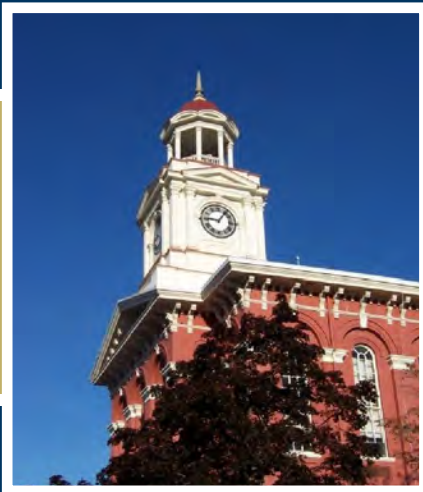


Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan Update - 2018



Jefferson County Planning Commission

Existing Conditions and Recommendations

Adopted July 2018

RESOLUTION 2018-01
Jefferson County Board of Commissioners

A resolution adopting the Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan Update dated July 2018, as prepared by the Jefferson County Planning Commission and facilitated by The EADS Group, Inc.

WHEREAS, the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC) requires that County comprehensive plans be updated every ten (10) years; and

WHEREAS, the MPC outlines content and procedural requirements associated with the preparation, review and approval of County comprehensive plans that have been followed in this County Plan Update process; and

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Planning Commission coordinated the preparation of the Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan Update that has been published in four (4) documents, entitled *Existing Conditions and Recommendations*; *Public Participation Overview*; *Recreation and Tourism Strategy*; and *Community Infrastructure Strategy*, all dated July 2018 and comprised of maps, charts, textual matter and narratives, and other matters that form the whole of the County Plan Update; and

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Planning Commission conducted a robust and inclusive public participation and engagement process, and

WHEREAS, the proposed Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan Update was submitted to contiguous counties and school districts within and contiguous to Jefferson County, and was otherwise made publically available for municipal and citizen review and comment; and


WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Planning Commission adhered to the Public Meeting, Public Hearing and Public Review period requirements of the MPC in finalizing the County Plan Update; and

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Planning Commission duly noted and considered all public comments received in finalizing the County Plan Update; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the County Commissioners of Jefferson County hereby adopt the Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan Update that has been published in four (4) documents, entitled *Existing Conditions and Recommendations*; *Public Participation Overview*; *Recreation and Tourism Strategy*; and *Community Infrastructure Strategy*, all dated July 2018 and comprised of maps, charts, textual matter and narratives, and other matters that form the whole of the County Plan Update; and fulfills the County's responsibilities under the MPC.

Dated this the 11th day of July 2018.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COMMISSIONER



John D. Matson, Chairman



Herbert L. Bullers, Jr.



Jeffrey E. Pisarcik

Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan Update

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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The Planning Context

This Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan is an update of the 2005 *Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan* and is prepared in a format conforming to the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC). The *Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan Update* reflects an assets-based and issues-oriented approach to planning which is encouraged by the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED). The *Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan* update contains four (4) documents including this *Existing Conditions and Recommendations* volume that was prepared primarily by the Jefferson County Department of Development to identify and evaluate numerous factors and characteristics related to community life in Jefferson County and its respective communities, related to:

- ❑ Population and Demographics
- ❑ Natural Resources
- ❑ Housing
- ❑ Transportation
- ❑ Land Use
- ❑ Economic Development
- ❑ Community Facilities and Utilities

The other elements of the *Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan* update include a *Recreation and Tourism Strategy*, a *Community Infrastructure Strategy* and a *Public Participation Overview*. The Strategies and Public Participation Overview were prepared primarily by The EADS Group, Inc.

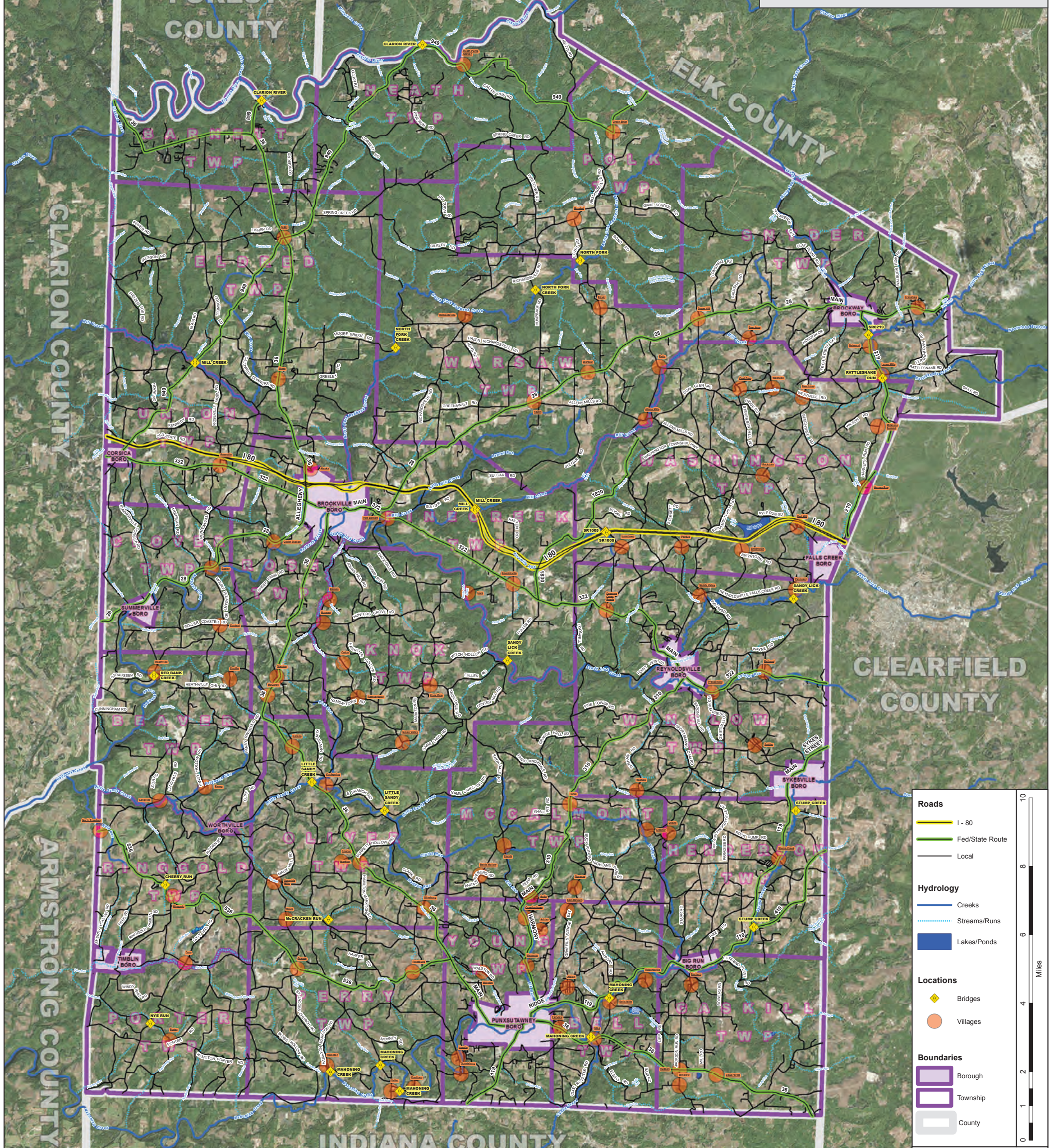
The *Existing Conditions and Recommendations* yields an identification of trends, issues and opportunities, which then leads to an identification of short- to long-term recommendations. The *Recreation and Tourism Strategy* addresses the link between outdoor recreation and heritage and tourism resources and economic development. The *Community Infrastructure Strategy* addresses the link between community infrastructure and economic development. These focus areas are critical for the quality of life of Jefferson County residents.

Information gathered for this Plan update utilized a considerable quantity of secondary source data augmented by original research, mapping and field investigations. The planning approach also included a robust and proactive public engagement process to obtain input and feedback on key issues and opportunities. The *Public Participation Overview* provides documentation of these efforts.



Jefferson County

(Basemap)



Roads

- 1 - 80
- Fed/State Route
- Local

Hydrology

- Creeks
- Streams/Runs
- Lakes/Ponds

Locations

- Bridges
- Villages

Boundaries

- Borough
- Township
- County

0 1 2 4 6 8 10 Miles

Author: Seth Kerr Date: 3/22/2017

This map was produced by the Jefferson County GIS Department with data contributed by the following: PennDOT, The National Hydrological Dataset, USGS, Pennsylvania DCR, Jefferson County.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The analysis of demographics and population is central to projections of all other future community needs and is essential for sustaining or improving the quality of life. Growth trends and projections are used as a reference point for planning, policy evaluation, and program management.

In this section, demographics and historic population fluctuations are summarized, with projections provided to the year 2030. The data in this section, analyzed collectively with socioeconomic data and conditions within Jefferson County will enable the County to better predict future needs, opportunities, and constraints, specifically as they relate to local housing markets within the County. Historic trends and subsequent projections provide a basis for formulation of social, economic, and environmental policy recommendations relative to growth and development in the County.

Population projections in this section are not intended to advocate specific levels of growth, but are intended to serve as a reference point for which planning, policy evaluation and the management of programs is essential. The projections are based on identifiable demographic secular trends that have been incorporated into the projection model. The accuracy of the projections rely heavily on the adequacy of the model assumptions such as future fertility, mortality and migration.

According to Census data, the population of Jefferson County has been declining over the 30-year period from 1990 to 2010 with a total loss of 3,103 residents (-6.5%). In the longer term, the County population declined by 3,947 persons (-9.2) between 1950-2010 (-8.0%).

TABLE P-1
Population Trends of Jefferson County and Pennsylvania (1950-2010)

Year	Jefferson County	% Change	Pennsylvania	% Change
1950	49,147	--	10,498,012	--
1960	46,792	-4.8%	11,319,366	+7.82%
1970	43,695	-6.6%	11,800,766	+4.25%
1980	48,303	+10.54%	11,864,720	+0.54%
1990	46,083	-4.5%	11,881,643	+0.14%
2000	45,932	-0.3%	12,281,054	+3.36%
2010	45,200	-0.2%	12,702,379	+3.4%

Source: *Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan 2005*; 2000 - 2010 U.S. Census.

The following graphic depicts population between 1950 and 2000 with projections (based on 1990 data) through 2020.

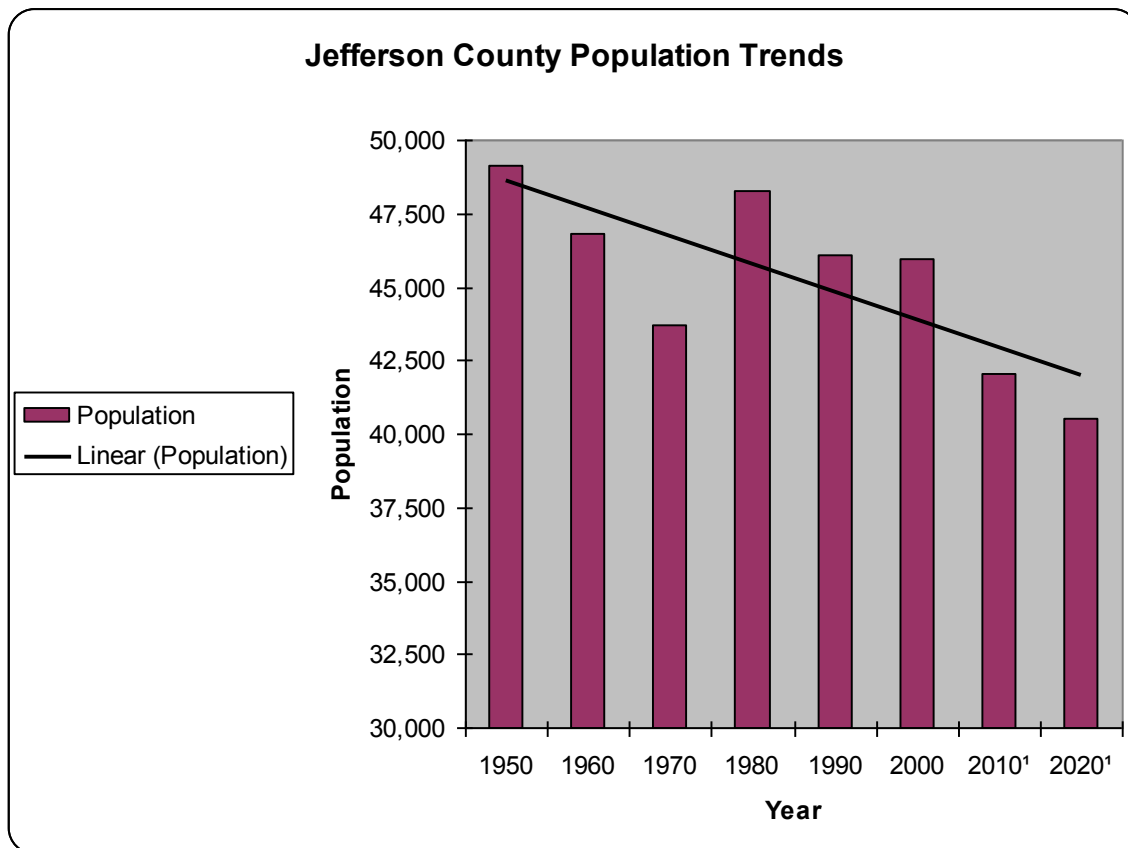


Table P-2 represents the past population for Jefferson County and its constituent municipalities for the 1950-2010 period. The table shows a wide disparity among municipalities in population growth, decline and stability, as summarized below:

- Communities sustaining a significant percentage growth in population during the 1950-2010 period include the following:
 - Warsaw Township (+47.7%)
 - Snyder Township (+34.8%)
 - Union Township (+33.6%)
 - Barnett Township (+32.0%)
 - Heath Township (+31.1%)
 - Gaskill Township (+29.3%)
 - Pinecreek Township (+28.3%)
 - Bell Township (+23.3%)

- Communities sustaining a significant percentage loss in population during the 1950-2000 period include the following:
 - Timblin Borough (-53.8%)
 - Summerville Borough (-43.7%)
 - Porter Township (-41.6%)
 - Punxsutawney Borough (-30.1%)
 - Sykesville Borough (-24.6%)
 - Reynoldsville Borough (-24.1%)
 - Big Run Borough (-23.4%)

- Certain communities sustained relative population stability over the 1950-2000 period, even though they may have experienced gyrations among the decades. Brookville has maintained remarkable population stability during this 50-year period, with population declining by only 1%. Other communities showing relative long-term numerical stability include the Townships of Eldred, Henderson, Knox, Polk, and Young and Worthville Borough.

It should be noted that certain communities with high percentage changes actually sustained modest numerical changes, reflecting the very low 1950 population base. High percentage increases in the Townships of Snyder, Warsaw and Pinecreek actually reflect relatively high numerical increases as well. Conversely, high percentage increases in Punxsutawney, Reynoldsville and Sykesville actually reflect relatively high numerical increases.

**TABLE P-2
JEFFERSON COUNTY POPULATION COUNT AND CHANGE: 1950-2010**

Municipality	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	% 1950-2010	%2000-2010
JEFFERSON COUNTY	49,147	46,792	43,695	48,303	46,083	45,932	45,200	-8.0	-1.6%
Barnett Township	206	175	201	262	269	272	254	23.3	-6.6%
Beaver Township	658	570	526	524	551	544	498	-24.3	-8.5%
Bell Township	1,647	1,705	1,686	2,144	2,055	2,029	2,056	24.8	1.3%
Big Run Borough	896	857	826	822	699	686	624	-30.4	-9.0%
Brockway Borough	2650	2,563	2,539	2,376	2,207	2,182	2,072	-21.8	-5.0%
Brookville Borough	4274	4,620	4,314	4,568	4,184	4,230	3,924	-8.9	-7.2%
Corsica Borough	421	431	374	381	337	354	357	-15.2	-5.5%
Clover Township	536	480	448	500	523	474	448	-16.4	0.8%
Eldred Township	1,079	1,031	1,056	1,111	1,197	1,277	1,226	13.6	-4.0%
Falls Creek Borough (Part)	1,135	1,259	1,185	1,158	1,033	983	989	-12.9	5.3%
Gaskill Township	519	544	451	671	675	671	708	36.4	5.5%
Heath Township	122	94	69	138	109	160	124	1.6	-22.5%
Henderson Township	1,521	1,177	1,006	1,287	1,376	1,727	1,816	19.4	5.2%
Knox Township	1,176	996	843	1,072	1,014	1,056	1,042	-11.4	-1.3%
McCalmont Township	1,305	1,052	978	1,089	1,006	1,068	1,082	-17.1	1.3%
Oliver Township	953	899	955	1,199	1,119	1,129	1,083	13.6	-4.1%
Perry Township	1,355	1,148	1,024	1,257	1,293	1,289	1,226	-9.5	-4.9%
Pine Creek Township	1,067	1,171	1,181	1,407	1,413	1,369	1,352	26.7	-1.2%
Polk Township	259	226	183	216	305	294	265	2.3	-9.9%
Porter Township	483	324	280	313	310	282	305	-36.9	8.2%
Punxsutawney Borough	8,969	8,805	7,792	7,479	6,782	6,271	5,962	-33.5	-4.9%
Reynoldsville Borough	3,569	3,158	2,771	3,016	2,818	2,710	2,759	-22.7	1.8%
Ringgold Township	916	771	735	883	705	764	741	-19.1	-3.0%
Rose Township	1,464	1,177	975	1,157	1,198	1,232	1,255	-14.3	1.9%
Snyder Township	1,804	1,997	2,280	2,626	2,535	2,432	2,547	41.2	4.7%
Summerville Borough	933	895	859	830	675	525	528	-43.4	0.6%
Sykesville Borough	1,652	1,479	1,311	1,537	1,387	1,246	1,157	-30.0	-7.1%
Timblin Borough	327	240	218	197	165	151	157	-52.0	4.0%
Union Township	611	554	621	721	733	816	855	39.9	4.8%
Warsaw Township	911	976	1,004	1,169	1,213	1,346	1,424	56.3	5.8%
Washington Township	1,706	1,590	1,548	1,943	1,939	1,931	1,926	12.9	-0.3%
Winslow Township	2,206	2,142	1,996	2,586	2,695	2,591	2,622	20.7	1.2%
Worthville Borough	73	83	100	87	65	85	67	-8.2	-21.2%
Young Township	1,744	1,603	1,370	1,577	1,667	1,800	1,749	0.3	-2.8%

Source: US Census

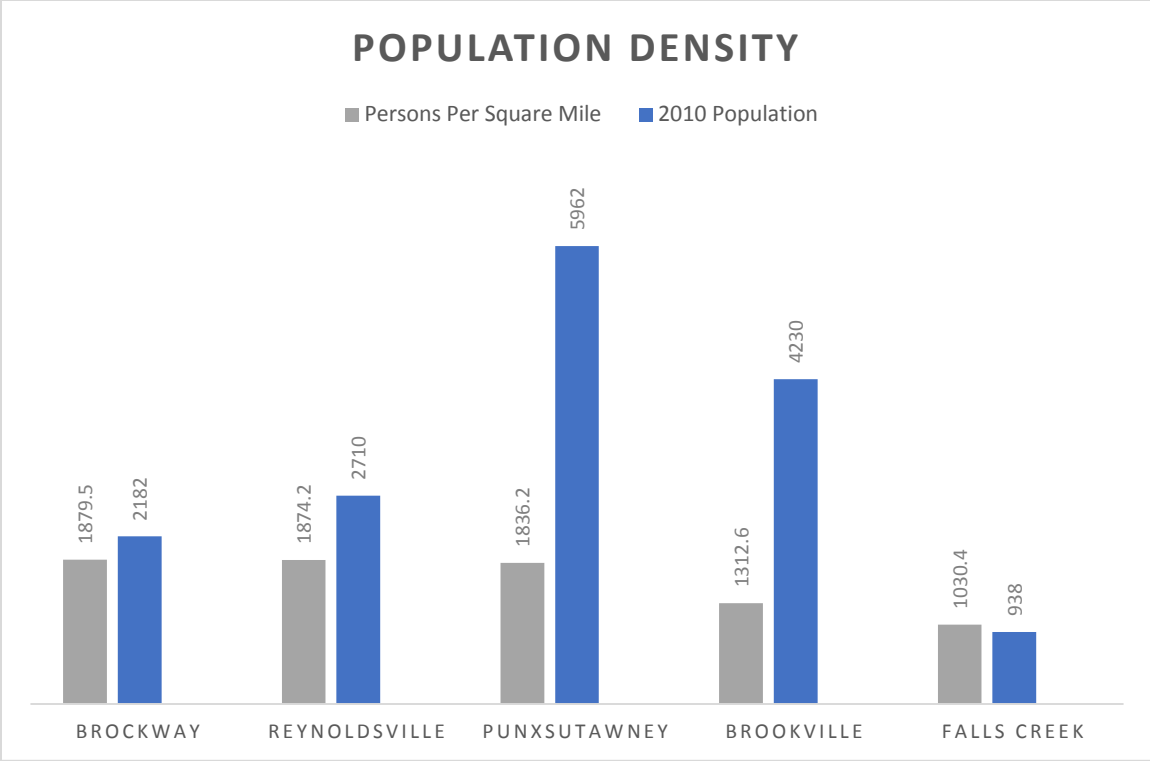
Population By Age Group

Table P-3 identifies fluctuations in population by age group. These are important since they affect future labor force, education, housing and social service needs.

**TABLE P-3
JEFFERSON COUNTY AGE COHORT PROJECTIONS**

AGE COHORT	2000	% of Total	2010	% of Total	2030 ¹	Projected % Change 2000 to 2030
0-4	2,542	5.5	2,593	5.7	2,305 - 2,347 ¹	-7.7% ¹ to -9.3%
5-9	2,919	6.4	2,655	5.9	7,422 ¹ - 7,940	-16.7% to -22.1% ¹
10-14	3,244	7.1	2,734	6.0		
15-19	3,369	7.3	3,082	6.8		
20-24	2,294	5.0	2,371	5.2	1,855 - 2,212 ¹	-3.6% ¹ to -19.2%
25-29	2,527	5.5	2,419	5.4	14,008 ¹ - 14,302	-19.9% to -21.6% ¹
30-34	2,814	6.1	2,370	5.2		
35-39	3,374	7.3	2,648	5.9		
40-44	3,790	8.3	2,877	6.4		
45-49	3,320	7.2	3,420	7.6		
50-54	2,905	6.3	3,768	8.3		
55-59	2,368	5.2	3,237	7.2	5,889 ¹ - 6,248	27.8% ¹ to 35.6%
60-64	2,240	4.9	2,771	6.1	7,270 ¹ - 7,909	1.6% ¹ to 10.6%
65-69	2,011	4.4	2,195	4.9		
70-74	2,062	4.5	1,938	4.3		
75-79	1,805	3.9	1,561	3.5		
80-84	1,274	2.8	1,295	2.9		
85+	1,074	2.3	1,266	2.8	1,238 - 1,385 ¹	15.2% to 29.0% ¹

SOURCES: US Census and ¹ Pennsylvania State Data Center, Penn State Harrisburg



Multiple regression analysis was used on the historic population data to make projections for the years 2010 and 2020, with variables being population, net growth, and percent population change. Birth and death data were used to calculate net natural growth and net out migration. The predicted population for each decade was adjusted using a projected net natural increase and net out migration (both calculated from the birth and death data) to obtain an average projected population. According to the data in the Table P-3, for the year 2000, almost 4,153 residents were over the age of 75. This is approximately a 19% increase over the 1990 figure. The school age cohorts (5-19) is expected to continue a decline patterns from 10,031 in 1990 and 9,532 in 2000 to less than 8,000 during the projection period. There is also a notable decline in the number of residents between the ages of 25 and 34 (-22%) and a corresponding 32% increase in the number of residents between the ages of 40 to 54. Focus Group discussion and public input suggests that this can most likely be attributed to out-migration caused by a limited number of economic opportunities in Jefferson County. The projections in the above graphic reinforce this trend, suggesting a continued decline in the schools age and critical 25-54 wage-earning cohorts and stability and/or increases in the elderly cohorts.

Population Movement

Table P-4 provides a summary to a little noticed aspect of population change, that being migration patterns. As the data suggest, approximately one-third of the total County population who was tracked during this period moved during the rather short 1995-2000 period. The information shows the following:

- Just over one-half of all address changes involved relocations within Jefferson County;
- One-quarter of the address changes involved an in-migration of people from other counties within the Commonwealth, while approximately 9 percent moved in from other states;
- Nearly 14 percent of movements were relocations to other states; and
- Relatively few involved migration from other countries.

TABLE P-4
Migration Summary for Jefferson County (1995 to 2000)

Migration Status	# Total Residents	% of Total Residents	% of Residents Moving
Stayed in the Same Residence	30,165	66.3%	NA
Moved during 1995-2000	15,312	33.7%	100%
Subtotal	45,477	100%	NA
Moving Population Details			
Within the Same County	7,899	17.4%	51.6%
From Another PA County	3,833	8.4%	25.0%
From Another State	1,369	3.0%	8.9%
From Other Countries	130	0.3%	0.8%
To Other States	2,081	4.6%	13.6%

Source: Pennsylvania State Data Center, Penn State Harrisburg (Based on 1990 Data) & 2000 U.S Census

Age and Gender

The following table identifies fluctuations in population by age and gender. It has been included in order to allow planning projections of the future labor force, housing needs, and social service needs.

TABLE P-5
Population Characteristics of Jefferson County by Age Cohort and Gender

Area	2000					1990	
	2000 Population	% Female	Age			Median Age	% Change in Total Population 1990-2000
			% 18+	% 18-64	% 65+		
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	51.7	76.2	60.6	15.6	38.0	3.4
Jefferson County	45,932	51.1	76.4	58.5	17.9	39.8	-0.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Generally, the table suggests a number of general findings on population change. First of all, the County population remained rather unchanged with a decline of less than 1 percent at a time of a modest growth of 3.4 percent statewide. Overall, the sex percentage for the County largely confirms with that for the State, as does the population percentage over 18 years of age. However, the percentage of the County population in the young adult through late-middle age cohorts is below the figure for the State, while the percent of the County population over 65 years of age is higher than that for the Commonwealth. This mature profile is further reflected in a somewhat higher median age of the population. Table P-6 further analyzes age characteristics.

TABLE P-6
Percent of Persons by Age, 2010

AREA	TOTAL POPULATION	PERCENT OF PERSONS IN AGE COHORTS				
		0-4	5-17	18-59	60-64	65 +
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	5.6	21.5	N/A	N/A	16.0
Jefferson County	45,200	5.7	21.0	N/A	6.1	18.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The age and sex distribution of each municipality's residents is a key factor in projecting population growth and in identifying the type of services best suited for the majority of their residents. Healthy growth will take when there is a balance of age groups. For example, a community with a high percentage of young adults in the childbearing years

will result in more rapid growth than a community with a high percentage of senior citizens. The demand for services, in the younger community would likely be more for child care facilities and other facilities related to that age group, where demand for services, in the older community may be for elder care facilities. Population age groups will be further detailed in appropriate sections of the plan to examine individual plan components such as housing needs and community facility needs, among others. For example, the 18 - 34 age group, within the 18 to 59 cohort, is the range of persons most eligible for marriage and most frequently engaged in household formations. The 18 - 34 age group is also the prime childbearing age group. Any substantial decline or imbalance in their numbers will impact the birth rate. The age 25 - 44 age group is the segment of the population that comprises the local labor force and the group most frequently engaged in home buying or building. Trends in the upper age groups (65 or over) should be examined closely to determine specialized housing and community facility needs specifically suited for the elderly. A review of Table P-6 suggests the following additional age related findings:

- ❑ The percent of the County population in the pre-school and school-age cohorts largely reflect statewide figures;
- ❑ The percent of the County population in the young adult through middle-age cohorts is somewhat lower than the statewide percentage; and
- ❑ The percentage of the County population in the older cohorts exceeds that for the State.

This suggests a loss of persons in the critical family forming and wage earning cohorts, but an attraction and/or retention of older persons.

Census data shows the County's largest population segment in 2000 is comprised of the persons aged 40 - 44 within the 18 - 59 age cohort. This group, comprising 8.3% of the total population is generally considered to be beyond the prime family building stage and is moving into the growing older population. This age group is most frequently involved in home building or home buying.

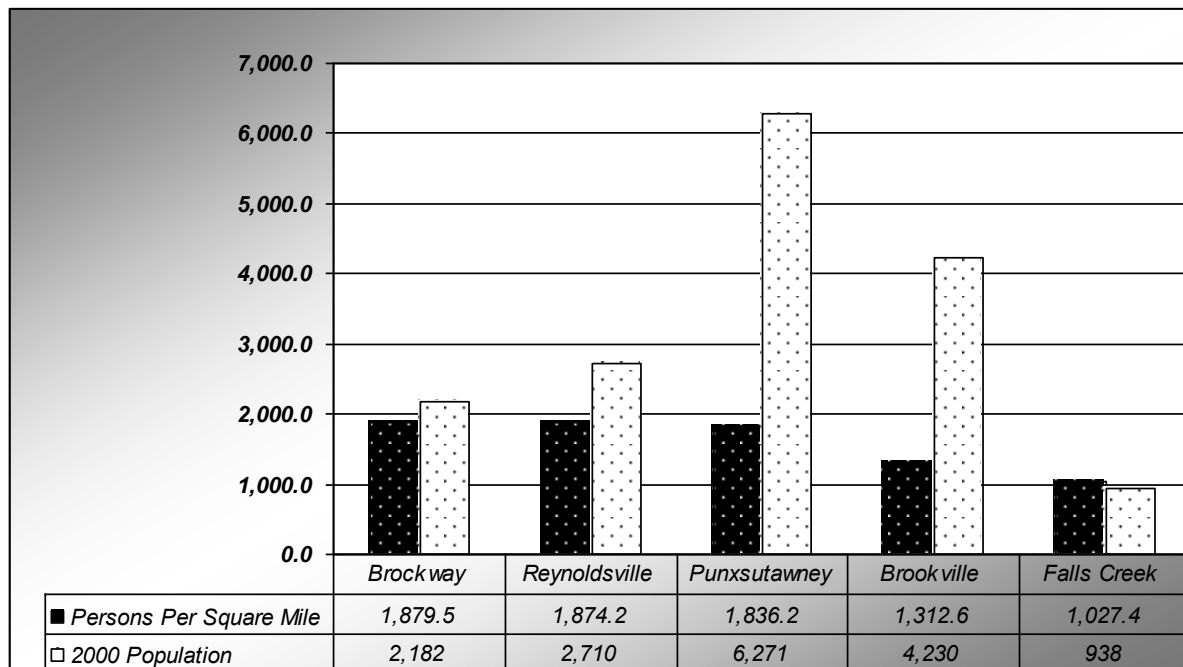
The maturing population base in the County (i.e. a large percentage of the population in the retired age group over 65 years of age, lower percentage of young adults, etc.) indicates fewer new families in the near future. This is also indicative of the out-migration trend of the age 20 to 40 segment of the 18-59 cohort. The high percentage of those over 65 can be explained, in part by the tendency for this age group to reside in more densely populated areas, and more accessibility to health care facilities, community services and assisted living facilities. Overall, the population is expected to continue to age over the next 20 year planning period.

A number of theories have been presented to explain the area's aging population. The limited economic opportunities is certainly a key factor noted on surveys and in focus group discussion. Another factor is the impact of the establishment of nursing and personal care homes (refer to *Housing Chapter*), with four nursing homes having 383

residents, and another 22 personal care homes sustaining 536 persons. A third explanation is a change in family structure observable throughout the nation. Families are having fewer children and are having them later in life. Family size was larger in 2000 (average family size = 2.96 persons per family) rather than an average family size of 2.39 persons per family in 2010. Although one single theory does not completely explain the change in the population characteristics for the County, current trends indicate that the County will continue to become older in nature throughout the planning period, barring any unforeseen in-migration.

Population Density

Population density is a measure of the number of individuals per unit of area measurement, usually in terms of square miles. While this is a generalized concept and construct, it does reflect the degree of openness or conversely urbanization within a given area and between areas. Based on the 2010 Census, the countywide population density of Jefferson County is very low at approximately 70 persons per square mile. There are significantly urbanized centers within the County with much higher densities, as depicted on the graphic below.



As depicted above, Brockway, Reynoldsville and Punxsutawney have similar densities, in that order, while the densities in Brookville and Falls Creek are much lower.

**TABLE P-7
Population Density 2010**

MUNICIPALITY	2010 Population	Area	Density
JEFFERSON COUNTY	45,200	655	69.3
Barnett Township	254	14.5	17.4
Beaver Township	498	21.6	23.5
Bell Township	2,056	18.7	110.7
Big Run Borough	624	0.5	902.5
Brockway Borough	2,072	1.1	1,810.8
Brookville Borough	3,924	3.2	1,253.2
Clover Township	448	16.2	28.1
Corsica Borough	357	0.5	886.4
Eldred Township	1,226	46.6	26.3
Falls Creek Borough	989	1.0	1,112.3
Gaskill Township	708	21.5	33.1
Heath Township	124	28.6	4.3
Henderson Township	1,816	21.9	82.6
Knox Township	1,042	31.2	33.2
McCalmont Township	1,082	26.3	41.2
Oliver Township	1,083	30.4	36.1
Perry Township	1,226	28.7	43.1
Pine Creek Township	1,352	28.5	47.7
Polk Township	265	30.7	8.7
Porter Township	305	17.7	17.4
Punxsutawney Borough	5,962	3.4	1,778.2
Reynoldsville Borough	2,759	1.4	1,883.6
Ringgold Township	741	19.2	38.7
Rose Township	1,255	19.1	65.7
Snyder Township	2,547	41.8	61.7
Summerville Borough	528	0.6	886.7
Sykesville Borough	1,157	1.6	730.8
Timblin Borough	157	0.9	164.9
Union Township	855	17.8	48.5
Warsaw Township	1,424	51.3	27.8
Washington Township	1,926	47.5	40.5
Winslow Township	2,622	45.5	58.2
Worthville Borough	67	0.2	197.8
Young Township	1,749	15.5	113.3

As is seen on Table P-7, the population density profile of the County varies considerably, as summarized below:

- The larger boroughs have relatively high population densities, with more than 1,000 persons per square mile;
- The smaller boroughs have population densities in the range of 197 – 900 persons per square mile;
- Nine (9) townships have low/moderate densities in the range of 40-99 persons per square mile, with the County density the mid-point of this range; and
- Twelve (12) townships have very low densities and are in the western, northwestern and northcentral sections of the County.

Taken together the table and map reveals a largely rural settlement pattern with some urbanized areas in and around the larger boroughs and on the eastern edge of the County.

Population Projections (2000-2020)

The Pennsylvania State Data Center's population projections for Jefferson County, published in 1998, predicted a countywide loss of population between 2000 and 2010 of 4.1% (42,016 people) and a loss of 3.6% for the period between 2010 and 2020 (40,533 people). The accuracy of this projection is questionable given the fact that the 2003 U.S. Census estimate of population for the County is 45,945 an estimated increase of 13 people or +0.03% since 2000. The estimated 2003 population for Brookville is 4,151, a 1.9% decrease from the 2000 population, while the 2003 estimated population for Punxsutawney is 6,150, also a 1.9% decrease since 2000.

While long-term population forecasts are not always accurate, it is important to develop some expectations about future growth, as it helps in local planning efforts. Woods & Poole, Inc, a long term forecasting firm in Washington D.C., has developed population projections for each Pennsylvania county and is noted in the *Economic and Demographic Profiles* prepared for all Pennsylvania Counties by the Penn State Center for Economic and Community Development. For 2010, Woods & Poole forecasts estimate that the population of Jefferson County will be 45,552, representing a -0.9% decline from 2000. However, the cohort analysis noted on Table P-3 and related graph suggest a steeper decline to 42,061 or 8.4%. The latter figure seems far too low given the typical accuracy of US Census estimates that suggest relative stability. Therefore, the noted projections form a range of projections, although the actual 2010 figure is expected to be closer to the higher figure. The range for 2020 is bound by the cohort-based projection (lower number) and the continuation of the trend between the 2010 projection (Woods and Poole) and 2020 and results in the higher number.

	PROJECTION	
	Range	Average
Jefferson County, 2000	45,932 (actual)	NA
Jefferson County, 2010	42,061 – 45,552	43,807
Jefferson County, 2020	39,967 – 45,096	42,532

Summary

The review and analysis of population identifies certain trends and profiles related to residents of Jefferson County:

- ❑ County population trending over the past half-century has not reflected statewide trends and changes, with varying degrees of declines interrupted by a population spike in the 1980's in Jefferson County at a time of moderate population increases statewide.
- ❑ There is a wide diversity among growing and declining communities, with townships in northern Jefferson County more likely to experience growth in the last half-century and boroughs in central and southern Jefferson County experiencing declines.
- ❑ The pattern of a maturing population appears likely to continue through 2020, with increasing numbers of persons over 55 years of age and decreases expected in the school age and 20 – 54 year old cohorts, the latter being the persons most closely associated with wage-earning and family-forming/maintenance.
- ❑ There have been some population shifts in recent years in the County, although most have been due to Jefferson County residents moving from one location in the County to another.
- ❑ Overall, Jefferson County reflects an historic low-density residential settlement pattern with the exception of some moderate-density development in the older boroughs.
- ❑ Population projections suggest relative population stability in the planning period, with no major increases or decreases Countywide. The pattern of intra-county population shifts is likely to continue reflecting personal preferences.

The above generalized trends affect future planning and development, when accommodating an aging population, a preference for residing in the more rural sections of the County and the likelihood of relatively flat population growth.

NATURAL RESOURCES STUDY

The development of sufficient information on natural resources and physical features is important in the identification of critical natural and sensitive areas. While the specific situation for each community or county may vary, these resources include surface waters, floodplains, springs and recharge areas, wetlands, geology, soils, sloping areas, and unique physical features. Information sources for the natural resources study included several forms of State and Federal agency documentation as well as the results of field investigations.

Soils and Geology

This subsection reviews soil and geological information for Jefferson County. Information related to impacts on development is emphasized in this effort.

Soils

Soils affect land use planning in many ways, affecting the selection of building sites, limitations for various types of construction, agricultural production and yields and forest management considerations, just to name a few. Soils are grouped into associations reflecting several types of soils and are named after the major soil components located within. There are eight major soil associations in Jefferson County, each comprised of component soils groups as described in this subsection.

Cavode-Brinkerton-Armagh Association: The main soils associated with this classification are on broad upland flats and gentle slopes are underlain with shale. Strip mining is extensive in these areas. Dairy farming is also common on these soils. Pasture crops, cultivated crops, and hay grow well here. Wet spots occur in many places and practices of strip cropping terracing, and artificial drainage are necessary. This association has some areas that are well suited for wildlife development such as marshes for duck, beaver, geese, or lakes for fishing. Much of the Cavode is to sloping for impoundments. Soils in this association are generally not suited for housing or industrial development. This association exists in small pockets in the County.

Cookport-Hartsells-Dekalb Association: This association contains soils mainly on sloping ridges and in rolling areas on broad ridge tops. This association covers most of the northern part of the County, and also at higher elevations in the southern part. This soil association comprises much of this forested acreage in the County. Airy forms are found in less sandy soils. Some areas originally cleared for farming have been abandoned and are reverting back to trees and brush or used for pasture. Generally, soils in this area are moderately well suited for recreation, camps and building sites. On-site disposal of septic effluent normally is not a problem, if proper methods are used. However, many areas of the poorer drained soils such as Cavode and Brinkerton, are found in this area or on the border of this group. Relatively large pockets of these soils are in central and northern sections of the County.

Dekalb-Leetonia Association: The soils in this association are along the steep slopes near the Clarion River and Toby Creek in the northern part of the County. The Dekalb and Leetonia soils are well drained, and they are coarse in texture. In many places they are droughty. Sandstone and conglomerate boulders from 1 foot to as much as 10 feet in diameter are on the surface and throughout the profile. All of this association is in trees, and much of the understory is a dense growth of rhododendron. Most of the areas are too steep and stony for farming. These soils are well drained and generally not suited for any other use but timber and wildlife. Large boulders are very common in this area. Rhododendron does well as the understory in woodlots. These soils are primarily found along the northern boundary and the northcentral section of the County.

Gilpin-Montevallo-Ernest Association: The main soils of this association are on rolling uplands, steep hillsides, and the lower slopes and benches. Dairy farms are prevalent in this association, but farms in general are common. Many farms, especially those where Montevallo soils are dominant, have been planted with Christmas trees or are farmed by part time farmers. The pastures are generally on thin, moderately steep or steep soils that are low in productivity. Brush and weeds encroach because it is difficult to keep the pastures clipped. There are woodlots on most of the farms. Most of the agricultural crops in the area do well on these soils. This is the most extensive association in the County and is one of the best associations for agricultural, timber, home sites, or industrial development. Generally, because of the shallowness of much of the soil, or because of a drainage problem, on-site disposal of sewage may be a potential problem. With normal construction methods, few problems should be encountered with cracked walls or settled footers. This association predominates the southeastern section and northeastern tip of the County.

Gilpin-Wellston-Ernest Association: The topography of this association is similar to that of the Gilpin-Montevallo-Ernest Association. The major soils are on rolling plateaus, on long slopes, and on the lower parts of slopes. The Gilpin and Wellston soils are the principal upland soils, and the Ernest soils are on the lower slopes. Coal mining is extensive in this area, and there are numerous areas of mine dumps and Strip mines. The type of farming is similar to that in the Gilpin-Montevallo-Ernest Association. This association is the predominate one in the County encompassing much of the southwestern, western, central and northeastern sections of the County.

Guernsey-Westmoreland Association: The soils of this association are largely gently sloping and moderately steep. They are in the uplands where the bedrock contains some limestone or limy material. These soils are in small-scattered areas where limestone is near the surface or appears as an outcrop. These soils are well suited for farm crops, but in some places artificial drainage is needed to remove excess surface and subsurface water. These soils are occupied mostly by farms where the raising of dairy cattle or beef cattle is a specialty. Much of the feed for the cattle is grown on these soils. Land slippage is common where the Guernsey soils are used for pasture. This occurs when the upper part of the soil profile becomes fully saturated with water. Then a cleavage plane forms in the subsoil, about 15 to 30 inches below the surface, and land slippage results. In a few places pits have been opened in this association, and limestone has been removed for agricultural use. Most of the lime has been used locally to improve the soils. Soils in this association are in very small pockets in the southern and northern thirds of the County.

Monongahela-Holston Association: This association consists mainly of Monongahela and Holston soils on high terraces along Red Bank, Toby, and Mahoning Creeks, and along other large streams in the County, and is found in very small linear strips. This association has a fragipan in the subsoil and generally requires artificial drainage. In most places rounded stones and pebbles are scattered on the surface and throughout the profile. The Holston soils, which normally adjoin the Monongahela soils, have good natural drainage and are free from mottling. They were formed in silty material and lack stones and pebbles on the surface and in the profile. The Sequatchie soils occupy minor areas of this association. They are deep and well-drained soils, and they are in banks between the soils on high terraces and those on floodplains. Because they are on medium high terraces, they are flooded only in years of torrential rainfall. The Sequatchie soils are younger than the Monongahela and Holston soils, but they are older than the soils on the flood plains. About half of the acreage in this association is formed and the rest is in trees and occupied by towns. Some of which include Punxsutawney, Brockway and Worthville. Other areas have been opened to obtain commercial gravel.

Purdy-Tyler-Zoar Association: The soils of this association are mainly on terraces along the older and larger streams, such as the Mahoning, Toby, and Sandy Lick Creeks. They are in areas where water ponded when floodwaters receded, and they are made up of fine silt and clay. Where the soils of this association are used for farming, they are generally in hay. Many areas are wooded or have a good growth of shrub and other vegetation. Several towns, among them Sykesville and Brockway, are on the silty and clayey benches along streams within the association. These soils are generally not well suited for agriculture or urban development.

Together, the Gilpin-Wellston-Ernest, Cookport-Hartsells-Dekalb and the Gilpin-Montevally-Ernest Associations occupy the vast majority of Jefferson County. More recently, attention has been given to other factors associated with soils. Units of prime farmland and hydric (wetland) soils were the focus of this soils review. For sake of definition, the following are noted for prime farmland and hydric soils:

- (1) *Prime Farmland:* The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines prime farmland as the land best suited to food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. Prime farmland produces the highest yields with minimal inputs of energy and economic resources, and farming it results in the least damage to the environment. County Soil Surveys also follow this productivity-based approach to identifying prime agricultural land. In fact, a county Soil Survey not only contains yield data for crops and pasture, but also often specifically identifies soils considered prime farmland. Consequently, the county Soil Survey provides a preliminary definition of prime agricultural land.
- (2) *Hydric Soils:* The definition of a hydric soil is a soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. The concept of hydric soils includes soils developed under sufficiently wet conditions to support the growth and regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation. Soils that are sufficiently wet because of artificial measures are included in the concept of hydric soils. Also,

soils in which the hydrology has been artificially modified are hydric if the soil, in an unaltered state, was hydric. Some series, designated as hydric, have phases that are not hydric depending on water table, flooding, and ponding characteristics.

Hydric soils are commonly associated with wetland areas and are strongly influenced by the presence of water. A soil is considered hydric if it has been flooded or saturated with water long enough to become anaerobic, meaning there is no oxygen present. The lack of oxygen has many effects on the soil. Organic matter (usually in the form of decomposing plant material) often accumulates in these soils. Chemical processes can result in gray soil colors, quite different from the usual reddish or yellowish color of soils. Sometimes mottles, or "spots" of different color, appear in the soil profile. Also, hydric soils support plants adapted to these oxygen-free conditions.

Information obtained from the Soil Survey of Jefferson County indicates that pockets of hydric soils and prime farmland are highly scattered throughout the County, as depicted on the Soils map on the following page. Concentrations of hydric soils areas are in central, southeastern and northwestern sections of the County, while concentrations of prime farmland soils are in the northwest, northcentral, western and southern sections of the County. Cross-referencing the Existing Land Use Map shows that many prime farmland areas in the southern half of the County sustain agricultural uses, while the large concentrations of prime farmland in the north are forested. As is shown in the land use section, few if any regulations govern land use and land development in the very sections of the County where Prime Farmland is located.

Geology

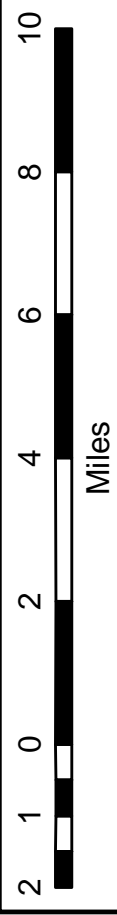
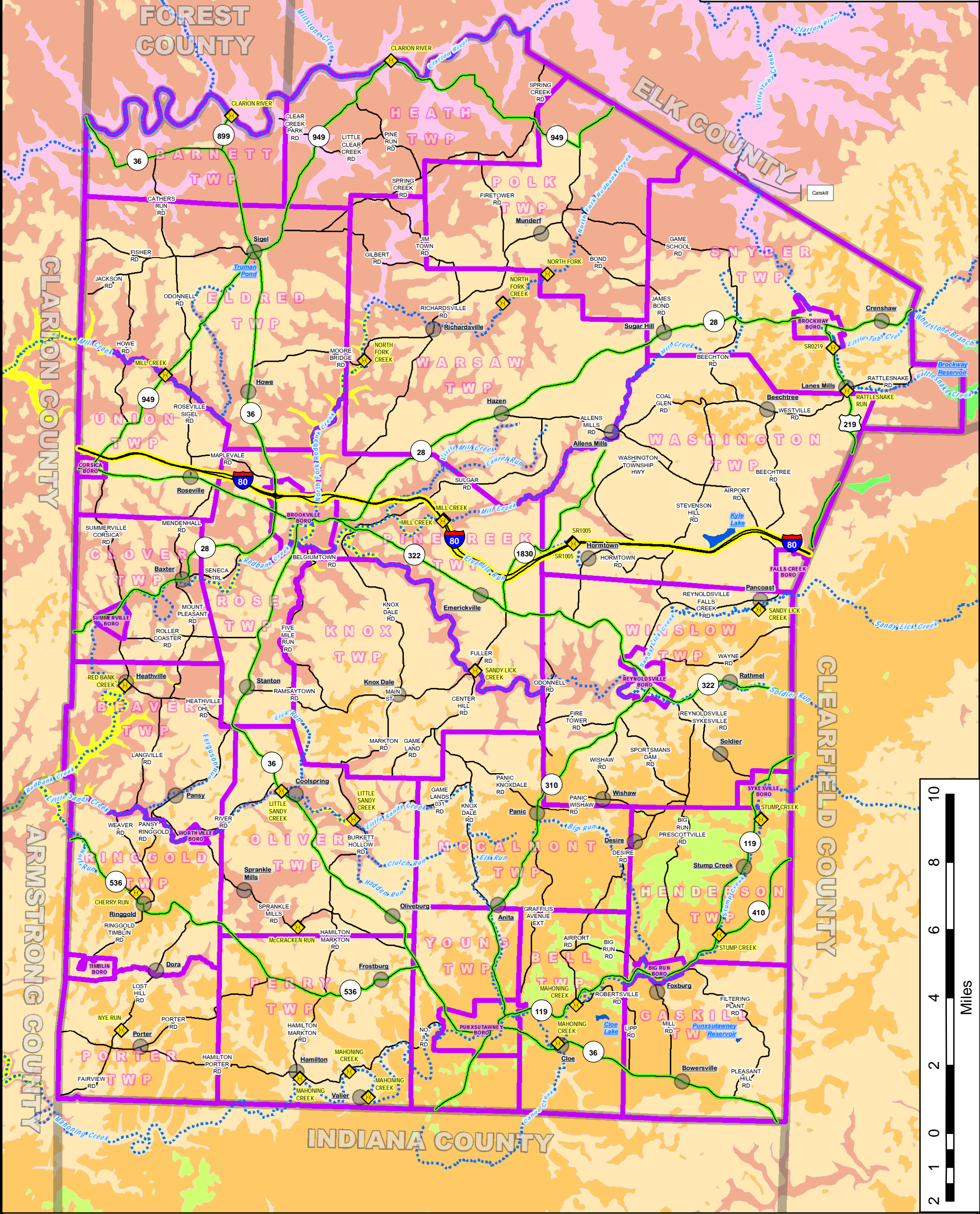
Geological and hydrologic characteristics also may affect development, as reflected in terms of groundwater, drainage and excavation conditions. Geological formations are categorized in groups, with nine (9) present in Jefferson County as shown on the map on the following page, with the more common ones described below:

- *Allegheny Group*: This is a heterogeneous group, comprised of sandstone, shale, siltstone, claystone, limestone, coal and underclay. This group includes VanPort Limestone and the Freeport, Kittanning and Brookville-Clarion coals. Groundwater occurrence and ease of excavation are irregular and varied due to the wide variety of rock types in this group. Drainage is characterized as good. As the map shows, this group comprises large areas of Jefferson County, with the exception of the southeast, northwest and northcentral sections.
- *Burgoon Sandstone* – In this group, the lower member is gray sandstone with minor interbedded gray shale, conglomerate, and mudstone; upper member is light-gray, fine- to medium-grained orthoquartzite. Frequently this group is an excellent aquifer, although excavation can be difficult. Surface drainage above this formation is very good. Small pockets of this group are highly scattered in the County.
- *Catskill Formation*: This is a complex group, comprised of grayish-red sandstone, siltstone, and shale with some gray sandstone and conglomerate; sandstone layers are generally fine grained and thick bedded. This group is a good aquifer although excavation can be difficult. Surface drainage is typically moderate to good. This group is largely confined to pockets in the southeastern section of the County.
- *Glenshaw Formation*: This is another heterogeneous unit comprised of alternating layers of shale, sandstone, siltstone, limestone claystone and coal. Surface drainage is good while groundwater yield may vary, but excavation is relatively easy. This group is concentrated in the southeast with pockets in the southwest and northeast.
- *Pottsville Group* – The upper part is composed of sandstone, siltstone, thin coal beds, and conglomerate, while the lower part is predominantly sandstone. In western Pennsylvania minable coal and high-alumina clay are present. Groundwater yields and ease of excavation are variable, while surface drainage is good. This group is found along low-lying areas in the central and western sections of the County, and in the north.



Jefferson County

(Geology Map)



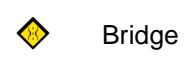
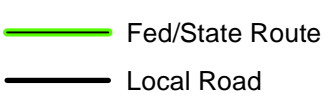
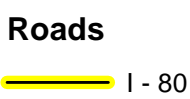
Geologic Formation

- Allegheny
- Shenango thru Oswayo, undiv
- Huntley Mountain
- Pottsville
- Burgoon Sandstone thru Cuyahoga Grp, undiff
- Catskill
- Glenshaw
- Casselman

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June 2018

Prepared by: Jefferson County GIS Department
Author: Seth Kerr

Sources: USGS; PennDOT; ESRI; Jefferson County GIS Dept.



Topography

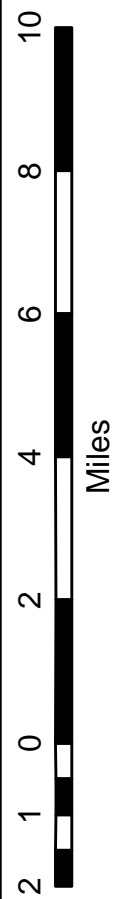
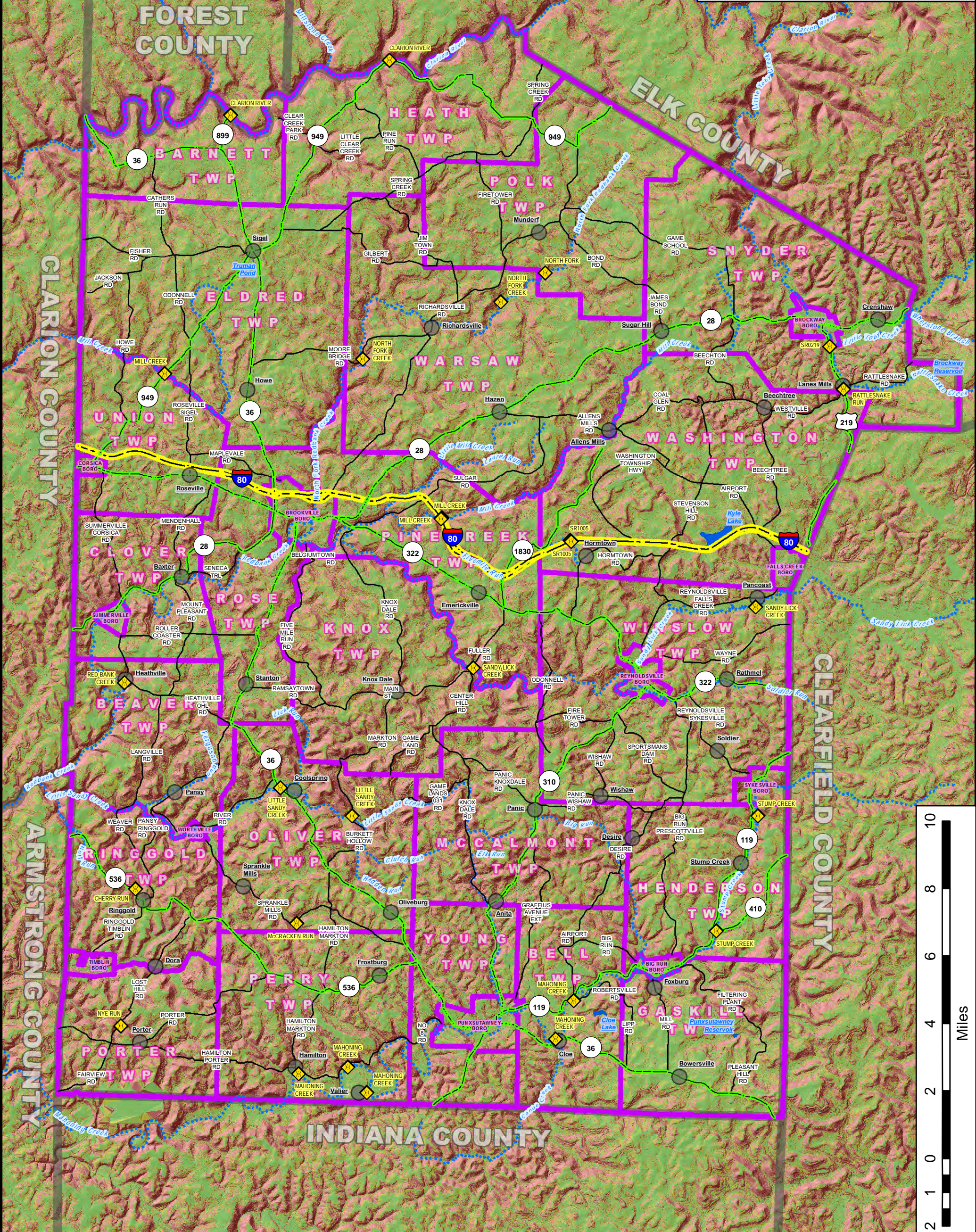
Slope is another factor, and perhaps more apparent factor to the general public, affecting development and preservation. Overall, slopes in excess of 15% are generally considered as posing constraints to development and/or requiring special engineering and development techniques. Less severe slopes in the 8% - 15% present more moderate limitations and fewer special measures, while slopes in the 0% - 8% range present few limitations in and of themselves to development.

The Slope Map on the following page graphically depicts areas of steep slopes that together account for approximately 62,118 acres or 15% of the land area of the County. Concentrated steeply sloping areas are largely confined to the southwestern and northeastern sections of the County, and along the Clarion River along the northern edge of the County.

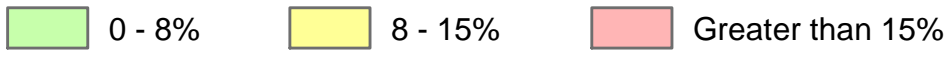


Jefferson County

(Slope Map)



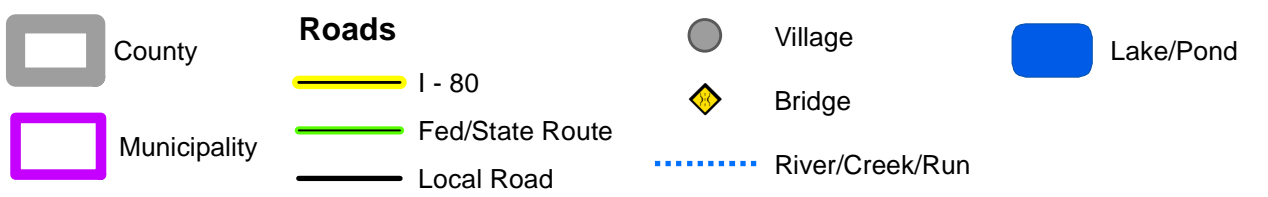
Percent Slope



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Comprehensive Plan
 June 2018

Prepared by: Jefferson County GIS Department
 Author: Seth Kerr

Sources: USGS; PA DCNR - PAMAP Program; PennDOT; ESRI; Jefferson County GIS Dept.



Water Resources

Two of the major water resources affecting development are floodplains and wetland areas.

Floodplains: Floodplains are a natural feature of rivers. They are the mostly flat land adjacent to the river and form due to the actions of the river. Rivers erode their own banks and redeposit the eroded material downstream. Material is added to the floodplain during floods, a process called overbank deposition. The material that underlies floodplains is a mixture of thick layers of sand and thin layers of mud. Most emphasis has been on the damages and constraints posed by floodplains, however, floodplains in their natural form are beneficial for a number of reasons: a) reducing the number and severity of floods, b) minimizing non-point source water pollution, c) filtering storm water, d) providing habitat for plants and animals, and e) aesthetic beauty and outdoor recreation benefits.

During high water events, some of the water is absorbed by the floodplain, helping to keep the river from overflowing. The absorbed water can then be returned to the stream during times of low water. If a high water event is large enough, water will overflow the channel of the river and flow onto and spread over the floodplain, which slows the flow of the water. Reduced water flow can help prevent severe erosion and flooding downstream.

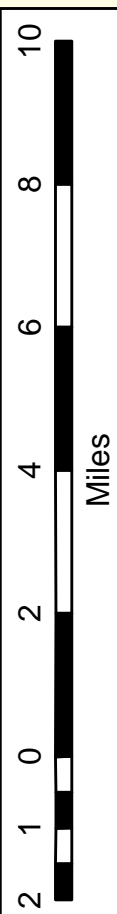
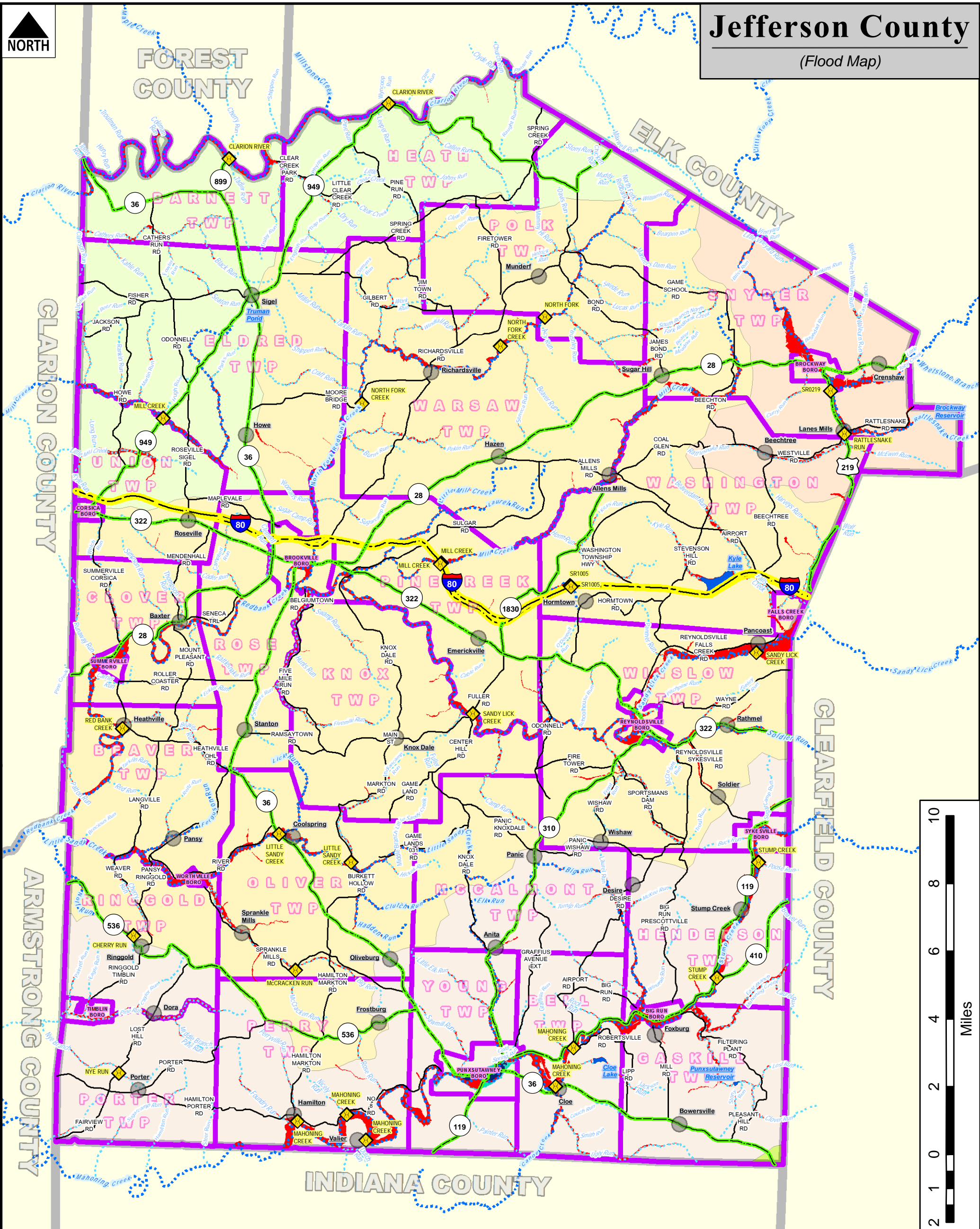
Floodplains are also home to many types of plants and animals and may also have forests and wetlands on or adjacent to them. The vegetation also helps filter contaminants out of the water flowing into the river. Additionally, vegetated floodplains provide shade for the adjacent rivers and streams, increasing dissolved oxygen levels and consequently improving habitat for aquatic plants and animals.

A review of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood insurance maps and digitized data base revealed that 100-year floodplains exist within Jefferson County for the Mahoning Creek (southern and southeastern sections), Red Bank Creek (western and central sections), and Sandy Lick Creek (eastern, central and southwestern sections), and their respective tributaries, along with the Clarion River on the northern border of the County. The Floodplain Map on the following page graphically depicts these areas. While relatively wide floodplains exist in several rural and wooded areas, the sections of the communities of Brookville, Punxsutawney, Reynoldsville and Brockway are also within identified floodplains. These communities receive some protection by flood control projects or measures, but may still be affected by exceptional precipitation events.



Jefferson County

(Flood Map)



Flood Zones

- 100 Year Flood
- 500 Year Flood
- Levee Protected

Major Watersheds

- Redbank, Sandylick, Northfork
- Mahoning
- Paint, Deer, Clarion
- Clarion, Toby
- Chest, West Branch Susquehanna

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Sources: USGS; FEMA; PennDOT; ESRI; Jefferson County GIS Dept.

- County
- Municipality
- I - 80
- Fed/State Route
- Local Road
- Village
- Bridge
- River/Creek
- Lake/Pond
- Stream/Run

Wetlands: Generally, wetlands are lands where saturation with water is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living in the soil and on its surface. Wetlands vary widely because of regional and local differences in soils, topography, climate, hydrology, water chemistry, vegetation, and other factors, including human disturbance. Indeed, wetlands are found from the tundra to the tropics and on every continent except Antarctica. For regulatory purposes under the Clean Water Act, The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identifies wetlands as "... those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water 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. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas."

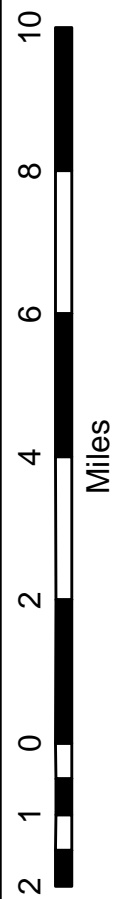
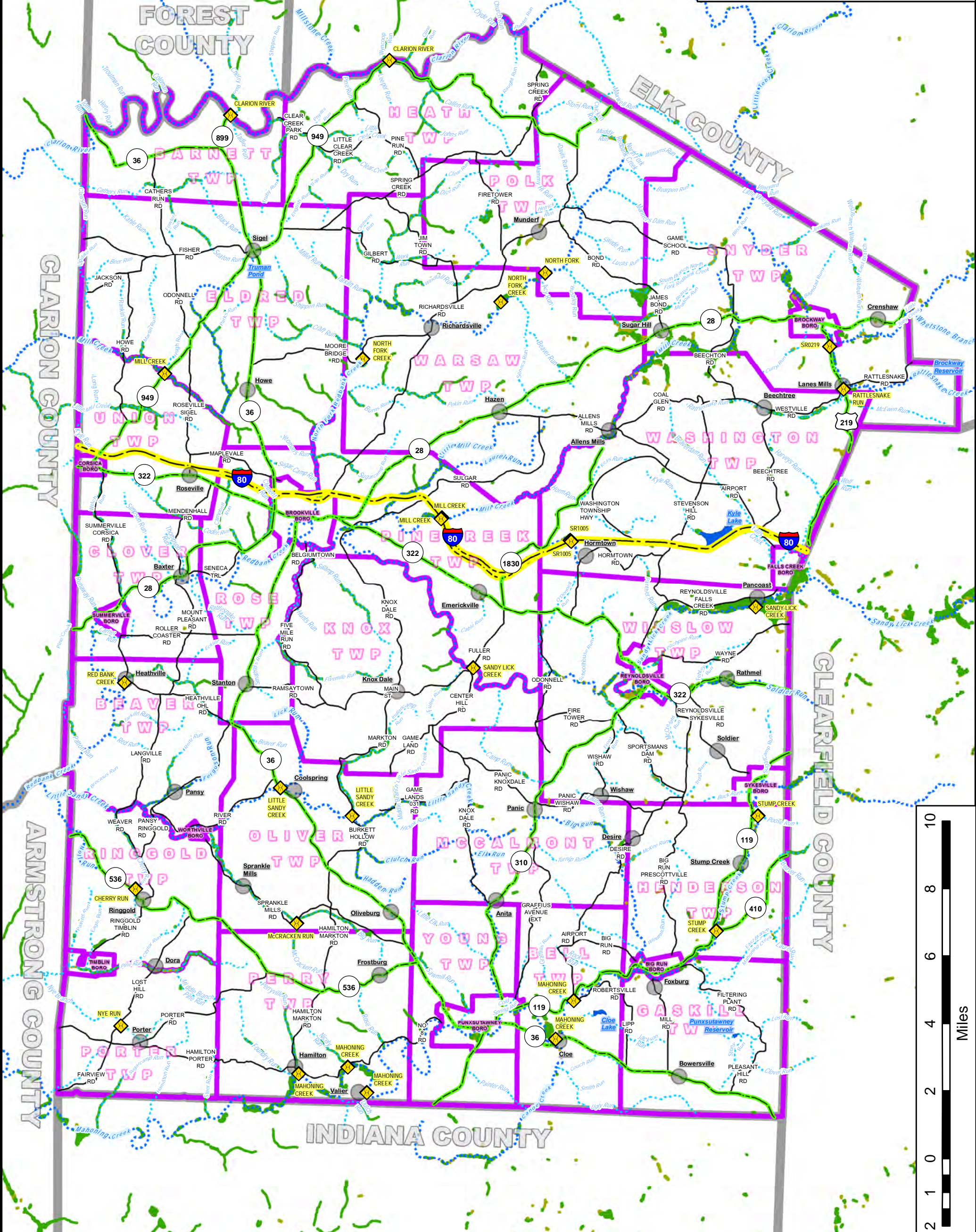
The functions of a wetland and the values of these functions to human society depend on a complex set of relationships between the wetland and the other ecosystems in the watershed. A watershed is a geographic area in which water, sediments, and dissolved materials drain from higher elevations to a common low-lying outlet or basin a point on a larger stream, lake, underlying aquifer, or estuary. Again, while much attention has been paid to the constraints wetlands play for development and highways, the beneficial role of wetlands for the local ecosystem cannot be ignored

The National Wetland Inventory was developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to classify and inventory the nation's wetlands. Wetland habitats are identified and mapped through stereoscopic analysis of high altitude aerial photographs. Each map has polymorphic outlines that, in general, demarcate wetland boundaries and ecological systems. The Wetlands Map on the following page takes this information and generalizes the locations throughout the County. Floodplains, despite their proximity to rivers, are classified as Palustrine wetlands. The rationale for this is that Riverine communities are exposed to flowing water while Palustrine wetlands, as well as floodplains, contain more or less still water. Thus, the floodplains described earlier are identified as wetlands. Otherwise, wetland resources are fairly scattered in the County, although the eastern half appears to have some concentrations. Despite the value of this data for general office evaluations this information should not replace detailed, project specific, on-site investigations due to the margin of error inherent in the use of aerial photographs. Wetlands can also be found associated with springs and hydric soils not identified by aerial photography.



Jefferson County

(Wetlands Map)



Wetland Type

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Jefferson County, Pennsylvania
Comprehensive Plan
 June 2018

Prepared by: Jefferson County GIS Department
 Author: Seth Kerr

Sources: USGS; US Fish & Wildlife Service; PennDOT; ESRI; Jefferson County GIS Dept.

- County
- Municipality
- I - 80
- Fed/State Route
- Local Road
- Village
- Bridge
- Stream/Run
- River/Creek
- Lake/Pond

Water Use/Supply

According to the DEP State Water Planning Area designation, all of Jefferson County is identified within the Ohio River Basin with the exception of a the extreme southeastern section of the County, comprised of the eastern portion of Gaskill Township, which is in the West Branch/Middle Susquehanna/Chemung Basins. Table N-1 provides an estimate of daily water usage in the County for 2010. Approximately 98.3 % of the daily drawdown is for public water supply, while 1.3% is for agricultural irrigation and 0.4% for industrial use.

TABLE N-1
Water Use Estimates 2010
Jefferson County, Pennsylvania

Type of Major Use	Gallons Per Day	% of Withdrawals/ % of Subcategory
Public Supply Withdrawals	2,260,000	98.3%
Groundwater Withdrawals	610,000	27%
Surface Water Withdrawals	1,650,000	73%
Industrial Withdrawals- Self-supplied	10,000	.4%
Groundwater self-supplied	10,000	100%
Surface Water self-supplied	0	0%
Irrigation Withdrawals	30,000	1.3%
Groundwater Withdrawals	10,000	33%
Surface Water Withdrawals	20,000	67%
TOTAL WITHDRAWALS	2,300,000	100%
TOTAL GROUNDWATER	620,000	27%
TOTAL SURFACE	1,670,000	73%

Source: USGS; *Water Use in the United States*; 2010.

The estimates suggest the importance of surface water for both public and industrial uses, comprising 72% of all water used in Jefferson County. This reinforces the need to integrate water supply and water planning issues with recreation, economic development and land use planning. There are and may be certain lawful activities that may affect water supply sources, such as the extraction of minerals, but it is worth noting that such activities are governed by statutes regulating mineral extraction that specify replacement and restoration of any supplies affected by such extraction activities. In addition, agriculture may impact water supply sources and should be considered in future planning, monitoring and implementation of best management practices.



High Quality Watersheds

Furthermore, although not necessarily a supply issue, the Commonwealth has designated certain watersheds statewide as being of *High Quality* and of *Exceptional Value* for planning and conservation considerations. As the graphics show, the High Quality watersheds are generally located in the northwestern and central sections of the County, although pockets exist eastern and southeastern sections as well. Development exists in some of these watershed areas, especially in and around Brookville (central) and Falls Creek (eastern). There are two pockets of Exceptional Value watersheds in the rural northern third of the County.



Exceptional Value Watersheds

Source: Department of Environmental Protection; Bureau of Water Management; 2005.

Other Water Resources

The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission identifies a number of streams and segments that support natural reproduction of trout, as identified below:

Stream	Tributary To	Wild Trout Limits
Acy Run	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters to mouth
Beer Run	Updike Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Big Run	Little Sandy Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Big Run	Mahoning Creek	Headwaters dnst to T-519 Bridge
Black Run	Cathers Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Burns Run	Pekin Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Callen Run	Clarion River	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Camp Run	Sandy Lick Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Chicken Run	Stony Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Clear Creek	Clarion River	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Clear Run	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Clemens Run	Clear Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Clover Run	E. Branch Mahoning Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Clutch Run	Little Sandy Creek	Headwaters dnst to Hadden Run
Coder Run	Redbank Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Cold Spring Run	Elk Run	Headwaters to mouth
Couch Run	Ugly Run	Headwaters to mouth
Craft Run	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Curry Run	Little Toby Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Daugherty Run	Clarion River	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Davis Run	Hetrick Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Dice Run	Clear Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Dry Run	Clear Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
East Branch	Walburn Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
E. Branch Mahoning Creek	Mahoning Creek	Headwaters dnst to 1.0 km dnst of Branch Road Bridge (T-622)
English Run	Trap Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Fowler Run	Seaton Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Graffius Run	Mahoning Creek	Headwaters to mouth
Hetrick Run	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Hetrick Run	Little Sandy Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Horm Run	Mill Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Hugh Run	Mill Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Indianacamp Run	Little Sandy Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Jenkins Run	Little Toby Creek	Headwaters to mouth
Johns Run	Callen Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Kahle Run	Cathers Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Keys Run	Horm Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Kyle Run	Little Mill Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Laurel Run	E. Branch Mahoning Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Laurel Run	Big Run	Headwaters to mouth
Leeper Run	Clarion Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Little Clear Creek	Clear Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Little Elk Run	Elk Run	Headwaters to mouth
Little Mill Creek	Mill Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Lost Run	Clover Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Lucas Run	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth

Stream	Tributary To	Wild Trout Limits
Mammy Hi Run	Hetrick Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Manners Dam Run	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Martin Run	Mill Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
McEwen Run	Rattlesnake Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Middle Branch Little Sandy Creek	Little Sandy Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Miller Run	Tarkiln Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
N. Fork Redbank Creek	Redbank Creek	Headwaters dnst to Conf Hetrick Run
O'Donnell Run	Sandy Lick Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Panther Run	Sandy Lick Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Parks Run	Mill Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Pekin Run	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Phyllis Run	Clear Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Pine Run	Clarion River	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Rankin Run	Mill Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Rattlesnake Creek	Little Toby Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Rattlesnake Run	Rattlesnake Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Raught Run	Clarion River	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Red Lick Run	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters to mouth
Rock Run	Mahoning Creek	Headwaters to mouth
Rose Run	Mahoning Creek	Headwaters to mouth
Sandy Lick Creek	Redbank Creek	Headwaters dnst to upstream end Lake Sabula
Schoolhouse Run	Sandy Lick Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Seaton Run	Cathers Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Seneca Run	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters to mouth
Shippen Run	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
S. Branch N. Fork Redbank Creek	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Stony Run	Maxwell Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Stony Run	Clover Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Stump Creek	Mahoning Creek	Headwaters to Helvatia Reservoir at RM 11.39
Sugar Camp Run	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters to mouth
Sugarcamp Run	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters to mouth
Tadler Run	Clarion River	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Tarkin Run	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Trap Run	Clear Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Trout Run	Big Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Truby Run	Clear Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Ugly Run	Canoe Creek	Headwaters to mouth
UNT(RM0.04) to UNT to North Fork Redbank Creek	UNT to North Fork Redbank Creek (RM 1)	Headwaters to mouth
UNT to Big Run (rm 1.79)	Big Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
UNT to Clover Run (rm 2.22)	Clover Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
UNT to Clover Run (rm 3.98)	Clover Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
UNT to East Branch Mahoning Creek (RM 1.94)	East Branch Mahoning Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
UNT to East Branch Mahoning Creek (RM 2.40)	East Branch Mahoning Creek	Headwaters to mouth
UNT to Little Mill Creek (rm 6.45)	Little Mill Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
UNT to Mill Creek (rm 14.80)	Mill Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
UNT to Mill Creek (rm 8.74)	Mill Creek	Headwaters to mouth
UNT to North Fork Redbank Creek (RM 10.15)	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters to mouth

Stream	Tributary To	Wild Trout Limits
UNT to North Fork Redbank Creek (RM 14.96)	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters to mouth
UNT to North Fork Redbank Creek (RM 4.14)	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters to mouth
UNT to North Fork Redbank Creek (RM 5.32)	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters to mouth
UNT to North Fork Redbank Creek (RM 6.10)	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters to mouth
UNT to Red Lick Run (RM 1.00)	Red Lick Run	Headwaters to mouth
UNT to Rose Run (RM 0.81)	Rose Run	Headwaters to mouth
UNT to Sandy Lick Creek (48714)	Sandy Lick Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
UNT to UNT to Wolf Run (Irish Run)	UNT to Wolf Run (Irish Run)	Headwaters dnst to mouth
UNT to Wolf Run	Wolf Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
UNT to Wolf Run (RM 2.33)	Wolf Run	Headwaters to mouth
Updike Run	Mill Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Walburn Run	Little Toby Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
West Branch Walburn Run	Walburn Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Whetstone Branch	Little Toby Creek	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Windfall Run	Big Run	Headwaters downstream to mouth
Work Run	Clear Run	Headwaters dnst to mouth
Yeomans Run	North Fork Redbank Creek	Headwaters to mouth

The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission also maintains an inventory of Pennsylvania Wilderness Trout Waters. Wilderness trout stream management is based upon the provision of a wild trout fishing experience in a remote, natural and unspoiled environment where man's disruptive activities are minimized. Established in 1969, this option was designed to protect and promote native (brook trout) fisheries, the ecological requirements necessary for natural reproduction of trout and wilderness aesthetics. The superior quality of these watersheds is considered an important part of the overall angling experience on wilderness trout streams. Therefore, all stream sections included in this program qualify for the Exceptional Value (EV) special protected water use classification, which represents the highest protection status provided by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Streams in this category in Jefferson County are as follows:

- Craft Run: From headwaters downstream to the mouth; a distance of 2.7 miles
- North Fork Red Bank Creek: From headwaters downstream to the mouth; a distance of 7.0 miles
- Shippen Run From headwaters downstream to the mouth; a distance of 2.5 miles

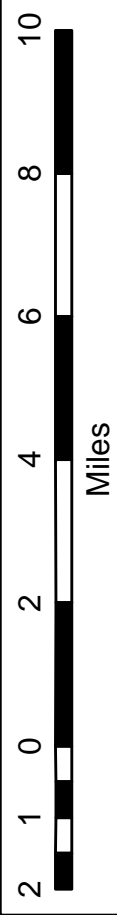
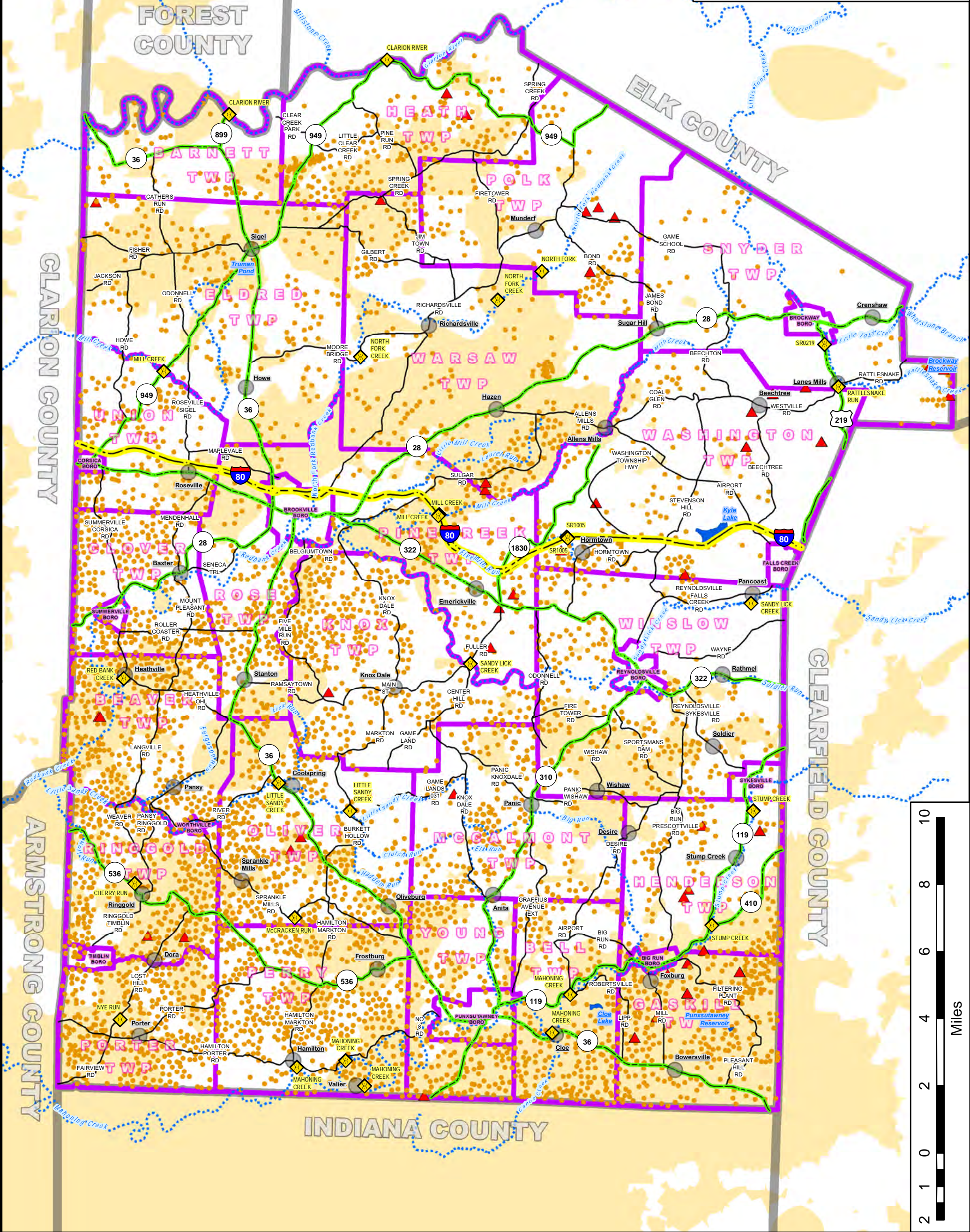
Oil and Gas

Jefferson County has been historically associated with capitalizing on natural resources, starting with agriculture and timbering, to mineral extraction, to oil and gas exploration. The Oil and Gas Resources Map on the following page identifies known oil and gas reserves and wells in Jefferson County. Most of the reserves and wells have been associated with natural gas. The southeastern and southwestern sections of the County is home to many of the reserves and wells. A rather large area of reserves is also located in the rural northern section of the County. These resources are located in vastly different land use context. Mineral resources in the northern section are within very rural area where wooded, agricultural and open space/recreational uses are common. In the latter case, this includes areas in and around Clear Creek State Forest and Clear Creek State Park. In the southeastern and southwestern sections of the County there are agricultural uses and some urban development in the Punxsutawney area.



Jefferson County

(Oil & Gas Map)



Oil & Gas Features

- Shallow Oil & Gas Fields
- Unconventional Wells
- Conventional Wells

** Jefferson County is entirely contained within the perimeters of both the Marcellus Shale and Utica Shale gas plays.

Jefferson County, Pennsylvania Comprehensive Plan June 2018

Prepared by: Jefferson County GIS Department
Author: Seth Kerr

Sources: USGS; PASDA; PennDOT; Pennsylvania State University; PA DEP; ESRI; Jefferson County GIS Dept.

- County
- I - 80
- Village
- Lake/Pond
- Municipality
- Fed/State Route
- Bridge
- Local Road
- River/Creek/Run

Other Local Resources

A *Natural Heritage Inventory* was completed for Jefferson County by the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy in 2013. The Jefferson County Natural Heritage Inventory recognizes 41 areas of ecological significance comprised of 35 Natural Heritage Areas and 6 Landscape Conservation Areas.

Table N-2 lists the Natural Heritage Areas categorized in order of their ecological significance.

Table N-3 lists the Landscape Conservation Areas.

**Table N-2
Natural Heritage Areas**

SITE	Municipality	Description
<i>Exceptional Significance</i>		
Clarion River at Clear Creek	Barnett Township; Elk and Forest Counties	A section of the Clarion River that supports several listed species including dragonflies and damselflies, a plant, and a fish along with many more common species. Almost all of these species share one habitat need: clean, clear, cool, fast flowing water.
Clarion River at Maxwell Run	Heath Township; Elk County	A section of the Clarion River that supports several listed species including dragonflies and damselflies, a plant, and a fish along with many more common species. Almost all of these species share one habitat need: clean, clear, cool, fast flowing water.
Clarion River at Tom's Run	Barnett Township; Clarion and Forest Counties	A section of the Clarion River that supports several listed species including dragonflies and damselflies, a plant, and a fish along with many more common species. Almost all of these species share one habitat need: clean, clear, cool, fast flowing water.
<i>High Significance</i>		
Cathers Run	Barnett and Eldred Townships; Clarion County	This site is designated around a hemlock palustrine forest community located in the Cathers Run valley and three species of concern, the Atlantis fritillary butterfly (<i>Speyeria atlantis</i>) and superb jewelwing damselfly (<i>Calopteryx amata</i>) in the upstream portion, and sable clubtail dragonfly (<i>Gomphus rogersi</i>) and superb jewelwing damselfly in the downstream portion.
Mahoning Creek	Perry and Porter Townships; Armstrong and Indiana Counties	This site, primarily located in Indiana County, is supplied with water almost entirely from Jefferson County and supports eight species of concern. These species occupy both aquatic and terrestrial habitat and greatly rely on high-quality cold water and an intact forested riparian buffer.
Muddy Run	Polk Township	This site is designated around a large complex of wetlands including forested swamps, wet meadows, and open marsh, which support three insect species of concern and a natural community of concern. This site is the headwaters of the North Fork of Redbank Creek and is essential for the continued aquatic health of the entire Redbank watershed.
North Fork Redbank Creek	Eldred, Pine Creek, Rose, Warsaw Townships	This high quality reach of river supports one fish and four dragonfly and damselfly species of concern, all of which depend on the continued availability of a healthy aquatic system.

SITE	Municipality	Description
Notable Significance		
Bear Run	Gaskill Township; Clearfield and Indiana Counties	Two dragonfly species of concern use the northern section of Bear Run as breeding habitat.
Beartown Rocks	Heath Township	This site is designated around an exceptional geologic feature called a “rock city” consisting of large blocks of sandstone and conglomerate of the Pottsville Group (Pennsylvanian age). Numerous narrow interconnected passageways, ledges, and outcrops can be found among the boulders. It also supports a population of the listed pointed sallow (<i>Epiglaea apiata</i>).
Callen Run	Heath Township	This stream supports a population of the northern pygmy clubtail (<i>Lanthis parvulus</i>). The entire upstream watershed should be protected in order to ensure the high water quality needed to maintain this species.
Callen Run Headwaters	Heath and Polk Township	This site is designated around a hemlock palustrine forest that forms the headwaters of Callen Run. This site helps promote water quality in the Callen Run watershed.
Clear Creek	Heath, Polk, and Warsaw Township	This section of Clear Creek, with its moderately slow current, deeply undercut banks, and forested riparian zone, provides habitat for the northern water shrew (<i>Sorex palustris albibarbis</i>). The northern water shrew is a boreal species, also inhabiting relict habitat in the southern Appalachian Mountains. This species requires high quality water and abundant cover such as rocks, logs, or overhanging stream banks.
Clear Creek State Park	Barnett and Heath Townships	This site is designated around three populations of large toothwort (<i>Cardamine maxima</i>) and a species of concern. This wildflower is considered critically imperiled in Pennsylvania, and is mostly found in the northern counties. Large toothwort is uncommon throughout its range.
Dutch Hill Swamp	Heath Township	This site is designated around a hemlock palustrine forest that forms in a topographic saddle above the Clarion River. This forest is an uncommon wetland community in Pennsylvania.
Fuller Creek	Knox Township	This site supports a reproducing population of large toothwort (<i>Cardamine maxima</i>) in the floodplain along Fuller Run.
Kyle Lake	Washington Township	This site is designated around a low, wet woods along the northwest side of Kyle Lake, which contains a small population of large toothwort (<i>Cardamine maxima</i>) and a hemlock palustrine forest is located on the northwest side of the lake.
Little Sandy Creek at Hickok Run	Knox, McCalmont, and Oliver Townships	This section of Little Sandy Creek provides habitat for two rare dragonflies, the northern pygmy clubtail (<i>Lanthis parvulus</i>) and the midland clubtail (<i>Gomphus fraternus</i>). Most of the headwaters for this watershed are within State Game Land #31, though a significant section of headwater stream is on private property in McCalmont Township.
Little Sandy Creek at Lick Run	Knox and Oliver Townships	This reach of Little Sandy Creek supports a population of a species of concern that depends on clean cold well-oxygenated water that maintains its historic seasonal flow regime.
McEwen Run	Snyder and Washington Townships	This site supports a population of species of concern. This species depends on an intact riparian corridor and wetlands and clean water. The intact headwaters of this site are almost entirely within the Boone Mountain South LCA and provide for the clean water that maintains this site.

SITE	Municipality	Description
Munderf	Heath and Polk Townships	A small population of species of concern occurs at this forested site. In Pennsylvania, this species experienced a severe decline during the first half of the twentieth century, but has made a remarkable comeback in recent decades due to mitigation efforts that helped restore life to some of the previously disturbed aquatic habitats.
Narrows Creek Upland	Snyder Township; Clearfield and Elk Counties	This site supports populations of three species of concern. These species depend on intact riparian and forested corridors as well as wetlands and clean water. The highly disturbed headwaters of this site make the future of these species at this site tenuous at best.
O'Donnell Run	Pine Creek and Winslow Townships	This NHA is designated around a section of forest that supports a population of the West Virginia white (Pieris virginiensis). This butterfly is found in the rich hemlock-mesic hardwood forest located around a segment of O'Donnell Run.
Redbank Creek at Mayport	Beaver and Ringgold Twps.; Armstrong and Clarion Counties	The shoreline of the Redbank Creek and its tributaries support a species of concern.
Reynlow Park	Winslow Township	Trout Run meanders through the northern section of Reynlow Park providing habitat for the spine-crowned clubtail (Gomphus abbreviatus) and the midland clubtail (Gomphus fraternus). Much of the floodplain is meadow habitat providing excellent and nearby foraging habitat for the adults of these species.
St. James Church	Ringgold Township	This site is designated around a population of drooping bluegrass (Poa languida) located on a slope along St. James Road. This population has been documented at the site for nearly 50 years and appears to be relatively healthy and stable. Only a small portion of the area has been actively surveyed and the population may extend well beyond the designated core of the NHA.
Stony Run Headwater Pools	Heath Township	This site is designated around a complex of three seasonal pools located in a dry upland forest. Spotted salamanders (Ambystoma maculatum), wood frogs (Lithobates sylvaticus), and several other amphibian species were noted to be breeding in these pools. Many seasonal pool wetlands are in danger of being destroyed simply because they are overlooked or not recognized due to their temporary nature.
Summerville	Clover Township	This site is designated around breeding and foraging habitat along Redbank Creek for a species of concern.
Swamp Run	Knox Township	This large, relatively unfragmented block of mixed mature forest supports a species is highly susceptible to disturbance and is restricted to large blocks of forest, which provide the habitat it requires.
Local Significance		
Beaver Meadow Run	Polk, Snyder, and Warsaw Townships	This area appears to be a large wetland complex consisting of several types of wetlands including open water, shrub swamps, and forested wetlands. This wetland is aptly named, as dams, lodges and other indicators of beaver activity are evident. This wetland drains into the North Fork of Redbank Creek.
Hayes Lookout Tower Pools	Heath and Polk Townships	This site is designated around a complex of seasonal pools located in a dry upland forest. Many seasonal pool wetlands are in danger of being destroyed simply because they are overlooked or not recognized due to their temporary nature.
Pine Run Road	Polk Township	This site is designated around a complex of seasonal pools

SITE	Municipality	Description
Pools		located in a dry upland forest. Many seasonal pool wetlands are in danger of being destroyed simply because they are overlooked or not recognized due to their temporary nature.
Punxsutawney Swamp	Young Township	This large wetland complex acts as a critical area of natural habitat for many wetland plants and animals and offers invaluable natural flood control to Punxsutawney Borough.
South Branch North Fork Redbank Creek	Polk and Snyder Townships	This area appears to be a large wetland complex consisting of several types of wetlands including open water, shrub swamps, and forested wetlands. This wetland drains into the North Fork of Redbank Creek and helps provide the high quality water that fosters species of concern downstream.
Spring Creek Road Pools	Eldred Township	This site is designated around a complex of seasonal pools located in a dry upland forest. Many seasonal pool wetlands are in danger of being destroyed simply because they are overlooked or not recognized due to their temporary nature.
Stahlman Roundtop	Eldred and Warsaw Townships	This area contains an important geologic feature for the state and maintains a large block of forestland. This area offers significant potential for interior forest species.

Source: *Jefferson County Natural Resources Inventory*; Western Pennsylvania Conservancy; 2013.

**Table N-3
Landscape Conservation Areas**

Landscape Conservation Area	Total Area (acres)	Private Ownership %	State Game Land	State Forests	State Parks	National Forest
Belmouth Run Headwater Forest	47,188	27.1	72.9	0	0	0
Boone Mountain South	19,959	68.5	14.0	17.5	0	0
Brookville	8,183	100	0	0	0	0
Clarion River	30,493	47.5	21.7	7.1	2.0	21.7
Clear Run Headwater Forest	45,874	67.4	12.8	18.4	1.4	0
Mill Creek	34,354	71.4	28.5	0.1	0	0

Source: *Jefferson County Natural Resources Inventory*; Western Pennsylvania Conservancy; 2013.

Generally, after natural heritage areas are in fact defined and delineated, there are a number of protective measures that may be followed:

1. Consider conservation initiatives for Natural Heritage Areas on private land:
 - ❑ Conservation easements protect land while leaving it in private ownership.
 - ❑ Lease and management agreements also allow the landowner to retain ownership and temporarily ensure protection of land.
 - ❑ Land acquisition by a conservation organization can be at fair market value or as a bargain sale in which a sale is negotiated for a purchase price below fair market value with tax benefits that reduce or eliminate the disparity.
 - ❑ Fee simple acquisition is when a buyer purchases land outright and has maximum control over the use and management of the property/resources.

- Unrestricted donations of land are welcomed by land trusts, entitling the donor to a charitable deduction for the full market value.
 - Local zoning ordinances are one of the best-known regulatory tools available to municipalities, but are largely devoid in the County.
2. Prepare management plans that address species of special concern and natural communities. Existing parks and conservation lands provide important habitat for plants and animals at both the county level and on a regional scale.
 3. Protect bodies of water. Protection of reservoirs, wetlands, rivers, and creeks is vital for ensuring the health of human communities and natural ecosystems; especially those that protect biodiversity, supply drinking water, and are attractive recreational resources.
 4. Provide for buffers around Natural Heritage Areas. Development plans should provide for natural buffers between disturbances and the areas. Disturbances may include construction of new roads and utility corridors, non-sustainable timber harvesting, and disruption of large pieces of land.
 5. Reduce fragmentation of surrounding landscape by encouraging development in sites that have already seen past disturbances. Care should be taken to ensure that protected natural areas do not become "islands" surrounded by development.
 6. Manage for invasive species. Invasive species threaten native diversity by dominating habitat used by native species and disrupting the integrity of the ecosystems they occupy.

Agricultural Security Areas (ASA)

ASA's are areas of rural land reserved for agricultural pursuits and protected from other uses and development. An ASA is created after a petition is submitted to the municipal governing body by farmers who collectively own at least 250 acres of viable farmland. These areas are to be reevaluated every seven 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 acres. The creation of an ASA is a tool for strengthening quality farmland and protecting it from the urbanization of rural areas. Participants in the ASA program benefit from protection against condemnation, some nuisance ordinances, and hazardous waste sites. Information made available to the County shows that 140 parcels of land comprised of a total of 12,070 acres within five municipalities are in ASA's, as summarized on Table N-4.

TABLE N-4
Agricultural Security Areas:
Municipalities, Parcels, Land Owners and Acreage
Jefferson County 2018

Municipality	Parcels	Land Owners	Acreage
Eldred Township	63	44	3,843
Gaskill Township	15	15	1,258
Henderson Township	50	72	5,836
Oliver Township	11	5	855
Perry Township	1	1	278
Total	140	137	12,070

Source: USDA Bureau of Farmland Preservation 2018 and Jefferson County Department of Development

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Conservation Easement Purchase Program (ACEPP)

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Conservation Easement Purchase Program (ACEPP) is a voluntary program that enables county governments to protect active farmland by purchasing agricultural conservation easements from willing landowners. (This is sometimes referred to as “purchase of development rights.”) These easements limit the use of farmland to activities compatible with agriculture, while keeping the land in the landowner's ownership and control. Currently, 57 counties participate in the program. Jefferson County currently does not participate in this program.

Overview – Agricultural Issues

At the present time the ASA's are the only instrument in place in Jefferson County that encourages agricultural preservation.

Natural Resources and Natural Heritage Areas – Goals, Objectives and Recommendations

OVERALL GOAL: To preserve and conserve the critical natural and environmental features that define Jefferson County and its constituent communities and enhance its quality of life.

GOAL: To incorporate the preservation of open space and natural resources into future land use and developmental planning.

OBJECTIVES:

- ❑ Preserve viewsheds characterized as forested areas, scattered steeply sloping areas and agricultural valleys.
- ❑ Preserve area streams and creeks, especially those stocked with and/or sustaining fish and/or drinking water.
- ❑ Preserve 100-year floodplains and wetland areas so that they can perform their natural functions.
- ❑ Preserve and enhance areas identified as being of local and regional significance, including the forested areas in the northern part of the County, Cloe and Kyle Lakes, Reynlow Park, Gobbler's Knob, and existing and planned trail and greenway corridors.
- ❑ Encourage development in existing built-up areas, adjacent to existing built-up areas and in identified growth centers.

GOAL: To integrate environmental and community planning into a meaningful comprehensive planning approach.

OBJECTIVES:

- ❑ Preserve and maintain water resource areas such groundwater recharge areas typically in the middle and upper sections of ridges, surface waters and springs required to ensure a safe and dependable source of water for future residents, businesses and visitors.
- ❑ Preserve and maintain agricultural activities, especially on existing farms and in areas having prime agricultural soils.
- ❑ Provide sewerage facilities to built-up and clustered areas of the County, including the maintenance and upgrade of existing systems in the Boroughs and Villages, and the extension of service to address malfunctioning on-lot sewage

disposal systems and/or untreated discharges in rural areas, and to provide adequate service in and around I-80 interchanges.

- Incorporate the response to the findings and recommendations of the Natural resources Inventory into future County and municipal planning and implementation measures.
- Integrate critical natural resources and open space areas into heritage tourism and nature-tourism efforts building on the natural features and landscape, outdoor recreational opportunities and outdoor sporting activities.
- Develop an inter-agency and interdisciplinary review and technical assistance approach to future subdivisions and land developments and work with constituent municipalities in the administration of municipal regulations.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND SENSITIVE AREAS - RECOMMENDATIONS:

OVERALL GOAL: To preserve and conserve the critical natural and environmental features that define Jefferson County and its constituent communities and enhance its quality of life.

OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	COMMENTS
Preserve and maintain water resource areas such groundwater recharge areas, surface waters and springs required to ensure a safe and dependable source of water for future residents, businesses and visitors.	Regular updates of Act 537 Sewer Plans, routine project/proposal reviews and provision of input in the development of the State Water Plan.	Local Municipalities Local sewer/water authorities	Water resource and preservation issues are at the basis of the sewer and project planning process, especially in rural areas.
Preserve/maintain agricultural activities, especially on existing farms and in areas having prime agricultural soils.	Encourage the identification of Agricultural Security Areas.	Pennsylvania State University Cooperative Extension Service Jefferson County Dept. of Development Local Municipalities	First steps in extending the ASA concept and agricultural preservation in general.
Incorporate the response to the findings and recommendations of the Natural Resources Inventory into future County and municipal planning and implementation measures.	Revise local level plans as required.	Jefferson County Dept. of Development Local Municipalities	W. PA Conservancy Natural Resources Inventory should be reviewed and the findings taken into consideration when planning land development projects.
Develop an inter-agency and interdisciplinary review and technical assistance approach to future subdivisions and land developments and work with constituent municipalities in the administration of municipal regulations.	Establish an inter-agency technical assistance and review committee to deal with interrelated natural resource protection and utilization issues.	County Conservation District Cooperative Extension USDA PA Dept. of Agriculture DCNR- Conservation Science, Bureau of Forestry and Bureau of State Parks Jefferson County Dept. of Development	First step in coordinating technical resources for local agricultural, forestry and natural resources issues, proposals and projects. Consideration should also be given to the development and support of watershed groups/associations.
Provide sewerage facilities to built-up and clustered areas of the County, including the maintenance and upgrade of existing systems in the Boroughs and Villages, and the extension of service to address malfunctioning on-lot sewage disposal systems and/or untreated discharges in rural areas, and to provide adequate service in and around I-80 interchanges.	Pursue a policy of prioritizing sewer facilities in built-up areas, areas abutting sewer service areas and areas showing potential health/safety issues via Act 537 planning and sewer project planning/implementation.	Local Municipalities Sewer Authorities Jefferson County Dept. of Development	Recommendation would guide publicly and privately funded sewer improvement projects away from greenfield development, reinforcing served areas, in-fill/clustered development, enhancement of mineral resources and protection of public health.
Preserve viewsheds, streams and creeks, 100-year floodplains and wetland areas, and areas identified as being of local and regional significance, including the forested areas in the northern part of the County, Cloe and Kyle Lakes, the areas in and around Gobbler's Knob, Reynlow Park and existing and planned trail and greenway corridors.	Enforce existing regulations.	County Conservation District and/or Local Municipalities	Preservation through routine administration and enforcement.

HOUSING

Introduction

The condition and overall availability of housing is a major factor in maintaining a community and has a direct impact on a community's ability to sustain itself and grow. A sound housing stock must be available to a wide variety of people at a wide variety of prices. The availability or lack of suitable housing can stimulate or suppress economic stability and promote a strong community identity. This section reviews housing conditions for Jefferson County.

Housing Stock Overview

Housing is a critical feature and resource of any community. It is often the first thing a stranger notices but may be taken for granted by residents. Housing quality, quantity, choice, style, value and condition help define the community and may show community needs as well. Housing is a major matter of concern in community and county planning, since plans must analyze how well the housing needs of residents are accommodated, and determine directions for housing policy to anticipate the needs of future residents.

Generally accepted information from the U.S. Census can serve as a barometer for some *but not all* of the housing issues and conditions. This subsection provides comparative information on housing issues and trends in Jefferson County. This information is being gathered for the planning process but is not intended in and of itself to be all-inclusive. The secondary sources cited provide information on the following:

- ❑ *General Housing Characteristics* – including changes in the number and types of housing, occupied housing, vacant units, and the tenure characteristics over a 10-year period;
- ❑ *Housing Unit Characteristics* – including the count of and changes in different types of housing during a 10-year period;
- ❑ *Characteristics of Vacant Units* – including a detailed explanation of the likely characteristics and disposition of units vacant at the time of the 2010 Census;
- ❑ *Housing Value and Age Characteristics* – including the value and change in value of owner and rental units in financial terms, along with a gauge of age; and
- ❑ *Household Characteristics* – including some information on the “human element” involved in housing.

One glaring omission is the *condition* of housing units. This information is unavailable from the U.S. Census and other secondary sources. This information can only be accessed by field studies.

General Housing Characteristics

Table H-1 summarizes major trends, issues and findings related to general housing characteristics during the 1990 - 2000 - 2010 period. As can be seen, the following has occurred during 1990 – 2000 – 2010:

- Housing unit increases have been sustained in Jefferson County (+1.5%)
- The number of vacant units have increased countywide (+144)

TABLE H-1
General Housing Characteristics
Jefferson County
1990 - 2010

Factor	Jefferson County					
	1990	2000	Change	2000	2010	Change
Housing Units	21,242	22,104	+ 862 +4.1%	22,104	22,434	+ 330 + 1.5%
Occupied	17,608	18,375	+ 767 + 4.4%	18,375	18,561	+ 186 + 1.0%
Vacant	3,634	3,729	+ 95 + 2.6%	3,729	3,873	+ 144 +3.8%
% vacant	17.1%	16.9%		16.9%	20.9%	
Tenure						
Owner	13,585	14,168	+ 583 + 4.3%	14,168	13,906	- 262 - 2.0%
% Owner-Occupied	77.2%	77.1%		77.1%	74.9%	
Rental	4,023	4,207	+ 184 + 4.6%	4,207	4,655	+ 448 + 1.1%
% Renter Occupied	22.8%	22.9%		22.9%	25.0%	+ 2.1%

Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 US Census

In summary, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, as of 2010 Jefferson County had 22,434 total housing units, 18,561 of which were occupied at the time of the 2010 Census. The remaining 3,873 were vacant units, comprising 20.9% of total units. Of the occupied units, 74.9% were identified as owner occupied units, 25% were identified as renter occupied.

Table H-2 reviews changes in housing units among the Boroughs in the County over the 1990 – 2010 period. The following emerges from a review of this data:

- Brookville, Corsica, Falls Creek, Reynoldsville and Worthville have increases in housing units during the 20-year timeframe. The 37 unit increase in Brookville and 31 unit increase in Falls Creek are the highest positive change among the Boroughs;
- Big Run, Brockway, Punxsutawney, Summerville, Sykesville and Timblin have decreases in housing units during the 20-year timeframe. The 116 decrease in Punxsutawney and the 33 decrease in Reynoldsville are the largest decreases among the Boroughs.

In terms of percent change, the declines faced by Big Run, and Summerville have been the most significant.

TABLE H-2
Housing Units Change: 1990-2010
Jefferson County Boroughs

Borough	1990 Units	2000 Units	Change 1990-2000		2010 Units	Change 2000-2010		Change 1990-2010	
			#	%		#	%	#	%
Big Run	326	307	-19	-5.8	296	-11	-3.5	-30	-9.2
Brockway	999	994	-5	-0.5	996	+2	+0.2	-3	-0.3
Brookville	1,910	1,976	+66	+3.5	1,947	-29	-1.4	+37	+1.9
Corsica	156	157	+1	+0.6	163	+6	+3.8	+7	+4.5
Falls Creek	434	445	+11	+2.5	465	+20	+4.5	+31	+7.1
Punxsutawney	3,111	3,042	-69	-2.2	2,995	-47	-1.5	-116	-3.7
Reynoldsville	1,258	1,117	-141	-11.2	1,280	+163	+14.6	+22	+1.7
Summerville	290	241	-49	-16.9	257	+6	+2.5	-33	-11.4
Sykesville	605	609	+4	+0.7	584	-25	-4.1	-21	-3.5
Timblin	73	72	-1	-1.4	71	-1	-1.4	-2	-2.7
Worthville	32	35	+3	+9.4	35	0	0	+3	+9.4

Housing Unit Characteristics

Table H-3 further examines the housing stock in terms of types of housing. As is evident, the predominant type of housing in the County is the single family detached unit on a single lot, comprising approximately 75 percent of the Jefferson County housing stock. Another 12 percent of the County housing stock consists of mobile homes, which may be either on single lots or in groups in a mobile home park.

TABLE H-3
Housing Unit Characteristics – Occupied Units
Jefferson County
1990 - 2000 - 2010

Type of Unit	Jefferson County					
	1990	2000	Change	2000	2010	Change
Single unit detached	13,670	14,276	+606	14,276	16,738	+2,462
	77.6%	77.7%	+4.4%	77.7%	74.5%	+17.2%
Single Unit attached	171	237	+66	237	383	+146
	1.0%	1.3%	+38.6%	1.3%	1.7%	+61.6%
Duplex	802	729	-73	729	834	+105
	4.6%	4.0%	-9.1%	4.0%	3.7%	14.4%
3 – 4 units	461	513	+52	513	588	+75
	2.6%	2.8%	+11.3%	2.8%	2.6%	+14.6%
5 or more units	769	943	+171	943	1,189	+246
	4.4%	5.1%	22.6%	5.1%	5.2%	+26.1%
Mobile Homes	1,571	1,668	+97	1,668	2,737	+1,069
	8.9%	9.1%	+6.2%	9.1%	12.2%	+64.1%
Other	164	9	-155	9	0	-9
	0.9%	0.04%	-94.5%	0.04%	0%	-100%
TOTAL	17,608	18,375	+767	18,375	22,469	+4,094
			+4.4%			+22.3%

Source: Extrapolated from the 1990 and 2000 US Census and the 2006 – 2010 American Community Survey.

Characteristics of Vacant Units

Table H-4 summarizes the major characteristics of vacant units in the County. Major trends, issues and findings related to vacant housing characteristics in 2010 are as follows:

- While the County-wide percentage of vacant units is high (17.3%), approximately two-thirds or 2,375 units, are comprised of seasonal homes;
- The number and percent of vacant units for sale or for rent County-wide is somewhat high but does provide a supply of housing choices;

TABLE H-4
Characteristics of Vacant Units
Jefferson County
2010

Factor	Jefferson County	
	Total	Percent
Vacant Units	3,873	100.0%
For rent	381	9.8%
For Sale	224	5.8%
Rented/Sold not Occupied	130	3.4%
Seasonal or Occasional Use	2,375	61.3%
For Migratory Workers	1	0.02%
Other Vacant	762	19.7%

Source: 2010 US Census

Housing Value and Age Characteristics

The value of housing is probably the most visible and understandable housing characteristic to the general public. The concept of median value is a common measure of value in relation to the value of owner-occupied housing and rent. Table H-5 summarizes this information in a comparative format. Housing values have predictably increased in the County and the Commonwealth appreciably during the 2000's. For sake of comparison, the value of owner-occupied housing in the Commonwealth increased from \$97,000 in 2000 to \$159,300 in 2010 (i.e. +64.2%), while the median rent increased from \$531 in 2000 to \$739 (i.e. +39.2%).

1. Countywide Trends

The value of occupied housing units and the median rent in Jefferson County, remain well below statewide figures for 2000 and 2010.

Table H-5 shows that the median value of owner-occupied housing increased from \$59,100 in 2000 to \$80,100 in 2010 an increase of 35.5 percent. Likewise rents increased by 34.2 percent between 2000 and 2010. Countywide the median monthly rate was 68 percent that of the Commonwealth. These trends suggest that while housing value and costs in Jefferson County are increasing, they remain very affordable within the context of the State as a whole.

TABLE H-5
Housing Value and Age Characteristics
Jefferson County
2000 - 2010

Factor	Jefferson County		
	2000	2010	Change
Median Value – Owner Units (% of State)	\$59,100	\$80,100	\$21,000 + 35.5%
	(61%)	(50.3%)	
Median Monthly Gross Rent (% of State)	\$ 377	\$ 506	+ \$129 + 34.2%
	(71%)	(68%)	
Median Year Built	1952	1955	NA

Source: 2000 - 2010 US Census and 2008 – 2010 American Community Survey

2. Summary of Major Value/Cost Characteristics

Major trends, issues and findings related to housing value characteristics during the 2000 - 2010 period:

- ❑ The values of owner-occupied units for the County experienced an increase in value of 35.5%.
- ❑ The median monthly gross rent has increased 34.2%.

Household Characteristics

A *household* consists of all persons who occupy a room or group of rooms, which constitute a housing unit. This includes families, individuals and non-family households. It is important to avoid confusing terms *family* with *household*. A household may include one or more persons related or unrelated, living together within a housing unit. A family would be two or more related people living in a single housing unit. In essence, every family is a household but not every household is a family.

The 2010 US Census indicates that there are a total of 18,561 households in Jefferson County. Table H-6 displays explanatory information for Jefferson County.

- Family households comprise 67.1 percent of the total households in Jefferson County. This number is slightly above the percentage for the State which is 61 percent;
- The percentage of households consisting of families with children under the age of 18 is lower in the County, while the percentage of households characterized as headed by females with no husband present is relatively higher in relation to the percentage for the State;
- The values of owner-occupied units for the County have experienced an increase of 35.5%;
- Householders over 65 years of age comprise approximately 29% for the County and 25% for the State;
- Finally, the percentage of households characterized as single persons living alone in the County (28.2%) is nearly identical to that of the State (28.7%).

**TABLE H-6
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS - 2010
Jefferson County**

Location	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	Family Households				Non-Family Households		Over 65
		%	With children	MC	FHH	%	HLA	
Pennsylvania	5,018,904	65	26.9	48.2	6.5	35	16.8	25.2
Jefferson County	18,561	67.1	25.6	52.9	9.4	32.9	28.2	28.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Notes: % = Percent of total households
 With Children = Households having children under 18 years of age
 MC = Married Couples
 FHH = Female Headed Households, no husband present
 HLA = Householders living alone
 Over 65 = Householders over 65 years of age

Table H-7 provides additional information on households in the County. Trends, issues and findings related to general household characteristics in 2010, as reflected here are as follows:

- ❑ The average size of households in the County are below the 2.45 persons per household figure for the Commonwealth;
- ❑ There are a significant number and percentage of single-person households in the County;

TABLE H-7
Household Characteristics
Jefferson County
2010

Characteristic	Jefferson County	
	#	%
Average Household Size	2.39	NA
Age of Householder		
15-24 years	595	3.2%
25-34 years	2,155	11.6%
35-44 years	2,849	18.0%
45-54 years	4,049	21.8%
55-64 years	3,569	19.2%
65-74 years	2,583	13.9%
Over 74 years	2,761	14.9%
One-person Households	5,231	28.2%
Households w/no vehicles	1,437	7.9%

Source: 2010 US Census

The information suggests elderly households and individuals living alone being fairly common. The County profile nearly equates with statewide figures, suggesting more family households with higher percentages of middle-aged households.

Housing Conditions

For housing units to be safe, structures must be physically adequate, protected from the elements, structurally sound, and not contain hazards such as faulty wiring, lead paint, or inadequate heating. Determining these conditions would involve an in depth visual inspection and assessment of each unit's interior and exterior. Such an analysis is beyond the scope of this study and unfortunately beyond the level of information available from the US Census.

Housing is a highly visible indication of socio-economic conditions and the quality of life in general in a given community. Thus, it is important for community planning purposes. During 2004, a field survey of housing conditions was carried out by EADS and JCDD Staff. This survey information can be found in the 2005 Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan Update.

The County sponsors a housing rehabilitation program for homeowners, and at times has resources for emergency repairs. There are no rental rehabilitation programs offered at this time. Community Action sponsors a weatherization program. There is a concern for the need to balance rehabilitation, UCC and cost so that all types of units are available and affordable.

The following may be viewed as major localized housing issues:

- Funding constraints are facing housing and social service programs;
- Housing rehabilitation is critical, although there is no current effort to rehabilitate rental housing and the prospects for such an effort appear to be slim.

In addition, the aging population poses special housing issues. The elderly are increasingly unable to maintain their homes due to the increased costs associated with maintaining a home. Today, more elderly may stay longer in their homes due to the availability of homebound services.

Housing – Goals, Objectives and Recommendations

OVERALL GOAL: *To assure that opportunities for an adequate supply of housing, housing choices and homeownership opportunities are available for all existing and future residents of Jefferson County and its constituent communities.*

GOAL: **To provide opportunities for the development and revitalization of all types of housing in appropriate places in the County providing for a range of choices related to location, type and cost.**

OBJECTIVES:

- ❑ Maintain and expand programs for housing rehabilitation for low- and moderate-income homeowners, and to focus on the resolution of housing rehabilitation needs.
- ❑ Encourage the retention of the architectural integrity of the residential structures in the older Boroughs, especially during renovation and rehabilitation activities.
- ❑ Consider the implementation of alternate funding sources to provide housing assistance to County residents and agencies involved in housing assistance.

GOAL: **To encourage and maintain a sound residential environment in Jefferson County for existing and future full-time and part-time residents.**

OBJECTIVES:

- ❑ Provide a funding mechanism for the maintenance of the existing housing stock.
- ❑ Provide a mechanism for the demolition of severely dilapidated and/or derelict housing units that may have been abandoned by former owners.

HOUSING - SHORT-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS: 0 – 5 YEARS

OVERALL GOAL: *To assure that opportunities for an adequate supply of housing, housing choices and homeownership opportunities are available for all existing and future residents of Jefferson County and its constituent communities.*

OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	COMMENTS
Maintain and expand programs for housing rehabilitation for low and moderate-income homeowners throughout the county.	Maintain the existing housing rehabilitation program and continue efforts to implement the Optional County Affordable Housing Trust Fund (Act 137).	Jefferson County Dept. of Development	The Housing Rehabilitation Program is funded via HUD HOME Program.
Provide for the maintenance of the existing housing stock/exterior property condition by the enactment and enforcement of property maintenance/existing residential structures ordinances by municipalities.	Encourage the enactment of the UCC Property Maintenance Code.	Local Municipalities Council of Governments County Municipal Organizations	Lack of regulations and no rental rehabilitation program requires local regulations that encourage private sector involvement in maintenance/improvements.
Encourage the retention of the architectural integrity of the residential structures in the older Boroughs, especially during renovation and rehabilitation activities.	Sponsor training addressing revisions of zoning ordinances in relation to architectural/historical preservation, for communities having or interested in Zoning.	Local Municipalities Jefferson County Historical Center Local heritage/genealogical groups	Part of the zoning revision process, may address innovative zoning alternatives under MPC, mixed-use districts, etc.
Consider the implementation of alternate funding sources to provide housing assistance to County residents and agencies involved in housing assistance	Consider the enactment of the Pennsylvania Housing Trust Fund, as authorized by Act 137 of 1992, to assist in the provision of affordable housing.	Jefferson County Commissioners Jefferson County Dept. of Development	Act 137 funding can augment other State and Federal funding sources for housing assistance, and is funded by increasing fees for recording mortgages and deeds

HOUSING - LONG-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS: 6 – 10 YEARS

OVERALL GOAL: *To assure that opportunities for an adequate supply of housing, housing choices and homeownership opportunities are available for all existing and future residents of Jefferson County and its constituent communities.*

OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	COMMENTS
Continuation of programs for housing rehabilitation for low- and moderate-income homeowners.	Continued of housing rehabilitation programs over a multi-year period	Jefferson County Dept. of Development	The Housing Rehabilitation Program is funded via HUD HOME Program.
Provide a mechanism for the demolition of severely dilapidated and/or derelict housing units that may have been abandoned by former owners.	Require private owners to demolish severely dilapidated housing.	Local Municipalities	Logical extension of the enforcement of property Maintenance Code.
Coordinate and integrate future residential area planning with components of the comprehensive community planning process.	Include a regular review of housing conditions, infrastructure issues affecting housing and special housing needs.	Jefferson County Dept. of Development And/or Affected Local Municipalities Community Action, Inc. Jefferson County Housing Authority	JCDD informal coordination

TRANSPORTATION

This subsection provides information on selected transportation modes in the County.

Highways

Certainly, roadways are the most visible component of the County's transportation system, embracing everything from rural stabilized township roads in Townships, various two-lane State and US Routes, heavily traveled urban streets in Punxsutawney and Brookville, and Interstate 80 that basically bisects the County east/west. The following is a general profile of this highway network:

Type	Miles	% of total
State Highways	552.2	39.3%
Local Municipal	841.3	60.0%
Other Agencies	9.7	0.7%
TOTAL	1,403.2	100%

Source: PennDOT

County Bridges

Jefferson County owns and maintains 34 County bridges ranging in size from concrete box culverts to multiple span bridges up to 244 feet in length. The County carries out inspections on these and 11 municipal bridges in a two-year cycle. The County has carried out an aggressive bridge replacement program since 1968.

Aviation

Jefferson County currently has two airports that serve the area in different capacities. The Dubois Regional Airport (DUJ) provides commercial air service and is located on State Route 830 between Brookville and Dubois in Washington Township, in eastern Jefferson County. DUJ is not only important to the county, but is also a major link for the entire north central region in Pennsylvania due to its ability to meet the needs of business and leisure users in the region. The Punxsutawney Municipal Airport provides general aviation services and is located just northeast of Punxsutawney. The role of this airport is to meet the needs of the general aviation community and does not offer the services of a commercial service airport.

Rail Freight Service

Freight rail service in Jefferson County is provided by the Buffalo and Pittsburgh (BPRR) Railroad. The BPRR serves industrial customers in the Brockway area and also hauls coal. The BPRR lines include a line in the central portion of Jefferson County from Sligo (Clarion County) to Falls Creek, as well as a line in the extreme southern section of the County from Cloe through Punxsutawney to West Mosgrove, and maintains a yard in Punxsutawney.

Public Transportation

There is a single agency that provides public transit service to Jefferson County communities, the Area Transportation Authority of North Central Pennsylvania (ATA) and has purchased the prior DuFast Transit. This subsection reviews these services.

Area Transportation Authority

The Area Transportation Authority of North Central Pennsylvania (ATA) was chartered in 1976 and provides fixed route and demand response service to the area comprised of 5,096 square miles in 6 counties with 85 buses/vehicles. A fixed route service is provided in the Punxsutawney Area, a commuter service is available between Punxsutawney and Brookville, and a shared ride demand service is available county-wide as well as a service for dialysis patients. There are challenges in rural transit including limited funding, relatively high costs due to distance involved, competition with non-emergency ambulatory providers, and changes in the economy.

Conclusion

- ❑ Jefferson County's main transportation route is Interstate 80. This east-west highway provides convenient access to the northern half of the County. Development efforts have been concentrated on I-80 exits in the County, and a number of KOZs have been designated along the highway.
- ❑ While I-80 provides east-west access, there are no major transportation routes for travel from north to south. The lack of limited access highways greatly increases travel time, and larger, commercial vehicles are not suited for travel on these narrow, winding, and hilly roads.
- ❑ There is limited public transportation available in Jefferson County
- ❑ Freight rail lines operate in the County serving several industrial users, although no passenger service is available.

The use of multi-modal forms of transportation will be imperative for the county to focus on and continually update. This is due to several factors including; transport of goods and services, commuting and recreation and tourism. As has been witnessed over the past year, truck traffic, rail and airline use has been on the rise and working within those specific transportation sectors to continually provide general maintenance and updates will be important to serve the county's needs. The county is also aware of the increase in recreation and tourism opportunities within the county and region and maintaining those opportunities while developing new ones will only strengthen our local economy.

LAND USE

The land use section of this plan provides an overview of the existing land uses and a guide to local land use regulations.

Existing Land Use

The existing land use patterns within Jefferson County are influenced and shaped by the region's mountains, valleys, and waterways. Almost three-quarters of the land in the county is forested (71%) with agricultural use including pastures and row crops making up the majority of the remaining land use (22%); less than 4% of the land is considered developed. Over 81% of the land is privately owned.

Jefferson County lies within the Appalachian Plateaus Province and contains portions of the Pittsburgh Low Plateau and High Plateau Sections. Approximately 20% of the land area in Jefferson County is contained within public lands including County and Local Parks, Pennsylvania State Game Lands (SGL), and the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) properties. Publicly managed lands include Cook Forest State Park and Clear Creek State Park, Clear Creek State Forest, Reynlow Park, and various State Game Lands (SGL 44/54 is the largest).

Given Jefferson County's mining legacy, it would be expected that a greater amount of mine lands would be seen in the county land use pattern. However, the lower percentage shown may relate to the significant resources invested in mine land mitigation and restoration over the past 20 years in Jefferson County. Interstate 80 runs through Brookville, and nearly bisects Jefferson County north to south. Overall, there are 2,044 miles (3,291 kilometers) of roads in the county.

As noted previously, a large part of Jefferson County is in conservation type of land use, comprised of state game lands and state forest, seasonal housing, and generally undeveloped land. Major active land uses include industrial, central business district, commercial, residential, and agricultural uses, although the concentrated and denser uses are located in and around the larger Boroughs in Jefferson County.

Regulatory Framework

In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, land use regulation is largely left to the municipalities, although the Counties may exert certain regulations in absence of municipal ones. At this time Jefferson County does not have a county-wide Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (SALDO).

Table LU-1 summarizes the land use regulatory framework, in terms of those communities having a local comprehensive plan, a local planning commission, a local Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (SALDO) and local zoning regulations.

**TABLE LU-1
REGULATORY FRAMEWORK PROFILE
Jefferson County Municipalities - 2018**

Municipality	Comprehensive Plan	Local Planning Commission	SALDO	Zoning
Barnett Twp	YES	NO	NO	NO
Beaver Twp.	NO	NO	NO	NO
Bell Twp.	NO	NO	NO	NO
Big Run Boro	NO	NO	NO	NO
Brockway Boro	YES	YES	YES	YES
Brookville Boro	YES	YES	YES	YES
Clover Twp	NO	NO	YES	NO
Corsica Boro	YES	YES	YES	NO
Eldred Twp	NO	NO	NO	NO
Falls Creek Boro	YES	YES	YES	YES
Gaskill Twp	YES	NO	NO	NO
Heath Twp	NO	NO	YES	NO
Henderson Twp	NO	NO	NO	NO
Knox Twp	NO	NO	NO	NO
McCalmont Twp	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oliver Twp	NO	NO	NO	NO
Perry Twp	NO	NO	NO	NO
Pine Creek Twp	NO	NO	NO	NO
Polk Twp	YES	YES	NO	NO
Porter Twp	NO	NO	NO	NO
Punxsutawney Boro	YES	YES	YES	YES
Reynoldsville Boro	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ringgold Twp	NO	NO	NO	NO
Rose Twp	NO	NO	YES	NO
Snyder Twp	YES	NO	NO	NO
Summerville Boro	YES	NO	NO	NO
Sykesville Boro	YES	NO	NO	NO
Timblin Boro	NO	NO	NO	NO
Union Twp	NO	NO	NO	NO
Warsaw Twp	NO	NO	NO	NO
Washington Twp	NO	YES	YES	YES
Winslow Twp	NO	NO	YES	NO
Worthville Boro	NO	NO	NO	NO
Young Twp	NO	NO	YES	NO
Number Having	10	7	10	5

Sources: Jefferson County Department of Development and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania e-Library; 2018.

Summary and Recap

Great developmental potential exists in the County due to Interstate 80. Some of the densest commercial and industrial development exists in and around the Brookville and Hazen interchanges, areas that also possess the requisite utility infrastructure. This is not the case for the Corsica and Reynoldsville interchange areas. Likewise, the nearby DuBois Falls Creek interchange area sustains commercial development catering to Interstate traffic, including a motel and fuel/convenience stores. The developmental potential of the Brookville interchange area appears to be for commercial and distributive uses, on an in-fill and/or reuse basis. The PA Rt. 28 corridor south of US Rt. 322 is a potential development corridor.

Infrastructure limitations will likely inhibit certain types of development at the Corsica and Reynoldsville area. However, even with these limitations the Rt. 830 corridor has attracted certain types of industrial development and may be another development corridor for businesses and industries not having intensive utility needs and/or can be met by on-site water and sewer. While the infrastructure limitations may affect development in the Corsica and Reynoldsville interchange areas there are large tracts of vacant and potentially developable tracts in municipalities not having basic components of a land use and land development regulatory framework.

Land Use – Goal, Objectives and Recommendations

GOAL: To promote harmony between existing development, future development, and the natural environment.

OBJECTIVES:

- ❑ Preserve environmentally sensitive land such as floodplains, wetlands and steeply sloping areas; historic, architecturally significant and heritage resources; passive open and sporting areas; and other critical natural resources and sensitive areas from inappropriate development.
- ❑ Maintain and enhance recreational opportunities and preserve open space for use by existing and future residents.
- ❑ Encourage the enhancement and retention of agriculture as a land use and component of the economic and tourism base of Jefferson County.

LAND USE RECOMMENDATIONS:

OVERALL GOAL: *To promote harmony between existing development, future development, and the natural environment.*

OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	COMMENTS
Maintain and enhance recreational opportunities and preserve open space for use by existing and future residents.	Consider the Development of a Countywide Recreation Plan	Jefferson County Dept. of Development Private/public recreation providers	Prepare a plan covering an inventory of active/passive recreational facilities, local public participation, needs analysis, program review and recommendations.
Coordinate Act 537 sewer planning with land use planning, especially within the townships in the County.	Assure that local level Act 537 Plans and revisions reflect the recommendations of the County and local level plans	Jefferson County Dept. of Development and Local Municipalities	Act 537 Plans are often the only local level plans conducted by rural communities, thus, it is crucial they are mutually consistent.
Encourage the enhancement and retention of agriculture as a land use and component of the economic and tourism base of Jefferson County.	Consider agricultural protection via zoning, inclusion in Agricultural Security Areas, involvement in the Pennsylvania Agricultural Conservation Easement Program, the Pennsylvania Next Generation Farmer Loan Program, and the development and maintenance of Farmer's Markets.	Jefferson County Dept. of Development County Conservation District Local Municipalities	Affiliated low cost items furthering agricultural preservation if found to be of interest to local agricultural community.
Develop an inter-agency and interdisciplinary review and technical assistance approach to future subdivisions and land developments, providing review of highway access, design standards in keeping with local needs, storm water management, water supply, sewage disposal, Natural Resources and Sensitive Areas and other pertinent and unique factors.	Develop an inter-agency technical assistance and review committee to review projects and proposals.	County Conservation District Jefferson County Dept. of Development Cooperative Extension USDA PA Dept. of Agriculture DCNR- Conservation Science, Bureau of Forestry and Bureau of State Parks	Can assist in publicly funded projects, assist JCDD/municipalities in subdivision and land development reviews and provide technical assistance in land use planning matters.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development is noted as being a critical part of the comprehensive planning process for the County. While the County is included in the North Central Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission's *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy*, recent trends and opportunities in the County itself required a closer examination of two issues.

- *In economic development terms, the County is at a crossroads.* Having experienced declines in population and new pressures on its manufacturing base in the past two decades, the County and its two main population centers, Brookville and Punxsutawney, need to have a strategy in place to deal with the structural changes underway. With final preparations for the construction of an interchange and road improvements to the Dubois-Jefferson County Airport and the continued pressures on the Interstate 80 interchanges, these and other opportunities need to be exploited in ways which tie together the entire County's economy. This strategy includes special examination of the two boroughs mentioned above in relationship to the overall strategy.
- *The County's role in economic development should be defined.* The existence of regional, local and municipal agencies, chambers, and non-profit development corporations leaves the County without a clear economic development mission. While this strategy is not intended to define a mission, it does look at the delivery of economic development services countywide and evaluates their overall efficiency in developing the County.

As the economic data in the next subsection will illustrate, most of the community development issues in the County are influenced heavily by the decline in employment opportunities. These are structural in nature as they are long-term and can be traced to basic changes in transportation modes, production technologies, and international trade economies.

In the past Jefferson County's development was heavily influenced by the railroad and an economy based on natural resources. The decline of the railroad and the dominance of the trucking industry have shifted emphasis to Interstate 80. Meanwhile, manufacturing employment has decreased as labor-intensive production has been replaced by capital-intensive methods that allow employers to be competitive with cheaper international labor, or as industries that cannot adapt and compete in the international market steadily decline. The County is clearly in need of a proactive plan if it does not want to continue on its current path.

Jefferson County: A Summary of Economic Conditions

The following provides a summary of some of the key economic conditions in Jefferson County:

- ❑ The lack of income generation and the growth of a dependent population both point to increasing demands for public assistance and social services.
- ❑ The housing stock is extremely dated, especially in the older boroughs and villages. To attract younger, more educated workers, the County needs to offer a downtown that can accommodate growth. This would include rehabilitating and upgrading the existing stock to retain the character of the historic downtown areas. However, to accommodate growth, new structures that blend well with the overall theme of these areas need to be added where there is emerging demand. That market appears to be the Brookville area given the latest demographic changes.
- ❑ The reliance on manufacturing as a basic driving industry sector leaves the County in a vulnerable situation given international pressures. While the current mix is fairly diversified, it lacks a reason to be in the County except for historical resource reasons that are now not nearly as advantageous as in the past. The County needs to work proactively to create comparative advantages for industries showing growth potential. That is, existing or new resources (including workforce skills) created by public/private investment need to create a cost advantage for local firms over the competition. However, this advantage needs to be sustainable by the industry in the long-term.
- ❑ There appears to be a well-established network of vocational training facilities. The workforce training needs of employers and incumbent workers need to be coordinated to retain younger workers. The need to present inviting career ladders to these workers is essential in keeping them committed to the area. In more populated areas, those already in the workforce (incumbent workers) have the opportunity to learn new skills and move into higher paying jobs in their own or other area industries. These opportunities are few in Jefferson County. Workers need a clear indication that the acquisition of new skills will be rewarded.
- ❑ There is a definite need for space in existing modern buildings for small companies to establish themselves and grow. This need could be addressed through the development of 30-35,000 sq. ft. multi-tenant buildings in the areas with the greatest need, particularly Punxsutawney, but also in Brookville and Falls Creek. As work on the Airport and its Air Commerce Park gets underway, multi-tenants would also be highly appropriate in this location as well.
- ❑ The County is lacking in areas for industrial development that is served by existing infrastructure. Building industrial park capacity with water and sewer should be a priority particularly along the I-80 corridor.

Economic Growth Trends

The following tables show evidence of growth industries in the County and region. Table E-1 presents the projected employment growth by industry for 2000 – 2010. Prepared by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor, the initial observation is one of continued employment decline. The loss of 5.7% of all non-farm jobs is a serious loss and, even more harmful, are the areas of decline and growth, as highlighted in **bold**.

TABLE E-1
North Central Workforce Investment Area: Industry Employment
Estimated 2000 and Projected 2010

Industry Title	Employment		Change		Avg. An.
	2000	2010	Level	%	Change
Total Non-farm Jobs	96,000	90,540	-5,460	-5.7	-546
Goods Producing	30,140	26,440	-3,700	-12.3	-370
Mining & Construction	4,360	4,030	-330	-7.6	-33
Construction	3,050	3,050	0	0.0	0
Manufacturing - Non Durables	4,050	3,330	-720	-17.8	-72
Manufacturing - Durables	21,730	19,080	-2,650	-12.2	-265
Lumber & Wood Products	3,390	3,210	-180	-5.3	-18
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	1,810	1,510	-300	-16.6	-30
Glass & Glassware, Pressed or Blown	1,380	1,180	-200	-14.5	-20
Fabricated Metal Products	7,690	7,290	-400	-5.2	-40
Misc Fabricated Metal Products	6,400	6,080	-320	-5.0	-32
Industrial Machinery & Equip	3,020	2,550	-470	-15.6	-47
Electronic & Other Elec Equip	3,160	2,230	-930	-29.4	-93
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	1,740	1,150	-590	-33.9	-59
Service Producing	65,840	64,070	-1,770	-2.7	-177
Transportation 40-47	3,280	3,280	0	0.0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	1,670	1,620	-50	-3.0	-5
Trucking & Courier Services, except Air	1,670	1,610	-60	-3.6	-6
Public Utilities	3,590	3,410	-180	-5.0	-18
Communications	2,740	2,740	0	0.0	0
Wholesale Trade	2,430	2,400	-30	-1.2	-3
Wholesale Trade, Durables	1,770	1,740	-30	-1.7	-3
Wholesale Trade, Non-durables	660	650	-10	-1.5	-1
Retail Trade	16,020	15,180	-840	-5.2	-84
Eating & Drinking Places	4,070	4,340	270	6.6	27
Finance, Ins., and Real Estate	2,300	2,160	-140	-6.1	-14
Depository Institutions	1,290	1,150	-140	-10.9	-14
Commercial Banks	1,070	920	-150	-14.0	-15

	Employment		Change		Avg. An.
Services	31,420	31,600	180	0.6	18
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	770	700	-70	-9.1	-7
Business Services	1,330	1,460	130	9.8	13
Health Services	9,660	9,770	110	1.1	11
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	2,350	2,430	80	3.4	8
Hospitals	4,640	4,580	-60	-1.3	-6
Educational Services	7,640	7,800	160	2.1	16
Social Services	2,760	3,100	340	12.3	34
Membership Organizations	5,610	5,040	-570	-10.2	-57
Engineering & Mgmt Services	720	760	40	5.6	4
Accounting, Auditing & Bookkeeping	200	250	50	25.0	5
Government	6,800	6,050	-750	-11.0	-75
Federal Government	720	620	-100	-13.9	-10
State Government	3,230	2,650	-580	-18.0	-58
Local Government	2,840	2,770	-70	-2.5	-7

Source: PA Department of Labor

The expected declines in basic manufacturing industries, especially in durable goods, are offset by growth in healthcare services, social services, and retail. These are all indications that the aging population is dominating the demand for services. Business Services is the exception. It should be remembered that these are absolute job changes. It is useful to also look at the new firms that have located in the County over the past five years. These find assets here that are attractive. It is also very possible that in some industries, especially in manufacturing where capital investment may reduce labor needs, the overall employment level can be declining while sales grow and the sector becomes more competitive.

TABLE E-2
NEW BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY: 0 - 5 YEARS BY MUNICIPALITY AND ZIP CODE
Jefferson County

ZIP Code	MUNICIPALITY	INDUSTRY	# Bus	Total Employees	Total Sales (\$M)
15767	Punxsutawney	Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	2	136	12.8
15767	Punxsutawney	Electronic, Electrical Equipment & Components, Except Computer Equipment	1	55	4.2
15767	Punxsutawney	Eating and Drinking Places	4	40	0.7
15767	Punxsutawney	Health Services	7	69	1.8
SUBTOTAL	Punxsutawney		58	509	37.6
15824	Brockway	Coal Mining	1	24	3
15824	Brockway	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery & Transport Equipment ¹	1	175	29
SUBTOTAL	Brockway		13	231	38.8
15825	Brookville	Automotive Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	1	20	3.5
15825	Brookville	Eating and Drinking Places	6	87	2.3
15825	Brookville	Health Services	3	44	1.2
15825	Brookville	Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Svcs	4	42	4
SUBTOTAL	Brookville		53	346	23.5
15840	Falls Creek	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery & Transport Equipment ²	1	125	20
SUBTOTAL	Falls Creek		5	133	20.6
15851	Reynoldsville	Coal Mining	1	21	1.9
15851	Reynoldsville	Business Services	3	29	0.4
SUBTOTAL	Reynoldsville		25	115	13.2
15865	Sykesville	Apparel, Finished Products from Fabrics & Similar Materials	1	40	1.3
SUBTOTAL	Sykesville		6	47	1.8
Grand Total	Jefferson County		181	1,449	138.4

¹ This reference refers to the reactivation of a glass manufacturing plant in Brockway rather than the establishment of an entirely new business.

² This entry references the purchase of a Falls Creek powdered metal manufacturer by a Cleveland-based firm, and does not truly reflect the establishment of a new business.

Recommendations

- ❑ The reasons why new firms have moved to the County should be routinely collected by survey or one-on-one interviews. In addition, if possible, the same should be done for companies leaving the County.
- ❑ Reasons for leaving or locating in the County should be catalogued to understand the advantages that Jefferson County presents vis-à-vis other locations. *This should be the responsibility of one person in order to establish an on-going relationship with businesses from the outset and to also have a bigger picture of the competitiveness of the county's assets. Sufficient staff capacity should be provided to meet this need.*
- ❑ A positive piece should appear regularly from the County highlighting progress. This should have an upbeat focus and name (e.g. 'Growth Trends ').

GOAL: To focus economic development efforts and incentives in areas with the best potential and encourage coordination of development activities.

OBJECTIVES:

- ❑ Establish a clear county vision to set developmental priorities and carry out development in a coordinated fashion.
- ❑ Maintain and refine developmental incentives available to Jefferson County communities and businesses.
- ❑ Gather and provide economic data and information to foster sound developmental planning and implementation efforts.
- ❑ Maintain a diverse economic development strategy including industrial and business development, community development and tourism development.
- ❑ Pursue a development strategy premised on growth centers, adaptive reuse and redevelopment.

GOAL: To focus strategic economic development, infrastructure and redevelopment investments in a cost-effective manner that enhances the developmental potential of Jefferson County and its constituent communities and linkages to the larger economy.

OBJECTIVES:

- ❑ Emphasize the extension or enhancement of a utility infrastructure in areas most likely to develop and/or most desirable to the development community.

- Focus developmental incentives on the growth centers of the Brookville area, the Punxsutawney area, other built-up Boroughs (i.e. Brockway, Reynoldsville, Sykesville and Falls Creek), I-80 interchange areas and the DuBois-Jefferson County Airport.
- Pursue the development of new industrial and/or commerce parks in the identified growth centers.
- Encourage the redevelopment of downtown business areas and vacant industrial sites/facilities in the identified growth centers.

Economic Goals

The following are set of overall Economic Development Goals developed out of the planning process:

1. Vision: A clear county vision is needed to set priorities. Without this step, economic development will remain disjointed and uncoordinated. While competition between municipalities is in some ways healthy, it can lead to the inefficient use of resources and the loss of businesses to more focused locations.
1. Coordination: There is a need for the coordination of economic development, social services, and workforce development services. These are essential for an effective economic and community development strategy. While there is no need to combine all of these in one agency, a system is needed to pull these elements together. At least, the economic development resources and powers now residing in many agencies need to be brought under one umbrella if the County is serious about development that has a long-term future.
3. Outreach: The reasons for firms choosing to locate in Jefferson County need to be understood and publicized. An outreach effort is needed and would be an essential role of any public/private county-wide entity. Without these efforts, the recruitment of growth industries will fail.
4. Regional Asset: The opportunity at the airport is promising. However, its success will be minimized unless:
 - The worth of a FTZ to growth industries mentioned in this study is examined.
 - The park encourages firms that form the nucleus of a growth center.
 - Decisions about the types of firms the park should pursue are made through outreach and private sector participation.
5. Infrastructure: Investment in infrastructure is essential. This is imperative to bring available properties to market in the short-term and to entice firms in the long-term. It should be clear that this will not be accomplished without some public intervention.
6. Growth Centers: The two growth centers of Brookville and Punxsutawney need to develop a role in the overall development strategy of the County. They are not strong enough to stabilize and grow on their own as the recent past has demonstrated.
8. Industrial Park Capacity: With existing industrial parks at or nearing capacity, plans should also be made for the development of additional industrial park capacity with infrastructure along the I-80 corridor, owned and controlled by a non-profit, economic development agency rather than private developers.

Economic Priorities

The current economic conditions, the historical trends that are very much still in progress, and the opinions and observations of a number of community representatives indicate that the following are priorities. From these, specific programs and projects will be added as priorities emerge. Those that are seen as most fundamental as well as most feasible have been divided into three groups: short-term, mid-term and long-term priorities. For the most part, the short-term priorities pertain to organizational issues that will need to be resolved to give the others a greater chance of success. The mid-term priorities focus mainly on capacity issues. These will help facilitate individual projects and attract private investment. Finally, the long-term priorities are those that will build on the success of the first two groups. They deal mainly with integration issues, bringing the region together as well as making the region more accessible to the larger marketplaces in the rest of the state and the nation.

Short-Term Priorities

In the short-term, organizational improvements along with several infrastructure improvements should be the top priorities. Some of these include:

- As noted earlier, a clear County vision is needed to set priorities and enhance coordination. A number of agencies and individuals are proactively involved in the developmental process and their collective vision is required to establish a true County vision.
- There is a need for the coordination of economic development, social services, and workforce development services. These are essential for an effective economic and community development strategy.
- The reasons for firms choosing to locate in Jefferson County need to be understood and publicized. An outreach effort is needed and would be an essential role of the sort of public/private countywide entity that is described above. Without these efforts, the recruitment of growth industries will fail. A communications piece would help this effort plus advertise the positive reasons that firms find for doing business in the County.
- A market research plan for the airport should be prepared with the participation of the Airport Authority, County and funding sources. A well-articulated plan will help to attract businesses.
- The two growth centers of Brookville and Punxsutawney need to develop a role in the overall development strategy of the County, possessing access and infrastructure they epitomize the “growth center” concept and the linkages among land use, transportation, infrastructure and development.

- The County and/or local development agencies should acquire and rehabilitate the former Jensen plant in Punxsutawney into a multi-tenant building and/or other developmental use.
- Past and current planning show the need and potential market for two multi-tenant facilities within the County, each having 30,000 square feet. Possible locations include the Winner Site (Hazen) and the former Jensen Plant (Punxsutawney), as noted above. However, these are not the *only* potential sites. Other sites in Brookville and Punxsutawney are possible, as well as other identified growth centers such as Falls Creek.

Mid-term Priorities

The mid-term projects should build capacity, through both programs and physical infrastructure:

- Investment in infrastructure is essential. This is imperative to bring available properties to market in the short-term and to entice firms in the long-term. It should be clear that this will not be accomplished without some public intervention. Moreover, the use of bonds is needed to invest in infrastructure to improve properties in areas where development is possible and desired. The county-wide issuance and uses of bonds should be examined and optimized.
- If tourism is to become more important to the economy, it needs to be broader in its season and involve more overnight stays. A regional approach is needed with accommodations being modern and accessible.
- Brookville needs to expand its capacity in order to diversify. The demand for homes in the area should attract more activity to the downtown. However, the expansion needs to be planned to relieve current and future congestion.
- Due to the high number of vacant and/or dilapidated structures in Punxsutawney, it may be necessary to acquire vacant, distressed commercial properties through the redevelopment process for re-sale to viable businesses and to eliminate blight.
- To attract users to the Airport and Business Park and to ensure the ability of the park to grow and develop, the business park needs to be completed in terms of basic infrastructure services. Infrastructure improvements should include road, water/sewer and all utilities.
- Industrial development capacity could also be increased in Corsica. I-80 Exit 72 in Corsica is the most promising location for an additional industrial park.

Long-Term Priorities

The long-term priorities are concerned with the integration of the North Central PA region and its ties with the greater region and larger metropolitan areas:

- Access to the Pittsburgh area should be improved. The portion of Route 28 between Kittanning in Armstrong County and Brookville should be designed to make north-south travel easier.
- There is no major shopping draw that might attract residents from other parts of the County. Brookville should consider attracting a major anchor that would complement existing businesses, such as a department store or similar destination store selling comparison-shopping retail goods.
- Improve access to Punxsutawney from major interstates as a larger scale effort to strengthen tourism and economic development generally.
- The financing of projects in the Air Commerce Park should be packaged for prospective clients, including bonds and loans.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - SHORT-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS: 0 – 2 YEARS

OVERALL GOAL: To encourage the retention and expansion of the economic base of Jefferson County and its constituent communities, by building on strengths and resolving developmental weaknesses and issues.

OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	COMMENTS
Establish a clear county vision to set developmental priorities and carry out development in a coordinated fashion.	<i>Organize the Jefferson County Alliance of Business and Development Organizations.</i>	Jefferson County Commissioners Jefferson County Dept. of Development Punxsutawney Regional Development Corporation (PRDC) Punxsutawney Area Chamber of Commerce Brookville Area Chamber of Commerce Greater BuBois Chamber of Commerce/Economic Development Other local development/promotion agencies	Without this step, economic development will remain disjointed and uncoordinated. Competition among municipalities can lead to the inefficient use of resources and the loss of businesses to more focused locations.
Maintain and refine developmental incentives available to Jefferson County communities and businesses.	Consideration should be given to the reinstatement of the Jefferson County Industrial Development Authority.	Jefferson County Commissioners	The Jefferson County Industrial Development Authority was liquidated in 2003, leaving developmental agencies in the County without the tool of industrial revenue bonds.
Pursue a development strategy premised on growth centers, adaptive reuse and redevelopment and maintain and refine developmental incentives available to Jefferson County communities and businesses.	Consideration should be given to the reestablishment of the Jefferson County Redevelopment Authority.	Jefferson County Commissioners	The Redevelopment Authority provides the powers that may be necessary for successful downtown revitalization and building/site reuse.
Pursue a development strategy premised on growth centers, adaptive reuse and redevelopment.	Washington Township Zoning Ordinance should be altered to include an Airport/Air Commerce Park District.	Washington Township Supervisors (in process)	This District would provide areas for the aviation uses required for the operation of the DuBois-Jefferson County Airport, and related development of a commerce park adjoining the Airport.
Pursue the development of new industrial and/or commerce parks in the identified growth centers.	A market research plan for the airport should be prepared with the participation of the Airport Authority, County and funding sources	DuBois-Jefferson County Airport Authority	A well-articulated plan will help to target and attract businesses.
Focus developmental incentives on the growth centers	Locate sites and initiate the development of two multi-tenant buildings in the County.	Jefferson County Department of Development	The need for two facilities, each having 30,000 square feet, has been documented, along with initial potential tenants. Potential sites include the Brookville/Hazen, Punxsutawney and Falls Creek areas.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - SHORT-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS: 0 – 2 YEARS (continued)

OVERALL GOAL: To encourage the retention and expansion of the economic base of Jefferson County and its constituent communities, by building on strengths and resolving developmental weaknesses and issues.

OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	COMMENTS
Focus developmental incentives on the growth centers	Acquisition and rehabilitation of the former Jensen plant in Punxsutawney into a multi-tenant building.	PRDC Jefferson County Department of Development Local developers	A component of the “growth center” concept for Punxsutawney addressing industrial park capacity and multi-tenant needs
Focus developmental incentives on the growth centers	Developmental assistance for the Winner Industrial/Commerce site at Exit 81 of I-80.	Jefferson County Department of Development Local developers	A component of the “growth center” concept for Brookville addressing industrial park capacity and multi-tenant needs

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - MID-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS: 3 – 5 YEARS

OVERALL GOAL: To encourage the retention and expansion of the economic base of Jefferson County and its constituent communities, by building on strengths and resolving developmental weaknesses and issues.

OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	COMMENTS
Emphasize the extension or enhancement of a utility infrastructure in areas most likely to develop and/or most desirable to the development community.	Carry out infrastructure enhancements required to retain/attract economic development.	Jefferson County Department of Development Local municipalities/authorities	Focus infrastructure investments in the identified growth centers, at I-80 interchange areas, and adjacent to existing served areas.
Maintain a diverse economic development strategy including industrial and business development, community development and tourism development.	Expand the scope and economic impact of tourism, embracing heritage tourism, special events, nature tourism, passive recreation and outdoor sporting.	Great Outdoors Visitors Bureau Lumber Heritage Region Local Tourist Promotion agencies	If tourism is to become more important to the economy, it needs to be broader in its season and involve more overnight stays. A continued regional approach is needed with accommodations being modern and accessible.
Maintain a diverse economic development strategy including industrial and business development, community development and tourism development.	Address the relatively tight housing market in Brookville.	Brookville Borough Development community	Brookville needs to expand its capacity in order to diversify. The demand for homes in the area should attract more activity to the downtown. However, the expansion needs to be planned to relieve current and future congestion, by making use of upper floors, mixed-use development as well as single-family homes.
Encourage the redevelopment of downtown business areas and vacant industrial sites/facilities in the identified growth centers.	Initiate a redevelopment program focused on Downtown Punxsutawney.	Jefferson County Redevelopment Authority (proposed agency) Punxsutawney Borough PRDC Development community	Due to the high number of vacant and/or dilapidated structures in Punxsutawney, it may be necessary to acquire vacant, distressed commercial properties through the redevelopment process for re-sale to viable businesses and to eliminate blight.
Emphasize the extension or enhancement of a utility infrastructure in areas most likely to develop and/or most desirable to the development community	Carry out an infrastructure enhancement and expansion effort targeting the area in and around the Airport.	DuBois-Jefferson County Airport Authority Jefferson County Department of Development Jefferson County Industrial Development Authority (proposed agency) Washington Township Supervisors	Due to the Airport and proposed Commerce Park not being connected to municipal water and sewer service, users with intensive requirements cannot be accommodated at the present time. To attract these users, and to ensure the ability of the park to grow and develop, the basic infrastructure components must be constructed. Infrastructure improvements should include access, water/sewer and all utilities, at an estimated cost of \$1,600,000. Committed funding includes: - \$300,000 in PA Redevelopment Assistance Capital Program - \$100,000 in Federal Aviation Administration

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - MID-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS: 3 – 5 YEARS (continued)

OVERALL GOAL: To encourage the retention and expansion of the economic base of Jefferson County and its constituent communities, by building on strengths and resolving developmental weaknesses and issues.

OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	COMMENTS
Emphasize the extension or enhancement of a utility infrastructure in areas most likely to develop and/or most desirable to the development community and pursue the development of new industrial and/or commerce parks in the identified growth centers.	Continued developmental assistance for the Winner Industrial/Commerce site at Exit 81 of I-80 to further the concept of the "growth center".	Jefferson County Department of Development Jefferson County Industrial Development Authority (proposed agency)	Both developable industrial land and space for small start-up businesses could be increased by assisting a private developer in developing an industrial park near Brookville at Exit 81. If the County funds site improvements such as grading, construction of an access road with a cul-de-sac, water/sewer lines, and utility hookups, Mr. Winner is willing to match the investment by constructing a multi-tenant building on the property.
Pursue the development of new industrial and/or commerce parks in the identified growth centers.	Initiate the development of an industrial park in the Corsica area, in the vicinity of the I-80 Exit #72.	Jefferson County Department of Development Jefferson County Industrial Development Authority (proposed agency)	This is a promising location for an additional industrial park. Infrastructure improvements would cost approximately \$1,600,000 for the construction of an access road, extend water/sewer to the park and provide all necessary utility hookups. - The <i>PA Business In Our Sites</i> grant and loan program may be the best financing alternative.
Focus developmental incentives on the growth centers.	Improve access to the Brockway Industrial Park.	Brockway Borough Jefferson County Department of Development	Access to the park is circuitous and conflicts with residential and educational development.
Focus developmental incentives on the growth centers.	Finance economic development location and expansion projects at the Air Commerce Park.	Jefferson County Department of Development Jefferson County Industrial Development Authority (proposed agency)	The financing of projects in the Air Commerce Park should be packaged for prospective clients, including bonds and loans.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - LONG-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS: 6 – 10 YEARS

OVERALL GOAL: To encourage the retention and expansion of the economic base of Jefferson County and its constituent communities, by building on strengths and resolving developmental weaknesses and issues.

OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	COMMENTS
Establish a clear county vision to set developmental priorities and carry out development in a coordinated fashion.	Improve access to/from the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Area.	Jefferson County Commissioners Jefferson County Department of Development NCPRPDC Local municipalities	Long-term developmental considerations require that access to the Pittsburgh area be improved. The portion of Route 28 between Kittanning in Armstrong County and Brockway should be designed to make north-south travel easier.
Gather and provide economic data and information to foster sound developmental planning and implementation efforts and pursue the development of new industrial and/or commerce parks in the identified growth centers.	Develop localized developmental strategies in concert with local communities in the identified growth centers.	Jefferson County Department of Development Falls Creek Borough Reynoldsville Borough Sykesville Borough Pinecreek Township	Local level dialogue should focus on business district and industrial projects and opportunities in the identified boroughs, and the PA Rt. 830 Corridor between US Rt. 322 and I-80 in Pinecreek Township.
Pursue a development strategy premised on growth centers, adaptive reuse and redevelopment.	Development of a retail “destination” store in the Brookville area.	Brookville Borough Jefferson County Redevelopment Authority (proposed agency)	A major anchor that would complement existing businesses, such as a department store or similar store selling comparison goods.
Focus developmental incentives on the growth centers.	Improve the regional access of Punxsutawney.	Punxsutawney Borough Jefferson County Department of Development NCPRPDC	Improve access to/from Punxsutawney in relation to US Rt. 119 (thereby I-80) and PA Rt. 356 as a larger scale effort to strengthen tourism and economic development generally.
Gather and provide economic data and information to foster sound developmental planning and implementation efforts.	Develop an understanding and publicity for the reasons for firms choosing to locate in Jefferson County.	Jefferson County Department of Development	An outreach effort is needed and would be an essential role of the sort of public/private countywide entity. Without these efforts, the recruitment of growth industries will fail. A communications piece would help this effort plus advertise the positive reasons that firms find for doing business in the County.
Maintain a diverse economic development strategy including industrial and business development, community development and tourism development.	Consider the coordination economic development, social services, and workforce development services.	Jefferson County Department of Development County agencies Social service agencies	This is essential for an effective economic and community development strategy. While there is no need to combine all of these in one agency, a system is needed to pull these elements together. At least, the economic development resources and powers now residing in many agencies need to be brought under one umbrella.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND UTILITIES

Electrical Service

Jefferson County communities are served by three (3) electricity providers, The United Electric Cooperative, Penelec and REA Energy Cooperative.

The United Electric Cooperative serves residents in a multi-county area including parts of the Counties of Armstrong, Cambria, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Forest, Indiana, and Jefferson.

Penelec is an operating company within FirstEnergy Corporation. The Penelec service area includes large sections of northwestern, central, southcentral and northeastern Pennsylvania, and serves all or portions of 29 Jefferson County municipalities.

REA Energy Cooperative is an electric distribution cooperative serving more than 22,000 members in seven west-central and southwestern Pennsylvania counties (Armstrong, Blair, Cambria, Clearfield, Indiana, Jefferson and Westmoreland).

Penelec provides service to the Brookville area and areas to the northwest and southwest, the Brockway area and Punxsutawney and several municipalities in the southeastern section of the County, United Electric serving scattered rural townships and both utilities serving large parts of central and southcentral sections of the County as well as scattered rural townships and REA Energy serving parts of Bell and Gaskill townships in the southwestern portion of the county.

Gas Service

There are four providers of natural gas to Jefferson County municipalities.

- ❑ The National Fuel Gas Distribution Corporation: National Fuel Gas provides service to all or part of 20 Jefferson County municipalities, as noted on Table CF-1.
- ❑ Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania: Columbia Gas services all of or part of 13 Jefferson County municipalities as noted on Table CF-1.
- ❑ Peoples Natural Gas: Peoples Gas serves all of or part of 11 Jefferson County municipalities as noted on Table CF-1.
- ❑ UGI Central Penn Gas: UGI Gas serves all of or part of 1 Jefferson County municipality as noted on Table CF-1.

Telephone

Two major telephone utilities provide a wide range of local, long distance and wireless telephone services. Verizon provides telephone services to all of or part of 14 Jefferson County municipalities and Windstream provides services to all or part of 22 municipalities, as detailed on Table CF-1. Verizon generally serves the eastern, southeastern and southern third of the County, while Windstream serves the remainder with the exception of three scattered townships, sections of which are served by one or the other.

Cable Television

Cable Television service is provided to Jefferson County communities by three providers. Four (4) communities are noted as not having Cable TV services.

TABLE CF – 1 Community Infrastructure by Municipality

Municipality	Sewer	Water	Electric	Gas	Telephone	CATV
Barnett Township	None	None	Penelec United Elec Coop	National Fuel Gas UGI Gas	Verizon Windstream	None
Beaver Township.	None	None	Penelec	National Fuel Gas Columbia Gas	Windstream	Comcast
Bell Township.	Bell Township. SA	PA Am. Water Co.	Penelec United Elec Coop REA	Peoples Gas	Verizon	Comcast
Big Run Borough	Big Run MA	PA Am. Water Co.	Penelec	Peoples Gas	Verizon	Comcast
Brockway Borough	Brockway Borough SA	Brockway Borough MA	Penelec	National Fuel Gas	Windstream	Brockway TV
Brookville Borough	Brookville MA	Brookville MA	Penelec	National Fuel Gas	Windstream	Comcast
Clover Township	None	None	Penelec	Columbia Gas National Fuel Gas	Windstream	Comcast
Corsica Borough	Corsica Borough	Brookville MA	Penelec	National Fuel Gas	Windstream	Comcast
Eldred Township	None	Eldred Township MA	Penelec	National Fuel Gas Peoples Gas Columbia Gas	Windstream	Comcast
Falls Creek Borough	Falls Creek Borough MA	None	Penelec	National Fuel Gas	Verizon	Comcast
Gaskill Township	None	PA Am. Water Co.	United Elec Coop Penelec REA	Peoples Gas	Verizon	Comcast
Heath Township	None	None	United Elec Coop	National Fuel Gas Columbia Gas	Windstream	None
Henderson Township	Henderson Township MA	Henderson Township MA PA Am. Water Co.	Penelec	Peoples Gas	Verizon	Comcast
Knox Township	None	Knox Township MA	Penelec United Elec Coop	National Fuel Gas Columbia Gas	Windstream	Comcast
McCalmont Township	McCalmont Township SA	PA Am. Water Co	Penelec United Elec Coop	Peoples Gas	Verizon Windstream	Comcast
Oliver Township	None	None	United Elec Coop	Peoples Gas	Windstream	Comcast
Perry Township	None	None	Penelec United Elec Coop	Peoples Gas	Verizon	Comcast
Pine Creek Township	Brookville MA	Brookville MA	Penelec	National Fuel Gas Columbia Gas	Windstream	Comcast
Polk Township	None	None	United Elec Coop	National Fuel Gas Columbia Gas	Windstream	Comcast
Porter Township	None	None	Penelec United Elec. Coop.	Peoples Gas	Verizon Windstream	None
Punxsutawney Borough	Punxsutawney MA	PA Am. Water Co.	Penelec	Peoples Gas	Verizon	Comcast
Reynoldsville Borough	Reynoldsville SA	Reynoldsville WA	Penelec	National Fuel Gas	Verizon	Comcast
Ringgold Township	None	None	Penelec	Peoples Gas Columbia Gas	Windstream	Comcast
Rose Township	None	Brookville MA	Penelec	National Fuel Gas Columbia Gas	Windstream	Comcast
Snyder Township	Brockway Borough SA	Brockway Borough MA	Penelec	National Fuel Gas	Windstream	Comcast

Municipality	Sewer	Water	Electric	Gas	Telephone	CATV
Summerville Borough	Summerville Borough MA	Summerville Borough MA	Penelec	Columbia Gas	Windstream	Comcast
Sykesville Borough	Sykesville Area SA	Sykesville Area SA	Penelec	National Fuel Gas	Verizon	Comcast
Timblin Borough	None	None	Penelec	Peoples Gas	Windstream	Comcast
Union Township	None	Brookville MA	Penelec United Elec Coop	National Fuel Gas Columbia Gas	Windstream	None
Warsaw Township	None	None	Penelec United Elec Coop	National Fuel Gas Columbia Gas	Windstream	Comcast
Washington Township	None	None	United Elec Coop	National Fuel Gas	Verizon	Comcast Zito Media Brockway TV
Winslow Township	None	None	Penelec United Elec Coop	National Fuel Gas Columbia Gas	Verizon	Comcast
Worthville Borough	None	None	Penelec	Peoples Gas	Windstream	Comcast
Young Township	Young Township SA McCalmont Township SA	PA Am. Water Co.	Penelec United Elec Coop	Peoples Gas	Verizon	Comcast

Police Service

Five (5) Jefferson County municipalities provide local police service, as summarized on Table CF-2.

**TABLE CF-2
MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS
Jefferson County - 2018**

Municipality	Department	Location
Brockway Borough	Brockway Police Department.	501 Main Street Brockway, PA 15824
Brookville Borough	Brookville Police Department	70 Second Street Brookville, PA 15825
Punxsutawney Borough	Punxsutawney Borough Police Department	301 E. Mahoning Street Punxsutawney, PA 15767
Reynoldsville Borough	Reynoldsville Borough Police Department	460 Main Street Reynoldsville, PA 15851
Sykesville Borough	Sykesville Borough Police Department	21 E. Main Street Sykesville, PA 15865

Source: Jefferson County Department of Development

As the table suggests, the larger boroughs generally have their own local police departments. In addition, the remainder of the County municipalities, including all of the Townships and the smaller boroughs, depend on police protection provided by the Pennsylvania State Police, dispatched from the Punxsutawney and DuBois barracks.

Municipalities

There are thirty-four (34) municipalities in Jefferson County, comprised of twenty (23) townships and eleven (11) boroughs, each with a varying number of municipal services and workers ranging from a few in the more rural townships to a larger number in the larger boroughs and townships.

Fire Protection Services

Jefferson County municipalities are served by a total of twenty (20) volunteer fire departments as delineated on Table CF-3. Fire stations are located in and around the larger boroughs and villages within the townships. There is a concentration of stations in the southern half of the County, with three within Punxsutawney Borough and two more near the Borough. Much of the northcentral and northwestern sections of the County are not heavily populated, thus there are few stations there. The Sigel Volunteer Fire Department maintains a branch station in Millstone Township, Elk County.

**TABLE CF-3
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS
Jefferson County - 2018**

Municipality	Department Name	Municipal Service Area	Station #
Big Run Borough	Big Run VFD	Big Run and the Townships of Gaskill and Henderson, and Banks Township (Indiana)	17
Brockway Borough	Brockway VFD	Brockway and Snyder Township and Horton Township (Elk)	1
Brookville Borough	Brookville VFD	Brookville	2
Corsica Borough	Corsica VFD	Corsica and Union Township and Townships of Clarion and Limestone (Clarion)	3
Heath Township	Sigel VFD Ward II	Heath Township and Millstone Township (Elk)	14
Eldred Township	Sigel VFD	Townships of Barnett, Eldred and Heath and Townships of Barnett (Forest) and Millstone (Elk)	19
Falls Creek Borough	Falls Creek VFD	Falls Creek and Townships of Winslow and Washington and Sandy Township (Clearfield)	4
Knox Township	Knox Twp. VFD	Knox Township	13
McCalmont Township	McCalmont Twp. VFD	McCalmont and Young Townships	16
Oliver Township	Oliver Twp. VFD	Oliver Township	5

TABLE CF-3 (cont'd)
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS
Jefferson County – 2018

Municipality	Department Name	Municipal Service Area	Station #
Perry Township	Perry Twp. VFD	Perry Township and North Mahoning (Indiana)	12
Pine Creek Township	Pine Creek VFD	Townships of Pinecreek and Rose	10
Punxsutawney Borough	Central VFD	Punxsutawney and Townships of Bell and Young	20
Punxsutawney Borough	Elk Run VFD	Punxsutawney and Townships of Bell and Young	30
Punxsutawney Borough	Lindsey VFD	Punxsutawney and Young Township	40
Reynoldsville Borough	Reynoldsville VFD	Reynoldsville and Winslow Township	6
Ringgold Township	Ringgold VFD	Timblin and Townships of Ringgold and Porter	9
Summerville Borough	Summerville VFD	Summerville and Townships of Beaver and Clover and the Townships of Clarion and Limestone (Clarion)	7
Sykesville Borough	Sykesville VFD	Sykesville and Townships of Henderson and Winslow	8
Warsaw Township	Warsaw VFD	Townships of Warsaw and Polk	15

Source: Jefferson County Department of Development

Note: Municipalities in adjacent counties served by Fire Companies headquartered in Jefferson County are identified in parenthesis after the municipal name.

Ambulance Services

Six ambulance and/or emergency services provide service to Jefferson County communities. Table CF-4 summarizes this information. The services are offered from locations in the more populated Boroughs within the County, including Brookville, Punxsutawney, Brockway, Reynoldsville, Sykesville and Summerville.

**TABLE CF-4
AMBULANCE/EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE PROVIDERS
Jefferson County - 2018**

Station Name/#	Service Area
Brockway #10	Brockway, Townships of Polk, Snyder, Warsaw and Washington and Horton Township (Elk)
Brookville #90	Brookville, Corsica and Worthville and the Townships of Barnett, Beaver, Clover, Eldred, Heath, Knox, McCalmont, Oliver, Pinecreek, Polk, Rose, Union and Warsaw
Punxsutawney #50	Boroughs of Punxsutawney, Timblin and Big Run, Townships of Bell, Gaskill, Henderson, McCalmont, Perry, Porter, Ringgold and Young and the Townships of Banks, Canoe and North Mahoning (Indiana)
Reynoldsville #60	Reynoldsville and Winslow Township
Summerville #70	Summerville and Worthville, Townships of Beaver, Clover and Ringgold and Townships of Limestone and Redbank (Clarion)
Sykesville #80	Sykesville and Big Run and the Townships of Henderson and Winslow

Source: Jefferson County Department of Development

The services are strategically located within the County, with the exception of the sparsely populated northwest and north central sections of the County. The locations are close to more densely populated areas, but result in relatively large service areas for the rural sections of the County.

Hospitals

Jefferson County is served by two hospitals, Penn Highlands Brookville Hospital and the Punxsutawney Area Hospital, the locations of which are graphically depicted on the Public Buildings Map. The Penn Highlands Brookville Hospital is located on Hospital Road in the southwestern section of the Borough, just off of Rt. 28. The hospital contains 63 beds. The Punxsutawney Area Hospital is located on Hillcrest Drive in Young Township adjacent to Punxsutawney Borough, just off of Rt. 36, just northwest of the Borough. The hospital contains 49 beds. Both hospitals are staffed by physicians, registered nurses, practical nurses, registered nurse anesthetists, pharmacists and other specialty health care professionals offering inpatient, outpatient and diagnostic services.

Educational Services

Educational facilities are some of the basic components of any community. Education is closely associated with public school districts; however, private institutions, post-secondary institutions as well as early-learning institutions are all a part of this component and cannot be ignored.

1. Public School Districts

Residents of Jefferson County are served by five (5) school districts, three of which are headquartered and have major facilities within the County, while two districts are centered in adjacent counties. The service areas of the Punxsutawney and Brookville Districts are quite large. While not visible on this county-based map, the DuBois Area School District is also quite large. This suggests the reliance on school buses for the transportation of many students, especially those outside of the larger Boroughs. Table CF-5 summarizes the enrollments, changes in enrollments and projected enrollments for each of the five districts.

TABLE CF-5
Public School Enrollments and Projected Enrollments
Jefferson County – 1999/2000 – 2013/2018

School District	2003/04 Actual	2017/18 Actual	Change 2004-18	2026 Projected	% Change 2018-26
Brockway	1,183	964	-219 -0.23%	975	+11 +0.1%
Brookville	1,885	1,482	-403 -0.27%	1,285	-197 .13%
Punxsutawney	2,768	2,165	-603 -0.28%	2,133	-32 -0.1%
DuBois Area	4,528	3,600	-928 -0.26%	3,544	-56 -0.2%
Clarion-Limestone	1,098	885	-213 -0.24%	986	+101 +11%
Countywide Figures	11,462	9,096	-237 -0.26%	8,923	-173 -0.02%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE), 2018.

The data show that all of the school districts experienced some decline in enrollments between the 2004/2018. Overall, the five districts sustained a .26% decline.

2. County School Districts Summary

Table CF-6 summarizes basic information on each of the districts.

**TABLE CF-6
Public School District Summary
Jefferson County – 2018**

School District	Service Area Municipalities (in Jefferson County)	Size of District (in sq. mi.)	Building Summary
Brockway	Snyder, Washington and Polk Townships and Brockway Borough	154.3	1 – Jr./Sr. High School 1 – Elementary School
Brookville	Eldred, Barnett, Heath, Warsaw, Pinecreek, Rose, Clover, Beaver and Knox Townships and Brookville Borough	260.6	1 – Sr. High School 1 – Jr. High School 3 – Elementary Schools
Punxsutawney	Ringgold, Porter, Oliver, Perry, McCalmont, Young, Bell, Henderson and Gaskill Townships, and Punxsutawney, Timblin and Big Run Boroughs	283.3	1 – High School 1 – Middle School 6 – Elementary Schools
DuBois Area	Winslow Township, Reynoldsville and Sykesville Boroughs	255.9	1 – High School 1 – Middle School 4 – Elementary Schools
Clarion-Limestone	Union Township and Corsica Borough	116.8	1 – Jr./Sr. High School 1 – Elementary school

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE), 2004, augmented by information from Districts.

The Brookville, Punxsutawney and DuBois area districts each encompass a very large geographical area, with the Brookville Area District the only one contained wholly in a single County. The service area of the Punxsutawney Area District encompasses a portion of northern Indiana County, while the Brockway Area District includes a small portion of Clearfield County. The majority of the DuBois and Clarion-Limestone area districts are in the respective adjacent counties.

3. Vocational Education

Jefferson County-DuBois Area Vocational-Technical School (JEFF TECH) is a comprehensive vocational-technical high school offering exceptional training in 11 technical training areas plus one Information Technology Academy with five separate training areas. Students attend JEFF TECH full-time for three years, 10th grade through 12th, receiving training in both their chosen vocational area and in

academic studies. JEFF TECH is located in Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA and provides service for the following area school districts:

- Brockway Area School District
- Brookville Area School District
- DuBois Area School District
- Punxsutawney Area School District

In addition, JEFF TECH also offers vocational-technical training for adults through full-time enrollment for one year and through various evening school classes. JEFF TECH offers vocational-technical training in 15 different areas for high school students. These programs are designed around a three-year course of study for high school students and a one-year course of study for full-time post-secondary students. In addition, a one-year course for post-secondary students is offered in Practical Nursing. Among the program offerings of JEFF TECH, are the following:

- Auto body
- Auto mechanics
- Building trades
- Carpentry
- Cosmetology
- Drafting
- Food service
- Information technology
- Lumbering
- Machine shop
- Marketing and retailing
- Welding/metal fabrication

The stated emphasis of the program is to prepare the student for entry into the work place or to help the student continue his/her postsecondary education in a specialized field.

4. Private/Non-public Educational Facilities

There is large number of private schools in Jefferson County, all of which have a religious affiliation. The fact that the County has an Amish population is reflected in the number of private schools with an Amish affiliation that are located in the County. Table CF-7 summarizes this information.

**TABLE CF-7
NON-PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES
Jefferson County – 2018**

Name	Location	Affiliation
Advancement	Falls Creek	Non-Licensed Entity
Allens Mills School	Reynoldsville	Non-Licensed School
Bear Lane School	Punxsutawney	Non-Licensed School
Blose Hill Amish School	Reynoldsville	Non-Licensed School
Brockway Nursery School Inc	Brockway	Private Academic School
Brookville YMCA Learn & CC	Brookville	Non-Licensed Entity
Buck Run School	Reynoldsville	Non-Licensed School
Child Evan Flwshp Jeff Co	Punxsutawney	Non-Licensed Entity
Deer View School	Mayport	Non-Licensed School
Eagles Nest Amish School	Brockway	Non-Licensed School
Goodwill Industries of N. Central PA	Falls Creek	Private Driver Training School
Hazen Amish School	Brookville	Non-Licensed School
Highland Park School	Punxsutawney	Non-Licensed School
Hillside School	Punxsutawney	Non-Licensed School
Hillside School	Brockway	Non-Licensed School
Lone Maple School	Punxsutawney	Non-Licensed School
Maple Grove School	Punxsutawney	Non-Licensed School
Mountain View School	Punxsutawney	Non-Licensed School
Munderf Amish School	Brookville	Non-Licensed School
Oak Grove Parochial School	Smicksburg	Non-Licensed School
Pine Valley Parochial School	Punxsutawney	Non-Licensed School
Playhouse Childrens Center	Punxsutawney	Private Academic School
Praise Christian Academy	Reynoldsville	Non-Licensed School
Punxsutawney Christian School Elementary Level	Punxsutawney	Non-Licensed School
Rock Dump Road	Reynoldsville	Non-Licensed School
Rocky Ridge Amish School	Ringgold	Non-Licensed School
Spring Run School	Rochester Mills	Non-Licensed School
Saints Cosmas & Damian School	Punxsutawney	Non-Licensed School
Saints Cosmas & Damian School	Punxsutawney	Private Academic School
Trout Run School	Punxsutawney	Non-Licensed School
Valley View School	Punxsutawney	Non-Licensed School
Willow Drive School	Punxsutawney	Non-Licensed School

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE), 2018.

5. Other Educational Services

A number of other types of facilities offer educational and developmental services for children in Jefferson County. These range from nursery schools to specialized institutions offering training and developmental guidance. Table CF-8 summarizes these services and institutions.

**TABLE CF-8
MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATIONAL/DEVELOPMENTAL FACILITIES
Jefferson County – 2018**

Name	Location	Comments
Brockway Nursery School Inc	817 Main Street Brockway, PA	Nursery school
Brookville Nursery School	Jefferson Manor Health Center RR#5, Box 42 Brookville, PA	Nursery school
Playhouse Children's Center	218 Lane Avenue Punxsutawney, PA	Nursery school
Advancement Inc	400 Taylor Ave Falls Creek, PA	Other Private, Non-Licensed Entity
Brookville YMCA Learn & CC	125 Main St Brookville, PA	Other Private, Non-Licensed Entity
Child Evangelical Fellowship	PO Box 217 Punxsutawney, PA	Other Private, Non-Licensed Entity
Jefferson-Clarion Head Start	Jefferson County Even Start 18 Western Ave., Suite C Brookville, PA	Other Private, Non-Licensed Entity
Salvation Army	229 W Mahoning St Punxsutawney, PA	Other Private, Non-Licensed Entity
Community Action Inc	105 Grace Way Punxsutawney, PA	Miscellaneous

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE), 2018.

6. Post-Secondary Education

Several types of post-secondary educational facilities exist within Jefferson County, and in abutting counties. The major facilities within Jefferson County are the Punxsutawney Campus of Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP), the IUP Academy of Culinary Arts, Butler Community College at Brockway, the Brockway Center for Arts and Technology while Clarion University is located in adjacent Clarion County and a Branch Campus of The Pennsylvania State University is located in DuBois. Table CF-9 represents locations and key contacts for the facilities.

**TABLE CF-9
POST- SECONDARY EDUCATION
Jefferson County – 2018**

Name	Location	Contact Information
IUP Punxsutawney	1012 Winslow Street Punxsutawney PA, 15767	(800) 438-6424 www.iup.edu/punxsutawney
BC3@Brockway	1200 Wood Street Brockway, PA 15824	(814) 265-1813 www.bc3.edu/campus/brockway/index.html
Center for Arts & Tech	1200 Wood Street Brockway, PA 15824	(814) 265-1111 www.brockwaycat.org
Penn State DuBois	1 College Place DuBois, PA 15801	(814) 375-4800 www.dubois.psu.edu
Clarion University	840 Wood St. Clarion, PA 16214	(814) 393-2000 www.clarion.edu

Libraries

Libraries are an important component of and contributor to community life. Libraries have always been associated with lending books, having magazines and periodicals and affording researchers with reference files and resources. Increasingly they have taken on additional responsibilities, many offering recordings, video materials, computers and Internet access. There are six (6) libraries located in Jefferson County, as summarized on Table CF-10 and graphically depicted on the Public Buildings Map, located in the larger boroughs.

**TABLE CF-10
PUBLIC LIBRARIES
Jefferson County – 2018**

Name	Location	Contact Information
Mengle Memorial Library	324 Main Street Brockway, PA 15824	(814)265-8245 www.menglelibrary.org
Punxsutawney Memorial Library	301 E. Mahoning Street Punxsutawney, PA 15767	(814)938-5020 www.punxsutawneylibrary.org
Rebecca M. Arthurs Memorial Library	223 Valley Street Brookville, PA 15825	(814)849-5512 www.rmalib.org
Reynoldsville Public Library	460 Main Street Reynoldsville, PA 15851	(814)653-9471 www.reylib.org
Summerville Public Library	61 West Penn Street Summerville, PA 15864	(814)856-3169 www.summervillelibrary.org
Sykesville Public Library	21 East Main Street Sykesville, PA 15865	(814)894-5243 menglelibrary.org/sykesville

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE), 2018.

All are a part of the Jefferson County Library System and participants in the Access PA Power Library system. In addition to borrowing books and reference services at the library, most offer internet access. Several note special services such as story hours, book clubs for certain ages and special collections.

Community Facilities and Utilities – Goals, Objectives and Recommendations

OVERALL GOAL: *To provide an adequate level of community facilities, utilities and public services in Jefferson County and its constituent communities that are necessary to meet the needs of existing and future residents and visitors.*

GOAL: **To provide, expand and rehabilitate public water and public sanitary sewer facilities in appropriate areas within Jefferson County.**

OBJECTIVES:

- ❑ Encourage cooperation between sewer and water providers within the County in the provision of adequate and cost-effective services.
- ❑ Extend service to presently unserved and underserved areas where individual on-lot systems are not practical and/or where threats to public health and safety resulting from existing sewer and water conditions have been documented.
- ❑ Work with local providers in resolving system inadequacies, capacity problems, overloading and other issues affecting existing water and sewer service areas.
- ❑ Assist local officials and providers in accessing water and sewer system improvement/construction funding from Federal and State agencies.
- ❑ Coordinate Act 537 sewer planning with land use planning, especially within the townships in the County.
- ❑ Prioritize water and sewer system enhancements necessary to retain and attract businesses within Jefferson County communities.
- ❑ To require new residential subdivisions and commercial developments to tie into public water and public or package sewer systems if they are near such facilities.
- ❑ Assure that residential and other development in rural areas not capable of being connected to a public or package sewage treatment system is served by an adequate, operational and functional on-lot sewage disposal system or community system.

GOAL: To encourage the provision of traditionally private or semi-private utilities to Jefferson County and its constituent communities in a manner assuring widespread access and cost-effectiveness, by working with service providers.

OBJECTIVES:

- Improve the availability of high-speed internet access and other aspects of the telecommunications network to Jefferson County communities and businesses.
- Maintain and upgrade the energy infrastructure to Jefferson County communities and businesses.

GOAL: To maintain and improve public facilities and services to Jefferson County and its constituent communities in a manner assuring widespread access and cost-effectiveness, by working with municipalities, authorities and other service providers.

OBJECTIVES:

- Maintain cooperation and dialogue with fire companies, police departments and emergency services providers to maintain and improve services, access funding from Federal and State sources, and review regional delivery of services.
- Encourage inter-municipal cooperative agreements for the delivery of certain municipal services and facilities via continued operations of the Council of Governments and other inter-local agreements.
- Maintain communication with area post-secondary schools, economic development agencies and workforce development agencies in analyzing the need for alternative post-secondary educational opportunities, including the potential for branch campuses of other colleges or technical schools, and/or arrangements with Community Colleges in nearby counties.

A breakdown and relationship of objectives, recommendations and implementation issues follow.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND UTILITIES - RECOMMENDATIONS:

OVERALL GOAL: *To provide an adequate level of community facilities, utilities and public services in Jefferson County and its constituent communities that are necessary to meet the needs of existing and future residents and visitors.*

OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	COMMENTS
Encourage cooperation among sewer/water providers in the provision of adequate and cost-effective services.	Coordinated utility planning and regionalization of services as appropriate.	Local sewer/water authorities Jefferson County Dept. of Development	Includes regionalization dialogue between service providers, extensions from existing service areas to surrounding townships.
Prioritize water and sewer system enhancements - necessary to retain/attract businesses - to presently unserved/underserved areas where on-lot systems are not practical and/or where threats to public health/safety are documented	Emphasize infrastructure projects linking service extensions to developmental projects and public health/safety issues.	Jefferson County Dept. of Development Local/Regional agencies NCPRPDC Local sewer/water authorities	Publicly funded infrastructure projects will assist that meet these dual priorities.
Require new residential subdivisions and commercial developments to tie into public water and public or package sewer systems if they are near such facilities.	Include requirements for public system tie ins in and around areas having water/sewer systems.	Jefferson County Sewage Association Jefferson County Dept. of Development	Via on-going project/plan review processes.
Assure that residential/other development in rural areas not capable of being connected to a public/package sewage treatment system are served by an adequate, operational and functional on-lot system or community system.	Maintain an on-lot system permitting and management system.	Jefferson County Sewage Association	Continue regionalized on-lot management program embracing 21 municipalities
Improve the availability of high-speed internet access and other aspects of the telecommunications network to Jefferson County communities and businesses.	Augment informal/formal coordination with providers with financial incentives for critical projects.	Jefferson County Commissioners Jefferson County Dept. of Development Local municipalities	Encourage businesses to apply for Research and Development Tax Credits and DCED Infrastructure Development Program
Maintain/upgrade the energy infrastructure to Jefferson County communities and businesses.	Augment informal/formal coordination with providers with financial incentives for critical projects.	Area Utilities Jefferson County Commissioners Jefferson County Dept. of Development Local municipalities	Encourage businesses to apply for Research and Development Tax Credits and DCED Infrastructure Development Program
Maintain cooperation/dialogue with fire companies, police departments and emergency services providers to maintain and improve services, access funding from Federal and State sources, and review regional delivery of services.	Initiate an inventory of police, fire and EMS equipment and personnel.	Jefferson County Department of Emergency Management	Critical for local and regional program planning, homeland security and information purposes.

OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	COMMENTS
Encourage intermunicipal cooperative agreements for the delivery of certain municipal services and facilities via continued operations of the Council of Governments and other interlocal agreements.	Continued review and discussion of municipal services that may be cost effectively provided via a multi-municipal basis.	Council of Governments	Discuss projects suited for the DCED <i>Shared Municipal Services Program</i> that provides grant funds that promoting cooperation among municipalities and encourages more efficient and effective delivery of municipal services on a cooperative basis. Sample projects include combined police records administration, joint ownership of equipment, shared data processing operations, and other activities involving 2 or more municipalities.
Work with local providers in resolving system inadequacies, capacity problems, overloading and other issues affecting water and sewer service areas, and assist local in accessing water and sewer system improvement/construction funding from Federal and State agencies..	Maintain on-going infrastructure enhancement program meeting developmental and public health/safety priorities.	Local/Regional agencies Jefferson County Dept. of Development NCRPDC Local sewer/water authorities	Coordination in technical assistance accessing CDBG, DEP, DCED, PEDFA and other programs.
Maintain communication with area post-secondary schools, economic development agencies and workforce development agencies in analyzing the need for alternative post-secondary educational opportunities, including the potential for branch campuses of other colleges or technical schools, and/or arrangements with Community Colleges in nearby counties.	Pursue the idea of alternative post-secondary education, linking education and workforce development by involving Jeff Tech, area school districts, IUP, Clarion University and Penn State-DuBois and the public sector.	NCRPDC Jefferson County Commissioners	Focus group discussion and survey responses note the need to address the “non-traditional” post-secondary student. This not only affects education and workforce development, but social needs as well.
Encourage the utilization of certain school district facilities, such as recreational, library or assembly facilities, for community uses.	Establish a process that identifies the constraints, opportunities and local interest in finding community uses for school facility investments.	Area school districts County Social Service Agencies Local municipalities	Focus group discussion identified certain facilities that may have a beneficial and cost-effective community role (i.e. library, gymnasium, auditorium)