



TOWNSHIP OF LOGAN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

May 1999

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Introduction 1

Procedures 2

Historical Review of Logan Township 3

Background Studies

Demographic Data 8

Information Obtained from Neighborhood Meetings 30

Results of Business Meetings 33

Summary of Issues 36

Overview of Planning Issues 37

Financial Analysis - Sewer Dept., Highway Dept., Police Dept., Fire Dept. . . . 40

The Comprehensive Plan

Plan Component Integration Statement 47

Community Development Goals and Objectives 47

Plan for Land Use and Development 50

Housing Plan 53

Transportation Plan 56

Community Facilities Plan 59

Public Utilities and Sewage Plan 61

Interrelationship with Contiguous Municipalities 66

Short and Long Term Implementation Strategies and Interrelationship
Among Plan Components 66

INTRODUCTION

A Comprehensive Plan is an organized way or process for a community to plan for the future. Logan Township does have zoning and land development ordinances, as well as a plan to deal with sewage (Act 537 Plan). However, the Township does not have a plan that addresses all of the issues that need to be addressed when dealing with future development and growth in the Township. Our governing body now submits development plans to the Blair County Planning Commission to receive their recommendations regarding requests for changes to our zoning map and other issues that individuals and developers bring to the Board of Supervisors. Many of these issues can have a direct impact on our Township, and can affect the quality of life as well as the safety and welfare of our citizens and the economic growth and expansion of our Township's tax base.

The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code requires that a comprehensive plan consider many of the factors which impact on a community, such as the location, as well as the character and timing of future development. The comprehensive plan also provides a blueprint for housing, transportation, community facilities, utilities and land use.

Significant change has occurred in the Township with the development of interstate highways, the movement of retail businesses from inner city, to outlying areas, and the announcement of a four year program at the Penn State Altoona Campus. At the same time, citizens wish to reside in quiet, residential neighborhoods unchanged by all of the above. Without a comprehensive plan the Township takes a reactionary instead of a proactive stance when request for development are brought to the Supervisors. Developing this Comprehensive Plan will be Logan Township's effort to be proactive in addressing the issues as we grow and develop in the future.

The Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution 11-21-96 that established an ad hoc planning committee to serve in an advisory capacity to the Supervisors in creating a Comprehensive Plan for Logan Township. The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (PMPC) mandates that a comprehensive plan contain certain basic elements, including:

- <A statement of community development goals and objectives that chart the location, character and timing of future development.
- <A plan for land use identifying the intensity, character and timing of land use.
- <A plan to meet housing needs of present residents and those families anticipated living in the municipality, as well as the accommodation of new housing in different dwelling types and at appropriate densities for households of all income levels.
- <A transportation plan.
- <A community facilities plan.
- <A statement of the interrelationships among the various plan components which estimates the environmental, energy conservation, fiscal, economic development and social consequences on the municipality.
- <A discussion of short and long range plan implementation strategies.
- <A statement of the relationship of the existing and proposed development of the municipality to existing and proposed development and plans in contiguous municipalities, to the objectives and plans for development in the county of which the municipality is a part, and to regional trends.

The Comprehensive Plan consists of three separate but related parts: 1. Background studies; 2. The community development goals and objectives; and 3) The plan or plans for future alternative actions regarding land use, housing, transportation and community facilities.

The Studies: Section 301.2 of the MPC requires that the municipality make careful surveys, studies and analyses of housing, demographic and economic characteristics and trends; general location and interrelationships of different categories of land use; general location and extent of transportation and community facilities; natural features affecting development; natural, historic and cultural resources; and the prospects for future growth in the municipality.

The Goals: Goals and objectives are developed by analyzing data from the studies, and identifying the constraints, problems, needs and assumptions made about the future of the municipality. The goals and objectives are prioritized because there is competition for land and resources.

The Plan: The MPC requires that the plan contain a separate part addressing future land use, housing, transportation and community facilities. In addition, the plan must be coordinated with the Township's Sewage Plan (Act 537 Plan).

PROCEDURES

The Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution 11-21-96 that created an ad-hoc committee to serve in an advisory capacity to the Supervisors in developing a Comprehensive Plan for the Township. Notices were placed in the Altoona Mirror and on the local Public Access Channel for Township residents to serve on this Comprehensive Planning Committee. A meeting was held February 6, 1997, for citizens interested in being a member of the committee. Citizens were asked to complete an application. The Board of Supervisors reviewed the applications and selected nine citizens to join the three Supervisors as members of this ad-hoc committee.

The committee gathered and analyzed data and held a series of meetings to obtain input from citizens and businesses located within the Township. Input was obtained through the use of a survey and directly asking the citizens to identify the Township's assets, current issues and concerns that they might have. The citizens were then asked to prioritize these items. The committee analyzed this data and information to formulate community development goals and objectives.

A second series of neighborhood meetings were held to discuss land development and zoning issues. This information was utilized to analyze the present as well as the future use of Township land.

All of this information was utilized to devise the Township's Comprehensive Plan.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF LOGAN TOWNSHIP

Have you, at times, asked yourself why does the name “Logan” have such significance in this area? Why does our township bear this name? Why does the name “Logan” also find itself frequently associated with another word, “valley”? The answer to these questions involves the early existence of our nation, state, and country. A review of the history of the Logan Township area provides many interesting facts. Did you know that this area once was part of Huntington County? Did you know that the existence of Logan Township predates the City of Altoona? Actually, we will find in our review that Altoona was formed from township lands.

The early inhabitants of our area as you can quite imagine were Native American Indians. As school history lessons have taught us, white settlers arrived from Western Europe and established settlements up and down the eastern coastal region of North America in the early 1600’s. From this time onward there was gradual westward expansion.

After 1675, a so-to-speak union of Indian tribes known as the Iroquois Confederacy controlled the wilderness west of the Susquehanna River for use as a trade route and as a buffer zone against encroaching white settlers. The Iroquois tribe occasionally allowed other tribes that had been driven out of their homelands to settle in this area.

The series of valleys on the eastern side of the Allegheny Mountains have been used for hundreds of years as traffic routes. A major crossroad of the early Indian trails existed in present-day Blair County. From this crossroad, a traveler could take many numerous Indian paths passing through this region. Rather than follow mountaintops, trails tended to go along river terraces, above flood levels, or well drained ridges in wide valleys. The most well known trail and the most important to the settlement and development of our area was the Kittanning Trail. This was a vast system of interconnecting trails with alternate routes to be used according to the season.

One of the important leaders of the Iroquois Confederacy was the Cayaga tribe chief named Shickalemy. Shickalemy became friendly with James Logan, the secretary of the then providence of Pennsylvania, whom he met at numerous treaties in Philadelphia. The white man treated the chief well, so much that he named his sons after Logan, with the oldest son bearing the name Logan. Being the oldest son, Logan was meant to succeed his father as chief.

The Moravian missionaries baptized all of the chief’s children. Logan was educated by the Moravians and became a fast friend of the white settlers. Logan married a half-breed and had six children. His wife and all but one child perished in a plague in 1747. Tragedy struck again in an unfortunate accident when an arrow put out one of Logan’s eyes. Indians placed much importance on the body and this disfigurement cost him the role of chief. An outcast among his own people, Logan moved to the Tuckahoe Valley sometime prior to 1768. The Tuckahoe Valley stretched from what is now Altoona north to Tyrone. Tuckahoe is an Indian word for food plants that grow underground. This area was a favorite of Logan’s during his younger years and was known as Logan’s Valley.

Logan was known to be friendly to white frontiersmen and was feared by other Indians. These factors might explain why there were no Indian villages in the area and only one settler was killed in the valley during this era. Logan was a firm friend of the colonists during our fight for independence. He served as a spy for the colonists, as the British had an alliance with the Indians. After the war, the now Captain Logan lived peacefully for many years on the Bell family's property in the soon-to-be Antis Township area. Logan's son convinced him to move near him along the Allegheny River where he remained until his death in 1820 at the age of 100 years.

Early settlers in our area were English, Pennsylvania German, Scot-Irish, and Irish. Most of these settlers came from elsewhere in Pennsylvania and from Maryland. The earliest explorers/settlers in the Logan Township area were brothers Thomas and Michael Coleman. Previously, the two, along with a younger brother John, had resided along the west branch of the Susquehanna River. One day while the older brothers hunted, John was attacked by Indians and boiled to death in a kettle. After burying their brother, the Coleman brothers moved to what is now the northern part of Logan Township, where they settled permanently around 1770.

Although he was known to be a good friend of Captain Logan, Thomas Coleman became a greatly feared Indian killer. He was reputed to be the greatest Indian fighter in this section of Pennsylvania. Much of his success was due to his method of waging warfare on the Indians in their own style of fighting. In the period of unrest on the frontier in the late 1700's, Coleman was unwavering in his protection of settlers by spotting Indian war parties, warning settlers, and defending frontier forts such as Fort Fetter. Coleman's reputation may also be a strong reason why there was only one settler killed by Indians in Logan's Valley, as compared to several in nearby areas like the Cove area.

Fort Fetter was built in 1777, near where Hollidaysburg is now. It was not in Logan Township, but was crucial to the survival of the residents of the area that is now Logan Township. This fort was not an official military fort, but was built by nearby settlers as a gathering place for protection of families during times of trouble.

Thomas Coleman served in the Bedford County Militia during the Revolutionary War. The Supreme Council of Pennsylvania commissioned him as an Ensign in the Continental Army. He volunteered his services as a spy and guide for countless missions, traveling as far west as Fort Pitt. He died in 1833, and is buried in the Grandview Cemetery in Logan Township. Descendants of Thomas Coleman remain on the Coleman farm in north western Logan Township.

Prior to the early to mid 1800's, the soon-to-be Blair County area was a quiet farming area. In 1811, two gentlemen from Huntington constructed an iron furnace known as the Allegheny Furnace in what is now the Baker Mansion section of Altoona. After an explosion the furnace stood unused for eighteen years.

Between 1815, and 1825, the packhorse road, which went west up and over the mountains gradually improved. The Huntington-Cambria- Indian Turnpike allowed traffic from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. To compete with other states, whom were promoting westward expansion, the Pennsylvania Main Line Canal was built as far west as Hollidaysburg in the late 1820's. Still our area was not highly populated. There were some early iron furnaces like the Allegheny Furnace early on. They did well until

the War of 1812 was over, and they all shut down due to competition. The cost of transportation was high and involved loading iron onto the backs of mules in order to transport it.

The Allegheny-Portage Railroad opened in 1834 and the area boomed because of the upgrade in the transportation system. Hollidaysburg became the largest area in Huntington County as a big shipping port. Flat, sectionalized, canal boats could be removed from the water, loaded onto railroad cars and hoisted by steam engines up the mountains and down the other side to Johnstown, where the boats would go back in the water and pulled to Pittsburgh. This new method of transportation suddenly meant that the local iron business could be both competitive in Pittsburgh and down river to the east.

Between 1825, and 1846, there were seven new iron producing furnaces, six iron forges, and a foundry built in this vicinity. One of the most important to the development of the Logan Township region was the Allegheny Furnace. In 1835, Elias Baker, a merchant, farmer, and distiller, purchased the idle furnace and it's 3,773' acres of land, which included the west side of Brush Mountain. Iron plantations used charcoal for fuel, which required the use of a large amount of trees. Thousands of acres of woodland in and around Logan Township suited the iron production process.

Baker and his family lived in one of the many log houses constructed on the plantation to house his employees. In 1844, Baker began construction of a Greek Revival-style mansion that was known locally as "Baker's Folly" for costing \$75,000.00, far beyond Baker's means. When completed, it was the only structure of its kind in Central Pennsylvania.

Sylvester Baker, Elias's son, was a civil engineer whom organized the construction of a narrow-gauge wooden railroad to move coal from mines near Kittanning Point and iron ore from open pits in the village of Lakemont. These materials were used in the production of pig iron. In the beginning, most of the iron from the Allegheny Furnace was sold in Pittsburgh, but some went as far as Philadelphia, New York City, Baltimore, and Boston. The Juniata Iron Range became what was the most prosperous and efficient iron-producing region in the country from the 1830's to the 1850's. The Logan Township area was the location of two other iron firms besides the Allegheny Furnace. These were the Juniata Iron Works and Blair Furnace. Blair Furnace was built in 1846 and produced iron mostly with ore from the Frankstown area. The iron industry in our area peaked during the Civil War period. At this point the Mesabi Iron Range of the Great Lakes region began mining a richer ore with less difficulty. A combination of a better raw material delivered with easier river transportation made steel mills in Johnstown and Pittsburgh more competitive. In a short period of time, the iron industry in our region was all but gone.

As previously indicated, the area of Logan Township was part of Huntington County until 1846. The growth of the Hollidaysburg as an important river port and transfer junction between the Pennsylvania Canal and the Portage Railroad in the 1830's spurred interest in the formation of a separate county of which Hollidaysburg would be the center. At this time, Hollidaysburg was the largest town in Huntington County and the nearest county seats were the towns of Huntington and Bedford, both a long journey away. The State of Pennsylvania was petitioned to form a new county, which was met with opposition from both Huntington and Bedford Counties, both of whom stood to lose land. The petition was rejected for several years until in 1846, the state approved this measure and Blair County came into being.

Of all the industries in our area, the most important to the development of Logan Township was the Pennsylvania Railroad. In an attempt not to be by-passed by western expansion, the Pennsylvania State Assembly granted the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the right to extend their lines to Pittsburgh in 1846. The Assembly then chartered the Pennsylvania Railroad to build a railroad between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Supporters of the P.R.R. pushed the Pennsylvania governor into declaring the B & O charter null and void the following year.

Prior to the railroad, the main east/west travel route was the Pennsylvania Main Line. By utilizing animal transportation, as well as the Pennsylvania Canal and the Portage Railroad, a traveler could get from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in three and a half days. This system of travel didn't always run smoothly. For example, the canal beds would often freeze in the winter. The Pennsylvania Railroad was eager to appease political interests as well as to get a jump on competing railroads, who were already planning routes to the Mid-West. The P.R.R. pushed its chief engineer, John. E. Thompson, to find a faster and direct route to Pittsburgh.

Thompson, in order to conserve steam engine power, asked his team of civil engineers to survey the land and find a low-grade route through the mountains west. Their low-grade approach brought the engineers up the Juniata Valley to the base of the Allegheny Mountains. Here the P.R.R. established their base camp, thereby determining the location of Altoona and the existence of Logan Township by topography. In 1849, the P.R.R. bought land in the valley and planned to erect major railroad facilities. One of the first moves the P.R.R. made was to set up the politics of the area. They worked to have the Pennsylvania legislature cut the bottom half of Antis Township and the northern portion of Allegheny Township off to create their own township, naming it after Captain Logan.

In 1850, the P.R.R. constructed a car erecting shop, a locomotive erecting shop with a foundry, a machine shop, a woodworking shop, and a paint shop between what is now Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets of Altoona.

The southwest corner of Logan Township provided the scene for one of the highest regarded engineering feats of that century. At the end of the valley the railroad civil engineers found that to continue a steady track grade they would be faced with two options to reach the same plane on the other side of an intersection of valley floor. They could build a steel bridge across, but the grade of the bridge would have severely limited the number of railcars that could be hauled. The other option which was selected was to maintain the grade west along a ridge and connect to another mountain ridge passing over two deep ravines by shearing of the face a mountain and filling in the ravines with a earthen bank which would support the track bed. The southern most ravine was known as Kittanning Gap, which had been the thoroughfare for the Kittanning Trail. Irish immigrant laborers worked to shear off the face of the mountain, and working with picks, shovels, and hand and horse drawn carts, built a sweeping curve that by gradually gaining height, allowed trains to defeat the mountain grade. The World Famous Horseshoe Curve opened in 1854, the same year that a portion of Logan Township was incorporated as the borough of Altoona. When the P.R.R. main line was completed in 1858, a traveler could get from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in about fifteen hours.

Development of the P.R.R. in Altoona, spurred economic and population growth, not only in the borough, but in Logan Township as well. Altoona was incorporated as a city in 1868. Industry in Logan

Township followed the development of the P.R.R., assisting in supplying goods and services. The railroad was a heavy user of iron and tooling.

In the late 1800's, Logan Township was the scene for leisure and recreational development, which was aided by the growth of the P.R.R. in Altoona. In 1891, a group of Altoona businessmen developed the Wopsononock Hotel at the peak of the Allegheny Mountain above Juniata and Homers Gaps. This was a mountaintop resort complete with a three story hotel, photo gallery, lookout tower, swings, lawn tennis grounds, pavilions, dancing platform, and a two-horse coach between the resort and the nearby village of Highland Fling. Transportation to the resort was via a narrow gauge railroad originally called the Altoona and Wopsononock Railroad. The hotel operated until 1903, when it was consumed in a forest fire that covered the entire mountaintop. The forty-foot high lookout remained a popular spot providing a panoramic view of three counties until it was destroyed in a forest fire in 1921.

Elias Baker was the owner of the Village of Lakemont during the time he owned Allegheny Furnace. The iron ore for his business was mineral in four open pits in the Lakemont area. Many of his workers found that a particular area of Lakemont was a prime location for recreation. Baker hired a crew of skilled tradesmen to construct Lakemont Park and completed the project in 1894. The park contained a casino, a dammed lake for swimming, boating, fishing, a zoo, picnic pavilions, gardens with fountains, greenhouses, a playhouse, a roller-skating rink, a swimming pool, roller coasters, and a trolley station. The park originally depended on the Altoona and Logan Township Electric Railway which began operation a few years earlier to bring park-goers to the site by trolley cars.

Lakemont Park has suffered through the Great Depression, a major flood in 1936, changes in ownership, bankruptcy, and a name change. Today renamed Lakemont Park, it remains a thriving amusement park with modern buildings and rides and other attractions. The original wooden roller coaster named "The Leap the Dips", remains on the grounds and has been given the historical designation as the "Oldest Wooden Roller Coaster in the U.S.". Adjacent to the park, a baseball stadium named Blair County Park has been constructed to seat approximately 5,500 people. Not since the days of the Cricket Field complex in Altoona, during the heyday of the P.R.R. has this area seen such a first class sports facility.

Two other area recreational spots also graced our area. Nela Beach opened in 1923 and was located at Sixteenth Street and Pleasant Valley Boulevard. It boasted a large swimming pool and slide, sand beach, boardwalk, orchestra stand in the center of the pool, bath houses, boats, a dancing pavilion, a merry-go-round and concessions. Ivyside Park opened in 1929, and contained amusement rides, music, concessions, and picnic grounds. The park had one of the largest concrete swimming pools in the nation at that time. It was 620 feet long and 186 feet wide with an island in the middle. The pool required three-million gallons of water to fill it. Ivyside Park fell victim to the Great Depression and closed in 1945. It is now the site of the Altoona Campus of the Pennsylvania State University.

The Pennsylvania Railroad inspired many immigrants to seek work and move to Logan Township and nearby areas. Some railroad workers came to the Altoona Shops by train, trolley and later bus from little mountain towns and from northern Blair and Bedford Counties. The Railroad was dominant in the area until the 1930's, when the population of the City of Altoona began to decline. The last steam engine was produced in Altoona in the 1950's, and Railroad dominance went steadily downhill.

From the 1850 beginning of Logan Township through the end of World War II, the City of Altoona was free to annex land mass from the township without its consent. The Pennsylvania legislature eventually changed the rules allowing the township to become politically powerful enough to stop this process. The largest block of annexation occurred in 1929, and more than doubled the size of Altoona. This block was a 4.57 square mile area, which included the township section of Whenwood, Fairview, Juniata, East End, Locust Hills, Eldorado, Roselawn, Llynswen, South Altoona, Garden Heights, and Lakemont Terrace.

In recent years the upward mobility of our population has increased in the township and declined in the City of Altoona. Industries, wholesalers, and retail shopping establishments have followed the population into the township providing for a strong tax base. The Logan Valley Mall constructed in the 1960's, expanded several times, and rebuilt after a fire in 1996, is an example of this trend which has been experienced all over our country.

DEMOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATIONS OF LOGAN TOWNSHIP

With a total population of approximately 12,381 people and a median age of 36.2 years the statistical demographics of Logan Township agree with our general perceptions. The majority of Logan Township is comprised of traditional family units, followed closely by older residents whose children have grown and left home.

Logan Township is almost exclusively populated by people classified as white as is Blair County as a whole. The relatively low minority population is most likely reflective of the European ancestry of the area and its beginnings.

The majority of the families in Logan Township (82.6%) live in single family homes that they own. Surprisingly the average value of the homes in Logan Township is approximately \$49,000.00. As development continues in the community we would expect this value to rise steadily.

The median income in Logan Township is between \$30,000 and \$40,000 per household per year. This is significantly higher than the income average for Blair County as a whole. Interestingly the educational statistics support this disparity between the income levels with Logan Township having a higher number of residents that both graduated high school and college.

With unemployment of less than 2% the majority of the population of Logan Township is employed in the sales/service sector of the economy. Historically this is a change from the early days of blue-collar workers employed mainly by the railroad or manufacturers. This does, however, reflect the trend of the economy both in surrounding Blair County and the country as a whole. This country's economy has evolved from the heavy manufacturing and farming to an information and service economy.

In relation to Blair County as a whole Logan Township appears to be at the upper end of the spectrum with regard to the positive aspects of a community. Above average income, a solid base of traditional family households, well educated residents, and extremely low unemployment.

BLAIR COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
TOTAL POPULATION, 1950 - 1990

Area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	Percent Change 1980-90
Pennsylvania	10,415,706	11,248,665	11,766,412	11,864,720	11,881,961	0.1
Blair County	139,515	137,281	135,357	136,621	130,542	- 4.4
Allegheny Township	3,836	5,056	5,943	7,463	7,023	- 5.9
Altoona City	77,177	69,407	63,115	57,078	51,881	- 9.1
Antis Township	3,561	3,943	5,025	6,524	6,176	- 5.3
Bellwood Borough	2,559	2,330	2,395	2,114	1,976	- 6.5
Blair Township	2,105	2,478	3,228	3,937	3,994	1.4
Catharine Township	811	778	498	691	738	6.8
Duncansville Borough	1,391	1,396	1,427	1,355	1,309	- 3.4
Frankstown Township	2,805	3,904	4,842	6,363	7,243	13.8
Freedom Township	1,644	2,127	2,522	3,060	2,959	- 3.3
Greenfield Township	3,414	3,702	3,543	3,758	3,802	1.2
Hollidaysburg Borough	6,483	6,475	6,262	5,892	5,624	- 4.5
Huston Township	927	944	873	1,049	1,189	13.3
Juniata Township	610	742	879	1,129	1,116	- 1.2
Logan Township	9,060	10,123	11,281	12,183	12,381	1.6
Martinsburg Borough	1,562	1,772	2,088	2,231	2,119	- 5.0
Newry Borough	412	432	444	353	288	-18.4
North Woodbury Township	1,327	1,311	1,350	1,851	2,219	19.9
Roaring Spring Borough	2,771	2,937	2,811	2,962	2,615	-11.7
Snyder Township	3,015	3,329	3,457	3,454	3,163	- 8.4
Taylor Township	1,677	1,928	2,003	2,108	2,327	10.4
Tunnelhill Borough	1	1	1	154	106	-31.2
Tyrone Borough	8,214	7,792	7,072	6,346	5,743	- 9.5
Tyrone Township	982	1,263	1,330	1,647	1,677	1.8
Williamsburg Borough	1,792	1,792	1,704	1,400	1,456	4.0
Woodbury Township	1,379	1,319	1,264	1,519	1,418	- 6.6

Note: The 1990 figures listed on this table may be different than other 1990 figures as they represent the latest adjustments made by the Census Bureau as of May, 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950-1990 Census of Population and Housing. STF 3

BLAIR COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
MEDIAN INCOME, 1989

A. Median Income

Area	Household	Percent Change 1980-1990	Family	Non-Family
Pennsylvania	\$29,069	2.7	\$34,856	\$15,099
Blair County	23,271	- 6.0	28,367	11,453
Allegheny Township	24,317	- 8.4	28,289	15,642
Altoona City	20,695	- 8.9	26,610	10,563
Antis Township	25,502	-11.3	30,139	11,855
Bellwood Borough	20,809	-15.2	28,350	7,447
Blair Township	31,150	13.5	34,583	22,188
Catharine Township	25,330	11.4	31,333	14,375
Duncansville Borough	23,558	- 3.5	29,076	10,298
Frankstown Township	37,428	- 16.2	40,584	22,361
Freedom Township	21,726	-25.3	26,659	10,972
Greenfield Township	20,421	- 1.3	23,011	9,613
Hollidaysburg Borough	23,958	- 2.5	27,882	14,886
Huston Township	26,563	22.5	29,000	8,662
Juniata Township	23,672	-10.3	26,307	15,083
Logan Township	25,500	- 5.9	29,842	12,473
Martinsburg Borough	21,774	-13.8	27,382	12,305
Newry Borough	22,083	10.3	27,917	14,167
North Woodbury Township	25,483	- 1.6	27,750	9,745
Roaring Spring Borough	25,844	- 1.2	34,563	12,340
Snyder Township	19,953	-24.0	22,196	8,739
Taylor Township	26,389	- 2.5	29,554	14,135
Tunnelhill Borough	24,821	-39.2	35,625	11,250
Tyrone Borough	20,283	- 2.7	27,510	9,111
Tyrone Township	26,806	- 1.7	30,107	13,500
Williamsburg Borough	19,330	- 5.8	27,375	9,009
Woodbury Township	23,963	- 6.4	26,400	15,769

*Note: 1980 Income was adjusted by 1.588 to 1989 dollars for Percent Change calculation.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980-1990 Census of Population and Housing. STF 3

BLAIR COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE HOUSING UNITS AND TENURE

Area	Total Housing units	-----Percent-----		-----Occupied-----	
		1980-90 Percent Change	Owner	Renter	Vacant
Pennsylvania	4,938,140	9.5	64.3	26.7	9.0
Blair County	54,349	4.8	67.2	25.4	7.4
Allegheny Township	2,832	7.8	73.8	18.6	7.6
Altoona City	22,698	1.0	60.2	30.9	8.9
Antis Township	2,440	4.5	77.5	17.1	5.4
Bellwood Borough	809	1.6	69.2	25.5	5.3
Blair Township	1,577	12.8	80.7	14.2	5.1
Catharine Township	306	22.4	74.5	14.1	11.4
Duncansville Borough	599	11.3	57.9	38.2	3.8
Frankstown Township	2,807	19.2	76.4	18.8	4.8
Freedom Township	1,162	13.9	79.4	13.4	7.1
Greenfield Township	1,604	18.6	70.3	20.2	9.5
Hollidaysburg Borough	2,395	4.0	55.2	39.1	5.7
Huston Township	426	26.4	70.7	21.1	8.2
Juniata Township	444	7.2	72.3	16.9	10.8
Logan Township	4,770	4.4	77.6	16.3	6.1
Martin burg Borough	938	7.6	64.5	30.6	4.9
Newry Borough	129	-11.0	51.2	39.5	9.3
North Woodbury Township	771	27.4	80.9	13.7	5.3
Roaring Spring Borough	1,089	- 7.4	68.1	27.5	4.4
Snyder Township	1,285	1.7	80.3	12.8	6.9
Taylor Township	864	22.4	81.0	13.3	5.7
Tunnelhill Borough	46	-20.7	80.4	6.5	13.0
Tyrone Borough	2,524	- 2.1	60.6	33.1	6.3
Tyrone Township	676	14.4	78.0	12.3	9.8
Williamsburg Borough	614	4.1	59.0	37.1	3.9
Woodbury Township	544	10.6	73.2	17.8	9.0

Note: The 1990 figures listed on this table may be different than other 1990 figures as they represent the latest adjustments made by the Census Bureau as of May, 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980-1990 Census of Population and Housing. STF 1

BLAIR COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFIT YEAR HOUSING UNIT BUILT

Area	Total Units	-----Percent of Total Units-----							
		Before 1940	1940- 1949	1950- 1959	1960- 1969	1970- 1979	1980- 1994	After 1984	Median Year
Pennsylvania	4,938,140	35.1	9.7	14.6	12.4	15.8	5.4	7.0	1954
Blair County	54,349	43.7	8.6	11.1	10.2	16.4	5.0	4.9	1947
Allegheny Township	2,832	12.9	5.7	13.1	20.2	28.4	8.4	11.3	1969
Altoona City	22,698	62.0	9.9	7.9	7.3	9.3	2.2	1.5	1939
Antis Township	2,440	17.2	7.4	15.8	19.9	26.0	6.2	7.6	1965
Bellwood Borough	809	67.9	8.0	7.8	4.0	7.3	2.5	2.6	1939
Blair Township	1,577	9.7	7.9	18.5	15.4	32.5	9.1	6.9	1969
Catharine Township	305	32.1	5.9	14.4	5.9	27.9	6.2	7.5	1958
Duncansville Borough	587	35.6	8.9	9.4	7.0	23.9	6.6	8.7	1956
Frankstown Township	2,807	16.0	6.2	18.6	14.0	23.1	10.1	12.1	1967
Freedom Township	1,160	13.4	10.8	11.5	16.1	29.6	9.0	9.7	1969
Greenfield Township	1,617	29.4	5.6	10.4	14.3	18.0	14.6	7.7	1963
Hollidaysburg Borough	2,395	57.2	8.4	15.4	8.0	4.1	6.3	0.7	1939
Huston Township	426	39.0	1.9	6.3	9.6	24.9	7.3	11.0	1963
Juniata Township	440	12.0	5.9	10.9	15.2	36.4	10.2	9.3	1972
Logan Township	4,770	23.1	10.6	14.7	12.4	23.9	5.2	10.1	1961
Martinsburg Borough	938	31.9	9.5	13.6	15.8	17.7	6.5	5.0	1956
Newry Borough	141	58.9	9.2	14.9	3.5	7.8	5.7	0.0	1939
North Woodbury Township	771	34.2	1.4	2.9	11.9	20.8	14.5	14.3	1970
Roaring Spring Borough	1,078	58.1	5.2	11.4	6.4	12.4	4.5	2.0	1939
Snyder Township	1,285	23.1	11.4	17.6	8.1	25.4	6.5	7.9	1959
Taylor Township	864	24.7	8.0	14.7	11.5	24.4	9.5	7.3	1962
Tunnelhill Borough	50	54.0	16.0	4.0	4.0	18.0	4.0	0.0	1939
Tyrone Borough	2,524	60.4	6.9	8.3	3.8	18.7	1.3	0.6	1939
Tyrone Township	676	25.4	10.4	13.0	15.2	24.4	5.9	5.6	1961
Williamsburg Borough	614	61.2	6.8	13.0	6.2	4.2	4.6	3.9	1939
Woodbury Township	545	43.7	4.4	9.2	6.1	23.3	6.4	7.0	1952

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing. STF 3

**BLAIR COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
BUILDING PERMITS AND REAL ESTATE TAXES**

A. Number of Permits by Building Type - 1992

Area	-----New Residential-----		New Non-Residential	Additions/ Conversions	Demolitions
	Housekeeping	Non-Housekeeping			
Pennsylvania	27,011	87	13,904	73,774	2,475
Blair County	141	0	130	363	106
Allegheny Township	15	0	33	36	3
Altoona	39	0	21	194	95
Frankstown Township	55	0	25	43	0
Logan Township	32	0	51	90	8

B. Comparison of Real Estate Taxes

City of Altoona

City Tax	37.62 Mills	927.80
School Tax	57.00 Mills	1,054.32
County Tax	25.00 Mills	<u>462.42</u>
Total Taxes		\$2,444.54

Logan Township

Township Tax	13.50 Mills	249.71
School Tax	57.00 Mills	1,054.32
County Tax	25.00 Mills	<u>462.42</u>
Total Taxes		\$1,766.45

Hollidaysburg Borough

Borough Tax	30.00 Mills	554.91
School Tax	84.50 Mills	1,562.98
County Tax	25.00 Mills	<u>462.42</u>
Total Taxes		\$2,580.31

Tyrone Borough

Borough Tax	27.00 Mills	499.42
School Tax	84.50 Mills	1,139.04
County Tax	25.00 Mills	<u>462.42</u>
Total Taxes		\$2,100.88

Frankstown Township

Township Tax	0 Mills	
School Tax	84.50 Mills	1,562.98
County Tax	25.00 Mills	<u>462.42</u>
Total Taxes		\$2,025.40

Blair Township

Township Tax	5.40 Mills	99.88
School Tax	84.50 Mills	1,562.98
County Tax	25.00 Mills	<u>462.42</u>
Total Taxes		\$2,125.28

Note: All calculations are made based upon a home with a market value of \$125,000.

County Comparison
1998

Municipality	School District	School Tax	Municipal Tax	County Tax	Total Tax Mills
Greenfield	Claysburg	107.73	8	27	142.73
Williamsburg	Williamsburg	104	15	27	146
Woodbury Twp	Williamsburg	104	10	27	141
Catherine Twp	Williamsburg	104	6.5	27	137.5
Hollidaysburg	Hollidaysburg	97.5	31	27	155.5
Duncansville	Hollidaysburg	97.5	25	27	149.5
Allegheny Twp.	Hollidaysburg	97.5	9	27	133.5
Newry	Hollidaysburg	97.5	9	27	133.5
Blair Twp	Hollidaysburg	97.5	7.5	27	132
Juniata Twp	Hollidaysburg	97.5	2.5	27	127
Frankstown	Hollidaysburg	97.5		27	124.5
Bellwood	Bellwood	86	24	27	137
Antis Twp	Bellwood	86	5	27	118
Martinsburg	Spring Cove	86	18	27	131
Roaring Spring	Spring Cove	86	11	27	124
Freedom	Spring Cove	86	9	27	122
Taylor Twp	Spring Cove	86	5.5	27	118.5
Huston Twp	Spring Cove	86	4	27	117
N. Woodbury Twp	Spring Cove	86	2.66	27	115.66
Tyrone	Tyrone	80.69	29	27	136.69
Snyder Twp	Tyrone	80.69	10	27	117.69
Tyrone Twp	Tyrone	80.69	4	27	111.69
Altoona	Altoona Area	57	41.37	27	125.37
Logan Twp	Altoona Area	57	15.5	27	99.5
Tyrone Twp	Altoona Area	57	4	27	88

**BLAIR COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
MEDIAN HOUSING VALUE AND CONTRACT RENT, 1990**

Area	1990 median Housing Value	1980 median Housing Value*	1990 Median Rent	1980 Median Rent
Pennsylvania	\$69,100	\$ 62,091	\$404	\$276
Blair County	40,700	45,576	299	233
Allegheny Township	57,200	62,250	384	302
Altoona City	30,600	38,112	285	227
Antis Township	53,000	59,709	334	311
Bellwood Borough	37,200	43,352	287	216
Blair Township	58,300	63,520	404	332
Catharine Township	42,300	38,271	323	159
Duncansville Borough	40,900	47,164	352	378
Frankstown Township	76,200	78,924	486	418
Freedom Township	44,400	53,039	326	252
Greenfield Township	37,800	40,653	251	165
Hollidaysburg Borough	48,900	55,898	327	252
Huston Township	54,300	48,593	250	165
Juniata Township	55,400	60,026	314	241
Logan Township	49,400	53,992	352	286
Martinsburg Borough	51,200	59,868	286	211
Newry Borough	36,900	41,288	302	259
North Woodbury Township	52,300	56,692	348	203
Roaring Spring Borough	40,800	49,704	266	221
Snyder Township	40,900	42,082	256	168
Taylor Township	51,200	55,104	315	175
Tunnelhill Borough	32,500	37,318	325	0
Tyrone Borough	33,500	40,653	266	173
Tyrone Township	55,100	60,026	310	211
Williamsburg Borough	28,800	35,889	255	165
Woodbury Township	39,600	41,129	272	157

*Note: 1980 Median value was adjusted for inflation by 1.588.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980-1990 Census of Population and Housing. STF 3

BLAIR COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
PERCENT OF POPULATION BY AGE, 1990

Area	Total Population	-----Percent of Persons-----				
		0-4	5-17	18-59	60-64	65+
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	6.7	16.8	56.0	5.1	15.4
Blair County	130,542	6.3	18.1	53.3	5.4	17.0
Allegheny Township	7,023	6.4	17.2	52.5	5.8	18.2
Altoona City	51,881	6.6	17.7	51.9	5.4	18.6
Antis Township	6,176	5.7	18.8	56.0	5.9	13.6
Bellwood Borough	1,976	6.3	18.3	50.6	4.7	20.1
Blair Township	3,994	5.8	18.5	57.7	5.5	12.6
Catharine Township	738	6.2	20.1	54.9	5.0	13.8
Duncansville Borough	1,309	4.4	16.2	54.9	4.6	20.0
Frankstown Township	7,243	6.3	19.9	55.5	5.5	12.8
Freedom Township	2,959	6.5	20.3	57.6	4.8	10.8
Greenfield Township	3,802	7.0	18.3	55.3	4.6	14.8
Hollidaysburg Borough	5,624	5.3	15.4	52.0	5.1	22.2
Huston Township	1,189	7.7	25.1	54.3	2.9	10.0
Juniata Township	1,116	8.7	20.6	56.5	5.5	8.7
Logan Township	12,381	5.8	17.3	56.6	5.7	14.7
Martinsburg Borough	2,119	5.5	14.7	48.9	6.2	24.6
Newry Borough	288	5.2	18.8	58.0	6.3	11.8
North Woodbury Township	2,219	7.6	21.0	54.9	3.8	12.8
Roaring Spring Borough	2,615	5.9	19.9	51.6	5.6	16.9
Snyder Township	3,163	7.0	18.4	51.2	7.1	16.4
Taylor Township	2,327	6.4	21.8	55.0	5.3	11.5
Tunnelhill Borough	106	1.9	15.1	50.0	6.6	26.4
Tyrone Borough	5,743	5.7	17.1	49.1	5.9	22.2
Tyrone Township	1,677	6.4	20.4	54.7	5.4	13.1
Williamsburg Borough	1,456	7.6	17.0	50.2	5.1	20.2
Woodbury Township	1,418	6.1	21.6	56.3	3.9	12.1

Source U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing. STF 1

BLAIR COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE POPULATION DENSITY, 1990

Area	Square Miles Land	Square Miles Water	Persons Per Square Mile	Total Population
Pennsylvania	44,819.6	1,238.6	258.0	11,881,643
Blair County	525.8	1.3	247.6	130,542
Allegheny Township	29.3	0.0	239.6	7,023
Altoona City	9.8	0.0	5314.1	51,881
Antis Township	60.8	0.2	101	6,176
Bellwood Borough	0.5	0.0	4282	1,976
Blair Township	13.6	0.1	291	3,994
Catharine Township	30.9	0.0	24.2	738
Duncansville Borough	0.5	0.0	2422	1,309
Frankstown Township	48.7	0.5	147	7,243
Freedom Township	17.4	0.0	170	2,959
Greenfield Township	35.9	0.0	106	3,802
Hollidaysburg Borough	2.4	0.0	2366	5,624
Huston Township	35.1	0.0	33.9	1,189
Juniata Township	26.6	0.1	41.8	1,116
Logan Township	46.6	0.3	263.5	12,381
Martinsburg Borough	0.6	0.0	3354.7	2,119
Newry Borough	0.1	0.0	3110.1	288
North Woodbury Township	20.8	0.0	106.7	2,219
Roaring Spring Borough	0.8	0.0	3271.3	2,615
Snyder Township	45.2	0.0	69.9	3,163
Taylor Township	23.1	0.0	100.6	2,327
Tunnelhill Borough	0.4	0.0	295.4	106
Tyrone Borough	2.0	0.0	2841.3	5,743
Tyrone Township	41.8	0.1	40.1	1,677
Williamsburg Borough	0.4	0.0	3899.7	1,456
Woodbury Township	32.5	0.0	43.2	1,418

Source U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF 3

**BLAIR COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
COST OF LIVING**

In October 1993, The Center for Rural Pennsylvania published an outstanding report titled "The Cost of Living In Rural Pennsylvania". This project identified in a truly meaningful way a set of cost of living estimates for the 97 counties in Pennsylvania both rural and urban.

The C.O.L. index is a measurement of the amount of money needed to buy goods and services for a typical mid-management family. Today's best source is ACCRA (American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association). Their "market basket" is 60 items purchased by the family and covers groceries, housing, utilities, transportation, healthcare and miscellaneous goods and services. On this base the national C.O.L. Index is 100-0. The Pennsylvanian average is 102-0.

Blair County's position is compared below to all 67 Counties and most importantly to the 25 mostly Urban counties.

Take note:

	All 97 Counties	25 Urban Counties	Blair County
Total Budget	102.9	107.1	101.8
Groceries	103.7	104.1	103.6
Housing	106.4	115.0	103.3
Utilities	119.0	124.1	119.3
Transportation	99.2	101.9	98.2
Health Care	94.0	98.9	91.0
Miscellaneous Gds & Serv.	99.4	99.4	98.5

In short Blair County is below the state average and well below the average of urban counties. It is actually the sixth lowest cost-of-living urban county in the state.

For your cost-of-living analysis:

Table A - Cost of Living Estimates by County

**BLAIR COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
EDUCATION BACKGROUND, 1990**

1. Educational Attainment of Persons Age 25 and Older

Area	Total Persons	Percent of Person			
		Less Than High School Graduate	At Least High School Graduate	At Least Earned BA	Professional or Graduate Degree
Pennsylvania	7,872,932	25.3	74.7	17.9	6.6
Blair County	86,870	25.0	75.0	10.5	3.8
Allegheny Township	4,835	26.9	73.1	7.4	3.9
Altoona City	34,426	26.7	73.3	9.5	3.7
Antis Township	4,152	23.9	76.1	9.6	2.6
Bellwood Borough	1,298	25.2	74.8	9.1	2.8
Blair Township	2,734	22.5	77.5	14.3	5.5
Catharine Township	491	25.3	74.7	9.8	3.9
Duncansville Borough	940	20.0	80.0	10.4	3.8
Frankstown Township	4,870	16.1	83.9	22.3	8.5
Freedom Township	1,839	30.5	69.5	4.7	1.0
Greenfield Township	2,548	34.1	65.9	5.9	2.4
Hollidaysburg Borough	3,955	20.0	80.0	19.1	6.5
Huston Township	688	29.2	70.8	6.4	1.3
Juniata Township	679	23.0	77.0	7.5	1.8
Logan Township	8,088	22.9	77.1	10.0	3.0
Martinsburg Borough	1,515	22.2	77.8	15.1	6.0
Newry Borough	188	17.0	83.0	10.1	4.3
North Woodbury Township	1,359	24.7	75.3	9.4	3.5
Roaring Spring Borough	1,688	16.5	83.5	11.3	4.1
Snyder Township	2,183	32.8	67.2	6.5	2.7
Taylor Township	1,472	24.9	75.1	6.6	1.9
Tunnelhill Borough	72	31.9	68.1	12.5	6.9
Tyrone Borough	3,928	26.8	73.2	8.5	2.3
Tyrone Township	1,105	20.0	80.0	13.1	5.3
Williamsburg Borough	948	24.2	75.8	9.6	3.1
Woodbury Township	869	24.4	75.6	6.3	1.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing. STF 3

BLAIR COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
EDUCATION, EDUCATION, EDUCATION - - - - -
- - - - - AND THEN SOME

This may be the most important chapter in this book. If training today for tomorrow's success is vital for the 21st Century, you should read on. Blair County Institutions and educators have made and are continuing to make an investment in human capital to position Blair County for the transition to a knowledge based economy.

A world class education system produces students who innovate and who master both skills and knowledge needed to perform in a competitive market. The major implication of the change to a knowledge-based economy is that industries can now be located anywhere -- and even in many desirable places at once. Blair County welcomes that opportunity.

There are seven public school districts in Blair County and unless their families choose to pay tuition, students are required to attend the district in which they reside. In addition the Altoona - Johnstown Diocese operates Bishop Guilfoyle High School and a feeder network of elementary schools. Private schools though not common provide choices of both a parochial and private nature - such as the Montessori Method.

Altoona Area, Blair County's largest district has a student enrollment of 9,500 and is renowned for excellence and innovation:

- The most advanced technology and multimedia center in any of the nation's public schools.
- The College Board "Award of Excellence" for it's thirteen Advanced Placement Courses.
- Recipient of Pennsylvania "Excellence in Education Award."
- The first school district in the country to join "The Synthesis Coalition" National Science Foundation.
- A pioneer in labor-management cooperation.
- All-weather athletic facilities which host the Pennsylvania High School Football Championships.
- A Vo-Tech school with relevant continuing Adult Education program.
- Customized job training for area employers.
- Curriculum delivery via cable television production and video taping.
- Two-thirds of the class of 1993 advanced to 4 year and 2 year colleges.

Other area districts such as Hollidaysburg, Spring Cove, Claysburg-Kimmel, Bellwood, Tyrone and Williamsburg offer a mix of elementary and junior/senior high combinations and a unique curriculum tailored for the communities they serve.

and on to - - - -

----- A POWER LINK TO ADVANCED EDUCATION THROUGH

Penn State University, Altoona Campus. Strikingly beautiful on 115 acres with 19 modern buildings and 2,500 undergraduates serviced by 120 faculty members. Average class size is 31 students. Altoona Campus offers courses for the first two years of 182 baccalaureate degree majors -

- * Five associate degree programs
- * Eight Non-degree certificate programs
- * Bachelor's degree program for adults

----- AND MOST IMPORTANTLY-----

A new Bachelor of Science degree in electro-mechanical engineering technology (BS EMET) offered by only four other schools in the country - and none of these in Pennsylvania. Developed in response to industry demand for trained graduates in the theory and application of electrical, mechanical, computer, control and instrumentation technologies - and this exciting new program will be housed in the new Advanced Technology Center.

----- AND THEN SOME -----

Supplementing Blair County's educational position are: Altoona School of Commerce, Computer Learning Network, Juniata College - 30 minutes east, Mount Aloysius College - 20 minutes west, Saint Francis College and Small Business Development Center - 30 minutes west, and Penn State Main Campus & Research Park - 45 minutes north.

*Industrial Research expenditures at Penn State exceeded 300 million dollars in 1993 - second highest in the nation. Unique? Blair County educational facilities are very unique indeed and the mix of facilities is even more special.

Centered in the emerging Route 220/I-99 growth corridor - Blair County educators truly believe that an investment in human capital through lifetime education is the key to success in the 21st Century.

Municipal Demographic Profile

County: Blair
Municipality: Logan Township

Total Population 12,381

SEX

Male 5,947
Female 6,434

AGE

Under 5 years 712
5 to 17 years 2,139
18 to 20 years 958
21 to 24 years 484
25 to 44 years 3,624
45 to 54 years 1,283
55 to 59 years 276
60 to 64 years 702
65 to 74 years 1,126
75 to 84 years 531
85 years and over 321
Median age 36.2
Under 18 years 2,851
 Percent of total population 23.0
65 years and over 1,818
 Percent of total population 14.7

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

Total households 4,477
Family households (families) 3,388
 Married-couple families 2,841
 Percent of total households 63.5
 Other family, male householder 130
 Other family, female householder 417
Nonfamily households 1,089
 Percent of total households 24.3
 Householder living alone 967
 Householder 65 years and over 447
Persons living in households 11,685
Persons per household 2.60

GROUP QUARTERS

Persons living in group quarters	696
Institutionalized persons	3,388
Other persons in group quarters	3,388

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

White	12,209
Black	111
Percent of total population	0.9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6
Percent of total population	0.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	42
Percent of total population	0.3
Other race	13
Hispanic origin (any race)	45
Percent of total population	0.4

OCCUPANCY AND TENURE

Total housing units	4,770
Occupied housing units	4,477
Owner occupied	3,700
Percent owner occupied	82.6
Renter occupied	777
Vacant housing units	293
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	16
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	0.7
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	14.2
Persons per owner-occupied unit	3.0
Persons per renter-occupied unit	2.0
Units with over 1 person per room	43

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1-unit, detached	3,548
1-unit, attached	163
2 to 4 units	204
5 to 9 units	116
10 or more units	70
Mobile home, trailer, other	669

VALUE

Specified owner-occupied units	669
Less than \$50,000	1,525
\$50,000 to \$99,999	1,249
\$100,000 to \$149,999	147
\$150,000 to \$199,999	20
\$200,000 to \$299,999	8
\$300,000 or more	43
median (dollars)	49,000

CONTRACT RENT

Specified renter-occupied units paying cash	43
Less than \$250	43
\$250 to \$499	43
\$500 to \$749	43
\$750 to \$999	23
\$1,000 or more	23
Median (dollars)	276

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER

Occupied housing units	4,477
White	4,451
Black	11
Percent of occupied units	0.2
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	4
Percent of occupied units	0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	9
Percent of occupied units	0.2
Other race	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	9
Percent of occupied units	0.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1
Prepared by: The Pennsylvania State Data Center, Penn State Harrisburg
Date Prepared: January, 1997

Municipal Socio-Economic Profile

County: Blair
Municipality: Logan Township

INCOME

Per Capita	11,677
Household (median)	25,500
Family (median)	29,842
Married couple families (mean)	40,349
Female, no husb pres, w/children (mean)	15,032

POVERTY

Families in Poverty (%)	6.2
Families w/children in poverty (%)	64.5
Fmle, no husb pres, w/chldrn in pov. (%)	63.2
Persons in Poverty (%)	
White	7.4
Black	0.0
Other race	0.0
Hispanic	0.0
Persons 65 and over, in poverty (%)	8.4
Pers 65 & over livg alone, in pov (%)	64.3
Children (under 18) in poverty (%)	8.6

EDUCATION

Persons age 3 and over enrolled in school	
Pre-primary school	149
Elementary or High School	2,044
College	986
Dropout rate (municipality)	22.9
Total Persons age 25 and over	
High school grad (%)	77.1
College grad (%)	14.9

EMPLOYMENT

Employed persons age 16 and over	5,360
Employed in manufacturing industry (%)	13.9
Employed in service industry (%)	32.7
Unemployment rate - 1989	6.2
Families with no workers - 1989 (%)	16.7
Mean Income	18,429
Families with one worker - 1989 (%)	30.5
Mean Income	25,884

Famls with two or more workers-1989 (%)	52.8
Mean Income	48,095
Females age 16 and over	
In labor force	2,651
Unemployment rate - 1989 (%)	7.8
Females age 16 and over, with children	
In labor force	1,010
Unemployment rate - 1989 (%)	1.4

OCCUPATION

Employed persons age 16 and over	
Managerial (%)	19.3
Sales and support (%)	32.1
Service	15.2
Farming	0.2
Craft and Repair	15.1
Labor (%)	18.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3
 Prepared by: The Pennsylvania State Data Center, Penn State Harrisburg
 Date Prepared: December, 1996

For additional information, contact cmg11@psu.edu at (717) 948-6336.

Blair County, PA 1990 Census Profile

	1990	1980	% Change
TOTAL POPULATION	130,542	136,621	-4.4
Persons living in households	127,632	134,266	-4.9
Persons living in group quarters	2,910	2,355	23.6
Rural Population	45,707	48,511	-5.7
Urban population	84,835	88,110	-3.7
Metro status of county	Metro	Metro	
SEX			
Male	61,526	64,404	-4.4
Female	69,016	72,217	-4.4
AGE			
Under 5 years	8,237	9,393	-12.3
5 to 17 years	23,583	28,128	-16.1
18 to 24 years	12,053	15,754	-23.4
25 to 44 years	37,870	34,039	11.3
45 to 54 years	13,307	14,391	-7.5
55 to 64 years	13,338	15,434	-13.5
65 to 74 years	12,792	11,539	10.9
75 to 84 years	7,148	6,102	17.2
85 years and over	2,214	1,841	20.3
Total under 18	31,820	37,521	-15.1
Total 65 and over	22,154	19,482	13.8
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN - Total Population			
White non-Hispanic	128,525	134,844	-4.6
Black non-Hispanic	1,056	952	11.0
Amer. Ind., Eskimo, or Aleut non-Hisp	115	69	66.7
Asian or Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	372	232	60.4
Other race, non-Hispanic	43	119	-63.8
Hispanic Origin (of any race)	431	405	6.5
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE			
Total Households	50,332	49,088	2.6
Family households (families)	35,787	36,969	-3.1
Families with children	17,244	19,132	-9.8
Female, no husb. present, w/children	3,377	2,884	17.1
Persons living alone	13,018	11,017	18.2
Persons 65 and over living alone	6,975	5,737	21.6

INCOME

Per Capita	11,233	6,052	85.7
Household (median)	23,271	14,768	57.6
Family (median)	28,367	17,533	61.8
Married couple families (mean)	36,553	n/a	n/a
Female, no husb pres, w/children(mean)	11,589	n/a	n/a

POVERTY

Families in Poverty	11.0	8.4	31.0
Families w/children in poverty	18.3	12.1	51.3
Fmle, no husb prs,w/chldrn in pov.(%)	53.0	39.7	33.6
Persons in Poverty (%)			
White	13.9	10.7	30.0
Black	29.7	23.8	24.8
Other race	25.0	31.3	-20.1
Hispanic	12.8	26.6	-51.8
Persons 65 and over, in poverty	11.5	12.2	-5.7
Pers 65 & over livg alone, in pov	21.9	n/a	n/a
Children (under 18) in poverty	20.5	14.5	41.4

EDUCATION

Persons age 3 and over enrolled in school			
Nursery School	1,896	746	154.2
Kindergarten, Elementary, or High Sch	22,314	27,883	-19.9
College	5,308	2,975	78.5
Dropout rate (county)	25.0	34.6	-27.7
Total Persons age 25 and over			
High school grad (%)	75.0	65.3	14.9
College grad (%)	10.5	8.1	29.7

HOUSING

Total housing units	54,349	52,050	4.5
Occupied (%)	92.6	94.3	-1.8
owner occupied (%)	72.6	73.1	-0.6
Median Value, specified owner-occ units	41,100	28,700	43.3
Median rent, specified renter-occ units	224	147	52.4
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.1	1.4	-21.4
Rental vacancy rate	7.8	6.2	25.9

EMPLOYMENT

Employed persons age 16 and over	55,022	52,639	4.6
Employed in manufacturing industry	18.6	23.5	-20.8
Employed in service industry (%)	30.2	12.9	134.2
Unemployment rate - 1989	4.1	9.0	-54.4
Families with no workers - 1989 (%)	16.8	16.5	1.9
Mean Income	16,842	9,572	76.0

Families with one worker	30.5	35.9	-15.0
Mean Income	27,647	16,957	63.1
Famls with two or more workers-1989 (%)	52.7	47.6	10.6
Mean Income	42,020	24,367	72.5
Females age 16 and over			
In labor force	48.3	42.1	14.8
Unemployment rate - 1989 (%)	6.9	8.7	-20.6
Females age 16 and over, with children			
In labor force (%)	65.0	46.9	38.6
Unemployment rate - 1989 (%)	7.0	n/a	n/a

OCCUPATION

Employed persons age 16 and over			
Managerial (%)	19.4	17.6	10.3
Sales and support (%)	29.9	26.4	13.3
Service (%)	14.9	12.9	15.6
Farming (%)	1.7	1.6	6.3
Craft and Repair	13.2	15.1	-12.5
Labor (%)	20.8	26.1	-20.3

Prepared by:

The Pennsylvania State Data Center

Source:

Census of Population and Housing, 1990,1980: Summary Tape File 1 and 3

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM NEIGHBORHOOD MEETINGS

The following represents a summary of responses obtained from community meetings:

Greatest Assets

Lower Taxes
School system, college, high school
Good police protection
Fire company
Family neighborhood
Commercial taxes and development
Green space/wildlife/size
Good environment
Highway department, road
Growth
Township own community
Economic development
Zoning codes
Fewer restrictions
Historical artifacts
Cooperation within government
Recreational areas
Residential areas
User friendly
Low crime rate
Water supply
Affordable housing
Sewage system
Land use
Land value goes up
Privacy
Access to public officials
Not located in the city

Current Issues

Weak enforcement of zoning codes, ordinances, blighted properties
Volunteers for fire protection, restructuring fire companies
Development, zoning for businesses, managed growth
Water/Sewage-Representation on Water Authority
Traffic speeding
Maintaining low taxes
Merging with city
More recreation
Larger police department
Tax reform
Public transportation
Improve roads
Bike paths, sidewalks
Financial support of volunteer fire companies
Drug-crime problems
Open burning, trash collection
Lakemont Park access
More street lighting
Storm water control
Full-time code officer
Commercial vehicles in residential areas
Commercial vs. residential
Emergency services with growth
Too much development
Making sure our plan is consistent with the County
Municipal water vs. well

Expectation of Planning

Stronger ordinance protection, keep homes further apart
Preserve and protect neighborhoods
Controlled economic growth some high tech jobs
Environmental protection
Maintain township's individuality
Volunteer fire companies
No re-zoning in residential areas
Highway improvement
Low taxes/rates
Effective police department
Storm water control and sewer
More involvement with citizens
Unified trash collection
Fairness to all
No strip clubs
Form Planning Commission
Identify growth/protected areas
Deal with projected growth, transportation
Cooperate with other goats for emergency services
Buffer between housing and college
Park and recreation board
Person on water authority board
More affordable housing
Keep current businesses
Control burning

RESULTS OF BUSINESS MEETINGS

The following represents a summary of comments made by business lenders:

Advantages to Having a Business in the Township:

- Access to roads and city
- Good neighborhoods
- Police department
- Low taxes, avail of serv.
- Retail development
- Good people, community
- Low crime
- Good highways
- High traffic flow
- Good labor poll
- Good police
- User friendly
- Good coop. in Township

Disadvantages to Having a Business in the Township:

- No code enforcement, lack of codes
- Communities don't collaborate
- Low taxes, lack of services
- Competing with Altoona for business development
- Need more recreation to attract business
- Poor water, sewer service
- Move airport
- How Township laid out
- Control garbage collection
- Poor tax collection
- Fire, police service
- Lack of engineering expertise
- Township needs to be involved in airport maintenance

Expectations of Planning:

Summary of meeting
Continue education on Comprehensive Plan
Plan needs to be a working document
Abolish the police, fire coordinators position
Greater interest and involvement by public
Township absorbed by City
License and inspect all buildings
No burning
More enforcement of trash haulers
Township in better position to attract people and businesses
Clean up areas around Old 220
Develop and implement an aggressive marketing strategy to attract new businesses
Township in a better position to attract new businesses and people
Fair and majority rule, not a few egos
See Township in better position to attract people and business
Opposed to sexually oriented businesses
Abolish police/fire coordinator
Tax and cost reduction through consolidation
Consolidated effort to expand tax base and recreation
Listen to people and business, solve problems immediately
Merge with Altoona
Cooperative working with City
Set long range goals
More police protection
Township absorbed by City
Get rid of eye sores i.e. junk cars
More enforcement of trash haulers

Issues Facing the Township:

Summary of meeting
Air transportation
Layout of Township
Do away with business privilege tax
Labor pool
Need to merge with Altoona and adjacent townships
Traffic control
Family recreation
Garbage collection control
Good community
Maintain zoning of business, adult bookstore
Upgrade and extend sewer lines
Reduction of costs of services
Traffic and neighborhood turmoil over development
Job creation and good wages
Do we have the proper infrastructure
Sewer and water regulations
Getting Kettle Street exit on I99
Need to bring high paying jobs that export jobs outside the immediate area
Quality of water
Police protection
Burning
Officials trained to do code inspections
Areas looking blighted need cleaned up

Township's Assets:

Summary of Meeting
Business revenue
Schools
People
Responsive Government.

Additional Comments:

1. Too much attention given to so called prime Township areas – example the Mall – need to equal concern for entire Township.
2. Strong possibility leaning towards moving another into the Township rather than keep in the City.
3. We need to create high tech jobs with high pay.
4. Center of retail activity.
5. Moving to Antis Township by end of year.
6. Stop using Berkheimer.
7. Help with Second Avenue drainage in Lakemont.
8. Mercantile tax unfair inhibit new business.
9. No problems but don't own building.

OVERVIEW OF PLANNING ISSUES

POSITIVE ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY LIFE IN LOGAN TOWNSHIP

People

The two most important resources found in Logan Township are its residents and the land on which they live. Both must exist in harmony for without each other the Township could not flourish. Logan Township is blessed with a wide diversity of residents. Some of our residents have lived within our boundaries all their lives and have seen our community develop from a quiet country style setting with an agricultural base, to a growing picture of suburbia with expanding housing stock and business and service growth.

According to the 1990 Census, Municipal Demographic Profile for Logan Township, 14.7% of our residents are of retirement age, (65 years and over). Approximately 23% are under eighteen years of age. As one can easily see the bulk, (62.3%), of our residents are of working age.

From the same census information we can obtain that most Logan Township residents are: middle class, earn between \$30,000 and \$50,000 per year, and live with their families in homes that are valued at under \$100,000, (\$49,000 average).

As referred to in Comprehensive Plans developed by the cities of Altoona and Lancaster, PA, the preferred route that Americans choose for upward mobility is to upgrade their housing situation by moving to suburban locations. This is certainly the case in the relationship between the City of Altoona, and Logan Township. The latter offers many benefits over, the former, such as: lower taxes, lower crime rate, spacious living with newer housing stock, close proximity to goods and services.

For this most part our residents are proud and deeply care about our community. Most are concerned about the maintenance and condition of their properties as well as those of others in their immediate neighborhood.

Our residents are concerned and for the most part content with the level of services they obtain corresponding to the current level of township taxation, (15 mils). In return for their financial support the Township provides roads with snow/ice removal, some sewage and storm water disposal, parks/recreation, and police and volunteer fire services.

As an example of those individuals that are extremely dedicated to our Township and its residents are those serving in our five volunteer fire companies. These men and women are willing to put their lives in harms way to serve and protect the citizens of this community and their properties. All this with no remuneration and little or no recognition. Generations of dedicated Township families have served in this capacity. These citizens are to be commended .

Our paid police force has established a strong, positive, reputation in and outside of our community. Their dedication, service and public commitment are also to be commended.

Land

Logan Township is blessed with a very scenic landscape that includes valley floors, rolling hillsides, steep mountainsides and mountaintops. Although most of the acreage within our boundaries is privately owned, there is ample vacant land for both residential and commercial development.

Our Township does operate with a zoning ordinance and zoning maps which is know as "Logan Township Zoning Ordinance Amendment No. 16", established by an ordinance cited as 11-15-79. This document and map were developed in accordance with the Pennsylvania Municipal Planning Code and have been revised through the years by township ordinance. Currently there is a mix of residential, agricultural, business, and industrial areas within our boundaries. Our population is concerned and becoming increasingly aware of growth potential particularly in the residential and business sectors. It is critical for all citizens that land use planning be developed, understood, agreed upon, followed and enforced for the benefit of all.

The City of Altoona is constantly referred to as being built out with little vacant land for development. Geographically, Logan Township almost completely encircles the City of Altoona. For years now, residential and economic growth has flourished in the outlying townships. This will certainly be a continuing trend in Logan Township.

Taxes

Township residents and businesses are most sensitive to taxes, services, and neighborhood stability. Our citizens will continue to be satisfied if the taxes they pay are comparable to surrounding communities, and if these public funds are used efficiently and effectively to provide reliable services and ensure public safety.

Most residents are acutely aware of the large gap in taxation between the Township and the City of Altoona. Except in the area of sewerage and storm water facilities, most township residents are pleased with the level of services and safety generated by their tax dollars.

Economic Development

Logan Township is on the verge of a burst of economic growth particularly in the goods and service business area. This growth seems to be nourished by the development of the 1-99 corridor, (Green Banana), and the recent decision by Penn State University to expand our Altoona Campus to a four-year college. When 1-99 is completed to connect the Pennsylvania Turnpike with its northern counterpart, 1-80, the Altoona/Logan Township area will be the largest metropolitan area between these points within the corridor. We will benefit from the growth of the Altoona Campus due to its proximity to University Park and the future ease of transportation between the two campuses.

Certainly the growth at the Altoona Campus will require that construction of housing and education facilities as well as goods and services will expand west and north of the current campus boundaries into Logan Township.

The elected officials of Logan Township would be encouraged to develop and follow an economic plan, which is acceptable to township citizens. Elected officials must decide economic growth issues on the basis of what is best for the community as a whole. Township residents must realize that if directly impacted by economic development they must be willing to sacrifice property to support growth if properly and justly compensated. Township officials must be willing to support development of new residential areas to replace those lost to economic development.

Two recent construction projects, one in Logan Township, the other just into neighboring Allegheny Township, will likely have a strong economic effect on our community. These projects are the Minor League ballpark in the Lakemont section of the township and the Blair County Convention Center just to the south.

Local investors along with our township supervisors, county commissioners, and state officials have seen the wisdom to approve and share in the construction and management of a first rate baseball park in Lakemont. The team to play at our park has been named appropriately the Altoona Curve and is affiliated with the Pittsburgh Pirate baseball club in minor league baseballs' Eastern League. Along with increased seasonal employment opportunities and goods and services needs it is likely that construction activities and economic development will grow into the current residential sector of Lakemont, bordering the ballpark.

The Blair County Convention Center to be constructed just south of state route 36 and east of Plank Road in Allegheny Township will almost certainly have a positive impact on Logan Township. Many of the businesses providing goods and services to the future patrons of this center are located in our township.

NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY LIFE IN LOGAN TOWNSHIP

Sewer and Storm Water Facilities

Over the years the Township has been developing the infrastructure to handle residential sewage and storm water run off, however this endeavor has lagged behind our growth. There are many areas within the township where sewage and storm water drain improperly. This area is of particular concern in that the expected increase in the rate of growth will put us ever farther behind.

Building Code

Section 103, Part I of the "Logan Township Zoning Ordinance Amendment No.16", concerns a "Statement of Community Development Objectives". Item No.2 of section 103 indicates that the Zoning Ordinance was enacted to "prevent one or more of the following: overcrowding of land, blight, danger, and congestion in travel and transportation, loss of health, life or property from fire, flood, panic or other dangers." I believe that our zoning ordinance and elected township officials have addressed these areas with the exception of blight.

The American Heritage Dictionary Second College Edition defines "blight" as, "that which impairs growth, halts prosperity, to cause to decline or decay, to ruin or destroy".

For the most part the housing stock and surrounding lands within the Township are pleasing to the eye, however there are small pockets of blighted housing and lack of land maintenance.

Our elected officials would be well advised to adopt a building code and enforce it to control blight

Planning

Our elected township officials have come to realize that our township lags behind in adhering to the provisions of the Pennsylvania Municipal Planning/Code particularly in the area of Comprehensive Plans.

In order to resolve this issue, the Comprehensive Plan of Logan Township has been developed, with input from the township citizenry through township wide questionnaire and township regional public meetings.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS - SEWER DEPARTMENT, HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, POLICE DEPARTMENT, FIRE DEPARTMENT

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

In preparing a Comprehensive Plan, it is important to understand the financial ramifications of recommendations which may be made. A comparison of revenues and expenditures over a five year time period is being provided.

Revenues:

The analysis of revenues explains the sources of taxes and other revenues received by the Township. The primary source of funds in Logan Township comes from real estate and earned income tax, and the combination of other 511 Act taxes such as mercantile, business privilege, occupational privilege and amusement tax. Property taxes have not been raised in Logan Township since budget year 1996. At that time, two mills were added; namely, one for General Fund purposes and one for a special purpose tax use in Township recreation programs. The current millage rate of 15.5 is the equivalent of 11.5 mills General Fund purposes, 3 mills fire service and 1 mill designated for recreation. The value of a tax mill has increased slightly over the course of each year being reported.

The second category of income represents revenue derived from licenses, permits, fines, and interest. Some intergovernmental revenues and charges for services for zoning, planing and building permits comprise the third category. The final revenue figures are transfers from funds and some miscellaneous categories.

Expenditures:

The general government category includes expenditures for salaries of the legislative, executive and administrative operation of the Township. This includes expenses attributable to the day-to-day operation of the Township government. Tax collection, legal, data processing, engineering, planning, zoning, police and highway are self-explanatory categories. The final entries are funds expended for insurance coverages, building plant, public service, wastewater and miscellaneous expenditures.

Logan Township budgets revenue and expenditures for proprietary (sewer) funds. These are self sustaining sewer districts which derive operational revenue through sewer rental charges.

As noted previously, Logan Township's special purpose tax levy includes three mills for fire protection. An annual fire appropriation is made to fire companies recognized by the Township. A combination of low interest Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency funds through the Office of State Fire Commissioner and funds acquired through taxation, has enabled the Township to contract, in 1998, for over two million dollars of new fire apparatus.

The Township is one of the three entities which comprise the Central Blair County Parks and Recreation Commission. The Township, City of Altoona and the Altoona Area School District have pooled their efforts and revenues to produce an exceptional variety of recreational opportunities for our residents. The Township's one mill levy provides our portion of the funding for this program. Logan Township has been the recipient of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) grants for each of the five years being reported. These revenues have varied from a high of \$258,659 in 1995 to a low of \$234,171 in 1998. These grant monies have provided assistance to eligible Township residents with sanitary sewage taps fees, home weatherization, home rehabilitation, roadway paving, improvements to recreational areas, stormwater management projects, public service and planning.

Logan Township
Revenues
(1994 - 1998)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
TAXES	1,904,203	1,888,514	2,145,487	2,091,270	2,145,628
Licenses, Permits					
Fines	182,196	218,404	204,141	251,582	248,327
Intergovernmental					
Revenues, Zoning					
Planning, Bldg Permits	299,454	278,119	198,988	243,398	139,539
Transfer from Funds and					
Miscellaneous	292,215	386,969	320,478	323,718	186,180
TOTALS	2,678,068	2,272,006	2,869,094	2,909,968	2,719,674

Logan Township
Expenditures
(1994 - 1998)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
General Government	162,041	174,220	153,544	136,023	143,160
Tax Collection, Legal,					
Data Processing,					
Engineering, Planning					
Zoning	256,624	147,457	305,044	198,286	222,538
Police	889,470	840,782	887,275	918,497	839,955
Highway	604,516	666,290	646,604	708,836	502,802
Insurance, Building,					
Plant, Public Service,					
Waste Water & Misc.	614,278	627,763	652,647	568,815	745,798
TOTAL	2,526,929	2,456,512	2,645,114	2,530,457	2,454,253

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Logan Township has a highway maintenance department which is comprised of twelve men; namely, a highway foreman, a working assistant foreman, maintenance mechanic and nine equipment operators. These skilled individuals maintain over eighty miles of Township roadways and berms in addition to the stormwater management system of open ditches. Our drivers all possess a Commercial Drivers License (CDL). Operators are skilled in the use of a variety of heavy equipment. Logan Township's fleet of police, highway and sewer vehicles are all inspected and maintained by the Highway Department's PA licensed maintenance mechanic.

The Logan Township Highway Department fleet is comprised of the following pieces of equipment: five dump trucks, ten one ton trucks, berm machine, grader, two backhoes, eight chip spreaders, Ford tractor/hydra-mower, roller, bucket truck, brush chipper, and a flush, sewer & catch basin cleaner.

This Township department performs all roadway patching and sealing. Necessary repaving of roads is bid annually and contracted. Approximately three miles of paving is done yearly.

The department maintains a stormwater management system of open ditches. Two backhoe crews work cleaning ditches and roadway berm areas. All cross-over pipes, beneath Township roads, are part of the stormwater management system which is sustained by highway crews.

Winter snow plowing and ice control is accomplished by ten trucks, eight of which are equipped with chip spreaders for cindering. The Department uses approximately 400 tons of salt and 2,000 tons of PennDOT approved highway cinders each winter season.

Pennsylvania State Liquid Fuels are received by the Township and assist in operational costs of this department. All other funding needs of the department are met through General Fund expenditures.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Logan Township Police Department was formed in April of 1966. The department consisted of a chief of police and seven patrolmen. They began with operations out of a mobile home, which was attached to the municipal building. Operations began with two police cars. The police cars were equipped with radios; however, it was not until several years later that the department obtained portable radios for officers to use once outside the police vehicles.

Since that time, the department has grown to 15 officers. This consists of a chief, a detective sergeant, a patrol sergeant and 12 patrol officers. The municipal building has been enlarged several times to accommodate the growth.

The department is now equipped with ten police vehicles, which include seven marked and three unmarked cars. The radio communication is provided through the Blair County 911 Center, and the officers are equipped with state-of-the-art portable radios.

The department has officers trained in the following specialized fields:

- Child abuse/domestic violence
- K-9 operations
- SWAT operations
- Accident investigations
- Drug investigations
- Crime Scene/Evidence Technology
- Photography

The department provides protection and service 7 days a week, 24 hours per day. There are four shifts; 8am to 4pm, 4pm to 12:00 am, 12:00 am to 8am and 7pm to 3am. The coverage area is approximately 52 square miles, which includes residential, business, industrial and agricultural zones. Protection is also provided to Lakemont Park, The James E. VanZandt Medical Center, and portions of the Penn State Altoona Campus.

The department is actively involved with the Blair County Drug Task Force and the Blair County DUI Task Force, as well as many other community oriented programs and committees.

The department has a police sub-station at the Logan Elementary School and another at the Juniata Gap Elementary School. These sub-stations serve as offices away from the municipal building. Officers are encouraged to use these sub-stations for reports and other police business, which keep them in their assigned patrol zones. The sub-stations also provide for interaction between the officers and the students.

It is the goal of the police department to provide the best possible police protection for our residents and visitors by providing its officers with the most current training and equipment available.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Logan Township encompasses approximately 52 square miles. Elevations range from a low of 1100 feet to a high of 2512 feet above sea level. Much of the land area in the Township is rural wooded forest. Most of the residential construction in the Township has been and is composed of one and two story detached single family wood frame and wood frame with brick veneer dwelling units. Most potential residential fires would be confined to the building of origin due to building spacing. Where significant natural cover exists, elevations are steep and fires from woods and brush would be extensive, loss of family dwellings is possible. The Township has adopted the BOCA 1996 Fire Code. New construction must be built according to these specifications. The Logan Valley Mall and other commercial dwellings built within the past five years have sprinkler systems and most fires within these structures would be contained within the place of origin. However, some of the older commercial structures do not have sprinkler systems.

Logan Township was served by seven volunteer fire companies including:

Grandview	Kittanning Trail
Greenwood	Lakemont
Juniata Gap	Mill Run
Newburg	

The Township adopted an Ordinance in 1998 titled The Establishment of Fire Districts and Recognition of Fire Companies. This Ordinance was adopted subsequent to the findings of an independent consultant hired in 1996 to study the Township's volunteer fire service, a report by a citizen's committee released in 1995, and a recommendation made by the Township's Volunteer Fire Association. This Ordinance established five fire districts or zones served by:

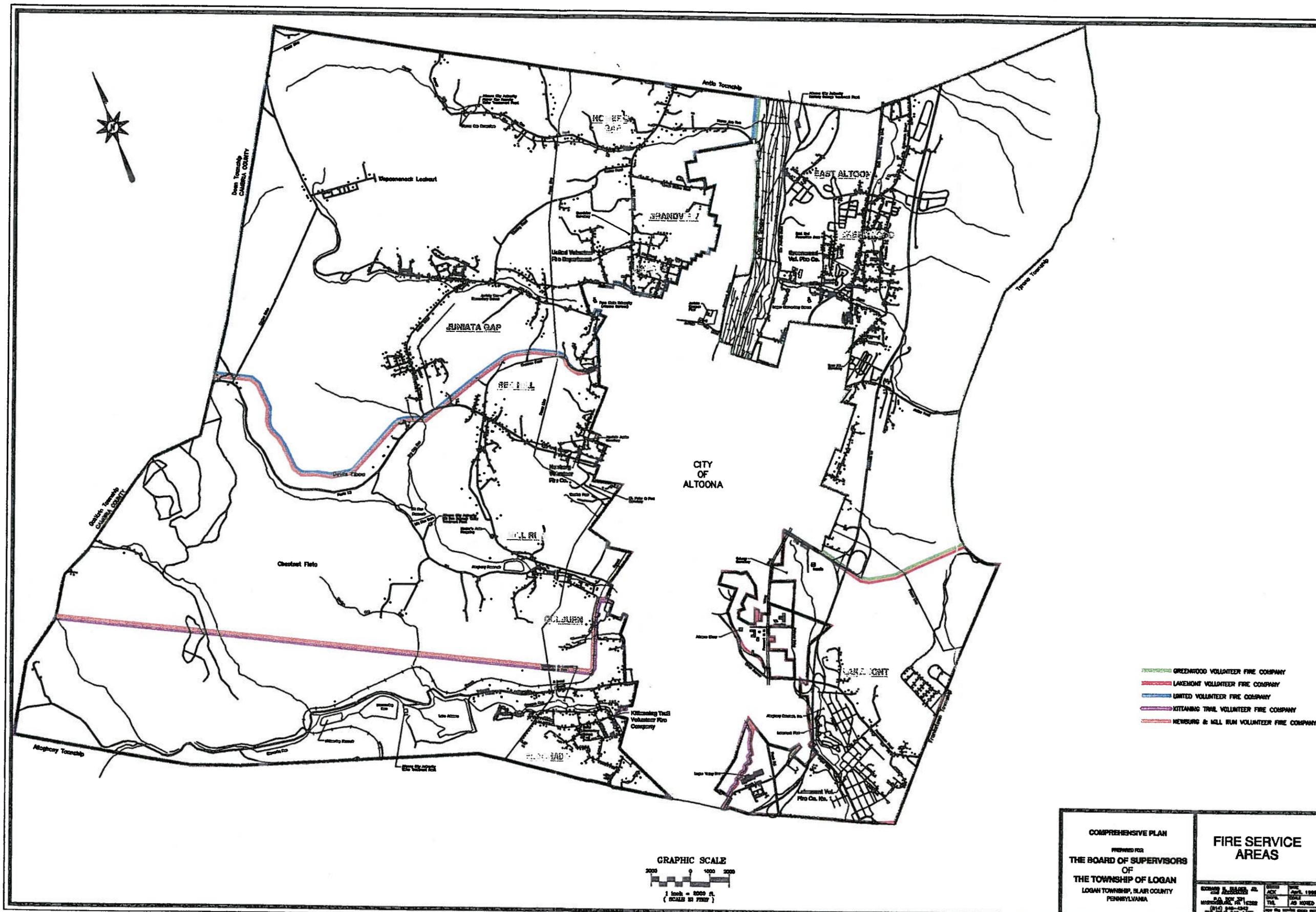
United Fire Company (the former Grandview and Juniata Gap Companies)
Kittanning Trail
Lakemont
Greenwood
Newburg (which includes the Mill Run Area)

This consolidation of fire companies was necessary due to findings that there was a need to update fire equipment and fire facilities due to age and deterioration. As well as the difficulties companies were having in retaining and recruiting new members.

The Fire Association reviewed and prioritized equipment needs and recommended to the Township the purchase of five new pieces of fire apparatus. The Township completed a bond issue in 1998 and purchased these five pieces of equipment and placed them as follows:

Kittanning Trail - 1 Pumper
United Fire Company - 1 Pumper, 1 75 foot Ladder Truck
Lakemont - 1 Pumper, 1 110 foot Aerial Platform

The Township hired a Fire Coordinator in 1999 to help coordinate and meet the administrative needs of the Township's Volunteer Fire Companies. The reorganization of the fire companies, the hiring of the Fire Coordinator and the purchase of new equipment places the Township's Volunteer Fire Services in an excellent position to meet the present as well as the future needs of the Township.



Plan Component Integration Statement

In order to implement the Comprehensive Plan it is necessary to tie each element of the plan to the Community Development Goals and Objectives. The following information is presented in written and graphic form to meet the present as well as the future needs of the Township as identified by the Community Development Goals and Objectives.

- Present Zoning and Land Use Ordinances
- Soil Suitability for Sewage
 - Existing Sewer Service
 - Proposed Sewer Service
 - Soils Suitable for Elevated Sand Mounds
 - Soils Unsuitable for Sewage
- Sewer Service
 - Present Sewer Service
 - Proposed Sewer Service
- Water Service
- Present Roads
- Future Road Improvement
- Recreation Areas

Community Development Goals and Objectives

A series of neighborhood meetings were held to identify and prioritize the current issues, assets and the expectations that citizens have for the planning process in Logan Township. Further information was provided by a survey sent to businesses and organizations that operate in the Township with a follow-up meeting to identify and prioritize issues. An analysis of this and other data leads to the identification of the following Community Development Goals and Objectives for Logan Township:

Land Use

Goal: To plan for land use in the Township that evaluates the present as well as the future use for residential, industry, business and agricultural purposes.

Objectives:

1. To preserve residential neighborhoods so as to protect the health safety and welfare of the citizens of Logan Township.
 - a. All Township zoning and land development ordinances will be equally enforced according to the Second Class Township Code.

- b. Ordinances to deal with blight and illegal dumping will be enacted and equally enforced so as to protect the health, safety and welfare of citizens.
 - c. Protection of property from flooding, overcrowding, noise, danger in travel and transportation, danger from fire and other hazards will be considered in all present and future land development in the Township and ordinances changed accordingly.
 - d. Residential neighborhoods will be protected by open space or a man-made or natural barrier from business and industrial zoned areas.
 - e. Plans will be enacted and updated to provide for open space and recreational facilities for residents.
 - f. Ordinances will be enacted and equally enforced to prevent the pollution of ground water.
2. To identify areas in the Township to be used for business and industrial purposes.
 - a. To work on an ongoing basis with State and Federal officials to provide further access to I99.
 - b. To maintain highways and other transportation systems to facilitate access to all areas of the Township.
 - c. To work on an ongoing basis with State and Federal Officials to further develop the sewer, water, utility and other infrastructure needed for future growth and development in the Township.
 3. To preserve agricultural land considering topography, soil composition and classification and present use.
 4. To identify areas in the Township to be utilized for further expansion of the Penn State Altoona campus and to enact zoning ordinances that will facilitate this development of buildings to be used for classrooms, dormitories and other purposes.

Housing

Goal: To plan to meet the housing needs of present residents and of those individuals and families anticipated to reside in the Township.

Objectives:

1. To provide for the use of land in the Township for single family, two family and multi-family dwellings in various arrangements including mobile homes and mobile home parks.
2. To enact and equally enforce ordinances that provides a mechanism for housing rehabilitation.

Facilities

Goal: To plan for community facilities and utilities so as to protect the health, safety and welfare of Township residents.

Objectives:

1. To plan for present and future community facilities to protect the health, safety and welfare of citizens.

- a. To identify areas in the Township where police substations can be placed to better protect the safety and welfare of citizens.
- b. To identify the best location of volunteer fire stations to protect the safety and welfare of citizens.
- c. To provide recreational facilities for citizens throughout the Township.
- d. To work with State and Federal Officials to provide municipal sewage as development occurs in the Township.
- e. To work with the City Water Authority to provide water to citizens and businesses in the Township.
- f. To enact ordinances to protect ground water resources.

Infrastructure

Goal: To plan for roads, utilities, water and sewage to meet the present as well as the future development of the Township.

Objectives:

1. To maintain Township roads and highways so as to protect the safety and welfare of citizens.
 2. To work with State and Federal officials to expand roads, sewage, water, and utilities for future development in the Township.
- To review and update the Townships 537 Plan as needed to plan to provide sewage and control flooding for present and future development.

Organization

Goal: To provide a mechanism to make the Comprehensive Plan a working document and to plan to provide the most efficient and cost effective way to provide services to business and citizens of the Township.

Objectives:

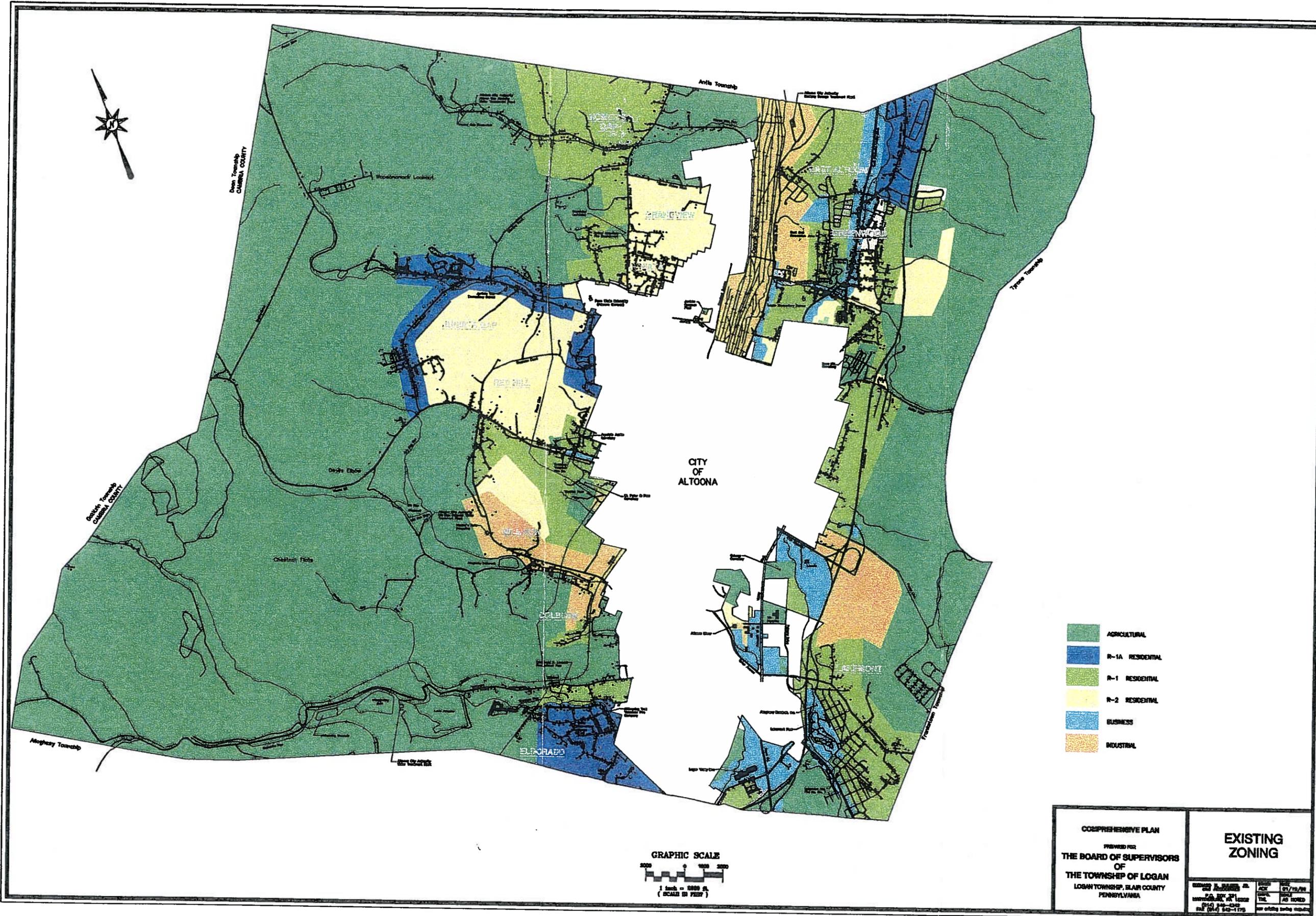
- To review and update the Comprehensive Plan on a bi-annual basis by the Township Supervisors so as to maintain it as a working document.
- To appoint a Comprehensive Plan Review Committee made up of Township residents who will review the Comprehensive Plan on a bi-annual basis and to recommend changes and updates to the Township Supervisors.
- To provide a mechanism to receive input from citizens and businesses about issues in the Township, and to provide an on-going effort to educate and inform residents about Township issues and efforts to meet identified needs.
- To maintain the Township's low taxes by meeting with surrounding communities and municipalities to find ways to cooperate and share costs in providing services to citizens and businesses.
- To look at consolidating volunteer fire companies to continue to provide a high level of fire protection for citizens and businesses in the most cost effective manner.

Plan for Land Use and Development

In order to meet the present as well as the future needs of the Township, the following recommendations are made:

1. Add new zoning designations within the immediate future:
 - a. Institutional for areas owned by the Penn State Altoona Campus and Veterans Hospital.
 - b. Business I Districts to permit a variety of business activities in addition to those activities currently permitted in Logan Township's Business Districts.
2. Re-zone areas in the immediate future to meet the present and future needs of the Township. Some areas need to be re-zoned to a more restrictive residential designation and some to less restrictive designations.

(Refer to maps: Existing Zoning and Proposed Zoning.)



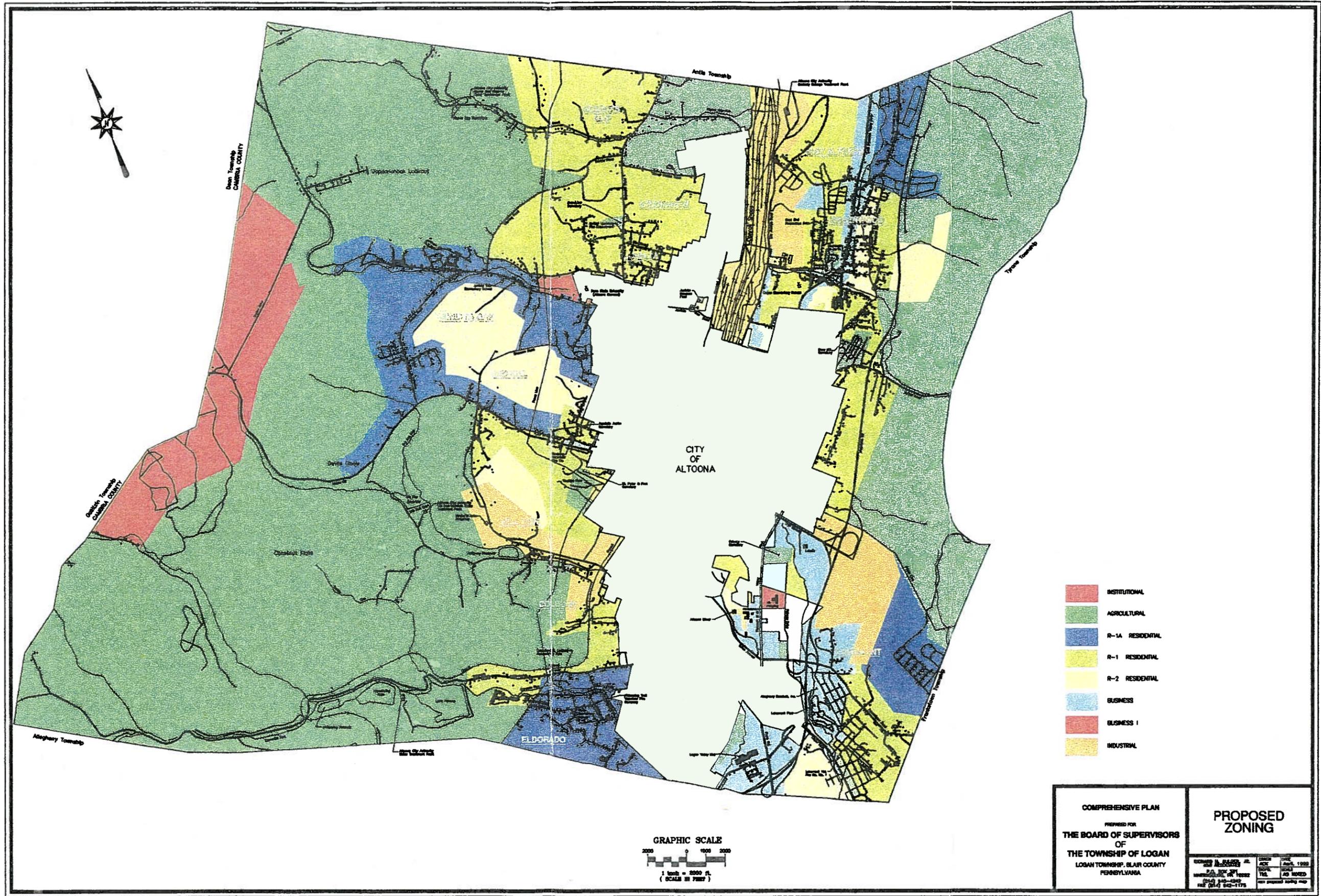
- AGRICULTURAL
- R-1A RESIDENTIAL
- R-1 RESIDENTIAL
- R-2 RESIDENTIAL
- BUSINESS
- INDUSTRIAL

GRAPHIC SCALE
 0 1000 2000
 1 inch = 2000 ft.
 (SCALE IN FEET)

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
 PREPARED FOR
 THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
 OF
 THE TOWNSHIP OF LOGAN
 LOGAN TOWNSHIP, BLAIR COUNTY
 PENNSYLVANIA

EXISTING ZONING

DESIGNED BY	DATE
DRAWN BY	DATE
CHECKED BY	DATE
APPROVED BY	DATE



Housing Plan

The identified housing goal for the Township is to meet the housing needs of present residents and those individuals and families anticipating residing in the Township. The objectives to meet this goal include: Providing for the use of land for single family, two family and multiple family dwellings in various arrangements including mobile homes and mobile home parks; Enacting and equally enforcing ordinances that provide a mechanism for housing rehabilitation. The Comprehensive Plan addresses this goal by recommending changes in the zoning map as indicated on page 52.

In addition, the Township has earmarked Community Develop Block Grant funds for housing rehabilitation for income eligible residents. The year and amounts of these funds are as follows:

1996

Housing Rehabilitation Assistance	\$23513.00
Community Housing Rehabilitation Board	\$1700.00
Home Nursing Agency	\$5000.00

1997

Community Action Agency	\$25000.00
Weatherization Program	

1998

Housing Rehabilitation Assistance	\$7515.00
Community Housing Rehabilitation Board	\$1700.00
Home Nursing	\$5000.00
Day Care Services of Blair County	\$2110.00

1999

Housing Rehabilitation Assistance	\$30000.00
Community Housing Rehabilitation Board	\$2300.00
Home Nursing	\$5000.00
Day Care Services of Blair County	\$3363.00

The Township adopted Resolution 1-4-99, titled Fair Housing Resolution that prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, leasing, financing of housing or land to be used for construction of housing, or in the provision of brokerage services because of race, color, religion, ancestry, sex, national origin, handicap or disability as prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 and the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act.

1990 US Census data indicates that there were 4770 total housing units in Logan Township. The owner occupied approximately 77% of these units, 16% were rented and 6% were vacant. The median year that the housing was built was 1961. Because of the availability of land, and the expansion of the local economy, including the Penn State Altoona Campus, it is anticipated that the Township will continue to experience a demand for housing and residential growth.

RESOLUTION NO. 1-4-99
FAIR HOUSING RESOLUTION

LET IT BE KNOWN TO ALL PERSONS of the Township that discrimination in the sale, rental, leasing, financing of housing or land to be used for construction of housing, or in the provision of brokerage services because of race, color, religion, ancestry, sex, national origin, handicap or disability is prohibited by Title VIII of the Civil rights Act of 1968 (Federal Fair Housing Law) and the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act. It is the policy of the Township of Logan to implement programs or cause the implementation of programs to ensure equal opportunities in housing for all persons regardless of race, color religion, ancestry, sex, national origin, handicap or disability, or familial status (families with children). Therefore, the Township of Logan does hereby pass the following Resolution:

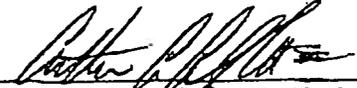
BE IT RESOLVED, that within available resources the Township of Logan will assist or cause to be assisted all persons who feel they have been discriminated against because of race, color, religion, ancestry, sex, national origin, handicap or disability or familial status to seek equity under federal and state laws by filing a complaint with the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

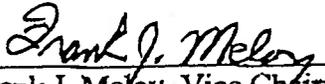
BE IT RESOLVED, that the Township of Logan shall publicize, in the local newspaper this Resolution and through the publicity shall cause owners of real estate, developers, and builders to become aware of their respective responsibilities and rights under the Federal Fair Housing Law, and the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act, and any local laws of ordinances.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Township of Logan appoints Bonnie T. Lewis, Manager of Logan Township, as the Fair Housing Officer.

FURTHER PUBLICITY will at a minimum include, but not be limited to: (1) the printing and publicizing of this Resolution and other applicable fair housing information through local media and community contacts; (2) distribution of posters, flyers and any other means which will bring to the attention of those affected, the knowledge of their respective responsibilities and rights concerning equal opportunity in housing.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP BOARD OF SUPERVISORS


Arthur A. Albright, II, Chairman


Frank J. Meloy, Vice Chairman

Attest:


James A. Patterson, Secretary


James A. Patterson, Supervisor

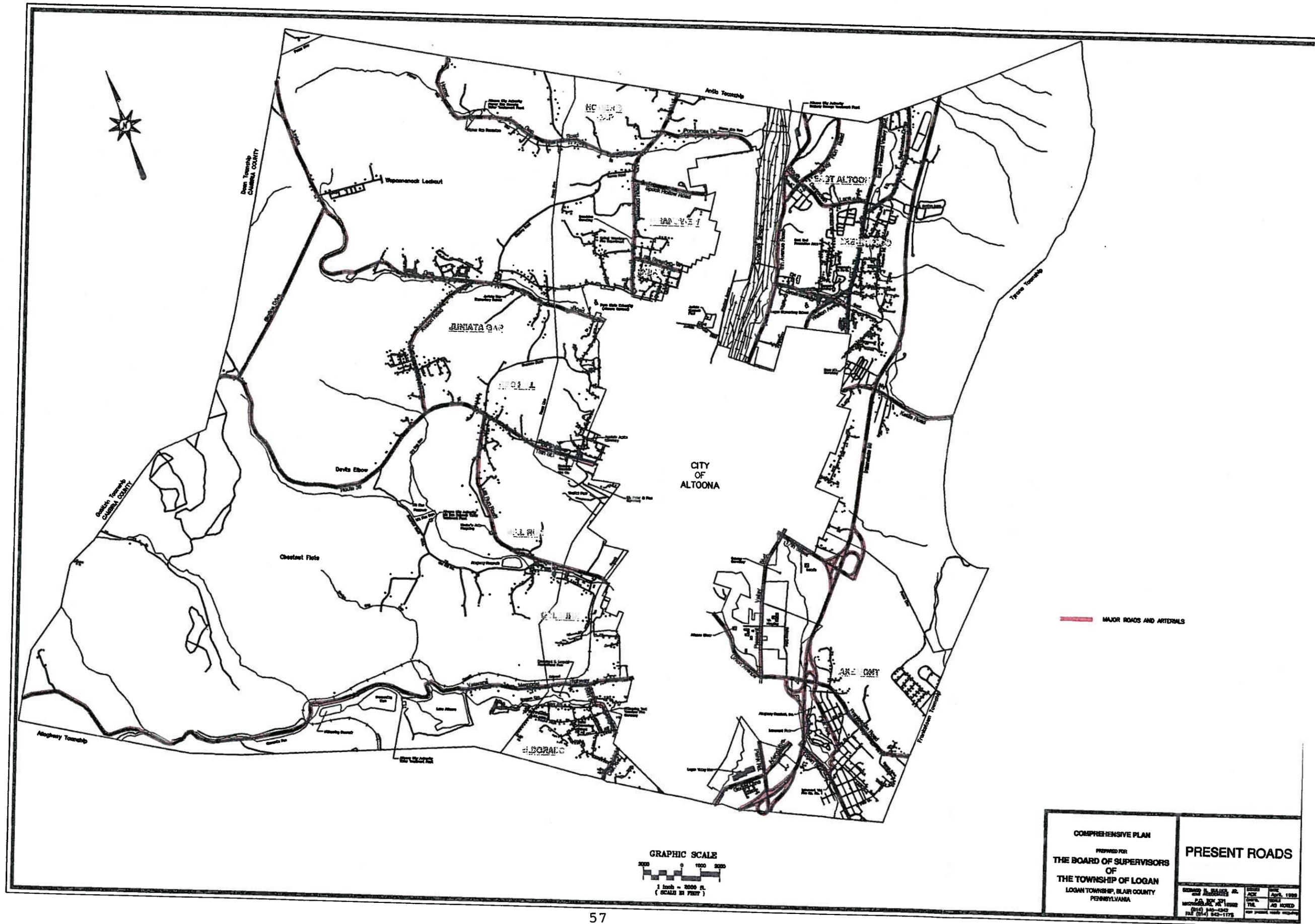


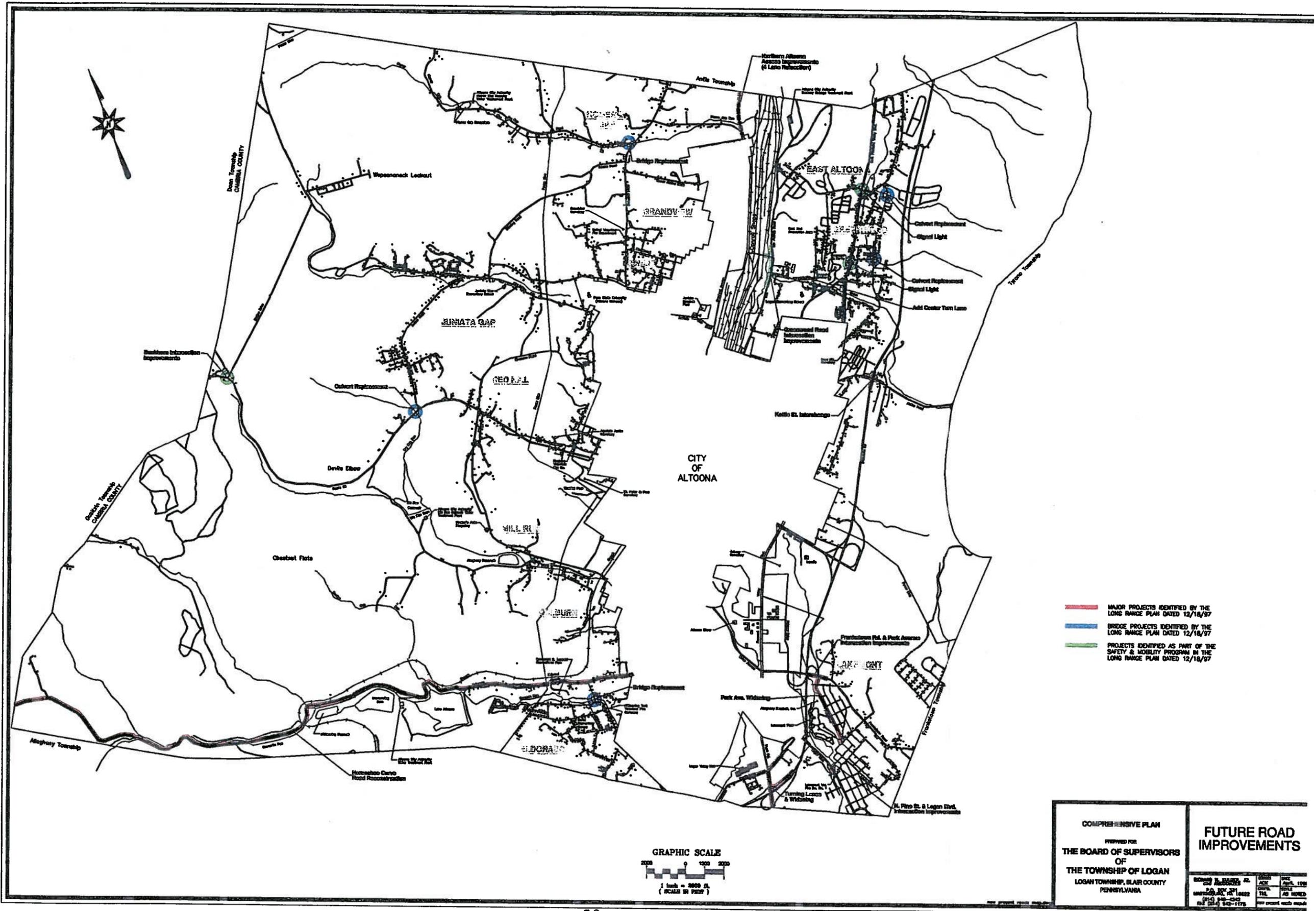
I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the Township of Logan at its meeting held on January 4, 1999.


James A. Patterson, Secretary

Transportation Plan

Refer to maps showing present roads and highways and future road and highway improvements.





- MAJOR PROJECTS IDENTIFIED BY THE LONG RANGE PLAN DATED 12/18/97
- BRIDGE PROJECTS IDENTIFIED BY THE LONG RANGE PLAN DATED 12/18/97
- PROJECTS IDENTIFIED AS PART OF THE SAFETY & MOBILITY PROGRAM IN THE LONG RANGE PLAN DATED 12/18/97

GRAPHIC SCALE
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 1 inch = 2000 ft.
 (SCALE IN FEET)

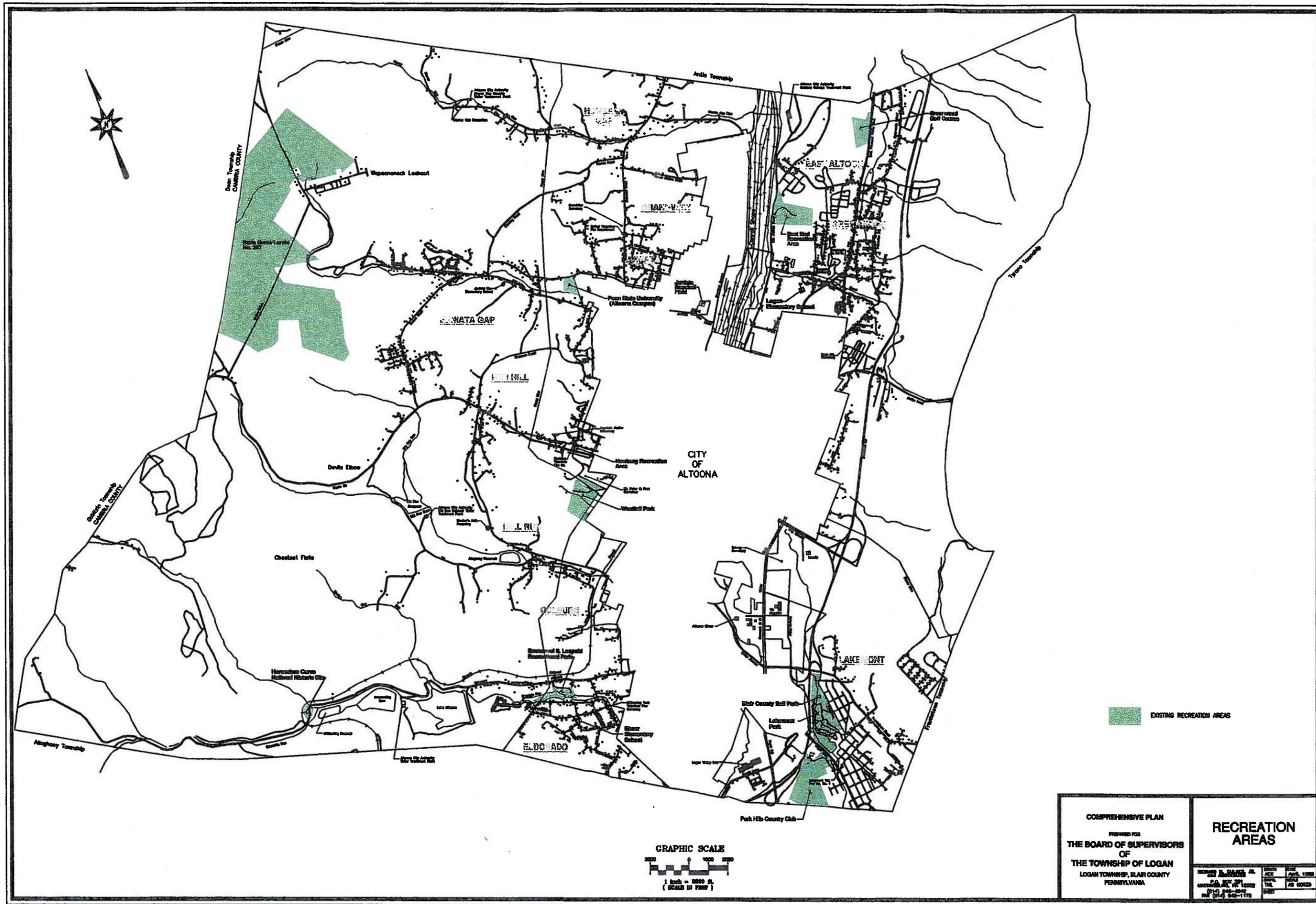
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PREPARED FOR THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LOGAN LOGAN TOWNSHIP, BLAIR COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA		FUTURE ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	
DESIGNED BY: [Name] DRAWN BY: [Name] CHECKED BY: [Name] DATE: [Date]	DATE: [Date] SCALE: [Scale] SHEET NO.: [Number] TOTAL SHEETS: [Total]	DATE: [Date] SCALE: [Scale] SHEET NO.: [Number] TOTAL SHEETS: [Total]	DATE: [Date] SCALE: [Scale] SHEET NO.: [Number] TOTAL SHEETS: [Total]

Community Facilities Plan

1. Logan Township was a charter member of the Central Blair Park and Recreation Commission which is comprised of Logan Township, the City of Altoona and the Altoona Area School District. This Commission, which has been chaired by Logan Township since its inception in 1992, operates and maintains extensive and comprehensive recreation programs and recreation sites and parks throughout the area encompassing Logan Township and the City of Altoona. The Commission has received statewide awards for its innovation and cooperation efforts by and among its member entities. Logan Township has invested literally tens of thousands of dollars in recreation site development and maintenance.

Refer to map showing Recreation Areas.

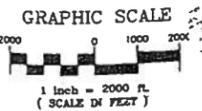
2. Logan Township is served by the Altoona Area School District as its public school system. See Pages 20 and 21. The Township has a cooperative program with the Altoona Area School District whereby subpolice stations are located in several schools located in the Township which permits the fostering of positive relationships between the school aged children and the Township's police officers.



Public Utilities and Sewage Plan

The Township has an approved 537 Plan, that was last modified in 1999. The following graphics indicate topography, soil composition and present as well as proposed sewer service.

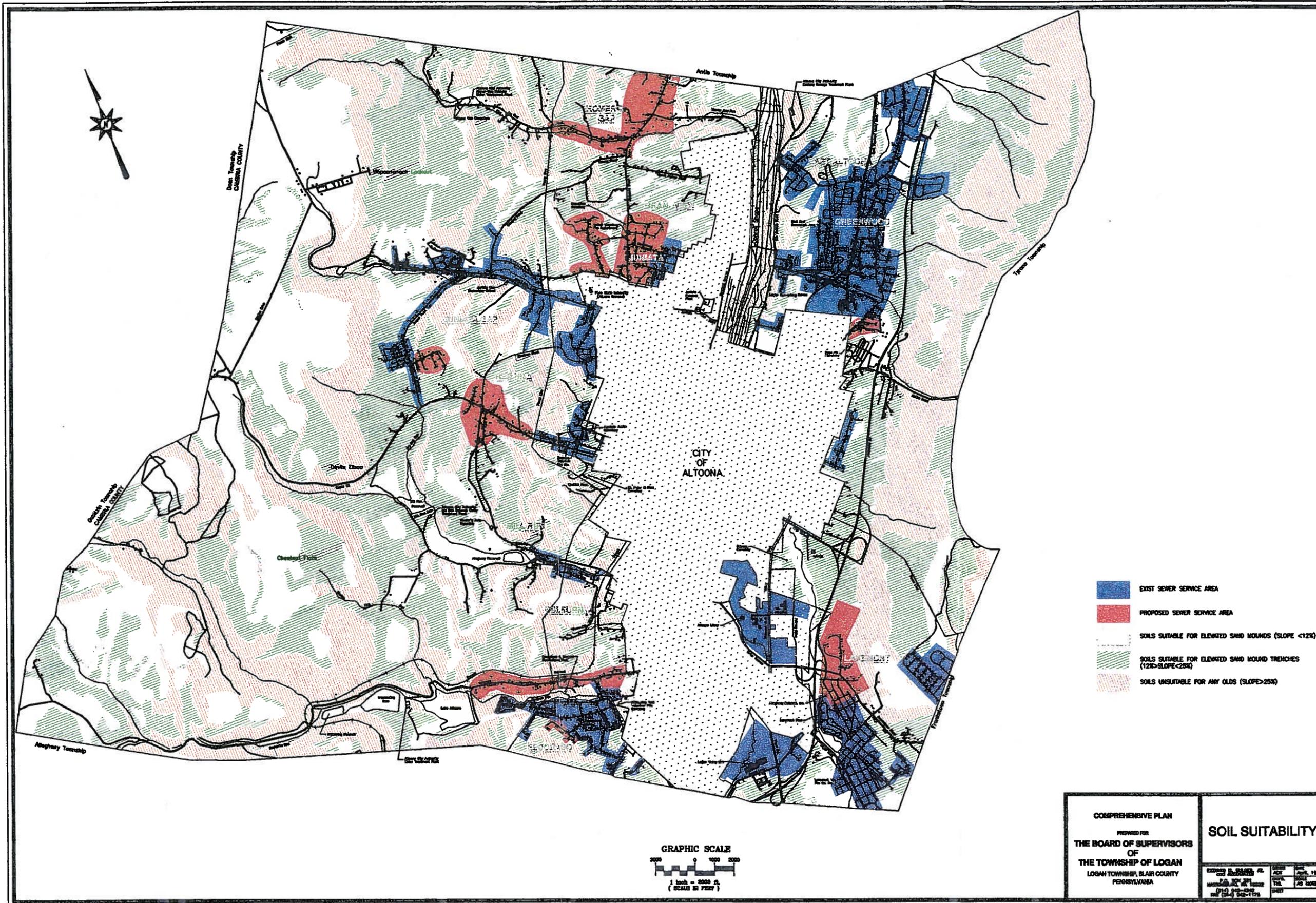
Parts of the Township have water provided through the Altoona Water Authority. However, major portions of the Township have water provided by on-lot wells or springs.



COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
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 LOGAN TOWNSHIP, BLAIR COUNTY
 PENNSYLVANIA

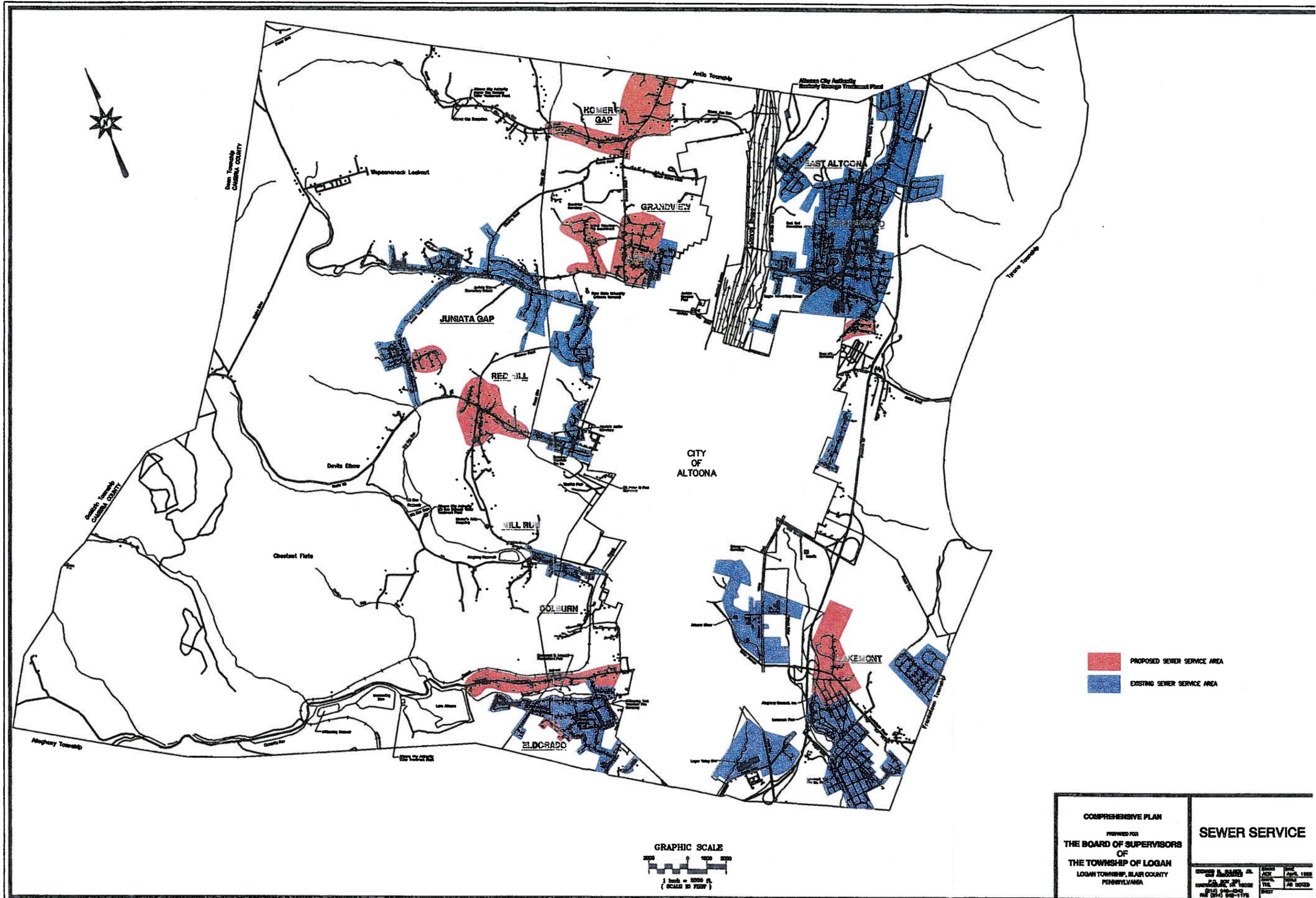
TOPOGRAPHY

RICHARD H. BECKER, JR. and ASSOCIATES	Drawn ACK	DATE April, 1999
P.O. BOX 331 WARTHENBURG, PA 16682	Checked TAL	SCALE AS NOTED
(814) 946-4242 FAX 18141 942-1175	SHEET	

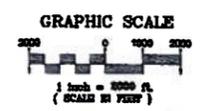


- EXIST SEWER SERVICE AREA
- PROPOSED SEWER SERVICE AREA
- SOILS SUITABLE FOR ELEVATED SAND MOUNDS (SLOPE <12%)
- SOILS SUITABLE FOR ELEVATED SAND MOUND TRENCHES (12%>SLOPE<25%)
- SOILS UNSUITABLE FOR ANY OLDS (SLOPE>25%)

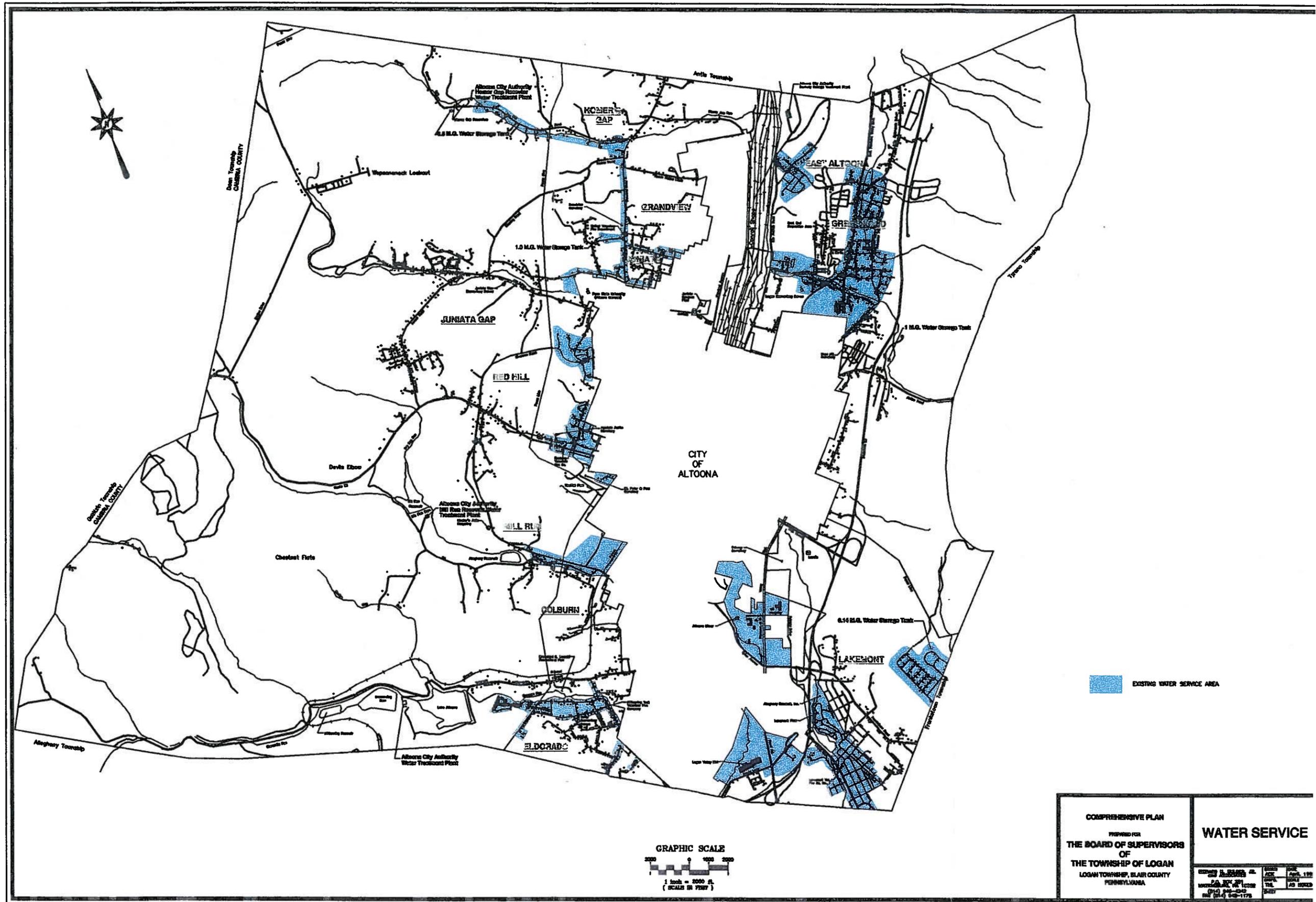
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN		SOIL SUITABILITY	
PREPARED FOR THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LOGAN LOGAN TOWNSHIP, BLAIR COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA			
ENGINEER: J. BLAIR SURVEYOR: J. BLAIR DATE: 1988	ACK: [Signature] DATE: [Date] TITLE: [Title]	APR 1988 AS SHOWN SHEET	APR 1988 AS SHOWN SHEET



PROPOSED SEWER SERVICE AREA
 EXISTING SEWER SERVICE AREA



<p>COMPREHENSIVE PLAN</p> <p>PREPARED FOR</p> <p>THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LOGAN</p> <p>LOGAN TOWNSHIP, BLAIR COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA</p>	<p>SEWER SERVICE</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: small;"> <tr> <td>DESIGNED BY</td> <td>BLAIR COUNTY</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>APRIL 1988</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRAWN BY</td> <td>BLAIR COUNTY</td> <td>SCALE</td> <td>AS SHOWN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHECKED BY</td> <td>BLAIR COUNTY</td> <td>SHEET</td> <td>1 OF 1</td> </tr> </table>	DESIGNED BY	BLAIR COUNTY	DATE	APRIL 1988	DRAWN BY	BLAIR COUNTY	SCALE	AS SHOWN	CHECKED BY	BLAIR COUNTY	SHEET	1 OF 1
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COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PREPARED FOR THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LOGAN LOGAN TOWNSHIP, BLAIR COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA		WATER SERVICE <table border="1"> <tr> <td>DESIGNED BY</td> <td>DATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRAWN BY</td> <td>APRIL 1988</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHECKED BY</td> <td>DATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCALE</td> <td>AS SHOWN</td> </tr> </table>	DESIGNED BY	DATE	DRAWN BY	APRIL 1988	CHECKED BY	DATE	SCALE	AS SHOWN
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SCALE	AS SHOWN									

Interrelationship with Contiguous Municipalities

Logan Township surrounds the City of Altoona and borders with Antis Township on the North, Tyrone and Frankstown Townships on the East, Allegheny Township on the South and Cambria County on the West. Logan Township residents are part of the Altoona Area School District. An intent of this Plan was to be consistent with our neighboring municipalities and with the County of Blair in general. A summary of the Goals, Objectives and Recommendations were sent to these municipalities and the Altoona Area School District for comment.

Short and Long Term Implementation Strategies and Interrelationship Among Plan Components

Short and Long Term activities to meet the Comprehensive Plan Goals and Objectives and the interrelationship of the Plan Components include:

Short Term

1. Subsequent to reviewing this information, changes are recommended to the Zoning Areas to meet the present as well as future land development needs of the Township. These changes also include the addition of new zoning designations:

- **Institutional** for areas presently used and proposed for the Penn State Altoona Campus and the Veterans Hospital.
- A distinguishing of Commercial or Business Zones as **Business** and **Business I** to permit a greater variety of businesses to exist in the appropriate areas of the Township.

2. In order to meet present as well as future needs of the Township, areas need to be re-zoned. Some of these areas to more restrictive residential zoning and some to less restrictive zoning designations.

3. The Township needs to hire a code enforcement officer who will enforce ordinances, particularly those dealing with blight.

4. The Township needs to enact ordinances requiring citizens to maintain their property so as to protect the health, safety and welfare of citizens.

Long Term

1. The Township needs to study ways to control highway traffic and speed, particularly in residential areas.

2. The Township needs to work with State and Federal officials to further develop the infrastructure needed for future growth and development in the Township.

3. The Township needs to adopt building standards for structures built within the Township. This will help to preserve the safety and welfare of our citizens.

4. The Township needs to work with State and Federal officials to improve access to I99.

5. The Township needs to review its present as well as future needs for recreational areas for citizens to maintain and improve their quality of life.

6. The Township needs to enact and enforce ordinances to protect ground water supplies.

7. The Township needs to enact and enforce ordinances controlling the usage of signs and billboards within the Township.