroline Street in Ebensburg Borough. The ambulance service is headquartered at 100 North Caroline Street and in cooperation with Cambria County's 911-dispatch center, provides 24-hour emergency service. The association maintains an average yearly membership of 1500 persons, which includes family and individual membership

fees. Non-members residing in Ebensburg and Cambria Township pay a higher cost for ambulance service to hospitals within a 25-mile radius of Ebensburg.

The Ebensburg Area Ambulance Association provides emergency ambulatory service to Ebensburg and Cambria Township. Five (5) full-time employees and forty (40) community volunteers are involved in the Association. The full-time staff includes two (2) Certified EMT-paramedics, two (2) Emergency Management Technicians (EMTs), and one (1) secretary.

Libraries

The Ebensburg-Cambria Library, which is located on Highland Avenue in Ebensburg Borough, provides services to Ebensburg Borough, as well as Cambria Township and other surrounding communities.

Parks and Recreation

The overall operation and maintenance of recreation facilities within Ebensburg is the responsibility of the Council Recreation Committee. The following presents a list of community recreation facilities and open space areas within Ebensburg Borough that are municipally owned and/or operated: Lake Rowena Recreational Complex located on Rowena Drive, Ebensburg Community Park, located between High Street and Center Street, Ebensburg Tennis Center, located on Lakeview Drive, Ebensburg War Memorial Field, located on West Ogle and South Marion Streets, East End Park, located on the Eastern side of Ebensburg Borough, Lion's Club Little League Field, located on Manor drive, The Center Ward Playground, located on West Alton Street, The West End Playground located on South West Street, The Gazebo Park, located in the Center of the Borough of Ebensburg, The Ebensburg Borough Pool, located on Swimming Pool Road, just off of Manor Drive, and The Young People's Community Center, located on Prave Street.



Churches

The churches located within the Borough of Ebensburg include: Holy Name Catholic Church located on North Julian Street, Bethel Center, located on North West Street, The Church of the Nazarene, located on Rowena Drive, Ebensburg Presbyterian

Church, located on North Center Street, The Ebensburg Methodist Church, located on East Highland Avenue, The First Christian Church, located on West High Street, and the United Church of Christ, located on East High Street.

Ebensburg Borough Municipal Building (Pictured Below)



The Ebensburg Borough Municipal Building serves as the nucleus for day-to-day governmental operations and activities within Ebensburg. The Municipal Building is a multi-purpose public facility located at 200 West High Street. In addition to serving as the center for local government, the Borough's municipal building also houses space for the following elected officials, offices, agencies, and departments: The Mayor and Borough Council, Borough

Manager, Police Department, Public Works Department, The Municipal Authority, Code Enforcement, Public Meetings, Tax Collector, Planning Commission, Zoning Hearing Board, and Economic Development Office.

Street Maintenance

The maintenance of Ebensburg Borough's local streets and roads is one of the most important municipal services provided to Borough residents. The Borough's Public Works Department is responsible for a wider range of street services such as keeping streets passable, street repair and paving, street signing and lighting, and construction of new roads. Street maintenance within Ebensburg is the primary responsibility of the Public Works Director and five (5) full-time crewmembers.

The Public Works Department is headquartered at 300 West High Street within the Ebensburg Municipal building complex. The maintenance garage and storage shed are also housed within the municipal building. The Ebensburg Borough maintenance equipment roster is comprised of eight (8) vehicles designed specifically for street maintenance and repair.

Community Groups and Organizations

Talus Rock Girl Scout Troop
Penn's Wood Council Boy Scout Troop
American Legion Post 363
Ebensburg Rotary Club
Ebensburg Woman's Club
Kiwanis Club
Loyal Order of Moose
Veterans of Foreign Wars- W. Garfield Thomas Post Home Association
W. Garfield Thomas Post Ladies Auxiliary VFW

Summary of Findings

- The Jackson Township Police Department provides 24-hour police protection, and the Pennsylvania State Police provide protection on an as-needed basis, for the residents of Jackson Township.
- There are many churches located within the Central Cambria Coalition Multi-Municipal Plan area.
- The Jackson Township Volunteer Fire Company provides fire protection in Jackson Township. The East Taylor, Nanty Glo, provides assistance and Ebensburg-Dauntless Volunteer Fire Departments on an as-needed basis.
- Ambulance Service is provided to the citizens of Jackson Township through the Jackson Township Volunteer Fire Company, which is dispatched through the Cambria County 911 system.
- The Nanty-Glo Public Library and Ebensburg-Cambria Public Library provide services to Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.
- The Central Cambria School District serves the residents of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough. There are nine (9) schools that serve the Municipalities: The Jackson Elementary School, Cambria Elementary School, The Central Cambria Middle School, The Central Cambria High School, Bishop Carroll High School, Admiral Peary Vocational School, the Cambria

County Christian School, St. Mary's Elementary School, and Holy Name Elementary School.

- The Appalachia Intermediate Unit 8 provides a variety of educational services including, teacher in service training, and education for special needs students. IU 8 serves the school districts of Blair, Bedford, Cambria, and Somerset Counties.
- There are a number of postsecondary educational institutions within close proximity to Jackson Township.
- There are a variety of municipally owned parks and recreational facilities located in Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough. A few are: the Veterans Park, Jackson Township, Colver Recreational Complex, Cambria Township, and The Young People's Community Center, Ebensburg Borough.
- The Jackson Township Municipal Building, Cambria Township Municipal Building and Ebensburg Borough Municipal Building all provide adequate facilities for conducting Township/Borough business and holding meetings.

J. PUBLIC UTILITIES STUDY

The level of service and conditions of the infrastructure within a community provide critical components, which not only affect quality of life, but its future development potential as well. Ensuring the public health, safety, and welfare of a Municipality's residents is the responsibility of local government. Water service, sanitary sewer service, and solid waste disposal services are key issues concerning the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area. The availability, quality, and adequacy of these services are important determinants impacting community conservation, revitalization, and growth of the community. The need for these services depends upon a number of factors including: location and distribution of development, development density, the population to be served, and the community's financial position. All of these needs are basic to every community and greatly affect land use patterns. This study will consist of the following:

- Compile and analyze information relating to existing public utilities including water service, sanitary and storm sewer service, cable television, gas, electric service, telephone service, high-speed Internet service, municipal waste collection, and recycling.
- Evaluate existing facilities in terms of their coverage and adequacy.
- Determine future improvements which are necessary based upon existing deficiencies. Required future extensions and improvements will be discussed in the Public Utilities Plan Element.

Inventory of Public Utilities

The first step in the examination and evaluation of public utilities is to complete an inventory of existing services. Emphasis was placed on the gathering of information regarding the location, adequacy, capacity, condition, and service area of each utility throughout the Multi-Municipal area.

After the inventories were completed, each utility was studied. The availability of service in terms of location, adequacy, capacity, condition, and service areas was reviewed. The utility data was assembled and analyzed, and then existing deficiencies were identified.

In the Comprehensive Plan section of this document, these preliminary findings will be refined and interrelated with the results of the Economic Study, Population Forecast and Land Use Study of the Background Studies. From this process, future recommendations and plans for public utility services can be prepared; with special emphasis on those which are essential to establishing and maintaining the orderly growth and development of the Multi-Municipal area.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Water Supply and Distribution

The Jackson Township Water Authority provides municipal water service in Jackson Township. The Jackson Township Water Authority office is located 2949 William Penn Avenue. The Jackson Township Supervisors formed the Jackson Township Water Authority on April 11th, 1956. The Jackson Township Water Authority entered into a water service agreement with the Nanty Glo Water Authority to purchase water through a tap on their main transmission pipeline between the water treatment plant and Nanty Glo Borough.



Jackson Township Water Authority Building. Source: Jackson Township Website

The source of water for the Nanty Glo/Jackson Township Water Authorities is a dam located on Williams Run, near the village of Revloc. This dam contains 225,000,000 gallons of water. In 1983 the Jackson Township Water Authority constructed the George Wyse Pumping Station, which is located at Mundy's Corner, a booster pumping station located along Whitetail Road, and two water tanks located in Ford's Corner and Chickaree.

In 1991 Nanty Glo Borough constructed a new water treatment plant that has an average capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per-day and a peak capacity of 2,000,000 gallons per-day. In 1996 Jackson Township Water Authority renovated its Nanty Glo Water Pumping Station. The Jackson Township Water Authority currently pays the Nanty Glo Water Authority \$1.80 / 1,000 gallons for the bulk water purchased.

In 2002 The Jackson Township Water Authority completed a substantial water system improvement project that was funded by PennVest. The improvements included the construction of two glass lined water tanks located on Chickaree Hill (158,000 gallon), and another located in Vinco, just off of Rose Branch Street (573,000 gallons). There

were also various upgrades made to the pumping station on Whitetail Road and new water mains were installed along Mile Hill Road, Swingle Mountain Road, William Penn Avenue, and Griffith Avenue.

The water distribution system serves a large portion of Jackson Township, with a current customer total of 1,384. The Township uses approximately 250,000 gallons of water per-day. Jackson Township has a mandatory water supply tap-in ordinance that states:

“Every owner of property which abuts the public water and supply distribution system, as it exists presently and as it will be expanded, on which construction of new residential, commercial, business and industrial establishments is hereafter commenced, is hereby required to connect at his own cost, the house, building or other structure to be located on said property to said system, said connection to be made in accordance with the regulations of the Jackson Township Water Authority.”

This ordinance (Ordinance #47) was ordained and enacted into law by the Board of Supervisors of Jackson Township, in lawful session on the 22nd day of August 1980.

INSERT WATER SERVICE AREAS

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Sanitary Sewer Service

Throughout Pennsylvania, the collection and safe disposal of sewage and liquid wastes from homes and industries has become a major concern. Malfunctioning and poorly planned on-lot septic systems are a threat to a community's ground water resources. In the more developed areas, the most common means of dealing with these issues are sanitary sewer systems that collect liquid wastes from homes, and businesses, treat the waste material, and dispose of them via methods approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PaDEP).

The Jackson Township/East Taylor Township Sewer Authority, located at 2603 William Penn Avenue operates the public sewer system which serves approximately 2,000 residents and businesses, mainly along the S.R. 271 corridor, from Mundy's Corner to the City of Johnstown. Currently, the Jackson Township/East Taylor Township Sewer Authority employs three (3) full time positions and has an operating budget of \$800,000 per-year.

The sanitary sewage collection and conveyance system was built approximately eleven (11) years ago in 1997. The non-pressurized system consists of about 50 miles of sewer lines (located in public and private right-of-ways) and 11 pump stations. The average demand/flow of the system is 330,000 gallons per-day, and the peak demand/flow is 800,000 gallons per-day. The waste is conveyed from Jackson Township to East Conemaugh Borough and ultimately treated at the Johnstown Treatment Plant.

Please refer to Map 11 on the following page for a visual representation of the sewer coverage area in the Multi-Municipal area

Residents who do not have access to municipal sewer service rely on on-lot sewer systems. Jackson Township and Cambria Township have a sewage ordinance setting guidelines for the construction and alterations of on-lot sewer systems, and the Borough of Ebensburg utilized Cambria County's Sewer Enforcement Agency for guidance for residents who have on-lot sewer systems.

INSERT SEWER SERVICE AREAS MAP

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Storm Water Management

Jackson Township plays an important role in storm water management. Jackson Township is responsible for educating the public concerning storm water management, identifying illicit discharges and eliminating it, controlling construction site runoff, post construction runoff control, and preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations. Jackson Township has a Storm Water Management Ordinance that was enacted in May of 2004.

Electricity

Electric service in Jackson Township is provided by Penelec and REA Southwest Central.

Gas

Gas service is provided by Dominion in the Vinco area. There are no gas lines in the remaining portion of the Township.

Telephone

Verizon provides telephone service in Jackson Township.

Cable Television

Adelphia provides Cable Television in Jackson Township in the eastern portion and by Atlantic Broadband in the western portion.

Internet Service

Adelphia, Atlantic Broadband, and Verizon all provide high-speed Internet service within Jackson Township.

Municipal Waste and Recycling

Waste Management Inc provides municipal waste service in Jackson Township. It is the responsibility of each household to set up their garbage collection service.

Recycling in Jackson Township is on a voluntary basis. Recyclable materials can be dropped off at the following locations in Jackson Township:

- Municipal Parking Lot, Mundy's Corner
- Laurel Highlands Landfill at Wagner Road

The following is a list of recyclable materials and their appropriate drop off areas.

- Aluminum and Tin Cans
- Clear Glass (Bottles, Jugs & Jars)
- Brown Glass – Mundy's Corner & Laurel Highlands Landfill
- Plastics – Mundy's Corner (Plastic Bottles, Jugs & Jars Numbered 1 and 2)
- Newspapers – Mundy's Corner
- Magazines – Mundy's Corner
- Tires - Laurel Highlands Landfill Only (Charge of \$1.00 per tire)

CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP

Water Supply and Distribution

The Cambria Township Water Authority provides municipal water service in Cambria Township. The Cambria Township Water Authority's address is PO Box 23, Colver, PA 15927 and their office is located on Reese Avenue in Colver. The construction of the water system began in 1913. The system's capacity is 150,000 gallons of finished water per day with an average demand of 1,091,500 gallons per day with the peak demand being 1,581,000 gallons per day, with the demand being seasonal. The water system service area includes Tripoli, Colver, Twenty Row, and Nine row, all in which are located within one (1) mile of the town of Colver. The Cambria Township Water Authority has one (1) full-time employee, and one (1) part-time employee, which is very suitable for the small area they regulate.

Tap-ins are required along the water lines and as of August, 2007, there were no significant water pressure problems in the system and no major expansions are being projected either. There are two water distribution lines being used by the Cambria Township Water Authority, one is a six inch line to the Colver Power Plant, which was constructed in 1993, and the second is an eight inch line to Tripoli, constructed in 1998. The six-inch line is 6,750 feet long, located along Snake Road to Twenty Row Road and is constructed of DR19C-900 material. The eight-inch line is 3,560 feet long, located along Colver Road to Tripoli and is constructed of DR14-C900 material.

Water Sources

The Cambria Township Water Authority has two (2) water sources for their systems, which are both utilized 365 days a year. One is Vetera Dam (Colver Reservoir) located

2 miles North of Colver on Vetera Road, and Well #2 located in Tripoli Hollow. The method treatment plant for the system is the Culligan Package Treatment Plan. Both water sources are treated at the Colver Water Treatment Plant and are currently not undergoing any major constructions. There are no areas within the limits of the Cambria Township Water Authority that are not within 500 feet of a water hydrant, and the entire town of Colver, 100% of the town uses this water system. This includes four hundred thirty-three (433) residential customers, three (3) churches, and eighteen (18) industrial facilities and businesses. The monthly user fee is \$18.25 for the first 2,700 gallons, \$3.13 for the next 5000 gallons, and \$4.05 thereafter.



Vetera Dam. Cambria Township

Other uses of land and human activities within a half of a mile from the Vetera Dam (Colver Reservoir) include public fishing in the Dam, and it is surrounded by farms, wooded acres and one (1) residential dwelling. Residential areas, farms, and woods surround well #2. The only major potential source of contamination is Route 219, which runs through its watershed. The Raw water from Vetera Dam is pumped directly to the Colver Power Project Plant, and Well #2, although a Well, being only 35 feet deep and actually is considered a surface water supply. The last engineering study

was completed for the Cambria Township Water Authority in the late 1980's and is not available for our records.

Sewage Facilities

The sanitary sewer system in Cambria Township is the Cambria Township Sewer Authority, which is owned and operated by the Municipal Authority. This is located at 184 Municipal Road. The construction of the sewer system was started in the 1970's and is not a combined system with the storm sewer system. The average flow of the system is .275 million gallons per day. The system is not seasonal, but the demand is significantly influenced by storms because of old terracotta pipes. There are eleven (11) pumping stations run by the Cambria Township Sewer Authority. Five (5) stations are located in Colver, two (2) are located in Revloc and Four (4) are located along US Route 22.

Only a few areas in the municipality receive sanitary sewer service, which is a portion of Colver, Revloc, Mylo Park, and the Township owned parts of US Route 22. The

number of residential customers in the area is 867 and tap-ins are required along these lines.

With a budget of \$603,000 a year, some room for expansions is allowed. Penn DOT requires line expansion in Mylo Park and the Township is currently waiting for a PennVest loan to go forward with the construction. In 2005, the alleys between 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th streets in Colver had new lines constructed. In 1990, new lines were constructed in Mylo Park, now they lines are located in Alleys, before they were along the streets.

Treatment Facility

The names of the Cambria Township Sewer Authority treatment facilities are the Wastewater Treatment Plants, one located in Colver, the other in Revloc. These facilities operate 365 days a year and are treated by an Ultra-violet (UV) method. The Colver Facility averages 234 pounds of sludge a day and Revloc averages 447 pounds of sludge a day.

Prior to a law passed in 1970, sewage discharge freely flowed into rivers in ditches. After 1973, the law no longer allowed this practice and the Sewer Authority had three (3) years to achieve compliance, thus, two (2) treatment plants were constructed in 1973. The Colver Treatment Plant was upgraded in 2005, and The Revloc Treatment Plant in 1991, which again is in need of an upgrade.

The Revloc Treatment Plant services along US Route 22 and with an expansion will be able to facilitate more sludge, therefore servicing more areas, providing economic development opportunities for the 22 Corridor.

Public Utilities

Gas Service

Dominion People's Gas Company is the Gas provider for Cambria Township.

Cable Service

Comcast provides cable service to Cambria Township.

Phone Service

Phone Service is provided by Bell-Atlantic, Verizon, and, AT&T, depending on the personal preference of the consumer.

Electric Service

Penelec and South West Central Rural Electric are the two main providers of Electrical Services in Cambria Township.

Recycling

Cambria County provides recycling and refuse service to Cambria Township.

EBENSBURG BOROUGH

Water Supply and Distribution

Ebensburg Borough's water system is owned and operated by the Ebensburg Borough Municipal Authority and is located at 300 West High Street. This system services Ebensburg Borough and metered customers in the Cambria County Industrial Park and South Park Complex located in Cambria Township, Route US 22 West, and Emerald Estates off of Old US 219. The construction of the water system began in the 1800's when the town was first discovered. The system's capacity is 1.7 million gallons per day with an average demand of 700,000 and a peak demand of no more than 900,000 normally, but if leaks occur within the system, the peak demand increases to 1.2 million gallons per day. The Ebensburg Municipal Authority has six (6) full-time employees and several part-time employees on a seasonal basis. Tap-ins are required along the waterlines except for Jackson Township, and currently, the Municipal Authority has no future expansions planned.

Water Sources

There are three (3) water sources the Ebensburg Municipal Authority uses. Two (2) of the reservoirs are owned by the Ebensburg Municipal Authority, are the smaller of the three (3) and are located in Ebensburg and Cambria Township, the other reservoir is located in Jackson/Mineral Point area in Saltlick, Pennsylvania, outside of the City of Johnstown and is a large reservoir owned by the Johnstown Water Authority. The two (2) smaller reservoirs have been in operations since 1927 and the large reservoir



located in Saltlick has been in operations since 1962. The total production of these three (3) water sources is 1.1 million gallons per day. The two (2) reservoirs owned by the Ebensburg Municipal Authority are treated by a normal conventional filtration, while the Johnstown Authority treats theirs with a membrane filtration. Human Activities that take place within one half-mile (1/2) from the sources are mostly residential areas, hunting, and old farms which have been abandoned. The major potential for contaminations of

these three (3) sources would be a sewer line leak in the area or a spill of oil from a residential area. Both the Ebensburg and the Johnstown Municipal Water Authorities plan on keeping their water sources up to date.

The Ebensburg Municipal Authority operates one (1) water line, which was constructed in the 1800's and has been updated and expanded since then. The line is located throughout Ebensburg Borough, under all of the streets within the Borough. The total capacity of the line(s) is uncertain and varies for each household. The line is constructed of cast iron, ductile, plastic, and asbestos cement (AC). In the past two (2) years, there have not been any abnormal maintenance problems, nor are any major expansions scheduled.

The Ebensburg Municipal Authority follows the one thousand (1000') feet rule for water hydrants, so all areas within Ebensburg Borough and other locations the Authority serves are within one thousand feet (1000') of a water hydrant. One hundred percent (100%) of the developed areas of the service areas are using the Ebensburg Municipal Authority service. This includes one thousand seven hundred fifty (1750) residential customers, one hundred ninety-three (193) commercial users, twenty (20) Industrial users, and twenty-two (22) Institutional users.

Sewer Service

The Ebensburg Municipal Authority is the name, owner, and operator of the sewer service for Ebensburg Borough. The Municipal Authority is located at 300 West High Street in the Municipal Building. The sewer system capacity is 1.50 million gallons a day. The Authority has nine (9) full-time employees, and seasonal part-time employees who are contracted out to work at the plants. The construction of the sewer system was started in the 1800s and is combined with a storm sewer system. The average flow of the system is 1.25 million gallons per day. The system is not seasonal, but the demand is significantly influenced by storms. There are four (4) pumping stations run by the Ebensburg Municipal Authority, one (1) is located in the Cambria County Industrial Park South Park Complex in Cambria Township, One (1) in the original Industrial Park, one

(1) at Emerald Estates, and the last on Tanner Street. Currently, none of the stations are in need of improvements and approximately 98% of Borough residents are currently using this sanitary sewer system, with only fourteen (14) people having on-lot systems in the Borough. Tap-in's are required along the system's lines.

Since the system's lines are so old, small upgrading projects are usually taking place throughout Ebensburg Borough in locations where the lines are located, which is throughout the entire Borough. The total length of the line is 141, 700 linear feet with a capacity of 2 million gallons per day, with a peak of 5.5 million gallons per day. The Ebensburg Municipal Authority is currently in compliance with Pennsylvania Act 537 and has not had any recommendations made for expansions within their service area.

Treatment Facilities

The name of the Ebensburg Municipal Authority treatment facility is Trout Lane and is owned by the Municipal Authority and Servient and Trent Operations, an international conglomerate. The facility is located right outside of Ebensburg Borough on Old US 22 east. The facility was built in the 1930's with upgrades made in 1959 and 1993. An upgrade to Trout Lane is planned for late 2008 and will eliminate hydraulic overload and increase capacity to the sewer plant. The sewer facility is currently in operation three hundred sixty-five (365) days per year and has an average demand of 1.25 million gallons per day with a peak of 4 million gallons per day. The treatment used at the facility is extended aeration with the leftover solid waste from the facility going to the Laurel Highlands Landfill located in Jackson Township.

Gas Service

Dominion People's Gas Company is the only Gas provider in Ebensburg Borough.

Cable Service

Comcast Cable Company provides Cable service to Ebensburg Borough.

Phone Service

Verizon provides phone Service to Ebensburg Borough.

Electric Service

Penelec is the only electrical service provider to Ebensburg Borough.

Recycling and Refuse Service

Lee's Disposal provides recycling service in Ebensburg Borough. Recycling Bins are located on Manor Drive; residents can take their recyclables there or have them picked up by their trash service.

Summary of Conclusions:

- The water distribution system in Jackson Township appears to be adequate at the present time; however there is a problem with water infiltration into the system. If Jackson Township experiences any type of significant population growth or industrial/commercial growth the water distribution system's capacity may need to be upgraded and water lines extended.
- The water distribution system in Cambria Township seems to be adequate at the present time. Any upgrades in the near future should be taken advantage of if funds are available. If Cambria Township experiences any type of significant population growth or industrial/commercial growth, the water distribution system's capacity may need to be upgraded and water lines extended.
- The upgrade made by the Cambria Township Sewer Authority in 1973 was a wise investment, not only for the people drinking the water from ground sources around the rivers and ditches, but also very good for the environment of the Township.
- The Ebensburg Municipal Authority maintains the water and sewer systems adequately within Ebensburg Borough and the surrounding areas they serve.
- The Trout Lane Sewer Treatment Facility disposes of the leftover solid waste at the Laurel Highlands Landfill located in Jackson Township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania.
- The Ebensburg Municipal Authority is planning an upgrade in late 2008 to its Trout Lane Sewage Treatment Facility.
- The Revloc Sewer Treatment Facility is currently adequate, but will need a major upgrade if the Route 22 Corridor through Cambria Township becomes more developed.

- Residents who do not have municipal sewer service rely on on-lot sewer systems. On-lot sewage disposal systems are regulated through the Township Act 537 Plan and the Jackson Township's Holding Tank Resolution.
- Approximately fourteen (14) residents of Ebensburg Borough have on-lot sewer systems, the remainder; approximately 98% receive sanitary sewer service from the Ebensburg Municipal Authority.
- The provision of public utilities such as natural gas service, electric service, telephone, television, and high-speed Internet service appear to be adequate at the present time throughout the (3) municipalities.
- Municipal Waste collection and recycling are good in Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

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K. FINANCIAL STUDY

One of the most important factors facing local governments is the state of their financial resources. Very few services can be provided without knowing the amount of money that is available for expenditures. Within a municipality, much is dependent on the operating budget including: roads, water service, sewers, police protection, fire protection, refuse collection, and also the expenditures for new equipment, plus maintenance. Even though most municipal officials are well aware of the numbers that make up the annual government's budget, these numbers are not always utilized to develop a long-term understanding of the municipality's financial condition. The factors, which follow, are part of a long-term planning system that officials can utilize to ensure the community's long-term viability.

With that in mind, this section will serve as an "early-warning system," based on historical data, to bring attention to potential problem areas within the municipal financial structures of the municipalities of the multi-municipal region. This section should help make sense of the many factors that affect financial conditions, and present them in a straightforward manner. The overall picture of both strengths and weaknesses and emerging problems within the municipality are predicted. The data for this section was gathered from the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) for the years 2000 through 2005. Information from this publication serves as a benchmark for the municipalities of the multi-municipal region, and allows for comparison with other municipalities.

Revenues for Jackson Township

Revenues determine the capacity of a municipality to provide services. Revenues should grow at a rate equal to or greater than expenditures. Revenues should also be diversified so as to not be overly dependent on any one source.

The analysis of revenues helps to explain the sources of taxes and other types of revenues and variations in these funds. The primary source of funds in Jackson Township comes from miscellaneous revenues, earned income taxes, other financing sources, intergovernmental revenue, and real estate taxes. The total of these amounts ranges from 74% of the total revenue in 2001, to 97% of the total revenue in 2004. The remaining sources of revenue, detailed in the table below, make up anywhere from 26% to 3% of the total revenue of Jackson Township.

**TABLE 41
REVENUE RECEIPTS, 2000-2005
Jackson Township**

General Fund Revenue	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Real Estate Taxes	\$148,027	\$146,229	\$157,801	\$144,056	\$149,142	\$149,308
Earned Income Taxes	\$283,473	\$272,417	\$289,731	\$293,887	\$275,522	\$299,265
Realty Transfer Taxes	\$12,047	\$12,290	\$12,317	\$27,331	\$24,566	\$19,266
Occupational Privilege Tax	\$2,070	\$2,175	\$2,303	\$2,067	\$2,081	\$1,915
Interest, Rents, and Royalties	\$64,115	\$54,203	\$49,759	\$42,276	\$46,887	\$70,176
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$178,587	\$179,130	\$189,905	\$201,113	\$189,219	\$260,947
Licenses and Permits Revenue	\$34,833	\$37,197	\$40,640	\$42,499	\$44,309	\$41,418
Other Charges Revenue	\$2,491	\$2,813	\$12,864	\$9,655	\$12,123	\$3,570
Fines and Forfeits	\$58,276	\$47,693	\$41,213	\$42,161	\$34,123	\$29,254
Miscellaneous Revenues	\$314,323	\$283,148	\$575,153	\$900,459	\$975,943	\$964,812
Other Financing Sources	\$258,816	\$249,388	\$133,231	\$221,494	\$895,673	\$1,184,761
Totals:	\$1,357,058	\$1,286,633	\$1,504,917	\$1,633,111	\$2,374,066	\$2,725,427

Source: 2000-2005, Jackson Township Annual Financial Reports, PA DCED

Expenditures for Jackson Township

Expenditures are a rough measure of a municipality's service output. In general, the more money a local government spends, the more services it is providing. However, this does not take into account how effective the services are or how efficiently they are distributed. The following paragraph explains expenditures for Jackson Township in more detail.

The general administration category includes expenditures for salaries of the Township Supervisors, Solicitor, Engineer, Employees and others. It also includes expenses related to the day-to-day operation of the Township government. These administrative expenses have been varying from year to year and totaled \$157,598 in 2003 up to \$322,739 in 2004. Similarly, public safety is an expense mainly for police protection and fire protection. This expenditure ranged from \$173,430 in 2000 to its highest in 2003, \$297,161. The highway category represents expenditures for road construction and maintenance and includes funds returned to the Township from liquid fuel taxes. This expenditure ranged from a low of \$448,995 in 2000 to a high of \$642,229 in 2004. Miscellaneous expenditures accounted for a substantial amount of expenses for each of the six years studied. These amounts ranged from a low of \$250,007 in 2002 to a high of \$1,446,312 in 2005.

TABLE 42

EXPENDITURES, 2000-2005

Jackson Township

General Fund Expenditures	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General Administration	\$221,816	\$184,149	\$177,282	\$157,598	\$322,739	\$199,660
Public Safety	\$173,430	\$194,671	\$221,717	\$288,708	\$297,161	\$257,640
Streets and Roads	\$448,995	\$510,804	\$327,993	\$497,415	\$642,229	\$579,610
Parks and Recreation	\$11,647	\$14,874	\$13,862	\$59,605	\$72,076	\$151,830
Libraries	\$800	\$800	\$1,050	\$250	\$0	\$1,000
Planning and Development	\$4,111	\$2,214	\$6,524	\$4,893	\$15,170	\$52,620
Miscellaneous Expenditures	\$351,512	\$359,595	\$250,007	\$328,823	\$1,023,547	\$1,446,300
Total Expenditures	\$1,212,311	\$1,267,107	\$998,435	\$1,337,292	\$2,372,922	\$2,688,600

Source: 2000-2005, Jackson Township Annual Financial Reports, PA DCED

Revenues and Expenditures Per Capita

Revenues and expenditures per capita are found by dividing the population by total revenues. The figure will be derived by dividing the total population of 5,213 persons for 2000, and by 4,925 persons for the years of 2001 through 2005 for Jackson Township by the years' revenue. The population figure was used for the purpose of overall comparison since population figures by individual years are not available.

TABLE 43

REVENUE PER-CAPITA 2000-2005			
Jackson Township			
Year	General Fund Revenue	Population	Revenue Per-Capita
2000	\$1,357,058	5,213	260
2001	\$1,286,633	4,925	261
2002	\$1,504,917	4,925	306
2003	\$1,633,111	4,925	332
2004	\$2,374,066	4,925	482
2005	\$2,725,457	4,925	553
<i>Source: 2000-2005, Jackson Township Financial Reports, PA DCED</i>			

TABLE 44

EXPENDITURES PER-CAPITA 2000-2005			
Jackson Township			
Year	General Fund Expenditures	Population	Expenditures Per-Capita
2000	\$1,212,311	5,213	233
2001	\$1,267,107	4,925	257
2002	\$998,435	4,925	203
2003	\$1,337,292	4,925	272
2004	\$2,372,922	4,925	482
2005	\$2,688,689	4,925	546
<i>Source: 2000-2005, Jackson Township Financial Reports, PA DCED</i>			

Operating Position

Another factor that investigates the relationship between expenditures and revenues is the operating position. Operating position is calculated by dividing total expenditures by total revenues. This provides a picture of Jackson Township's ability to balance its budget, reserve finances for future emergencies, and pay its short-term bills. An operating position of greater than one indicates that expenditures exceeded revenues for that given year, and the Township operated at a budgetary deficit for that year. An operating position of less than one indicates that the municipality's revenues exceeded its expenditures. Jackson Township's expenditures exceeded their revenues for only one (1) year over the study period, in the year of 2000. See the table below for the operating position of Jackson Township from 2000 to 2005.

TABLE 45

OPERATING POSITION 2000-2005 Jackson Township			
Year	Total Revenues	Total Expenditures	Operating Position
2000	\$1,286,633	1,267,107	0.98
2001	\$1,504,917	998,435	0.66
2002	\$1,633,111	1,337,292	0.82
2003	\$2,374,066	2,372,922	1.00
2004	\$2,725,427	2,688,689	0.99
2005	\$1,357,058	1,212,311	0.89

Source: 2000-2005, Jackson Township Financial Reports, PA DCED

Financial analysts warn that financial weakness may result from practices such as operating two (2) or more years with an operating deficit, a current year deficit greater than that of the prior year, operating deficits in two (2) of the past seven (7) years, and a deficit greater than 5 -10 percent of the annual operating budget. The factors could impact a municipality by requiring the Township to pay higher interest rates on money it borrows or greater debt services in general.

In order to combat future operating deficits, financial analysts recommend maintaining a fund balance of five (5) percent of the general operating budget. Any surpluses greater than five (5) percent should be used to fund one-time capital expenditures. If surpluses are used to artificially balance the budget, the municipality would have to raise enough revenues to cover the surpluses when

they run out. Although difficult to achieve, moderate fund balances are good insurance.

Debt

Debt is important to analyze because it is an expenditure obligation, which must be paid when due. Debt is an effective means of financing capital improvements, but its misuse can cause serious financial repercussions. Even temporary inability to pay incurred debt can result in loss of credit rating and increased cost of future borrowing.

Summary of Findings:

- The greatest sources of revenues in Jackson Township come from miscellaneous revenues, earned income taxes, other financing sources, intergovernmental revenue, and real estate taxes, in that order.
- Jackson Township's greatest expenditures from 2000 to 2005 were in the categories of: streets and roads, miscellaneous expenditures, general administration, and public safety, in that order.
- Financial analysts would not define Jackson Township to have a financial weakness because they have not operated with a deficit for any of the years within the study.
- In 2003 Jackson Township revenues were only \$1,144.00 greater than their expenditures.

Revenues for Cambria Township

The analysis of revenues helps to explain the sources of taxes and other revenues and variations in these funds. The primary source of funds in Cambria Township comes from real estate taxes; other financing sources, earned income taxes, intergovernmental revenue, and reality transfer tax. The total of these amounts ranges from 74% of the total revenue in 2001, to 97% of the total revenue in 2004. The remaining sources of revenue, detailed on the following table, make up anywhere from 26% to 3% of the total revenue of Cambria Township.

**TABLE 46
REVENUE RECEIPTS, 2000-2005
Cambria Township**

General Fund Revenue	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Real Estate Taxes	\$546,842	\$593,912	\$600,891	\$603,452	\$600,274	\$622,178
Personal Income Taxes	\$319,365	\$322,265	\$341,760	\$367,793	\$366,928	\$399,185
Transfer Taxes	\$24,158	\$83,914	\$28,242	\$34,585	\$46,530	\$108,712
Automobile Privilege Tax	\$22,615	\$24,677	\$29,153	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dividends, and Royalties	\$71,331	\$34,422	\$29,434	\$20,614	\$24,273	\$37,322
Governmental Revenue	\$229,138	\$258,526	\$235,841	\$259,386	\$276,031	\$304,789
Fees and Permits Revenue	\$28,863	\$30,097	\$35,405	\$36,528	\$38,851	\$40,077
Charges Revenue	\$21,566	\$32,318	\$12,953	\$30,750	\$34,302	\$66,081
Fines and Forfeits	\$31,069	\$32,219	\$33,483	\$43,861	\$63,672	\$64,580
Other Miscellaneous Revenues	\$43,639	\$13,712	\$14,297	\$43,457	\$39,024	\$41,449
Other Financing Sources	\$110,196	\$260,596	\$215,638	\$616,797	\$101,044	\$959,879
Totals:	\$1,448,782	\$1,686,658	\$1,577,097	\$2,057,223	\$1,590,929	\$2,644,252

Source: 2000-2005, Cambria Township Annual Audits and Financial Reports, PA DCED

Expenditures for Cambria Township

The general administration category includes expenditures for salaries of the Township Supervisors, Solicitor, Engineer, and Employees. It also includes expenses related to the day-to-day operation of the Township government. These administrative expenses have been varying from year to year and totaled a low of \$33,741 in 2000 and a high of \$149,960 in 2001. Similarly, public safety is an expense mainly for police protection and fire protection. This expenditure ranged from a low of \$203,220 in 2001 and highest of \$354,437 in 2005. The streets and roads category represents expenditures for road construction and maintenance and includes funds returned to the Township from liquid fuel taxes. This expenditure ranged from a low of \$588,926 in 2000 to a high of \$964,653 in 2002. Miscellaneous expenditures accounted for a substantial amount of expenses for each of the six years studied. These amounts ranged from a low of \$227,823 in 2002 and a high of \$1,253,097 in 2005.

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TABLE 47

EXPENDITURES, 2000-2005

Cambria Township

General Fund Expenditures	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General Administration	\$133,741	\$149,960	\$139,419	\$145,242	\$137,354	\$148,532
Public Safety	\$244,350	\$203,220	\$292,827	\$248,852	\$313,222	\$354,437
Streets and Roads	\$588,926	\$778,549	\$964,653	\$963,824	\$786,032	\$719,942
Parks and Recreation	\$39,116	\$97,933	\$69,658	\$54,845	\$35,241	\$54,473
Libraries	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Housing and Development	\$12,941	\$7,013	\$17,465	\$15,748	\$13,564	\$14,571
Miscellaneous Expenditures	\$291,496	\$282,054	\$227,823	\$574,825	\$356,313	\$1,253,097
Total Expenditures	\$1,310,570	\$1,518,729	\$1,711,845	\$2,003,336	\$1,641,726	\$2,545,052

Source: 2000-2005, Cambria Township Annual Audits and Financial Reports, P A DCED



Revenues and Expenditures Per Capita

Revenues and expenditures per capita are found by dividing the population into total revenues and expenditures. The figure will be derived by dividing the total population of 5,213 persons for 2000, and by 4,925 persons for the years of 2001 through 2005 for Jackson Township by the years' revenue. The population figure was used for the purpose of overall comparison since population figures by individual years are not available. The population numbers from 2000 were from the 1990 census and 2001 through 2005 were from the 2000 census.

TABLE 48 REVENUE PER-CAPITA 2000-2005 Cambria Township			
Year	General Fund Revenue	Population	Revenue Per-Capita
2000	\$1,448,782	6357	228
2001	\$1,686,658	6323	267
2002	\$1,577,097	6323	249
2003	\$2,057,223	6323	325
2004	\$1,590,929	6323	252
2005	\$2,644,252	6323	418

Source: 2000-2005, Cambria Township Annual Audits and Financial Reports, PA DCED

Cambria Township's expenditures exceed their revenues for 2001 and 2003.

EXPENDITURES PER-CAPITA 2000-2005 Cambria Township			
Year	General Fund Expenditures	Population	Expenditures Per-Capita
2000	\$1,310,570	6357	206
2001	\$1,518,729	6323	240
2002	\$1,711,845	6323	271
2003	\$2,003,336	6323	317
2004	\$1,641,726	6323	260
2005	\$2,545,052	6323	403

Operating Position

Another factor that investigates the relationship between expenditures and revenues is the operating position. Operating position is calculated by dividing total expenditures by total revenues. This provides a picture of Cambria Township's ability to balance its budget, reserve finances for future emergencies, and pay its short-term bills. An operating position of greater than one indicates that expenditures exceeded revenues for that given year, and the Township operated at a budgetary deficit for that year. An operating position of less than one indicates that the municipality's revenues exceeded its expenditures. Cambria Township's expenditures exceeded their revenues for two (2) years (2001 and 2003) over the study period. See the table below for the operating position of Cambria Township from 2000 to 2005.

TABLE 50
OPERATING POSITION 2000-2005
Cambria Township

Year	Total Revenues	Total Expenditures	Operating Position
2000	\$1,686,658	\$1,518,729	0.90
2001	\$1,577,097	\$1,711,845	1.09
2002	\$2,057,223	\$2,003,336	0.97
2003	\$1,590,929	\$1,641,726	1.03
2004	\$2,644,252	\$2,545,052	0.96
2005	\$1,448,782	\$1,310,570	0.90

Source: 2000-2005, Cambria Township Annual Audits and Financial Reports, PA DCED

Financial analysts warn that financial weakness may result from practices such as operating two (2) or more years with an operating deficit, a current year deficit greater than that of the prior year, operating deficits in two (2) of the past five (5) years, and a deficit greater than 5 -10 percent of the annual operating budget. The factors could impact a municipality by requiring the Township to pay higher interest rates on money it borrows or greater debt services in general

In order to combat future operating deficits, financial analysts recommend maintaining a fund balance of five (5) percent of the general operating budget. Any surpluses greater than five (5) percent should be used to fund one-time capital expenditures. If surpluses are used to artificially balance the budget, the municipality would have to raise enough revenues to cover the surpluses when they run out. Although difficult to achieve, moderate fund balances are good insurance.

Debt

Debt is important to analyze because it is an expenditure obligation, which must be paid when due. Debt is an effective means of financing capital improvements, but its misuse can cause serious financial repercussions. Even temporary inability to pay incurred debt can result in loss of credit rating and increased cost of future borrowing.

Summary of Findings:

- The greatest sources of revenues in Cambria Township come from real estate taxes, other financing sources, earned income taxes, intergovernmental revenue, and reality transfer tax.
- Cambria Township's greatest expenditures from 2000 to 2005 were in the categories of: general administration, public safety, streets and roads, and miscellaneous expenditures.
- Financial analysts would define Cambria Township to have a financial weakness because they have operated with a deficit for more than two (2) years within the past five (5) years.
- Cambria Township had operating positions greater than 1.0 for the fiscal year of 2001 and 2003. Although Cambria Township has had an operating position of over 1.0 in one of the years studied, the overall fiscal status of the Township is strong overall in years covered by the study.

Revenues for Ebersburg Borough

The analysis of revenues helps to explain the sources of taxes and other revenues and variations in these funds. The primary source of funds in Ebersburg Borough comes from miscellaneous expenditures, real estate taxes, earned income tax and other charges revenue. The total of these amounts ranges from 74% of the total revenue in 2001, to 97% of the total revenue in 2004. The remaining sources of revenue, detailed in the table below, make up anywhere from 26% to 3% of the total revenue of Ebersburg Borough.

**TABLE 51
REVENUE RECEIPTS, 2000-2005
Ebensburg Borough**

General Fund Revenue	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Real Estate Taxes	\$247,815	\$303,983	\$313,816	\$289,712	\$333,772	\$337,357
Earned Income Taxes	\$228,592	\$226,579	\$286,726	\$243,143	\$261,530	\$275,132
Realty Transfer Taxes	\$10,657	\$19,176	\$27,297	\$19,010	\$32,547	\$28,459
Occupational Privilege Tax	\$0	\$9,053	\$0	\$7,087	\$8,041	\$47,562
Interest, Rents, and Royalties	\$118,090	\$100,216	\$32,197	\$83,731	\$69,422	\$78,626
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$15,096	\$40,365	\$0	\$9,991	\$8,319	\$0
Licenses and Permits Revenue	\$27,806	\$41,727	\$32,488	\$33,161	\$33,131	\$35,971
Other Charges Revenue	\$41,801	\$51,214	\$249,712	\$170,385	\$163,148	\$189,695
Fines and Forfeits	\$20,064	\$38,835	\$37,956	\$41,506	\$41,220	\$33,017
Miscellaneous Revenues	\$1,930,276	\$2,340,027	\$1,853,473	\$2,276,281	\$2,115,357	\$3,395,449
Other Financing Sources	\$82,405	\$640,600	\$116,512	\$192,677	\$282,910	\$692,586
Totals:	\$2,722,602	\$3,811,775	\$2,950,159	\$3,366,684	\$3,349,397	\$5,113,854

Expenditures for Ebensburg Borough

The general administration category includes expenditures for salaries of the Borough Manager, Mayor, Public Works, and employees. It also includes expenses related to the day-to-day operation of the Borough government. These administrative expenses have been varying from year to year and totaled \$113,049 in 2005 to \$172,277 in 2004. Similarly, public safety is an expense mainly for police protection and fire protection. This expenditure ranged from \$281,133 in 2002 to \$333,546 in 2005. The highway category represents expenditures for road construction and maintenance and includes funds returned to the Borough from liquid fuel taxes. This expenditure ranged from a low of \$237,414 in 2002 to a high of \$568,070 in 2004. Miscellaneous expenditures accounted for a substantial amount of expenses for each of the six years studied. These amounts ranged from a low of \$443,266 in 2002 to a high of \$4,995,402 in 2005.

EBENSBURG

**TABLE 52
EXPENDITURES, 2000-2005
Ebensburg Borough**

General Fund Expenditures	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General Administration	\$145,130	\$124,169	\$161,387	\$149,615	\$172,277	\$113,049
Public Safety	\$323,467	\$303,962	\$292,033	\$292,033	\$302,382	\$333,546
Streets and Roads	\$409,178	\$405,221	\$237,133	\$524,158	\$568,070	\$254,552
Parks and Recreation	\$117,441	\$1,089,340	\$132,531	\$204,883	\$155,039	\$279,772
Libraries	\$4,980	\$4,980	\$0	\$4,980	\$4,980	\$4,980
Planning and Development	\$11,979	\$41,400	\$36,768	\$61,883	\$73,511	\$1,279,664
Miscellaneous Expenditures	\$1,436,952	\$1,467,389	\$443,266	\$2,153,707	\$2,381,708	\$2,729,839
Total Expenditures	\$2,449,127	\$3,436,461	\$1,292,499	\$3,391,259	\$3,657,967	\$4,995,402
<i>Source: 2000-2005, Ebensburg Borough Annual Audits and Financial Reports, PA DCED</i>						

Revenues and Expenditures Per Capita

Revenues and expenditures per capita are found by dividing the population into total revenues and expenditures. The figure will be derived by dividing the total population of 3,872 persons for 2000, and by 3,091 persons for the years of 2001 through 2005 for Ebensburg Borough by the years' revenue. The population figure was used for the purpose of overall comparison since population figures by individual years are not available. The population numbers from 2000 were from the 1990 census and 2001 through 2005 were from the 2000 census.

Ebensburg Borough's expenditures did not exceed their revenues for any of the years covered in the study period. The population figure was used for the purpose of overall comparison, since actual population figures by individual years are not available.

TABLE 53

REVENUE PER-CAPITA 2000-2005 Ebensburg Borough			
Year	General Fund Revenue	Population	Revenue Per-Capita
2000	\$2,722,602	3872	703
2001	\$3,811,775	3091	1233
2002	\$1,069,389	3091	346
2003	\$3,366,684	3091	1089
2004	\$3,349,397	3091	1084
2005	\$5,113,854	3091	1654

Source: 2000-2005, Ebensburg Borough Annual Audits and Financial Reports, PA DCED

TABLE 54

EXPENDITURES PER-CAPITA 2000-2005 Ebensburg Borough			
Year	General Fund Expenditures	Population	Expenditures Per-Capita
2000	\$2,449,127	3872	633
2001	\$3,436,461	3091	1112
2002	\$1,292,499	3091	418
2003	\$3,391,259	3091	1097
2004	\$3,657,967	3091	1183
2005	\$4,995,402	3091	1616

Operating Position

Another factor that investigates the relationship between expenditures and revenues is the operating position. Operating position is calculated by dividing total expenditures by total revenues. This provides a picture of Ebensburg Borough's ability to balance its budget, reserve finances for future emergencies, and pay its short-term bills. An operating position of greater than one indicates that expenditures exceeded revenues for that given year, and the Borough's operated at a budgetary deficit. An operating position of less than one indicates that the municipality's revenues exceeded its expenditures. Ebensburg Borough's expenditures exceeded their revenues for two (2) years over the study period, in the years of 2002 and 2003. See the table below for the operating position of Jackson Township from 1999 to 2005.

TABLE 55

OPERATING POSITION 2000-2005 Ebensburg Borough			
Year	Total Revenues	Total Expenditures	Operating Position
2000	\$3,811,775	\$3,436,461	0.90
2001	\$1,069,389	\$1,292,499	.82
2002	\$3,366,684	\$3,391,259	1.01
2003	\$3,349,397	\$3,657,967	1.09
2004	\$5,113,854	\$4,995,402	0.98
2005	\$2,722,602	\$2,449,127	0.90

Source: 2000-2005, Ebensburg Borough Annual Audits and Financial Reports, PA DCED

Financial analysts warn that financial weakness may result from practices such as operating two (2) or more years with an operating deficit, a current year deficit greater than that of the prior year, operating deficits in two (2) of the past five (5) years, and a deficit greater than 5 -10 percent of the annual operating budget. The factors could impact a municipality by requiring the Borough to pay higher interest rates on money it borrows or greater debt services in general in order to combat future operating deficits, financial analysts recommend maintaining a fund balance of five (5) percent of the general operating budget. Any surpluses greater than five (5) percent should be used to fund one-time capital expenditures. If surpluses are used to artificially balance the budget, the municipality would have to raise enough revenues to cover the surpluses when they run out. Although difficult to achieve, moderate fund balances are good insurance.

Debt

Debt is important to analyze because it is an expenditure obligation, which must be paid when due. Debt is an effective means of financing capital improvements, but its misuse

can cause serious financial repercussions. Even temporary inability to pay incurred debt can result in loss of credit rating and increased cost of future borrowing.

Summary of Findings:

- The greatest sources of revenues in Ebensburg Borough come from miscellaneous expenditures, real estate taxes, earned income tax, and other charges revenue.
- Ebensburg Borough greatest expenditures from 2000 to 2005 were in the categories of: general administration, public safety, streets and roads and miscellaneous expenditures.
- Financial analysts would not define the Ebensburg Borough to have a financial weakness because they have not operated with a deficit for more than two (2) years continuously.
- Ebensburg Borough had operating positions greater than 1.0 for the fiscal year of 2000. Although Ebensburg Borough has had an operating position of over 1.0 in one of the seven (7) years studied, the overall fiscal status of the Borough is very strong overall in years covered by the study.
- Jackson Township shows a slightly higher revenues and expenditures per capita than Cambria Township throughout the 2000-2005 study period. Though both Townships has similar revenue and expenditure totals, Cambria Township's population was slightly higher, thus, per capita differs.
- Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough both operated for two (2) years during the study period with an operating deficit. Jackson Township operated one (1) year throughout the study period with an operating deficit.
- Both Jackson Township and Ebensburg Borough had the highest expenditures in Planning and Development in 2005.

PHASE II:

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PHASE II: COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Following the initial step of the completion of Background Studies in Phase I of the Comprehensive Planning process, the Comprehensive Plan can be formulated. For these municipalities, the following Plan Elements have been included: Planning and Development Goals and Objectives Statement, Natural and Historic Resources Plan Element, Land Use Plan Element, Housing Plan Element, Economic Development Plan Element, Transportation Plan Element, Community Facilities Plan Element, Public Utilities Plan Element, Plan Component Interrelationship Statement, Contiguous Municipalities Relationship Statement, and Implementation Tools and Strategies.

**STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND
OBJECTIVES FOR:
JACKSON TOWNSHIP, CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP, AND EBENSBURG BOROUGH,
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA**

The formulation of Goals and Objectives is an integral part of the Comprehensive Community Planning process. Along with the findings of the Background Studies, Goals and Objectives form the foundation for the Comprehensive Plan.

This Goals and Objectives Statement has been formulated through a process involving citizens' participation as well as the involvement of: the Central Cambria Coalition Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee for the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan, including Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough; the general citizenry; and the community planning consultant, Richard C. Sutter & Associates, Inc.

As a prerequisite to the work performed upon the Goals and Objectives formulation process, a set of definitions has been prepared which has been utilized throughout the process of the Goals and Objectives Statement and Comprehensive Plan Preparation process. These definitions are located in the Appendix of this Plan.

Purpose:

The principal purpose of a Statement of Goals and Objectives is to provide a means of direction and guidance to planning development activities throughout the Multi-Municipal area and to act as a foundation for the preparation of the Comprehensive Plan.

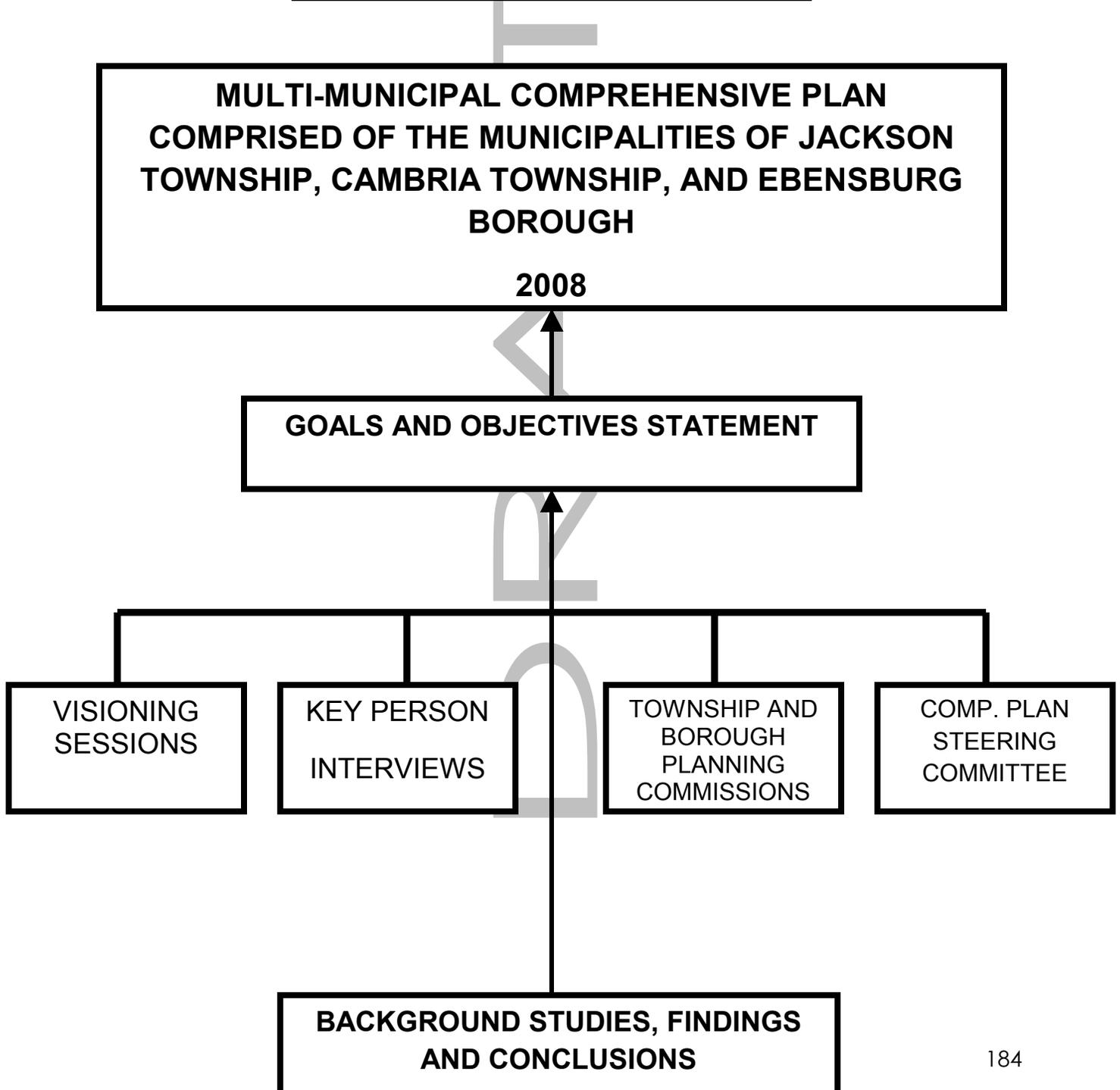
The Community Planning Process:

Refer to Figure 2, Process Flow Chart on the following page for a graphic representation of the Community Planning Process. The formulation of "Goals and Objectives" involves:

- The inventory and analysis of the needs, issues, resources, problems, and opportunities of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough as determined from the community Background Studies;
- The formulation of long-range Goals based upon this inventory and analysis, in conjunction with the results of the visioning process;
- The determination of short-range Objectives, usually one (1) to three (3) years;
- And the identification of projects required to achieve these Objectives.

FIGURE 5

COMMUNITY PLANNING
PROCESS FLOW CHART



The Goals and their corresponding Objectives are intended to directly respond to the wants, needs, and desires of the residents of the three (3) municipalities. The process of formulating the Goals and Objectives and resultant projects and programs should be ongoing. Through the planning process, projects are prioritized. A periodic (usually annual) Measure of Attainment should be performed. The Measure of Attainment provides an indication of the manner and timeliness in which the municipalities achieve their stated Goals and attain their Objectives. The Statement of Goals and Objectives and Measure of Attainment are community executive management tools that facilitate the allocation of resources (natural, financial, manpower, and time). The Goals and Objectives will assist the orderly development and economic and physical improvements throughout Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

LEGARD

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR:

JACKSON TOWNSHIP, CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP, AND EBENSBURG BOROUGH, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

HISTORIC RESOURCES:

GOAL: To prevent and conserve the Historic Resources and Heritage throughout Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

Objectives:

- Maintain an inventory of buildings and structures that are eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Research and nominate individual properties to be places on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Promote the preservation of the local heritage.

NATURAL RESOURCES

GOAL: To conserve, protect, and properly utilize the Natural Resources of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

Objectives:

- Encourage quality development and redevelopment, which are sensitive to environmental protection issues.
- Preserve open green space by concentrating new development within the designated growth areas.
- Preserve viewsheds, greenways, and open green space
- Preserve environmentally sensitive areas
- Preserve the water resources of the Multi-Municipal area.

- Utilize the existing coalmines located throughout the Multi-Municipal area.

LAND USE

GOAL: To preserve the existing scenic and rural character of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

Objectives:

- Conserve existing development concentrations throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Revitalize existing development concentrations throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Reserve land resources unsuitable for future growth and development as open green space and conservation areas.
- Preserve the historic community patterns of development through the Multi-Municipal area.
- Recognize, preserve, and protect the historic and cultural resources as a means for preserving the visual and historic character of the Multi-Municipal area.

GOAL: To guide future development utilizing recognized principals for good land use development principles and smart growth

Objectives:

- Concentrate future development within Designated and Future Growth Areas, which have been determined to be the most suitable for development and where infrastructure (water and sewer service, and streets and roads) can be made easily available.
- Concentrate future development outside of and adjacent to Designated Growth Areas to accompany the orderly extension of public infrastructure.
- Arrange the variety of land uses in such a manner that they are compatible, complementary, and stable.
- Prevent the mixing of incompatible land uses.

- Encourage “in-fill” development throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Insure that land use decisions in the Multi-Municipal area are consistent with the County Comprehensive Plan.
- Promote harmony among existing development, future development, and the natural environment.

GOAL: To locate development in such a manner that access to public utilities and community facilities are most cost effective.

Objectives:

- Encourage the reuse of any existing developed land and structures throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Consider conservation subdivisions throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Use each parcel of land for the purpose to which it is best suited and most beneficial to the Townships, Borough, and their residents.
- Encourage balanced development among the various land uses while conserving open green space, natural drainage areas, and viewsheds.
- Prevent undesirable land use relationships by eliminating or preventing the adjacent mixing of incompatible land uses, such as, single family homes with intensive industrial operations, businesses, mobile home parks, and large commercial signs in primarily single family areas.
- Protect and Preserve the value of the exiting residential areas and homes of the Multi-Municipal area. By preventing or reversing the indiscriminate spread of spot commercial zoning, multi-family occupations of single-family residences, low density scattered residential development, and other less desirable development patterns, which may be scattered through the Multi-Municipal area.
- Encourage new development to occur within and immediately adjacent to existing development concentrations, thereby enabling the most efficient and economic provisions of community facilities and the extension of public utilities.
- Reserve adequate public open green space and outdoor recreation areas facilities for the enjoyment of present and future population.
- Provide oversight of subdivision and land development to insure that public concerns with accessibility, stormwater management, water supply, sewage

collection and disposal, and other pertinent and unique factors are adequately considered.

- Update and enforce land use controls including: the Zoning Ordinance, the Subdivision Land Development Ordinance, the Flood Plain Ordinances, and the Stormwater Management Ordinance to insure orderly future development throughout Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.
- Encourage the “cluster” concept of land development to most efficiently utilize the land resources of the Townships and Borough while reserving adequate open space in all new subdivisions and land developments according to the principals set forth in the Growing Greener concept.
- Encourage Traditional Neighborhood Design to maintain the historic look of the Multi-Municipal area.
- Prepare and follow land use policies, which provide for, and strengthen the existing land use categories.
- Assess current and past zoning practices to determine compliance with the ordinances in effect as well as to update the inventory of non-conforming uses throughout the Multi-Municipal area.

HOUSING

GOAL: To ensure that opportunities for adequate housing are available to all residents of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

Objectives:

- Conserve the housing stock presently existing throughout Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough
- Preserve and protect the architectural integrity of structures throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Encourage additional non-assisted living areas for seniors
- Work to provide more rental units for young business professionals and young families, who are moving to the area for the first time.

- Provide opportunities for the development of a variety of housing types within the Multi-Municipal area.
- Initiate a program for housing rehabilitation for low and moderate-income homeowners throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Enable that affordable housing is provided for all income groups throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Encourage the provision of housing for young professionals such as condos, town homes, and garden apartments.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOAL: To maintain and create employment through economic development initiatives (job retention, job expansion, and job attraction) by increasing the number, variety, and choice of employment opportunities throughout Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

Objectives:

- Retain existing and create new small business growth throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Assist local economic development initiatives with technical, non-technical, and financial assistance.
- Work in close cooperation with the public utilities, existing development organization, and local, state, and federal agencies in efforts to assist in achieving desired economic development goals and objectives.
- Encourage the development of additional industrial/business parks complete with utilities and access within available areas throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Assist sponsors in obtaining funding for site purchase and site development
- Support efforts to provide an adequate transportation network and supply of energy to existing business/industrial sites.
- Promote the attraction and location of industry by identifying and preserving sites that have favorable physical characteristics, adequate transportation, and available utilities.

TRANSPORTATION

GOAL: To adequately maintain the existing highway, road, and street system throughout Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough according to generally accepted maintenance standards necessary to meet the needs of the county's population, those of the commercial and industrial establishments, plus those of the recreation and tourism industry.

Objectives:

Work with PennDOT to improve and maintain the major routes within the Multi-Municipal area: US 22 and US 219 and State Routes 271, 422, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, and 3047.

- Work to upgrade and maintain safe intersections which have been identified as being dangerous through the Multi-Municipal area, paying close attention to: the intersection of West High Street and New Germany Road and US Route 219 and U.S. 422 intersection.
- Work to ensure all state routes and Township roads are maintained at an acceptable level throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Provide adequate signage, signalizations, and lighting for all highways and streets throughout the more densely developed areas of the area.
- Increase the level of traffic enforcement, particularly in regard to speeding and obeying stop signs, plus other traffic control devices.
- Work to eliminate heavy truck traffic through Ebensburg Borough and throughout Jackson and Cambria Township, to insure safety for pedestrians and other drivers.
- Follow the transportation guidelines established by the Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission, the Cambria County Planning Commission, and PennDOT.

GOAL: To plan and implement future transportation improvements to serve Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough to solve existing transportation and identified traffic problems, as well as meeting projected future transportation needs.

Objectives:

- Prepare and maintain a list of candidate transportation projects (highways and bridges) and recommend them on a bi-annual basis for inclusion in the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) Twelve- (12) Year Program and the Transportation Improvements Program (TIP)
- Provide for safe, convenient usage of local routes by both bicyclists and pedestrians throughout the Multi-Municipal area: share the road program.
- Ensure the efficient and safe movement of traffic among the commercial, residential, and industrial areas of the area.
- Provide for future traffic to, from, and within new developments.
- Institute a program of access management for ingress and egress to and from roadside development.
- Institute a pavement management program for all of the municipalities' streets and roads.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

GOAL: To provide Community Facilities including Recreational Facilities and organized activities and programs for the use and enjoyment of the residents and visitors of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

Objectives:

- Provide adequate maintenance for existing community facilities and services to assure their longevity in serving the residents of the Townships and Borough.
- Institute a phased improvement program for Parks and Recreation Facilities throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Bring into American with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance all municipal buildings and facilities to serve the residents of the Multi-Municipal area.
- Maintain the Ghost Town Trail for walking/hiking/biking throughout the Townships and Borough.

GOAL: To increase the livability and attractiveness of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough through the adequate provision of a wide range of community facilities which are easily accessible to all the citizenry of the Multi-Municipal area.

Objectives:

- Provide adequate municipal buildings and facilities to accommodate the expanding needs of government in Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.
- Provide adequate school complexes with space for the necessary adjunctive facilities strategically located with respect to the communities, which they serve.
- Provide adequate fire, police protection, and emergency service to the Multi-Municipal area.
- Continue to share and purchase equipment among the three (3) municipalities.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

GOAL: To provide municipal water and sewer service to a majority of the residents and businesses of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

Objectives:

- Maintain and improve the water distribution system and the water quality in the Multi-Municipal area.
- Encourage regional and cooperative water and sewer authorities.
- Follow the standards of the Commonwealth Comprehensive Water Quality Management Plan
- Maintain the existing sewage collection system and treatment facility to accepted standards set forth by the DEP and the EPA.
- Continue to inspect new on-lot sewage systems and monitor existing on-lot sewage systems as per any existing sewerage ordinance.

- Encourage development to occur in areas that are presently served with public water and sewer.
- Require all new residential, commercial, and industrial developments to tap into available public water and sewer systems.
- Review and implement the content, proposals, and recommendations of the Sewage Facilities Act 537 Plan for Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.
- Prepare and submit applications for financial assistance to PennVest, the Pennsylvania Department of Economic Development (DCED), and other applicable programs to expand community water and sewer systems, which will be needed for the future development of the Multi-Municipal area.
- Strengthen working relationships with the surrounding municipalities, the Cambria County Planning Commission, and the Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission.
- Expand the function of the Central Cambria Coalition and continue to share services such as maintenance vehicles, recreation areas, joint purchasing, and other resources and functions.

B. NATURAL, HISTORIC, & CULTURAL RESOURCES PLAN ELEMENT

The resources reviewed in the natural, historic, and cultural resources plan element are as follows: wetlands, floodplains, woodlands, landscapes and viewsheds, prime agricultural lands, agricultural security areas, farmland preservation, water resources, mineral resources, municipal waste, cultural resources, historic resources, heritage tourism, historic preservation, and historic education. These important resources are a most important factor within each municipality being studied in this process. An understanding of these resources and their characteristics will allow each municipality in the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area to utilize this plan when future development is proposed.

The preservation of natural and historic resources within the Multi-Municipal area is essential. Preservation and enhancements to historic resources within a municipality can work to conserve the community's heritage and character for future generations. The three (3) municipalities in the Multi-Municipal area can preserve, retain, and enhance the historic and natural resources by utilizing the elements in this plan.

NATURAL RESOURCES

It is important for all aspects of the natural environment, such as water and air quality, the forests, wetlands, wildlife, viewsheds, etc. of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough to be protected. The following Plan will include a set of goals and objectives and recommendations for the preservation of these resources.

WETLANDS

Wetlands exist in all municipalities within the Multi-Municipal area. Development upon these environmentally sensitive areas should be discouraged, and preserving these natural areas should rank high not to be developed when the proposal is presented.

Jackson Township

Jackson Township has a significant amount of wetlands throughout the municipality. Refer to the Development Constraints map for a visual representation of where the wetlands are located. The Township of Jackson should work to ensure these environmentally sensitive areas are not developed.

Cambria Township

Cambria Township also has a significant amount of wetlands within its municipal boundary. Development upon wetlands should be highly discouraged and efforts

should be made to stop the development process if wetlands are at stake. Refer to the Development Constraints map for a visual representation of where wetlands are located and where development is recommended not to take place.

Ebensburg Borough

Even though Ebensburg Borough is geographically much smaller than Jackson and Cambria Townships, it still has a few areas within its boundary that are wetlands. These areas should remain undeveloped and efforts should be made to discourage developers to build upon these environmentally sensitive areas.

Actions to be taken:

- Each municipality should work to discourage development on wetlands.
- Each municipality should work with DEP, DCNR, and other agencies if and when development upon wetlands is considered.
- All three (3) municipalities should ensure their ordinances are consistent with that of what environmental agencies recommend when developing upon wetlands.
- The three (3) municipalities should consider showing potential developers the development constraints map before development occurs.

FLOODPLAINS

The amount of floodplains within the three (3) municipalities is substantial. In all three (3) municipalities, efforts should be made to make development on floodplains very difficult. Updating ordinances and maps should be taken into account to allow potential developers to see where they can develop and where they cannot.

Jackson Township

Jackson Township has a significant amount of floodplains. These are mostly found in the southwestern quadrant of the Township where development is not likely to occur. The areas where floodplains are located near existing or proposed residential development should be preserved.

Cambria Township

Cambria Township is a large Township and development is mostly scattered throughout the Township. Floodplains are spread throughout the Township and proposed development of these sensitive areas should be discouraged. The floodplains mostly

are located in remote areas of the Township where steep slope and prime agricultural lands are located as well. Avoiding these areas when development is proposed is highly recommended throughout Cambria Township.

Ebensburg Borough

Even though Ebensburg Borough is relatively smaller geographically than both Jackson and Cambria Township, the Borough still needs to be aware of the location of floodplains. Refer to the Development Constraints Map for a visual representation of these areas where the Borough of Ebensburg should discourage development. Development upon floodplains should be discouraged. Refer to the Development Constraints Map for a visual representation of where floodplains are located throughout the Multi-Municipal area. Township supervisors and Borough council should be aware of these environmentally sensitive areas and when developers propose development within floodplains, they should be turned down.

Actions to be taken:

- Each municipality should work to ensure development upon floodplains does not occur.
- Township Supervisors and Borough Council should ensure any new subdivisions or land developments are far enough away from floodplains to protect the sensitive areas as well as residents' private property.

WOODLANDS

The State of Pennsylvania is known for its vast wooded areas, especially in the Southern Alleghenies Region. Cambria County is a much wooded county, making the Townships and Borough located within wooded and naturally beautiful area of the state.

Since the Multi-Municipal area is much wooded, development within these areas should be carefully considered. Using smart growth practices such as conservation subdivisions and cluster development will allow the Multi-Municipal area to keep its rural, wooded character, while practicing smart growth. Intentions to persuade other municipalities to follow in their footsteps would be a significant step in smart growth throughout Cambria County and Pennsylvania.

Jackson Township

Approximately 18,516 acres of woodlands currently exist in Jackson Township. These vast wooded areas are part of the character of the Township. Efforts should be made to preserve the wooded areas throughout Jackson Township. Development of these areas should be carefully thought out. Steep slopes (slope over 15%) should not be

developed, and many areas within Jackson Township that are heavily wooded contain these steep slopes. The Development Constraints map can be referred to for a visual representation of the wooded and steep slope areas within Jackson Township.

The Township of Jackson should take into consideration the wooded areas throughout the Township and amend their ordinance to coincide with this element of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan.

The Township should take into consideration smart growth principals when development of these wooded areas is being considered. Conservation Subdivisions and cluster development are two (2) examples of the kind of development that should be recommended in Jackson Township.

Cambria Township

Cambria Township has approximately 13,127 acres of wooded land throughout the Township. These wooded areas comprise the unique character of the Township, and development upon these areas should be carefully thought through. Jackson Township and Cambria Township have a lot in common in regard to wooded areas. So Cambria Township should consider the same recommendations as Jackson Township. Smart Growth principals and attention to the steep slopes located within the wooded areas in Cambria Township should always be considered when potential developers come to the Township to develop a new subdivision or any other commercial or industrial development.

Conservation subdivisions and cluster development could work well within Cambria Township, and should amend the Township ordinances to state that development in these areas, should first consider a conservation subdivision, and the Township of Cambria should make major efforts to persuade developers to do so.

Ebensburg Borough

Ebensburg Borough has approximately 108 acres of wooded land within the Borough. Ebensburg does not have much area in the Borough to develop; therefore the small amount of wooded land should remain wooded to maintain the character of the historic Borough and the wooded character of Pennsylvania.

If development is proposed upon those wooded areas, the Borough should consider smart growth practices such as cluster development and conservation subdivisions. Refer to the Development Constraints map for a visual representation of these areas within Ebensburg Borough.

Actions to be taken:

- The Borough of Ebensburg should ensure the small amount of wooded land within the Borough remains wooded.

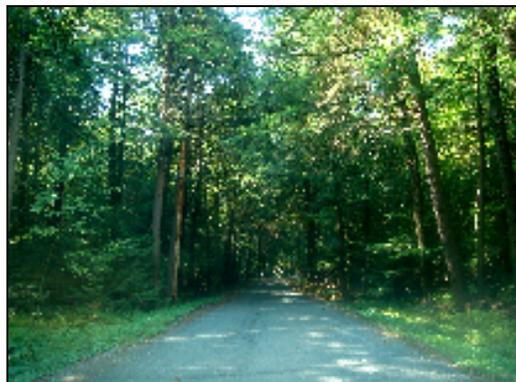
- The Township of Jackson and the Township of Cambria should encourage cluster development when wooded areas are being proposed for subdivisions.
- The Township of Jackson and the Township of Cambria should encourage conservation subdivisions in relevant areas.
- When development in a wooded area is proposed, a conservation subdivision should be fully considered by the developer, Jackson Township, and Cambria Township.
- Each Municipality should provide areas in which can be developed, by considering smart growth in areas where relevant, but work to not discourage developers coming into the area.

LANDSCAPES AND VIEWSHEDS

The attractive visual character of the three (3) municipalities, Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough should be maintained. The Multi-Municipal area, vastly wooded landscapes, farmland, and historic homes should be preserved and conserved. Maintaining the Multi-Municipal area that way should be a consideration to each municipality. Preserve landscapes from all aspects of the two (2) Townships and Borough and ensure viewsheds will not be disturbed when development occurs.

Jackson Township

Jackson Township should ensure their land development ordinances and preservation programs are up-to-date and should state the landscapes and viewsheds of the Township should not be disturbed by undesirable development. The Township of Jackson should work with Cambria County and PennDOT to ensure their views concerning landscapes and viewsheds remain the same. **Pictured left, Simmon's Lane, from the Jackson Township Website**



Cambria Township

Cambria Township should ensure their ordinances and preservation programs are updated and should state that the landscapes and viewsheds of the Township should not be disturbed by undesirable development. The Township of Cambria should work with Cambria County and PennDOT to ensure their views concerning landscapes and viewsheds are the same.

Ebensburg Borough

The Borough of Ebensburg, though much smaller geographically and more densely developed than Jackson and Cambria Township, should also be concerned with landscapes and viewsheds. Cambria Township surrounds Ebensburg Borough providing opportunities for residents in Ebensburg Borough to have great views of the surrounding landscapes and wooded Township surrounding them. Ebensburg Borough should work with Cambria Township, Cambria County, and PennDOT to ensure their views of landscapes and viewsheds remain the same, so the residents now and in the future can continue to enjoy seeing the natural beauty around them.

Actions to be taken:

- Each municipality should ensure landscapes and viewsheds are always in clear site.
- Each municipality should consider a landscape and viewshed statement in their land use ordinances, ensuring clear and aesthetically pleasing views from all areas within the municipalities.
- The use of preservation easements should be considered for those landscapes and viewsheds identified as being most important to the area and surrounding region.

PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Prime Agricultural Lands are an essential component of the Multi-Municipal area. Efforts should be taken to ensure these environmentally sensitive and agriculturally important areas are protected from encroaching development and preserved for use by future generations.

Jackson Township

Most of the prime agricultural lands are located in the eastern portion of Jackson Township, east of SR 271. Development upon these areas should be discouraged and Jackson Township should consider incorporating the significance of these areas in their land use ordinances to ensure development will not occur there.

Jackson Township should inform the owners of these lands to consider adding their land to the agricultural security program. The details of agricultural security areas are included in the Natural Resources Study of this Comprehensive Plan.

Cambria Township

Prime agricultural lands are scattered throughout Cambria Township. The Development Constraints map presents a visual representation of these areas. Currently, prime agricultural lands are located just outside of any existing concentrated development. The Township of Cambria should work to ensure these environmentally sensitive and agriculturally important areas remain undeveloped. The Township should also educate their residents to the agricultural security areas program and persuade landowners to sign their land to these lists.

Ebensburg Borough

Ebensburg Borough has little or no agricultural land located within its municipal boundary. Some prime agricultural lands are located just outside Ebensburg Borough, so the Borough should work cooperatively with Cambria Township to ensure development of these areas are regulated.

Actions to be taken:

- Jackson Township should recognize the importance of prime agricultural lands and discourage development upon them.
- Cambria Township should recognize the importance of prime agricultural lands and discourage any proposed development upon them.
- Ebensburg Borough should work with surrounding Cambria Township to ensure development does not occur adjacent to prime agricultural land which would have an adverse impact upon this land

AGRICULTURAL SECURITY AREAS

The following is an excerpt from the Pennsylvania Farmland Website; this information should provide Jackson Township and Cambria Township with sufficient information to encourage their eligible residents to participate in this program.

What is an agricultural security area?

Agricultural security areas are intended to promote more permanent and viable farming operations over the long term by strengthening the farming community's sense of security in land use and the right to farm. Local municipalities in cooperation create agricultural security areas with individual landowners who agree to collectively place at least 250 acres in an agricultural security area.

Landowner Benefits

Agricultural security areas provide three main benefits to landowners:

- 1. Municipalities agree to support agriculture by not passing nuisance ordinances, which would restrict normal farming operations.*
- 2. Limitations are placed on the ability of government to condemn farmland located in an agricultural security area for new schools, highways, parks, or other governmental projects.*
- 3. Landowners who are part of a 500-acre or larger agricultural security area may be eligible to apply to sell a perpetual agricultural conservation easement (or their development rights) through their local Agricultural Land Preservation Program.*

Having land enrolled in an agricultural security area does not restrict a landowner's ability to use his or her property for non-agricultural development purposes.

Eligible Property

- 1. Noncontiguous farm parcels must be at least 10 acres in size. The farm tracts needed to create a new 250-acre or larger agricultural security area do not have to be under the same ownership or even be located in the same municipality. The Agricultural Area Security Law (Act 43 of 1981) allows for the creation of joint municipality agricultural security areas.*
- 2. The property should be viable agricultural land. Cropland, pasture, and woodland can all be included in an agricultural security area.*

3. *At least 50% of the land should be in Soil Capability Classes I-IV, as defined by the county soil survey.*

4. *The property must be zoned to permit agricultural uses*

Source: <http://www.pafarmland.org/agsecareas.htm>

Agricultural security areas are not only provided to preserve agricultural land, but also the ecology, air, and aesthetics of the areas in which they are located in. The Multi-Municipal area, mostly Jackson Township and Cambria Township has an abundance of agricultural land within their Township boundaries. Currently, a very minimal amount of land is dedicated to this most important legislative act.

Jackson Township

Jackson Township should work with their residents and educate them on the agricultural security area program and inspire residents to add their land to this important initiative. Jackson Township should also realize the importance of this act of legislation. As the need for development becomes more demanding, farmers can feel the pressure, and instead of conserving their land, they can start to see residential areas moving closer to their farms, while, if the Township allows, ordinances can change, farm taxes become higher and farms could be considered a nuisance. If a local farmer inquires his land to the agricultural security area, he will have the choice to keep it a farm and continue to produce what he has been.

Currently there are sixty-one (61) landowners in Jackson Township, who have ninety-seven (97) parcels dedicated to the agricultural security areas program. Totaling three thousand seven hundred thirty-four (3,734) acres of land.

Cambria Township

Cambria Township should work with their residents and educate them on the agricultural security program. The residents of Cambria Township with land that falls within the category should consider the Agricultural Security Areas Program and work with the Township to become a part of the program. The list can be updated every seven (7) years, so the Township of Cambria should pay full attention to when that seven (7) years is close so they can inform residents, either by phone, letter, or an annual or bi-annual newsletter.

Currently, there are twelve (12) landowners in Cambria Township who have twenty (20) parcels dedicated to the agricultural security areas program. Totaling three thousand one hundred ten (3,110) acres of land.

FAMRLAND PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Another most useful program for the preservation of farmland is the Pennsylvania Agricultural Conservation Easement Purchase Program. This program was developed to slow the loss of prime farmland to non-agricultural uses. The program enables state, county, and local governments to purchase conservation easements from owners of quality farmland. The following is a detailed description of how farms are chosen for easement purchase. More information about the Farmland Preservation Program and Agricultural Conservation Easement Purchase Program can be found on the Pennsylvania Agricultural Website: <http://www.agriculture.state.pa.us/agriculture/cwp/view.asp?q=128859>

How Farms Are Chosen For Easement Purchase

Aside from being part of an ASA, the farm is rated against other eligible parcels according to the following criteria:

- *Quality of the Farmland. State regulations require that easements be purchased on farms of a minimum of 50 acres in size or at least 35 acres if a county adopts to allow farms of that size into their program. Parcels as small as 10 acres may be preserved if adjacent to existing preserved farmland or used for the production of crops unique to the area. At least half the tract must either be harvested cropland; pasture or grazing land and it must contain 50 percent soil capability classes I-IV.*
- *Stewardship. Farms are rated on the use of conservation practices and best management practices of nutrient management and control of soil erosion and sedimentation.*
- *Likelihood of Conversion. Easements offered for sale to counties will be scored and ranked for acquisition based on a variety of factors such as:*
 - *Proximity of farm to sewer and water lines.*
 - *Extent and type of non -agricultural uses nearby.*
 - *Amount and type of agricultural use in the vicinity.*
 - *The amount of other preserved farmland in close proximity.*

Proceeds From Easement Sale

Farmers may choose to receive the proceeds from easement sales in a lump sum payment, installments up to five years, or on a long-term installment basis. Many farmers use the proceeds from easement sales to reduce debt loads, expand operations, and as a way to pass on farms to the next generation.

Jackson Township

Jackson Township currently does not have any farms in the Farmland Preservation Program, but should encourage the eligible farmers to enroll in this program.

Cambria Township

Cambria Township has a small amount in the far northeast quadrant of the Township. The large farm, owned by a family in East Carroll Township takes up a portion of Cambria Township, approximately fifteen (15) acres of the farm in Cambria Township is a part of the Farmland Preservation Program.

Ebensburg Borough

The Borough of Ebensburg currently does not have any areas within the Borough that could qualify as an agricultural security area. The Borough should work with Cambria Township and Jackson Township and support their efforts to support the program.

Actions to be taken:

- Jackson Township should make every effort to educate and persuade its residents to add their agricultural land to the agricultural securities area program.
- Cambria Township should make every effort to educate and persuade residents throughout the Township who are eligible for this program.
- Jackson Township and Cambria Township should advertise the advantages of Agricultural Security Areas in a newsletter or through a mailing to local farmers and other interested residents.
- Jackson Township and Cambria Township should consider the Agricultural Conservation Easement Purchase Program for the eligible farmers.

WATER RESOURCES

Water is a very important commodity to a municipality. Each municipality in the Multi-Municipal area should realize the importance of protecting the drinking water resources and actions should be taken to protect the resources to the fullest.

Jackson Township

Jackson Township's water supply is provided mostly by rivers and streams throughout the Township. Protecting these water features should be a top priority of the Township. Additionally, the groundwater should also be protected, ensuring the residents of the Township have potable drinking water. The Township of Jackson should consider the adoption of a wellhead protection ordinance.

Cambria Township

Mostly rivers and streams throughout the Township provide Cambria Township's water supply. The water supply quality in Cambria Township should be carefully monitored on a regular basis. Many streams run through the Township and their quality should be a priority. With so many rural areas throughout Cambria Township, many residents depend upon on-lot wells. Contaminating the groundwater could lead to a disaster. Adopting a wellhead protection ordinance would be optimal in Cambria Township. Protecting the Aquifer Recharge Zones throughout the Multi-Municipal area should also be considered when development is proposed.

Ebensburg Borough

Ebensburg Borough is 99% covered with municipal water service. The Borough should continue to ensure that their water resources are always maintained to the highest standards, giving residents confidence when they drink their municipal water. For the residents within Ebensburg Borough who do not have municipal water, the Borough should be sure their wells are protected. Adopting a wellhead protection ordinance in the Borough would be a significant step in ensuring all of their residents have safe drinking water.

Actions to be taken:

- Each municipality should ensure their water resources are monitored for quality on a regular basis.
- Jackson Township should consider a wellhead protection program in the Township
- Cambria Township should consider a wellhead protection program in the Township.
- Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough should work with Cambria County and DEP to ensure the water resources within their municipalities are safe and will remain safe.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Jackson Township

To ensure that the development of mineral resources does not negatively impact on viewsheds or other natural resources, particularly water resources, the Township should prohibit active mining below the seasonal water table. Additionally, monthly monitoring programs for at-risk water supplies, and the collection and treatment all storm water runoff from mining sites should be undertaken. Requiring the construction of vegetated earthen barriers and the use of other landscaping measures to minimize the visual impact of mining activities and related storage areas upon the rural landscape is recommended.

Cambria Township

Cambria Township should ensure that the development of mineral resources, which are currently not active, do not negatively impact on viewsheds or other natural resources. The Township should prohibit active mining below the seasonal water table and conduct monthly monitoring programs for at-risk water supplies, if any. The visual impact of any on-going or proposed mining should be taken into consideration, and mediation measures undertaken landscapes or viewsheds are impacted.

Ebensburg Borough

Ebensburg Borough currently does not have any mining operations within the Borough limits. If a landowner inquires about mining, the Borough should be prepared to act responsibly, while protecting the landscapes and viewsheds and other residents.

Actions to be taken:

- Jackson Township should work to ensure landscapes and viewsheds are protected from mining activities throughout the Township.
- Cambria Township should work to ensure landscapes and viewsheds are protected throughout the Township, in the case of any potential mining operations are proposed.
- Ebensburg Borough should work with Jackson Township and Cambria Township to ensure the landscapes and viewsheds of the Borough are not negatively affected by mining operations.

MUNICIPAL WASTE

The careful disposal of municipal waste should be a high priority in each of the three (3) municipalities in the Multi-Municipal area. The close and convenient location of the local landfill in Jackson Township should allow all municipalities to utilize it to its fullest.

Jackson Township

Jackson Township is the site of the Laurel Highlands Landfill. This landfill accepts an average volume of 2,000 tons per day of waste. The landfill already has air quality, land recycling and waste management, radiation protection and water protection programs in place. Jackson Township should continue working closely with the DEP to assure this landfill does no harm to the environment and the residents of Jackson Township.

Cambria Township

Cambria Township currently does not have any landfills within its municipal boundary. If this situation is to be maintained, joint zoning could be enacted among Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough, so that the mutual sharing of uses could be enacted, and the landfill could remain in Jackson Township, providing for Cambria Township the responsibility of accommodating another controversial use.

Ebensburg Borough

Ebensburg Borough does not have the land within the Borough for a landfill. Ebensburg Borough should consider joint zoning, allowing Cambria and Jackson Townships to be able to accommodate uses the Borough is not able to accommodate.

Actions to be taken:

- Jackson Township should continue to work with DEP and Waste Management to ensure the landfill located within Jackson Township remains environmentally sound.
- Each municipality should continue working together and sharing resources and equipment.
- At the conclusion of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan, each municipality should consider the next steps, such as updating zoning ordinances, subdivision and land development ordinances, flood plain ordinances, wellhead protection ordinances, etc.

- Each municipality should work to ensure the above ordinances are consistent with the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan, so that in the case of sharing uses, the Comprehensive Plan will provide rational for such a thing.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

The historic resources of the Multi-Municipal area are significant. The historic resources should be preserved and conserved throughout the Multi-Municipal area, ensuring that the area will retain its historical character. Additionally, the cultural aspect of the Multi-Municipal area should be concentrated upon more as the years go by.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources help make a community what it is today. A range of cultural happenings throughout the Multi-Municipal area currently take place throughout the Multi-Municipal area, but each of the three (3) municipalities should take into consideration more cultural events and activities. Some examples of Cultural Resources are: Boy Scout Troops and Girl Scout Troops, Heritage Days, local Festivals, local plays (school plays), and education tours of local areas within the Multi-Municipal area.

Jackson Township

Jackson Township currently has “Heritage Days” in July of each year. This weekend the Township reserves events such as craft booths, hay rides, children’s crafts, entertainment, games, model train displays, historical displays and videos, fireworks displays, and a petting zoo for children of all ages. Many food vendors are also on site with local and ethnic foods. Jackson Township should continue to hold Heritage Days every year to allow the residents of the Township to learn more about the area in which they live, and give them a chance to meet and interact with more people from the area. Jackson Township also holds summer concerts every summer, with local bands who play on the weekends.



2008 Jackson Township Heritage Days Source:
Jackson Township Website

Johnstown, the closest city to Jackson Township, holds a major Folk Festival every year, which attracts many people from the region to the Johnstown area to attend this widely acclaimed festival. Jackson Township should consider having a festival around this time of the year and advertise their Township at the Folk Festival, also bringing people from the region to Jackson Township.

Cambria Township

Cambria Township currently does not have any seasonal festivals on a regular basis. Churches in the area do hold festivals and craft shows. Central Cambria High School conducts a play each year, and the students and school have won awards for the great plays they put on. Cambria Township should consider a festival for the summer or fall season. Holding a festival in one of the local parks would be a great start to a yearly tradition.

Ebensburg Borough

Ebensburg Borough currently has a variety of festivals going on throughout the spring, summer, fall, and winter months. “Art in Bloom” is one festival, which happens every spring. This festival gives local artist a chance to display their talents to both residents and visitors to the area. A farmer’s market is held every weekend throughout the summer months. A popular event, “Potato Fest” is held in the fall; the Borough of Ebensburg blocks off High Street so vendors can set up and sell their items, and food. “Wheels and Wings” is another summer event, which takes place the day before “Thunder in the Valley” takes place in Johnstown. Local restaurants compete in a chicken wing contest, and many people from the region come with their motorcycles to congregate in downtown Ebensburg. Spirit Night held in late fall is a historic walking tour of Ebensburg Borough, displaying to visitors the historic, Victorian homes located throughout the Borough. “A Dickens of a Christmas” is one of the most popular events held in Ebensburg Borough. During December, a small play is put on at the gazebo park in downtown. The Mayor attends and takes part, and other Borough officials are present to show their interaction in the town and their interest. The Borough of Ebensburg should continue their many festivals throughout the year and try to establish additional ones, for example, utilizing the Ghost Town Trail that conveniently travels through the Borough

Cambria County

Cambria County has many festivals going on through out the year in the municipalities, which surround or are close to each of the three (3) municipalities in the Multi-Municipal area. Having knowledge of these festivals and events will only help the Multi-Municipal area in attracting more people to the area.

Actions to be taken:

- The Township of Jackson should continue to hold “Heritage Days” each year.
- The Township of Jackson should establish another festival at the time of the year that the Johnstown Folk Festival is held.
- The Township of Cambria should consider working with local churches and organizations to establish a summer festival in one of the local parks.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should continue to encourage residents to attend the variety of their seasonal festivals
- The Borough of Ebensburg should continue to hold their seasonal festivals.

The Borough of Ebensburg should consider working with the Cambria County Recreation and Development Authority and come to an agreement to utilize the Ghost Town Trail to attract people to the festivals, or consider

- Work with other municipalities in Cambria County and provide for opportunities for visitors to come to the area through advertising, etc at county level festivals and events.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Jackson Township



Historic preservation is an important consideration in any community. Historic preservation has many and varied benefits. The preservation of historic places within Jackson Township should be inventoried and kept on file in the Township office. The Township should work with the Cambria County Historical Society to keep up-to-date concerning the historic elements of the Township. The Jackson Township Historic Preservation Committee is a great committee to have in the Township. The Township of Jackson should continue to work with the committee to ensure the history of the Township will always remain an important element.

Liberty Museum

Cambria Township

Cambria Township has a number of places that are historically important. The Township itself is historical. Preserving the small villages within Cambria Township is already in the process. This activity should continue. Cambria Township should work closely with the Cambria County Historical Society to keep a permanent record of its historic places.

Ebensburg Borough

Ebensburg Borough, as a historic Victorian town takes pride in its heritage with historical makers on historic homes and older homes, some of which are now businesses. The Borough should continue to work closely with the Cambria County Historical Society, and encourage residents and property owners to be active in historic preservation. Altogether, Ebensburg Borough is doing a good job in preserving its historic resources. The Borough of Ebensburg should consider listing their town on the National Register of Historic Places. A historic district would also work very well in Ebensburg Borough, not only to bring more visitors to the areas, but also for the economic standpoint as well.

Actions to be taken:

- Jackson Township should encourage residents to become more involved with historic resources throughout the municipality.
- Cambria Township should work with its residents to ensure they are aware of the significant history of the Township.
- Ebensburg Borough should continue to encourage residents to learn about local history and become more involved by displaying placards in front of historical homes within the Borough.
- Ebensburg Borough should consider a historic district in their historic Borough.

HERITAGE TOURISM

Jackson Township

Heritage tourism should be encouraged in Jackson Township. The history of Jackson Township could be very interesting to residents and visitors alike if a marketing initiative is initiated. Jackson Township should market their Township as an historic place, beginning with the history of the Huntington, Indiana, and Cambria Turnpike, which crossed the Township in the early 1800s. Transportation is a prominent element in

everyday life; giving the residents a chance to learn their Township's position in early transportation history would be very intriguing.

Cambria Township



Ghost Town Trail Head

Cambria Township should also consider heritage tourism throughout the Township. With a number of small villages located within the Township, opportunities are present for historic tours. Cambria Township should work with Ebensburg Borough to attract tourist into the Township. The Ghost Towns Trail is becoming increasingly popular with residents in Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough, as well as visitors from the

entire region. Once the trail is extended to downtown Ebensburg, tours can be set up to attract interested people to history areas within Cambria Township along the trail.

Ebensburg Borough

Ebensburg Borough has a variety of opportunities for heritage tourism. With the Cambria County Historical Society located within the Borough limits, many visitors come to Ebensburg to visit the Historic Museum. Ebensburg also has many historic buildings located within the Borough, all within walking distance from the downtown area. Ebensburg should work at with the Cambria County Historical Society to guide visitors to the Borough after their visit to the Historic Museum. A walking tour of Ebensburg could be started at the Historical Museum, from there visitors could follow a map with locations of historic homes, then walk back to the Historical Museum. A plaque should be placed on the front façade of historic homes, with a historic description of the property.

Actions to be taken:

- Jackson Township should work with Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough to guide visitors into the Township for a historical tour
- Jackson Township should continue to work with the Nant-Y-Glo Tri-Area Museum and Historical Society.
- Cambria Township should work with Jackson Township and Ebensburg Borough to attract visitors into the Township on guided historic tours.
- Ebensburg Borough should consider a historic walking tour of Ebensburg starting at the Historical Museum.

- Maps should be prepared of local historic sites and placed around each municipality so interested visitors and residents can have easy access to them.
- Plaques should be placed upon the front facades of historic structures throughout the Multi-Municipal area.

HISTORIC PERSERVATION

Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough should all consider preserving the historic homes and places within their municipality. Each municipality should work to register historic homes and places on the National Register of Historic Places.

Actions to be taken:

- Each municipality should consider an inventory of historic places within their municipality and make on-going efforts to keep up the lists.

HISTORIC EDUCATION

The importance of local education on historic areas is key to allowing more residents and visitors to know and appreciate where they live. A comprehensive history of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough should be compiled.

Each of the three (3) municipalities should take the necessary steps to preserve the historic and natural resources located within their municipal boundaries. Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough should work together to preserve their historic and natural elements. With the corporation of the municipalities, much progress can be made.

C. LAND USE PLAN ELEMENT

Of all of the major plan elements of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan, the Land Use Plan Element ranks one of the most important. The Land Use Plan Element will have the most direct influence upon community conservation, community revitalization, and ensuring the future orderly growth and development of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough. A major objective of the Land Use Plan is to formulate a plan for the future spatial distribution, pattern, and density of land uses throughout the Multi-Municipal area. By basing this future pattern upon sound community planning principles, the most orderly and systematic future development of Jackson and Cambria Townships and Ebensburg Borough can be achieved, plus undesirable land use relationships can be minimized.

In formulating the Land Use Plan Element, many factors are considered, including the amount of developed and undeveloped land throughout the Multi-Municipal area, the Land Use Background Study in Section II of this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan where an inventory and analysis of the existing land throughout the Multi-Municipal area was prepared, as well as the existing land use maps.

Designated and Future Growth areas have been identified within Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough. These areas were identified by utilizing the Development Opportunities and Constraints Map, in Section II of the Plan. The development constraints include: wetlands, floodplains, prime agricultural soils, State Game Lands, the Gallitzin State Forest in Jackson Township, and slopes over 15%. These areas aided in the delineation of the Designated and Future Growth Areas map, found in this Section, and the Designated and Future Growth Areas acted as the foundation for the preparation of the Future Land Use maps for all three (3) municipalities.

To better understand Designated and Future Growth Areas, they are defined below:

Designated Growth Area are defined as:

A region within a county or counties described in a municipal or multi-municipal plan that preferably includes and surrounds a city, Borough, or village, and within which residential and mixed use development is permitted or planned for at densities of one unit to the acre or more, commercial, industrial and institutional uses are permitted or planned for and public infrastructure services are provided or planned

Future Growth Area are defined as:

An area of a municipal or multi-municipal plan outside of and adjacent to a Designated Growth Area where residential, commercial, industrial and institutional uses and

development are permitted or planned at varying densities and public infrastructure services may or may not be provided, but future development at greater densities is planned to accompany the orderly extension and provision of public infrastructure services.

The foregoing two (2) planning definitions came from the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (PA MPC) Act 247, as reenacted and amended.

PREPARED

INSERT DESIGNATED AND FUTURE GROWTH AREAS MAP

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In addition to analyzing the developed and undeveloped land of the Multi-Municipal area, the major highways that run north south (U.S 219) and east and west (U.S 22 and U.S. 422), the population projections, population redistribution, and anticipated economic development were considered as well. The proposed Land Use Plan contains the Land Use Goals and Objectives, found in the Statement of Community Goals and Objectives in Section III of the Plan. They are listed below:

GOAL: To preserve the existing scenic, rural, and village character of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

Objectives:

- Conserve existing development concentrations throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Revitalize existing development concentrations throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Reserve land resources unsuitable for future growth and development as open green space and conservation areas.
- Preserve the historic community patterns of development throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Recognize, preserve, and protect the historic and cultural resources as a means for preserving the visual and historic character of the Multi-Municipal area.

GOAL: To guide future development utilizing recognized principals for good land use planning and smart growth

Objectives:

- Concentrate future development within Designated and Future Growth Areas, which have been determined to be the most suitable for future development and where infrastructure (water and sewer service, and streets and roads) can be made easily available.
- Concentrate future development outside of and adjacent to Designated Growth Areas to accompany the orderly extension of public infrastructure.
- Arrange the variety of land uses in such a manner that they are compatible, complementary, stable, and sustainable.
- Prevent the mixing of incompatible land uses.

- Encourage “in-fill” development throughout the Multi-Municipal area in particular within existing development concentrations.
- Insure that land use decisions in the Multi-Municipal area are consistent with both the Cambria County Comprehensive Plan.
- Promote harmony among existing development, future development, and the natural environment.

GOAL: To locate development in such a manner that access to public utilities and community facilities are most cost effective.

Objectives:

- Encourage the reuse of any existing developed land and structures throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Consider conservation subdivisions throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Use each parcel of land for the purpose to which it is best suited and most beneficial to the Townships, Borough, and their residents.
- Encourage balanced development among the various land uses while conserving open green space, natural drainage areas, and viewsheds.
- Prevent undesirable land use relationships by eliminating or preventing the adjacent mixing of incompatible land uses, such as, single family homes with intensive industrial operations, businesses, mobile home parks, and large commercial signs in primarily single family areas.
- Protect and Preserve the value of the exiting residential areas and homes of the Multi-Municipal area. By preventing or reversing the indiscriminate spread of spot commercial development, multi-family occupations of single-family residences, low density scattered residential development, and other less desirable development patterns, which may be scattered throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Share land uses among the three (3) municipalities. e.g., recognize Jackson Township hosting the existing land fill, and consider Cambria Township and Ebsenburg Borough hosting another land use which may be perceived as undesirable.

- Encourage new development to occur within and immediately adjacent to existing development concentrations, thereby enabling the most efficient and economic provisions of community facilities and the extension of public utilities.
- Reserve adequate public open green space and outdoor recreation areas for the enjoyment of present and future population.
- Provide oversight of subdivision and land development to insure that public concerns with accessibility, stormwater management, water supply, sewage collection and disposal, design standards, and other pertinent and unique factors are adequately considered.
- Update and enforce land use controls including: the Zoning Ordinances, the Subdivision Land Development Ordinances, the Flood Plain Ordinances, and the Stormwater Management Ordinances to insure orderly future development throughout Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.
- Encourage the “cluster” concept of land development to most efficiently utilize the land resources of the Townships and Borough while reserving adequate open green space in all new subdivisions and land developments according to the principals set forth in the Growing Greener concept.
- Encourage Traditional Neighborhood Design (TND) to maintain the historic character of the Borough and Villages of the Multi-Municipal area.
- Prepare and follow land use policies, which provide for, and strengthen the existing land use categories.
- Assess current and past zoning practices to determine compliance with the ordinances in effect as well as to update the inventory of non-conforming uses throughout the Multi-Municipal area.

According the PA MPC, the foregoing Statement of Community Goals and Objectives should be reflected in any new or updated zoning ordinance for Jackson Township, Cambria Township, or Ebensburg Borough decides to update following the adoption by resolution of this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan. The Goals and Objectives stated above and in the Statement of Community Goals and Objectives, should be followed to ensure that future growth takes place in an organized and systematic manner, allowing room for economic development, smart growth practices, and a safe and healthy environment for current and future residents to enjoy.

The following is an overview of the Future Land Use Classifications for Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough:

RESIDENTIAL

The location of residential development in relation to other land uses is an important consideration, which includes: convenience to places of employment, shopping, education, and recreational facilities; adequacy of transportation systems; and current availability of health care and public safety services. Intensive commercial and industrial land uses should be discouraged in close proximity to residential areas.

Jackson Township: Future residential growth in Jackson Township should follow the patterns of the existing residential areas mostly within the S.R. 271 corridor, Dishong Mountain Road, and the Mundy's Corner and Vinco areas.

Cambria Township: Cambria Township has small clusters of residential land use, as well as residential areas scattered throughout the Township. Future residential growth should be concentrated within or immediately adjacent to these residential areas which already exist.

Ebensburg Borough: Ebensburg Borough is nearly completely developed, with residential areas encompassing a large portion of the total land use of the Borough. Not much space is available for future residential development.

COMMERCIAL



College Plaza, US 22

Concentrating commercial development near existing commercial and industrial developments will help to minimize potential land use conflicts.

Jackson Township: Commercial Development in Jackson Township should continue to be concentrated at the interchange and intersections within the U.S 22 corridor, and within or adjacent to existing commercial areas along PA 271.

Cambria Township: Commercial development is concentrated along U.S 22 and south of U.S 22 near the Industrial Park Complex. Concentrating future commercial development within these existing should be encouraged in the future.

Ebensburg Borough: Commercial development in Ebensburg Borough is currently concentrated within the Central Business District (CBD) along High and Centers

Streets, from the eastern entrance, through the Borough, to the western entrance. Ensuring that commercial development remains along these two streets and adjacent to other commercial uses within the Borough will aid substantially for the continued future revitalization of the Borough, and optimal future growth and development of the Borough. In-fill development in this area should be encouraged when a building is not in use or is in need of razing.

INDUSTRIAL

Industrial development within the Multi-Municipal area is a most important consideration. In view of past economic decline of Cambria County and its municipalities, the flat, open land located in the two (2) Townships can enable future industrial and commercial development. The recent improvements to the U.S. 22 corridor and the U.S. 219 corridor adds to their desirability for industrial and business development.

Jackson Township: The potential for an industrial/business park in Jackson Township has been recently identified. Industries are currently underway to acquire and develop a site. Working to keep industrial land uses near other industrial and commercial land uses is recommended to discourage land use conflicts with residential and other sensitive areas.



Cambria Township: Cambria Township currently has one large industrial park (**Pictured right**), as well as several other industrial areas including the cogeneration plants. An initiative is currently underway for adding industrial space adjacent to the existing industrial park in Cambria Township. Enabling for future growth of this industrial park will aid the Township in improving its economic base by providing the Township, more space for emerging industrial companies.

Ebensburg Borough: Ebensburg Borough currently does not have a significant amount of industrial land use. The limited amount of vacant land of the size required by most all of today's industries limits the opportunities for large-scale industrial development. Sharing uses, such as industrial use, with Jackson Township and Cambria Township provides an attractive alternative for Ebensburg Borough; in the case industrial developed proposed, one the surrounding Townships could and accommodate this use.

PUBLIC/SEMI-PUBLIC



North Central Recreation Center

The public/semi-public land use classifications include areas throughout the Multi-Municipal area that are utilized for: municipal government functions, fire protection, police protection, education, recreation, hunting, fishing, etc. Recreation areas should provide a variety of recreational opportunities for both children and adults in a non-restrictive environment that encourages public use while affording the ability to reasonably manage risks to personal safety and public property.

Jackson Township: Currently, Jackson Township has a large portion of its land dedicated to State Game Lands and a State Forest. Jackson Township also has a variety of parks for recreational activities, such as baseball, softball, hiking, picnicking, bicycling, camping, golf, etc. The Township of Jackson should continue to improve and expand these local parks and recreation areas.

Cambria Township: the Township of Cambria currently has several parks, trails, etc located in the Township, as well as a substantial portion of the Ghost Town Trail. The Township of Cambria should continue to maintain and improve their parks and recreation areas.

Ebensburg Borough: The Borough of Ebensburg currently is maintaining and improving their parks and recreation areas. Attracting residents and visitors to the downtown area has experienced recent success. The Borough should continue to work to bring more people to their downtown through initiatives designed to improve the attractiveness and ambiance of the downtown through the improvement of streetscapes and public spaces.

TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES

Transportation plays a major role within the Multi-Municipal area. The movement of people and goods throughout the area is a crucial part of this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan. The three (3) major highways of: U.S. 22, U.S. 219, and U.S. 422 make up the highway system. These roads within the municipalities present the opportunity for economic development initiatives. Public Utilities, such as water tanks, water lines, sewer lines, waste water treatment plants, utility lines, etc are encompassed within this land use classification.

Jackson Township: U.S 22 spans the width of Jackson Township, and with its recent improvements west to Pittsburgh and beyond the opportunity for economic development is most attractive.

Cambria Township: The major commercial area in Cambria Township is along U.S. 22 from just east of Ebensburg west toward the Jackson Township line. Managing access, improving ingress and egress, upgrading and synchronizing signalization, and generally providing a safe roadway will allow this corridor to become an attractive and viable place for visitors and residents alike to visit and shop.

Ebensburg Borough: The importance of maintaining streets and roads throughout Ebensburg Borough should rank high on the list of Borough priorities. Providing for well maintained streets and roads throughout the Borough will provide the foundation for improved economic development and revitalization. Calming the heavy truck traffic on Borough streets is a concern to Ebensburg residents, and they are trying to do all they can to halt the amount of traffic in the Borough by providing better signage through PennDOT near the US 22, US 422, and US 219 interchanges, with hopes the trucks will use the by-passes instead of driving through the Borough on the main streets, filled with pedestrians.

With the current emphasis upon future growth and development throughout the Multi-Municipal area, it should also be recognized that development of some lands throughout the Multi-Municipal area should be discouraged or even prevented. These features include: pristine forests, prime agricultural land, steep slope areas, wetlands, and floodplains. These are included on the Development Opportunities and Constraints Map in Section II of this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan.

AGRICULTURAL

This land use classification encompasses such activities as farming, grazing, raising of crops, forestry, etc. This land use should remain agricultural; in some cases the opportunity to develop this land may presents itself. A careful and informed choice must then be made by municipal officials as to whether the development of these lands are in the best interest of the entire community now and in the future. Owners of this land could consider participating in the Farmland Preservation Program, to ensure the land remains a farm forever.

Agricultural land within Jackson Township and Cambria Township should be conserved through the Farmland Preservation Program or the Agricultural Security Areas Program to protect farmers and their rights to farm.

FOREST

Jackson Township and Cambria Township both have an abundance of forest and wooded land. Efforts by the Township of Jackson and the Township of Cambria should be taken to ensure this land remains wooded, or in the case of where development occurs, reservation of many of the wooded areas as open green space, such as in the conservation subdivision concept, should be encouraged.

For a visual representation of the recommended future distribution of the foregoing classifications, refer to the Future Land Use Maps for each of the three (3) municipalities, at the end of this Land Use Plan Element.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN:

After determining the recommended future location and distribution of land use classifications, the following are recommendations for each of the three (3) municipalities.

Considering each of the three (3) municipalities, the road network, the existing land use patterns, and the potential for future commercial and industrial development, the following actions should be taken:

OVERALL LAND USE

Each Municipality should now update their Land Use Regulatory Environment.

- The Township of Jackson should update its Zoning Ordinance to ensure it is in compliance with the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act 247, as reenacted and amended, and is consistent with its new Comprehensive Plan of 2006 and this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan.
- The Township of Cambria should update both its Zoning Ordinance and its Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance to ensure they are in compliance with the recent amendments to the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act 247, as reenacted and amended, and is consistent with this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should update their Zoning Ordinance and Map to ensure it is in compliance with the recent amendments to the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act 247, as reenacted and amended, and it is consistent with its new Comprehensive Plan of 2006, and this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan.

- In the proposed Phase II of this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Planning program, the foregoing updates of zoning ordinances, subdivision and land development ordinances, and other related ordinances will be undertaken. Additionally the feasibility of utilizing a joint approach to the drafting and adoption will be determined.

RESIDENTIAL

Jackson Township: Since the existing land use in Jackson Township is primarily located along S.R. 271 in Mundy's Corner and Vinco, along Dishong Mountain Road, and east towards the boundary of Cambria Township, the Township of Jackson should consider continuing development of residential areas in locations where it already exists.

- Encourage in-fill development in areas of existing residential developments.
- Extend future residential development adjacent to existing residential development.
- Ensure public utilities such as water and sewer exists or are planned in any new residential development.
- Zone lands on the boundaries of the Jackson Township adjacent to Cambria Township so the abutting land uses in both Townships are consistent and compatible.

Cambria Township: Cambria Township currently has residential development scattered throughout the Township.

- Encourage in-fill development in areas, such as Colver, Revloc, Mylo, Crestwood, Sylvan Glenn, and Emerald Estates, Winterset, Pendleton Ridge, and the S&P Estates adjacent to Crestwood, before any new developments are planned.
- Extend future residential development from existing residential development.
- Ensure public utilities such as water and sewer exists or are planned in any new residential development.
- Zone lands on the boundaries of the Township adjacent to Jackson Township and Ebsburg Borough so that the abutting land uses in both municipalities are consistent and compatible.

Ebensburg Borough: Ebensburg Borough is nearly built-out with residential homes and commercial buildings. Future growth within the Borough should be smart growth and follow Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) patterns of development.

- In-fill development is recommended throughout the Borough where a house has been razed, is to be razed, or has been destroyed by fire or other events.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should work to avoid land use conflicts in the Borough through an updated zoning ordinance and map incorporating present day best practices.
- Work to develop higher density developments of senior housing and town homes throughout and around the Borough.
- Zone the boundaries of the Borough adjacent to Cambria Township so that the abutting land uses in Ebensburg Borough are consistent and compatible with those of Cambria Township.
- Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough should continue working with each other to ensure the land uses in each municipality are consistent with those of the others in the Multi-Municipal area in particular where they are adjacent to one another along their common boundaries.

COMMERCIAL

Jackson Township: Commercial development throughout Jackson Township is currently concentrated along S.R. 271 and at the U.S 22 Interchange and intersections.

- Future commercial development in Jackson Township should be concentrated in areas where commercial development already exists.
- Future commercial development should be encouraged at the U.S. 22 interchange.
- Commercial development should be concentrated in the Vinco area with pedestrian friendly areas to cross S.R. 271.
- In consideration of the location of the Sheetz store at the SR 271/U.S. 22 interchanges, additional commercial development surrounding and adjacent to this existing development should be encouraged.
- The Chickaree Hill site should be considered for future commercial/industrial development as well as industrial development.

- Work with the Township of Cambria to ensure the zoning ordinances are consistent and compatible relative to the U.S. 22 corridor.

Cambria Township: Commercial area in Cambria Township is located in a prime location along the U.S. 22 corridor and surrounding the U.S. 22/U.S. 219 Interchange. This should be emphasized when developers inquire about future commercial development within Cambria Township.

- Utilize the vacant lands along U.S. 22 West for commercial development.
- Locate commercial development so that it is easily accessible for not only residents of the Township, but also for the thousands of people traveling on U.S. 22 daily.
- Encourage the improvement and expansion of the Mini-Mall area along S.R. 160.
- Support local and out of town developers who are interested in developing areas within the Township.
- Update the Zoning Ordinance and designate appropriate areas along the U.S. 22 corridor for Commercial Use.
- Work with the Township of Jackson and the Borough of Ebensburg to ensure their zoning ordinances are consistent with the Township of Cambria's relative to commercial development along U.S. 22 and key locations within Ebensburg Borough, especially in the Central Business District (CBD)

Ebensburg Borough: Commercial development within Ebensburg Borough is concentrated along High and Center Streets within the Central Business District, and along High Street at both entrances into the Borough.

- The Borough of Ebensburg should work to ensure in-fill of vacant lots and buildings in existing commercial areas and that they are redeveloped and zoned as commercial.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should continue to work to attract visitors to the CBD.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should continue the current streetscape and façade program throughout the CBD.

- The Borough of Ebensburg should update their zoning ordinance and map and share uses with Jackson Township and Cambria Township, so the opportunity of a large commercial or industrial development can be traded to one of the larger Townships for another smaller, more Borough-friendly use.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should work with surrounding Cambria Township to ensure their zoning ordinances are consistent and compatible in particular along their common boundaries.

INDUSTRIAL

Jackson Township: Land for industrial use in Jackson Township is currently limited by steep slopes, forested areas; and state game lands and state forests. The Township of Jackson has identified a potential site for an Industrial/Business Park and should work to acquire this land and construct an Industrial/Business Park.

- The Chickaree Hill site is a prime location for an Industrial/Business Park. The Township of Jackson should continue its current initiatives toward the construction of an Industrial/Business Park in this area.
- The Township of Jackson should work to locate industries and businesses in the proposed park.

Cambria Township: Cambria Township currently hosts two (2) Co-Generation Plants, one Power Plant, a large Industrial/Business Park, and several inactive coal-mining sites.

- The Township of Cambria should work to expand the existing industrial areas.
- The Township of Cambria should consider utilizing the Old Mine 33 site, which occupies a prime location, adjacent to the railroad track and the U.S. 22 Interchange.
- The Township of Cambria should encourage outside developers to locate industrial enterprises within the Township at the identified sites.

Ebensburg Borough: The geography of Ebensburg Borough, as well as the extent of existing development, does not permit the Borough to host extensive industrial areas.

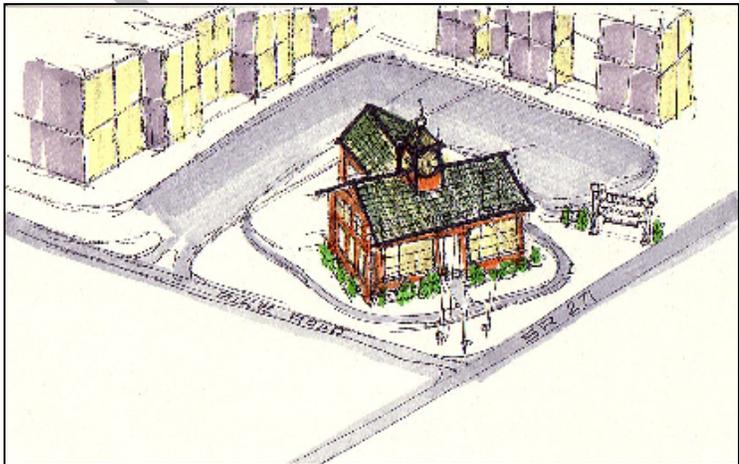
- The Borough of Ebensburg should work with the Townships of Jackson and Cambria to share uses such as industrial, so in the case of larger industries not being able to locate in the Borough, they could be located in one of the adjacent Townships, as a fair trade for another use.

- ❑ The Borough of Ebensburg should work with the Townships of Jackson and Cambria to ensure the zoning ordinances are consistent and compatible with each other so the sharing of uses can be accomplished.

PUBLIC/SEMI-PUBLIC

Jackson Township: Jackson Township currently has three (4) Municipal owned parks within the Township, and should continue maintaining these parks to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of residents and visitors utilizing the parks.

- ❑ The Township of Jackson should work with the Township of Cambria and Borough of Ebensburg to maintain and expand the existing trail network throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- ❑ The Township of Jackson should follow the Cambria County Greenways Plan.
- ❑ The Township of Jackson should work to incorporate trails in and around their existing parks: Mitchell Park, Leidy Park, and Loraine Park.
- ❑ The Township of Jackson should continue to consider the Town Center at the intersection of SR 271 and Pike Road, which would incorporate the Jackson Township Municipal Building, commercial shopping establishments, housing opportunities, and generally establish a mixed use development.



Sketch of recommended Jackson Township Town Center

Cambria Township: Cambria Township currently has a well-utilized trail system, four (4) municipal parks, and several playgrounds. The Township of Cambria should continue to maintain and upgrade these trails and parks to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of residents and visitors utilizing the parks and trails.

- The Township of Cambria should work to connect the existing trail system with the proposed future trails throughout the Township and surrounding county and region.
- The Township of Cambria should consider an area within the Township, centrally located and with good accessibility and visibility for a Town Center.
- The Township of Cambria should consider a Town Center at the intersection of Municipal Road and U.S. 422 to accommodate a new Cambria Township Municipal Building, commercial shopping establishments, housing opportunities, and generally establish mixed-use development.
- The Township of Cambria should consider gateway improvements into the small villages within the Township. e.g., Colver and Revloc.
- The Township of Cambria should improve and enhance the entrance from US 22 and US 219 to the Industrial Park.
- The Township of Cambria should consider a Share the Road Program, and when roads are being improved within the Township, the Township Supervisors should request that Penn DOT widen the roads to accommodate a bike lane, and add the signage for Share the Road to ensure drivers know to watch for bicyclists.

Ebensburg Borough: The Borough of Ebensburg currently has five (5) parks and playgrounds for the public to utilize and enjoy. Maintaining these parks and playgrounds should be continued to ensure their use for the health, safety, and welfare of residents and visitors utilizing the parks and playgrounds.

- The Borough of Ebensburg should continue to enhance the connection with the Ghost Town Trail to the CBD including clear directional and interpretive signage.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should work to maintain existing and construct proposed trail systems throughout the Borough.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should work to construct and maintain the facilities presented on the Future Community Facilities Map.



Share the Road Sign,
Ebensburg Borough

- The Borough of Ebensburg should work with the Townships of Jackson and Cambria to ensure the trails in the Borough interconnect with trails in Jackson and Cambria Townships.

TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES

Jackson Township: The importance of US 22, spanning the entire width of Jackson Township has never been greater. The Township of Jackson should ensure they utilize this highway to its fullest potential

- An access management plan should be prepared for the US 22 corridor and the US 271 and Pike Road interchange.
- The Township of Jackson should ensure their State and Township roads are maintained for the safety of the traveling public.
- Work with Penn DOT to accomplish the recommended projects currently on the Twelve (12) Year Program.
- Continue to submit candidate projects of roadway concerns and recommended improvement projects for inclusion in Penn DOT's Twelve (12) Year Program.
- The Township of Jackson should continue to work with the Township of Cambria and Borough of Ebensburg to ensure the roadways that connect the three (3) municipalities are adequately maintained and are safe for the traveling public.

Cambria Township: The importance of US 22 and US 219 in Cambria Township has never been greater. The Township of Cambria should consistently work to improve the efficiency of this major highway.

- An access management plan should be prepared for the US 22 corridor through Cambria Township, especially at the current Wal-Mart Plaza intersection, and the College Plaza Intersection.
- Ensure the entrances to US 219 from U.S. 422 are well lit.
- The Township of Cambria should ensure their State and Township roads are maintained for the safety of the traveling public.

- Work with Penn DOT to accomplish the recommendations currently on the Twelve (12) Year Program.
- Continue to submit candidate projects for inclusion in Penn DOT's Twelve (12) Year Program.
- The Township of Cambria should continue to work with the Township of Jackson and Borough of Ebensburg to ensure the roadways that connect the three (3) municipalities are adequately maintained and are safe for the traveling public.

Ebensburg Borough: The Borough of Ebensburg should work to maintain and improve the streets and roads throughout the Borough.

- The Borough of Ebensburg should continue to submit candidate for inclusion in Penn DOT's Twelve (12) Year Program.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should work with Penn DOT to improve the items currently on Penn DOT's Twelve (12) Year Program.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should work with the Township of Jackson and the Township of Cambria in undertaking an access management plan for the U.S. 22 corridor.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should continue to work with the Townships of Jackson and Cambria to ensure the roadways that connect the three (3) municipalities are adequately maintained and are safe for the traveling public.

AGRICULTURE

Jackson Township and Cambria Township: Agricultural lands throughout Jackson and Cambria Townships have been an important element in the past development of the two (2) Townships. The Townships should take the necessary steps to ensure the farms remain farms. The Townships should work with local farmers to ensure they and their farms are protected from encroaching development and from ordinances and regulations restricting farming operations.

- The Townships of Jackson and Cambria should make their local farmers aware of the advantages and opportunities of the Farmland Preservation Program and the Agricultural Security Areas Program to ensure they and their farming operations are protected.

PRESERVING NATURAL RESOURCES

The municipalities of Jackson, Cambria, and Ebensburg should all work cooperatively together to conserve their natural resources and work to discourage development upon wetlands, floodplains, forested areas, and steep slopes.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAND USE PLAN ELEMENT

The Land Use Plan Element is presented as a guide for the future orderly growth and development of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough. The Plan has no legal enforcement status to ensure its implementation. The support of the Plan by the Township Planning Commission, elected and appointed officials, and general citizenry, is most important for its implementation. In addition to their support, there are a number of implementation tools, which can be utilized in the next step of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Planning process. They include the following:

ZONING ORDINANCE: Many amendments have been made over the past several years to the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act 247, as reenacted and amended. These amendments should be incorporated in each of the Zoning Ordinances, Subdivision and Land Development Ordinances, etc. Following the PA MPC will ensure the regulatory environment in all three (3) municipalities is consistent and can be supported by a recognized Act 247 Plan.

The Township of Jackson, the Township of Cambria, and the Borough of Ebensburg should ensure the Statement of Community Goals and Objectives are included in their updated Zoning Ordinances and Subdivision and Land Development Ordinances as per the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act 247, as reenacted and amended.

Currently, Joint Zoning is becoming a valuable implementation tool for closely related municipalities. Joint Zoning and Joint Subdivision and Land Development Ordinances are recommended to be considered by the municipalities of the Multi-Municipal area.

Jackson Township: The Township of Jackson enacted their zoning ordinance approximately six (6) years ago; it should now be reviewed and updated to be consistent with the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan and the most recent amendments to the MPC.

It is recommended that the sharing of land uses among the three (3) municipalities should be considered in both the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan and the updated zoning ordinances, to provide for the concept of use sharing among the (3) municipalities in the Multi-Municipal area.

Cambria Township: The Township of Cambria has not updated their zoning ordinance since the 1970's, since then, many amendments have been made to the Cambria Township Zoning Ordinance, as well as to the PA MPC. These amendments should be reflected in an updated zoning ordinance and map. It is strongly recommended that the zoning ordinance be updated to be consistent with this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan and the PA MPC.

Sharing land uses should be considered in both the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan and the updated zoning ordinances, to provide for the concept of use sharing among all three (3) municipalities in the Multi-Municipal area.

Ebensburg Borough: The Borough of Ebensburg has not updated their zoning ordinances since the 1970's. Since then, many amendments have been made to the Ebensburg Borough Zoning Ordinance, as well as to the PA MPC. These amendments should be reflected in the zoning ordinance. It is strongly recommended that the zoning ordinance be updated to be consistent with this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan and the PA MPC.

Sharing land uses should be considered in both the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan and the updated zoning ordinances, to provide for the concept of use sharing among all three (3) municipalities in the Multi-Municipal area.

SUBDIVISION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE

Each of the three (3) municipalities should explore joining together to prepare a single Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (SALDO). This ordinance should be consistent with the PA MPC and the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan Statement of Community Goals and Objectives. A single SALDO would provide consistence of review procedures and design standards throughout the three (3) municipalities. This would substantial aide developers in working with the subdivision and land development review process.

Jackson Township: The Township of Jackson adopted their Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance in 2006. It should be reviewed again with the adoption of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan to ensure it is consistent with the plan.

Cambria Township: The Township of Cambria should consider updating their Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance, and to be consistent with the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan, and the PA MPC, should include the Statement of Community Goals and Objectives.

Ebensburg Borough: The Borough of Ebensburg should consider updating their Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance, and to be consistent with the Multi-

Municipal Comprehensive Plan, and the PA MPC, should include the Statement of Community Goals and Objectives.

In the proposed Phase II of this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Planning program, the foregoing updates of zoning ordinances, subdivisions and land development ordinances, and other related ordinances will be undertaken. Additionally, the feasibility of utilizing a joint approach to the drafting and adoption will be determined.

CAPTIAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM:

Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough should consider a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to ensure that the means exist for the implementation of the recommended projects and programs of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan.

The Capital Improvements Program presents a listing of future municipal projects with their assigned priority, time frames, estimated cost, and proposed method of financing and assignment of responsibility for implementation. The program usually covers a period of five (5) years into the future. Through this program, the recommendations of the Transportation Plan, Community Facilities Plan, Public Utilities Plan, and Housing Plan can be accomplished and financed thereby contributing to the implementation of the Proposed Land Use Plan.

If the implementation process is followed, the Land Use Plan Element will be a great tool for future growth and development.

INSERT JACKSON TOWNSHIP FUTURE LAND USE MAP

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INSERT CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP FUTURE LAND USE MAP

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INSERT EBENSBURG BOROUGH FUTURE LAND USE MAP

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D. HOUSING PLAN ELEMENT

A Housing Plan is an important element of this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan. This Plan Element provides a schedule for conservation, preservation, and rehabilitation of the housing stock in Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough. The Housing Plan also provides municipal government with the essential information needed to implement housing rehabilitation programs, and provides the residents of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough quality, affordable housing options. Through the undertaking of a strong rehabilitation initiative, Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough will be able to upgrade their housing stock, raise property values, improve the tax base, and eliminate properties which are having a negative impact on the housing market in the Multi-Municipal area.

The tasks concerning Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough's housing include (1) affordable housing for the low-income and elderly, (2) the rehabilitation of deteriorated housing of owner occupied and rental properties, and (3) encouragement of infill development in existing neighborhoods to preserve the natural setting of the three (3) municipalities, and to reduce unnecessary, costly infrastructure expansions and extensions.

The following are the Housing Goals and Objectives from the Statement of Community Goals and Objectives found at the beginning of Phase II of this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan. Following these Goals and Objectives will ensure that each municipality in the Multi-Municipal area will provide their best to make housing throughout the area affordable and available for all current and future residents:

HOUSING

GOAL: To ensure that opportunities for adequate housing are available to all residents of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

Objectives:

- Conserve the housing stock presently existing throughout Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough
- Preserve and protect the architectural integrity of structures throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Provide opportunities for the development of a variety of housing types (single-family, multi-family, townhouses, garden apartments, assisted living units, etc) within the Multi-Municipal area.

- Provide opportunities for senior housing throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Work to provide a variety of renter occupied housing opportunities for new residents moving to the area for the first time.
- Initiate a program for housing rehabilitation for low and moderate-income homeowners throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Enable that affordable housing is provided for all income groups throughout the Multi-Municipal area.
- Encourage the provision of housing for young professionals such as condos, townhouses, and garden apartments.



Affordable Housing. Ebensburg

Housing Conditions

One of the steps in determining the condition of the existing housing stock is to do a field check to examine and evaluate housing conditions. This field check focuses on the major structural components which were apparent from the exterior. Features such as the condition of the foundation, exterior walls, doors, windows, and roofs are noted. The field check provides an overview of the general housing conditions. It is likely that there are homes with code violations, internal flaws, and other currently unknown deficiencies, which are not visible from the exterior. There are structures in the three (3) municipalities that would benefit from improvements and rehabilitation to improve the quality of the housing stock in Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

Housing in Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough varies depending on location. The residential aspect of Jackson Township and Cambria Township is typical of many of the rural areas of Pennsylvania; widely scattered homes on relatively large parcels of land, farms with agricultural buildings, and clusters of homes, and several villages scattered throughout. The housing in Ebensburg Borough is typical to many other Borough located in Pennsylvania. The major difference from the two (2) Townships is its grid pattern, where the houses are located relatively close to one another.

Jackson Township

The majority of the residential development in Jackson Township is located along Route 271 corridor. Overall the condition of the housing stock in Jackson Township is very good. However, there are a few properties in the Township that are in various states of deterioration. Some of these properties are located along Wagner Road, Benshoff Hill Road, Pike Road, Whitetail Road, and Lyle Street.

Some of the structures in the Township are in need of major rehabilitation and some just need to be cleaned up. A detailed study should be undertaken to identify structures that should be demolished as opposed to the structures that are in need of rehabilitation.

Cambria Township

Residential development is widely spread throughout Cambria Township. Small villages such as Colver and Revloc are densely developed, as well as Mylo Park, Sylvan Glenn, Crestwood, Emerald Estates, and along New Germany Road. Sylvan Glenn, Emerald Estates, and areas in Crestwood are fairly new developments, with additional space for new residential development.

Some of the structures in the villages located within Cambria Township are in need of major rehabilitation as well as some houses located in other parts of Cambria Township. Efforts should be made to rehabilitate these houses or demolish them if necessary.

Ebensburg Borough

Residential Development in Ebensburg Borough is typical to many Boroughs in Pennsylvania. The grid pattern of the Borough allows for most houses to be located close to each other with little room to expand, unless the Borough is expanded to adjacent areas in Cambria Township.

PROPERTY CRITERIA

The criteria used to determine standard, blighted, and deteriorated housing throughout the Multi-Municipal area is similar to that of what the County of Cambria uses when determining the housing conditions within the County. They are as follows:

Single Family, Multi-Family, and Manufactured homes were all considered when completing this field check.

One of the above units containing two (2) or more of the following criteria was classified as blighted:

- Foundation: Cracks, holes, bulges, settlement

- Exterior Walls: Cracks, holes, bulge, rot, fire damage
- Roofing: Sag, missing shingles, rot, fire damage
- Windows: Missing glass, broken glass, boarded-up
- Porches/Stairs: Sag, missing decking or rails, broken steps, steps detached from the porch itself
- Chimney: Cracks, holes, settlement, bulge

The criteria above were used to determine if a housing condition was standard, blighted, or deteriorated.

- **Standard:** The housing units show signs of no exterior deficiencies, based upon a visual inspection involving the six (6) blighted housing criteria.
- **Blighted:** The housing units in this category show signs of structural deficiencies, which can range from minor repairs to substantial rehabilitation. A dwelling unit would be lacking in at least two (2) criteria and may be considered substandard.
- **Deteriorated:** The housing units are in such conditions that it would not be economically feasible to rehabilitate the unit to bring it up to building standards. These units have major problems in the most of the physical criteria and should be demolished to remove a community hazard.

INSERT DETERIORATED HOUSING AREAS MAP

DETERIORATED

IMPROVING RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

The appearance of a municipality is one of the main factors considered by those considering moving into a municipality. When a community has the look and feel of a great place, more people will be willing to move there. A clean and attractive neighborhood will only bring good things to a community. Each of the three (3) municipalities in the Multi-Municipal area should work to improve the appearance of their municipality, not only for the satisfaction of current residents, but for potential new residents and for future generations.

Actions to be Taken:

- Encourage homeowners to maintain the condition and appearance of their houses.
- Encourage homeowners, property managers, and residents to maintain their properties and outdoor conditions of their homes.
- Encourage homeowners to maintain their single-family dwellings and to resist converting a single-family home into a number of rental units clear of multi-family divided homes.
- Encourage the construction of different types of housing, such as town homes, patio style apartments, and multi-family units to expand the variety of housing for residents of each municipality.
- Consider in-fill development where the potential exists, especially in the smaller villages of Jackson and Cambria Townships and vacant lots adjacent to developed lots in Ebensburg Borough.
- Protect residential development from non-residential development such as industrial and commercial development.
- Reserve open green space in residential developments in each municipality where the opportunity exists.
- Conduct community clean up days to ensure residential developments stay clean and tidy for everyone to enjoy and appreciate.

- Work with local groups and organizations to commit volunteers to maintain highways, roads, local streets, and sidewalks in residential developments, e.g. Adopt a Highway program.
- Encourage a neighborhood crime watch in areas in Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough that currently do not have such a program to ensure the safety of residents and visitors to residential developments.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

Each of the three (3) municipalities in the Multi-Municipal area have historic homes and places. Ensure these important historic structures and areas are preserved should be a housing priority in Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and especially Ebensburg Borough.

Actions to be Taken:

- The Borough of Ebensburg should explore the concepts of designating a Historic District within the Borough.
- An inventory of historic homes in Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough should be taken and a record maintained.
- The Township of Jackson should continue to work with the Nanty-Y-Glo Tri-Area Museum and Historical Society to preserve historic homes in Jackson Township.
- Each municipality should continue to work with the Cambria County Historical Society, located in Ebensburg Borough to ensure the preservation of historic homes and places listed on the National Register of Historical Places.

NEW HOUSING

In the future, the demand for housing will become greater, providing potential for residential subdivisions in Jackson and Cambria Townships. Each Township should first encourage infill development in existing areas, and encourage developers to build

Conservation Subdivisions in new areas, leaving open green space for new residents to experience and enjoy.

Actions to be Taken:

- The Townships of Jackson and Cambria should consider updating and then enforcing their land development ordinances; any proposed residential housing development may first consider the Conservation Subdivision approach.
- The Townships of Jackson and Cambria should encourage infill development in existing villages and other areas before new subdivisions are developed.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should encourage infill development throughout the Borough.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should work with residents to maintain the historic character of the Borough and ensure the historic homes remain adequate for living.
- The Townships of Jackson and Cambria should periodically review and update their Subdivision and Land Development Ordinances to ensure that new development compliments existing development.
- Each Municipality should consider Traditional Neighborhood Design (TND) for new construction. Extending existing street grid, scale, and development in appropriate areas. The Vinco area in Jackson Township and the areas surrounding Revloc, Colver, Mylo Park, Crestwood, Sylvan Glen, and Emerald Estates are examples in Cambria Township.
- New subdivisions within Jackson Township and Cambria Township should be built only in suitable areas to avoid steep slope, flood plains, and wetlands. Refer to the Development Constraints Map for location of these areas.
- Consider meeting the needs for multi-family residential housing needs by identifying areas that are suitable for the development of garden-style apartments, and multi-family housing for all income levels.

- Locate Multi-Family residential and senior housing in areas near commercial sites so residents can easily walk to get to work or to go shopping.

FUNDING

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) can provide funds to municipalities for housing rehabilitation. Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough should all consider applying for these funds to help homeowners rehabilitate their homes to ensure the condition and aesthetics of the municipality remains up to standard. Funds from other programs such as PENNVEST should be utilized to ensure adequate public utilities reach developments and homes throughout the Multi-Municipal area.

Each of the three (3) municipalities are on the water line which comes from the Saltlick Reservoir, located outside of Jackson Township. The clean water supply, which comes from this line, is of great quality. Each of the three (3) municipalities have their own water lines as well, and work to keep the water quality of those lines high to ensure the safe drinking water for residents.

Jackson Township

The Township of Jackson has been proactive in maintaining the public utilities throughout the Township to reach most residential areas. They should continue this initiative and should consider accessing funds from DCED to aide homeowners in rehabilitating their homes. Areas throughout Jackson Township that have a concentration of the most deteriorating housing should be a priority, with other areas with just a few deteriorating houses being lower on the list. With the assistance of the Commonwealth, Jackson Township can work to eliminate the majority of deteriorating homes in the Township.

Cambria Township

The Township of Cambria should also work to ensure all residential areas are served with public utilities. The assurance of safe drinking water and sanitary sewer utilities could give residents an added incentive to maintain their properties. The Township of Cambria should also consider applying for state funds from DCED to aide homeowners in rehabilitating their homes. The Township Supervisors should receive input from residents who live in or near deteriorating housing and table action to correct the situation. With two (2) Historic Districts located within Cambria Township, both of which have blighted and deteriorated housing throughout, their rehabilitation should be a priority. Educating residents of Cambria Township of the Programs offered by the

Commonwealth will provide a higher interest, giving the Township an incentive to act accordingly and apply for grant monies to assist residents in rehabilitating their homes.

Ebensburg Borough

The Borough of Ebensburg should continue to maintain the public utilities throughout the Borough to ensure all residents are adequately served with the accessibility and convenience of the utilities. Ebensburg Borough is unique compared to the two (2) Townships in the way that their housing units are generally located next to each other at higher densities on the same size lots. Rehabilitating houses within the Borough should be considered by Borough Council since in particular, the houses are close together, therefore, the condition and appearance of one deteriorated house is more apparent than that of a house located in a larger, low-density residential area, such as a subdivision located within Jackson or Cambria Township.

Accessing funds from DCED would be a great benefit to the Borough of Ebensburg and its residents. These funds can assist residents who live in a deteriorating home to have the funds to rehabilitate it, allowing them to live in a structurally sound building, and allowing their neighbors to enjoy a pleasant view when looking out their window.

Actions to be Taken:

- The Township of Jackson should access funds from DCED to aide homeowners in rehabilitating their deteriorating homes.
- The Township of Cambria should access funds from DCED to aide homeowners in rehabilitating their deteriorating homes.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should access funds from DCED to aide homeowners in rehabilitating their deteriorating homes.

MULTI-MUNICIPAL AREA HOUSING MARKET

The average citizen views the housing market to be a function of the private sector, but local government can play a role as well. The role each municipality in the Multi-Municipal area should play can be: providing the necessary public improvements, public utilities, and enhancements to retain and encourage residential development, providing the regulatory framework that allows a diversity of housing types to be retained and constructed, and to assist those on limited incomes to maintain their residences.

Actions to be Taken:

- Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough should all continue to enforce building codes that govern the construction and enlargements of residential units.
- All three (3) municipalities in the Multi-Municipal area should provide rehabilitation assistance to those residents who are in need.
- Work to assist approximately the (10) homes each year with rehabilitation funding.
- Work to ensure all residential units located in the three (3) municipalities are in basic code compliance.
- The Borough of Ebensburg should continue to enforce their building codes that monitor maintenance and construction of homes.
- Update Zoning Ordinances or consider a Joint Zoning Ordinance to provide specific areas throughout the Multi-Municipal area for multi-family residential buildings.
- Ensure the Subdivision and Land Development Ordinances provide guidance for new residential subdivisions in a context-sensitive manner by encouraging the Conservation Subdivision approach.
- Exterior property code enforcement should be considered to make residents enhance their housing units giving residents' an incentive to **keep up their** properties and thereby enabling the housing stock of the municipality to become up to standard.

Funding for Housing Rehabilitation Programs

Housing rehabilitation can be funded by utilizing a variety of Federal and State grant programs in combination with local resources. The two (2) most widely used are the Pennsylvania Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the Pennsylvania HOME Investment Partnership Grant Program. Both of these programs are administered through the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED).

The PA CDBG program provides funds to address a wide variety of community needs such as street improvements, water and sewer improvements, housing rehabilitation,

meeting ADA requirements, as well as many other community-related activities. There are some ways to obtain funding:

The governing body can make a request to the Cambria County Redevelopment Authority to obtain funds from one of DCED's programs.

Each of the three (3) Municipalities can apply directly to the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) for "competitive" CDBG funds. These funds are set-aside for communities, which are either "entitlement" or "non-entitlement communities." There is competition for these funds and the amount of money is limited to approximately \$5 to \$6 million statewide in any given state fiscal year.

The Pennsylvania HOME Partnership Program is a competitive program, which provides funds to communities for housing rehabilitation assistance. Application must be made to the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED).

In addition to these programs, there is now a new grant initiative called the New Communities Program, which may also be used for housing rehabilitation.

Both the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency (PHEA) also have programs, which provide monies for rehabilitation of multi-family homes and rental properties. It is recommended that Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough investigate these programs. These programs tend to involve a more complicated application process, involve the participation of the building owner or landlord, may require the participation of other entities such as the Housing and/or Redevelopment Authority, and are competitive.

Proposed Housing Rehabilitation Program Guidelines

To be eligible for the funding of the CDBG and HOME Programs, the local housing rehabilitation program must provide services to low/moderate income families according to State and Federal income guidelines. Grants should be made available to low/moderate income households to rehabilitate their housing units, and should be limited to owner-occupied housing.

Conditions for participation in the program should include the following:

- Homeowners must have resided in their homes for at least one (1) year prior to making application for rehabilitation assistance.

- The owner must continue to live in the property and maintain it in accordance with Section 8 Housing Quality Standards of the U.S. Department of Housing and

Urban Development (HUD) for five (5) years to receive the full benefit of the forgiveness loan as a grant.

- Eligibility for the loans is based on the eligibility income range from the following table found below:

**TABLE 56
2008 SECTION 8 INCOME LIMITS
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA**

Fiscal Year Income Limit Area	Median Income	Fiscal Year Income Limit Category	1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8 Person
Cambria County	\$47,200	Very Low (50%) Income Limits	\$18,050	\$20,600	\$23,200	\$25,750	\$27,800	\$29,850	\$31,950	\$34,000
		Extremely Low (30%) Income Limits	\$10,800	\$12,350	\$13,900	\$15,450	\$16,700	\$17,900	\$19,150	\$20,400
		Low (80%) Income Limits	\$28,850	\$32,950	\$37,100	\$41,200	\$44,500	\$47,800	\$51,100	\$54,400
Source: www.huduser.org Income limits are based on FY 2008 Fair Market Rent areas										

Based upon the foregoing Income Limits, the owner of a dwelling is eligible for a “forgiveness” loan, and must “borrow” the full amount of the loan. As long as the owner remains in and maintains the property as determined by an annual inspection by the housing rehabilitation administrating agency, one-fifth of the amount of the loan will be forgiven annually for five (5) years. After five (5) years the entire loan is considered a grant.

If the owner sells or transfers the property in less than five (5) years, the outstanding amount of the loan will be paid from the proceeds of the sale. The funds, which are recovered, are then available to fund additional rehabilitation activities. Loans should be given to rectify deficiencies and to weatherize the property. Critical deficiencies must be addressed first.

Loans are to be made up to \$22,500. If balances of the \$22,500 maximum remains after eligible repairs are made, then those funds can be spent for other code deficiencies and weatherization improvements. It is important to note that when a unit is eligible for rehabilitation assistance, the unit must be brought up to the HUD Section 8 Quality Standards. If the maximum amount of the loan is not sufficient to cover these expenses, the owner of the home must provide the additional amount needed to bring the unit into compliance.

Housing Rehabilitation Needs

Housing units showing moderate to slight deterioration will be the more likely candidates for the rehabilitation program. A cost estimated for a program to rehabilitate units throughout each of the three (3) Municipalities follows:

Project Cost Estimate Housing Rehabilitation Program: First (1st) Year

EXAMPLE PROGRAM

For Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough

Rehabilitation Program of up to twenty (20) housing units

@ \$22,500 per unit:

\$450,000

Administration @ \$1,100 per housing unit including:

Work write-up awarding contracts, construction

observation, and reporting:

\$22,000

General Administration @ 6%:

\$27,000

Total:

\$499,000

Estimating that approximately twenty (20) housing units could be determined to be in need of rehabilitation, it could be expected that once announced and advertised, more than this number of households would apply for the housing rehabilitation program. Each house will have to be examined before it is to be included in the program. The homeowner's income must be verified and qualified. Subject to successful qualification, selection would be on a first come, first served basis. Work write-ups and cost estimates would then be prepared for those units, which are to receive funds. The Cambria County Redevelopment Authority will assist Municipalities with funding for home rehabilitation programs, their mission is as follows:

Mission of the Redevelopment Authority

In addition to administering the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program for the County of Cambria, the Redevelopment Authority assist municipalities in the application and administration of various housing and community development programs including but not limited to the rehabilitation of substandard housing units, the construction of public facilities such as sanitary sewer and public water systems, recreation, the demolition of vacant dilapidated structures, brownfields development and other miscellaneous activities.

Source: www.co.cambria.pa.us/cambria/cwp.

Affordable Housing

It is the overriding belief at every level of government that all families should have a choice of affordable housing available to them. The housing Goal outlined in the Goals and Objectives section of this Plan reflects this belief as well.

Affordable Housing Law

Several laws at all levels of government were created to address the provision of affordable housing. The Federal Fair Housing Act of 1968 (as amended 1990) was created to ensure that every family would have a decent home in a suitable environment available to them. There is a growing body of both statutory and case law, which pertains to affordable housing.

Affordable housing programs

Several strategies are available to promote affordable housing. As previously outlined in this section of the Comprehensive Plan, rehabilitation of existing homes can be used to provide sound affordable housing.

Weatherization is a form of housing rehabilitation that involves reducing the energy costs of a low-income household. Both owner-occupied and rental dwellings are eligible for weatherization service. The weatherization program is funded through the Federal

Department of Energy and has received a portion of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program funds provided by the Department of Health and Human Services. The Bureau of Human Resources should be contacted for more information.

Funding Sources for Affordable Housing

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): HUD is the base-funding source of many Housing Programs. Their funds are used for developing affordable housing and purchasing mortgages (Fannie MAE, Ginny MAE, and Freddie MAC) and for rehabilitation and weatherization. The primary source of direct funding for housing is the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.

Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED): The Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development offer several programs that utilize CDBG monies as a funding source. They are: “entitlement” CDBG funds, “competitive” CDBG, Communities of Opportunities Program, and the HOME Program.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) a funding source for housing is the CDBG program. Both “entitlement” and “competitive” funds are eligible for this activity. The CDBG Competitive grants are usually due in March. The current maximum grant amount for housing rehabilitation is \$500,000. Applications for funding should be submitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development through the Single Application process. It is possible to reapply for additional funding to continue the housing program after the first grant funds are expended.

Other State and Federal Affordable Housing Programs

Most Federal and State programs for housing are targeted to low and moderate-income families or individuals. To address the needs of affordable housing, rehabilitation of existing housing and future housing needs, it is recommended that these Federal and State programs be examined and potentially implemented.

HOME - Home Investment Partnership Program (HUD, DCED): This program offers funding and general guidelines to municipal governments, while allowing the local government the freedom to tailor implementation strategies for providing affordable housing to their own communities. This program contains the following Goals:

- A. Provide affordable housing to low to very low income Pennsylvanians (80 % of median income).
- B. Assist local governments in achieving adequate supplies of affordable housing.

- C. To foster and strengthen partnerships between the public and private sectors which will increase the production and management of affordable housing.

Community Service Block Grant Program and Employment and Community Conservation Program: These programs are administered through the Department of Community and Economic Development, Bureau of Human Resources. These programs are targeted toward wider scale (community and neighborhood) type activities. In addition, this Bureau funds the Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP), which has the following components:

- Housing Initiative
- Weatherization
- Local Initiative
- Progressive Readiness Employment Program (PREP) and Enterprise Zone Extension Credit Program

D. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A healthy and growing municipality needs a wide range of employment opportunities. Economic development in a municipality should be a top priority. A lack of local employment opportunities leads to longer commutes to work for residents, an increase in unemployment, and a quality of life lower than that of a municipality with employment opportunities for work.

Employment opportunities are based upon a variety of factors. Geography, natural resources, available sites, availability of infrastructure, transportation facilities, skill level of the labor force, tax abatement incentives, recreational opportunities, and quality of life in the area are just some of the critical factors which companies seek when making decisions about locating their business in a particular municipality.

In the case of the three (3) municipalities of the Multi-Municipal area, Jackson Township and Cambria Township will have a different outlook than that of Ebensburg Borough.

Jackson Township

Jackson Township has the land and ability to accommodate an Industrial/Business Park in the Township. The recently proposed Chickaree Hill site, located along the highly used US 22 is undergoing studies to insure the site will be able to suit for Industrial/Business uses. With hopes of this site being successful, Jackson Township should continue strengthening its relationship with the state, regional, and county economic development agencies. Attracting industries and businesses to this future site is an important part to a successful Industrial Business Park.

Jackson Township is in a prime location for an Industrial/Business Park. Wyotech, a technical school is located less than one (1) hour west towards Blairsville Borough. Jackson Township should consider attracting industries and businesses that could utilize the students from this technical school, giving students a chance for internships, and securing future employment. This would not only retain young people into the area, but also would allow Jackson Township to maintain a successful Industrial/Business Park.

The Chickaree Hill site is not the only location economic development could take place. There are other areas throughout the Township that could act as an economic hub for residents. Since Jackson Township mostly has clusters of developments, a centralized local place for residents to congregate would be optimal. The Town Center recommended in the recently adopted Comprehensive Plan.

Utilizing the Jackson Township Zoning Ordinance, areas reserved for commercial and industrial uses should be developed to their fullest, allowing clusters of areas to become

economically sustainable for residents of the Township. Jackson Township should update their zoning ordinance and map to further define these areas along main transportation in the Township, which are both easily accessible to residents and others traveling through the area.

Cambria Township

Cambria Township has a large Industrial Park located in the southeast quadrant of the interchange of US 22 and US 219. This Industrial Park is highly used (currently hosting twenty-four (24) businesses) and nearly full to capacity. Expansion of this Industrial Park is currently underway indicating the need for additional spaces for industrial business within Cambria Township. This Industrial Park is highly used and nearly full to capacity. Expansions of this Industrial Park are planned, showing the demand for industrial business within Cambria Township.

Cambria Township should continue to work with the state, regional, and county economic development agencies to attract more industries and businesses to the Township.

According to the economic background study in Phase I of this Comprehensive Plan, important industries, for not only Cambria Township, but also for all of the municipalities throughout the Multi-Municipal Plan are: manufacturing, retail trade, education, health, social services, and public administration. Industries, which can be expanded and invested in, include information, scientific, professional services, entertainment, and recreation.

Cambria Township should strive to locate more businesses within the Township, so the percentage of residents who work outside of the Township decreases. It is currently 66.4%, which is relatively good as compared to the municipalities within Cambria County, but could be improved, as more job opportunities are made available.

A variety of colleges and universities are located within close proximity of Cambria Township. This not only provides Cambria Township the opportunity to bring more young people into the Township, but also provides opportunities to work with these schools to create employment opportunities, internships, apprenticeships, etc. Enabling Cambria Township to become a place where residents and travelers enjoy will only bring economic development opportunities to the Township.

Ebensburg Borough

Ebensburg Borough has a significant economic development initiatives concurring in recent years. The Borough has employees who enjoy seeing their town growing and developing for the best. The ongoing revitalization of Main Street will draw more businesses to the downtown area, not only bring more residents to the area for their

everyday needs conveniently, but also for the visitors to Ebensburg Borough who enjoy seeing an attractive main street.

Ebensburg Borough should continue to work with local, county, state, and regional economic development agencies to attract more business into the downtown area. The revitalization of Ebensburg Borough should allow the residents currently living in the Borough to stay in the Borough, and attracting other businesses to move to the area, especially the younger people who are attending the near by universities.

Marketing the Multi-Municipal Area

Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough have begun an aggressive marketing program with their up-to-date and informative websites. These websites enable people world wide to see what kind of small town character and opportunities exist. Attracting people to the area with local festivals, events, and activities through the warmer months of the year has taken place in recent years.

The three (3) municipalities should work closely with surrounding municipalities to help market their municipalities. The City of Johnstown has made recent progress in revitalizing its downtown with festivals throughout the year. Representatives from Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough should attend these events and market their municipalities. Visitors from a multi-state area attend the "Thunder in the Valley" in Johnstown each year. This provides smaller municipalities within the Cambria County area to attend and network with other from the area. Many opportunities can come from this event, and it should be take advantage of to its fullest.

Improvements to Concentrated Retail/Commercial Areas

The mixing of incompatible uses through the Townships and Borough is undesirable. By updating land use ordinances to present potential problems is one way to maintain the quaintness of the Multi-Municipal area. The mixing of incompatible uses within a Township or Borough is very undesirable. By updating ordinances to prevent this potential mistake is one way to keep the quaintness of the Multi-Municipal area.

Jackson Township

Since Jackson Township, like most of the smaller Townships within the region, does not have a central business district, keeping commercial and industrial uses separate from residential uses will allow the Township to be organized on a central business district level. This will not only keep the cost down of developing other areas within the Township that are not currently served with municipal water and sewer, but can keep commercial areas close enough to residential areas. Residents will then be able to not depend so much on their cars to get to their destination, keeping the quality of life at a high level in Jackson Township.

Cambria Township

Cambria Township is closely linked to Jackson Township, in the way that they also do not have a central business district. The many small, historic villages throughout Cambria Township (Village of Colver and Village of Revloc) could potentially make their central business districts come back to life. Cambria Township is not as clustered as Jackson Township. Villages are more spread out throughout Cambria Township. Even though Cambria Township surrounds Ebensburg Borough, Cambria Township does not really prosper from this. Cambria Township should give businesses incentives to move not only into the Industrial/business Park, but also to the smaller villages within the Township.



The Village of Colver is an example of an area within the Township that could benefit from revitalization initiative. The history of the town could attract visitors to it. The location is somewhat remote, but Cambria Township should work with agencies and local businesses to attract more visitors to the village. Recently, a local man applied for a liquor license to open a restaurant in the historic central business district of Colver. If this restaurant is successful, it will be the first business, in a long time to be established in the village, which could attract more business owners to move to the area and open their own, small businesses, aiding the town in its revitalization and allowing it to prosper.

Ebensburg Borough



The Borough of Ebensburg has recently begun its revitalization. Ebensburg Borough has many businesses within the Borough limits to keep the town successful. With the help of these businesses, corporate residents have funded local parks and other improvement projects. Ebensburg Borough should take advantage of these large businesses, for they can network with others and possibly bring more economic activity into the area. Even though Ebensburg Borough lacks sufficient space for additional development, vacant buildings on the main streets should be utilized to the fullest.

South Cherry Street Gateway to
Downtown Ebensburg from the Ghost
Town Trail

Actions to be taken:

All three (3) of the municipalities within the Multi-Municipal area should follow these actions. These recommendations will act as a guide for future growth and economic development.

- Strengthen relationships with the county, regional, and state planning and economic development agencies.
- Cluster retail, commercial, and industrial development within identified designated and future growth areas throughout Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.
- Prepare an annual Capital Improvement Program to schedule and finance community programs.
- Secure grant monies for community improvements through a coordinated and selected grantsmanship program.
- Encourage “infill” construction on vacant or under utilized land. Second story floor space above stores should be renovated for commercial, professional and residential uses.
- Study existing traffic and parking patterns. Provide adequate parking and safe ingress and egress to and from all retail areas.
- Establish a Farmers Market (Jackson Township and Cambria Township) in areas, which are easily accessible to residents. This would provide an outlet for local agricultural products, and also support an important sector of the local economy.
- Consider the establishment and development of a Town Center in Jackson Township and in Cambria Township. Included in the development would be an area of mixed-use development including commercial, residential, and public/semi-public uses.

- Establish a program among the three (3) municipalities to aide each other in networking with other businesses in the areas, and sharing uses to allow even distribution of businesses throughout the Multi-Municipal area.

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INSERT MAJOR ECONOMIC GENERATORS MAP

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FUNDING PROGRAMS

There are a number of regional, state and federal funding programs available that can help people start businesses and for business expansion. There are also programs available that fund infrastructure improvements such as water and sewer system extensions. Below is a listing of some of the funding programs available for funding various types of projects.

Pennsylvania Base Development Committee

This program was designed to assist local defense organizations to promote and enhance the military value of over 70,000 active, reserve, National Guard, and Department of Defense positions located on eleven (11) major installations across the Commonwealth.

Uses: To develop and implement strategies to enhances the military value of the installations located in Pennsylvania.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=51>

Building PA

Provides mezzanine capital for developers for real estate assets in small to mid-sized Pennsylvania communities.

Uses: Real estate development in small to mid-sized PA communities.

Where to Apply: Through issuance of request for qualification (will be advertised in Pennsylvania Bulletin).

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=38>

Elm Street

Grant funds for planning, technical assistance, and physical improvements to residential and mixed-use areas in proximity to central business districts.

Uses: Revitalization of residential and mixed-use neighborhoods; Administration costs to support and Elm Street Program.

Guidelines and more information:

<http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=74>

Enterprise Zone

Grants to financially disadvantaged communities for preparing and implementing business development strategies within municipal Enterprise Zones.

Uses: Business development surveys; Business development strategy/preparation; Revolving fund business.

Terms: Community must be financially disadvantaged.

Guidelines and more information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=76>

First Industries Fund

The First Industries Fund is a grant and loan program aimed at strengthening Pennsylvania's agricultural and tourism industries. The First Industries Fund is part of PA Grows, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture's new initiative designed to assist agricultural producers in gaining access to the capital they need to begin, continue, or expand their businesses.

Uses: Agriculture & Tourism Loans: Land and building acquisition and construction; Machinery and equipment purchase and upgrades; Working capital; Operation of Revolving Loan Funds (RLF's) by Regional organizations-Grants: Planning and redevelopment – Loan Guarantees; Large-scale projects that demonstrate regional impact; deploy new or innovative technologies; demonstration of significant job creation.

Guidelines and more information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=47>

Home Ownership Choice Program (HCP)

An initiative of the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency (PHFA) to finance new, single-family home construction in blighted areas of the Commonwealth.

Uses: The development of single-family for-sale homes in neighborhoods that have lost residents and investment and which have been unused or underutilized sites. Must show some attempt to address negative urban environments; for example, unemployment, crime, and lack of green or open space.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=86>

Housing & Redevelopment Assistance

Provides state-funded grants for community revitalization and economic development activities at the local level. The program assists the community in becoming competitive for business retention, expansion, and attraction.

Uses: Community revitalization and economic development; Development or rehabilitation of housing.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=77>

Infrastructure and Facilities Improvement Program

A multi-year grant program that will provide grants to certain issuers of debt in order to assist with the payment of debt service.

Uses: Payment of debt service incurred by the authority relating to debt issued for the project.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=40>

Keystone Innovation Zone (KIZ)

Provide grant funds to community/university partnerships to generate job growth through tech transfer and entrepreneurship. Focuses around campuses and property around college and universities.

Uses: Grant funds will be used for Zone coordination, strategic planning, personnel costs, hiring of consultants, and administration of the zone. Companies located in tax zones, in operation less than eight (8) years and fall under the industry sector focus are eligible to apply for state tax credits.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=56>

Main Street

Grants to municipalities to help a community's downtown economic development effort through the establishment of a local organization dedicated to downtown revitalization and the management of downtown revitalization efforts by hiring a full-time professional downtown coordinator.

Uses: Administrative Costs associated with Main Street Manager positions and office; Physical improvements supported by downtown plan for Downtown Reinvestment Component; Acquisition costs and physical building improvements for Anchor Building component.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=79>

New PA Venture Capital Investment Program

Loans to venture capital partnerships to invest in growth-stage PA companies.

Uses: Investment in young job-producing companies; Investments must be made in underserved areas of PA, defined as outside the Philadelphia MSA and those with populations below 1 million.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=57>

New PA Venture Guarantee Program

Guarantees to top-tier venture capital partnerships for investments in growth state PA companies.

Uses: Guarantees on the first losses of equity investment made in Pennsylvania companies.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=58>

Water Supply and Wastewater Infrastructure Program (PENNWorks)

A program to ensure safe water supply and proper wastewater infrastructure

Uses: For water and sewer projects not used solely for residential purposes; land and building acquisition; Demolition; Water/sewer project construction costs; Engineering and other fees associated with project.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=43>

Research and Development Tax Credit

Allows companies holding qualifying Research and Development Tax Credits to apply for approval to sell those tax credits and assign them to the buyer(s).

Uses: Applied research and development expenditure.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=59>

Second Stage Loan Program

Loan Guarantees for working capital for 2-7 year old manufacturing, biotech, and technology-oriented companies.

Uses: Preference will be given to guarantees for working capital; Land, building, machinery, and equipment also eligible.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=50>

Section 108 Program

Section 108 enables states and local governments participating in the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program to obtain federally guaranteed loans to fund large economic development projects and understate revitalization activities. Under Pennsylvania's initiative to use Section 108 the loans are guaranteed by the

Commonwealth, committing the use of future CDBG funds to pay off the loan in case of default.

Uses: Acquisition, rehabilitation, relocation, clearance, site preparing, special economic development activities, certain public facilities and housing construction.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=80>

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Guarantee Program

Promotes and stimulates the general economic welfare of various regions and communities in the Commonwealth and assists in the development, redevelopment and revitalization of Brownfield and Greenfield sites in accordance with the TIF Act. The program provides credit enhancement for TIF projects to improve market access and lower capital costs through the use of guarantees to issuers of bonds or other indebtedness.

Uses: Infrastructure and environmental projects for industrial enterprises and retail establishments; Infrastructure, environmental and building projects for manufactures, hospitals, convention centers, and associated hotels; Utilization of abandoned or underutilized industrial, commercial, military, previously mined institutional sites or building; or underdeveloped sites planned and zoned for development in accordance with any existing comprehensive municipal plan.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=45>

Business in Our Sites Grants and Loans

Empowers communities to attract growing and expanding businesses by helping them build an inventory of ready sites.

Uses: All site development activities required to make a site "shovel ready"; for speculative projects only.

Applications and More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=39>

Infrastructure Development Program

Grant and low-interest loan financing for public and private infrastructure improvements.

Uses: Transportation facilities, airports; Clearing and preparation of land and environmental remediation; Water and sewer systems, storm sewers; Energy facilities; Parking facilities; Bridges, waterways; Rail and Port facilities; At former industrial sites only: land and building acquisition, construction and renovation by private developers; Telecommunications infrastructure.

Where to Apply: Industrial Development Corporation and Authorities; Municipalities; Municipal authorities; Redevelopment authorities; Local development districts.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=26>

Opportunity Grant Program

Grant funds to create or preserve jobs within the Commonwealth.

Uses: Machinery and equipment; Working Capital; Job Training; Infrastructure; Land and building improvements; Environmental assessment and remediation; Acquisition of land, buildings and right-of-ways; Site preparation, demolition and clearance.

Where to Apply: Letter of Intent. DCED Center for Business Financing, Grants Division.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=41>

Pennsylvania Economic Development Financing Authority (PEDFA)

Tax-exempt and taxable bonds, both in pooled transactions and stand-alone transactions, to be used to finance land, building, equipment, working capital and refinancing.

Uses: Land and building acquisition; Building renovation and new construction; Machinery and equipment acquisition and installation; Designated infrastructure; Refinancing; Working capital.

Where to Apply: Industrial Development Authorities and Corporations.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=30>

Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority (PIDA)

Low-interest loan financing through Industrial Development Corporations for land and building acquisition, construction and renovation, resulting in the creation or retention of jobs.

Uses: Land and building acquisition; Building construction and renovation; Industrial park development; Multi-tenant spec building construction, acquisition and renovation.

Where to Apply: Local Industrial Development Corporations.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=49>

Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority (PennVest)

Low-interest loans for design, engineering and construction of publicly and privately owned drinking water distribution and treatment facilities, storm water conveyance and wastewater treatment and collection systems.

Uses: Design, engineering and construction costs associated with publicly and privately owned drinking water distribution and treatment facilities, storm water conveyance and wastewater collection, conveyance, treatment facilities and Brownfield site remediation.

Where to Apply: www.pennvest.state.pa.us

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=42>

Community Economic Development Loan Program

Low-interest loans for projects in distressed communities, stimulating self-help initiatives and helping people build assets at the individual, family and community levels.

Uses: Land and building acquisition; Building, construction and renovation; Machinery and equipment acquisition and installation; Working Capital.

Where to Apply: Local Area Loan Organization

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=27>

Pennsylvania Capital Access Program (Penn CAP)

Loan guarantee through participating banks to be used to support a wide variety of business purposes.

Uses: Land, building, equipment, working capital.

Where to Apply: Participating Banks: Fidelity Deposit & Discount Bank. Contact: Doreen Santorsa 570-504-2211; PNC Bank, N.W. Contact: Marie Hansen, 215-749-6578; AmeriServ Financial. Contact: John Kubinsky, 814-533-5205; Sovereign Bank. Contact: Susan M. Corkery, 610-526-6306.

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=48>

Small Business First

Funding for small businesses, including: low-interest loan financing for land and building acquisition and construction; machinery and equipment purchases and working capital.

Uses: Land and building acquisition and construction; Machinery and equipment purchase and upgrades; Working capital; Environmental compliance/pollution prevention.

Where to Apply: Area Loan Organizations

More Information: <http://www.newpa.com/programDetail.aspx?id=33>

Customized Job Training Program (CJT)

Grants for specialized job training to existing or newly hired employees.

Uses: Instructional costs; Supplies; Consumable materials; Contracted services; Relevant travel costs for local education agency project coordinators.

F. TRANSPORTATION PLAN ELEMENT

The efficient movement of people and goods is the objective of the Transportation Plan. One of the major goals of this Planning Program is the provision of a plan for the expeditious and safe movement of traffic within and through Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough. Having examined the existing roads and traffic, it is now possible to formulate a plan for the future traffic systems in the Multi-Municipal area.

According to Penn DOT's Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), the following projects are recommended for Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough: US 22, US 219, U.S. 422, and other state roads (SR) throughout the Multi-Municipal area will be undergoing construction.

The following list of projects are all planned for 2007-2010:

- The South Park Access to the newest addition to the Ebensburg Industrial Park will be added from US 22, improving the ingress and egress and making the park more easily accessible from US 22.
- The Mini-Mall Road intersection off of US 22 will be improved for better access to the Industrial Park, Mini-Mall, and other businesses located in and around the area.
- Indiana County to Mundy's Corner will be improved, more than it has been over the past few years.
- An east Ebensburg Rehabilitation is set, making US 22 more accessible to residents of the Borough and Cambria Township, as well as travelers from Indiana County and beyond.
- East Ebensburg to SR 2031 is set from US 22, making this state road, which is utilized by those who live in and around Ebensburg Borough and Cambria Township.
- A US 219 West Ebensburg Rehabilitation is planned, making access there safer and more convenient.

- U.S. 422 from Revloc, Cambria Township, to Indiana County will be widened, making this narrow, dangerous road safer for travelers.
- U.S. 422, Franklin Highway will be undergoing Rehabilitation.
- The Lake Rowena Bridge, located on SR 1036 in Ebensburg Borough will be improved.
- The Beula Bridge will be replaced on SR 3034.

Refer to the Future Transportation Systems Map on the following page for a visual indication of the location of existing and proposed future transportation projects.



INSERT FUTURE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS MAP

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Access Management.

US Route 22, which spans the breadth of both Jackson Township and Cambria Township in an east-west direction, has issues with access management. A large, heavily utilized road like US 22 should have limited access along it. The area of the road between the College Plaza and the Wal-Mart Plaza is the most heavily traveled area within Cambria Township. Not only the residents and employees who live and work in Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough utilize this segment of US 22 on a daily basis, but those who are traveling along US 22 from Pittsburgh, east towards Altoona, and vice versa have to travel through this area of US 22 to get to their destination. The Transportation Research Board's *Access Management Manual* defines access management as: the systematic control of the location, spacing, design, and operation of driveways, median openings, interchanges, and street connections to a roadway. It also involves roadway design applications, such as median treatments and auxiliary lanes, and the appropriate spacing and timing of traffic signals. Utilizing this definition, improvements should be made to this specific area on US 22. The Twelve (12) Year Program and Transportation Improvement Program through Penn DOT has considered this and will be working on it in the future.

Residents should keep in mind that aggressive driving through this area could become a major problem with car crashes and even pedestrians being struck by fast moving vehicles. The area should become as pedestrian friendly as possible, not so much as the



U.S. 22 at College Plaza Intersection.

mainstreet in Ebensburg Borough, but safe enough for anyone who has to walk within this area. Access roads should be placed along US 22, separating local traffic and deliveries to the many commercial retailers along this corridor from through traffic. This will not only improve the congestion in this area, but will make it safer and more environmentally friendly to the people who live and work near this corridor.

The following are Goals and Objectives which are correlated with the Statement of Community Goals and Objectives section of this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan. The Transportation Background Study was also taken into consideration when this Transportation Plan was prepared. These Goals and Objectives will give the members of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee, Township Supervisors, and Borough Council a guide to maintaining and improving the highways, roads, and streets throughout the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area. While keeping in mind Penn DOT's Twelve- (12) Year Plan and Transportation Improvement plan.

GOAL: To adequately maintain the existing highway, road, and street system throughout Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough according to generally accepted maintenance standards necessary to meet the needs of the county's population, those of the commercial and industrial establishments, plus those of the recreation and tourism industry.

Objectives:

- Work with Penn DOT to improve and maintain the major routes within the Multi-Municipal area: US 22, US 219, U.S. 422, and State Routes 271, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 1036, 1003, and 3047.
- Work to upgrade and maintain safe intersections which have been identified as being dangerous throughout the Multi-Municipal area, paying close attention to: the intersection of West High Street and New Germany Road, and US Route 219 and US Route 422 intersection.
- Work to ensure all State Routes and Township roads are maintained at an acceptable level through the Multi-Municipal area.
- Provide adequate signage, signalization, and lighting for all highways and streets through the more densely developed areas of the Multi-Municipal area.
- Increase the level of traffic enforcement, particularly in regard to speeding and obeying stop signs plus other traffic control devices.
- Work to control heavy truck traffic through Ebensburg Borough and throughout Jackson Township and Cambria Township, to insure safety for pedestrians and other drivers.
- Follow the transportation guidelines established by the Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission, the Cambria County Planning Commission, and Penn DOT.

GOAL: To plan and implement future transportation improvements to serve Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough to solve existing transportation and identified traffic problems, as well as meeting projected future transportation needs.

Objectives:

- Prepare and maintain a list of candidate transportation projects (highways and bridges) and recommend them on a bi-annual basis for inclusion in the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (Penn DOT) Twelve-(12) Year Program and the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).
- Provide for safe, convenient usage of local routes by both bicyclists and pedestrians throughout the Multi-Municipal area: share the road program
- Ensure the efficient and safe movement of traffic among the commercial, residential, and industrial areas of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.
- Provide for future traffic to, from, and within new developments.
- Institute a program of access management for ingress and egress to and from roadside development.
- Institute a pavement management program for all of the municipalities' streets and roads.

G. COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN ELEMENT

In the Community Facilities Plan Element many fundamentals are used to determine what should be done within the municipality concerning Community Facility updates, upgrades, and entirely new facilities such as parks and playgrounds. This Plan Element also includes the important facilities of Police and Fire Protection, Ambulance Service, Libraries, and School Complexes. The mentioned elements make up what a municipality is. This Plan will describe how adequate the facilities are for the municipalities, if they need improvement, and what should be done in the future.

Police Protection

Calculating the need for police protection is based upon a number of factors that include: community size, population density, the street and highway network, land use patterns, and socio-economic factors, such as poverty levels. Each of these factors are interrelated and have various levels of influence within the Multi-Municipal area. The Institute of Local Government at the University of Pittsburgh has established the following general guidelines, which can be applied in determining the size of a municipal police force and the suggested number of officers.

POLICE PROTECTION STANDARDS

The following presents the general guidelines:

- 1.75 to 2.0 police officers to every 1,000 persons
- At least one patrol car per every 5,000 persons

Applying these general guidelines, the following represents the computations for each municipality within the Multi-Municipal area:

Jackson Township

EXISTING POPULATION	NUMBER OF REQUIRED OFFICERS
1980 Population – 5,477	9.5 Officers
1990 Population – 5,213	9.1 Officers
2000 Population – 4,925	8.6 Officers
FORECASTED POPULATION	NUMBER OF REQUIRED OFFICERS
2010 Population – 4,529	7.9 Officers
2020 Population – 4,232	7.4 Officers

As stated in the Community Facilities Background Study, Jackson Township currently has adequate Police Protection throughout the Township. The total number of full-time police officers in Jackson Township is eight (8) with one (1) being a chief of police.

Controlling the speed along US 22, which spans the entire breadth of Jackson Township is very important, as well as controlling the crime within the residential and commercial areas of the Township. Jackson Township should continue to monitor their police protection, ensure the rate of growth and number of police officers is so maintained to adequately protect the citizens of the Township.

Cambria Township

Cambria Township currently has a total of approximately ten (10) full time/part time police officers on their force. These ten (10) officers are responsible for patrolling the entire area of Cambria Township, including: Colver, Mylo Park, Revloc, Crestwood, and all areas in between. With population a little over six thousand (6,000) persons, this is adequate at this time.

Cambria Township should consider adding additional officers to their force as the population of the Township continues to grow, thus, the need for more officers' increases.

<u>EXISTING POPULATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF REQUIRED OFFICERS</u>
1980 Population – 7,254	12.69 Officers
1990 Population – 6,357	11.1 Officers
2000 Population – 6,323	11.06 Officers
<u>FORECASTED POPULATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF REQUIRED OFFICERS</u>
2010 Population – 5,796	10.1 Officers
2020 Population – 5,551	9.7 Officers

Ebensburg Borough

<u>EXISTING POPULATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF REQUIRED OFFICERS</u>
1980 Population – 4,096	7.1 Officers
1990 Population – 3,872	6.7 Officers
2000 Population – 3,091	5.4 Officers
<u>FORECASTED POPULATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF REQUIRED OFFICERS</u>
2010 Population – 2,628	4.6 Officers
2020 Population – 1,948	3.5 Officers

The Ebensburg Borough Police Force is currently made up of four (4) full-time police officers; the break down of their positions within the force is detailed in the Community Facilities Background Study located in the first phase of this Plan. The Borough Police receive help if needed by the Ebensburg State Police Barracks, located nearby the Ebensburg Industrial Park. With these two forces combined, the Borough currently has adequate police protection services.

The Borough of Ebensburg should consider adding additional police officers to their force if the population and commercial growth is experienced.

The Ebensburg State Police not only assist Ebensburg Borough, but also assist Jackson and Cambria Townships as well.

Fire Protection

Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough all are served by volunteer fire companies located in their respective municipalities. The dispatch system is provided through the Cambria County 911 Center, located in Cambria Township, and is determined to be adequate at the time.

Standards should be set for each Municipality from the National Standards. Trainings should be attended yearly to keep up with any new standards and new methods of fire protection. Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough should continue to work cooperatively together to provide safe and fast service to all residents throughout the Municipalities.

In view of future development, the areas proposed for residential, commercial, and industrial development that are described in the Future Land Use Plan must be provided with appropriate fire protection facilities and services. Growth in Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough may necessitate that the fire companies located in each Municipality expand their equipment and services to meet future needs.

Ambulance Service

The Jackson Township EMS service currently provides adequate levels of service to the Municipality. In the event of future growth in Jackson Township, they should consider expanding services to meet the need of the residents.

The Cambria Township EMS services, currently meets the needs of the Township, both in the Village of Colver and the Village of Revloc. Just as with any Municipality, in the event of future growth, Cambria Township should have a plan to expand this service as found to be necessary.

The Ebensburg Emergency Medical Service is currently quite adequate for Ebensburg Borough. The Community Facilities Background Study presents in detail the number of full time and part time employees who are currently working for the Ebensburg EMS. In the case of future growth in Ebensburg Borough, this service should be expanded to meet the needs of residents at that time.

Libraries

Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough all have access to the Ebensburg-Cambria Library located in Ebensburg Borough. In the case of Jackson

Township, located a little further away from this library, they do have access to the Nanty-Glo library located adjacent to Jackson Township.

Jackson Township should explore the concept of adding a library to their Township. Libraries offer services to people of all ages. Since the Jackson Township Senior Center is so popular, the citizens there might benefit from having a library closer to them. Vacant space is available near the Jackson Township Municipal Building and a library near that location would draw more residents to the Township meetings, etc.

The Ebensburg-Cambria Library is currently adequate. It is in a key location, next to Central Cambria Middle School, and located in Ebensburg Borough, about six (6) miles from of the Village of Colver and Village of Revloc: the commute to the library is a nominal distance.

Schools

The schools of the Central Cambria School District, which serves Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough, are currently adequate. Each Township and Borough should continue working with the School District to apply for grants for additional recreation areas and facilities, improvements to the buildings of the school, and expansion of education services provided.

Along with the schools in the Central Cambria School District, the Multi-Municipal area also has Catholic Schools. Bishop Carroll High School, located in Cambria Township and very close to Central Cambria High School is a private school for students in the area to attend. Holy Name Elementary is located in Ebensburg Borough and is the catholic elementary school in the area. Jackson Township also has a catholic elementary school in their Township.

Parks and Recreation

The Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area is a very unique community within Pennsylvania. From taking a ride in a car in a rural area to riding a bike along the Ghost Town Trail, Cambria Township and all three (3) Municipalities in the Multi-Municipal area offer residents and visitors some of the best views and outdoor recreation experiences in the State of Pennsylvania.

COMMONLY PROVIDED RECREATION FACILITIES				
TYPE OF AREA	AGE GROUPS SERVED	FACILITIES PROVIDED	IDEAL SIZE	ACTUAL SIZE
COMMUNITY PARKS	ALL AGE GROUPS	Areas for picnics, hiking, fishing, ice skating, and swimming; cook stoves, shelters; toilets; playgrounds and play fields	40-100 Acres	JACKSON TOWNSHIP: Mitchell Field: 65 acres, Lorraine Park: 114 acres
				CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP: Cambria Township Recreation Park: 26 acres, Colver Recreation Park: 27 acres.
				EBENSBURG BOROUGH: Lake Rowena Area: 42 acres
PLAYGROUND (Including a Play lot)	PRE-SCHOOL & 6-14 YEARS	(1) Swings, slides, sandboxes, jungle gyms, space for running, and a paved section. (2) Courts for softball, tennis, handball, and volleyball. (3) Areas for crafts, dramatic and storytelling.	2-4 Acres	JACKSON TOWNSHIP: Leidy Park: 6.4 acres
				CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP: Mylo Park: .43 acres, A.D. Martin Park: 2.4 acres
				EBENSBURG BOROUGH: Center Ward Park: .7 acres, East End Park: .52 acres
PLAYFIELDS	YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	Areas for football, soccer, baseball, archery, and a recreation building.	10-15 Acres	JACKSON TOWNSHIP: none classified
				CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP: none classified
				EBENSBURG BOROUGH: Lion's Field: 12.5 acres, War Memorial Field: 6.65 acres

Jackson Township

Jackson Township has a large portion of its land devoted to outdoor recreation including: State Game Lands # 79 and Gallitzin State Forest, as well as three (3) most popular community parks: Loraine Park, Leidy Park, and Mitchell Park. The Community Facilities Background Study has an extensive list of all of the Community Facilities throughout the Multi-Municipal area, as well as the Community Facilities Map (Map 10). These parks offer the residents of the area a place to go and relax, play baseball, softball, soccer, etc.



Mitchell Park. Source:
Jackson Township Website

Mitchell Park is currently undergoing improvements included in a recently completed Master Plan. This plan recommends a number of new facilities for the park as well as making it more aesthetically pleasing. These new additions include: a walking trail around the park, picnic pavilions, horseshoes and sand volleyballs courts, a playground expansion, ball field improvements, parking lot expansion, and restrooms. A tree-lined buffer around the park is also recommended in the Master Plan to allow better views for the residents and visitors using the park facilities. After Phase One is completed, Mitchell Field will have two (2) large pavilions which can accommodate a large number of people. These pavilions can be used for reunions, weddings, and any other spring, summer, or fall activities. Charcoal fireplaces will be added to the Park in Phase One, as well as any needed road construction. Infrastructure such as water and sewer facilities will also be a part of Phase One. Phase Two will involve adding small pavilions to the park, lighting to the parking lot and ball fields, and any needed landscaping.

Leidy Park, located off of Bracken Street in Jackson Township is also undergoing improvements, such as a parking lot, a walking trail around the park, and public restrooms. Jackson Township has recently teamed with Natural Bio-Diversity, an organization that works with local communities to conserve the natural environment. With the help of local eagle scouts, volunteers from the community, and bio-diversity volunteers, plants and trees were added as a habitat enhancement project. The trees and plants were planted around the walking trail and ball fields to provide shade for the residents and visitors using the park. Jackson Township is planning on keeping up Leidy Park by adding landscaping



Bio-Diversity Project, Tree
Planting. Source: Jackson
Township Website

fibers to keep the unwanted weeds from coming up through the newly planted bushes and trees. Maintaining Leidy Park over the years will enable it to become a passive recreation facility where residents of the Township will enjoy visiting and enjoying.

Lorraine Park, the smallest of the parks in Jackson Township was in the past was only a rough grassy area. The Township has future plans for the park, including picnic pavilions, a walking trail, and other related recreation facilities. The Township plans on keeping Lorraine Park a natural park with facilities to allow small affairs to take place in the future.

Jackson Township is moving forward with their Community Facilities, giving everyone in the Township who is interested in being outdoors a great opportunity to get out and enjoy the parks. Jackson Township should maintain their progress with enhancing the natural environment of the municipality.

Cambria Township

Cambria Township has a variety of recreation facilities. The Village of Colver has two (2) parks, and in the near future, new playground equipment will be incorporated into the A.D. Martin Park on Reese Avenue. The Township has always maintained the Colver Recreation Park, and has great potential for being further expanded. Many people already use the park for walking and playing, and the ball fields are fully utilized throughout the summer months.

An extension of the Ghost Town Trail, which now runs from Cambria Township to Indiana County, is in the plans of the Cambria County Recreation Authority, but currently has no funding for the project. The Cambria and Indiana Railroad has been abandoned for many years and has great potential for connecting Colver to Ebensburg and beyond to Revloc, Nanty-Glo, and Indiana County through the Rails-to-Trails program.

The Cambria Township Recreation Park, located near the Village of Revloc in Cambria County is scheduled to receive playground equipment in the future. The residents of the Village of Revloc, Ebensburg Borough, and areas surrounding the park in Cambria Township already utilize the park. Many events are held at this park and is currently adequate with its facilities. The pavilions in the park are used on a weekly basis through the summer and fall months for picnics, reunions, birthday parties, etc. Adding updated playground equipment to the park will make it more attractive to residents throughout the area as well as safer to the children who use them.

The Mylo Park Playground is planned to receive new playground equipment. This park has great potential and is fully utilized by the residents. Adding the new playground equipment will allow activities taking place in the park to be safe and fun for the children.

A newly planned park will be added to the Crestwood Development in Cambria Township. This development has nearly become full with new homes going up every year. With new homes, come more families, and a higher demand for a close and safe place for children to play. The residents of Crestwood requested this from the Cambria Township Supervisors, and plans are underway.

The Central Cambria High School is located in Cambria Township. With grant money recently received by the School District, the Township is working with to add new soccer facilities near the North Central Recreation Center. The site was previously used for football practice, Elementary and Middle School football games, and the High School Marching Band also practiced near this site. The site will be developed into soccer fields allowing parking for games to be more convenient, and attracting more residents and visitors to the area.

Cambria Township's website has been up and running since January of 2007, and day-by-day is becoming more informative. Cambria Township continues to work to become an even more attractive place to live and work by providing the necessary community facilities to its existing and future residents.

Ebensburg Borough

The Borough of Ebensburg is currently working upon making their downtown area more attractive and successful. Much progress has been made over the past five (5) years and efforts are made each year to improve the appearance of the vital area of the Borough. A project, which is currently underway, is the Penn-Eben Park. A gazebo and parking lot will be added to the now vacant parcel where the Penn-Eben Hotel was once located in historic Ebensburg. The park is planned to open in the fall of 2008, in time for the many fall events and festivals which take place in the Borough. Parking is greatly needed, not only for the employees who drive to work everyday, but for visitors as well.

Ebensburg is also planning an entrance (Gateway) sign project. Renderings have been drawn and sites have been chosen for these signs. The signs themselves, which welcome residents and visitors to the area, are being designed to accent the architecture of the Cambria County Courthouse, a historic and significant building located in the county seat, Ebensburg. The proposed signs are to be placed at every entrance (gateway) into Ebensburg Borough. These proposed sites are as follows:

- West High Street Entrance
- West 422 Entrance
- North Center Street Entrance
- Rowena Drive Entrance
- Prave Street Improvements

This project will give residents a feeling of being home once they are greeted by the signs coming into Ebensburg Borough, and visitors will be warmly welcomed coming into the Borough from any direction.

Lake Rowena, a popular place for picnics, fishing, events, and any other kind of outdoor recreation, will be undergoing some future improvements. The newly added boat launch into the lake is currently underway as well as a walking trail around the lake. Road Improvements into and out of Lake Rowena are planned as well as restroom facilities. This recreation facility is heavily used throughout the year, from ice fishing on the frozen lake in winter to roller blading fans in the milder months it has become a playground for all ages and with more improvements added every year it should continue to be an important component to the outdoor recreation facilities of the Multi-Municipal region.



Proposed restroom facility for Lake Rowena

The Borough of Ebensburg has proposed plans for a new parking lot where an old historic building (the Prave Building) once stood. Plans are proposed to demolish the dilapidated building and add a parking lot. The site located on the one hundred (100) block of South Center Street, close enough for visitors and guest of the many festivals taking place in Ebensburg to park and walk to the area where the festivities are taking place.

The Borough is also undertaking a study for a parking garage on West High Street. **(Picture on the following page)** With more businesses moving to the downtown area, adequate parking is in high demand. The Borough realizes this and is taking definite steps to address the need. The following rendering is the proposed parking garage, planned to be built in Ebensburg Borough.

For the purpose of classifying the recreational areas of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan area according to their type of use, the following categories are identified by the National Recreation Association (NRA). The Facilities commonly associated with each category are presented above.



FIGURE 6 Proposed Parking Garage in Ebensburg Borough

Trails

The driving force of recreation trails is sweeping Pennsylvania. More trails are being proposed each year and Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough are all laying the groundwork to keep up with this growing trail movement.

The Ghost Town Trail, which was included in the Community Facilities Background Study in the first phase of this Plan, is moving along as the years go by. The incorporation of trails into downtown areas is becoming a major consideration in applying for grants monies. If the Ghost Town Trail can somehow lead the users into the main street of Ebensburg, it could have a positive impact upon the already thriving downtown revitalization.

A landscape architect at a local firm, L. Robert Kimball & Associates based in Ebensburg prepared a concept plan for a connective trail system in Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough. This concept plan proposes many trails, some already existing throughout the Cambria/Ebensburg area. One of the many important factors of this concept plan is that all of the trails connect in someway throughout the area. Central Cambria High School is working on a plan to add a cross-country trail to their campus. Many residents of Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough use the school facilities for passive recreational activities. Adding a walking trail around the school, into Cambria Township, and into Ebensburg will enable them to utilize this recreation facility more.

Pennsylvania Greenways Planning

The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) defines a Greenway as:

“Linear corridors of public and private land that serve as the linkages between specifically identified natural resource based or manmade features. They can be either land or water based and serve a variety of functions and benefits including recreation, transportation, community revitalization and economic development, natural resource conservation, environmental protection, wildlife habitat and migration and education. These corridors often follow old railways, canals, ridge tops, rivers and stream valleys”

Cambria County has a Greenway Plan and the proposed concept plan of trails in the Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough area follow very closely the greenway plan. Refer to the map below for a visual representation of the County Greenway Plan. To see the relationship of this County Greenway Plan to the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan, refer the Future Community Facilities Map.

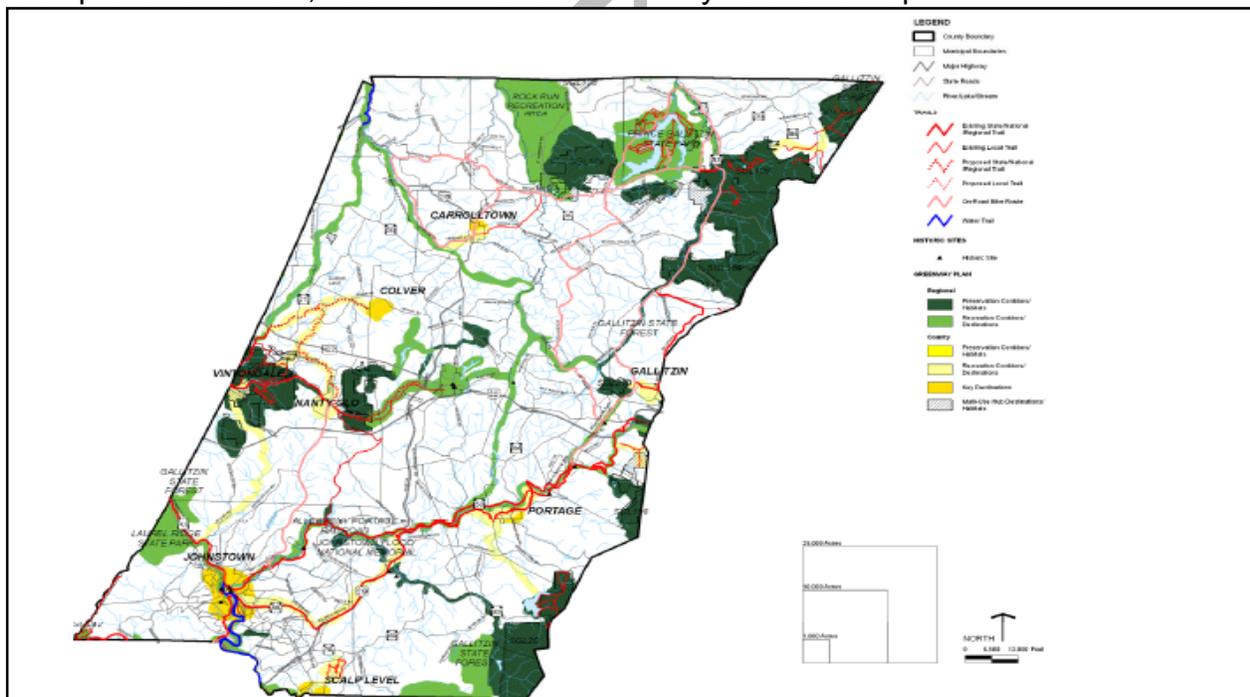


FIGURE 7 Source: http://www.co.cambria.pa.us/ccpc/lib/ccpc/2007_greenways_report_6-5-07.pdf

As time goes on, more municipalities are becoming involved in the trail system program. As prices of gas go up, more people are willing to walk to places such as work, the store, school, etc. Incorporating walking, biking, and hiking trails into areas such as

Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough where grocery stores and other shops are in close proximity. Connecting these places is not only good for the environment, but the quality of life among the residents living in these municipalities.

Community Goals and Objectives

The following is a list of Goals and Objectives taken from the Statement of Community Goals and Objectives from Phase II of this plan. These Goals and Objectives will ensure the future of the three (3) Municipalities will work with each other to incorporate Community Facilities into everyday life. The elements of this Plan all touch on the following Goals and Objectives.

GOAL: To provide Community Facilities including Recreational Facilities, organized activities, and programs for the use and enjoyment of the residents and visitors of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

Objectives:

- Provide adequate maintenance for existing community facilities and services to assure their longevity in serving the residents of the Townships and Borough.
- Institute a phased improvement program for Parks and Recreation Facilities throughout the Multi-Municipal Plan area.
- Bring into Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance all municipal buildings and facilities to serve the residents of the Multi-Municipal area.
- Maintain and expand the Ghost Town Trail for walking/hiking/biking through the Townships and Borough.

GOAL: To increase the livability and attractiveness of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough through the adequate provision of a wide range of community facilities which are easily accessible to all the citizenry of the Multi-Municipal area.

Objectives:

- Provide adequate municipal buildings and facilities to accommodate the expanding needs of government in Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough

- Continue to provide adequate school complexes with space for the necessary adjunctive facilities strategically located with respect to the communities which they serve.
- Continue to provide adequate fire, police protections, and emergency service to the Multi-Municipal area.
- Continue to share equipment, facilities, and programs among the Municipalities.

The three (3) Municipalities should take into consideration this Community Facilities Plan Element and follow its recommendations and proposal which it contains. Community Facilities will not only brighten up the area, but also bring more visitors to the area if they have something to see, such as extensive inter-connected trails that span the area of two (2) Townships and a Borough.



INSERT FUTURE COMMUNITY FACILITIES MAP

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H. PUBLIC UTILITIES PLAN ELEMENT

The Multi-Municipal area is a viable and growing community. This type of growth and development requires infrastructure to be available and well maintained. Ensuring the three (3) Municipalities, Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough are up to today's standards for Public Water and Sewer Services, this plan will give a guideline to future development of infrastructure.

All three (3) Municipalities are currently keeping up with today's standards when it comes to Water and Sewer Services.

Jackson Township

Jackson Township is experiencing growth, and is expected to see more in the immediate future as the US 22 corridor becomes more developed. Knowing this, the Township of Jackson should consider supplying the entire Route 22 corridor with water and sewer service. Jackson Township is well on its way with Water and Sewer Service. The following is a list of projects, which are soon to be underway, or planned for the future:

WATER SERVICE

- Chickaree Hill Road to Wagner Road to Vintondale.
- Brazil Cherrywood Development
- Dishong Mountain Road is currently underway and should be complete in 2008

SEWER SERVICE

- Leidy Lane
- Leidy Park
- Mitchell Park
- Fords Corner Road area
- Loraine Road
- Loraine Park
- Northern Side of US 22
- Swingle Mountain Road

With the foregoing future plans, Jackson Township will have adequate service throughout the Township. Some areas of a Township, such as Jackson have areas that

are remote and on-lot wells work fine for these areas. Adding Water or Sewer lines to these areas would not be economically feasible or necessary.

All residents in Jackson Township who are not tapped onto the current sewer lines are required by the Cambria County Sewer Enforcement Agency to follow the guidelines of the Township Act 537 Plan. This will ensure the residents of Jackson Township that the groundwater for wells is safe for use.

With the prospect of more growth, Jackson Township should be prepared to add more water and sewer lines to areas which are in need. The Township should also keep up with daily maintenance on the lines, to ensure they will be strong and work property for as long as they can.

Cambria Township

Cambria Township currently has adequate Water and Sewer serving a significant portion of the built up area of the Township. The Village of Colver is fully served, with the exception of one area near Twenty-Row. The residents in this area are satisfied with the well and on-lot sewerage systems they are using, and the Township does not feel it is financially feasible to run lines there. The details of the Cambria Township water and sewer services are explained in detail in the Public Utilities Background Study in Phase I of this Comprehensive Plan.

All residents of Cambria Township who are not tapped onto the sewer system are required by the Cambria County Sewer Enforcement Agency to follow the Township Act 537 Plan for on-lot sewage disposal. This ensures the other residents who are using wells in the area that they groundwater is safe for drinking.

The Township of Cambria will continue regular maintenance on its water and sewer lines, ensuring they will keep working for as long as possible before another major update is scheduled.

Jackson Township, Cambria Township, & Ebensburg Borough

One project is schedule for the future of all three of these Municipalities. The US 22 corridor is currently growing and is forecasted to continue to grow. With growth comes more development, and with more development, Jackson Township and Cambria Township will need to ensure their facilities will be adequate when more water and sewer services are needed in this area.

The three (3) municipalities cooperatively had an engineering feasibility study conducted in 2007. The name of this study is: Route 22 Corridor Wastewater System Preliminary Feasibility Study. This study offered Jackson Township, Cambria Township,

and Ebensburg Borough nine (9) options for how the wastewater would be handled along US 22. After discussion, the three (3) Municipalities chose the sixth option, which is using the nearby Nanty-Glo treatment facility by way of gravity.

The Jackson Township Comprehensive Plan, completed in 2006 recommended this upgrade, forecasting the rate of growth would be high in this area in the future. As a result of the 22 Corridor Study, recommendations to update the Act 537 plan in each municipality should be considered.

Ebensburg Borough

The Borough of Ebensburg has kept up on its water and sewer systems over the years. A detailed description is included in the Public Utilities Background Study in the first Phase of this Comprehensive Plan.

With upgrades being made to the main plants, Ebensburg is in strong position to accommodate future growth. If a significant amount of growth occurs in Ebensburg Borough, the Borough will need to consider upgrading their facilities and lines.

Ebensburg Borough recently joined with the Cambria County Sewer Enforcement Agency to regulate the residents in the Borough, approximately 14 dwellings, who are not currently tapped into the sewer lines of the Borough. The Cambria County Sewer Enforcement Agency requires these few residents to follow the guidelines of the Borough Act 537 Plan to ensure the safe use of on-lot systems.

Ebensburg Borough will continue to maintain their water and sewer Lines over the years to ensure they will maintain efficient and provide the Borough residents adequate service for as long as they can before another upgrade is needed.

Municipal Waste/Recycling

Future municipal waste collection and disposal within the Multi-Municipal area is adequately provided by the provision of the Cambria County Municipal Waste Plan. Future recycling within the three (3) municipalities is address below:

Jackson Township

The Township of Jackson should continue to encourage the recycling of their residents by keeping their recycling facilities easy to use and maintained. In the future the Township should institute a required recycling program throughout the Township. Since the Township is relatively small in population, they are not required by law to enforce recycling, but it would be optimal if they did so.

Cambria Township

The Township of Cambria should encourage their residents to recycle. A location should be chosen so all residents in the Township can have a short commute to drop off recyclables at a convenient location. In the future, the Township should also require their residents to put recycling out and require the haulers operating in the Township to pick up on regular trash days.

Ebensburg Borough

The Borough of Ebensburg should continue to encourage their residents to recycle. The recycling pick up in the Borough is once a month along with the first garbage pick up of the month. If residents have more recyclables, they are encouraged to them to the Manor Drive site and place the recyclables into the containers provided there.

Community Goals and Objectives

GOAL: To provide municipal water and sewer service to a majority of the residents and businesses of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

Objectives:

- Maintain and improve the water distribution system and the water quality in the Multi-Municipal area.
- Follow the standards of the Commonwealth Comprehensive Water Quality Management Plan.
- Maintain the existing sewage collection system and treatment facility to accepted standards set forth by the DEP and EPA.
- Continue to inspect new on-lot sewage systems and monitor existing on-lot sewage systems according to the municipal Act 537 Plans.
- Encourage development to occur in areas that are presently served by public water and sewer.
- Encourage the formation of a regional and cooperative water and sewer authority.
- Require all new residential, commercial, and industrial developments to tap into available public water and sewer systems.
- Review and Implement the content, proposals, and recommendations of the Act 537 Sewage Facilities Plans for Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

- Prepare and submit applications for financial assistance to PennVest, CDBG, the Pennsylvania Department of Economic Development (DCED), Rural Services (RUS) and other applicable programs to expand community water and sewer systems, which will be needed for the future development of the Multi- Municipal area.
- Strengthen working relationships with the surrounding municipalities, the Cambria County Planning Commission, Cambria County Redevelopment Authority, and the Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission in the advancement of water and sewer improvements.
- Expand the function of the Central Cambria Coalition as they pertain to water and sewer service and continue to share services such as maintenance vehicles, recreation areas, joint purchasing, and other resources and functions.

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INSERT FUTURE WATER SERVICE AREAS MAP

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INSERT FUTURE SEWER SERVICE AREAS MAP

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I. PLAN COMPONENT INTERRELATIONSHIP STATEMENT

The synthesis of interrelated activities and initiatives to resolve issues and problems and address the identified opportunities is one of the major driving forces of community planning. In this regard, there are strong linkages among the elements of this Comprehensive Plan's goals, objectives, and recommendations. Furthermore, all of these elements share the common Goals and Objectives of maintaining the character of the three (3) Municipalities, while at the same time providing for complementary and logical development. This without a doubt underlies all of this plan's land use recommendations, which attempt to protect environmental features, preserve agriculture, discourage sprawl, and sustain the Multi-Municipal area's most valuable existing development assets.

The following is the interpretation of how the Plan Elements in the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan are related to one another.

Natural and Historic Resources Plan Element – This Plan Element is closely related to the Land Use Plan Element. Natural and Historic places throughout the Multi-Municipal area should be considered when development is to take place. Preserving areas of historic significance is considered in this Plan Element, as well as the Land Use Plan Element. Preserving natural resources such as wetlands, floodplains, areas of steep slope, state game lands, state forests, etc is also an important factor in this Plan Element as well as the Land Use Plan Element.

Land Use Plan Element – This Plan Element is one of the most significant of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan. The Land Use Plan Element is closely related to all of the other Plan Elements. This Plan Element considers Natural and Historic Resources, Existing and Future Housing, Economic Development Opportunities, Existing and Future Transportation, Future Community Facilities, and Existing and Future Public Utilities plan elements. With the consideration of these Plan Elements, the Land Use Plan Element is the basis for future orderly growth in the Multi-Municipal area.

Housing Plan Element – The Housing Plan Element is closely related to the Natural and Historic Resources Plan Element in the way that historic homes become a factor in both of the Plan Elements. Preserving these homes and in some cases areas with many historic homes (historic districts) play an important role in the Housing Plan Element. The Housing Plan Element presents recommendations for funding and preserving historic homes and districts.

Economic Development Plan Element – This Plan Element is a significant part of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan. It is closely related to the Housing Plan Element and the revitalization of housing developments, main streets revitalization, and small villages located throughout the Multi-Municipal area. The Transportation Plan Element is also closely related to the Economic Development Plan Element. The significance of the major regional highways through all three (3) Municipalities, U.S. 22, U.S. 219, and

U.S. 422; give the Multi-Municipal area the opportunity for future economic development within these major corridors.

Transportation Plan Element – This Plan Element is closely related to the Land Use Plan Element. Transportation Planning and Land Use Planning are two very significant elements in the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan. With the potential for Economic Development the U.S. 22 and U.S. 219 corridors bring to the Multi-Municipal area and the opportunity for better access management, this Plan Element and its recommendations could change the future of the Multi-Municipal area.

Community Facilities Plan Element – This Plan Element is closely related to the Natural and Historic Resources Plan Element and the Economic Development Plan Element. The history throughout the Multi-Municipal area is a key factor in bringing in visitors to the area, not only boosting the economy, but providing the opportunity for more community facilities, such as parks, trails, and historic tourism.

Public Utilities Plan Element – This Plan Element hold the importance of future development, depending on where future public utilities, such as water and sewer lines will be constructed. Development follows water and sewer services, so the Land Use Plan Element and the Future Land Use Maps show the future development of the Multi-Municipal area follows these planned water and sewer lines. Transportation also plays an important role in Public Utilities Planning and Land Use Planning. Existing streets and roads and the public utilities that follow or are planned to follow will allow for future smart growth and development along these roads. Careful consideration has been taken when expanding this infrastructure, allowing growth to be smart and not sporadic.

INSERT FIGURE 8 PLAN COMPONENT INTERRELATIONSHIP STATEMENT MATRIX

TABLE
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J. CONTIGUOUS MUNICIPALITIES RELATIONSHIP STATEMENT

The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (PA MPC) requires “a statement indicating that the existing and proposed development of the municipality is compatible with the existing and proposed development and plans in contiguous portions of neighboring municipalities, or a statement indicating measures which have been taken to provide buffers or other transitional devices between disparate uses, and a statement indicating that the existing and proposed development of the municipality is generally consistent with the objectives and plans of the county comprehensive plan”.

Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough encompass a significant portion of Cambria County. Cambria County has many contiguous municipalities. They are as follows: In Cambria County: Munster Township, Allegheny Township, East Carroll Township, West Carroll Township, Barr Township, Blacklick Township, Vintondale Borough, Nanty-Glo Borough, West Taylor Township, Middle Taylor Township, East Taylor Township, Croyle Township, and Summerhill Township; Indiana County: East Wheatfield Township, and Summerhill Township. Refer to the graphic to the right.

These municipalities have been reviewed and the table on the following page indicates each municipality and their planning status and land use regulations. When a contiguous municipality has a Comprehensive Plan, it has been reviewed to ensure this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan is generally consistent with those of contiguous municipalities. The Comprehensive Plan of the County of Cambria has also been reviewed to ensure that this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan is generally consistent with it. A review meeting was held with the senior staff of the Cambria County Planning Commission to determine that this consistency was satisfied.

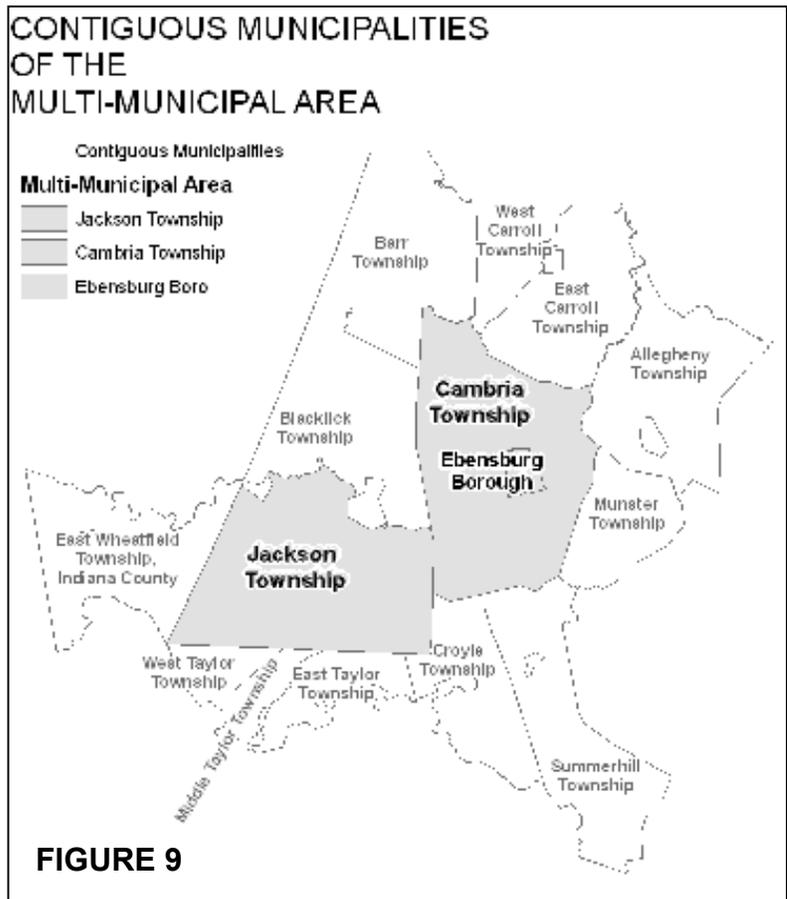


TABLE 58 LAND USE REGULATIONS CAMBRIA COUNTY						
CONTIGUOUS MUNICIPALITIES	PLANNING COMMISSION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	ZONING ORDINANCE	SUBDIVISION ORDINANCE	BUILDING PERMIT	SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT
Jackson Township	YES	YES	YES	YES	C	C
Cambria Township	YES	YES	YES	YES	C	C
Ebensburg Borough	YES	YES	YES	YES	COG	C
Munster Township	NO	NO	NO	NO	C	C
Allegheny Township	NO	NO	NO	NO	M	C
East Carroll Township	NO	NO	NO	YES	C	C
West Carroll Township	NO	NO	NO	NO	C	C
Barr Township	NO	NO	NO	YES	C	C
Blacklick Township	NO	NO	NO	YES	C	C
Vintondale Borough	NO	NO	NO	NO	C	C
Nanty-Glo Borough	YES	YES	YES	NO	COG	C
West Taylor Township	YES	NO	NO	YES	COG	C
Middle Taylor Township	YES	YES	YES	YES	C	C
East Taylor Township	NO	NO	YES	NO	M	C
Croyle Township	YES	NO	NO	YES	C	C
Summerhill Township	NO	YES	NO	NO	C	C
LAND USE REGULATIONS INDIANA COUNTY						
East Wheatfield Township	C	C Plan currently not adopted	NO	C	C	30C

Key:

Building Permits:

C: Cambria County/Indiana County Building Code Enforcement
COG: Cambria Council of Governments
M: Municipal Enforcement

Sewer Enforcement

C: Cambria County/Indiana County Sewer Enforcement Agency
M: Municipal Sewage Enforcement

Source:

Cambria County Planning Commission
Indiana County Planning Commission

Summary of Findings

Overall, the Comprehensive Plans of the Contiguous Municipalities contiguous to Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough are generally consistent with this Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan. Each of the contiguous municipalities will receive a copy of the proposed Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan on CD to review prior to the adoption by resolution of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan by the three (3) municipalities of the Central Cambria Coalition. The PA MPC requires this process.

In the future, the Multi-Municipal area will experience development due to the US 22 and US 219 Corridors, which travel through each of the three (3) Municipalities, plus other influences. To ensure organized, orderly, and planned development throughout Cambria County and especially Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough, the comprehensive plans in the area should be consistent with one another.

**SECTION IV:
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

SECTION IV: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan is to be used as a “Guide for the Future” for each of the three (3) Municipalities. The Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan is not legally binding, therefore it is up to Township Supervisors and Borough Council to follow the recommendations of the Plan to ensure it is followed and utilized to the fullest extent.

In order for the recommendations in the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan to be implemented, ordinances can be prepared that can implement the recommendations of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan. The following are a list, with descriptions of each, of the Implementation Strategies which can be used to ensure the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan is fully utilized.

Updating the Regulatory Environment:

The following are four (4) strategies for updating the regulatory environment of the Multi-Municipal area. With the updating of Zoning Ordinances, Subdivision and Land Development Ordinances, a Capital Improvement Program for all three (3) Municipalities, and the following of the Implementation Schedule, the future of the Multi-Municipal area looks bright.

Zoning Ordinance: A Zoning Ordinance is a device for the legal regulation of the use of land. The intentions of such an ordinance are to: (1) designate the use of each parcel of land within the community in such a manner as to ensure its best possible utilization; (2) prevent the mixing of incompatible land uses and undesirable land use relationships; (3) act as a tool for the implementation of the Land Use Plan Element of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan; and (4) generally, promote the health, safety, morals, convenience, and general welfare of the Multi-Municipal area. Each of the aforementioned items has been encompassed in the Land Use Plan Element in the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan as Goals, Objectives, and Recommendations. Being consistent with the Land Use Plan Element and Future Land Use Maps in the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan will give each Municipality the assurance the Zoning Ordinance is consistent with the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan.

Each of the three (3) Municipalities will have their Zoning Ordinances updated. Currently, Jackson Township has the most recent Zoning Ordinance out of the three (3) Municipalities, however, it has been amended over the past several years and some changes need to be made to the Zoning Map. Cambria Township and Ebensburg Borough both have Zoning Ordinances, which were prepared in the 1970’s and are in need of updating, especially with the amendments that have been made over the past thirty (30) years. The updated Zoning Ordinances will be in compliance with the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act 247, as reenacted and amended.

Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance: A Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance provides for guiding the manner by which lands and open acreage are transformed into urban development for residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial purposes. This ordinance includes design standards and procedures to guide the transformation of lands and acreage uses in a logical and orderly manner which is in the best interest of the Multi-Municipal area.

Each of the three (3) Municipalities will have their own Subdivision and Land Development Ordinances updated and in compliance with the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act 247, as reenacted and amended.

Updating this important Ordinance to be consistent with the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan will allow for each of the three (3) Municipalities to have consistent land use regulations, especially along the municipal boundaries.

Capital Improvement Program: The Capital Improvements Program is a listing of all proposed and recommended improvements that are presented in the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan for Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough. These projects are listed by type of project according to a system of priorities. The estimated cost of the recommended project and programs will be indicated. The agency responsible for implementing the project or program and the method by which the project can be financed will be presented. Ensuring all agencies responsible for projects should be included and notified regarding the Capital Improvement Program, such as the Water and Sewer Authorities, Housing Rehabilitation Authorities, etc. The intent of the Capital Improvements Program is to provide a logical and orderly sequence for undertaking the recommendations of the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan. Consideration has been given to the scheduling of projects in such a manner as to distribute their costs realistically over a number of years.

Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan Implementation Schedule: An Implementation Schedule has been prepared with time frames and priority of each of the recommended projects and programs. Three (3) time frames have been prepared covering: Immediate, 12-24 months, Short Term, 24-48 months, and Ongoing.

This schedule should be considered and utilized when an existing or new project is being proposed, ensuring the orderly growth and development of Jackson Township, Cambria Township, and Ebensburg Borough.

INSERT FIGURE 10 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

TABLE

APPENDIX

A-1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES DEFINITIONS

The Goals and Objectives have been formulated through a formalized process involving: community background studies, citizens participation, and visioning which has included: Jackson Township, Cambria Township, Ebensburg Borough, the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee, elected and appointed officials, the general citizenry, and the municipalities' planning consultant, Richard C. Sutter & Associates, Inc., Comprehensive Planners/Land Planners/Historic Preservation Planners.

As a prerequisite to the work performed upon the Goals and Objectives formulation process, a set of definitions has been utilized throughout the process of Goals and Objectives Statement preparation. These definitions follow:

GOALS: "Goals are defined as a general value statement of long-range direction or ideal, unconstrained by time, which identify desired state of affairs toward which activities and resources can be directed. Goals reflect the community's needs and values and give meaning, purpose, and direction to the day-to-day planning and development decisions being made by the municipalities of the study area and other local decision-makers." Progress toward the achievement of Goals can be accomplished through the application of policies and the attainment of short-range objectives and the accomplishment of corresponding projects and programs.

OBJECTIVES: "Objectives are defined as measurable or quantifiable statements which are constrained by time. They are very specific in nature and are indicated for accomplishment within specified and limited time frames; i.e., one (1) year and three (3) years." The attainment of groupings of Objectives will ultimately result in positive progress toward the achievement of a given Goal.

POLICIES: "Policies are defined as definite courses or methods of action uniquely tailored to aid in the formulation and guiding of the community planning and development decision-making process." For the effective advancement toward the attainment of Goals and

Objectives and their corresponding projects and programs, specifically designed Policies must be formulated. To be most effective, Policies must be formulated in light of existing and anticipated conditions and must be applied uniformly and consistently over time. It is through the implementation of Policies (the means) that it is intended to achieve the Goals and Objectives (the ends).

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GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY OF COMMUNITY PLANNING TERMS

Adaptive Reuse - The development of a new use for an existing building or for a building originally designed for another special or specific purpose that of the new use than .

Affordable Housing - As defined in Section 502-A of the Municipalities Planning Code, affordable housing is that which is available with rents or mortgage payments, including property taxes and insurance, that do not exceed 30 percent of the adjusted gross annual income of households within the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or the county in which the housing unit is located.

Background Studies - Information gathering, study, synthesis, and analysis of the existing demographic, social, economic, and physical conditions of the community.

Capital Improvements Program (CIP) - A list or schedule of public projects that a municipality intends to undertake over a period of time, usually one year, but sometimes up to five years. Projects are prioritized, costs are estimated, and methods of financing are outlined. The capital improvements program should be consistent with policies in the Comprehensive Plan and should be updated annually.

Central Business District (CBC) or Downtown Commercial Area - the largest, most intensively developed, mixed use area within a community usually a concentration of commercial, business, government, recreational, cultural, and other services. Frequently located in a central area surrounded by residential neighborhoods..

Cluster - A form of development that permits a reduction in lot area and bulk requirements, provided there is no increase in the number of lots permitted under a conventional subdivision or increase in the overall density of development, and the remaining land area is devoted to open space, active recreation, preservation of environmentally sensitive area, or agriculture.

Cluster Development - This technique provides flexibility in housing density on a parcel as a means of integrating at least a minimal amount of open space into new subdivisions.

Cohort - A group or association, closed company, retinue or crowd. Typically used for discussions regarding demographic information. Example age cohort refers to all the people who are included in that particular grouping by age 5 to 10 years, 10 to 15 years, etc..

Comprehensive Plan - A Comprehensive Plan is a document to guide the future growth, development, land use, and community character. Comprehensive planning is a key component and basic building block of a sound land use strategy in any community. It is advisory and not a regulatory ordinance. The Comprehensive Plan should be used by elected officials and other decision makers to guide the daily decision-making regarding the future growth and development of the community.

Conservation Easement - A legal document that provides specific land-use rights to a secondary party. A perpetual conservation easement usually grants conservation and management rights to a party in perpetuity.

Conservation Subdivision Design - Residential development in which the majority of flat, dry, and otherwise buildable land is protected from clearing, grading, and construction by reducing lot sizes in order to achieve full-yield density.

Designated Growth Area - A region in a municipal or multi-municipal plan that preferably includes and surrounds a city, borough, or village, within which both residential and mixed-use development is permitted or planned at densities of one unit per acre or more. Commercial, industrial, and institutional uses are permitted or planned and public infrastructure services are provided or planned

Floodplains - A low-lying area near a river or stream that can be expected to flood following heavy rains and snowmelt.

Functional Plan Components - The formulated plan components provide direction for the orderly growth and development of the community. The recommendations of the functional plan components provide direction for the guiding growth and development of historical and cultural resources, natural resources, land use, housing, economic development, transportation, community facilities, and public utilities. These plan components, taken together, provide a holistic approach to community conservation, community revitalization, and economic development.

Future Growth Area- The area of a municipal or multi-municipal plan outside of and adjacent to a designated growth area where development is permitted or planned at varying densities and public infrastructure services may or may not be provided. Future

development at greater densities is planned to accompany the orderly extension of public infrastructure

Goals - “Goals are defined as a general value statement of long-range direction or ideal, unconstrained by time, which identify desired state of affairs toward which activities and resources can be directed. Goals reflect the community’s needs and values and give meaning, purpose, and direction to the day-to-day planning and development decisions being made by the municipalities of the study area and other local decision-makers.” Progress toward the achievement of Goals can be accomplished through the application of policies and the attainment of short-range objectives and the accomplishment of corresponding projects and programs.

Geographic Information System (GIS) - A computerized system of compiling, presenting and analyzing spatial or geographic-based data.

Greenway - A linear open space established along either a natural corridor, such as a riverfront, stream valley, or ridge line, or over land along a railroad right of way converted to recreational use; a canal, a scenic road, or other route. Any natural or landscaped course for pedestrian or bicycle passage; an open space connector linking parks, natural reserves, cultural features, or historic sites with each other and with populated areas; and locally, certain strip or linear parks designated as a parkway or greenbelt.

Growing Greener - Former Governor Tom Ridge’s recent legislative initiative (December 15, 1999) to invest nearly \$650 million to preserve open space and support farmland preservation in the Commonwealth. Also refers to an initiative of the Department of conservation and Natural Resources, Natural Lands Trust, and others, to promulgate conservation design strategies, which allow a community to shape growth around special natural and cultural features found in each community.

Growth Boundary - A line delineated on the Official Map that indicates a growth area within which public infrastructure will be provided to serve future development.

Growth Management - A system of land use regulations designed to influence the location, timing, intensity, and character development.

Historic District - One or more historic sites and intervening or surrounding property united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

Historic Site - Any real property, man-made structure, natural object or configuration or any portion or groups of the foregoing which has been formally designed by the state, county, or municipality as being of historical, archaeological, cultural, scenic or architectural significance.

Household- A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The occupants may be single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

Infill Construction - The construction or development of new housing or other buildings on scattered vacant sites in a built-up area.

Implementation Strategies - Selected strategies, actions to be taken, recommendations, and policies to be formulated to implement the Goals and Objectives of the Comprehensive Plan.

Inter-jurisdictional - An action or activity that involves the cooperative interaction between two or more political jurisdictions. It may include, but is not limited to, interacting among various political jurisdictions within a level of government, or among several levels of government.

Land Development - The improvement of one lot or two or more contiguous lots, tracts or parcels of land for any purpose.

Management Action Plan - Comprehensive planned and designed development that contains at least three (3) different but interdependent uses, including residential use unless otherwise specified. Mixed-use development integrates its physical and functional components, is pedestrian oriented within its development, is connected to its surroundings by pedestrian or public transportation access, and is compatible in density, layout, and character with adjacent development.

Multi-Family Housing - A building, which includes more than one (1) dwelling space. These types of housing units could include townhouses, apartment buildings, efficiency apartments and duplexes. These units are sometimes designed for specific groups such as seniors, handicapped, persons with disabilities, young professionals, and family starter homes.

Multi-Municipal Plan – a plan developed and adopted by any number of contiguous municipalities, including a joint municipal plan as authorized by the Municipalities

Planning Code (MPC), except that all of the municipalities participating in the plan need not be contiguous, if all of them are within the same school district.

Multi-Municipal Planning Agency – A planning agency comprised of representatives of more than one municipality and constituted as a joint municipal planning commission in accordance with Article XI of the MPC, or otherwise by resolution of the participating municipalities, to address, on behalf of the participating municipalities, multi-municipal issues, including, but not limited to, agricultural and open space preservation, natural and historic resources, transportation, housing and economic development.

Municipalities Planning Code (MPC) - Also known as Act 247 of 1968, as amended, the MPC is the state law which governs planning, zoning, subdivision and land development and other aspects of land use planning in all jurisdictions of the Commonwealth, with the exceptions of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

National Register of Historic Places - The official list, established by the National Historic Preservation Act, of sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects significant in the nation's history or whose artistic or architectural value is unique.

Implementation Strategies - Selected strategies, actions to be taken, recommendations, and policies to be formulated to implement the Goals and Objectives of the Comprehensive Plan.

Objectives - "Objectives are defined as measurable or quantifiable statements which are constrained by time. They are very specific in nature and are indicated for accomplishment within specified and limited time frames; i.e., one (1) year and three (3) years." The attainment of groupings of Objectives will ultimately result in positive progress toward the achievement of a given Goal.

Open Space - Any parcel or area of land or water essentially unimproved and set aside, dedicated, designated, or reserved for public or private use or enjoyment or for the use and enjoyment of owners, occupants, and their guests of land adjoining or neighboring such open space. An open space area conveyed or otherwise dedicated to a municipality, municipal agency, board of education, state, or county agency, other public body for recreational or conservation uses.

Ordinance - A law enacted by a municipality at a public meeting, after proper advertisement. A land use ordinance, such as a Zoning Ordinance or Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance, or a Planned Residential Development provision, is subject to special provisions in the Municipalities Planning Code.

Planned Residential Development (PRD) - As defined in Section 107 of the Municipalities Planning Code, PRD is “an area of land, controlled by a landowner, to be developed as a single entity for a number of dwelling units, or combination of residential and nonresidential uses, the development plan for which does not correspond in lot size, bulk, type of dwelling, or use, density, or intensity, or coverage and required open space to the regulations established in any one district created from time to time, under the provision of a municipal zoning ordinance.”

Policy - Policies are defined as definite courses or methods of action uniquely tailored to aid in the formulation and guiding of the community planning and development decision-making process. For the effective advancement toward the attainment of Goals and Objectives and their corresponding projects and programs, specifically designed Policies must be formulated. To be most effective, Policies must be formulated in light of existing and anticipated conditions and must be applied uniformly and consistently over time. It is through the implementation of Policies (the means) that it is intended to achieve the Goals and Objectives (the ends).

Recreational Open Space - Open space, whether publicly or privately owned, improved or unimproved, set aside, dedicated, designated or reserved for recreational use and enjoyment.

Right - of -Way - A strip of land acquired by reservation, dedication, forced dedication, prescription, or condemnation and intended to be occupied by a road, railroad, electric transmission lines, oil or gas or oil pipeline, waterline, sanitary storm sewer and other similar use; generally, the right of one to pass over the property of another.

Riparian Buffers - An area or band of vegetation on and near the shore of a body of water. Because vegetation uses water and nutrients, puts down roots, and provides cover, it functions to slow down surface water, catch and hold sediments, absorb nutrients, and help regulate the temperature of water. Additionally, riparian vegetation can serve as important habitat to plant and wildlife.

Shared Service Agreements - The mutually agreed upon ways that neighboring municipalities can share the costs of services and equipment.

Streetscape - A design term referring to all the elements that constitute the physical makeup of a street and that, as a group, define its character including buildings frontage, street paving, street furniture, landscaping, including trees and other plantings, awnings and marquees, signs, and lighting.

Strip Development - A mixed commercial/retail zone, usually only one lot deep, that occurs along one or both sides of a main street or road.

Traditional Neighborhood Design (TND) - Traditional neighborhood design is found in most densely developed areas of older communities. The typical street grid, standard street set backs of homes and other buildings, the tree row in front of properties, the curbs and sidewalks which is typical of such communities.

Traffic - Calming - Techniques intended to slow traffic by altering the street design to encourage safer driving speeds in residential or commercial neighborhoods.

Viewshed - The area that is visible from a specific location, e. g. a ridge top or building location, considering obstructions to sight caused by terrain and other physical features. Viewshed or visible area analysis is useful for planning locations of unsightly facilities such as smokestacks, or surveillance facilities such as fire towers, or transmission facilities.

Village – an unincorporated settlement that is part of a township where residential and mixed use densities of one unit to the acre or more exist or are permitted and commercial, industrial, or institutional uses exist or are permitted.

Wetland - The land transition between water and land systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water, including swamps, marshes, bogs, riparian area, salt flats and vernal pools.

Zoning - The delineation of district and the establishment of regulations governing the use, placement, spacing, and size of land and the size and bulk of buildings.

