

APPENDICES

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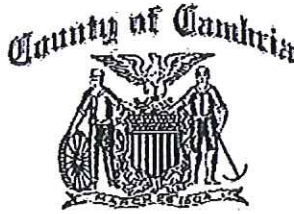
Appendix A Adopting Resolution of December 16, 2011

COMMISSIONERS

P.J. STEVENS
PRESIDENT

MILAN GJURICH

SALVATORE "SAM" VALENTY



ROBERT A. SHAHADE
SOLICITOR

MICHAEL GELLES, IV
CHIEF CLERK/FINANCE DIRECTOR

Office of County Commissioners

200 South Center Street
Ebensburg, PA 15931
(814) 472-5440

December 16, 2011

Commissioners in session. P.J. Stevens, Milan Gjurich and S.J. Valenty present.

Motion was made by Commissioner Gjurich to approve Resolution adopting the Cambria County Comprehensive Plan Update, entitled *Toward a Sustainable Future 2010-2030* prepared by the Cambria County Planning Commission comprised of maps, charts, textual matter and narratives that form the whole of the County Plan Update and fulfills County responsibilities under the Municipalities Planning Code (MPC), effective December 16, 2011.

Motion was seconded by Commissioner Valenty and passed unanimously.


Michael Gelles, IV
Chief Clerk

Certified this
16th Day of
December, 2011

Appendix B Community Workshop #1 Summary

CAMBRIA COUNTY COMMUNITY WORKSHOP SUMMARY – WORKSHOP SERIES #1

Discussion Item	Southern Region 10/12/10	Central Region 10/13/10	Northern Region 10/14/10
<p>Attendees Major Positive Changes in past 10-15 years</p>	<p>10 attendees and one written comment</p> <p>Infrastructure Improvements to highway system – Rts. 219, 22 and the other Main Corridors Improvements to water and sewer service areas – improvements to the infrastructure itself; newer pipelines, connections facilities Improvements to School Infrastructure, ball fields, facilities, technologies, and physical plants Rail service – passenger and freight</p> <p>Economy More diversified business startups in around City of Johnstown Growth of defense industry over past 10 years Growth and rejuvenation of coal related industry (i.e. Amfire, Robindale) More diversified industry Younger people are returning for jobs Employees who were transplanted for defense industry jobs want to stay here since they like Cambria County and region – amenities and assets – quality of life benefits</p> <p>Environment Cambria-Somerset Authority – improvements to recreation opportunities & opened waterways Improvements to local waterways/water quality improvements such as Stonycreek – new uses (i.e. Coal Tubing) Recreation assets – trails, whitewater, open spaces, community areas are County wide opportunities Development of renewable resources/alternative energy – windmill farms, natural gas drilling and associated industry</p> <p>Community Facilities Health Care improvements Improvements and availability of local higher education – colleges and Universities in the county – opportunities for county residents Better collaboration among municipalities and agencies and acceptance that regionalization of services is necessary</p> <p>Quality of life The reinvention of our smaller communities and villages Influx of younger leaders – taking roles on school boards, agencies, etc. Cost of living Better ability of employers to bring in young talent cause the return on investment is greater in the region than elsewhere.</p>	<p>12 attendees</p> <p>Infrastructure New Highways – example Rt 22 Connections of public water service – interconnections of pipelines Up-keep & visual improvements in Ebensburg, sidewalks, seasonal decorations Upgrades to sanitary sewer systems – N Cambria Forest Hills, Portage, etc County Wide GIS System and public access Development of Cambria Connected wireless network</p> <p>Economy Economic Diversity in the Businesses Three Co-gen plants using boney piles Gamesa – localing in region – development of windmill and renewable green energy industry</p> <p>Environment Preserved approx 1,200-acres of farmland (mainly in Chesapeake Basin) and a continued preservation program More and varied public recreation – CSA, HSWA, more county lands – Rock Run Water quality improvements – ability to access and use the waterways</p> <p>Community Facilities Major improvements through post-secondary education – numbers and types Upgrades to Public safety – 911 service, fire services and facilities, training Medical facilities, response (EMT) and accessibility Better public transportation service – especially northern routes</p> <p>Quality of life Cultural activities – festivals, events Restaurants – higher quality and numbers</p>	<p>6 attendees</p> <p>Infrastructure Storm water, water and sewer improvements Improvements to state secondary roads – better maintenance, better year round conditions – difference has been a policy shift in maintaining existing and not just new construction – this policy should be continued</p> <p>Economy Realization that water resources are important – education and public awareness of these topics Farmland preservation improvements in general have been a benefit – but concerns raised over if the programs will remain the same – has allowed some farmers to keep their farm land</p> <p>Community Facilities 911 – emergency response improvements service & emergency communication system Emergency equipment improvements and ability to get that equipment to the range of emergencies Accessibility to higher education – universities, community colleges, training and better in route care</p> <p>Quality of life More and better public involvement</p>
<p>Major Negative Changes in past 10-15 years</p>	<p>Infrastructure Lack of complete North-South highway Air service – decreases in frequency compared to 10 years ago and timing of flights connections and cost – but it is better than not having air service</p> <p>Economic Base Loss of younger generation in the population – family forming years Losing jobs and job opportunities, industries Increases in maturing population – related to decreases to public safety volunteers Lower cost of living can be negative by attracting that type of demographic High reliance on government handouts – less self-reliance on community level – too spotted by years of higher subsidies coupled by recent impacts of budget cuts Residents patronize areas outside of the County Lack of retail-commercial opportunities in the smaller communities and villages</p>	<p>Infrastructure Better way to handle treatment of wastewater - do not have large enough sewage treatment facilities to handle future growth and to handle Marcellus water treatment – unfunded mandates Lack of major transportation ways that will bring industries to the County water/sewer project upgrades</p> <p>Economic Base Lack of industry – no industries that are creating new money or spin offs – Sufferings caused by larger retail (big box) businesses – impacts to the local established businesses Businesses with high reliance on government subsidies – do they have long term sustainability – what is the value of these businesses Declines in farm product markets and prices – coming from government, regulatory control over the markets</p>	<p>Infrastructure Better way to handle treatment of wastewater - do not have large enough sewage treatment facilities to handle future growth and to handle Marcellus water treatment – unfunded mandates Lack of major transportation ways that will bring industries to the County water/sewer project upgrades</p> <p>Economic Base Lack of industry – no industries that are creating new money or spin offs – Sufferings caused by larger retail (big box) businesses – impacts to the local established businesses Businesses with high reliance on government subsidies – do they have long term sustainability – what is the value of these businesses Declines in farm product markets and prices – coming from government, regulatory control over the markets</p>

CAMBRIA COUNTY COMMUNITY WORKSHOP SUMMARY – WORKSHOP SERIES #1

Discussion Item	Southern Region 10/12/10	Central Region 10/13/10	Northern Region 10/14/10
<p>Major Negative Changes in past 10-15 years</p> <p><u>Community Facilities</u> Health care and associated costs Loss of local police service – more reliance on State Police</p> <p><u>Quality of life</u> Societal ills (drugs, blight, absentee landlords etc.) traditionally thought about only being problems in Johnstown are now spreading out to the surrounding areas – Not just a City problem anymore The new culture of drugs - sellers and users and their associates – and the overall negative impacts associated Negative attitude of the news, media, print and TV – focus on negative happenings Sprawl – more Greenfield development and less Brownfield development Potential negative impacts of farmland easements on development</p>	<p><u>Community Facilities</u> Not enough regionalization of services or equipment – redundancies – back hoes, vehicles, services, police and fire Decreases in public safety volunteers – fire, EMT, day time responders – has lead to paid service Services for maturing population are lagging behind the need Quality of education system - Children not being taught as well as they were 10+ years ago – children not being challenged enough Distribution of services and funding not equal through the county – larger areas Johnstown, Ebensburg will get things before others – this is increasing</p> <p><u>Quality of life</u> Increases in drug use and distribution Increases in housing blight Sprawl - Losing small towns and villages to the surrounding regions</p> <p><u>Other</u> Loss of political seniority – state and federal The North-South split still exists Mind set of county residents is strongly against change and consolidation Attitudes have not changed Split in congressional districts – no one covers just Cambria County – sharing with adjoining counties</p>	<p><u>Community Facilities</u> Younger generation leaving the area – impacts to financing of School Districts – increased tax burden to residents</p> <p><u>Quality of Life</u> Drugs – addictions are negatively impacted communities – methadone reality accidents Loss of neighborhood/community character and the family unit from the neighborhoods – this then leads to community ills County decisions to locate prisons in the area have brought drugs along with it Negative impacts from prisons Increases in subsidized housing has introduced the wrong type of people to the area</p> <p><u>Environment</u> Concerns over Marcellus Shale drilling – what are the unknown long term impacts to water resources – public drinking sources – what happens if these sources get impacted – large aquifer in the area that could be impacted – where is the state oversight Marcellus Tax revenues (benefits) will not outweigh the negatives that may come from the fracking process</p> <p><u>Other</u> State regulations/increase in government in general – regulations are taking the common-sense control away from local residents – Is the cycle of water/sewer improvements going to lead to a decline in the rural lifestyle in the region Regulations have lead to industry decline which has lead to loss of younger generations Decline in work ethic/responsibility</p>	<p><u>Community Facilities</u> Younger generation leaving the area – impacts to financing of School Districts – increased tax burden to residents</p> <p><u>Quality of Life</u> Drugs – addictions are negatively impacted communities – methadone reality accidents Loss of neighborhood/community character and the family unit from the neighborhoods – this then leads to community ills County decisions to locate prisons in the area have brought drugs along with it Negative impacts from prisons Increases in subsidized housing has introduced the wrong type of people to the area</p> <p><u>Environment</u> Concerns over Marcellus Shale drilling – what are the unknown long term impacts to water resources – public drinking sources – what happens if these sources get impacted – large aquifer in the area that could be impacted – where is the state oversight Marcellus Tax revenues (benefits) will not outweigh the negatives that may come from the fracking process</p> <p><u>Other</u> State regulations/increase in government in general – regulations are taking the common-sense control away from local residents – Is the cycle of water/sewer improvements going to lead to a decline in the rural lifestyle in the region Regulations have lead to industry decline which has lead to loss of younger generations Decline in work ethic/responsibility</p>
<p>Major Issues Facing County / Communities</p> <p><u>Economy</u> Economic stabilization – preserving existing family sustaining jobs and developing methods/incentives to attract new jobs into the County Need to foster back family sustaining jobs and industry Existing infrastructure – rebuilding existing sewer/water/bridges Transportation improvements – Rt. 56 rebuilt East towards Turnpike Mass Transit – high speed rail – more funding & increased of service areas, types of transit offerings</p> <p><u>Environment</u> Environmental issues – AMD remediation, clean water, clean air – improvements of these resources Brownfield remediation – reuse of former industrial sites & abandoned/blighted residential sites, turning these problem areas into assets</p> <p><u>Community</u> Housing –substandard housing/the need for more middle income housing for range of potential home buyers The need for more Land Use regulations and Zoning Education System – School District level – developing newer methods for how we educate our children - more focus/encouragement on math science technologies curriculums in schools Education System – population declines are pointing to the need for fewer School Districts – excess districts in many cases can lead to higher school taxes – duplication of services employees –consolidation</p>	<p><u>Economy</u> internet-based Marketing Strategy to take advantage of county wireless network, positioning Cambria County as part of the New Global Economy Regional Highway system – extending 219 North and South to Interstate System Economic development plan to attract/grow the new economy – Methods to help existing business grow and incentives to foster their growth Developing a Pittsburgh connection – closer ties to the large Metro area Improving image from within – if we felt better about ourselves, maybe outside businesses would more readily move into the County Building on the County wireless network Improving passenger rail service – with major regional areas Work towards changing the perceived image of the negatives of the County that may have been true 10-20 years ago – focus on the good Realistic & sustainable economic development plans – comes without degrading surrounding resources and conditions</p> <p><u>Environment</u> Planning - Anticipating range of environmental impacts of natural gas drilling, avoiding becoming “the new AMD problem” of the future Agricultural land preservation – impacts from rural commercial development Preserving Forest Lands and associated areas – appreciating the benefits Preserving natural resources & addressing AMD sources– higher quality streams and watersheds need to be protected</p> <p><u>Community</u> Public Safety – people want to be and feel safe from crime, fire, drugs, emergency medical care Community and neighborhood redevelopment - commercial and residential Land Use regulations – county/local addressing transportation and land use</p>	<p><u>Economy</u> Family sustaining Jobs from industry a priority – not from “tax base paid” businesses Install the infrastructure, roads, sewer/water necessary to attract and keep industry Coal industry – figure out a way to get back into coal mining (i.e. implement “clean coal” technology)- re-birth/refocus on this industry</p> <p><u>Environment</u> Right-sized/reduced government - Reduce County/school district expenses – will lead to lower tax burden on residents Health Care – equity/fairness in cost, payments – access, have what you can afford Address tax burden on residents – how to balance with the need to pay for the infrastructure Revamp judicial system to make it more fair to the aggrieved – more accountability for the crimes Right size Intergovernmental agreements/regionalization of services</p>	<p><u>Community Facilities</u> Younger generation leaving the area – impacts to financing of School Districts – increased tax burden to residents</p> <p><u>Quality of Life</u> Drugs – addictions are negatively impacted communities – methadone reality accidents Loss of neighborhood/community character and the family unit from the neighborhoods – this then leads to community ills County decisions to locate prisons in the area have brought drugs along with it Negative impacts from prisons Increases in subsidized housing has introduced the wrong type of people to the area</p> <p><u>Environment</u> Concerns over Marcellus Shale drilling – what are the unknown long term impacts to water resources – public drinking sources – what happens if these sources get impacted – large aquifer in the area that could be impacted – where is the state oversight Marcellus Tax revenues (benefits) will not outweigh the negatives that may come from the fracking process</p> <p><u>Other</u> State regulations/increase in government in general – regulations are taking the common-sense control away from local residents – Is the cycle of water/sewer improvements going to lead to a decline in the rural lifestyle in the region Regulations have lead to industry decline which has lead to loss of younger generations Decline in work ethic/responsibility</p>

CAMBRIA COUNTY COMMUNITY WORKSHOP SUMMARY – WORKSHOP SERIES #1

Discussion Item	Southern Region 10/12/10	Central Region 10/13/10	Northern Region 10/14/10
<p>Major Issues Facing County / Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs – Real impacts on our communities and population • Open discussion & cooperation with law enforcement, political leaders, community leaders and neighborhood groups to develop a realistic strategy • More grassroots efforts • Deficiency in Judicial system, need more useful laws to address 	<p>Keep and improve recreation assets and opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both sustaining existing facilities, pools, trails and building new types of recreation to attract the new economy and young professionals • leads to better quality of life for all <p>Education System – Elementary and Secondary system that keep our children competitive</p> <p>Coordination of municipal services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional planning & vision • Ordinance enforcement – many different entities cover building codes with residents not knowing where to go for answers 	<p>What are the level of the recommendations – vague or specific – County Plan will be as specific as appropriate and user friendly</p> <p>Who drives acquiring implementation funding – Commissioners, local</p> <p>How will County Plan overlap or compete with Local Plans – example</p> <p>Portage</p> <p>What involvement will state/federal representatives have in the plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you achieve a unified voice • Who is our voice – County Commissioners, local leaders <p>Local priorities will be reflected in the County Plan</p> <p>Will County Plan development process be posted on-line for residents to follow - .pdf on Website</p>	<p>Reduce regulatory burdens, keep what is only necessary – more common sense approaches</p> <p>County governments role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine what are rights and what are entitlements • Balance services and costs
<p>Comments</p>			

Appendix C Planning Retreat Summary July 15, 2011

PLANNING RETREAT SUMMARY

CCPC/EADS STAFF – 7/15/11

Discussion of Major Problems

1. Highways: especially in Regions 1 and 3
 - a. Region 3: Route 219 and/or improvements to Routes 36 and 53
 - b. Region 1: East/West connectivity, especially with Route 56 – eastward issues since major improvements would require involvement of Somerset and Bedford Counties, neither of which have any real interest in Route 56 due to location of roadway in relation to respective county population/commutation
2. Bridges: are a major issue
 - a. More likely to be funded than new highways
 - b. Many structurally deficient/functionally obsolete with continuing rehabilitation/replacements in recent/future years
3. Duplication of facilities and services: Countywide
 - a. Perception of “too much of everything”
 - b. Consolidation is usually controversial with action at grass roots level triggered by economics rather than “dictated from above” being the favored approach
 - c. Regionalization pressures via grass roots due to economics and to “fill a need” (i.e. countywide 9-1-1 experience, countywide broadband, etc.)
 - d. Consensus on need for some type of educational changes, again triggered by economics/grass roots. Perhaps some type of shared educational administration services.
 - e. Many agencies that should have a wider perspective appear to have “tunnel vision” attacking one problem or offering one facility/service and not allied facilities/services
4. Water use and quality
 - a. Historic underutilization of rivers, streams, lakes, etc., due to past sewage/industrial/mining pollution
 - b. Lack of public river access points for boating and fishing
 - c. Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) poses a major impediment to recreational use of water – significant locations include West Branch of Susquehanna and the St. Michaels Discharge, as well as other Super-7 Discharges, into the Little Conemaugh
5. The lack of bicycle and boat rental businesses and recreational outfitters inhibits development of the recreational economy
6. County water and sewer plan is approximately 40 years old
 - a. State is updating a water plan for the entire state
 - b. The County Plan still is the sewer plan for many municipalities
 - c. Some piecemeal updates via Planning Modules in municipalities, several municipal Act 537 updates as well as a regional update in the Forest Hills area
 - d. Attempt being made to find funding for a sewer/highway plan that links development and infrastructure
7. Many municipalities lack land use and land development regulations, including rural areas sustaining recreational and agricultural activities.

8. Demographic and housing declines in Regions 1 and 3; some stability and increases in Region 2
9. Real threat to continued commercial air service at John Murtha Johnstown/Cambria County Airport
10. Tourism marketing is not County-focused
 - a. Johnstown and Cambria County Convention and Visitors Bureau is seen as having a Greater Johnstown focus
 - b. Alleghenies Brand – 6-county region
 - c. Other heritage areas – Allegheny Ridge and Lumber Heritage Region involve sections but not all of the County

Discussion of Major Opportunities

1. Cambria County as the “non-City” and “non-Pittsburgh” alternative - a mix of small urban areas with certain amenities but nearby open space and outdoor recreational opportunities
2. Overall availability of public water for residences, businesses and industry
 - CSA has an abundant supply of industrial water
3. Tourism – numerous opportunities but enhancements to infrastructure, coordination and marketing is required
 - a. Nature Tourism
 - b. Cultural Tourism
 - c. Event-based Tourism
 - d. Water-based Tourism
4. Jim Mayer Riverswalk Trail may present an interesting “pilot” multi-modal nature-tourism venue – hiking, cross-country skiing, river access, bird-watching, etc., building on private initiatives such as Coal Tubing that offers tubing from Greenhouse Park to the Central Avenue Bridge, bordering the entire length of the Mayer Trail
5. Northern Cambria County is a major recreational destination and can be enhanced further – Rock Run and Prince Gallitzin State Park are major regional destinations. Enhancements to the West Branch of the Susquehanna River can add recreational/water use possibilities and tie in the area with the much larger Susquehanna Water Trail
6. Municipalities in Johnstown area have initiated sanitary sewer separation/updates projects that will address chronic inflow/infiltration and plant bypass problems that have degraded surface waters historically
7. There are a number of often overlooked unique resources within the County:
 - a. North Central Recreation Center
 - b. Several drive-in theaters (i.e. Carrolltown, Portage and Richland)
8. Not all agricultural land can be economically preserved, such as pockets along Route 756 between Richland and Elton, where residential and/or commercial pressures are strong.

Discussion of Future County Roles

1. Technical assistance and support in relation to local governance
 - a. Assist locals in leadership training
 - b. Liaison for municipal management training
2. County Planning Commission to encourage development in delineated Growth Areas:
 - a. Reviews of infrastructure projects for plan consistency
 - b. Encourage Alliance for Business and Industry to assign priority to projects in Growth Areas
 - c. Submit Existing/Future Land Use Maps to municipalities in Growth Areas
 - d. Prepare/revise/submit model land use/land development ordinances to municipalities in Growth Areas

Top Sustainability Issues to be Discussed in Detail in County Plan

1. Access
 - a. Address gaps and connectivity in regional highway network and build on advantages of a four-lane and/or improved highway connection with the Pittsburgh area
 - b. Maintain/improve regional passenger air/rail service
 - c. Maintain freight rail service
 - d. Maintain mass transit in urban and rural divisions
2. Environmental Quality of Life
 - a. Address water quality issues – AMD and sanitary sewage issues
 - b. Maintain existing public infrastructure
 - c. Enhance infrastructure prioritizing projects in delineated Growth Areas and to resolve environmental/public health threats
 - d. Improve public access to area streams, rivers and lakes
3. Public Financial
 - a. Depend on economics dictating regionalization and/or consolidation of facilities and services
 - b. Encourage alternatives to property taxes especially for public education
4. Developmental
 - a. Pursue a developmental/redevelopmental policy focused on the delineated Growth Areas
 - b. Prioritize infrastructure projects in the Growth Areas
 - c. Develop a sewer/highway plan that links more detailed infrastructure and land use/development planning
 - d. Encourage closer cooperation and dialogue among developmental agencies
 - e. Assist municipalities requesting land use planning and follow-up assistance
 - f. Foster the preservation of agriculture in areas sustaining large areas in active agriculture and encourage agri-tourism
 - g. Implement projects/activities that encourage the continued development and coordinated marketing of nature- and cultural-tourism, as part of the County economic base

- h. Pursue alternative energy (i.e. wind, gas, geothermal) and environmentally acceptable use of coal resources
5. Recreation
- a. Carry out a countywide Recreation and Open Space Plan focusing on recreation needs, facilities and programming
 - b. Pursue a policy prioritizing coordination in meeting recreation needs on multi-municipal basis
 - c. Focus on a greater recreational use of waterways and water trails
 - d. Implementation of trail projects/extensions that enhance the connectivity of existing and/or trail system (i.e. Path of Flood, Main Line Trail, Johnstown Trail Network, etc.)
6. Life-cycle housing
- a. Carry out assisted housing rehabilitation activities, targeted and prioritized in relation to needs identified in the County Plan Update
 - b. Assist communities in developing Subdivision/Land Development regulations, prioritizing delineated Growth Area municipalities and/or other municipalities experiencing residential development pressures
 - c. Encourage private-sector provision of age-restricted housing that addresses demographic maturation pressures and frees up existing housing stock for younger homeowners
 - d. Assist municipalities in enacting property maintenance codes
 - e. Coordinate with the RACC in the development of housing in areas not experiencing private sector housing pressures
 - f. Encourage moderate- to higher-density and infrastructure-dependent residential development in the delineated Growth Areas

Appendix D Community Workshop #2 Summary

CAMBRIA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
Input Summary
Community Workshops #2

Northern

- Municipal needs on regionalization – inter-municipal governmental agreements
- Municipal sustainability affected by economics not dictated from above

Central

- Ideas on future businesses/industries that may want to come into the County – suggested Marcellus Industry; Economic dev agencies changing focus away from heavy industries; nature tourism; small businesses
- Take better advantage of the correction system in the County
 - Jobs are important
 - Another asset may be the parolees and the goods, services and housing that they may need once they get out
 - County should take economic benefit from this situation
- Debate over “environmentally friendly” use of coal in that some feel coal by its nature is environmentally destructive – extraction impacts and impacts of burning
- Marcellus Shale questions/issues
 - How do we prepare for potential environmental and other ‘mistakes’ that may occur from Marcellus activity; we must learn from the ‘mistakes’ in the state’s northern region
 - What is the current % of land ownership and mineral rights ownership in the county and impacts on local economic benefits
 - Economic benefits beyond drilling should be noted such as food, lodging, supplies and other needed auxiliary activities
 - Emphasize the kinds of businesses that will capture that kind of economic potential
 - Water processing/treatment facilities are needed
 - Marcellus and negative impacts on tourism industry – negative impacts in northern PA were noted as a context that impacts are possible in the county.
- Airport locations (Johnstown/Altoona) – do we talk about locational decisions of the past or address future impacts and service decisions.
- What are the realities with the notion of high speed rail as a savior of the county – is it financially feasible to even have it in the conversation.
- What issues are involved with re-mining activities and AMD discharges – private/public partnerships can be a model for the future. A balance must be found
- Consolidations – services/municipalities/police/fire/EMS & Schools
 - What course(s) of action will address the ‘political’ nature of decision making
 - Identify the method(s) & solutions that will facilitate consolidation decisions while addressing the ‘real’ issues that stop these needed decisions and actions – what is the balance

- Life cycle housing – identify multiple solutions (i.e. “Greystone-type”, condo communities, senior specific SFH) and look to the private sector to implement
- Nature Tourism – identify what this means and includes how that ties into quality of life and economic gains
 - Ranges from historic hunting/fishing through hiking
 - Question on who are these people- locals or others
- Rail service issues - discussion centered on the If you build it will they come concept
 - If passenger rail is made more convenient, will more people use it?
 - If more freight rail sites are developed, will more industry use them?
- Countywide lack of appreciation of our local waterways/bodies and other natural resources
 - Also a north/south issue in one does not recognize the other
- Access issues along Rt 22 (leaving Wal-Mart) using Jamesway Rd (impatience issues) – people using Jamesway Rd as an alternative exit way to avoid accessing onto Rt 22. No signage – possibility a Cambria Township police issue.

Southern

- Reuse/reclaiming of land – reuse of strip mining Cooney area in Dunlo is a good example of new energy technologies on mining impacted land.
- Large tract of land along Rt 869 near Beaverdale – land has been sold parcels sold for potential for industrial uses
- What is the incentive to get municipal governments to consider shared services/regionalization/consolidation
 - Economics will dictate regionalization and consolidations
- Cycle of planning for aging and decreasing population – quality of life improvements may also attract younger population
- Communities that have not changed can be a positive asset – the characteristics are still the same as they were – this is a good thing – but what has changed in the loss of retail base
- ABCD corporation is a good model for County wide development and promotion – Cambria vs. Blair
- Search engine optimization – can be used as an approach for County wide promotion

Appendix E Community Workshop #3/Public Meeting Summary

Community Workshop #3 Summary December 14, 2011


Reviewed major findings and recommendations within context of *Sustainability Triad*

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS


- Define Upstream, Downstream & Mid-stream – Marcellus Industries
- Refine Growth Areas
- Implementation checklist for CCPC staff – monitoring/status

Appendix F Public Hearing Presentation

Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030



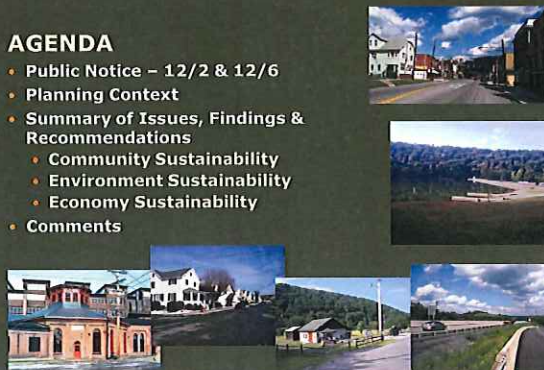
Cambria County Comprehensive Plan Update
Cambria County Planning Commission – Public Hearing
December 16, 2011



Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030

AGENDA

- Public Notice – 12/2 & 12/6
- Planning Context
- Summary of Issues, Findings & Recommendations
 - Community Sustainability
 - Environment Sustainability
 - Economy Sustainability
- Comments




Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030

The County Comprehensive Plan

“ . . . A land use and growth management plan prepared by the county planning commission and adopted by the county commissioners which establishes broad goals and criteria for municipalities to use in the preparation of their comprehensive plan and land use regulation”
(Source: Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code)


- A policy and framework for local planning



Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030

OVERVIEW OF PLANNING PROCESS


- Review, incorporation & updating of past plans & studies
- Community Workshops (Oct. 2010 & August 2011) , Survey of Residents, Key Person Interviews, County Website posting & Public Meeting (Dec. 2011)
- Use of latest data, secondary sources & mapping available
- Engagement with CCPC staff and other agencies & officials in County
- Extensive field work



Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030



Cambria County Plan addresses sustainability of the County and its constituent communities in terms of:

- Environment – physical & natural features
- Economy – balancing/linking development, transportation & land use
- Community - components/quality of community life



Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030

Summary of Issues, Findings and Recommendations

Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030

Overall Issues Facing County

- Equalizing regional access in underserved sections
- Number of - municipalities, school districts, authorities, commissions & development-related agencies
- Tax base issues, duplication of services & multi-municipal approaches
- Maintaining various types of communities - older urban areas, rural areas, smaller villages, suburban, etc.
- Decentralized development message & approach
- Resolving long-term AMD & sewage issues
- Nature tourism as a local strength & part of the economy




THE EADS GROUP

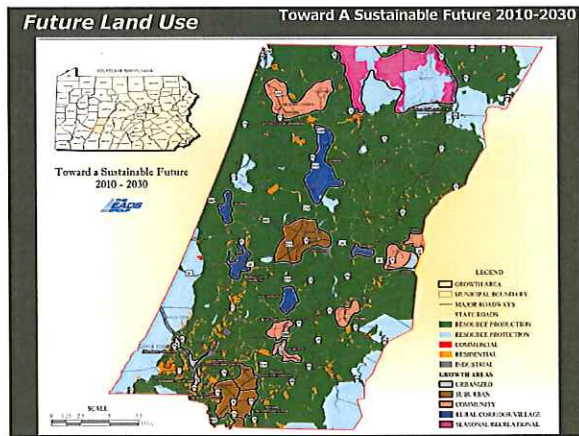
Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030

Community/Environmental/Economic - 19 Growth Areas delineated with varying strengths, characteristics & roles categorized:

- **Urbanized** - in-fill, redevelopment & Brownfield
- **Suburban** - new construction & expansion
- **Community** - hybrid of in-fill, redevelopment & Brownfield & new construction/expansion
- **Rural Corridor/Village** - low/moderate-density mixed development
- **Seasonal/Recreational** - outdoor recreational & agricultural




THE EADS GROUP



Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030

Community Sustainability

- Adjust to demographic trends while continuing to try to alter the course via education/workforce training, marketing & "new economy" (energy, hi-tech & tourism)
- Focus regional/coordinated implementation of infrastructure improvements/expansions in Growth Areas in concert with local land use planning
- Highway/access improvements focused on public safety on Rt. 56 West & Rt. 219 enhancements, as well as on-line enhancements on Rt. 53 North
- Transit study in Forest Hills Area & development of new transit center




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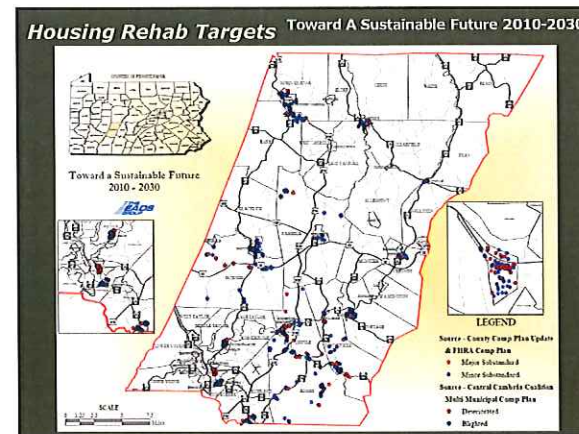
Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030

Community Sustainability

- Encourage regionalized delivery of public safety & recreational services, reflecting economies of scale & economic realities
- Conduct a county-wide Recreation, Park & Open Space Plan focusing on needs, facilities & programming, including treatment of trails & water-based recreation
- Life-cycle housing - rehab, SALDO, age-restricted private, PMC's, and incentives via RACC
- County coordinative services via Ombudsman/Point of Contact & governance training facilitation





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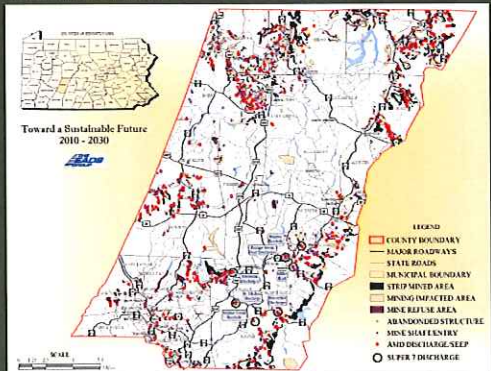
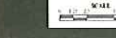
Environmental Sustainability

- Growth Areas concept reflects & balances environmental & economic sustainability
- CCPC technical assistance to Growth Areas communities in land use/development planning & implementation
- Support the continuing AMD remediation efforts for environmental & water-based recreational needs
- Improve public access to streams, rivers & lakes
- Enhance infrastructure projects in Growth Areas & those that resolve public health issues
- Support Mainline Canal Greenway & other nature-oriented resources

Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030



Past Mining Impacts

Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030

Economic Sustainability

- Establishment of an economic development partnership and designation of an Ombudsman/Point of Contact as coordination mechanisms
- One-stop developmental marketing effort with county focus & unified/consistent/complete message – website tab & County app
- Emerging industry emphasis such as energy – ranging from “clean coal” to Marcellus Shale to wind energy, hi-tech applications, agri-business & tourism
- Adopt & pursue context-related Growth Area development & redevelopment implementation strategy

Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030

Economic Sustainability



- Continue efforts to enhance the accessibility especially in underserved sections of the County - Rt. 56/Rt. 403 West Connector, Rt. 56 East, Rt. 219 North & Rt. 53 North
- Coordinated marketing of industrial/business sites – truck & rail – reinforcing relative access strengths
- Mass transit study in Forest Hills Area
- CCPC offers access management technical assistance to Growth Area communities
- Develop & maintain a centralized inventory of development sites for Marcellus Shale related businesses
- Support retention/expansion of commercial air/rail service




Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030

Economic Sustainability

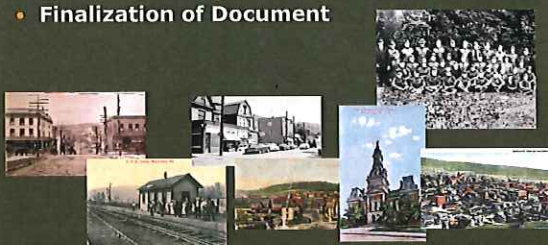
- County prioritizes bridge projects crucial for movement of goods/economic development
- Promote completion of Path of the Flood & other proposed & planned trail segments that connect resources & attractions
- AMD remediation to enhance water & environmental tourism
- CCPC provides technical assistance in land use planning & follow-up to municipalities requesting it
- Coordination among regional recreation & tourism agencies & resources

Toward A Sustainable Future 2010-2030

Next Steps

- Enactment
- Finalization of Document



Cambria County Planning Commission

