

**Farmland
Technical Memorandum
for the
State College Area Connector**

January 2026



Pennsylvania
Department of Transportation



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Federal Highway Administration

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List of Acronyms

ACE	Agricultural Conservation Easement
ALCAB	Agricultural Lands Condemnation Approval Board
ALPP	Agricultural Land Preservation Policy
ASA	Agricultural Security Area
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
C&G	Clean and Green
CREP	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FCIR	Farmland Conversion Impact Rating
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
LOS	Level of Service
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
PA Act 43	Pennsylvania Act 43 of 1981, Agricultural Area Security Law
PA Act 319	Pennsylvania Act 319 of 1974, Pennsylvania Farmland and Forest Land Assessment Act, "Clean and Green"
PA Act 515	Pennsylvania Act 515 of 1966, Covenant for Preservation
PACE	Purchased Agricultural Conservation Easement
PA Code	Pennsylvania Code
PAL	Productive Agricultural Land
PEL	Planning and Environmental Linkages
PennDOT	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project History

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) State College Area Connector Planning and Environmental Linkages (PEL) Study identified transportation needs within southern Centre County, Pennsylvania in a 70 square mile initial study area. The study evaluated a range of alternatives to determine how the alternatives addressed the Study's purpose and need, balanced impacts on the natural and built environment, addressed traffic concerns within the overall study area, met engineering considerations such as constructability, cost, and considered area planning goals. The PEL Study screened nine corridors to determine the best options to advance for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) evaluation and preliminary engineering. Based on the impact analysis, three corridors were identified (US 322-1S, US 322-1OEX and US 322-5) to be advanced as reasonable alternatives, and a specific project area was developed to initiate detailed field investigations and conduct preliminary engineering investigations to address the transportation purpose and needs as part of the NEPA process.

The final PEL Report was published in June 2023 and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) acknowledged in a letter, dated September 14, 2023, that the PEL Study was consistent with 23 USC Section 168 and 23 CFR 450.212. As a result, the PEL findings provide a starting point for the NEPA studies and preliminary engineering efforts. Additionally, FHWA concurred that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was the proper NEPA classification for the State College Area Connector project.

The PEL Study also identified other transportation projects which did not meet the full purpose and need identified in the PEL but could provide transportation benefits to the study area roadways independently. One such project was a safety study along PA 45 generally from Boal Avenue to PA 144. Subsequent to the PEL completion, additional traffic investigations and analysis and coordination with local officials for the State College Area Connector project determined that the connector road and interior interchange would provide some localized improvements to PA 45. However, it was determined that the connector road and associated interchange was not necessary to address the project's purpose and need, nor did it address corridor wide issues along PA 45. As a result, the proposed interior interchange and local road connection was removed from this State College Area Connector project and will be considered in the independent PA 45 Corridor Improvements project, as appropriate. The State College Area Connector project will advance independently but will not preclude the inclusion of a future interior interchange and local road connection should the independent safety study along PA 45 determine that it would be beneficial in connection with other proposed PA 45 Corridor Improvements project.

Following the PEL Study, the project area was reduced from 70 square miles to approximately 6 square miles to encompass the three alternatives proposed to move forward into preliminary engineering.

1.2 Project Location

The project area is approximately 3,963 acres, extends through the southern portion of Centre County, and traverses Potter and Harris Townships, see **Appendix A, Figure 1 – Project Location Map**. The project area is centered on US 322 which provides local access through the project area and to regional destinations and beyond. US 322, Mount Nittany Expressway at the western end of the project area provides direct access to Interstate 99 (I-99) which, in turn, provides access to nearby I-80. US 322 at Potters Mills provides access south to the Harrisburg area and connects to I-81 and I-83.

1.3 Project Purpose and Need

Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to improve roadway congestion by achieving acceptable Level of Service (LOS) and to address safety issues by reducing the predicted crash frequency along the US 322 corridor between Potters Mills and Boalsburg. Additionally, the project will aim to provide a transportation network that meets driver expectations.

Project Needs

- High peak hour traffic volumes cause congestion and result in unacceptable LOS (LOS D [rural only], E, F) on US 322 roadway and intersections.
- Existing roadway configurations and traffic conditions contribute to safety concerns in the project area.
- The roadway network and configuration in the project area lacks continuity and does not meet driver expectations.

2.0 Farmland Assessment Methodology

The purpose of this technical memorandum is to document the agricultural resources present in the project area and potential impacts per PennDOT Publication 324 Agricultural Resources Evaluation Handbook.

2.1 Farmland Legislative Review

Farmland legislation applicable to this project is referenced below:

- PA Act 100 of 1979
- PA Act 43 of 1981, Agricultural Area Security Law, as amended
- 4 PA Code Chapter 7 § 7.301 et seq., Agricultural Land Preservation Policy
- PA Act 515 of 1966, Covenant for Preservation
- PA Act 319 of 1974, Farmland and Forest Land Assessment Act
- 7 U.S.C. § 4201, Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, as amended

2.1.1 PA Act 100 of 1979

Pennsylvania Act 100 of 1979 established the Agricultural Lands Condemnation Approval Board (ALCAB) as an independent administrative board with approval authority over the condemnation of productive agricultural land (PAL) for certain types of transportation projects. The ALCAB will approve condemnation only if it determines that there is no reasonable and prudent alternative to the permanent conversion of PAL for highway purposes.

2.1.2 PA Act 43 of 1981, Agricultural Area Security Law

Pennsylvania Act 43 of 1981 enables landowners to propose the creation of Agricultural Security Areas (ASAs) to municipal governments. An ASA must contain a minimum of 250 acres of viable agricultural land. An ASA may be comprised of non-contiguous tracts, but these tracts must be at least ten acres in size.

Upon receiving a proposal to create an ASA, PA Act 43 authorizes the municipal government to establish an agricultural area advisory committee for the purpose of providing expert advice. A municipal government may approve or disapprove the proposal subsequent to a public hearing, during which the recommendation of the county planning commission and the agricultural area advisory committee are considered. If an ASA is created, it is reviewed every seven years, at which time it can be renewed, terminated, or modified subsequent to a public hearing. An ASA can also be reviewed prior to the end of the seven-year period if 10% of the land within the ASA is converted to non-agricultural development.

PA Act 43 prohibits municipalities from enacting laws or ordinances that would unreasonably restrict farm practices within an ASA. PA Act 43 also established a Commonwealth program to acquire perpetual agricultural conservation easements within ASAs. The State Agricultural Land Preservation Board was created as a departmental board within the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to administer the program at the state level. Counties that desire to participate must establish their own agricultural land preservation boards to administer the program at the county level.

Easement purchases authorized by Act 43 can be state-owned, county-owned, or owned jointly by the state and a county.

Under Act 43, an application for ALCAB approval to condemn non-exempt ASA lands in agricultural production must be filed with ALCAB. Approval is granted if it is demonstrated that there is no reasonable and prudent alternative to the permanent conversion of PAL.

2.1.3 4 PA Code Chapter 7§ 7.301 et seq., Agricultural Land Preservation Policy

The Commonwealth's Agricultural Land Preservation Policy (ALPP) is based upon 4 PA Code Chapter 7, § 7.301 et seq. This policy outlines agricultural preservation standards that all state agencies must support. The ALPP is intended to protect and preserve the Commonwealth's "prime agricultural land." "Prime agricultural land" is categorized into the following five priority categories.

1. The highest priority protection under ALPP is assigned to **preserved farmland**. Preserved farmland includes active agricultural land restricted solely for agricultural use by 1) an agricultural conversation easement or 2) deed restriction.
2. The second highest priority protection under ALPP is assigned to **farmland within ASAs**. The ASA program was created under the PA Act 43 of 1981, as amended. The farmland is approved as an ASA by local government units after public review and comment.
3. The third highest priority protection under ALPP is assigned to **farmland enrolled in preferential tax assessment programs** to encourage open space uses and discourage conversion to other uses. This specifically refers to farmland enrolled in Act 319 of 1974, as amended (Clean and Green) or Act 515 of 1966, as amended.
4. The fourth highest priority protection under ALPP is assigned to farmland that is planned for agricultural use and is subject to effective **Agricultural Zoning**. This directly applies to farmland designated for agricultural use in a comprehensive plan and/or zoning ordinance adopted pursuant to Act 247 of 1968, as amended (the Municipalities Planning Code) which delineates an area of agriculturally valuable soils and existing farms.
5. The fifth highest priority protection under ALPP is assigned to **farmlands with Soil Capability Classes I, II, III, and IV or farmland classified as unique**. The soil capability classes are identified in the Soil Survey of Centre County, Pennsylvania, published by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). Unique farmland is defined as land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Unique farmland possesses a special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained, high-quality, or high yields of specific crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farm methods. Examples of such crops include citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruits, and vegetables.

“Prime agricultural land” includes lands in one of the five categories, provided the land has been in active agricultural use (not including land use for timber production) for the preceding three years. Section 7.304 requires that ALCAB shall consider ALPP in its review of agricultural lands proposed for condemnation authorized under the Administrative Code of 1929 (PA Act 100) and the Agricultural Area Security Law (PA Act 43).

2.1.4 PA Act 515 of 1966, Covenant for Preservation, and PA Act 319 of 1974, Pennsylvania Farmland and Forest Land Assessment Act

Pennsylvania Act 515 of 1966 enables Pennsylvania counties to covenant with landowners to preserve land in farm, forest, water supply, or open space by taxing land according to its use value rather than the prevailing market value. The program is voluntary and requires a minimum acreage enrollment that will remain in the designated land use for a period of ten years. Extensions of the covenant and penalties for violations are included in the law.

PA Act 515, a forerunner to the “Clean and Green” Act, is administered by the Board of County Commissioners. The law does not require the County Commissioners to implement PA Act 515.

In 1973, Pennsylvania passed a Constitutional Amendment permitting preferential assessment of farmland and forestland. The Pennsylvania Farmland and Forest Land Assessment Act (PA Act 319; the program commonly known as “Clean and Green”), was signed into law in 1974. PA Act 319 is designated to preserve farmland, forestland, and open space by taxing land according to its use value rather than the prevailing market value. The program is voluntary and generally requires a minimum of ten acres that will remain in the designated use (agricultural use, agricultural reserve, or forest reserve).

PA Act 319 is administered by the County Assessment Office. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture makes rules and regulations governing the Act.

2.1.5 7 U.S.C. § 4201, Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981

The purpose of the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) is to “minimize the extent to which Federal programs contribute to the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use.” The Act recognizes the four categories of farmland soils described below. Land does not have to be in active agricultural use for consideration under this program and are based upon NRCS underlying soil mapping units. Certain lands, including those in urban use or planned for urban use, are exempt from this law.

- **Prime Farmland Soils** – This land has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for the production of agricultural crops with the fewest management practices and erosion concerns. Prime farmland does not include land in urban development or land used for water storage.
- **Unique Farmland Soils** – Land other than prime farmland that is used for production of specific high-value food and fiber crops.

- **Statewide Important Soils** – Land other than prime or unique farmland that has been designated as being of importance for the production of agricultural crops.
- **Locally Important Soils** – Land other than prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance which has been designated by local agencies as containing the best characteristics for the production of agricultural crops.

2.2 Data Collection

Data collection for the farmland assessment was performed in accordance with PennDOT Publication 324 and was conducted in two stages: Preliminary Data Collection, which consisted of secondary source review, and Detailed Data Collection, which involved more extensive coordination with the farm operators. The methodology for both stages of data collection is presented in the following sections.

2.2.1 Preliminary Data Collection

Land within the project area in agricultural production was identified based on current use and use within the past three years. Land being used for agricultural production is defined by PA Act 43 as:

“The production for commercial purposes of crops, livestock, and livestock products, including the processing or retail marketing of such crops, livestock, or livestock products if more than 50 percent of such processed or merchandised products are produced by the farm operator.”

Also included are barns and other agricultural buildings and land lying fallow due to crop rotation. Land that is fallow due to participation in the USDA conservation reserve (Conservation Reserve Program, Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program), or commodity support programs is considered to be land in agricultural production because it generates income in the form of a lease payment (for commercial purposes), although the crops remain unharvested.

The following sources were used to obtain information regarding government programs, tax incentive programs, conservation easement programs, zoning, and soil information:

- **Centre County Agricultural Land Preservation Board**
The Centre County Agricultural Preservation Board was contacted via telephone and email to obtain the most current agricultural preservation and agricultural security area data for the County.
- **Centre County GIS Open Data**
The Centre County GIS Open Data website was used to download zoning information and tax incentive program parcel data.
- **WeConservePA (Formerly Pennsylvania Land Trust Association)**

PA Conserved Land online mapping tool was evaluated to identify conserved lands within and adjacent to the project area including County Farm Easements and Conservation Easements, Land Trust Lands, and Local Parks and Open Space.

- **Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture**
Online databases from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture were evaluated to obtain general agricultural data for the state, county, and township. This information included the historic patterns of agriculture and most recent agricultural census information pertaining to farm size and production.
- **USDA NRCS**
Web-based soil maps of the project area, along with soil use classifications, were obtained from the USDA. This information provided the farmland classifications (Prime, Statewide Important, Unique, Locally Important) and capability classifications (I, II, III, IV) for the agricultural parcels identified in the project area.

Identification of preserved farmland (agricultural conservation easements), ASA, PA Act 515, and PA Act 319 (Farmland and Forest Land Assessment Act, or “Clean and Green”) participants, and agricultural zoning, in addition to the capability classes of the soils, was required in order to group the various types of land in agricultural production into the priority levels assigned by ALPP.

Based on data received from the above preliminary sources and coordination with agencies, the project area includes preserved farmland, ASA, properties enrolled in PA Act 319, agricultural zoning and Soil Capability Classes I-IV.

2.2.2 Detailed Data Collection

The detailed data collection phase involved confirming the information obtained during preliminary data collection and conducting site-specific inquiries to quantify the impacts of the project on involved farmland resources. Information obtained during this stage was both qualitative and quantitative. The results of the detailed data collection provided the means to assess the impacts to individual operations and develop avoidance and minimization measures.

Detailed data collection involved gathering specific information regarding the characteristics of agricultural resources in the project area and involved the following steps.

- Collect tax parcel data
- Contact property owners
- Interview farm operators

Owners of affected lands in potential agricultural production were then contacted and interviewed. Agricultural landowners provided verification of property ownership and productivity status. If productive agricultural land was farmed by an operator(s) rather than the current landowner, the operator(s) was interviewed to assess total impacts to the respective operations.

In-person interviews were conducted with farm owners and operators about the nature of their overall operation and specific farming practices for agricultural properties affected by the alternatives. The interviews were conducted to gather information regarding the existing conditions of the operation and to determine the impact of the various alternatives on the viability of the operation. A variety of information about the size, type, history, and anticipated future of the agricultural operation was acquired. Information from the interviews was used to refine the delineation of the areas identified as productive agricultural land and to update the project maps accordingly. In addition, this information was used to make various impact determinations (including indirect impacts due to remnant field geometry/size and access considerations) and to comparatively assess the degree of impact upon the operation, including its economic viability.

Interview forms were used to ensure that all necessary information was collected for each operation. A sample interview form, Figure 6 from Pub 324, is provided in **Appendix C**. The information collected during the interviews included, but was not limited to, the following.

- Operator's farming history
- Operation type (dairy, beef, poultry, crop)
- Overall operation size (owned/leased area)
- Commodities produced
- What farm products are sold and where
- Land farmed in project area and outside of project area
- Land owned in operation and leased in operation
- Location of structures, production storage, and equipment
- Location of water supply
- Access routes to farm parcel/fields
- Future plans for operation
- If the farm operation is the sole source of income
- Where farm supplies are purchased
- Areas of cropland, pasture, hayfield, etc.
- Typical production yield

During the detailed data collection process, thirty-eight (38) different agricultural operations were identified within the project area, see **Appendix A, Figure 2 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. Of those thirty-eight operations, twenty-five (25) are within or would be impacted by the three proposed project alternatives. Only the twenty-five operations that would be impacted are summarized in this document.

2.2.3 Data Collection Summary

The preliminary and detailed data collected for this project was acquired for the project area totaling 3,963 acres or approximately six (6) square miles. Productive agricultural land exists throughout the project area and totals 1,456

acres within the project area. All five categories of ALPP protected resources exist throughout the project area. Preserved farmland was identified on four parcels and is preserved either through the Centre County Purchased Agricultural Easements (PACE), Clearwater Conservancy, or Centre County Farmland Trust. Preserved Farmland totals 216 acres within the project area, see **Appendix A, Figure 3 – Agricultural Conservation Easements and Agricultural Security Areas**. Agricultural Security Areas total 829 acres within the project area. Properties enrolled in Clean and Green preferential tax assessment total 1,373 acres within the project area. Agricultural zoning exists on 1,096 acres of the project area. Lastly, Soil Capability Classes I-IV totaling 1,420 acres exist within the project area.

3.0 Alternatives

The three alternatives that were recommended in the PEL Study to move forward into the NEPA phase of the project were renamed to North, Central and South. Following public and agency involvement, refinements were made to all three alternatives. Descriptions of each alternative are listed below and can be seen in **Appendix A, Figure 2 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**.

3.1.1 North Alternative

The western end alignment would be the same for all three alternatives, from the SR 45 interchange to just east of the Elks Club Golf Course. At the western end, the existing US 322 would remain in its current location and the new US 322 4-lane highway would be on the south side of the existing US 322. The western end alignment would also include a pedestrian/bicycle trail on the north side of the existing US 322. Just east of the Elks Club Golf Course, the alignment would start to move north of the existing US 322 through the Nittany Farm and around the Kuhn tree farm. It would continue through the agricultural fields on the north side of US 322, avoiding the commercial area on US 322 in Potter Township. The alignment would return to the existing US 322 alignment through Tusseyville. The eastern end would maintain the existing US 322 as the local access road in its current position and the 4-lane highway alignment would be on the south side of the existing US 322 from approximately Tusseyville to Potters Mills, **see Appendix A, Figure 2 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**.

3.1.2 Central Alternative

The western end alignment would be the same for all three alternatives, from the SR 45 interchange to just east of the Mountain View Country Club. At the western end, the existing US 322 would remain in its current location and the new US 322 4-lane highway would be on the south side of the existing US 322. The western end alignment would also include a pedestrian/bicycle trail on the north side of the existing US 322. Just east of the Mountain View Country Club, the alignment would start to move north of the existing US 322 through the Nittany Farm and around the Kuhn tree farm. It would then cross over the existing US 322 and travel through the Potter Township Athletic Complex on the south side of US 322, avoiding the commercial area in Potter Township.

It is noted that at the time of the May 8, 2025 Public Meeting, the Central Alternative was located through the baseball fields within the Potter Township Athletic Complex. As part of the public involvement and follow-up from the public meeting, Potter Township issued a letter (June 23, 2025) to PennDOT raising concern with the proposed impact to the fields and requested PennDOT consider avoidance and minimization of the property. PennDOT shifted the Central Alternative to the south to avoid the baseball fields and will only impact the undeveloped portion of the Potter Township property.

From there, the alignment crosses Sleepy Creek (stream that drains to Tussey Sink) and starts to move north towards the existing US 322. The alignment would return to the existing US 322 alignment near Tusseyville. The eastern end would maintain the existing US 322 as the local access road in its current position and the 4-lane highway alignment would be on the south side of the existing US 322 from approximately Tusseyville to Potters Mills, **see Appendix A, Figure 2 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**.

3.1.3 South Alternative

The western end alignment would be the same for all three alternatives, from the SR 45 interchange to just east of the Elks Club Golf Course. At the western end, the existing US 322 would remain in its current location and the new US 322 4-lane highway would be on the south side of the existing US 322. The western end alignment would also include a pedestrian/bicycle trail on the north side of the existing US 322. Just east of the Elks Club Golf Course, the alignment would start to move south of the existing US 322 through the Tait Farm and along the side of the Tussey Mountain ridge behind the neighborhoods and communities along the south side of the existing US 322. It would then cross over Sleepy Creek (stream that drains to Tussey Sink) and start to move north towards the existing US 322. The alignment would return to the existing US 322 alignment near Tusseyville. The eastern end would maintain the existing US 322 as the local access road in its current position and the 4-lane highway alignment would be on the south side of the existing US 322 from approximately Tusseyville to Potters Mills, **see Appendix A, Figure 2 – Productive Agriculture by Operator.**

4.0 Farmland Assessment of the EIS Alternatives

4.1 Productive Agricultural Operations

Productive farmland impacts were assessed for the farm operations within the three proposed alternatives. As part of this analysis, farm owner and operator interviews and some follow-up interviews were completed from December 2022 through December of 2024. Summaries of the farm operations are presented in this section as well as the direct and estimated indirect impacts to each operation from the three alternatives. See **Appendix A, Figure 2 – Productive Agriculture by Operator, Figure 4a – North Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts, Figure 4b – Central Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts, and Figure 4c – South Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts**. Representative photographs are provided in **Appendix B** for each farm operation and a sample farm operator interview form is included in **Appendix C**.

4.1.1 Dennis Meyer (Operator #8)

Dennis Meyer (Dennis) is the farm operator for the westernmost parcels in the project area near the Boalsburg interchange including 770 Linden Hall Road (identified as operation #8 in inset map 4.1.1a) and 1220 Earlstown Road (identified as operation #8 in inset map 4.1.1b). These parcels can be seen in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 1 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. Dennis owns and rents agricultural land within a 5-mile radius of his base of operation located outside the project area. The

property on Earlstown Road (inset map 4.1.1b) is owned by Garry and Priscilla Ann McShea. The property on Linden Hall Road is owned by Dennis (inset map 4.1.1a). Dennis' operation consists of 900 acres of owned land and 250 acres of leased land for a total operation size of 1,150 acres. The Meyer farm operation supports the Meyer Dairy located at 2390 South Atherton Street, State College, which Dennis owns. Dennis noted that his property at 770 Linden Hall Road was previously impacted by the State College Bypass in the 1970's where 28 acres were lost.



Dennis raises Holstein dairy cattle and has approximately 300 cattle, including replacement calves. The 770 Linden Hall Road property (inset map 4.1.1a) has crops and beef cattle. The farmhouse on the property is rented to tenants. The property at 1220 Earlystown Road (inset map 4.1.1b) just has crops. Crops raised include corn, oats, soybeans, wheat, and alfalfa. On average, corn yields are 200 bushel/acre, soybeans are 70 bushel/acre and wheat is 90 bushel /acre. Any excess corn and soybeans are sold for cash crops at his base of operation. Dennis noted he has about 360 acres outside of the project area that are enrolled in an ACE. Within the project area, his property that he owns on Linden Hall Road is zoned single family residential, is within an ASA, and enrolled in Clean and Green. The leased property on Earlystown Road is zoned single family residential and is in Clean and Green.

Dennis' daughter, Shannon, manages the Meyer Dairy retail store where they sell pasteurized milk, ice cream, raw milk cheese, other cheeses along with other juices and farm products from other vendors, including pasta and chocolate goods.

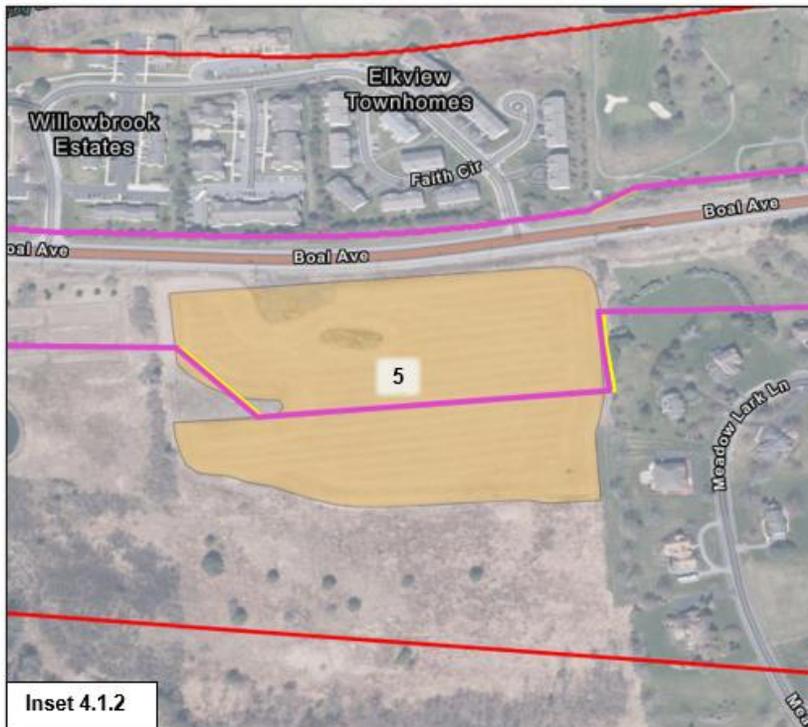


Access to the crop fields at the 770 Linden Hall Road property is through the Kaywood neighborhood at the end of Kathryn Street. Other roads used for access include Shingletown Road and Whitehall Road. The Earlystown Road property contains a concrete bridge over Spring Creek that is too narrow to cross with farm equipment, so land south of Spring Creek is not farmed. Table 1 summarizes the Dennis Meyer operation.

Farmed Since	1950's	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	27.2 acres
Total Operation Size	1,150 acres	Employees	multiple
Acres Owned Land	900 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	1 in the project area
Acres Rented Land	250 acres	Crops Grown	Corn, oats, wheat, soybeans, alfalfa
Type of Livestock	Dairy cattle	Special Conditions	ASA, C&G

The North, Central and South Alternatives would all have the same direct impacts to the Dennis Meyer operation totaling 5.4 acres to cropland at the western end of the project limits, which would only be approximately 0.5% of his total operation. No indirect impacts would be anticipated to Dennis' operation, he will be able to continue farming the remaining farmland at both parcels and access would not be affected.

4.1.2 Leroy Bickle and Clay Campbell (Operator #5)



Leroy Bickle and Clay Campbell formed the Middle Farm Partnership in 2011 and currently operate the property on US 322 owned by Galen Limited Partnership and identified as operation #5 on the inset map 4.1.2 and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheets 1 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. The base of operation for Middle Farm Partnership is located at 710 Smith Lane, Centre Hall which is outside of the project area and consists of a 111-acre operation. They also lease an additional 689 acres. Leroy noted access to the Galen Limited Partnership property on US 322 is a narrow driveway along US 322.

In addition, Leroy noted that Chad Cole is the primary operator for Doug and Belinda Rimmey's property on Dogtown Road for hay, while the Middle Farm Partnership does assist

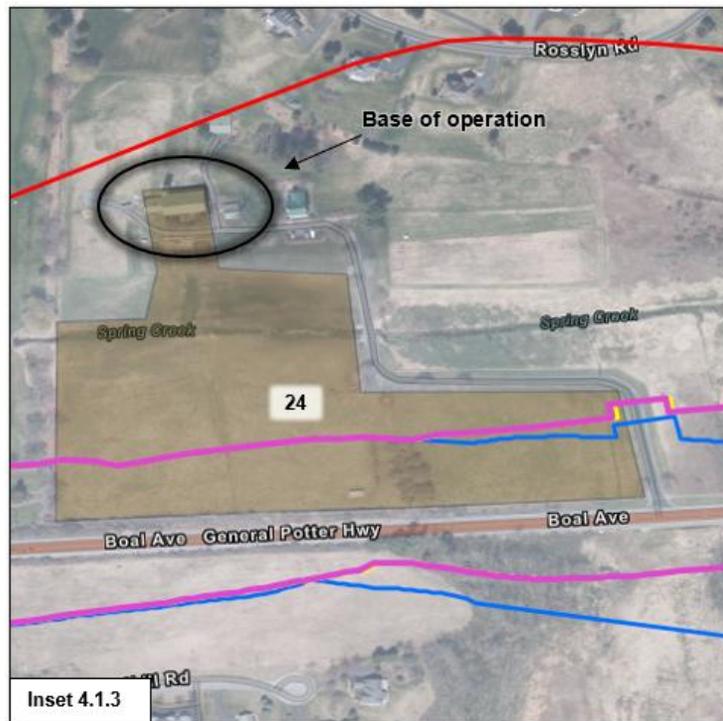
Chad Cole and plants and harvests corn and soybeans. Doug and Belinda Rimmey's property is located at 323 Dogtown Road, see **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet and 1 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. Of the 800 acres farmed by Clay and Leroy, the Rimmey property maintains the highest yields of corn at 230 bushel/acre. On average, the other properties they farm yield 190 bushel/acre of corn and 60 bushel/acre of soybeans. They do not raise any livestock. Zoning for the Galen Limited Partnership property is agricultural. A S670 John Deere harvester is their largest piece of equipment. Table 2 summarizes the Middle Farm Partnership operation.

Table 2. Leroy Bickle and Clay Campbell Operation Summary			
Farmed Since	Middle Farm Partnership Established 2011	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	12.3 acres
Total Operation Size	800 acres	Employees	2 full-time and 2 part-time
Acres Owned Land	111	Number of Leased Parcels	2 in project area
Acres Rented Land	689	Crops Grown	Corn and Soybeans
Type of Livestock	None	Special Conditions	N/A

The North, Central and South Alternatives would all have the same impact to the cropland on the Galen Limited Partnership property. All alternatives would directly impact 7.0 acres. Access to the remainder of the parcel would not be feasible from US 322 and if access cannot be granted from an adjacent property, indirect impacts of 5.3 acres (remainder of the parcel) would be anticipated, see **Appendix A, Figures 4a, 4b and 4c – Estimated Indirect Impacts**. Direct and indirect impacts would be approximately 2% of Leroy and Clay’s total operation.

4.1.3 Michael and Tara Immel (Operator #24)

Michael and Tara Immel’s base of operation is located at 227 Nittany Meadow Farm Lane, Boalsburg, where their 27-acre property is used to raise goats, beef cattle, lambs and pigs. They also have a 1-acre vegetable garden that supports the local food bank. They do not lease any land for their operation. Their operation is completely within the project area and is identified as operation #24 in the inset map 4.1.3 and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 1 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator** and includes an agritainment business that consists of goat yoga. Goat yoga is performed on-site, and they also have a bus to transport to clients, including Penn State athletic functions and private parties.



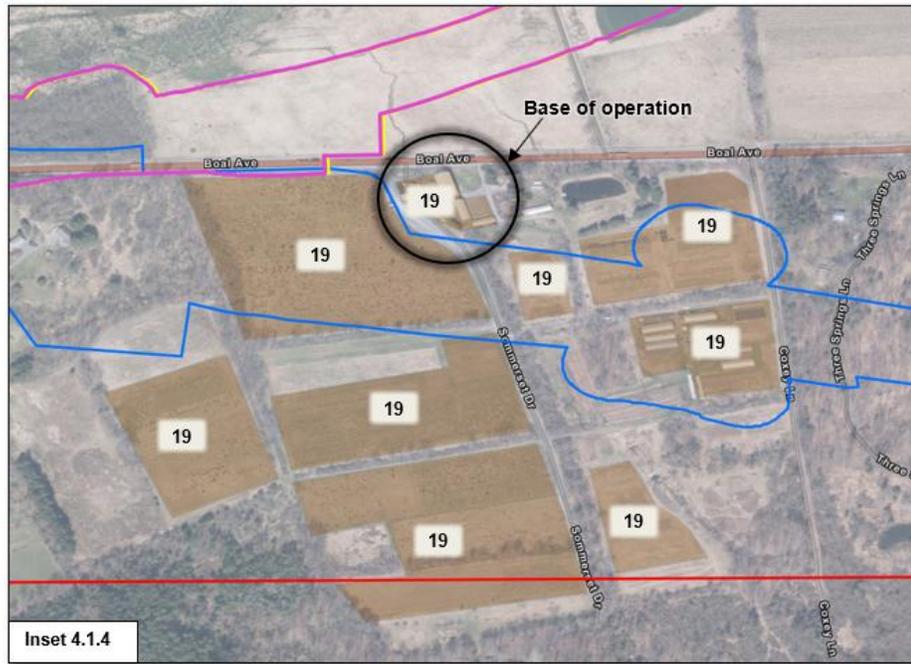
At the time of interview in March of 2023, the Immel’s were proposing to produce goat milk products and sell them at their farm. Beef cattle are raised, along with lambs and pigs. The beef is sold as freezer beef products. A goat milking parlor is proposed on-site to sell goat milk and other goat dairy products like cheese. The Immel operation is zoned agricultural, within an ASA, and is enrolled in Clean and Green. The Immel Operation is summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Michael and Tara Immel Operation Summary			
Farmed Since	2021	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	11.8 acres
Total Operation Size	27 acres	Employees	1
Acres Owned Land	27 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	0
Acres Rented Land	0 acres	Crops Grown	Hay and vegetables
Type of Livestock	Goats, beef cattle, lambs and pigs	Special Conditions	ASA & C&G

Direct impacts to the Immel’s pasture would total approximately 4.7 acres from the North and Central Alternatives which would be approximately 40% of their total operation. The South Alternative would impact approximately 4.5 acres of the pasture land which would be approximately 38% of their total operation. No indirect impacts would be anticipated and access to the property would not be affected.

4.1.4 John and Kim Tait (Operator #19)

John Tait and his sister, Kim Tait, operate the Tait Farm Christmas Trees and Tait Farm Foods at 121 Tait Road, Centre Hall. This property consists of 5 parcels totaling 131 acres and is identified as operation #19 in the inset map 4.1.4 below and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 1 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. John operates the Christmas Tree farm, and Kim operates the vegetable farm and market where she sells the vegetables. They sell to approximately 150 members that participate in their Community-Supported Agriculture (CSA) program. John noted they have a separate building



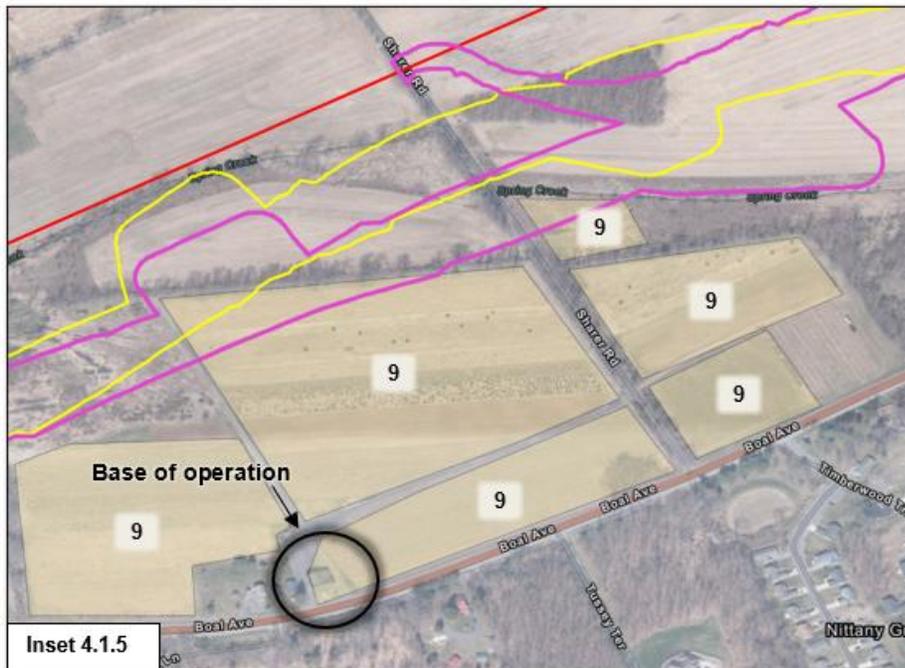
for food processing that is located off the property and outside of the project area. The Taits accept Harris Township's leaves and use them for their compost facility on the farm operation. The Tait farm is zoned as agricultural, it is enrolled in an ASA and is in Clean and Green. Table 4 details the Tait farm operation.

Table 4. John and Kim Tait Operation Summary			
Farmed Since	1950	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	38 acres
Total Operation Size	131 acres	Employees	Tree Farm: 3 full-time and 10 part-time, Market: 25 part-time
Acres Owned Land	131 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	0
Acres Rented Land	0 acres	Crops Grown	Christmas Trees and Vegetables
Type of Livestock	None	Special Conditions	ASA, C&G

The North and Central Alternatives would not impact the Tait's operation. The South Alternative would impact approximately 16.3 acres of the operation and would split the base of operation from the crop land which could cause

indirect impacts of 23.8 acres and essentially prevent them from continuing to operate the property, see **Appendix A, Figure 4c – South Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts**.

4.1.5 Doug Banker (Kuhns) (Operator #9)



Doug Banker operates the Kuhns Tree Farm located at 2101 Boal Avenue, Boalsburg. Marianne Kuhns owns the farm and has continued the Christmas Tree farm operation that her late husband, Larry Kuhns, started. The tree farm produces between 4,000 and 8,000 Frazier and White Fir Christmas trees. At the time of the farm operator interview in 2023, there were 4,325 fir trees. Their operation is 90 percent retail and 10 percent wholesale. Doug hires 2-4 part-time workers in the spring for planting and

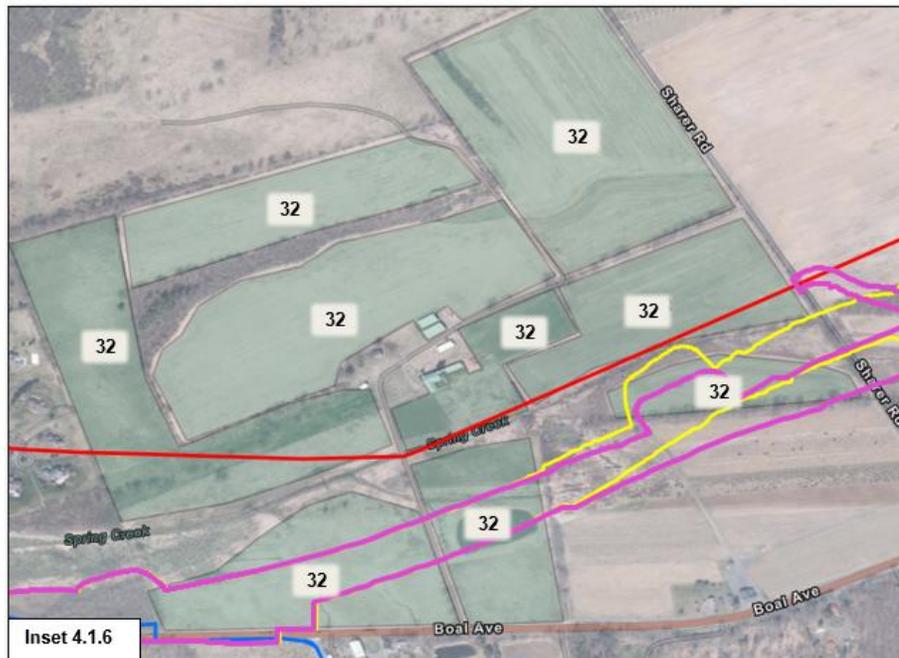
10-12 part-time workers in December for harvesting and selling Christmas trees. Zoning for the property is agricultural and it is enrolled in Clean and Green. The tree operation is identified as operation #9 in the inset map 4.1.5 and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 1 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. This location includes a 3-sided shed, barn and wreath making shed. Marianne noted that she also owns about 189 acres at 162 Tussey View Lane, east of the tree farm that is under a Clearwater Conservancy Conservation Easement and is in an ASA. It should be noted that this parcel is not considered “preserved farmland” as the easement is written specific for natural resource conservation use and the land is not in active productive agricultural use. Doug Banker confirmed the family uses it primarily for hunting and it is open to the public 11-months of the year for passive recreation, per the requirements of the Conservation Easement. Table 5 summarizes the Kuhns Tree Farm operation.

Farmed Since	1975	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	30 acres
Total Operation Size	30 acres	Employees	10-12 in December, 2-4 in Spring
Acres Owned Land	30 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	None
Acres Rented Land	0 acres	Crops Grown	Frazier Fir and White Fir Christmas Trees
Type of Livestock	None	Special Conditions	C&G

The North Alternative would directly impact approximately 2.2 acres of productive agricultural land planted in Christmas Trees which would be approximately 7% of the total operation. The Central Alternative would only impact about 0.4 acres of Christmas Trees, which is approximately 1% of the total operation. There would be no impact from the South Alternative. No indirect impacts would be anticipated from any of the alternatives.

4.1.6 Steve and Scott Wolfe (Operator #32)

Steve and Scott Wolfe lease the Nittany Farms property at 2051 Boal Avenue, Centre Hall from Nittany Farms LLC which is identified as operation #32 in the inset map 4.1.6 and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 1 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. Their base of operation, Oak Spring Farms, is outside the project area at 272 Middle Road, Centre Hall. The Wolfe’s operation consists of 1,200 acres that they own and another 3,000 acres that they lease for a total operation size of 4,200 acres. Livestock consists of 1,800 to 1,900 Holstein



cattle raised for milk production. On average, 2 million pounds of milk are produced monthly or 25 million pounds of milk per year. Corn, soybeans and alfalfa are grown for cattle feed and the excess corn and soybeans are sold for cash crops. At the Nittany Farms property, they keep approximately 75 Holsteins and harvest crops for cow feed. The

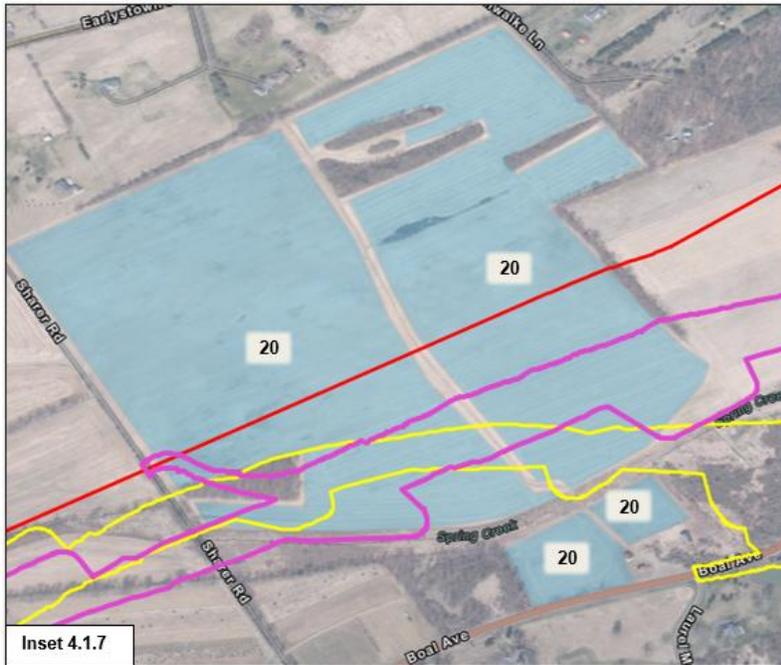
property is under a Clearwater Conservancy Conservation Easement, is in an ASA, enrolled in Clean and Green, and Zoned as agricultural. The Wolfe’s recently purchased a 52-acre farm near the Tannenbaum Tree Farm off of Geary Road, just outside of the project area. Access to Nittany Farm is typically from SR 45 and Sharer Road for their farm equipment. They do not use US 322 for access and have noted numerous crashes into the pasture fence along US 322, usually caused from vehicles trying to turn into the Tait Farm Market. Table 6 summarizes the Wolfe Operation.

Table 6. Steve and Scott Wolfe Operation Summary			
Farmed Since	Over 100 years	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	43.7 acres
Total Operation Size	4,200 acres	Employees	12 full-time
Acres Owned Land	1,200 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	1 within the project area, more outside
Acres Rented Land	3,000 acres	Crops Grown	Corn, soybeans, alfalfa
Type of Livestock	Dairy cows	Special Conditions	Clearwater Conservancy ACE, ASA, C&G

Direct impacts would occur to approximately 15.2 acres of cropland and pasture from the North Alternative which would be less than 1% of the total operation. Similarly, the Central Alternative would impact about 15.9 acres of cropland and pasture which would also be less than 1% of the total operation. The South Alternative would not impact the Wolfe’s operation. Indirect impacts would not be anticipated from any of the alternatives.

4.1.7 Melvin and Karen Huber (Operator #20)

Melvin and Karen Huber recently purchased a 197-acre property on Boal Avenue (US 322) in 2023, solely for the purpose of growing crops for chicken feed at their Elizabethtown, PA base of operation. The property is identified as operation #20 in the inset map below and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 1 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. The Huber operation consists of chicken egg production, and they have an estimated total of 125,000 chickens at their 457 Cold Springs Road base of operation in Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, PA. Melvin and Karen are full-time farm operators.



The Huber’s produced soybeans in 2024 with a yield of 60 bushel/acre and will plant corn at the Boal Avenue property in 2025. The Hubers indicated that the parcel contains very productive soil. The Huber’s are proposing to demolish the existing buildings on the property and are proposing to construct a grain silo close to US 322.

Melvin requested any guiderail proposed for US 322 allow enough space for his 13-foot-wide combine. He estimated his largest piece of equipment weighs a total of 60,000 pounds.

The Huber property is zoned as agricultural and is enrolled in an ASA and Clean and Green. Table 7 summarizes the Huber operation.

Table 7. Melvin and Karen Huber Operation Summary			
Farmed Since	2023	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	58 acres
Total Operation Size	227 acres	Employees	Immediate family
Acres Owned Land	197 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	1
Acres Rented Land	30 acres	Crops Grown	Corn and soybeans
Type of Livestock	Chickens in Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, PA	Special Conditions	ASA, C&G

The North Alternative would directly impact 21.5 acres of cropland which would be approximately 10% of their total operation. The Central Alternative would directly impact 11.3 acres of cropland which would be approximately 5% of their total operation. The South Alternative would not impact the Huber operation. Indirect impacts to the Huber operation would not be anticipated given access would still be maintained from the existing US 322 on the south side and Sharer Road on the north side.

4.1.8 Brian and Melissa Hamsher (Operator #12)

The farm operator for Melissa and Brian Hamsher’s property at 1870 General Potter Highway is a Potter Township resident who, during the interview, requested to remain confidential. The operator’s base of operation is located outside of the project area. The individual is a part-time operator who produces corn, soybeans and wheat for cash crops. Access into this parcel from US 322 is very narrow between guiderail ends. The property is identified as operation #12 in the inset map 4.1.8 and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 2 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. The data in Table 8 is for the farm operator of the Hamsher property, not Melissa and Brian. The Hamsher property is zoned as prime agricultural district and is enrolled in Clean and Green.



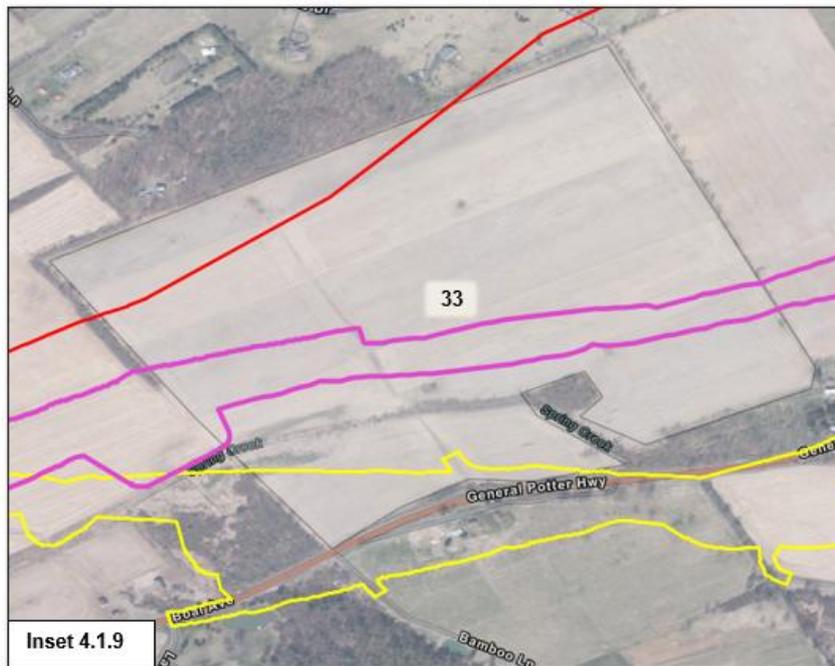
Farmed Since	2016	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	11.8 acres
Total Operation Size	400	Employees	2 part-time
Acres Owned Land	100 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	1 within the project area, others outside
Acres Rented Land	300 acres	Crops Grown	Corn, Soybeans, Wheat
Type of Livestock	None	Special Conditions	C&G

The Central Alternative would impact 7.7 acres of cropland on the Hamsher property. The North and South Alternatives would not directly impact the property. Indirect impacts of 4.0 acres from the Central Alternative would also be

anticipated given the cropland would be greatly reduced and most likely not worth traveling to by the operator, see **Appendix A, Figure 4b – Central Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts**. Impacts to this property from the Central Alternative would most likely not affect the operator’s overall operation given he owns and leases other properties outside of the project area and this parcel is only about 2% of his operation.

4.1.9 Todd Irvin (Operator #33)

Todd Irvin’s (Todd) base of operation is located at 415 South Nixon Road, State College, which is located outside the project area. He has farmed part of Franklin Chow’s property on General Potter Highway (US 322) since approximately 1995. The parcel that Todd farms is identified as operation #33 in the inset map 4.1.18 below and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 2 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. Todd owns a certified seed oat business, Irvin Farms, LLC., and grows corn, wheat, soybeans and green beans, along with oats for cash crops. Todd owns 250 acres and leases 860 acres for a total of 1,110 acres of productive agricultural land for crops. He hires 1-full time and 8 part-time farm workers to assist with straw and tillage. The 150-acre leased property from Mr. Chow represents 13% of his total cropland. Access to the Chow property on US 322 requires several miles of roadway travel from Todd’s base of operation. The guiderails are too narrow on US 322 for his John Deere 9500, which is his largest tractor to access the property. If travelling west on US 322, he needs to access the property on the southwest corner only and requested the guiderail width be increased in this area.



Typical production yields were estimated at 46 bushel/acre of soybeans, 76 bushel/acre of oats/wheat, and 4 tons of green beans per acre. On average, 13,000 small square hay bales are harvested per season by Todd. Grains are sold directly at his 415 South Nixon Road property where grain brokers visit to purchase. The property owned by Mr. Chow is zoned as prime agricultural district and is enrolled in Clean and Green. Table 9 summarizes Todd's operation.

Farmed Since	1995	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	133.9 acres
Total Operation Size	1,110 acres	Employees	1 full-time and 8 part-time
Acres Owned Land	250 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	1 within the project area, more outside
Acres Rented Land	860 acres	Crops Grown	Corn, oats, wheat, soybeans, greenbeans
Type of Livestock	N/A	Special Conditions	C&G

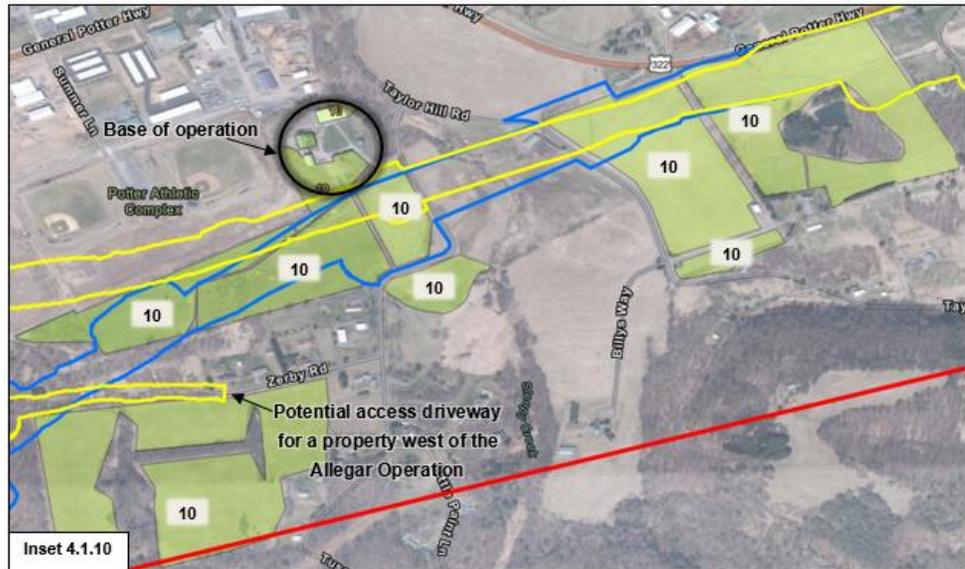
The North Alternative would directly impact 18.3 acres of cropland which would be approximately 2% of the total operation and the Central Alternative would directly impact 7.2 acres of cropland which would be less than 1% of the total operation. There would be no impacts from the South Alternative. Indirect impacts would not be anticipated given access will be maintained from US 322 and Sharer Road.

4.1.10 Erica and Gabe Allegar (Operator #10)

Erica and Gabe Allegar's base of operation is located at 110 Tussey Sink Road, Centre Hall (within the project area). They have farmed this 30-acre property since 2017, but Erica noted her parents, David and Darlene Bierly own the property. Their property includes pastures, a riding arena, horse barns, cattle barn and equipment storage. They are full-time farm operators, but hire one full-time helper and three part-time helpers. Erica runs a riding lesson, horse boarding and training business at the property. She buys, trains and sells horses and typically has about 35-50 at any given time. Access to their parcels is primarily from Tussey Sink Road.

state college area CONNECTOR

The Allegar's lease additional acreage for hay along Tussey Sink Road and are looking to buy more land to expand their operation. They also lease land near Colyer Lake and on Rimmey Road, outside of the project area, for hay. In 2025 they started cutting hay on the Cash property (207 Taylor Hill Road). The parcels that the Allegar's farm within the project area are identified as operation #10 in the inset map 4.1.10 and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 2 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator.** Currently, hay production totals 5,000 square bales per year. Zoning of the property is prime agricultural district and it is enrolled in Clean and Green. Their largest equipment is their skid loader, but they also need access for their hay baler. Table 10 summarizes Erica and Gabe's operation.



Farmed Since	2017	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	86.4 acres
Total Operation Size	130 acres	Employees	1 full-time and 3 part-time
Acres Owned Land	30 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	5
Acres Rented Land	100 acres	Crops Grown	Hay
Type of Livestock	Horses and Chickens	Special Conditions	C&G

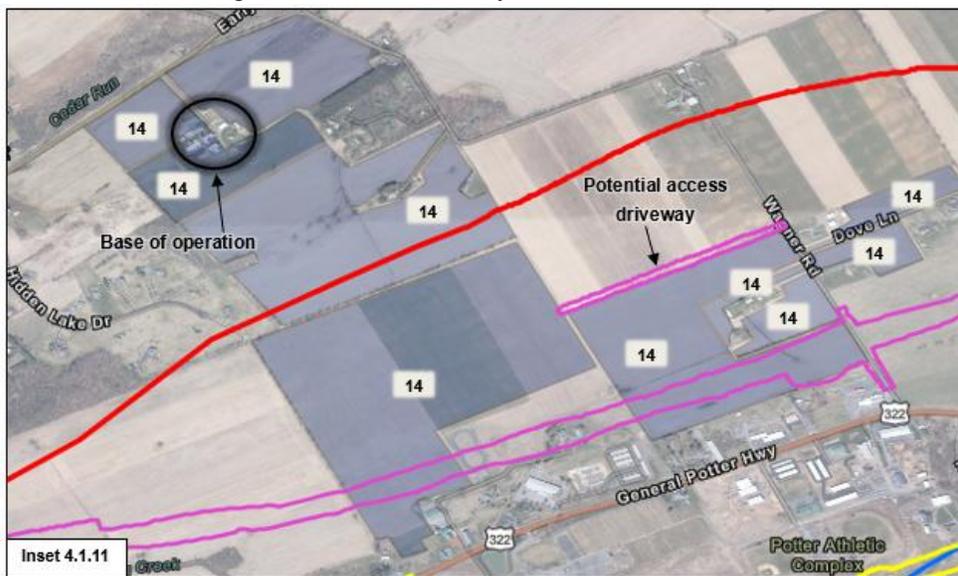
The North Alternative would not impact the Allegar operation. The Central Alternative, including a potential access driveway from Zerby Road for a residential property west of the operation, would directly impact 16.7 acres of hay and pasture land. This would be approximately 13% of the Allegar's total operation. The South Alternative would directly impact 29.1 acres (22%) of hay and pasture land, removing most of the land they own in agricultural production but

leaving their barns and residence. Indirect impacts from the South Alternative to the remainder of the operation (11.9 acres) would be anticipated given most of their productive agricultural land would no longer be farmable, see **Appendix A, Figure 4c – South Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts**.

4.1.11 Jacob Tanis (Operator #14)

Jacob Tanis (Jacob) owns approximately 200 acres on Earlstown Road (SR 45), Centre Hall, where his base of operation is located just outside of the project area. He also leases approximately 120 acres owned by Earl Yearick between Jacob’s property and US 322 and farms his son’s property at 103 Ideal Lane. His base of operation (barns and sheds) is at 130 Stave Mill Road just off of Earlstown Road (SR 45), but his residence is located at 127 Ideal Lane. He grows corn, soy, alfalfa and raises beef cattle. His typical herd size is 85-90 cows. He plans to start selling breeding stock. Average crop yields are 54 bushel/acre of soybeans and 5 tons/acre of alfalfa. Jacob does not travel on SR 45 or US 322 with equipment. The parcels that Jacob farms are identified as operation #14 in the inset map 4.1.11 below and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 2 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**.

Jacob purchased his property in 1988. He does not hire any farm workers, but his two sons help him out occasionally. His sons plan to take over and continue farming. The farm is Jacob’s only source of income. He does not own a combine and hires a local harvester instead. He occasionally uses Wagner Road with tractors. The tractors are stored at the main base of the operation off of SR 45. He sells his crops and hay locally. Jacob Tanis is one of the largest farm owners/operators in the project area. There are no field drainage structures or stream crossings on the property. The

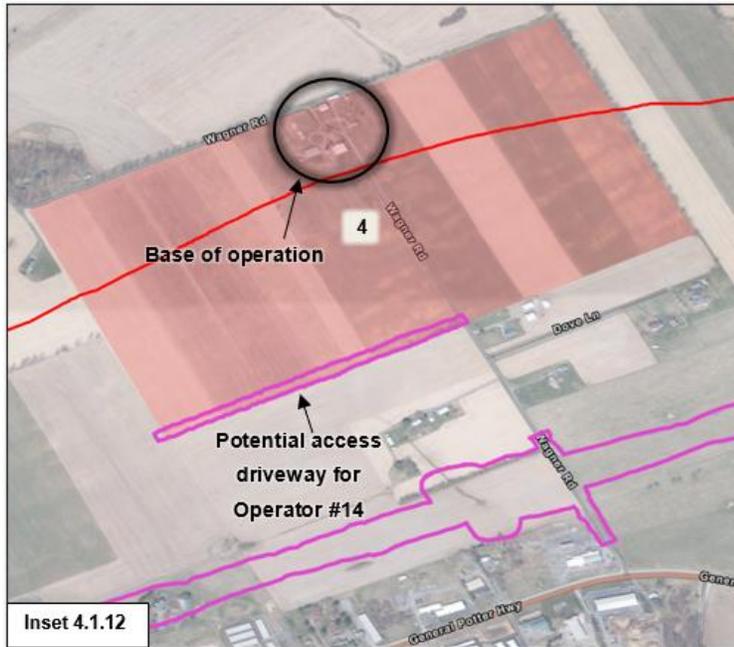


The cows can walk in/through the small channel in the pasture. Jacob has a manure management plan but does not always spread manure on the fields. He indicated that he has done extensive soil amendments, but the western side of the property is less productive. He had the property subdivided into 10-acre parcels. The parcels closest to US 322 are zoned commercial, but the remaining parcels are zoned prime agricultural district. The majority of Jacob’s property is in an ASA and is enrolled in Clean and Green. Table 11 details the Tanis operation.

Table 11. Jacob Tanis Operation Summary			
Farmed Since	1988	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	182.3 acres
Total Operation Size	320 acres	Employees	Sons help out when needed
Acres Owned Land	200 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	3
Acres Rented Land	120 acres	Crops Grown	Corn, Soybeans, Alfalfa
Type of Livestock	Beef cattle	Special Conditions	ASA, C&G

The North Alternative would result in 17.8 acres of cropland impacts. The Central and South Alternatives would not impact the Tanis operation. An access driveway would be included in the North Alternative design from Wagner Road to the southern crop fields of his operation to avoid indirect impacts to his leased fields owned by Earl Yearick; however, the crop land on the south side of the North Alternative alignment directly adjacent to the former Harley Davidson business on US 322 would be anticipated indirect impacts of 12.7 acres resulting in a total impact to his operation of 10%, see **Appendix A, Figure 4a – North Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts**.

4.1.12 Claude Homan (Operator #4)



Claude Homan (Claude) owns and farms a 148-acre property located at 242 Wagner Road, Centre Hall. Claude does not lease any additional acreage. Access to his crop fields is from his base of operation on Wagner Road which is just outside of the project area and he does not need to travel on any other roads with equipment. He currently has 25 Holstein cows that he sells at the sale barn in Centre Hall. He produces hay, corn, wheat, and soybeans that he sells to feed mills. His property is identified as operation #4 in the inset map 4.1.12 provided and **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 2 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. He purchased the property in 1958 and has been farming it himself since. He plans to pass the farm on to his grandson, Neal Thompson, who helps on the farm part-time. The farm is Claude's only source of income, and he does not hire any workers. Claude's

property is zoned as prime agricultural. The property was preserved under an agricultural conservation easement (ACE) in 2001 and is also within an ASA and enrolled in Clean and Green. Table 12 summarizes Claude's operation.

Farmed Since	1958	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	99 acres
Total Operation Size	148 acres	Employees	Grandson part-time
Acres Owned Land	148 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	None
Acres Rented Land	0 acres	Crops Grown	Hay, Corn, Wheat, and Soybeans
Type of Livestock	Cows	Special Conditions	ACE, ASA, C&G

Approximately 2.9 acres of impacts to Claude Homan's property would result from the North Alternative of which, would be approximately 2% of his total operation. Although the alternative itself would not impact his property, it is further south, an access driveway would be included as part of the project to the fields west of Claude's property that would be cut-off by the North Alternative from the rest of the parcels on US 322. No indirect impacts would be anticipated.

4.1.13 Paul Kerr (Operator #27)

Paul Kerr (Paul) has a beef cattle operation and also grows crops to make feed for the cows (operation #27 in the inset map 4.1.13 below and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 2 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**). Paul has one of the largest farm operations in the project area whose base of operation is completely self-contained and does not require travel on public roads to access productive agriculture land. Paul's typical herd size is up to 230 cows, usually about 75 heifers, 75 calves, 3 bulls and 60 feeders (young steers). He sells beef to Whole Foods. His father purchased the farm in 1975, and his family has been farming it ever since. The family also owns an office supply store in State College that his brother runs but he also works at. He usually keeps a few calves to replace older heifers every year and sells the rest. He breeds Angus and Charolais/Hereford mixes. A stock trailer picks up the cows and takes them for slaughter and packaging. The property is zoned as commercial/industrial on the two western most parcels and the remainder is zoned prime agriculture district. Paul's property is in an ASA and enrolled in Clean and Green. Table 13 summarizes Paul's operation.

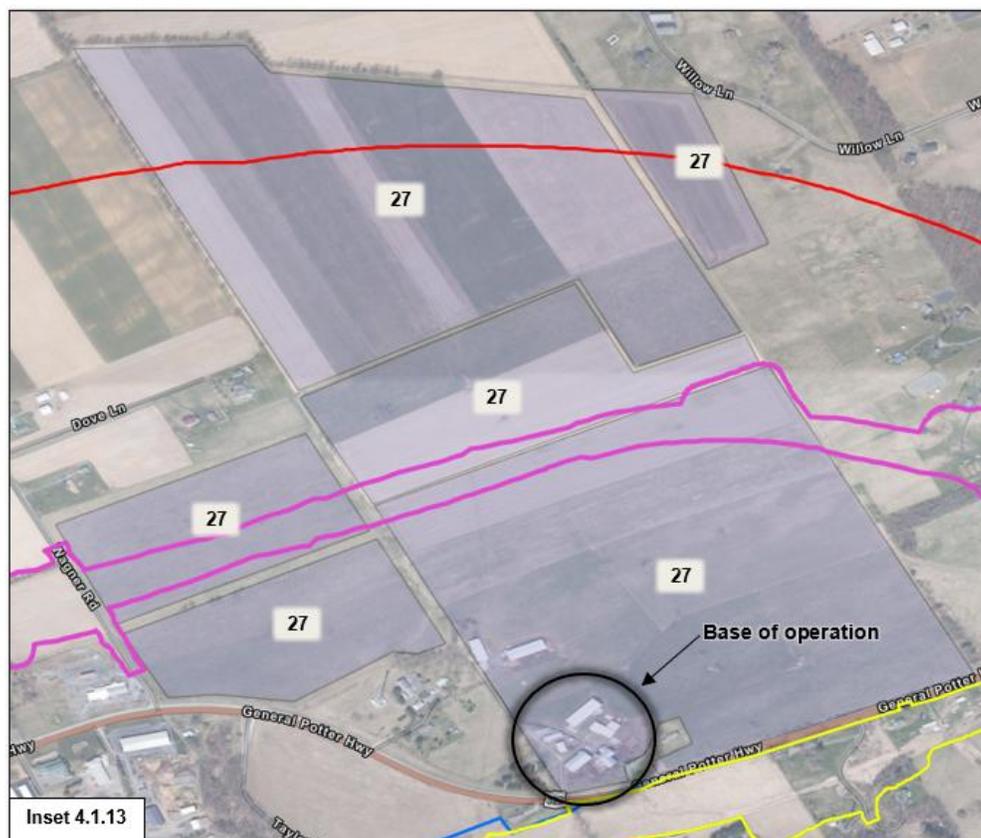
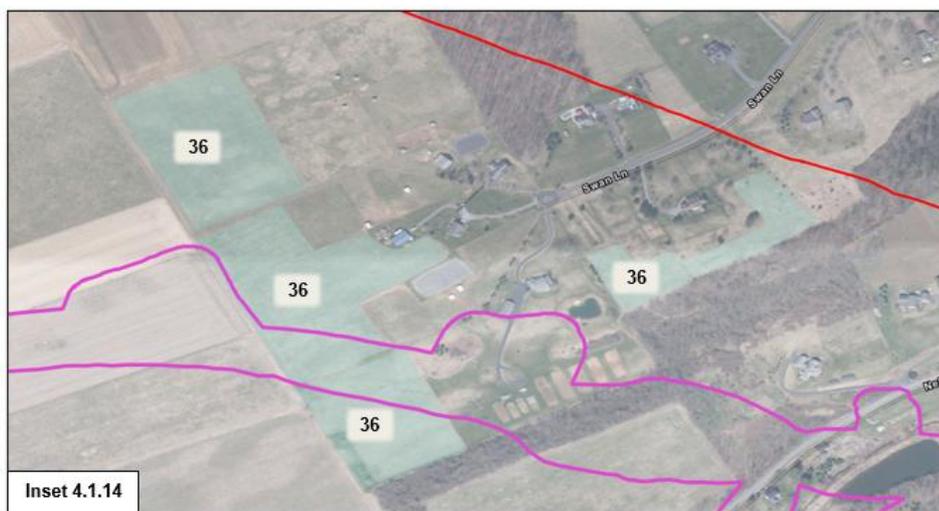


Table 13. Paul Kerr Operation Summary			
Farmed Since	1975	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	264 acres
Total Operation Size	330 acres	Employees	3-4
Acres Owned Land	320 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	1
Acres Rented Land	10 acres	Crops Grown	Hay, corn, soy oats, wheat, alfalfa
Type of Livestock	Beef Cattle	Special Conditions	ASA, C&G

The North Alternative would split the cropland and pasture land on Paul's operation and directly impact 22.4 acres which would be approximately 8% of his total operation. An agricultural access culvert would be included under the North Alternative alignment to provide access to the northern fields from Paul's base of operation to further avoid indirect impacts. However, even with the access culvert, Paul indicated that the North Alternative would decrease the amount of cattle that can be raised by at least 33-40% due to lost pasture and crop land. He needs to maintain a specific herd size in order to keep his Whole Foods contract. He also needs to maintain a certain acreage per cow for the Whole Foods contract and nutrient management requirements. Neither the Central nor the South Alternatives would impact the Kerr operation.

4.1.14 Barry Sands (Operator #36)

Barry Sands (Barry) is the operator for 163 Swan Lane, 167 Swan Lane, 147 Swan Lane and 164 Swan Lane. His base of operation is located at 194 Willow Lane, Centre Hall and is outside of the project area. Barry owns 14 acres and leases 56 acres. He cuts hay for four properties on Swan Lane within the project area and the areas he farms are identified as operation #36 in the inset map 4.1.14 and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 3 of 3 - Productive Agriculture by Operator**. Barry is not a full-time farmer. His property is zoned as prime agricultural district



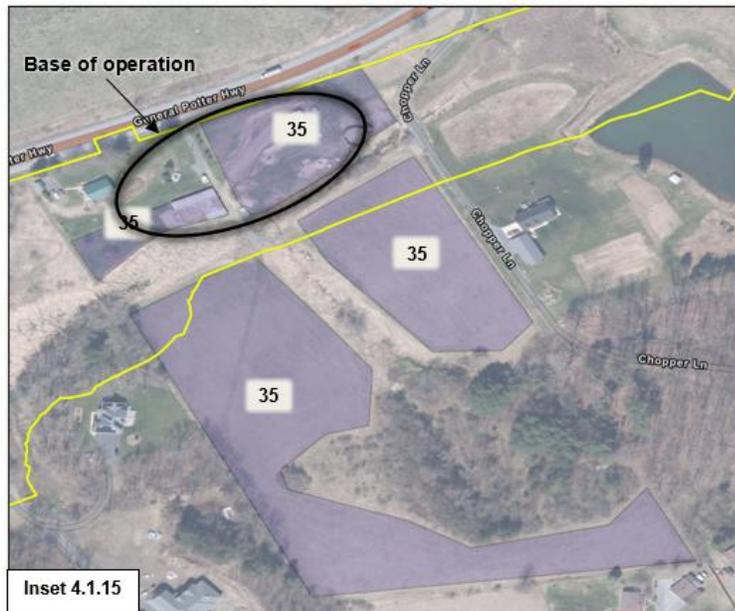
leaves 56 acres. He cuts hay for four properties on Swan Lane within the project area and the areas he farms are identified as operation #36 in the inset map 4.1.14 and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 3 of 3 - Productive Agriculture by Operator**. Barry is not a full-time farmer. His property is zoned as prime agricultural district

and is enrolled in Clean and Green. Table 14 summarizes Barry's operation.

Farmed Since	2011	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	19.6 acres
Total Operation Size	70 acres	Employees	None
Acres Owned Land	14 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	4
Acres Rented Land	56 acres	Crops Grown	Hay
Type of Livestock	N/A	Special Conditions	C&G

The North Alternative would directly impact 2.9 acres of hay fields harvested by Barry. Indirect impacts of 2.9 acres would also be anticipated to occur on the 163 Swan Lane property if access to the south side of the North Alternative could not be provided, see **Appendix A, Figure 4a – North Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts**. The North Alternative would impact approximately 9% of Barry's total operation. The Central and South Alternatives would not impact Barry's operation.

4.1.15 William Stoner (Operator #35)



William Stoner and his wife Sharon own 2214 General Potter Highway, Centre Hall and have been farming the property since 1970. Their base of operation, at this location within the project area, consists of 17 acres. They do not lease any land. Access to the property is from US 322. They grow and cut hay on part of the property and their granddaughter, Devan Stoner, raises and sells 4-H animals such as Bore goats and miniature horses on the other portion. The Stoner property is identified as operation #35 in the inset map 4.1.15 and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 3 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. The Stoner's live on the property and are hoping to sell it to their granddaughter in the future. Zoning of the property is prime agricultural district. The

property is enrolled in an ASA and Clean and Green. Table 15 summarizes William and Sharon’s operation.

Table 15. William Stoner Operation Summary			
Farmed Since	1970	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	7.7 acres
Total Operation Size	17 acres	Employees	1 part-time or seasonal
Acres Owned Land	17 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	0
Acres Rented Land	0 acres	Crops Grown	Hay
Type of Livestock	Bore goats, miniature horses	Special Conditions	ASA, C&G

The North Alternative would not impact the Stoner operation. Both the Central and South Alternatives would displace the base of operation and residence. Direct impacts to pasture land and cropland would total about 2.0 acres. Indirect impacts from the Central and South Alternatives would be anticipated to include the remaining 5.9 acres, see **Appendix A, Figures 4b and 4c – Estimated Indirect Impacts**. It is possible the Stoners could relocate their residence and barns to the remaining portion of the property; however, access would have to be given from or through an adjacent property.

4.1.16 Greg Smith (Operator #13)

Greg Smith (Greg) produces corn and hay on his 10-acre property located at 117 Chopper Lane, Centre Hall identified as operation #13 in the inset map 4.1.16 and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 3 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. Greg does not lease any land and his property is accessed from US 322 just south of Tusseyville Road. The land was enrolled in CREP from approximately 2004 – 2014 and then was in agricultural production from 2015 to current. The crops have been primarily sold for feed. On average, Greg harvests 220 small bales of hay per acre. He also produces sweet corn on his property. His largest tractor is a



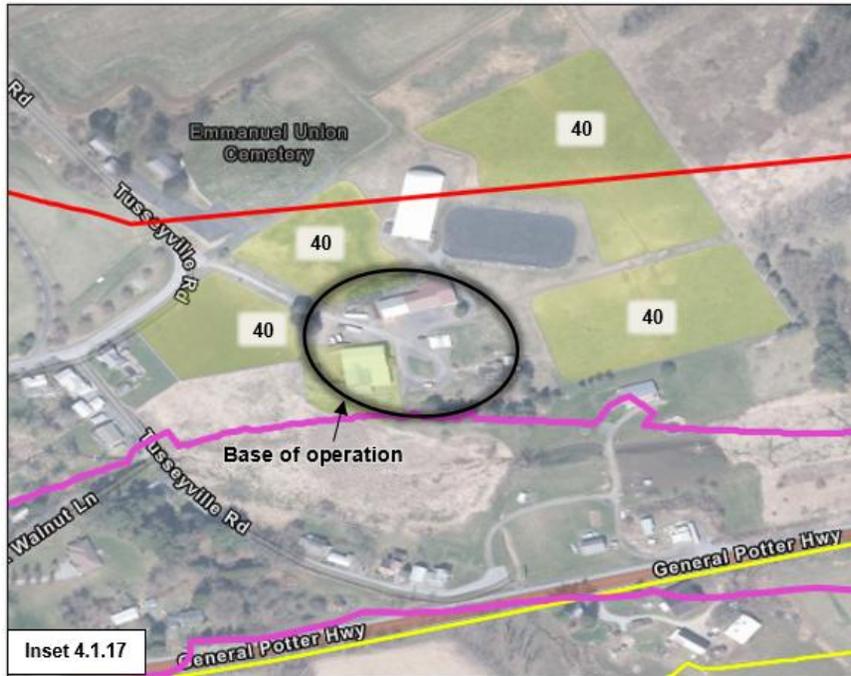
John Deere 2030. In the future, Greg is looking to potentially install solar panels or may continue producing crops. The property is zoned rural residential and is not in ASA or Clean and Green. Table 16 summarizes Greg’s operation.

Table 16. Greg Smith Operation Summary			
Farmed Since	2015	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	9.6 acres
Total Operation Size	10 acres	Employees	1 seasonal helper
Acres Owned Land	10 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	0
Acres Rented Land	0 acres	Crops Grown	Corn and Hay
Type of Livestock	None	Special Conditions	None

The North Alternative would not impact Greg Smith’s operation. Both the Central and South Alternatives would directly impact 6.3 acres of cropland. Indirect impacts totaling 3.5 acres from the Central and South Alternatives would also be anticipated given the fields will be fragmented and separated by the new US 322, see **Appendix A, Figures 4b and 4c – Estimated Indirect Impacts**.

4.1.17 Timothy and Shira Houser (Operator #40)

Timothy and Shira Houser own Encore Farms at 108 Tusseyville Road, Centre Hall which is identified as operation #40 in the inset map 4.1.17 and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 3 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. The base



of operation is located along Tusseyville Road within the project area, south of the Emmanuel Union Cemetery and Tusseyville Road is their only access. The property totals 33 acres and includes their residence, a barn, shed rows with horse stalls adjacent to the barn, pastures, an outdoor riding arena, an indoor riding arena, hay fields, and various equipment storage buildings. They do not lease any land. They have owned the property for about nine years and have been operating a horse boarding, training and lesson program. They do not hire any staff for the farm, but they have people that work there in exchange for lessons and board.

They have about 11 acres of the property in hay that they cut for their own use. They produce about 1,100 bales and 20 large round bales per year. The facility can house up to 29 horses, they currently have 21. Shira does some breeding and training/sales, but her business is mostly lessons and boarding. She typically has about 15 boarders and the rest of the horses are lesson ponies, personal horses, sales prospects and breeding horses.

The Housers purchase most of their farm supplies and saw dust/shavings for the horse stalls get delivered by a tractor trailer. Zoning of the property is prime agricultural district. The property is enrolled in Clean and Green but is not within an ASA or under an ACE. The Housers plan to continue running their businesses in the future and would like their daughters to take over some day. The largest piece of equipment that they own is a 5320 John Deere tractor. They also have a large 6 horse trailer. The southernmost part of their property is a large wetland complex. The horse pastures adjacent to the barn are fenced off from the wetland complex, there are no stream crossings. Table 17 includes a summary of the Houser's operation.

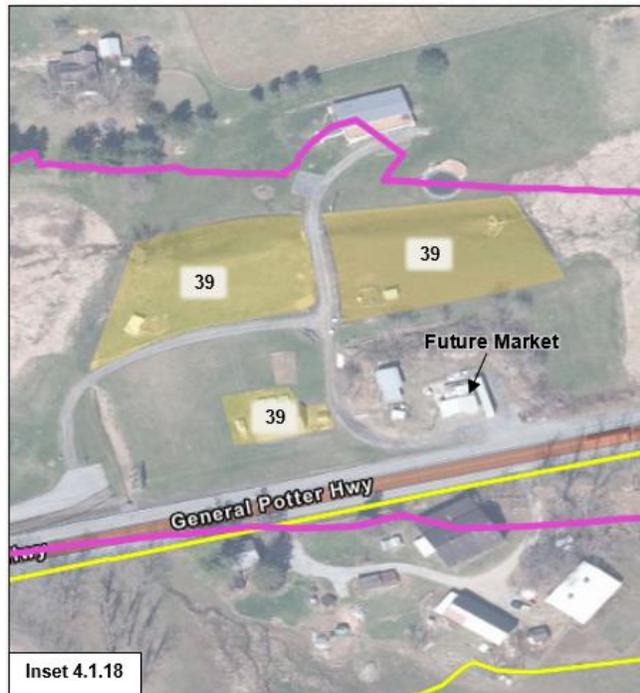
Table 17. Timothy and Shira Houser Operation Summary

Farmed Since	2015	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	8 acres
Total Operation Size	33 acres	Employees	None
Acres Owned Land	33 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	0
Acres Rented Land	0 acres	Crops Grown	Hay
Type of Livestock	Horses	Special Conditions	C&G

The North Alternative would impact less than 0.1 acre of pasture land adjacent to the large wetland complex on the south side of their property. The Central and South Alternatives would not impact the Houser operation. No indirect impacts would be anticipated.

4.1.18 Diane Fohringer (Operator #39)

Diane Fohringer (Diane) lives at 58 Tusseyville Road, Centre Hall. She has owned the property since 1996 and raises animals mostly for her own consumption and for her family. Her property is identified as operation #39 in the inset map 4.1.18 and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 3 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. The property totals 4.7 acres and includes two pastures, 2 chicken coops, and multiple rabbit hutches. Diane typically produces 3 pigs, 9 ducks, 36 chickens, 3 steers and 47 rabbits per year. She sells Giant Flemish rabbits to 4-H kids for showing. Originally, prior to her husband's death, the Fohringer's had a produce market on US 322 at the southern edge of their property. Diane is currently planning to renovate and re-open the market where she will sell hamburgers, hot dogs, fries, and ice cream as well as her canned goods and baked goods. In the fall of 2024, Diane was selling pumpkins in the market parking lot, but the market building was not open yet.



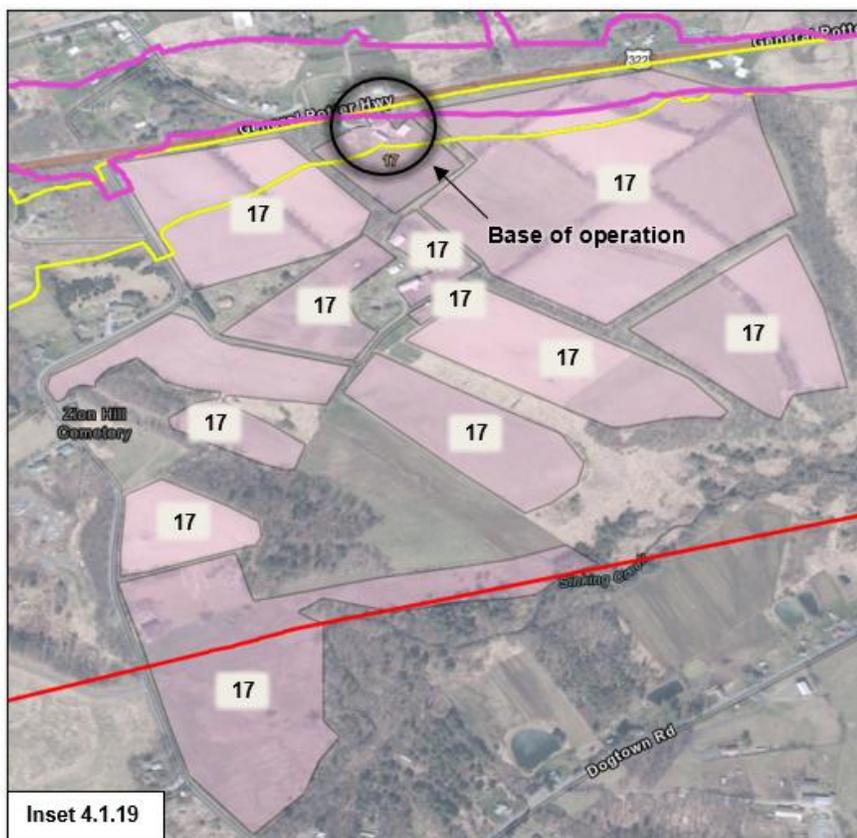
Diane indicated the southern portion of the property along US 322, where the market building is located, is zoned commercial. However, Potter Township's zoning map shows it as "village district". Diane also has a vegetable garden for herself and plants alfalfa for the steers. Diane uses a Bobcat 1350 on her property, which is the largest piece of equipment she owns. Access to this operation is from US 322 but Diane also has a driveway connecting to the cul de sac on Tusseyville Road. Table 18 summarizes Diane's operation.

Farmed Since	1996	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	1.2 acres
Total Operation Size	4.7 acres	Employees	None
Acres Owned Land	4.7 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	0
Acres Rented Land	0 acres	Crops Grown	Vegetables, alfalfa
Type of Livestock	Pigs, Rabbits, Ducks, Chickens, Steers	Special Conditions	None

The North Alternative would directly impact all 1.2 acres of Diane's productive agricultural land and would displace her future farm market building. The North Alternative would not displace her house, but would not leave her with enough property to continue raising animals and would prevent her from running the business she plans to open. There would be no impacts to her property from the Central or South Alternatives. No indirect impacts would be anticipated.

4.1.19 Jesse Darlington (Operator #17)

Jesse and his wife Lynn Darlington live at 2348 General Potter Highway, Centre Hall (within project area) on their 86-acre farmstead with their three sons, Jesse (III), Justin and Jack Darlington. Jesse works full-time for Penn State University and Lynn is a full-time teacher. Jesse's mother, Bonnie Darlington, lives at 246 Church Hill Road on a 151-acre farm property directly adjacent to Jesse and Lynn's property. Jesse and Lynn are the owners of all 237 acres (including Bonnie Darlington's land) and lease 13.5 acres. Jesse and his family are the operators of both parcels and lease a 3.5-acre property on Church Hill Road along with another 10-acres outside of the project area. Access to the farm parcels, including Jesse and Lynn's farm along General Potter Highway is by way of



Bonnie's farm on Church Hill Road. There is a driveway on US 322 for Jesse's house, but he does not use it for farming equipment. Jesse's largest piece of equipment is a 17-foot-wide, 17-foot-high hay wagon and the heaviest piece of equipment weighs 28-tons. Both Jesse and Bonnie's farm properties include 2 homes, 3 barns and 7 outbuildings. Livestock on the property consists of 12 horses (Percherons, Arab, Welsh ponies, Quarter horses), 50 beef cattle, 12 pigs, 70 chickens, and 20 goats. The beef cattle are sold privately, and the horses are used for shows and some breeding. Crops are produced primarily to feed the livestock. Typical production is 250 bushel/acre of corn, 65-70 bushel/acre of soybeans, and 60-70 bushel/acre of oats. Parcels that Jesse farms are identified as operation #17 on the inset map 4.1.19 and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 3 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. Both

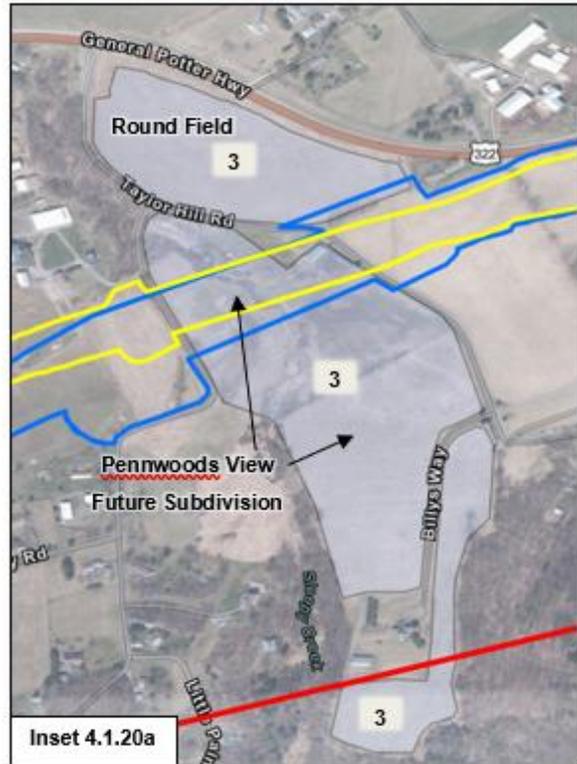
properties are zoned as prime agricultural district, are in an ASA, and enrolled in Clean and Green. Table 19 summarizes Jesse's operation.

Table 19. Jesse Darlington Operation Summary			
Farmed Since	1988	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	119 acres
Total Operation Size	250 acres	Employees	Sons
Acres Owned Land	237 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	2
Acres Rented Land	13.5 acres	Crops Grown	Corn, soybeans, oats, hay
Type of Livestock	Percherons, Welsh ponies, Quarter horse, Arab horse (total of 12 horses and ponies), 70 chickens, 50 beef cattle, 12 pigs, 20 goats	Special Conditions	ASA and C&G

The North Alternative would displace Jesse's barn directly adjacent to US 322 and would directly impact approximately 3.3 acres of cropland which would be approximately 2% of the total operation. Both the Central and South Alternatives would displace Jesse's house and barn directly adjacent to US 322 and would impact about 12.8 acres of pasture and cropland which would be approximately 9% of the total operation. There would be no direct impacts to Bonnie Darlington's house, barn, or farm buildings from any of the alternatives. No indirect impacts would be anticipated.

4.1.20 Chad Cole (Operator #3)

Chad Cole (Chad) owns property south of the project area where his base of operation for Pennwoods Percherons is located at 128 Dogtown Road, Centre Hall. Chad's business is breeding, training, and selling Percheron horses. Chad owns 220 acres and leases 150 acres. Chad leases property on SR 45 outside of the project area for pasture and hay. He also was farming the Doug and Belinda Rimmey property at 323 Dogtown Road in 2024. He farms the Rimmey property mostly for hay for the horses. At the time of the interview, his father, John Cole's, property was within the project area at 206 Taylor Hill Road. Chad farmed his father's property and had some horses there as well. Since the interview, John Cole has passed. The parcel directly adjacent to US 322, referred to as the "round field" by Chad Cole, is zoned commercial and has been for sale since John Cole's death. A subdivision plan for the property at 206 Taylor Hill Road was submitted to Potter Township for approval by KCCCOLE LLC in November 2024. The Potter Township Supervisors signed the plans at the November 18, 2024, board of supervisors meeting. The subdivision plan is called Pennwoods View and includes seven residential lots on the former John Cole property, not including the "round field" parcel.



Properties that Chad farms are identified as operation #3 in the inset maps 4.1.20a and 4.1.20b and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheets 2 and 3 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. During the interview, Chad indicated that his father's one parcel is enrolled in Clean and Green; however, it

will no longer qualify after being subdivided. Zoning on the subject parcels includes commercial, rural residential, prime agricultural district and open space/forest use. None of the properties Chad owns or farms are under ACEs or within ASAs but are enrolled in Clean and Green. Table 20 summarizes Chad's operation.

Table 20. Chad Cole Operation Summary			
Farmed Since	1980's	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	102 acres
Total Operation Size	370 acres	Employees	Several full and part-time
Acres Owned Land	220 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	2
Acres Rented Land	150 acres	Crops Grown	Hay, corn
Type of Livestock	Percheron Horses	Special Conditions	Clean and Green

The North Alternative would directly impact 8.2 acres of cropland at the Rimmey property on Dogtown Road which would result in an impact of approximately 2% to Chad's total operation. The Central and South Alternatives would both impact crop and pasture land at the Rimmey property and Cole's property on Taylor Hill Road. The Central Alternative would directly impact 11.8 acres, and the South Alternative would directly impact 14.2 acres. Of the 11.8 acres of impacts from the Central Alternative, approximately 4.0 acres are within the proposed subdivision limits. Similarly for the South Alternative, of the 14.2 acres of impacts, approximately 5.3 acres are within the proposed subdivision limits. Indirect impacts would be anticipated to 2.5 acres for the Central Alternative and 2.6 acres for the South Alternative for the area between the alignments and Taylor Hill Road, see **Appendix A, Figures 4b and 4c – Estimated Indirect Impacts**. The Central Alternative would impact approximately 4% of Chad's total operation and the South Alternative would impact about 5%.

4.1.21 Scott Rimmey (Operator #31)

Scott Rimmey (Scott) is the farm operator for 2463 General Potter Highway, Centre Hall, owned by the Bridget H. Stemberger Trust, and part of 2516 General Potter Highway, Centre Hall, owned by Ronald Kanagy. Scott's base of operation is 225 Tusseyville Road, Centre Hall and he leases a barn and some fields at 177 Rimmey Road, outside of the project area. Scott owns 2 acres and leases 80 acres. He accesses the property via US 322 and the Stemberger driveway on Young Lane. Scott is currently farming corn, soybeans and wheat for livestock feed on the property. Scott

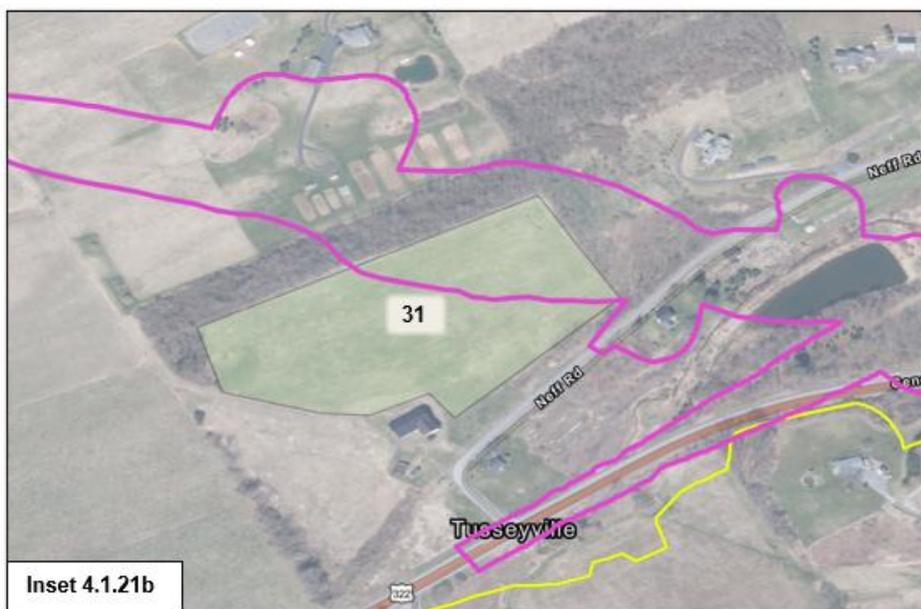
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cuts hay on a portion of the Kanagy property which he accesses from the driveway on US 322. Additionally, Scott farmed the Buttons property in 2024 at 112 Neff Road, Centre Hall. The properties farmed by Scott are identified in the inset map 4.1.21a and 4.1.21b as operation #31, and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 3 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator.**



The Stemberger Trust property has been farmed since 1966. The Stemberger Trust property has an ACE, ASA and is enrolled in Clean and Green. The Kanagy property is within an ASA and enrolled in Clean and Green. All properties that Scott operates are zoned rural residential. Table 21 includes a summary of Scott's operation.



Farmed Since	2020	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	26.5 acres
Total Operation Size	82 acres	Employees	None
Acres Owned Land	2 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	3
Acres Rented Land	80 acres	Crops Grown	Corn, soybeans, wheat
Type of Livestock	None	Special Conditions	ACE, ASA, C&G

Direct impacts to Scott’s leased hay field owned by Ronald Kanagy would result in 1.8 acres from the North Alternative. The North Alternative would also impact approximately 2.8 acres of the hay field on the Button property that Scott farmed in 2024. The North Alternative would impact 4.6 acres or about 6% of Scott’s total operation. Both the Central and South Alternatives would impact 1.9 acres of the hay field at the Kanagy property which would be approximately 2% of Scott’s total operation. The Stemberger property would not be impacted by any of the alternatives. No indirect impacts would be anticipated.

4.1.22 Adam Wells (Operator #1)

The Wells brothers, Adam and Stan, farm multiple properties within the project area and other properties outside the project area in Brush Valley and Georges Valley. Adam is a full-time farmer and Stan farms part-time. The Wells brothers



do not own any farmland, but lease 500 acres and produce corn, soybeans and hay. Their residence and base of operation, where they store equipment, is located at 593 Sinking Creek Road, Spring Mills (outside the project area). They also rent a couple of barns for equipment storage near Colyer Lake outside of the project area. Several of the properties they operate have ASA and are enrolled in Clean and Green, but all properties are zoned rural residential. They hire seasonal help in the summer. They sell

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corn, soybeans, and hay. Parcels they farm within the project area are identified as operation #1 and #2 in the inset maps 4.1.22a and 4.1.22b and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 3 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. Table 22 summarizes the Wells operation.

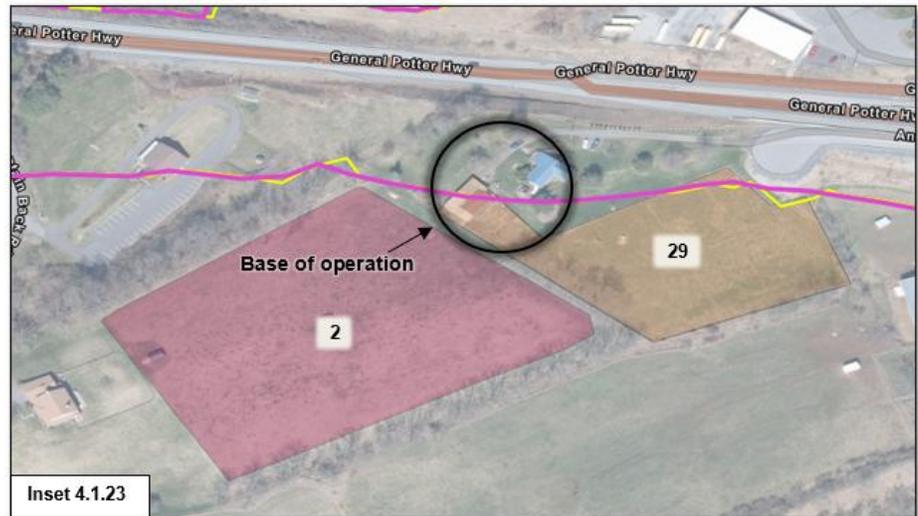


Farmed Since	Prior to 2004	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	43 acres
Total Operation Size	500 acres	Employees	Couple Seasonal
Acres Owned Land	0 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	6 within the project area, more outside
Acres Rented Land	500 acres	Crops Grown	Corn, Soybeans, Hay
Type of Livestock	None	Special Conditions	Some properties have ASA and Clean and Green

Direct impacts to cropland on leased parcels would result in 1.4 acres lost from the North, Central and South Alternatives which would be less than 1% of the Well's total operation. No indirect impacts would be anticipated.

4.1.23 Ronald and Dorothy Houtz (Operator #29)

Ronald and Dorothy Houtz live at 273 Annabel Lane, Spring Mills where they raise beef cattle and have been farming since 2003 (within project area). The Houtzs own 3.5 acres, and they lease 5 acres of hay field from 422 Mountain Back Road, owned by Francis and Joan Buschman, see operations #2 and #29 on the inset map 4.1.23 provided and **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 3 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator.**



Although the Houtzs lease the 5-acre hay field from the Buschmans, the hay is cut by Adams Wells. Therefore, the parcel was identified as being operated by both the Houtz and Adam Wells on the mapping. The Houtzs typically raise two beef cattle per year, but in 2023 were raising a total of four beef cattle for themselves and friends. The Houtz operation is zoned rural residential. Table 23 summarizes their operation.

Farmed Since	2003	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	5.8 acres
Total Operation Size	8.5 acres	Employees	None
Acres Owned Land	3.5 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	1
Acres Rented Land	5 acres	Crops Grown	Hay
Type of Livestock	Beef Cattle	Special Conditions	None

The North, Central and South Alternatives would impact less than 0.1 acres of pasture land which would be less than 1% of their total operation. However, the Houtz residence and barn would be displaced by all three alternatives; therefore, it is assumed they would no longer be able to farm this property resulting in indirect impacts of 1.9 acres, see **Appendix A, Figures 4a, 4b and 4c – Estimated Indirect Impacts.**

4.1.24 Patrick Cole (Operator #26)

Patrick Cole (Patrick) and his mother, Edna Lou Cole, own adjacent properties, 105 and 106 Skyview Drive, Spring Mills. Patrick owns 34 acres at the base of operation located along Skyview Drive (within the project area). Both Patrick and Edna Lou’s properties contain horse pastures and hay fields that Patrick operates. The properties are identified as operation #26 in the inset map 4.1.24 provided and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 3 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. Patrick and his wife Kelly have three percheron horses that they occasionally breed with Chad Cole’s

(cousin) stallion, and they sell the foals. The hay fields on the property are cut to feed the horses on the property only, they do not sell hay. The Cole operation is zoned rural residential, it is enrolled in an ASA and Clean and Green. Patrick’s primary business is Cole Transportation which provides school buses for the Penns Valley School District. The Cole Transportation bus depot is located at 103 Skyview Drive, Spring Mills. Table 24 describes Patrick’s operation.

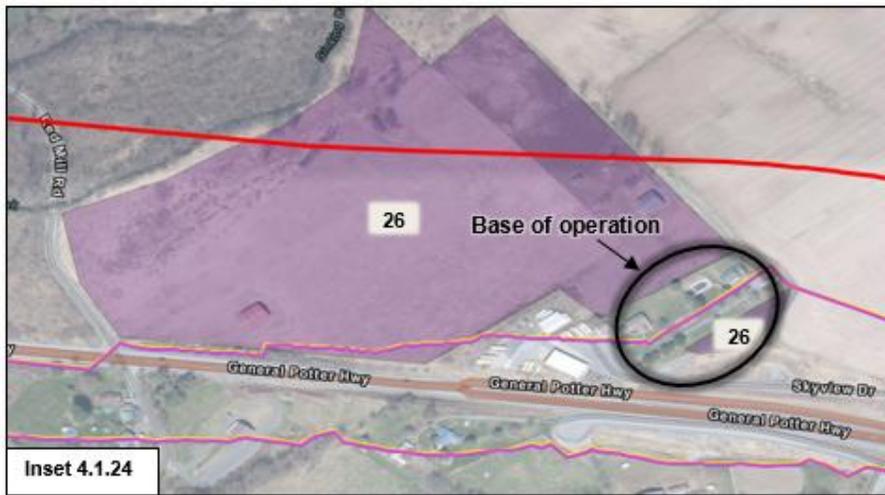


Table 24. Patrick Cole Operation Summary			
Farmed Since	1960	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	20.12 acres
Total Operation Size	34 acres	Employees	Hire some part-time staff in the summer to bale hay
Acres Owned Land	34 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	0
Acres Rented Land	0 acres	Crops Grown	Hay, Corn
Type of Livestock (Farm Owner and Operator)	Percheron Horses	Special Conditions	ASA, C&G

Direct impacts would occur to the horse pasture and cropland used for hay totaling 0.9 acres from the North and Central Alternatives and 0.8 acres from the South Alternative which is only about 3% of the total operation.

4.1.25 Mike Marquardt (Operator #25)

Mike Marquardt (Mike) is the operator for Michael and Lisa Miller’s property, which is located within the eastern section of the project area at 115 Miller Road, Spring Mills. Mike’s total farm operation size is 800 acres, 130 acres are rented. Mike’s base of operation is located at 181 Hart Road, Spring Mills (outside project area). The parcels in and around the project area that Mike farms for the Millers are identified as operation #25 in the inset map 4.1.25 and in **Appendix A, Figure 2, Sheet 3 of 3 – Productive Agriculture by Operator**. Access to the Miller’s property is by way of US 322 (at the Potters Mills roundabout) and SR 144 (with equipment). Given the separation of parcels, public road travel is needed with equipment, including the parcel south of US 322, along Annabel Lane. Mike farms corn and soybeans on the Miller property and raises steers outside of the project area. The Miller property produces approximately 140 bushel/acre of corn and 45 bushel/acre of soybeans. Productivity is relatively equal in all fields. The Miller property is zoned rural residential. The Miller property is within an ASA and is enrolled in Clean and Green. Additionally, there are 25 acres in the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) on the Miller property. Mike’s largest piece of equipment is his 12-foot-wide, 25,000lb combine. Table 25 summarizes Mike’s operation.

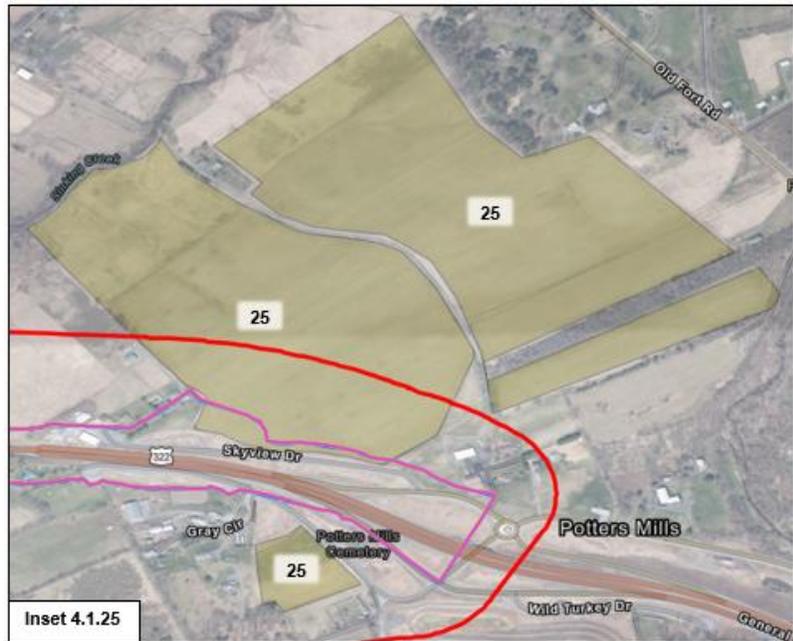


Table 25. Mike Marquardt Operation Summary			
Farmed Since	2018	Total Acres of Productive Agricultural Land in Project Area	20.8 acres
Total Operation Size	800 acres	Employees	2 Part-Time
Acres Owned Land	670 acres	Number of Leased Parcels	1 within the project area

Acres Rented Land	130 acres	Crops Grown	Corn, soybeans
Type of Livestock (Farm Owner and Operator)	Beef steers	Special Conditions	ASA, C&G, CREP

Direct impacts would occur to cropland totaling 2.1 acres from the North and Central Alternatives and 2.0 acres from the South Alternative which would be less than 1% of Mike's total operation. No indirect impacts would be anticipated.

4.1.26 Operation Impact Summary

Table 26 lists the twenty-five farm operations impacted and defines the direct and estimated indirect acres of impacts to productive agricultural land for the North, Central and South Alternatives.

Table 26. Summary of Productive Agricultural Land Impacts by Operator

Operator (Operator No.)	North Alternative (acres)		Central Alternative (acres)		South Alternative (acres)	
	Direct	Estimated Indirect	Direct	Estimated Indirect	Direct	Estimated Indirect
Dennis Meyer (8)	5.4	-	5.4	-	5.4	-
Leroy Bickle/Clay Campbell (5)	7.0	5.3	7.0	5.3	7.0	5.3
Michael and Tara Immel (24)	4.7	-	4.7	-	4.5	-
John and Kim Tait (19)	-	-	-	-	16.3	23.8
Doug Banker (Kuhns) (9)	2.2	-	0.4	-	-	-
Steve and Scott Wolfe (32)	15.2	-	15.9	-	-	-
Melvin and Karen Huber (20)	21.5	-	11.3	-	-	-
Brian and Melissa Hamsher (12)	-	-	7.7	4.0	-	-
Todd Irvin (33)	18.3	-	7.2	-	-	-
Erica and Gabe Allegar (10)	-	-	16.7	-	29.1	11.9
Jacob Tanis (14)	17.8	12.7	-	-	-	-
Claude Homan (4)	2.9	-	-	-	-	-
Paul Kerr (27)	22.4	-	-	-	-	-

Table 26. Summary of Productive Agricultural Land Impacts by Operator

Operator (Operator No.)	North Alternative (acres)		Central Alternative (acres)		South Alternative (acres)	
	Direct	Estimated Indirect	Direct	Estimated Indirect	Direct	Estimated Indirect
Barry Sands (36)	2.9	2.9	-	-	-	-
William Stoner (35)	-	-	2.0	5.9	2.0	5.9
Greg Smith (13)	-	-	6.3	3.5	6.3	3.5
Timothy and Shira Houser (40)	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Diane Fohringer (39)	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
Jesse Darlington (17)	3.3	-	12.8	-	12.8	-
Chad Cole (3)	8.2	-	11.8	2.5	14.2	2.6
Scott Rimmey (31)	4.6	-	1.9	-	1.9	-
Adam Wells (1)	1.4	-	1.4	-	1.4	-
Ronald and Dorothy Houtz (2)	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.9
Patrick Cole (26)	0.9	-	0.9	-	0.8	-
Mike Marquardt (25)	2.1	-	2.1	-	2.0	-
TOTAL ACRES OF IMPACTS TO PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURAL LAND	142.2	22.8	115.6	23.1	103.8	54.9
	165.0		138.7		158.7	

4.2 Impacts to Prime Agricultural Land

ALPP, 4 PA Code Chapter 7, §7.301 et seq., protects the Commonwealth’s “prime agricultural land” from irreversible conversion. The policy applies to productive agricultural land that has been actively farmed for at least the preceding three years. The policy classifies prime agricultural land into five categories: Preserved Farmland; ASAs; Clean and Green; Agricultural Zoning Districts; and Soil Capability Classes I, II, III, or IV. Below is a summary of impacts to prime agricultural land as assessed for the North, Central and South Alternatives:

Table 27 summarizes the Prime Agricultural Land Impacts associated with the three alternatives. The North Alternative will impact a total of 142 acres of Prime Agricultural Land, see **Appendix A, Figure 5 – North Alternative ALPP Impacts**. The Central Alternative will impact a total of 116 acres to Prime Agricultural Land, see **Appendix A, Figure 6 – Central Alternative ALPP Impacts**. The South Alternative will impact the least amount of Prime Agricultural Land at 104 acres of Prime Agricultural Land, see **Appendix A, Figure 7 – South Alternative ALPP Impacts**.

Table 27. Prime Agricultural Land (ALPP) Impact Summary				
ALPP Categories and Priority Ranking		North Alternative	Central Alternative	South Alternative
▪ 1 st Priority	Preserved Farmland (acres)	18.1	15.9	0
▪ 2 nd Priority	Agricultural Security Areas (acres)	68.4	33.5	38.4
▪ 3 rd Priority	Act 319 Clean and Green (acres)	47.2	57.4	46.6
▪ 4 th Priority	Agricultural Zoning (acres)	2.2	7.9	17.9
▪ 5 th Priority	Soil Capability Classes I IV (acres)	6.5	0.8	0.9
Total Prime Agricultural Land (acres)		142.4	115.5	103.8
Table Updated: 07/28/25				

4.3 Impacts Summary

4.3.1 North Alternative

The North Alternative would have the greatest direct impacts to productive agricultural land as well as the greatest impacts to properties with agricultural conservation easements and within agricultural security areas. It would split the large cropland parcels on the north side of the existing US 322 through the valley as well as result in notable impacts to the following operations.

- Split the Kerr (operator 27) operation in half. A culvert could be provided under the highway; however, Mr. Kerr indicated that the removal of 22.5 acres from his pasture land and crop fields would not provide enough pasture land for his third herd of cows and would reduce the amount of crops produced and used to feed the cows. He needs to maintain a specific herd size in order to keep his Whole Foods contract. He also needs to maintain a certain acreage per cow for the Whole Foods contract and nutrient management requirements.
- All of Diane Fohringer's (operator 39) pasture land would be eliminated as well as her proposed farm market building.
- The Darlington's (operator 17) barn adjacent to US 322 would be displaced.

- The Houtz's (operator 2) house and barn would be displaced as well as some of their pasture land which would result in them potentially not being able to stay and farm the property.

4.3.2 Central Alternative

The Central Alternative would have less direct impacts to productive agricultural land than the North Alternative, but more direct impacts than the South Alternative. It would also have less impacts to properties with agricultural conservation easements and agricultural security areas than the North Alternative. The following operations would have notable impacts from the Central Alternative.

- Impact some of the Allegar's (operator 10) pasture land and hay fields and would separate the buildings from the pasture land and hay fields.
- Displace the Stoner's (operator 35) house, barn, and all outbuildings and eliminate the existing pasture land. The remaining hay field could have an indirect impact if access to the remainder of the property is not feasible.
- The Smiths (operator 13) would lose almost all of their cropland and would most likely not be able to farm the remaining cropland.
- The Darlington's (operator 17) barn adjacent to US 322 would be displaced.
- The Houtz's (operator 2) house and barn would be displaced as well as some of their pasture land which would result in them potentially not being able to stay and farm the property.

4.3.3 South Alternative

The South Alternative would have the least acreage of direct impacts to productive agricultural land; however, it would have the greatest estimated indirect impacts and the most impacts to bases of operation. Below is a list of operations that would be notably impacted by the South Alternative.

- Split the Tait (operator 19) operation in half, displacing some of their buildings and Christmas tree and vegetable fields. Could cause indirect impacts to the remaining acreage and essentially prevent the Tait's from continuing to operate the property.
- Eliminate most of the Allegar's (operator 10) pasture land and all of the hay fields they own.
- Displace the Stoner's (operator 35) house, barn, and all outbuildings and eliminate the existing pasture land. The remaining hay field could have an indirect impact if access to the remainder of the property is not feasible.
- The Smiths (operator 13) would lose almost all of their cropland and would most likely not be able to farm the remaining cropland.
- The Darlington's (operator 17) barn adjacent to US 322 would be displaced.
- The Houtz's (operator 2) house and barn would be displaced as well as some of their pasture land which would result in them potentially not being able to stay and farm the property.

5.0 FPPA Impact Summary

The FPPA of 1981, 7 U.S.C. §4201, defines “farmland” as prime or unique soils, farmland soils of statewide importance, and locally important soils. These areas with the identified soil conditions produce the highest yields with few erosion concerns and require little need for the implementation of soil conservation management practices.

Soil mapping was identified through the USDA NRCS. Mapping analysis was completed through Geographic Information System Analysis to calculate the area of prime/unique farmland soils and farmland soils of statewide/local importance that would be directly converted to non-agricultural use due to the required right-of-way for the transportation improvement. Farmland soils already converted to urban use or existing transportation use were not included in the assessment.

The North, Central and South Alternatives would impact both prime and statewide important farmland soils, see **Appendix A, Figure 8 – FPPA Soils**. The *FCIR Form (NRCS-CPA-106)* was completed in accordance with FPPA regulations (7 CFR Part 658) and PennDOT Publication 324. If the NRCS-CPA-106 total rating is greater than 160 points, then the FPPA would require that alternatives be considered to reduce, avoid, or mitigate for the conversion of farmland.

The North Alternative would directly impact 195 acres of prime farmland soils and 155 acres of Statewide Important Farmland Soils, for a total direct impact of 350 acres. A FCIR score of 151 was identified for the North Alternative. The Central Alternative would directly impact 175 acres of prime farmland soils and 170 acres of Statewide Important Farmland Soils, for a total direct impact of 345 acres. A FCIR score of 127 was identified for the Central Alternative. The South Alternative would directly impact 132 acres of prime farmland soils and 160 acres of Statewide Important Farmland Soils, for a total of 292 acres. A FCIR score of 114 was identified for the South Alternative.

Since the FCIR scores for all three alternatives are less than 160, no further coordination is necessary with the NRCS. **Appendix D – Farmland Conversion Impact Rating** contains the completed FCIR, NRCS-CPA-106 form and rationale. **Appendix E – List of References** is provided as a summary of secondary sources and detailed analysis completed as part of this technical memorandum.

6.0 List of Preparers

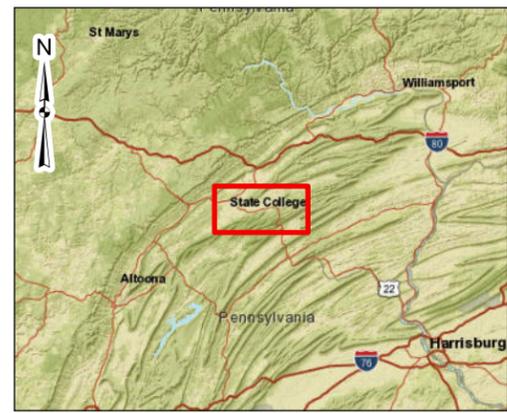
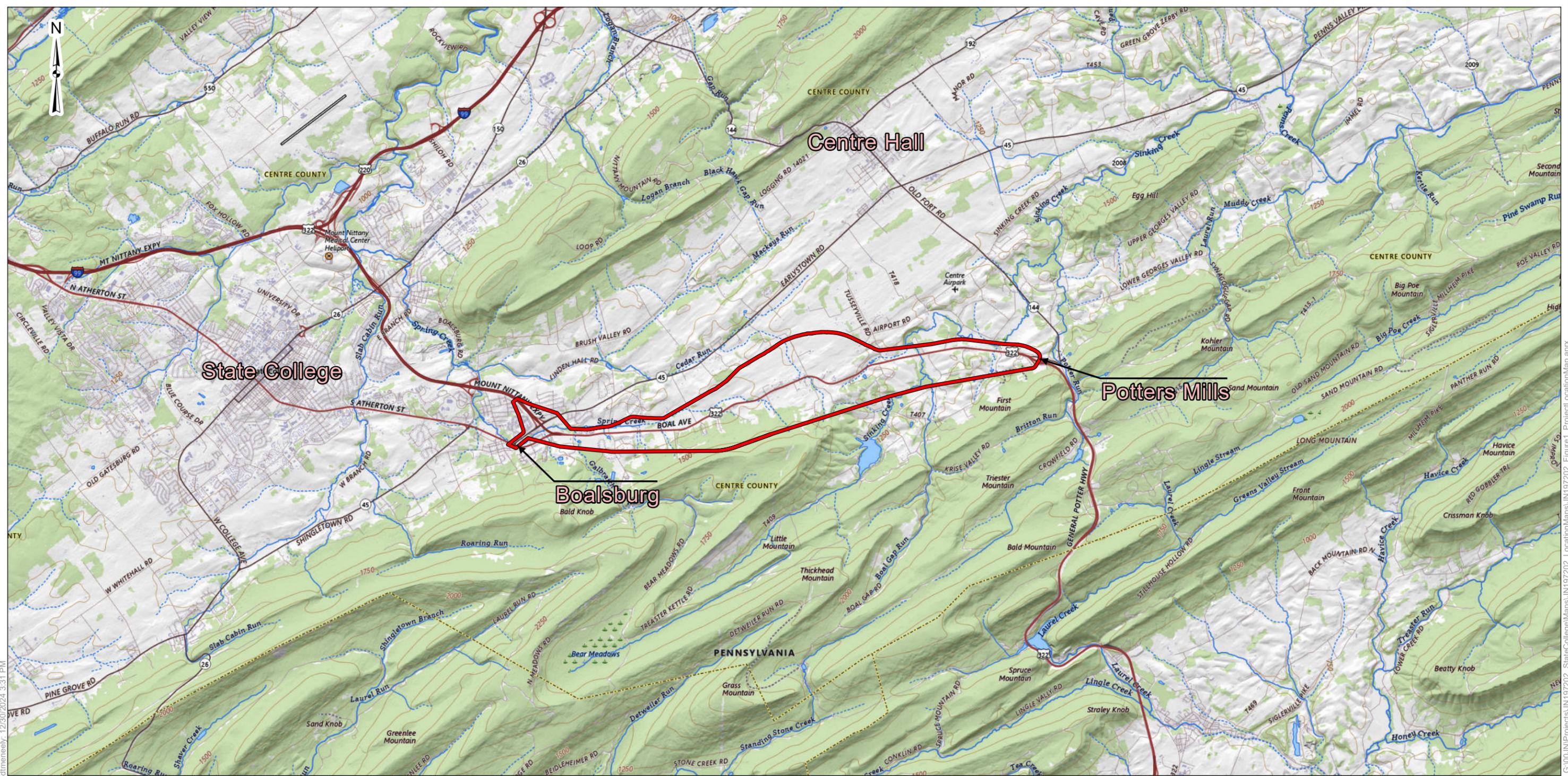
Alyssa R. Lynd, Senior Staff Scientist, Skelly and Loy, Inc., A Terracon Company

Doug T. Meneely, Senior GIS Analyst, Skelly and Loy, Inc., A Terracon Company

Eric R. Bruggeman, Senior Scientist, Skelly and Loy, Inc., A Terracon Company

Paul DeAngelo, Senior Principal, Skelly and Loy, Inc., A Terracon Company

APPENDIX A - FIGURES



Legend
 Project Location

DATA SOURCE(S):
 USGS Quadrangle - Centre Hall and State College, Pennsylvania 2023



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 Date: December 2024
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 Reviewed By: BSR

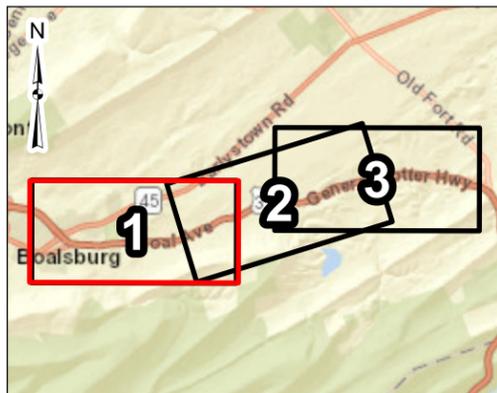
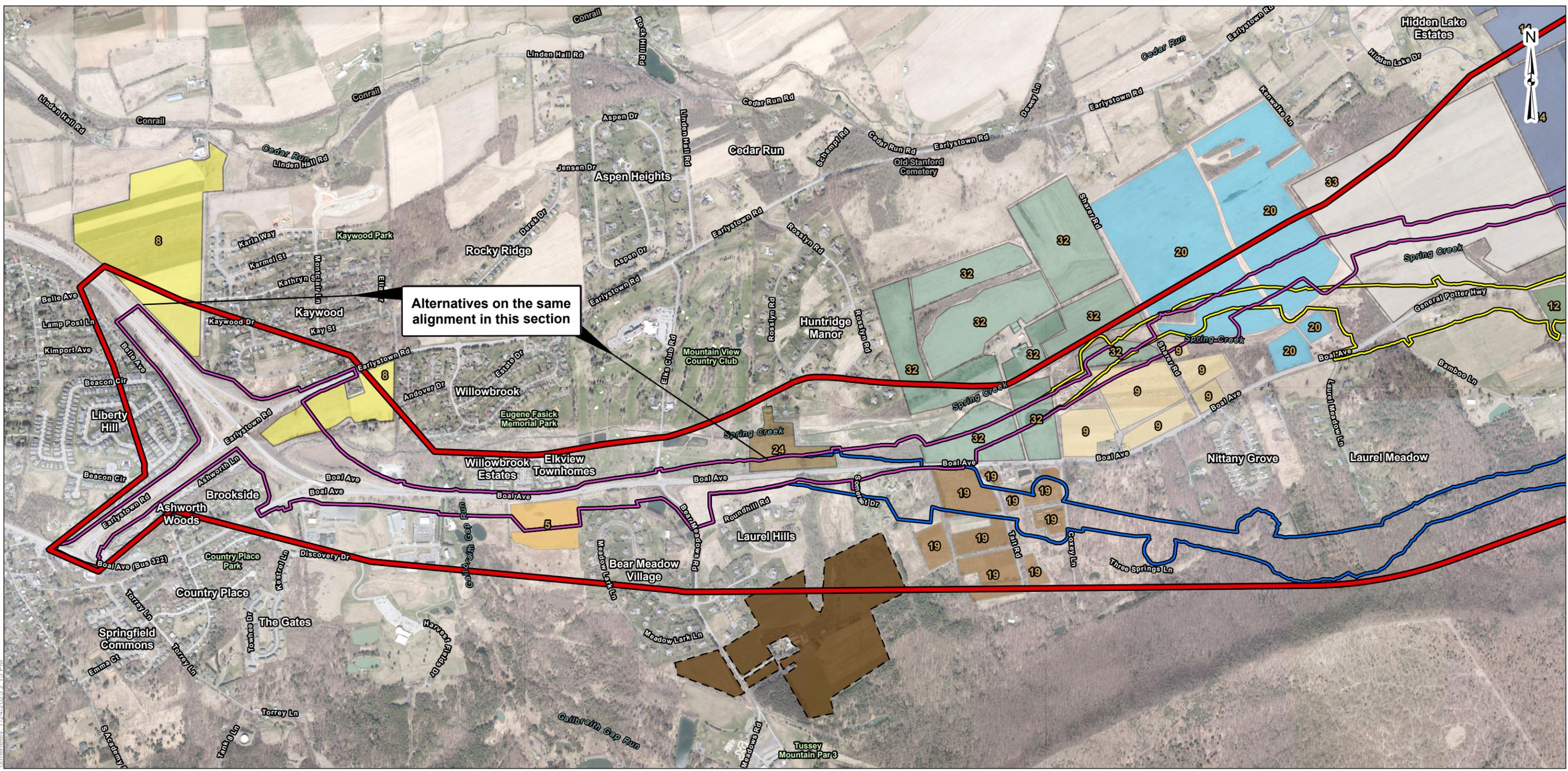
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Project Location Map
 State College Area Connector Project
 Centre County, Pennsylvania

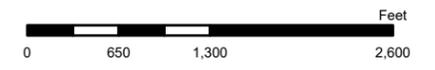
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	North Alternative		8 Dennis Meyer		20 Melvin and Karen Huber
	Central Alternative		9 Doug Banker (Kuhns)		24 Michael and Tara Immel
	South Alternative		12 Brian and Melissa Hamsher		32 Steve and Scott Wolfe
	Productive Agriculture (Not Impacted)		14 Jacob Tanis		33 Todd Irvin



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 Date: July 2025
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 Reviewed By: ARL

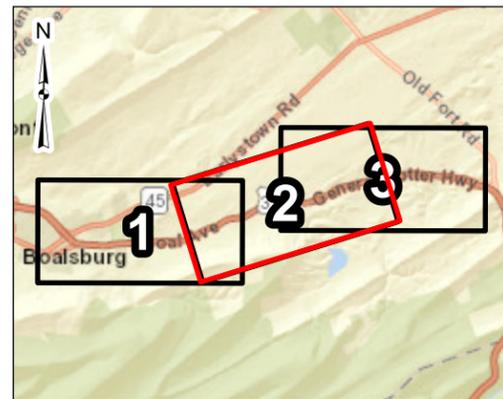
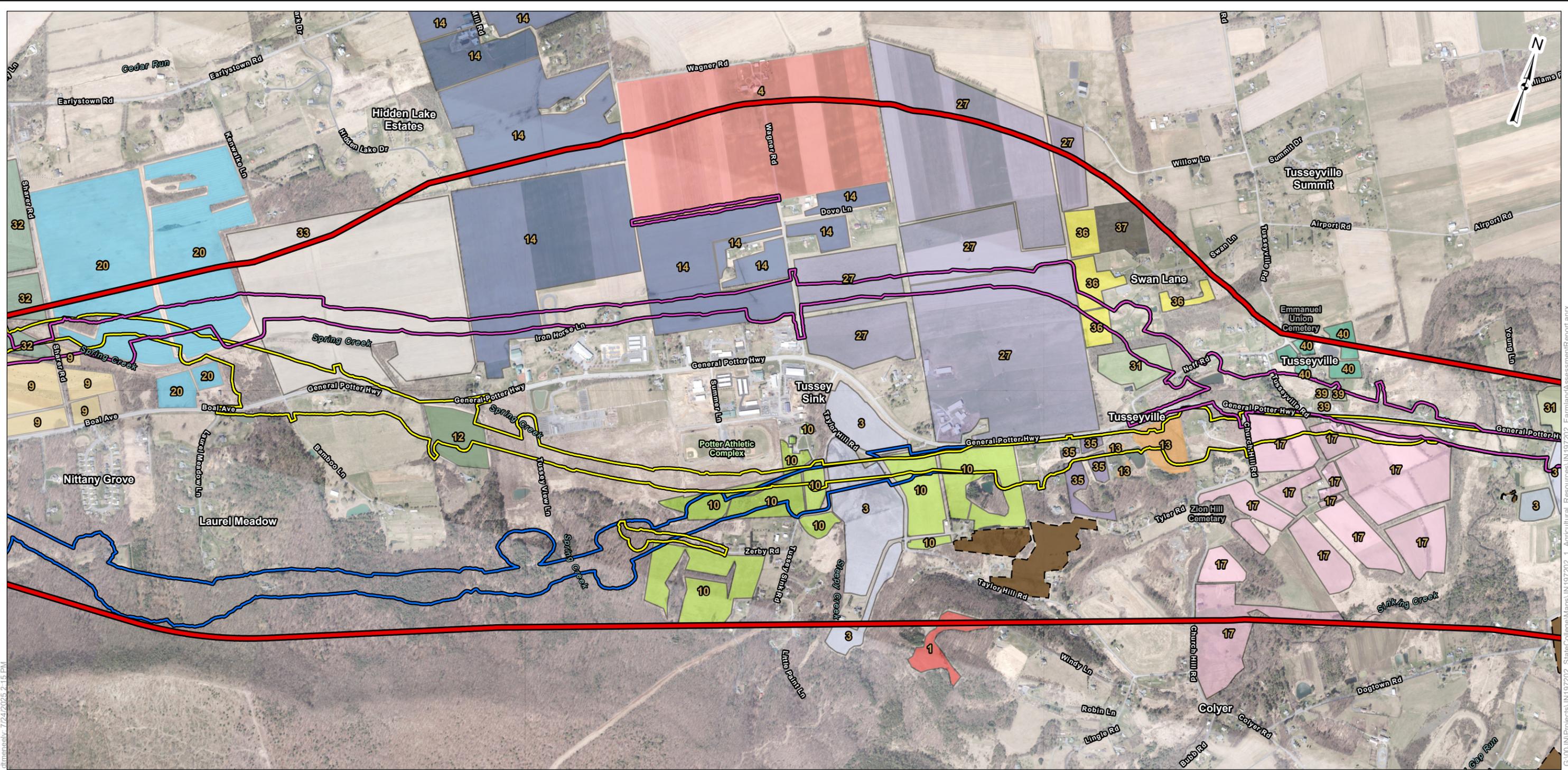
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Productive Agriculture by Operator
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Figure 2
Sheet 1 of 3

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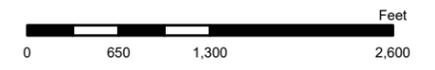
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	Central Alternative		
	South Alternative		
	Productive Agriculture (Not Impacted)		
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	3 Chad Cole		32 Steve and Scott Wolfe
	4 Claude Homan		33 Todd Irvin
	9 Doug Banker (Kuhns)		35 William Stoner
	10 Erica and Gabe Allegar		36 Barry Sands
	12 Brian and Melissa Hamsher		37 Dan and Rosemary Hagen
	13 Greg Smith		39 Diane Fohringer
	14 Jacob Tanis		40 Timothy and Shira Houser
	17 Jesse Darlington		
	20 Melvin and Karen Huber		
	27 Paul Kerr		

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 Date: July 2025
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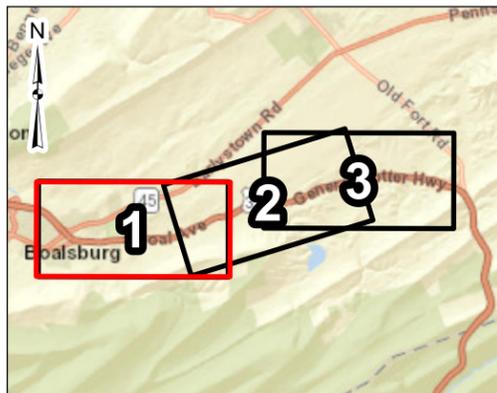
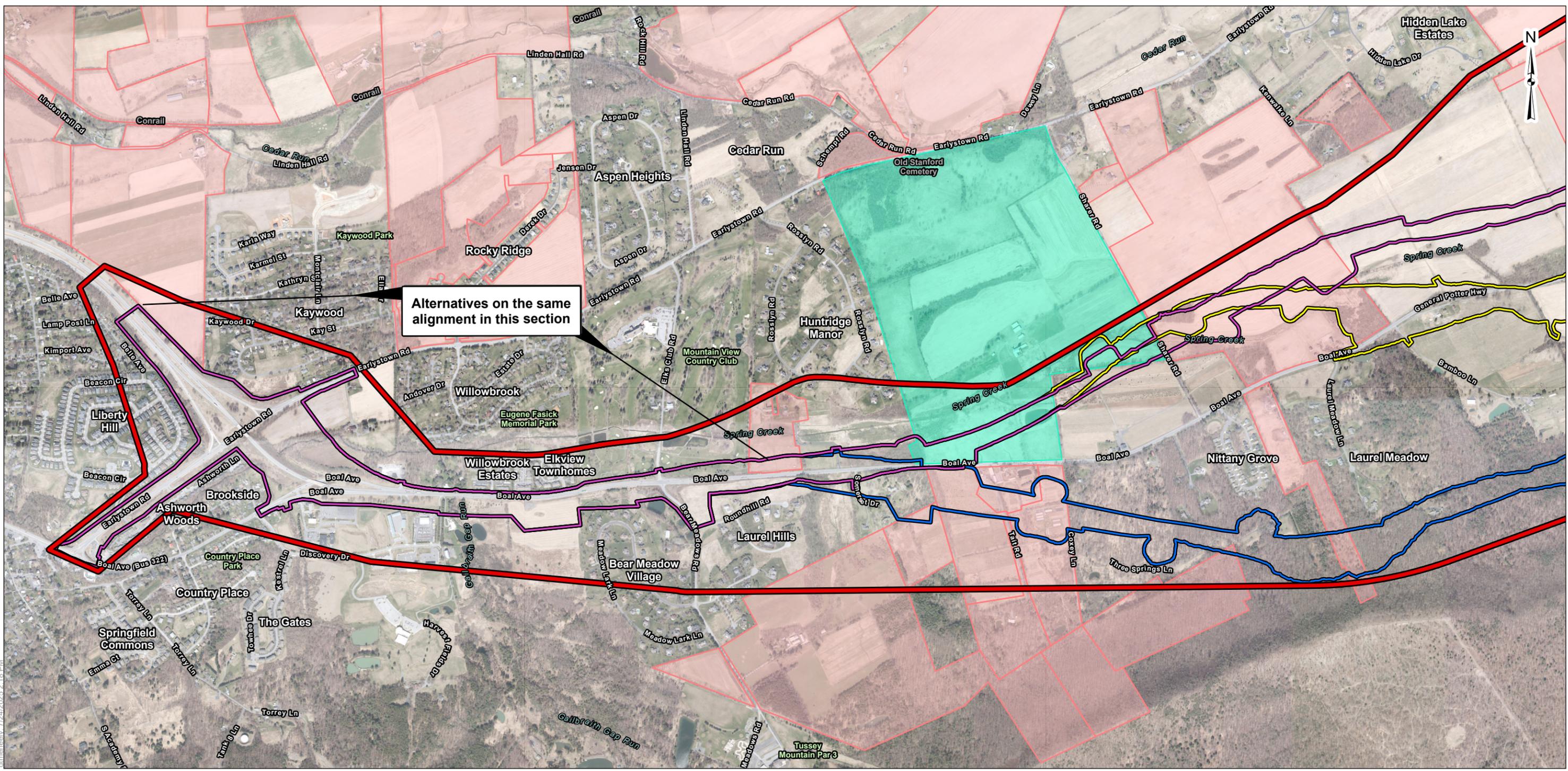
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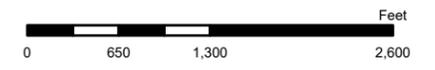
Figure 2
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- Legend**
- Project Area
 - North Alternative
 - Central Alternative
 - South Alternative
 - Agricultural Easement
 - Agricultural Security Area (ASA)



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ASA and Agricultural Easements

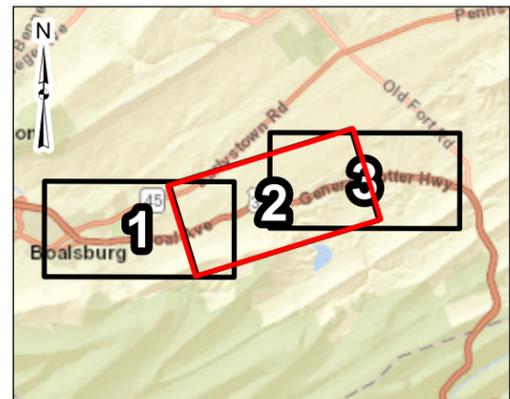
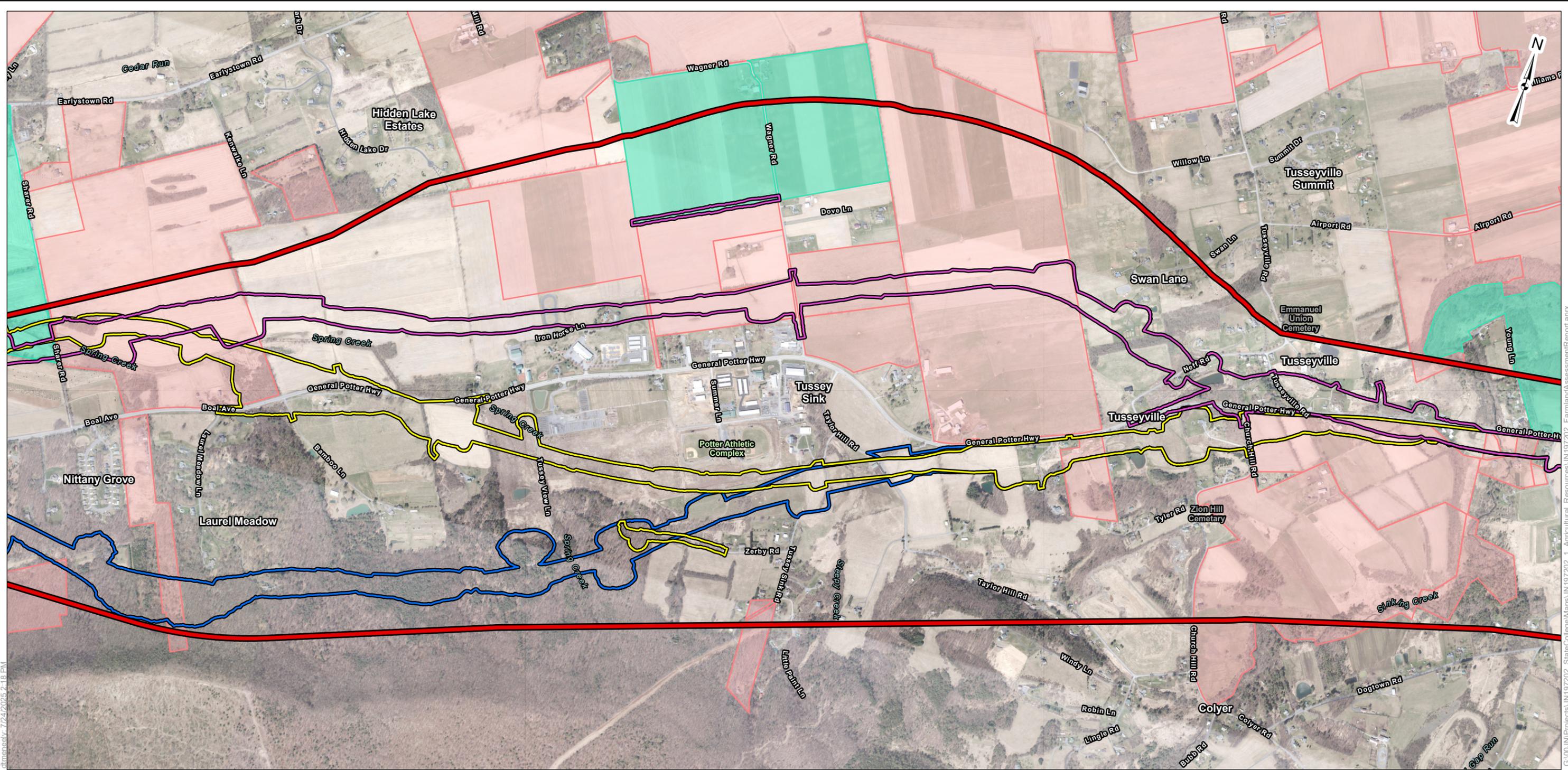
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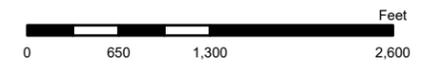
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- Legend**
- Project Area
 - North Alternative
 - Central Alternative
 - South Alternative
 - Agricultural Easement
 - Agricultural Security Area (ASA)



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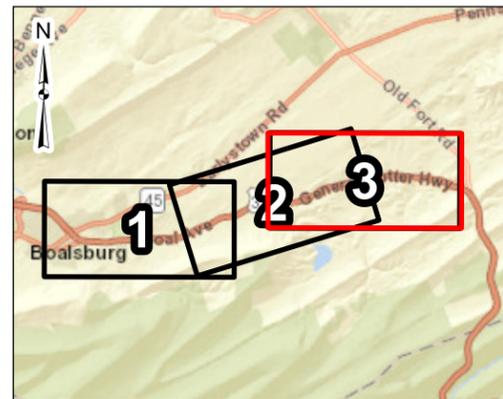
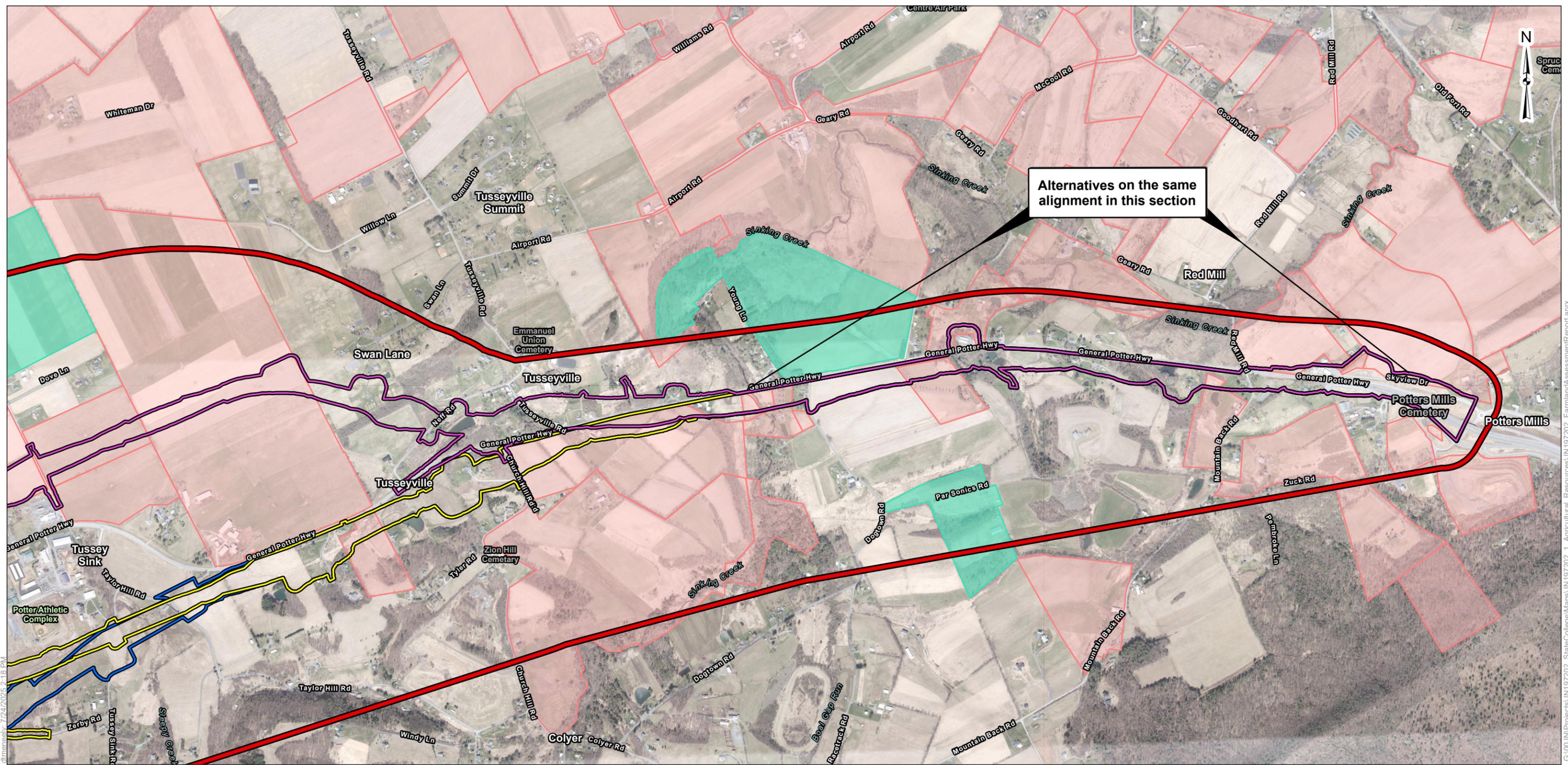
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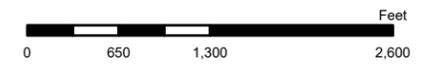
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- Legend**
- Project Area
 - North Alternative
 - Central Alternative
 - South Alternative
 - Agricultural Easement
 - Agricultural Security Area (ASA)



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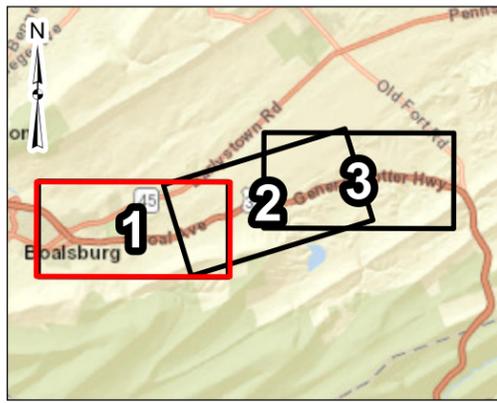
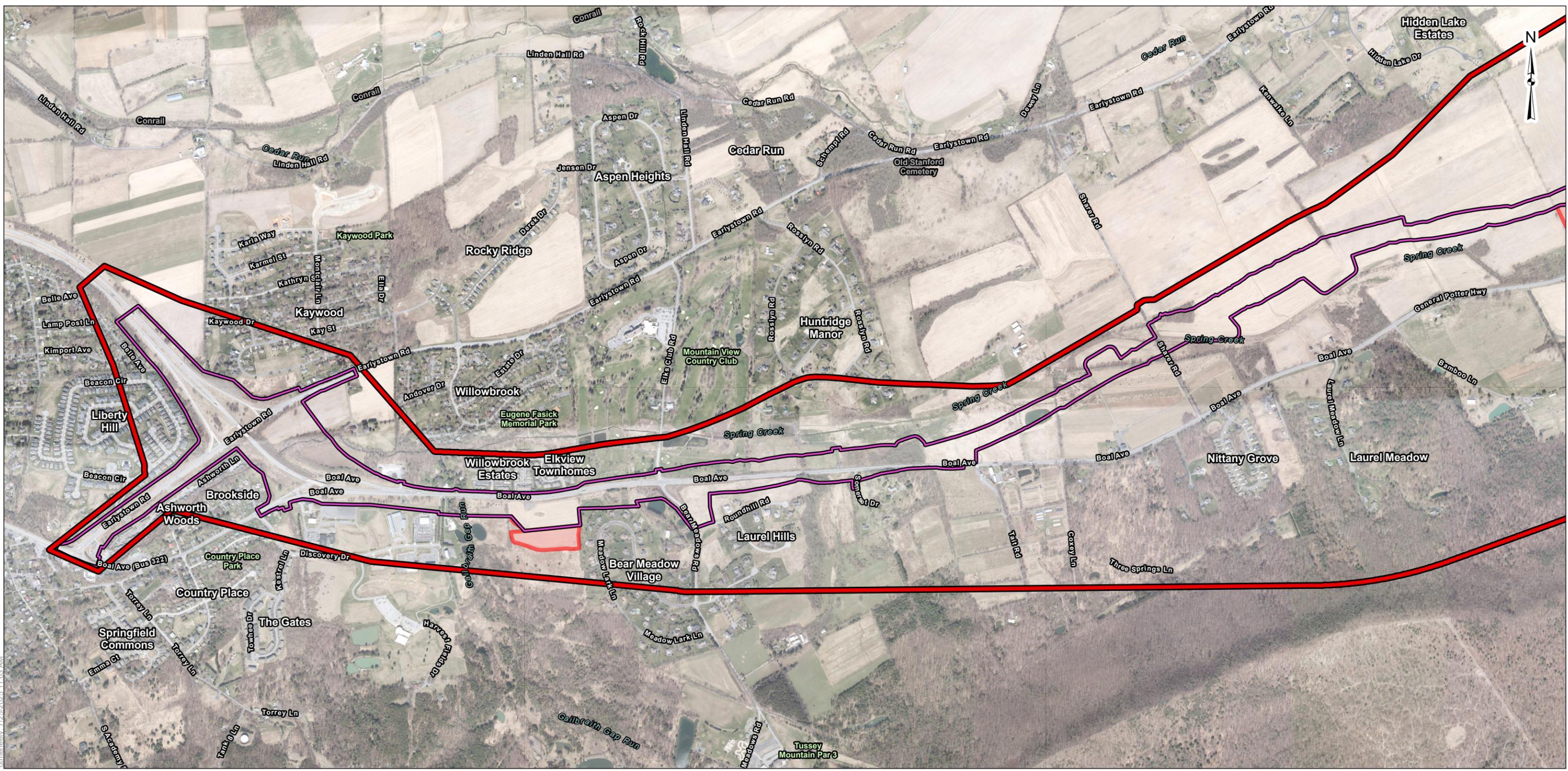
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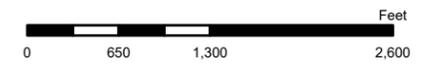
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- Legend**
- Project Area
 - North Alternative
 - Estimated Indirect Impact



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North Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts

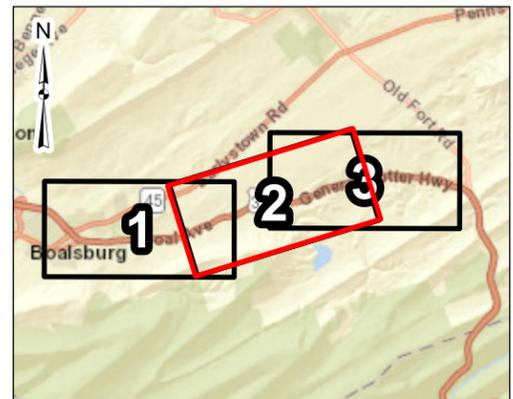
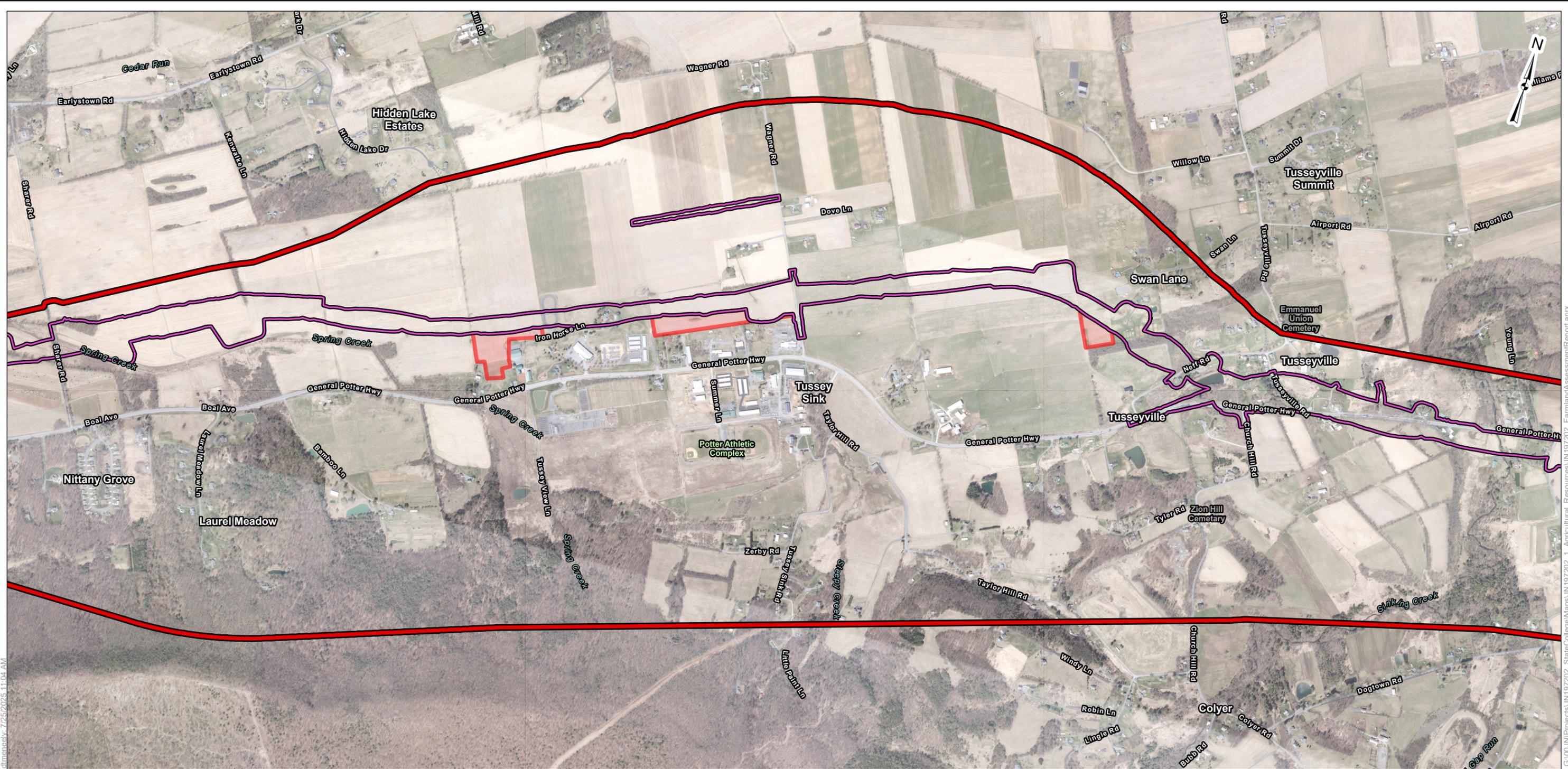
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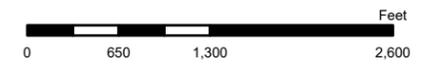
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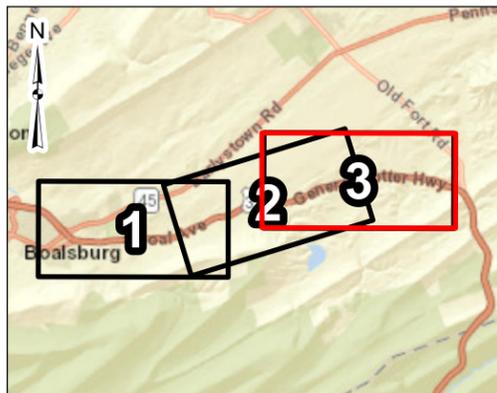
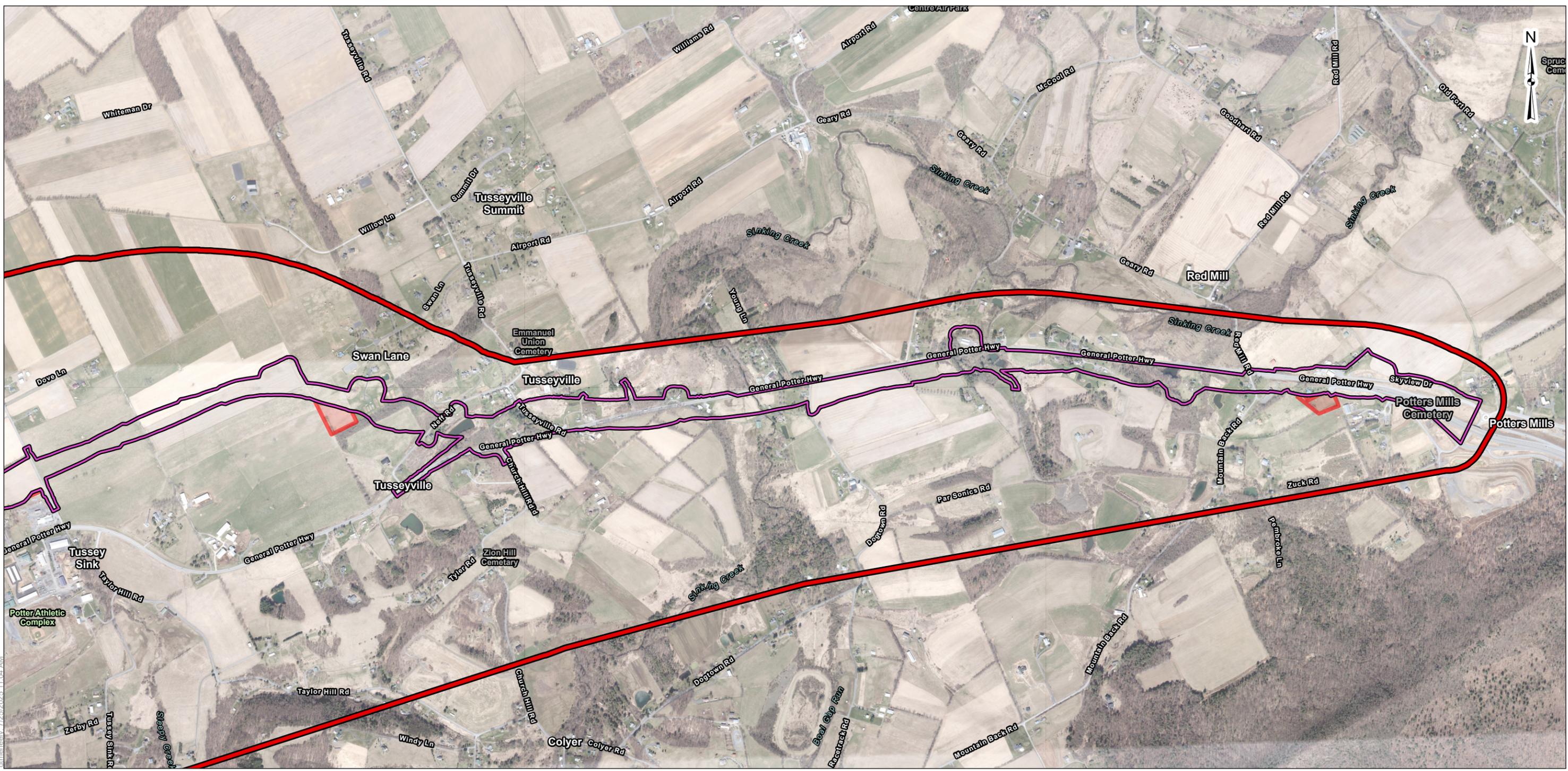
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North Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts
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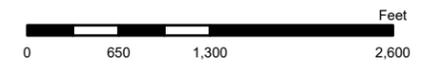
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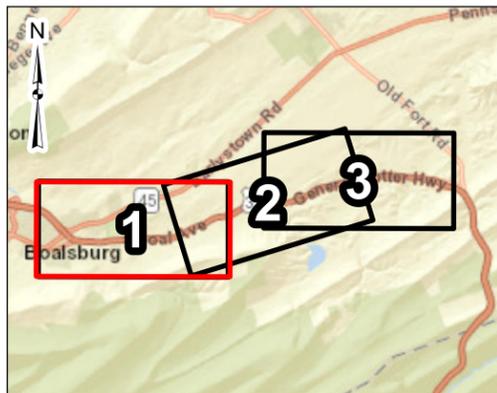
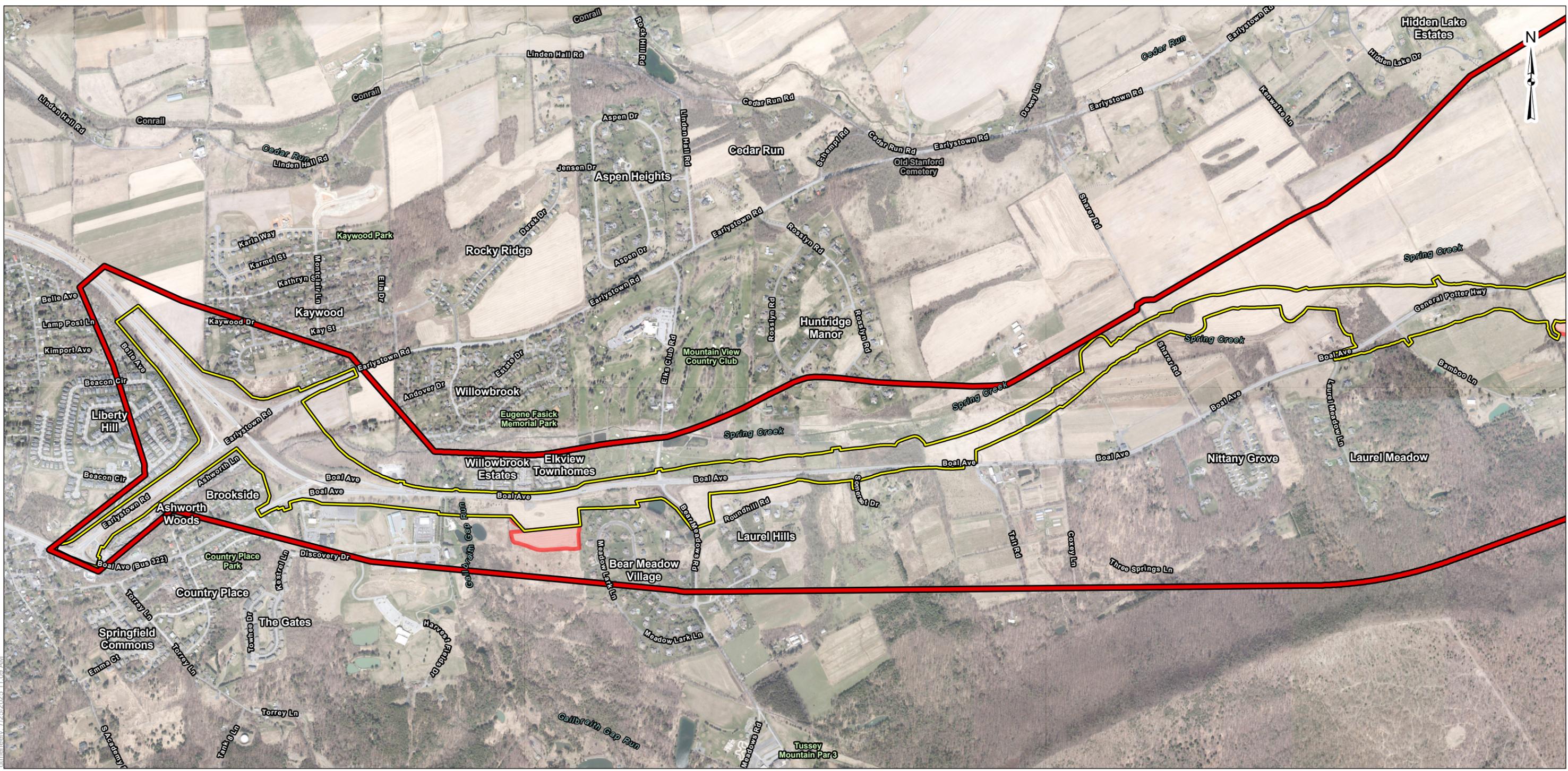
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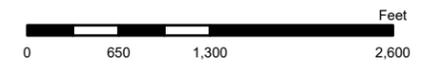
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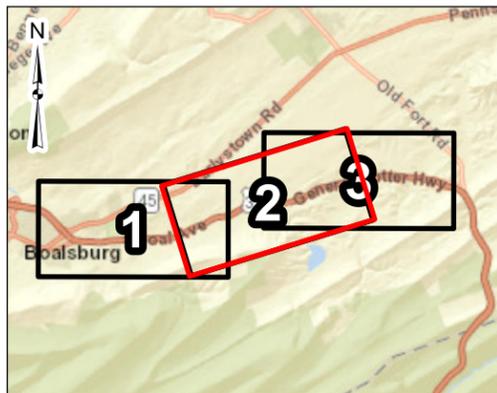
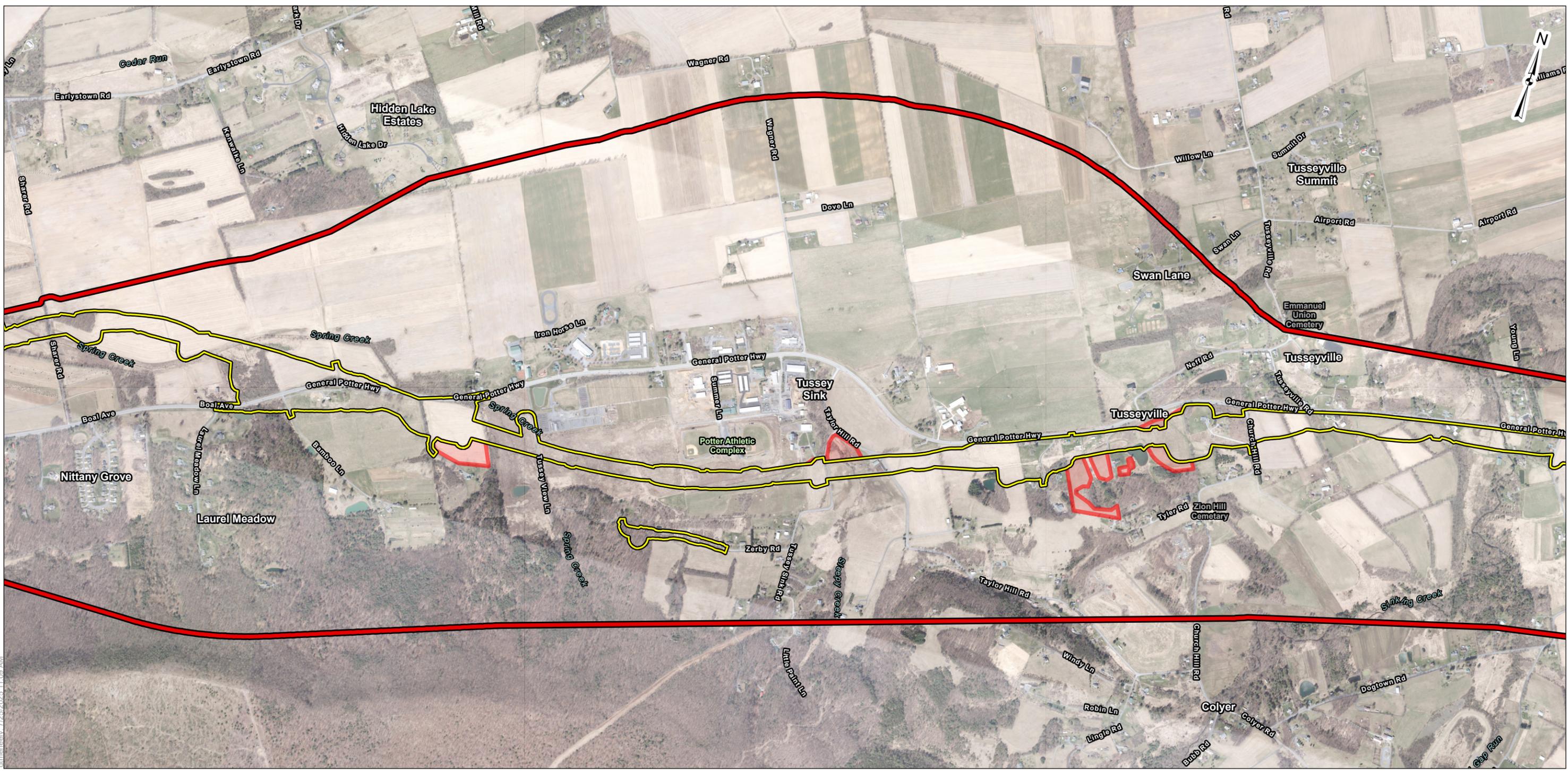
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Central Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts
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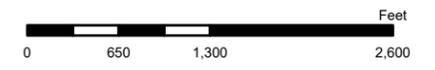
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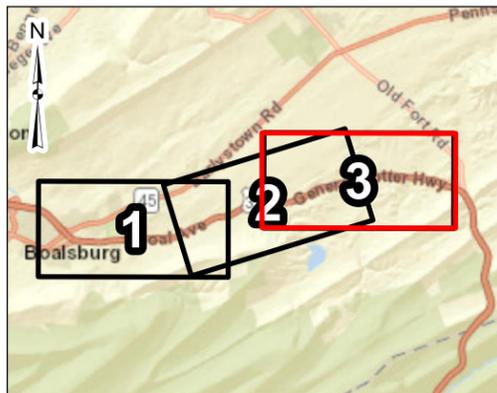
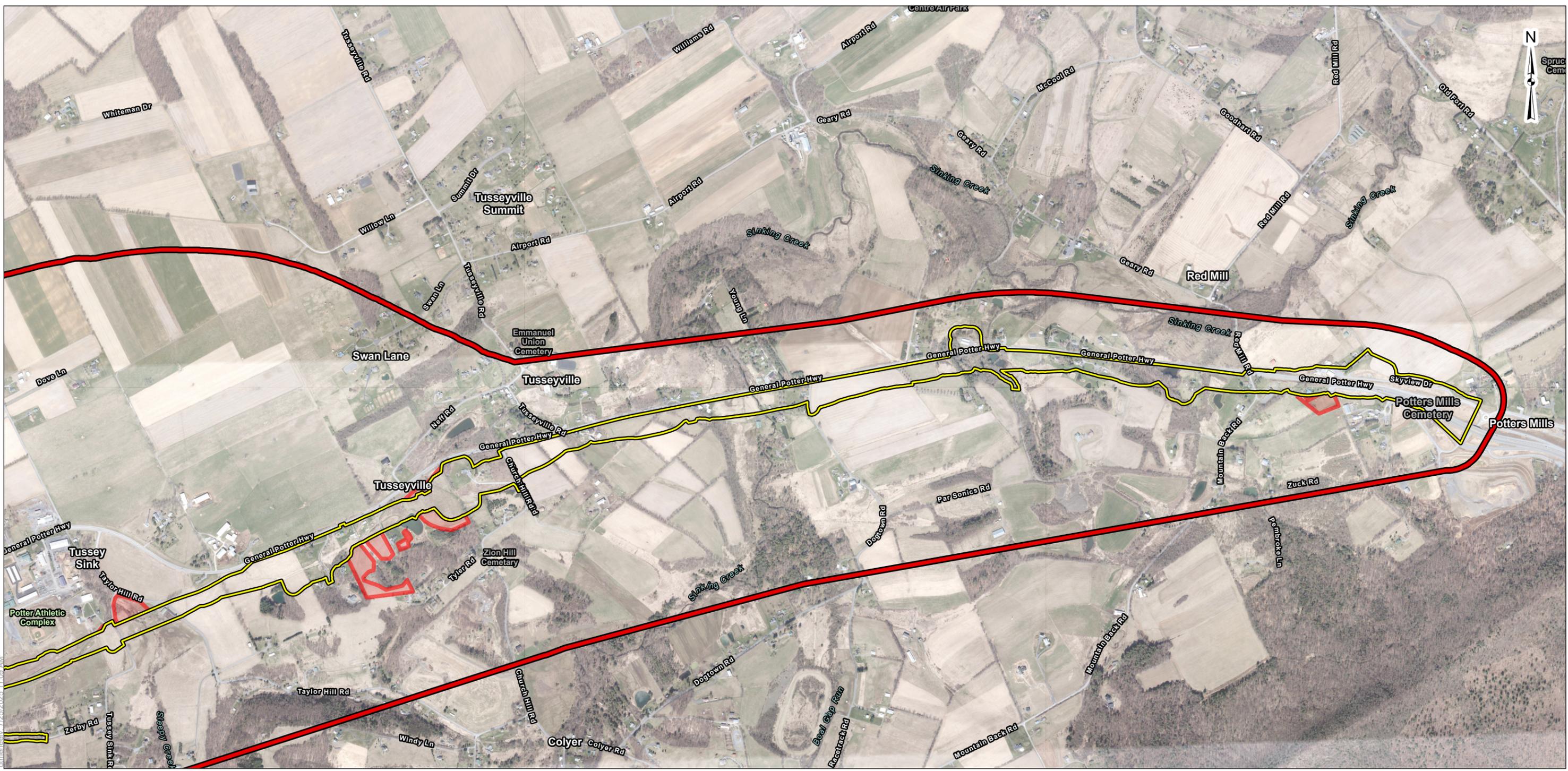
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Central Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts
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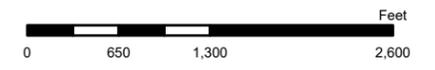
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- Legend**
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Central Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts

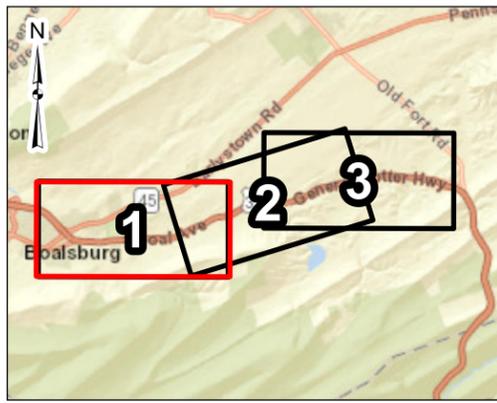
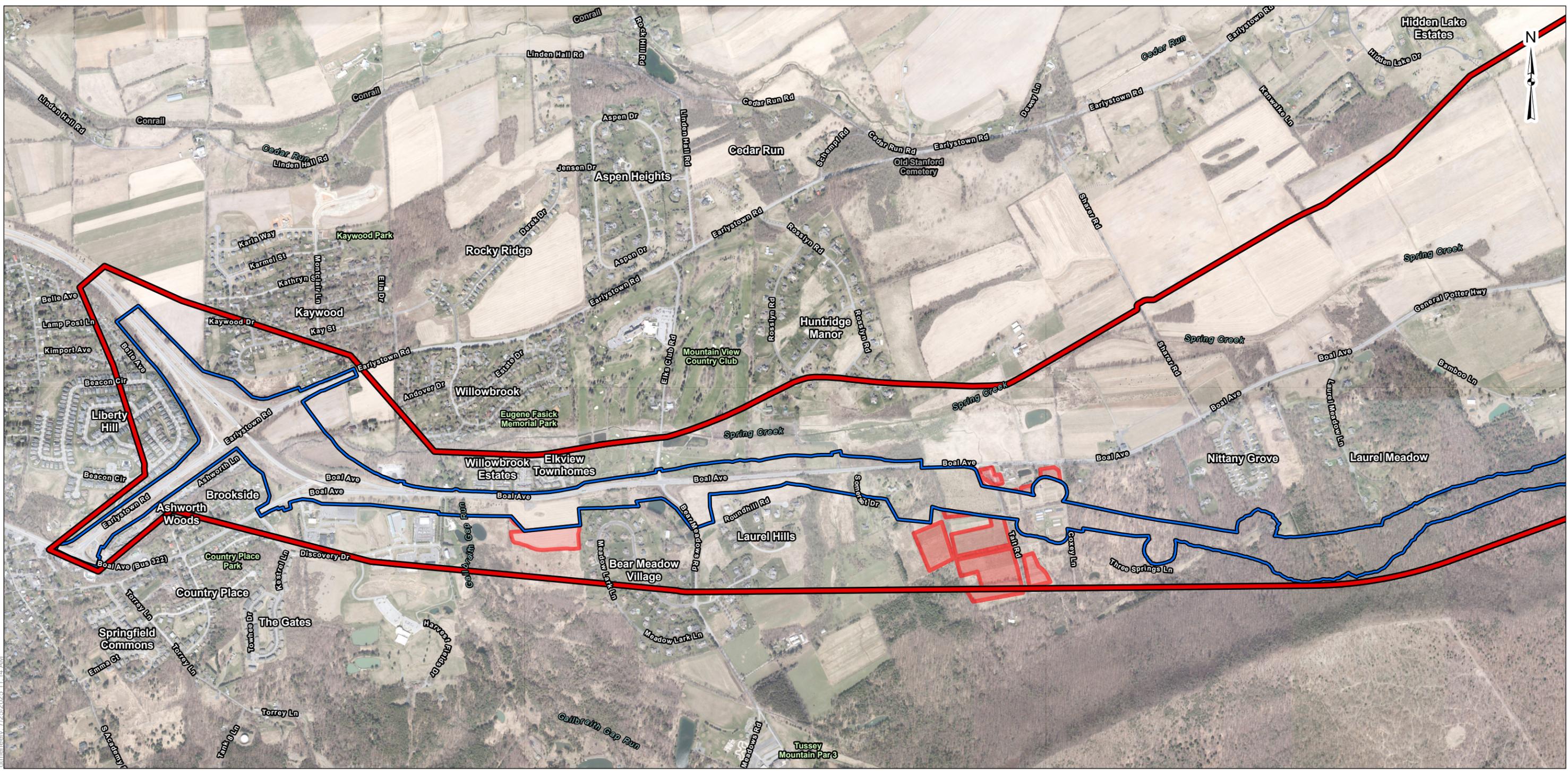
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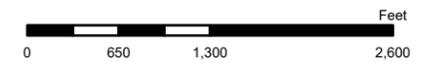
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- Legend**
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South Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts

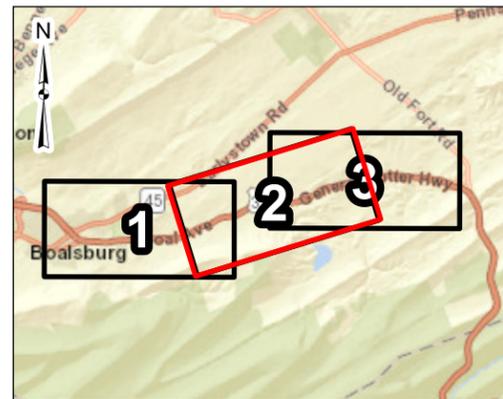
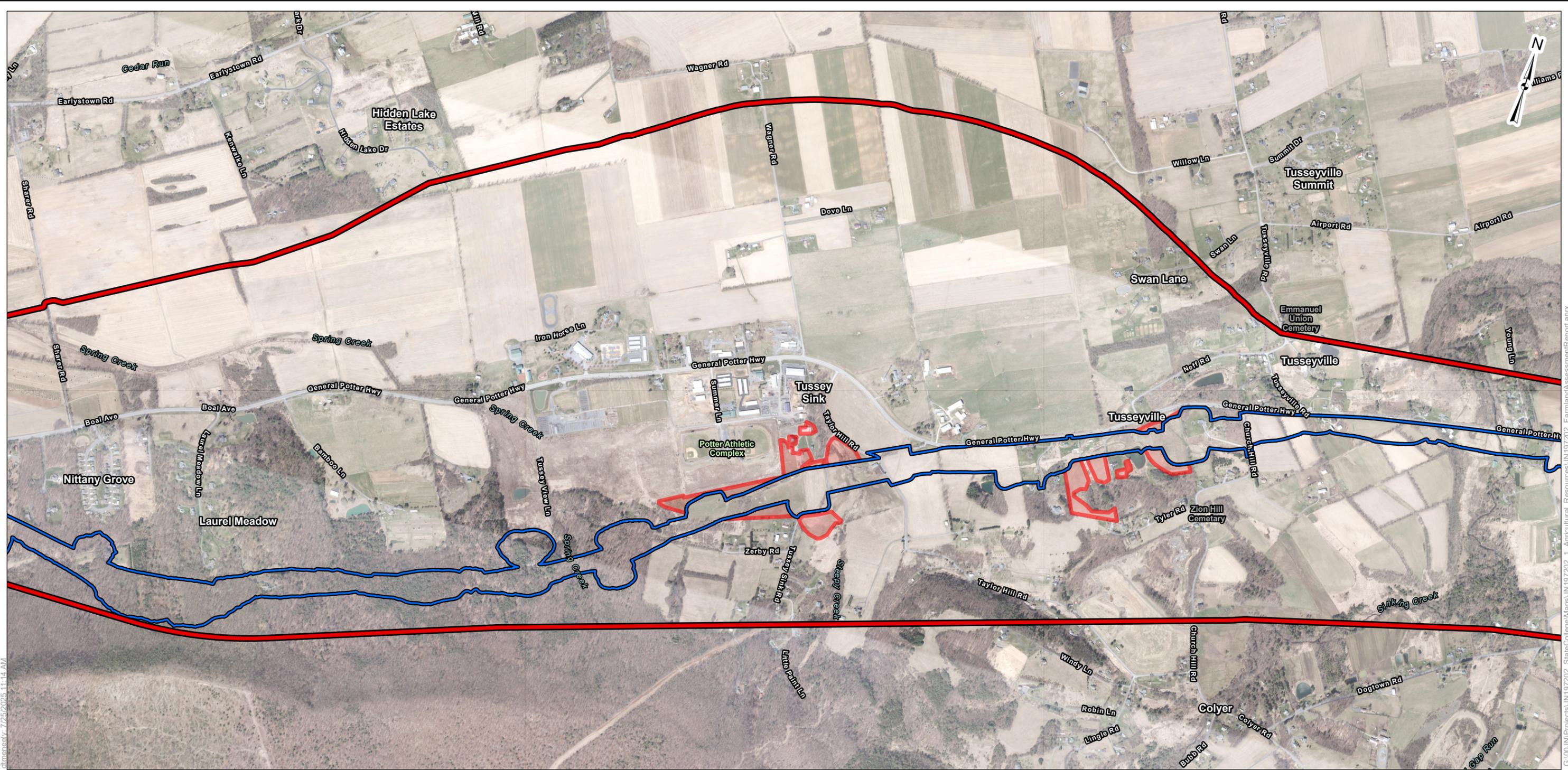
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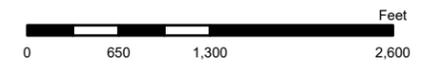
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South Alternative Estimated Indirect Impacts

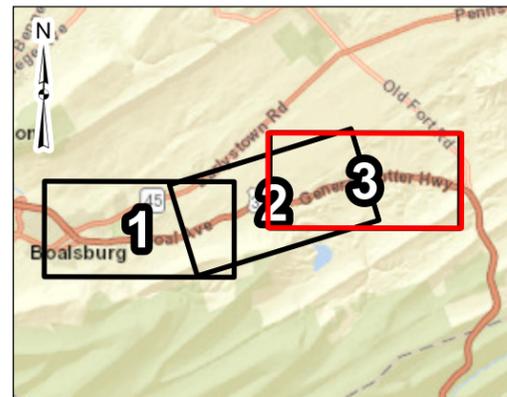
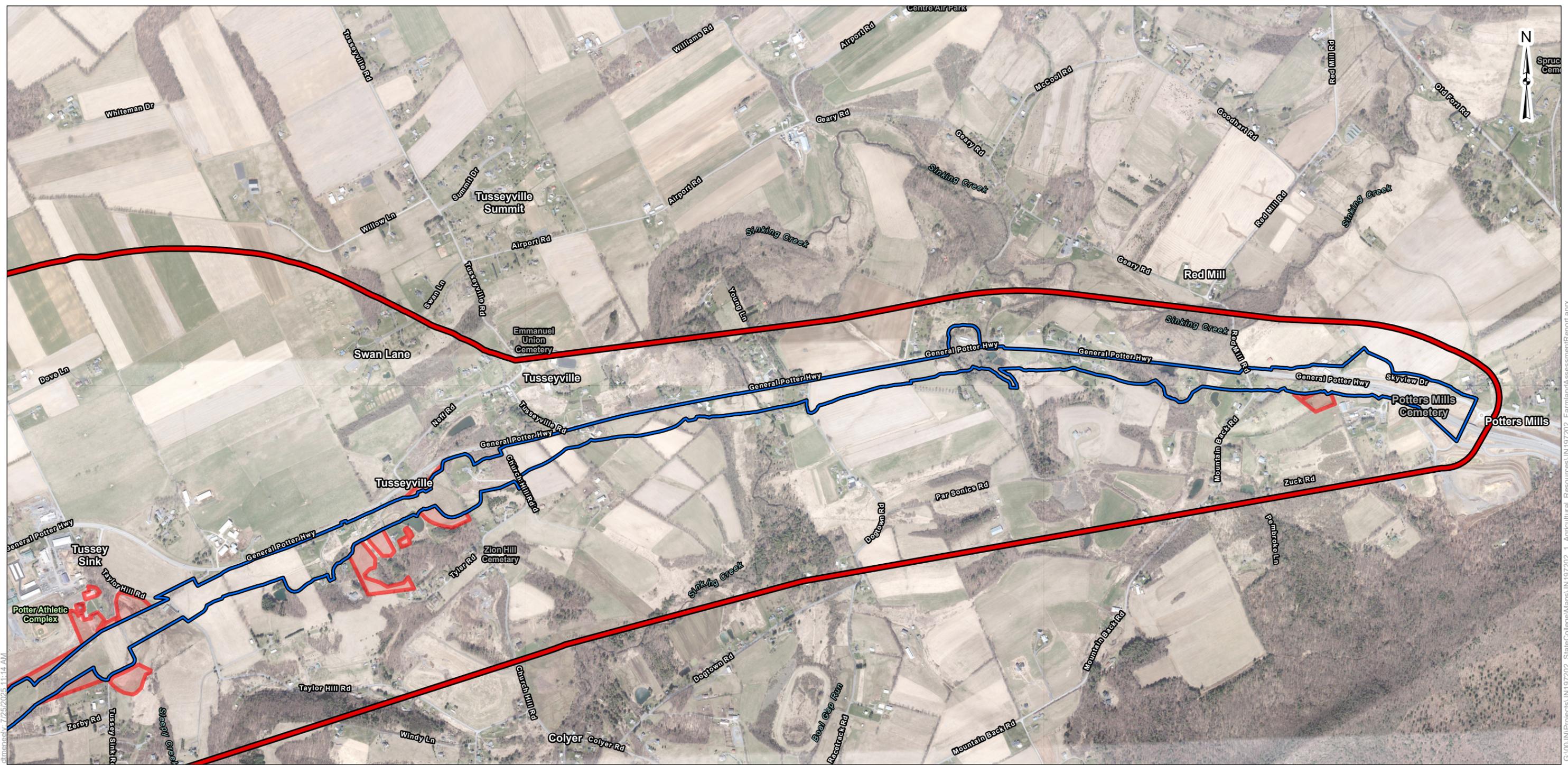
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Figure 4c

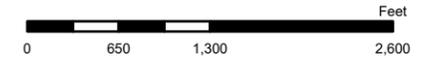
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- Legend**
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 - South Alternative
 - Estimated Indirect Impact



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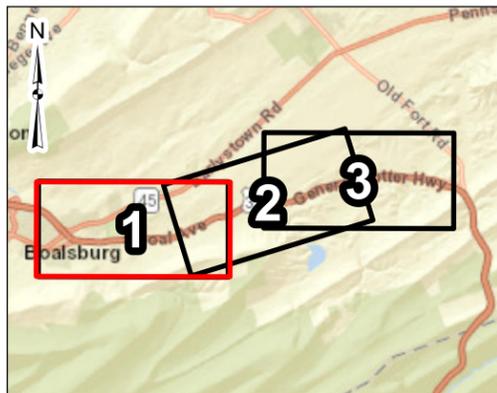
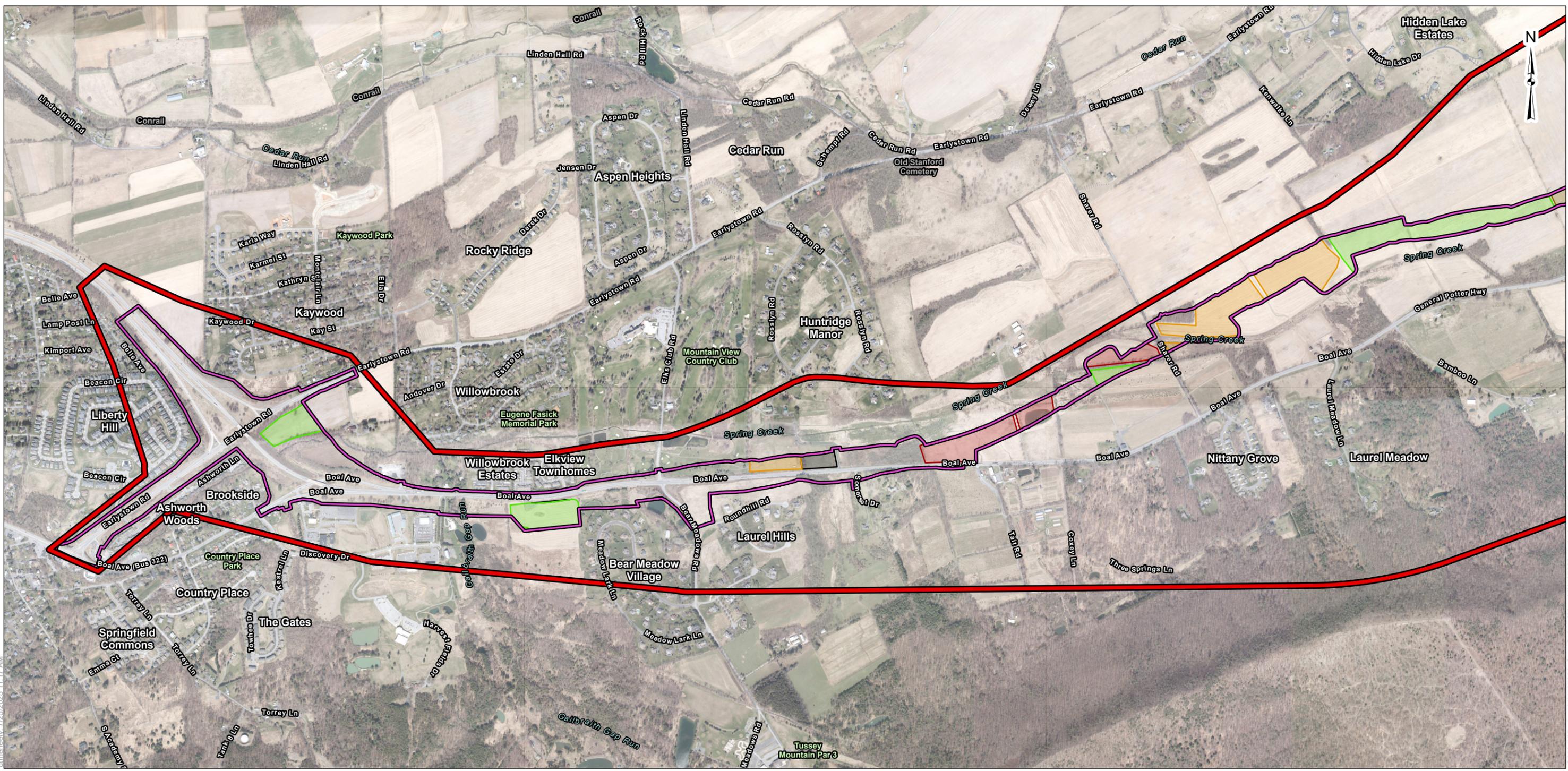
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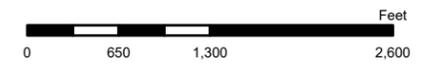
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Figure 4c

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- Legend**
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 - ALPP 04 Agricultural Zoning Impact
 - ALPP 05 Soil Capability Impact



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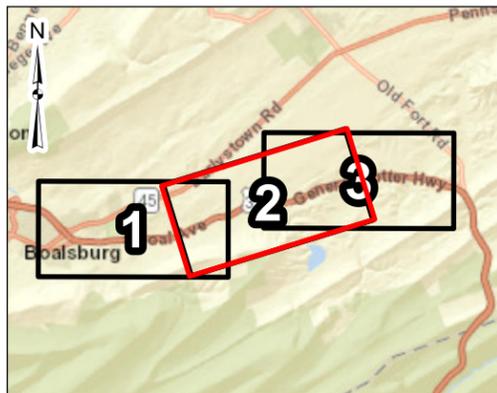
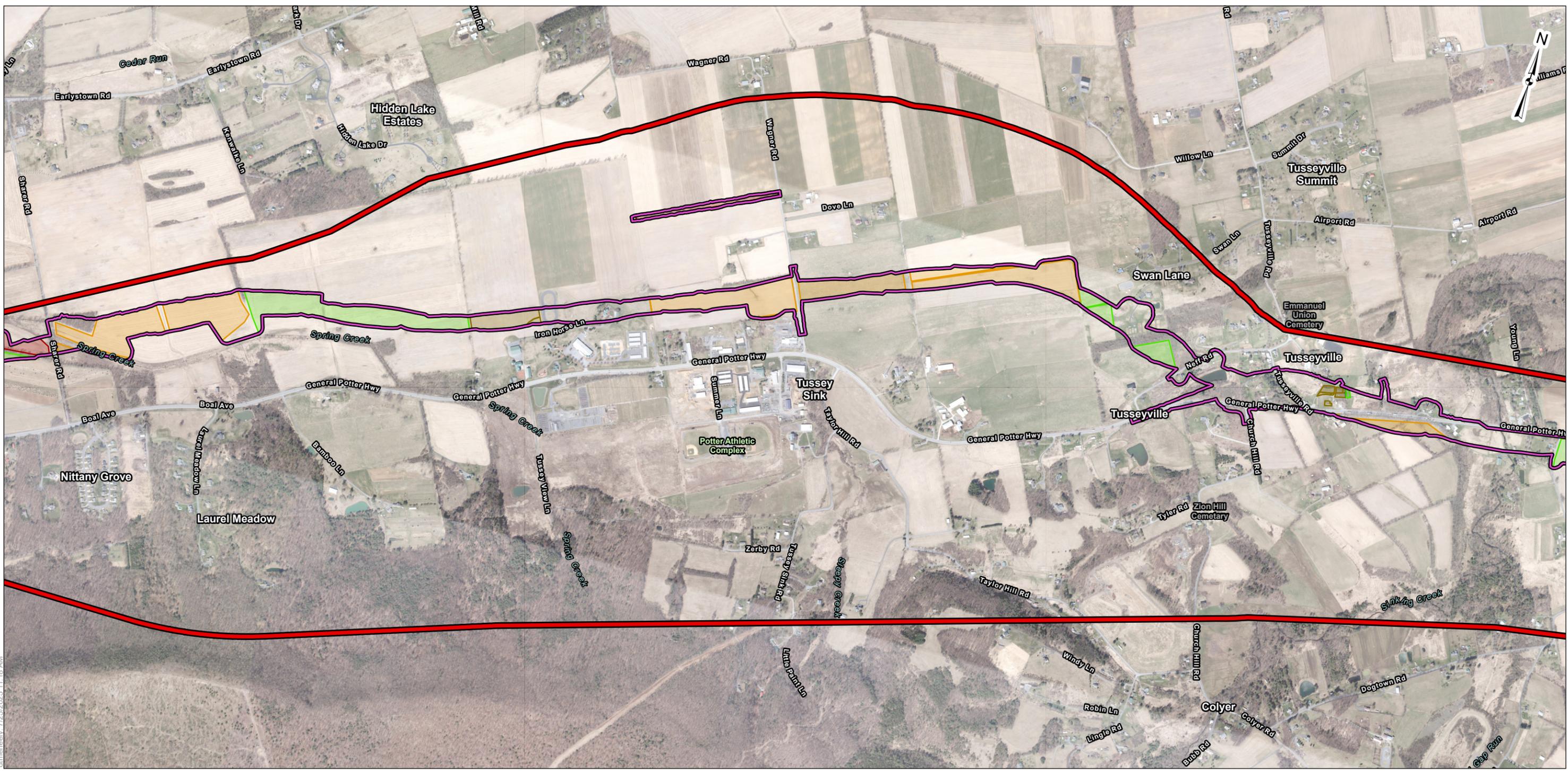
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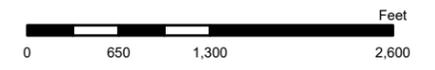
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	ALPP 03 Preferential Tax Assessment Impact
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	ALPP 05 Soil Capability Impact
	North Alternative



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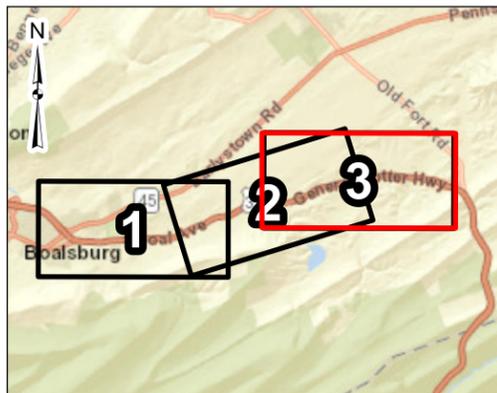
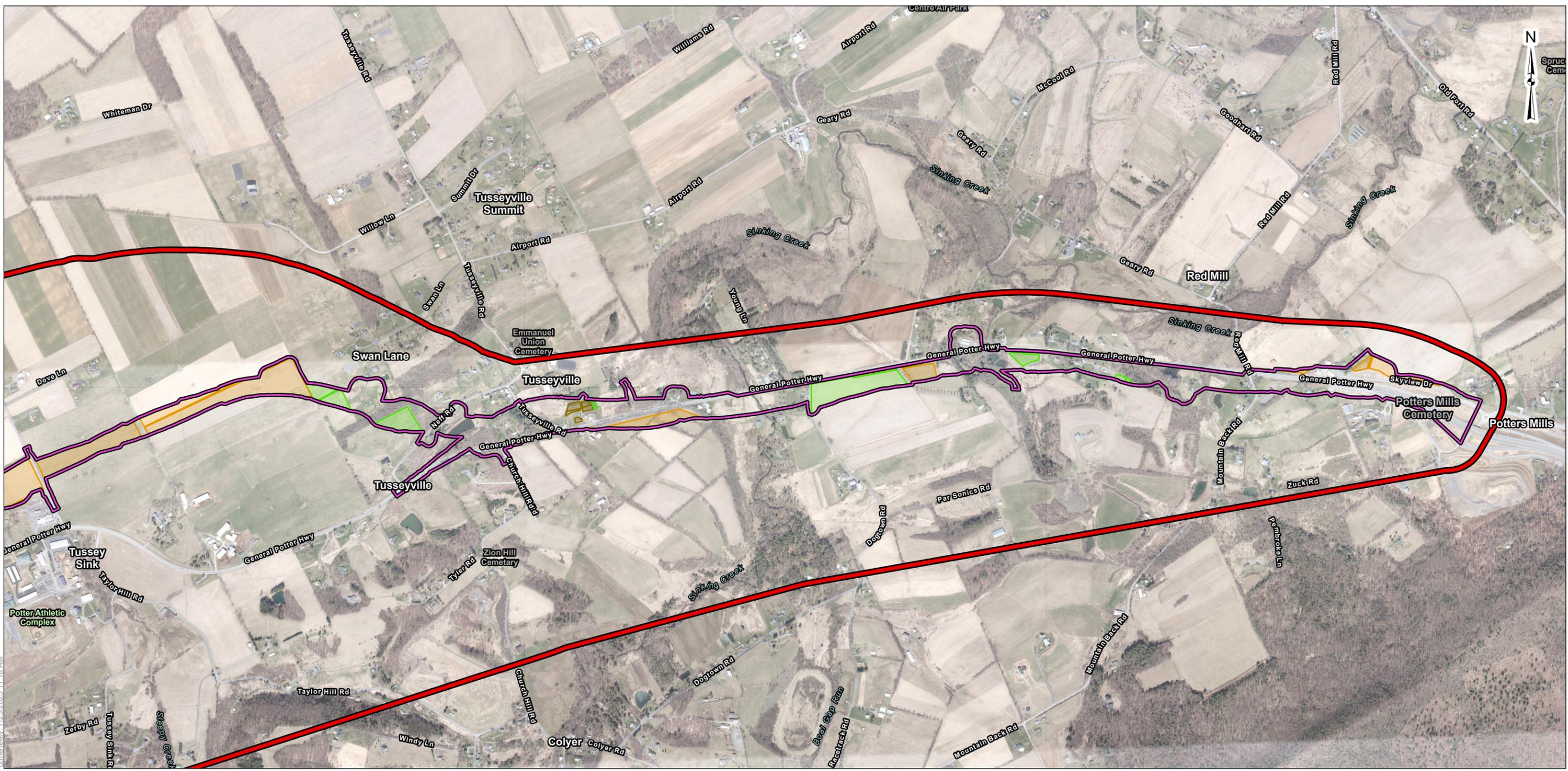
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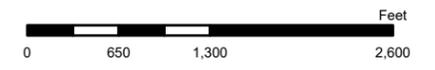
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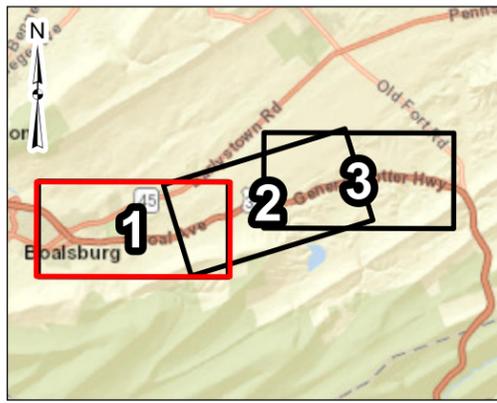
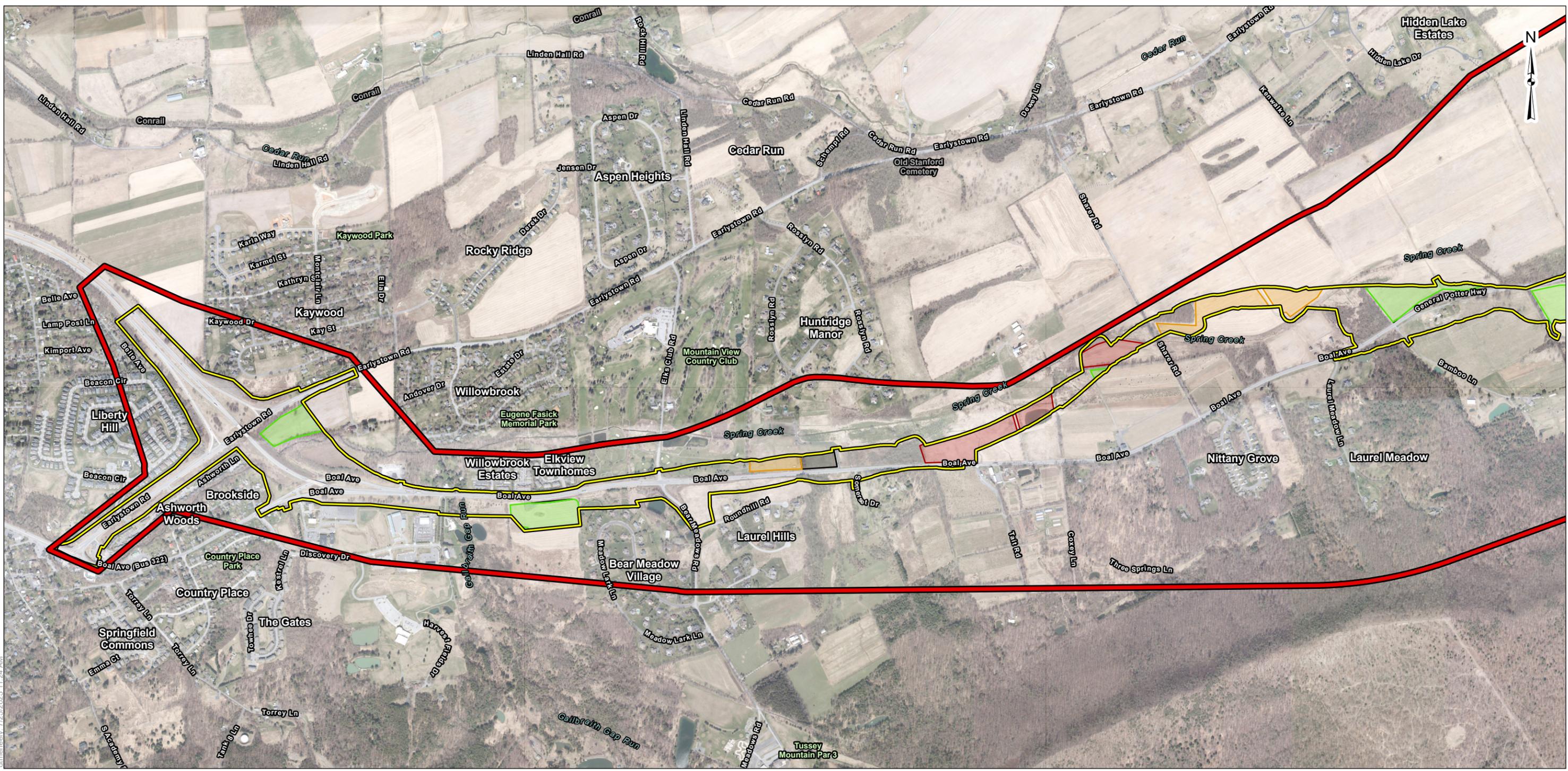
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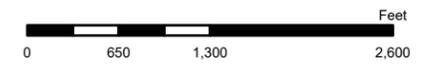
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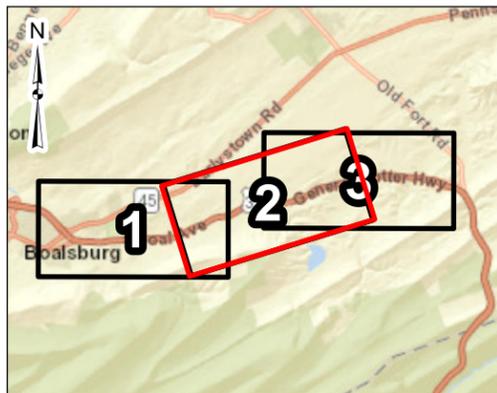
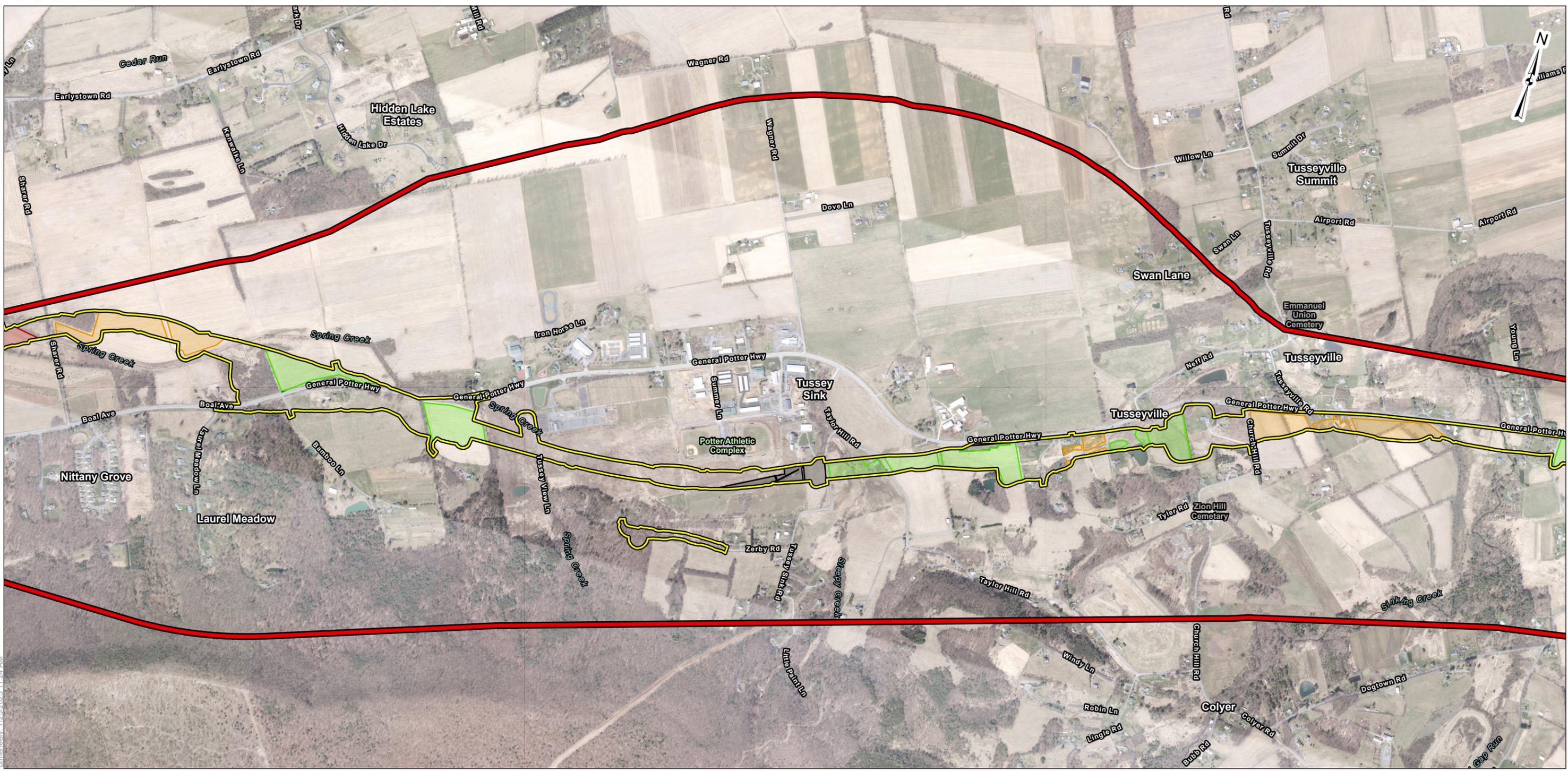
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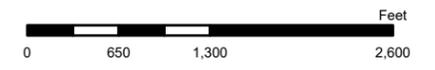
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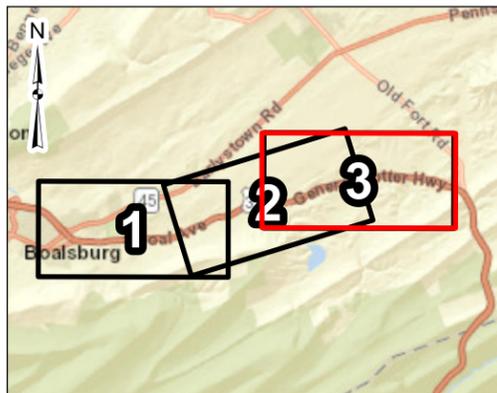
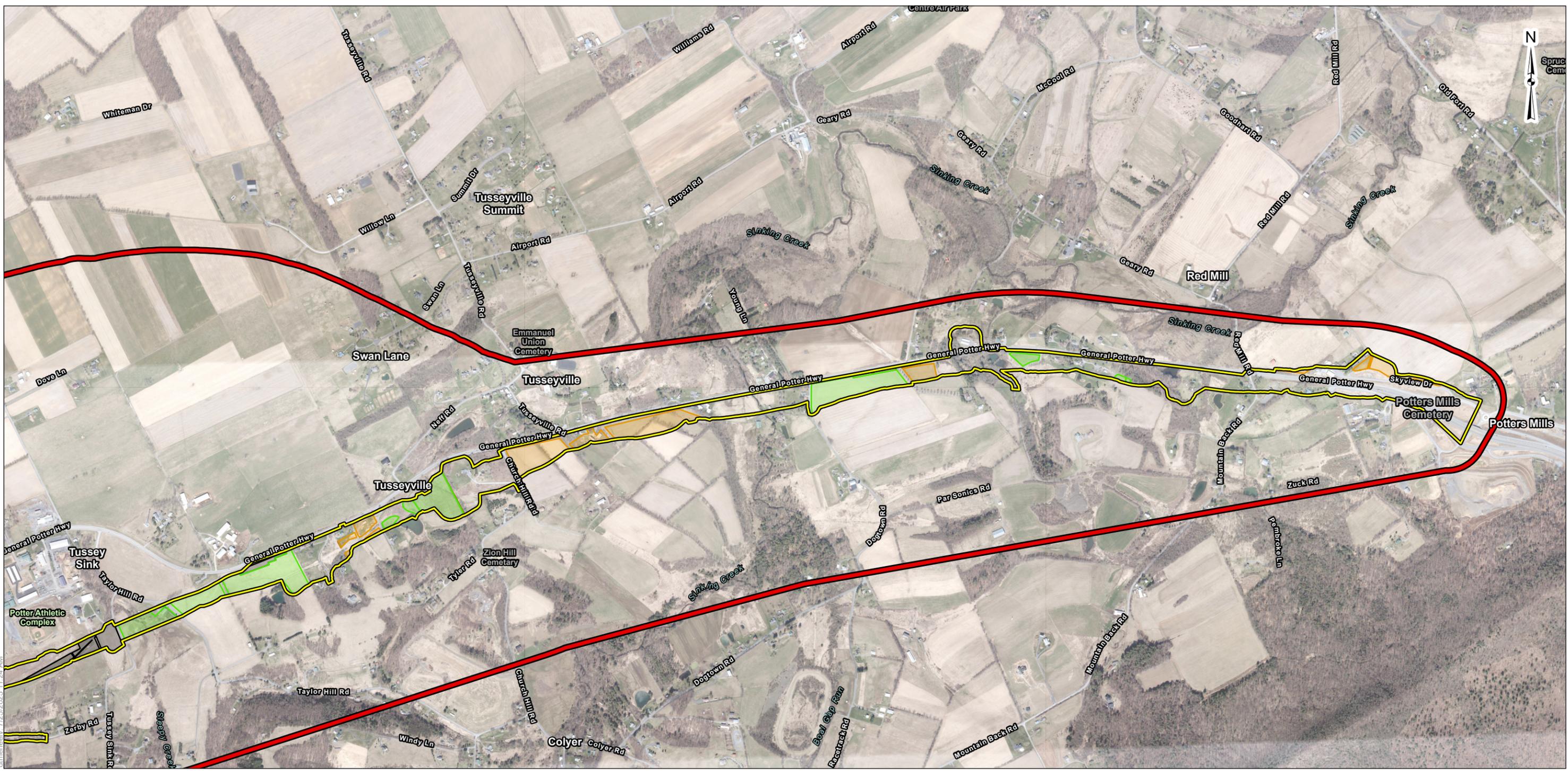
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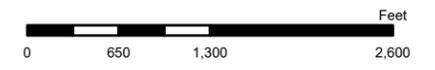
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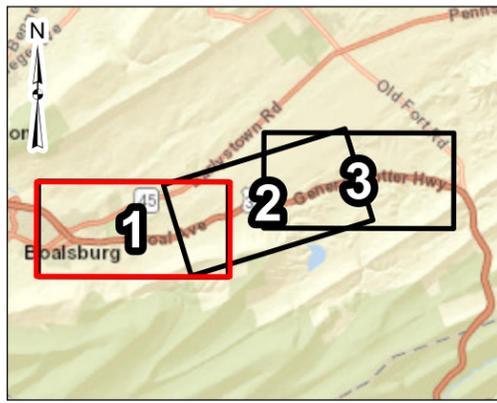
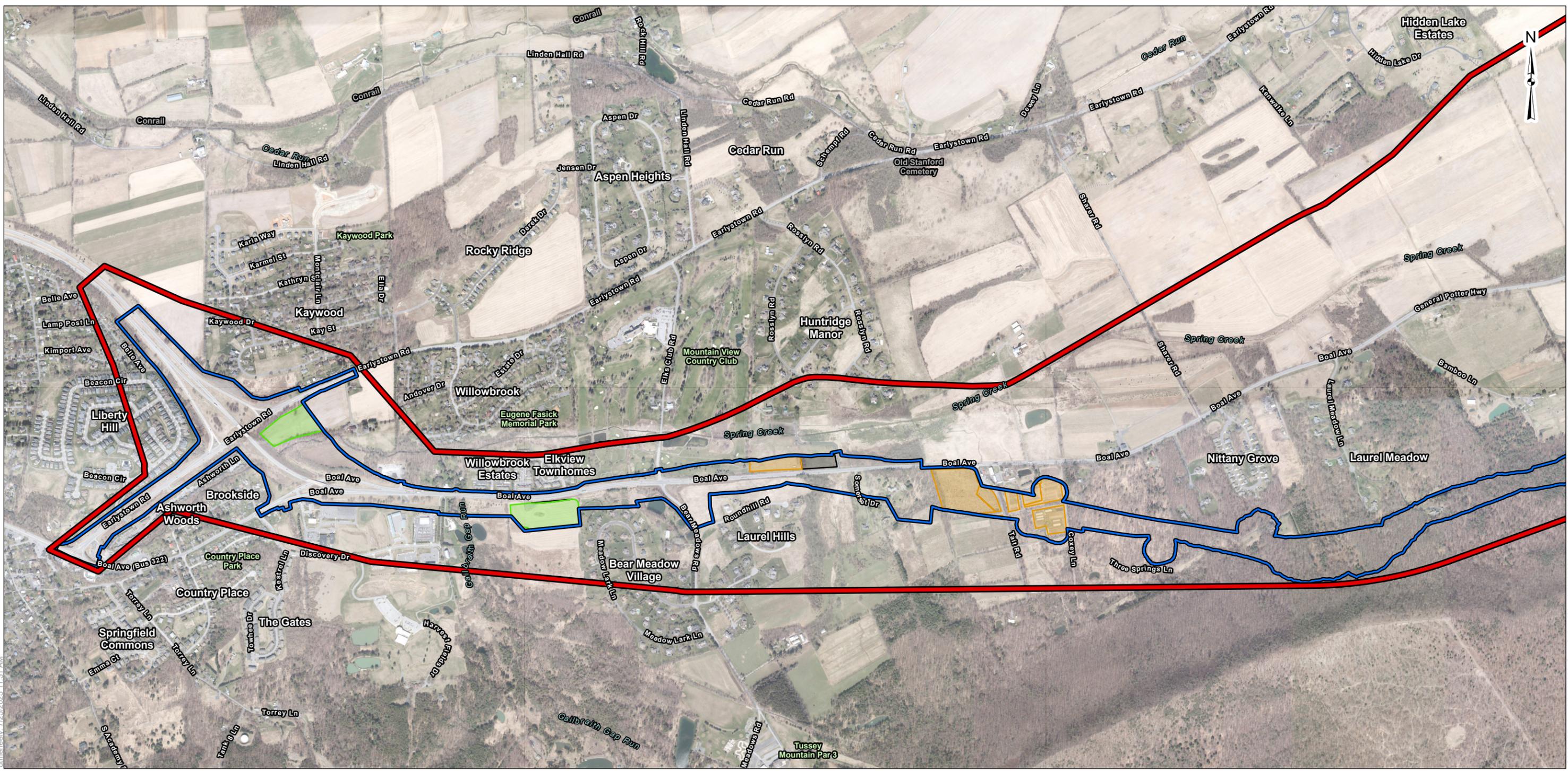
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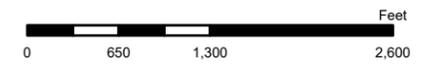
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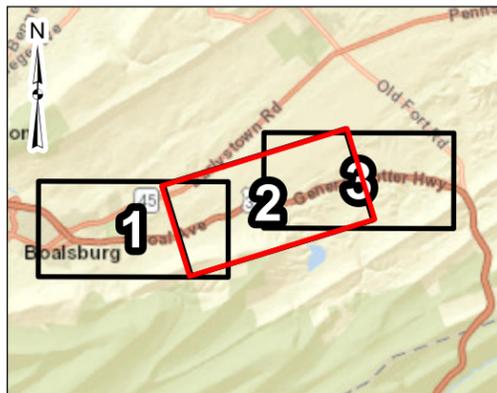
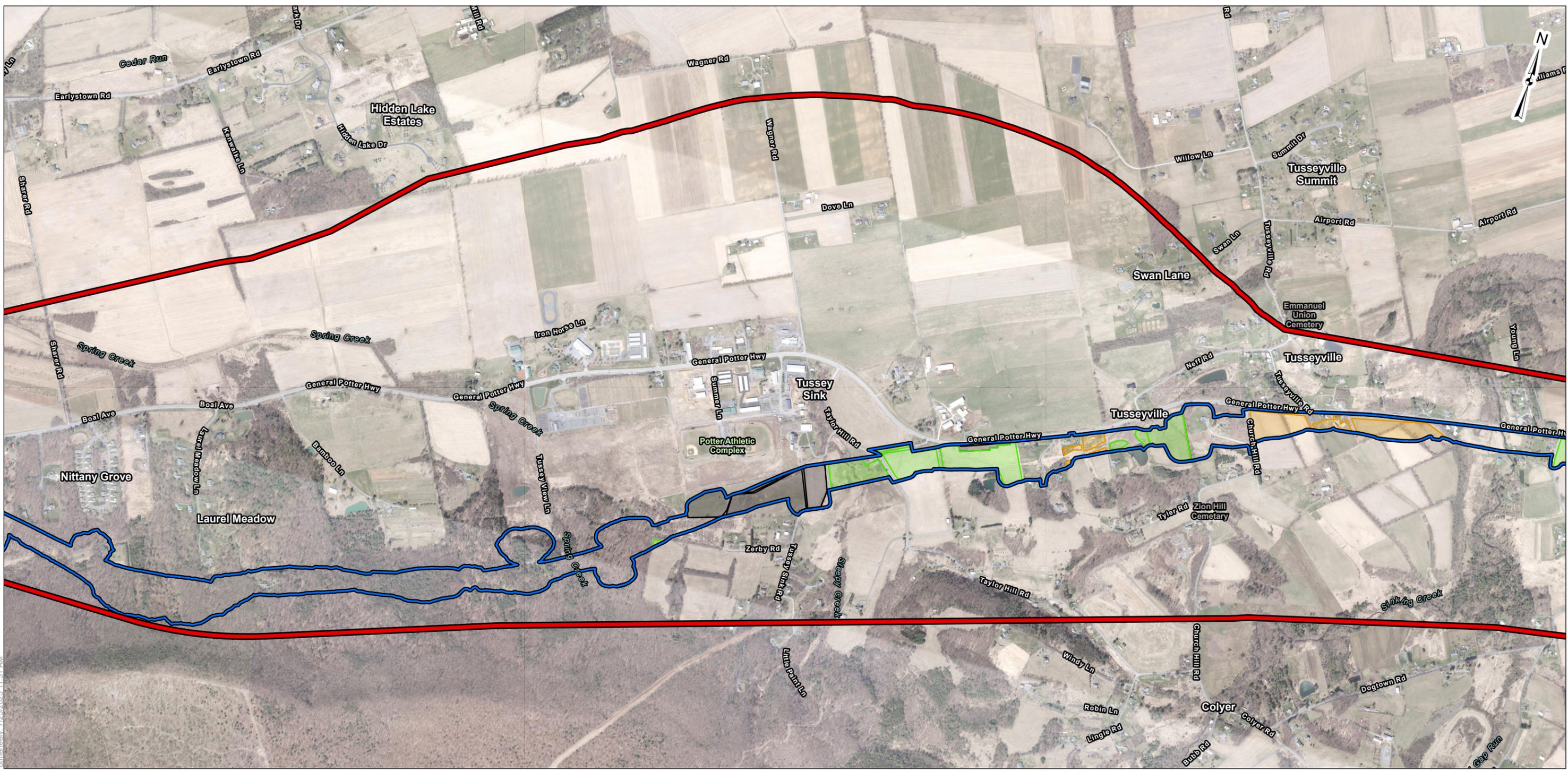
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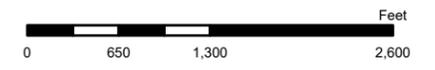
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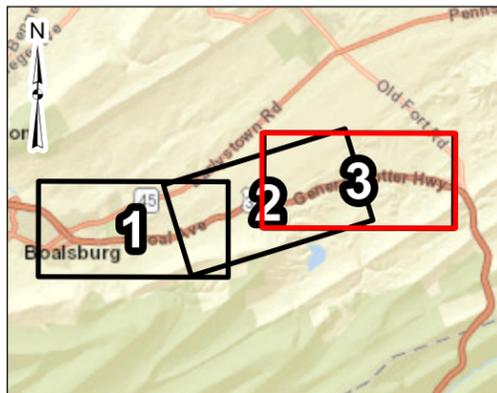
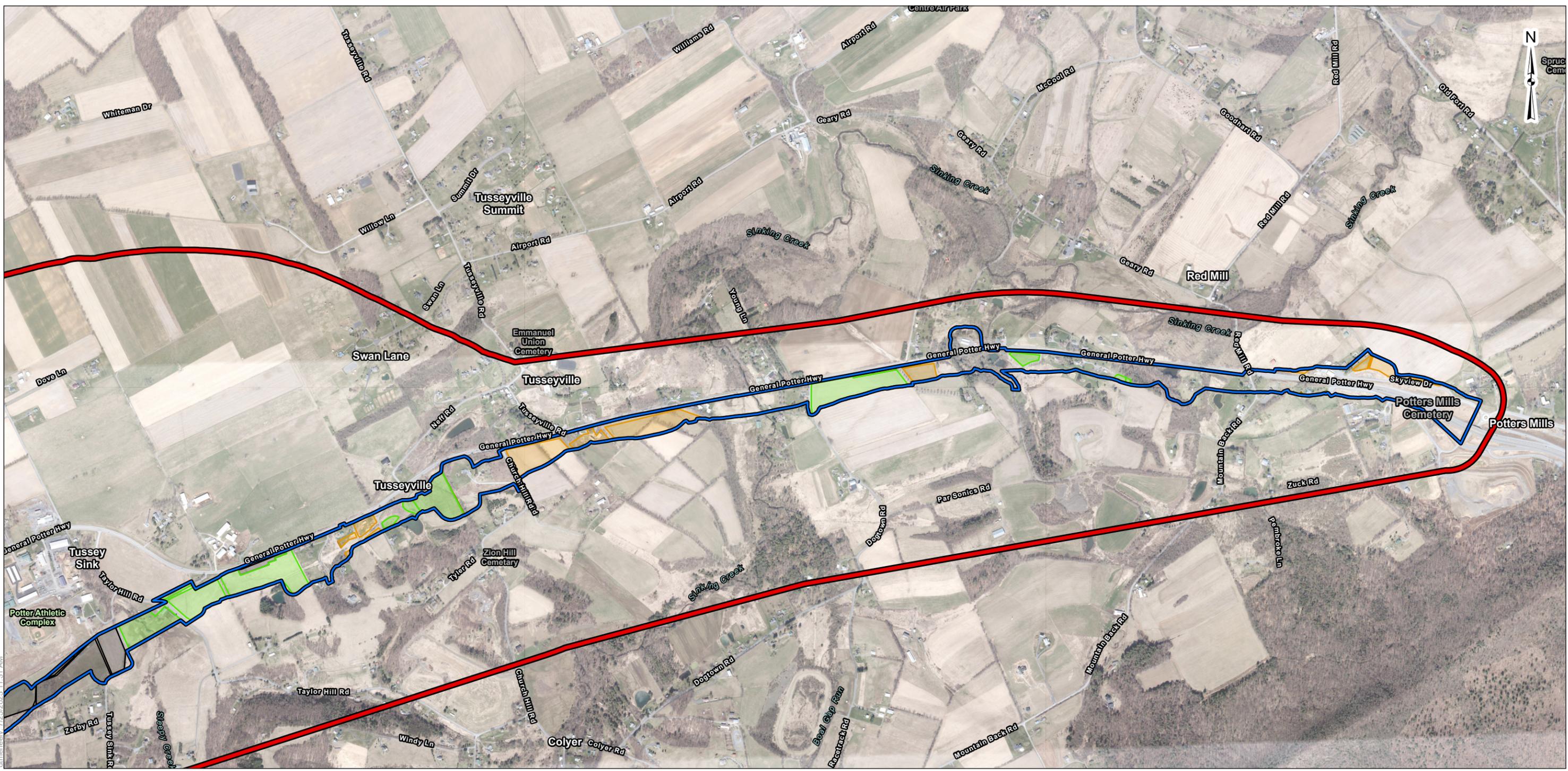
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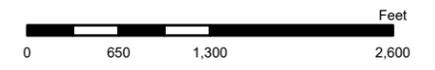
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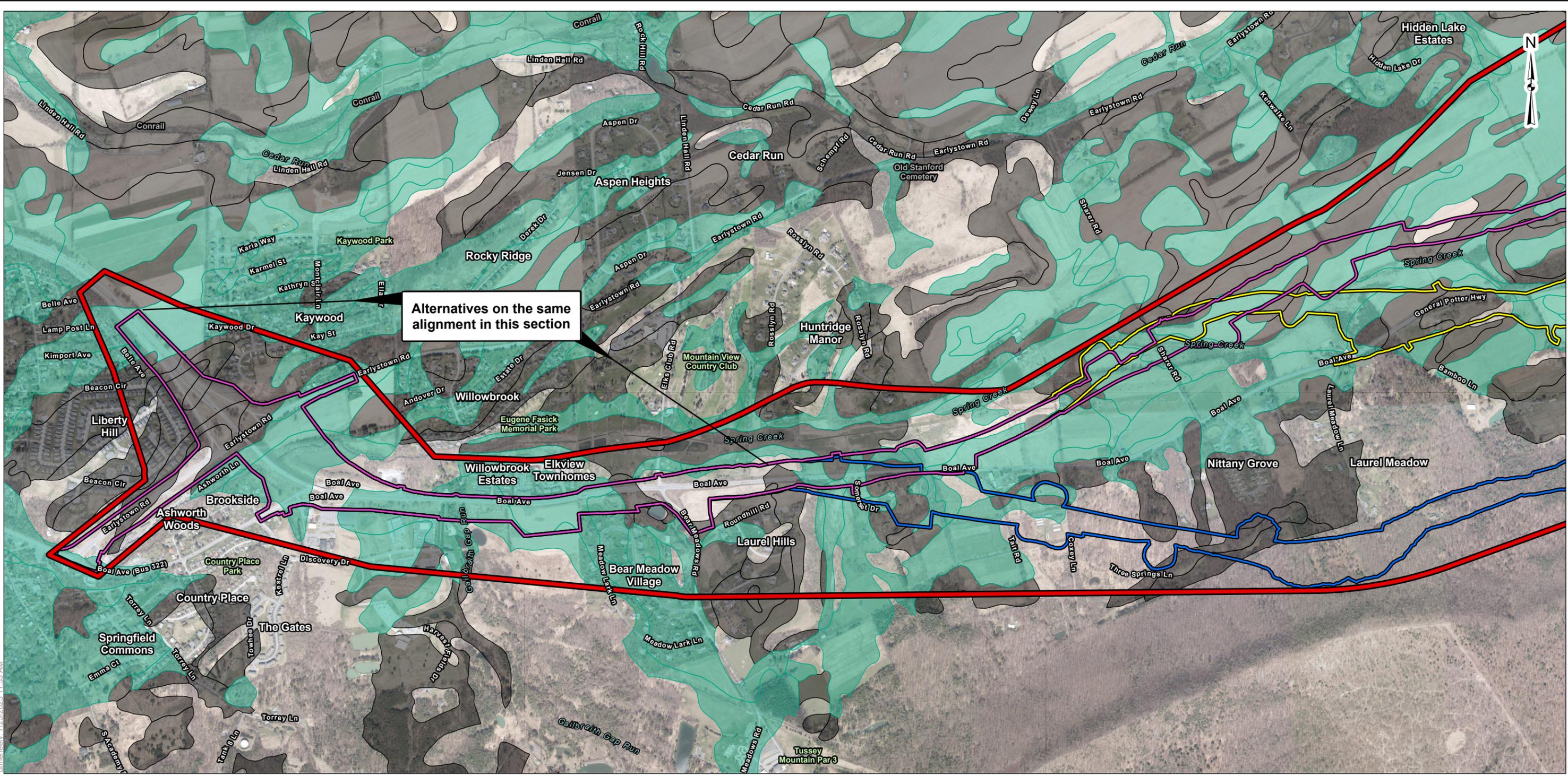
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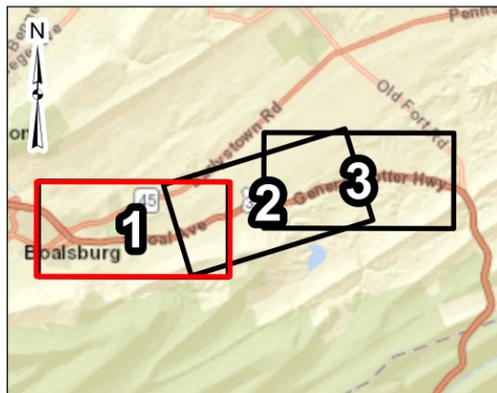
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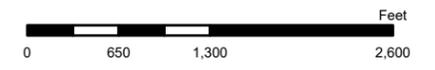
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 - North Alternative
 - Central Alternative
 - South Alternative
 - Prime Farmland Soils
 - Farmland Soils of Statewide Importance



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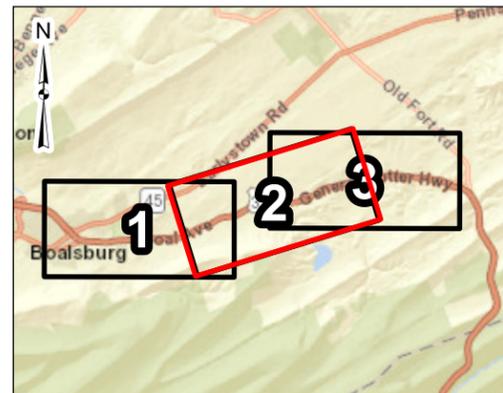
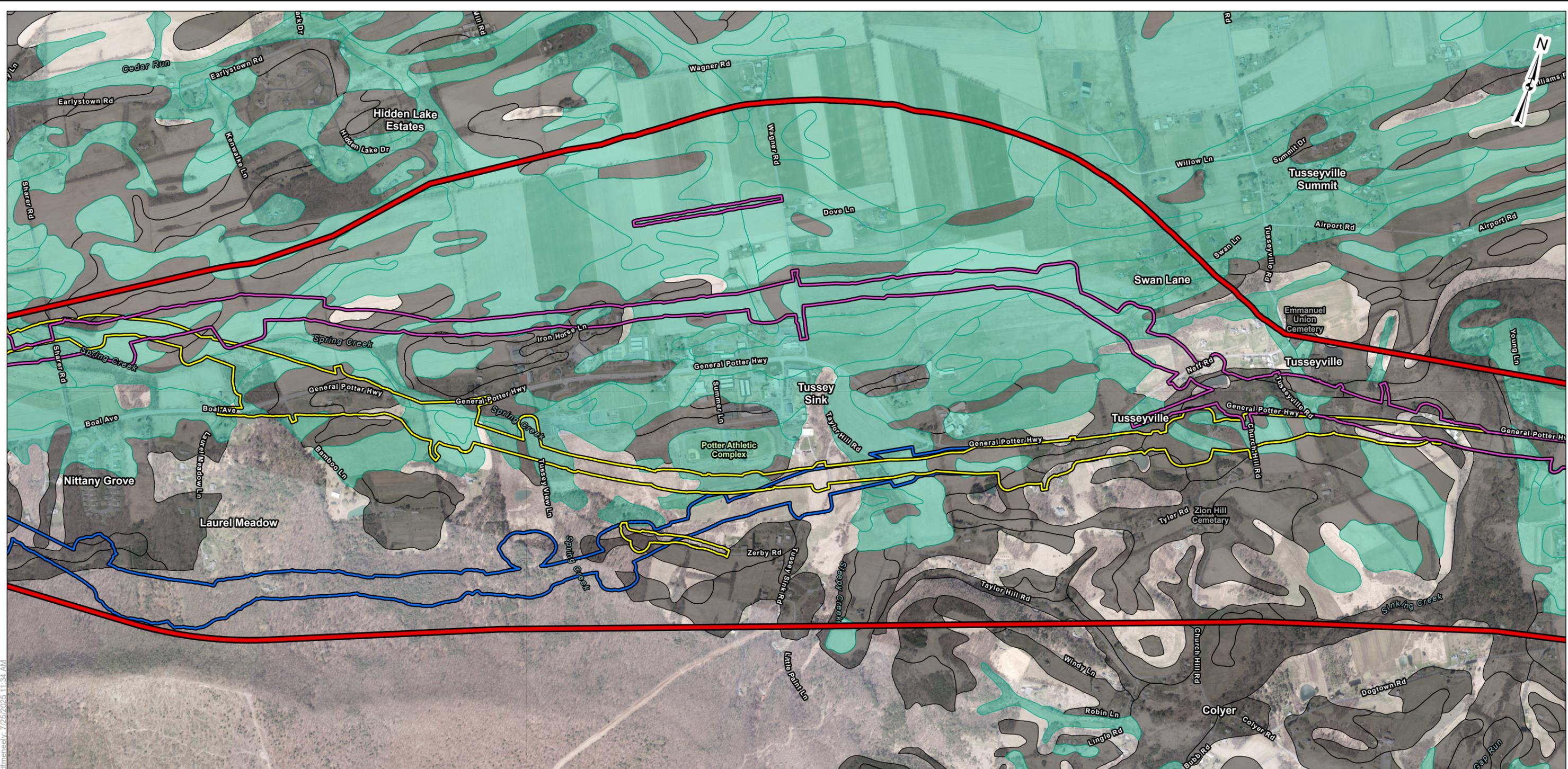
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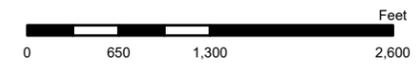
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- Legend**
- Project Area
 - North Alternative
 - Central Alternative
 - South Alternative
 - Prime Farmland Soils
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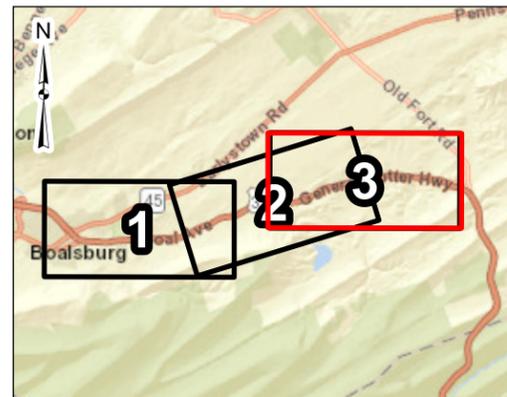
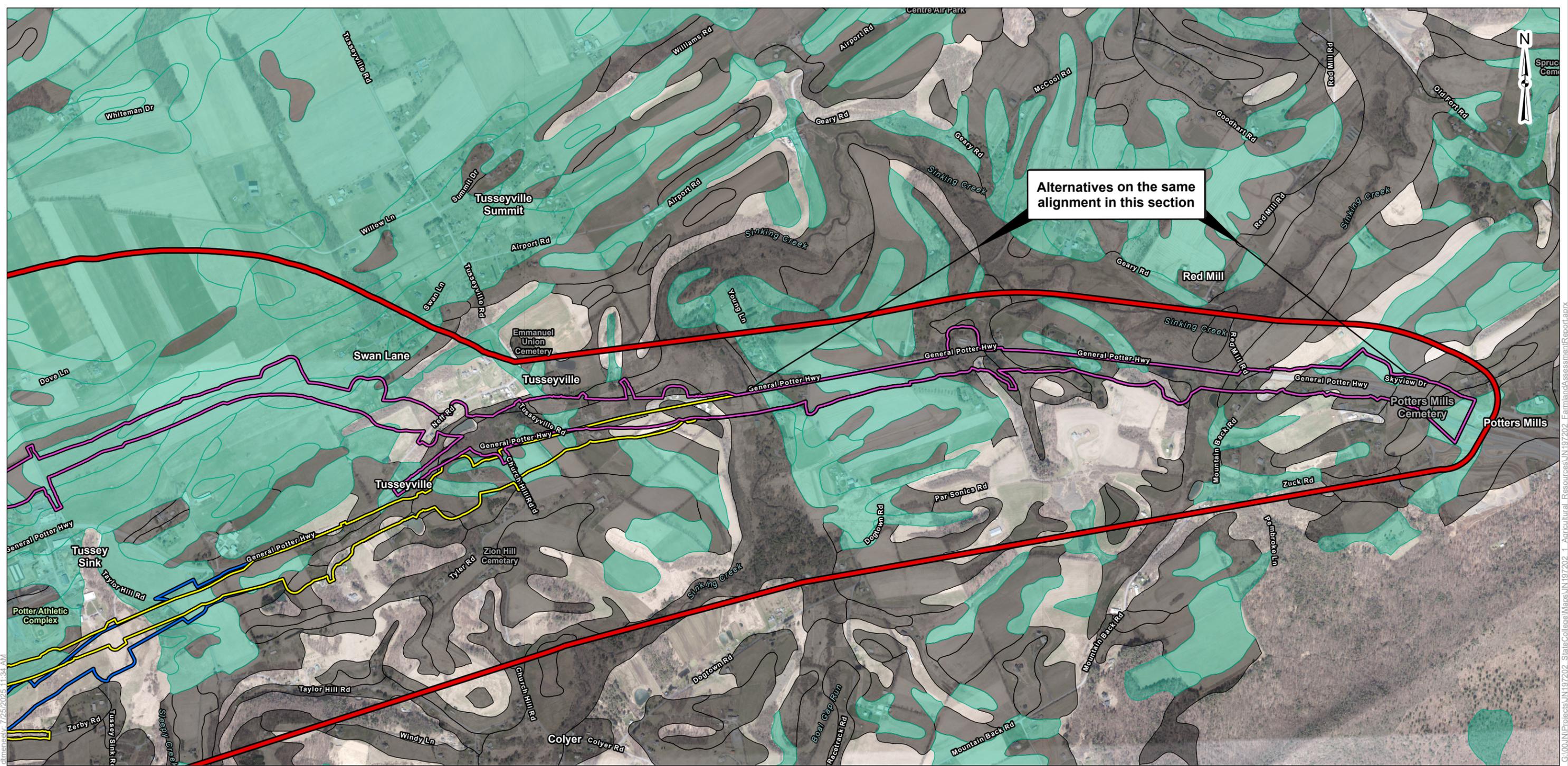
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Figure 8

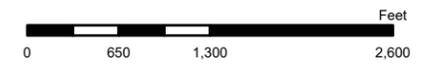
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Figure 8
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APPENDIX B – REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

Appendix B – Representative Photographs
State College Area Connector
Farmland Technical Memorandum



Photograph No. 1 – View of the Miller Farm’s barn from Skyview Drive where Mike Marquardt is the farm operator.



Photograph No. 2 – Facing southeast towards Patrick Cole’s equipment shed, hay fields and horse pasture, from Red Mill Road.

Appendix B – Representative Photographs
State College Area Connector
Farmland Technical Memorandum



Photograph No. 3 – Facing northeast towards Ronald and Dorothy Houtz’ hay fields and pasture, from the Buschman property off of Mountain Back Road.



Photograph No. 4 – Adam and Stan Wells base of operation east of the project area.

Appendix B – Representative Photographs
State College Area Connector
Farmland Technical Memorandum



Photograph No. 5 – View of Claude Homan’s base of operation and preserved farmland, facing northeast along Wagner Road.



Photograph No. 6 – Hay field harvested by Scott Rimmey, facing north from the Kanagy property.

Appendix B – Representative Photographs
State College Area Connector
Farmland Technical Memorandum



Photograph No. 7 – View of Chad Cole’s Percheron located at his base of operation along Dogtown Road.



Photograph No. 8 – Base of operation for Jesse Darlington (Jr.) on the south side of U.S. 322.

Appendix B – Representative Photographs
State College Area Connector
Farmland Technical Memorandum



Photograph No. 9 – View of Diane Fohringer’s rabbit pens, workshop and pasture on the north side of U.S. 322, facing northeast.



Photograph No. 10 – Timothy and Shira Houser’s pasture and barn facing west from residence located along Tusseyville Road.

Appendix B – Representative Photographs
State College Area Connector
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Photograph No. 11 – Greg Smith's corn fields from Neff Road/U.S. 322, facing south.



Photograph No. 12 – View of William and Sharon Stoner's hay field and stream crossing, facing south from base of operation located on the south side of General Potter Highway.

Appendix B – Representative Photographs
State College Area Connector
Farmland Technical Memorandum

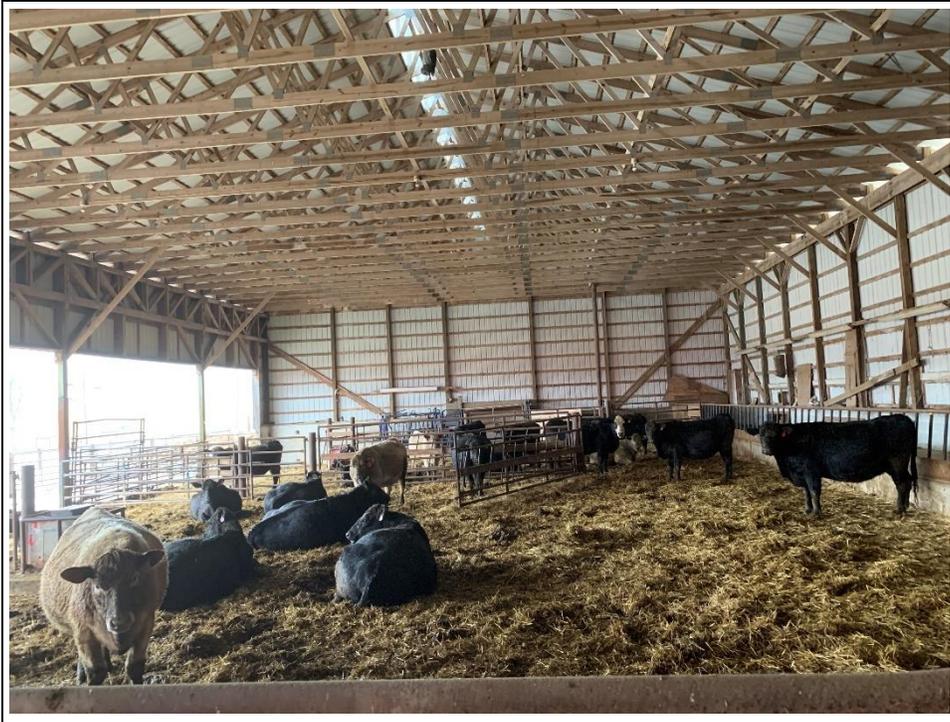


Photograph No. 13 – Facing northeast at the Hay fields operated by Barry Sands on the Zimmer property.



Photograph No. 14 – Kelli and Darren Simco’s horse pasture, facing west towards Paul Kerr’s base of operation.

Appendix B – Representative Photographs
State College Area Connector
Farmland Technical Memorandum



Photograph No. 15 – Paul Kerr’s feeding barn for beef cattle located on the north side of the U.S. 322.



Photograph No. 16 – Facing northwest at the Jacob Tanis base of operation.

Appendix B – Representative Photographs
State College Area Connector
Farmland Technical Memorandum



Photograph No. 17 – View of Erica and Gabe Allegar’s pasture and base of operation located west of Tussey Sink Road, facing north.



Photograph No. 18 – Todd Irvin’s base of operation, located outside of the study area.

Appendix B – Representative Photographs
State College Area Connector
Farmland Technical Memorandum



Photograph No. 19 – Facing northwest from the residence of Brian and Melissa Hamsher.



Photograph No. 20 – View of Melvin and Karen Huber’s cropland located north of the U.S. 322.

Appendix B – Representative Photographs
State College Area Connector
Farmland Technical Memorandum



Photograph No. 21 – Steve and Scott Wolfe lease the Nittany Farms property located north of U.S. 322. Facing pasture northeast from driveway access.

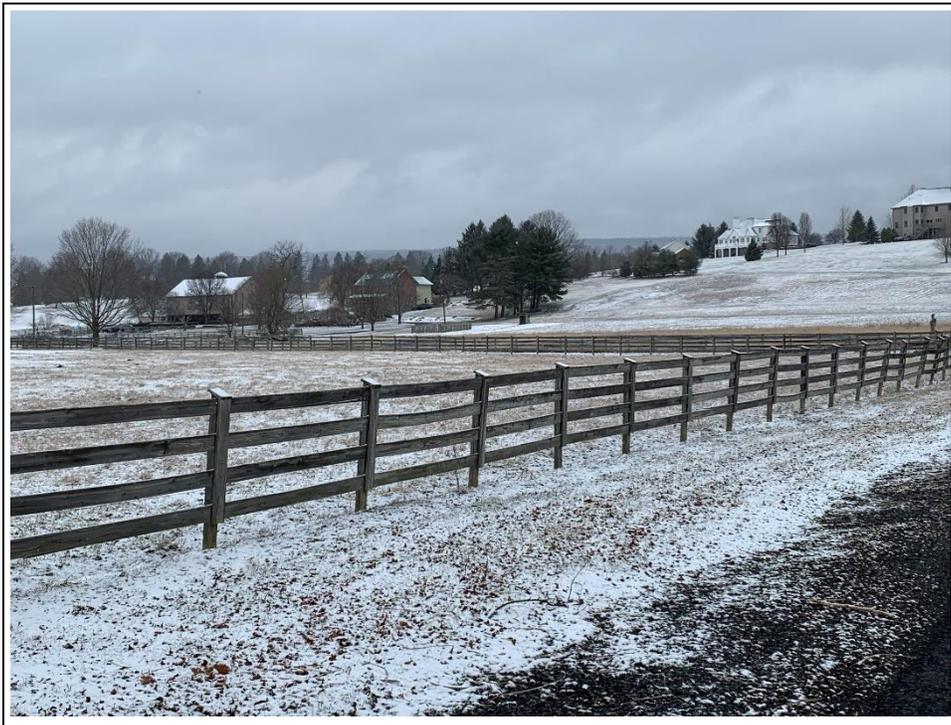


Photograph No. 22 – View of the Kuhn tree farm facing northeast.

Appendix B – Representative Photographs
State College Area Connector
Farmland Technical Memorandum



Photograph No. 23 – Kim and John Tait’s base of operation, facing south from U.S. 322.



Photograph No. 24 – View of Michael and Tara Immel’s beef cattle pasture and base of operation along Spring Creek.

Appendix B – Representative Photographs
State College Area Connector
Farmland Technical Memorandum



Photograph No. 25 – Clay Campbell and Leroy Bickle (Middle Farm Partnership) operate this cropland, facing south of U.S. 322, west of Bear Meadows Road.



Photograph No. 26 – View of farm owned by Dennis Meyer east of U.S. 322 and north of the Kaywood neighborhood.

APPENDIX C – FARM OPERATOR INTERVIEW FORM

PennDOT Pub 324, Figure 6: Sample Interview Form

Project:	
Interviewers:	Interview Date:
PROPERTY INFORMATION	
Property Owner Name:	
Tax Parcel Number:	
Parcel Address:	
Mailing Address:	
Telephone Number:	
How long has the property been owned by the current owner?	
How long has the property been farmed?	
FARM INFORMATION	
Are you the current farm operator?	Full or Part-time?
If you are not the farm operator, who is?	
Is this the base of the farm operation? If not, where is the base of operation?	
Is your farm your only source of income? Yes ____ or ____ No If no, what is/are your other income source(s)?	
Do you hire farm workers? If so, how many and when?	
Type of farm (crops, livestock, organic, etc.)	
Acres owned and location:	
Acres rented and location:	
Do you own or lease other property within or outside of the project area to use in a farming operation? If yes, where and how much?	
Do you lease any of your land for gas extraction purposes?	
Types of crops grown, acres in each, and typical production yield (average year):	
Note the location of the most productive fields:	
Types and numbers of livestock raised:	
List farm related buildings and their purpose:	
Describe access routes to farm parcels:	
Do you need access for equipment to turn into fields (ex. leave a gap in the guiderail)?	
What farm products do you sell and where?	
Where do you purchase your farm supplies?	
What is the primary source of water and where is it located? Is there more than one? What are they used for (ag, domestic,...)?	

Figure 6: Sample Interview Form (continued)

Is the property served by an on-site sewage disposal unit? If yes, more than one? (locate on map)
Are any field drainage structures located on your property? (locate on map)
Does the property participate in any of the following? If yes, describe.
<i>Agricultural Easements:</i>
ASA:
<i>Deed Restrictions:</i>
What are the future plans for the property?
How does the product get to market?
Are equipment and/or produce stored on property? If so, where is it stored?
What is the largest piece of machinery? What is the size (height, weight) of your largest piece of farming equipment?
Is more room for access required for the use of four-horse teams?
Are you currently required to travel on public roadways to move farm equipment? If yes, please name roadways?
Do you have your own waterway crossing to use if a detour is implemented? If not, can you share a crossing with another farmer?
By what route and at what time of day do you receive pickups and drop offs? (perishables?)
Do you pasture your livestock or use a feed lot/building?
Are temporary means needed to keep cattle or other livestock out of construction area?
Do cattle currently cross under a bridge or through a stream?
Do you have a Nutrient Management Plan in accordance with PA DEP requirements?
In your opinion, how will this project affect your operations?
Will access to farm parcels, to markets, be a problem?
Would dividing the parcels hinder access of livestock to pasture, food and water, supplies, barns, outbuildings, etc.?
If your land were to be bisected, is there a possibility that you would be unable to access certain parcels? If yes, explain.

APPENDIX D – FARMLAND CONVERSION
IMPACT RATING



November 26, 2025

Eric Bruggeman
Senior Scientist, NEPA
Skelly and Loy, Inc., A Terracon Company
449 Eisenhower Boulevard, Suite 300
Harrisburg, PA 17111
D (717) 510 7723 | M (717) 576 9568
ebruggeman@skellyloy.com | skellyloy.com | terracon.com

Subject: State College Area Connector Project, Center County, PA

Dear Mr. Bruggeman:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the project map for the Environmental Report for the above referenced project in Centre County, PA. This project relates to the construction of a new State College area connector. Three alternatives were submitted for review. The project receives some funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

After completing a review of the project's potential to impact federal actions where NRCS has control or responsibility, no potential for impact has been found for our easements and dams.

We also conducted a review of the project with respect to the Farmland Protection Policy Act and the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (CPA-106).

Based on the information provided, the Relative Value of Farmland to be converted is 57, 54.6, and 43 respectively for the North, Central, and Southern proposed areas. Since the Total points from Part VII are below 160, no additional action is required with regards to the Farmland Protection Policy Act. Attached is a copy of form CPA-106 for your records.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at (570)-317- 9466 or e-mail to Keith.Shadle@usda.gov.

Sincerely,

Keith Shadle
Resource Soil Scientist

Attachments: CPA-106
CC: Dan Ludwig, State Resource Conservationist

Natural Resources Conservation Service
359 East Park Drive, Suite 2
Harrisburg, PA 17111-2747
Voice: 717-237-2100 | Fax: 855-813-2861
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Helping People Help the Land

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



August 18, 2025

Natural Resources Conservation Service
359 East Park Drive, Suite 2
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17111

Attn: Ms. Yuri Plowden, State Soil Scientist
E: yuri.plowden@usda.gov

Re: State College Area Connector (SCAC) Project, Harris and Potter Townships, Centre County, Pennsylvania – NRCS-CPA-106 Farmland Conversion Impact Rating (FCIR) Coordination Project Number JN197202

Dear Ms. Plowden:

This is an update to our previous correspondence from December 2024. Due to some design shifts and modifications to the three project alternatives associated with the State College Area Connector Project, the acres of impacted Prime Farmland Soils and Soils of Statewide Importance have been updated/ revised in the attached Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (NRCS-CPA-106) for corridor projects. These revisions should not change the overall score for any of the alternatives given the impacts have slightly reduced.

Could you please review the updated/ revised package attached and provide an updated response letter? If you have any concerns or questions, please contact me at the above number or by email at ebruggeman@skellyloy.com. Thank you in advance for your time.

Sincerely,

Skelly and Loy, Inc., A Terracon Company



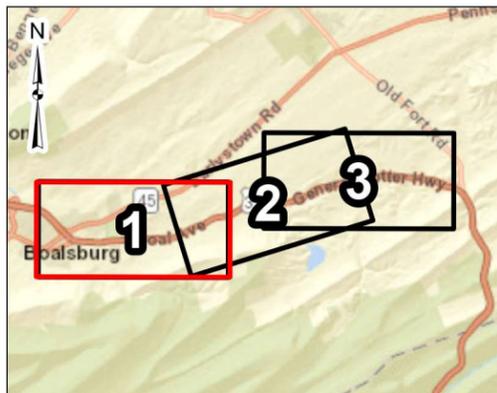
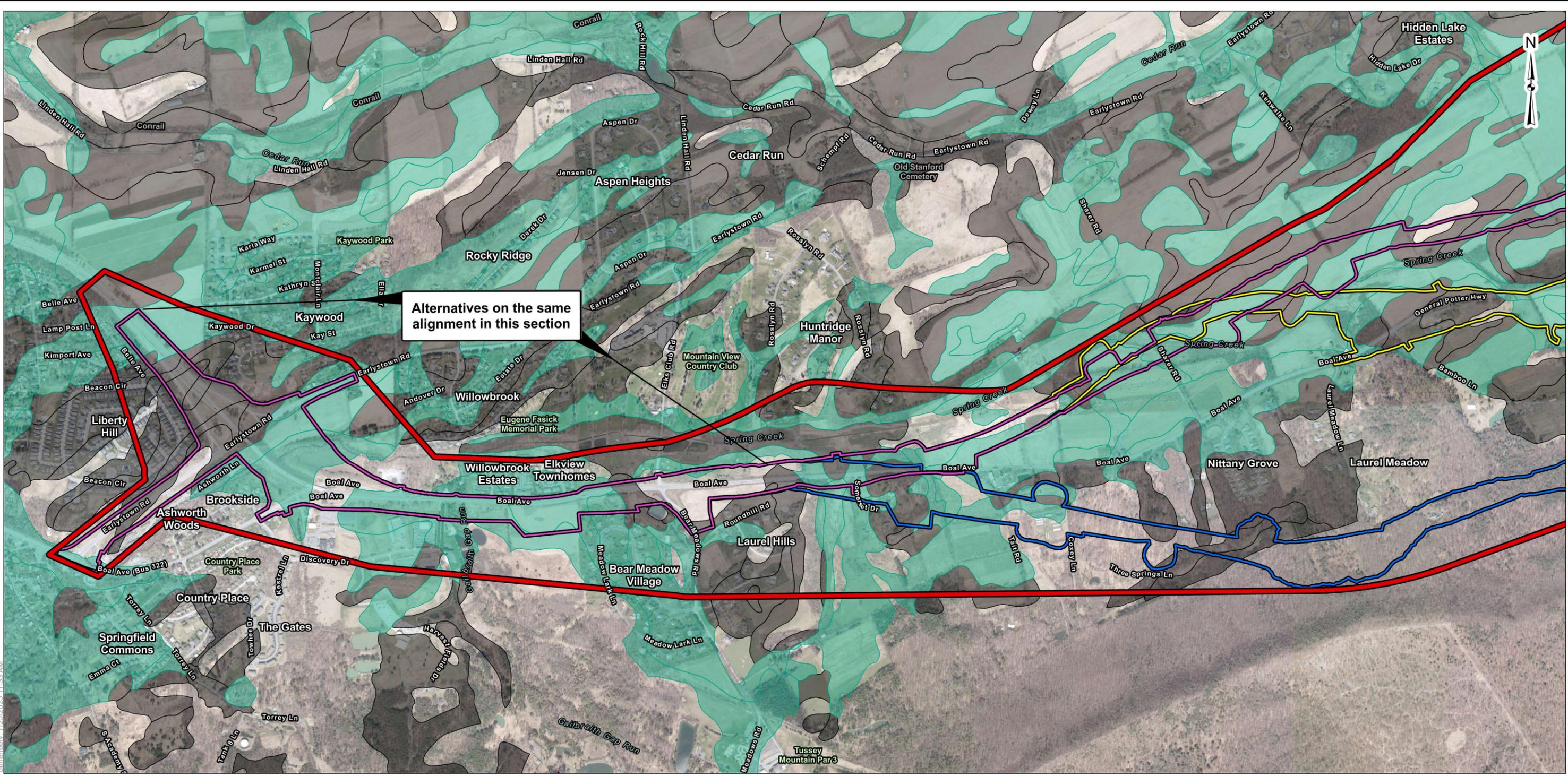
Eric Bruggeman
Senior NEPA Scientist



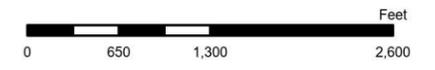
Paul DeAngelo
Senior Principal

Attachments:

File: SCAC FCIR_081225



- Legend**
- Project Area
 - North Alternative
 - Central Alternative
 - South Alternative
 - Prime Farmland Soils
 - Farmland Soils of Statewide Importance



Project No.: JN197202
 Date: July 2025
 Drawn By: DTM
 Reviewed By: ARL

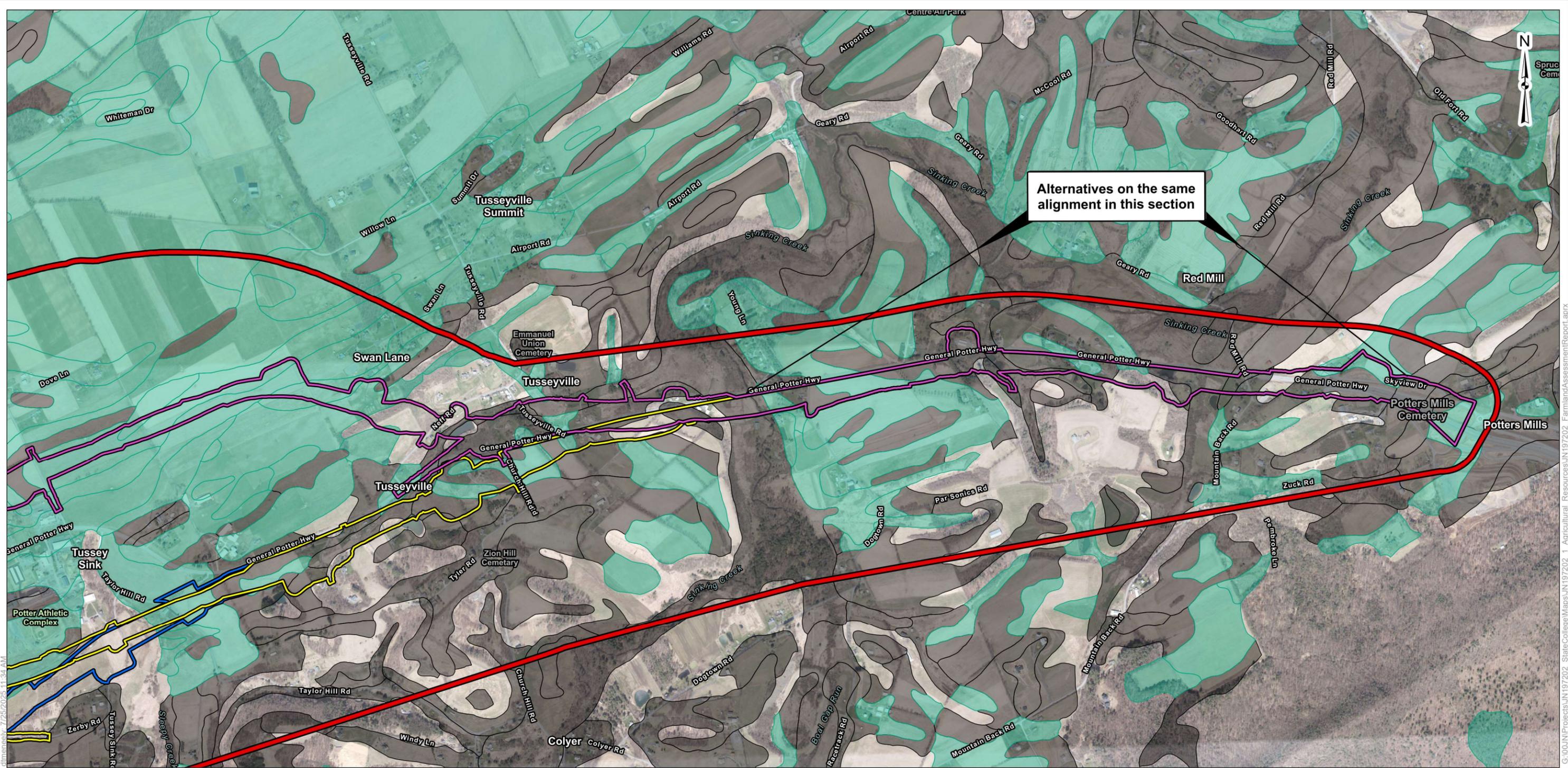
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 A Terracon Company
 449 Eisenhower Blvd #300 Harrisburg, PA 17111
 PH. (717) 232-0593 terracon.com

FPPA Soils
 State College Area Connector Project
 Centre County, Pennsylvania

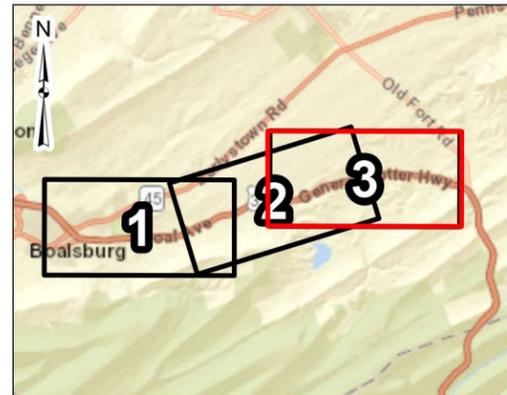
Figure 1
Sheet 1 of 3

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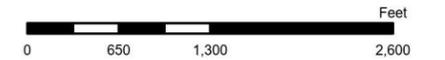
© 100 JN197202 State College Maps 197202 1 Agricultural Resources JN197202 Farmland Assessment Report.aprx



Alternatives on the same alignment in this section



- Legend**
- Project Area
 - North Alternative
 - Central Alternative
 - South Alternative
 - Prime Farmland Soils
 - Farmland Soils of Statewide Importance



Project No.: JN197202
 Date: July 2025
 Drawn By: DTM
 Reviewed By: ARL

SKELLY AND LOY
 A Terracon Company
 449 Eisenhower Blvd #300 Harrisburg, PA 17111
 PH. (717) 232-0593 terracon.com

FPPA Soils
 State College Area Connector Project
 Centre County, Pennsylvania

Figure 1
Sheet 3 of 3

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING
RATIONALE FOR SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA (PART III)
IN ACCORDANCE WITH 7 CFR 658.5(b)
U.S. Route 322
STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR PROJECT**

Corridors referenced on the NRCS-CPA-106 form are defined as follows:

- Corridor A = North Alternative**
- Corridor B = Central Alternative**
- Corridor C = South Alternative**

Part III

- A. Total acres to be converted directly:
 - a. Corridor A, North Alternative – 353 acres
 - b. Corridor B, Central Alternative – 345 acres
 - c. Corridor C, South Alternative – 292 acres

- B. Total acres to be converted indirectly, or to receive services:
 - a. Corridor A, North Alternative – 0.0 acres
 - b. Corridor B, Central Alternative – 0.0 acres
 - c. Corridor C, South Alternative – 0.0 acres

- C. Total acres:
 - a. Corridor A, North Alternative: 353 acres
 - b. Corridor B, Central Alternative: 345 acres
 - c. Corridor C, South Alternative: 292 acres

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING
RATIONALE FOR SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA (PART VI)
IN ACCORDANCE WITH 7 CFR 658.5(b)
STATE COLLEGE AREA CONNECTOR PROJECT**

1. Area in Nonurban use (15 maximum):

Corridor A, North Alternative: More than 70% of the surrounding land use within one mile of the project area is in nonurban use. A score of 9 points is assigned for the existing land use conditions.

Corridor B, Central Alternative: Approximately 30% of the surrounding land use within one mile of the project area is in nonurban use. A score of 3 points is assigned for the existing land use conditions.

Corridor C, South Alternative: More than 50% of the surrounding land use within one mile of the project area is in nonurban use. A score of 7 points is assigned for the existing land use conditions.

2. Perimeter in Nonurban Use (10 maximum):

Corridor A, North Alternative: Approximately 90% of the perimeter of the project area is in nonurban use. A score of 9 points is assigned for the existing land use conditions.

Corridor B, Central Alternative: Approximately 90% of the perimeter of the project area is in nonurban use. A score of 9 points is assigned for the existing land use conditions.

Corridor C, South Alternative: Approximately 90% of the perimeter of the project area is in nonurban use. A score of 9 points is assigned for the existing land use conditions.

3. Percent of Site Being Farmed (20 maximum):

Corridor A, North Alternative: Approximately 70% of the project area is being farmed 5 of the last 10 years. A score of 14 points is assigned for the existing land use conditions.

Corridor B, Central Alternative: Approximately 50% of the project area is being farmed 5 of the last 10 years. A score of 9 points is assigned for the existing land use conditions.

Corridor C, South Alternative: Approximately 40% of the project area is being farmed 5 of the last 10 years. A score of 6 points is assigned for the existing land use conditions.

4. Protection Provided by State and Local Government (20 maximum):

Corridor A, North Alternative: There are preserved farms, agricultural security areas and properties enrolled in the Act 319 Clean and Green preferential tax assessment program. A score of 20 points is assigned.

Corridor B, Central Alternative: There are preserved farms, agricultural security areas and properties enrolled in the Act 319 Clean and Green preferential tax assessment program. A score of 20 points is assigned.

Corridor C, South Alternative: There are preserved farms, agricultural security areas and properties enrolled in the Act 319 Clean and Green preferential tax assessment program. A score of 20 points is assigned.

5. Size of Farm Unit Compared to Average (10 maximum): The average size of a farm unit in Centre County is 146 acres. Farm sizes were just compared in the middle sections of the corridors where the alternatives differ from each other. The western and eastern ends of all three corridors are the same and have the same impacts.

Corridor A, North Alternative: The agricultural properties impacted by the North Alternative in the middle section of the corridor are 83% as large as the average sized farm unit in Centre County. A score of 6 points is assigned.

Corridor B, Central Alternative: The agricultural properties impacted by the Central Alternative in the middle section of the corridor are on average 40% of the average sized farm unit. A score of 0 points is assigned.

Corridor C, South Alternative: The agricultural properties impacted by the South Alternative in the middle section of the corridor are on average 30% of the average sized farm unit. A score of 0 points is assigned.

6. Creation of Non-farmable Farmland (25 maximum):

Corridor A, North Alternative: Less than 5% of the remaining farmland will become non-farmable. A score of 0 points is assigned.

Corridor B, Central Alternative: Less than 5% of the remaining farmland will become non-farmable. A score of 0 points is assigned.

Corridor C, South Alternative: Less than 5% of the remaining farmland will become non-farmable. A score of 0 points is assigned.

7. Availability of Farms Support Services (5 maximum):

Corridor A, North Alternative: All farm support services are available. A score of 5 points is assigned.

Corridor B, Central Alternative: All farm support services are available. A score of 5 points is assigned.

Corridor C, South Alternative: All farm support services are available. A score of 5 points is assigned.

8. On-Farm Investments (20 maximum): Agricultural properties in the project area have a high amount of on-farm investments. A score of 20 points is assigned for Corridors A, B and C.

9. Effects of Conversion on Farm Support Services (25 maximum):

Corridor A, North Alternative: Farmland being converted will have a 10-19% reduction in the demand for farm support services in the area. A score of 1 point is assigned.

Corridor B, Central Alternative: Farmland being converted will have a 10-19% reduction in the demand for farm support services in the area. A score of 1 point is assigned.

Corridor C, South Alternative: Farmland being converted will have a 10-19% reduction in the demand for farm support services in the area. A score of 1 point is assigned.

10. Compatibility with Existing Agricultural Use (10 maximum):

Corridor A, North Alternative: The proposed project is intolerable of existing agricultural use of the surrounding farmland. A score of 10 points is assigned.

Corridor B, Central Alternative: The proposed project is tolerable of existing agricultural use of the surrounding farmland. A score of 5 points is assigned.

Corridor C, South Alternative: The proposed project is more compatible of existing agricultural use of the surrounding farmland. A score of 3 points is assigned.

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING
FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS**

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)	3. Date of Land Evaluation Request	4. Sheet 1 of _____
---	------------------------------------	---------------------

1. Name of Project	5. Federal Agency Involved
--------------------	----------------------------

2. Type of Project	6. County and State
--------------------	---------------------

PART II (To be completed by NRCS)	1. Date Request Received by NRCS	2. Person Completing Form
--	----------------------------------	---------------------------

3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form). YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Acres Irrigated Average Farm Size
---	--

5. Major Crop(s)	6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: _____ %	7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: _____ %
------------------	---	--

8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used	9. Name of Local Site Assessment System	10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS
--	---	---

PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)	Alternative Corridor For Segment			
---	---	--	--	--

	Corridor A	Corridor B	Corridor C	Corridor D
--	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------

A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly				
---	--	--	--	--

B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services				
---	--	--	--	--

C. Total Acres In Corridor				
----------------------------	--	--	--	--

PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information				
--	--	--	--	--

A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland				
--	--	--	--	--

B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland				
---	--	--	--	--

C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted				
---	--	--	--	--

D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value				
--	--	--	--	--

PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)				
--	--	--	--	--

PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))	Maximum Points			
--	----------------	--	--	--

1. Area in Nonurban Use	15			
-------------------------	----	--	--	--

2. Perimeter in Nonurban Use	10			
------------------------------	----	--	--	--

3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed	20			
-------------------------------------	----	--	--	--

4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20			
--	----	--	--	--

5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10			
--	----	--	--	--

6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	25			
-------------------------------------	----	--	--	--

7. Availability Of Farm Support Services	5			
--	---	--	--	--

8. On-Farm Investments	20			
------------------------	----	--	--	--

9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	25			
---	----	--	--	--

10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10			
--	----	--	--	--

TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS	160			
----------------------------------	-----	--	--	--

PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)				
---	--	--	--	--

Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100			
--	-----	--	--	--

Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160			
---	-----	--	--	--

TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)	260			
--	------------	--	--	--

1. Corridor Selected:	2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:	3. Date Of Selection:	4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
-----------------------	---	-----------------------	--

5. Reason For Selection:

Signature of Person Completing this Part:	DATE
---	------

NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor

CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The following criteria are to be used for projects that have a linear or corridor - type site configuration connecting two distant points, and crossing several different tracts of land. These include utility lines, highways, railroads, stream improvements, and flood control systems. Federal agencies are to assess the suitability of each corridor - type site or design alternative for protection as farmland along with the land evaluation information.

(1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?

More than 90 percent - 15 points
90 to 20 percent - 14 to 1 point(s)
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?

More than 90 percent - 10 points
90 to 20 percent - 9 to 1 point(s)
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(3) How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than five of the last 10 years?

More than 90 percent - 20 points
90 to 20 percent - 19 to 1 point(s)
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(4) Is the site subject to state or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

Site is protected - 20 points
Site is not protected - 0 points

(5) Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average - size farming unit in the County ?

(Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each state. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage or Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)
As large or larger - 10 points
Below average - deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more below average - 9 to 0 points

(6) If the site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns?

Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project - 25 points
Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 1 to 24 point(s)
Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 0 points

(7) Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

All required services are available - 5 points
Some required services are available - 4 to 1 point(s)
No required services are available - 0 points

(8) Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage building, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

High amount of on-farm investment - 20 points
Moderate amount of on-farm investment - 19 to 1 point(s)
No on-farm investment - 0 points

(9) Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

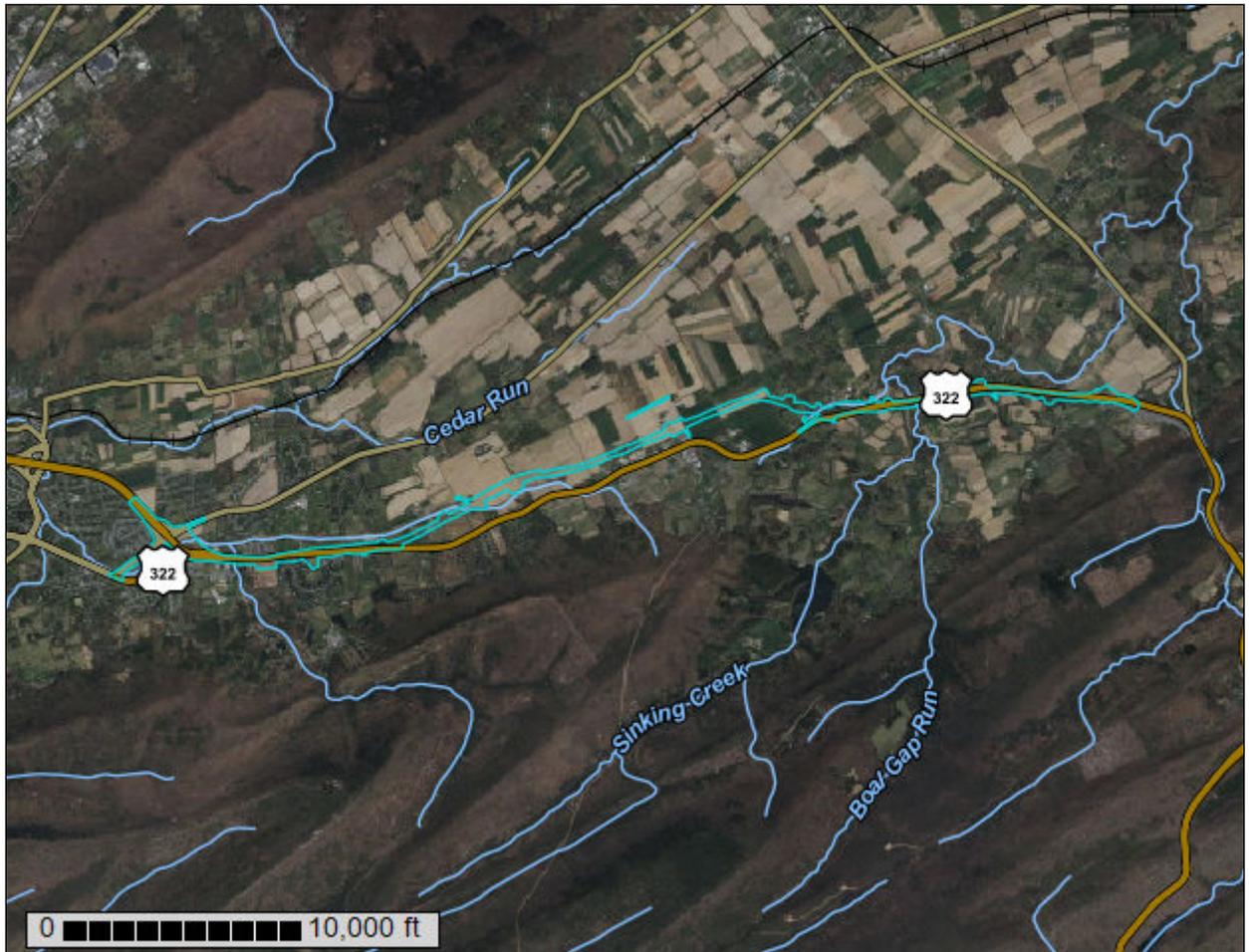
Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 25 points
Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 1 to 24 point(s)
No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 0 points

(10) Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?

Proposed project is incompatible to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 10 points
Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 9 to 1 point(s)
Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 0 points

Custom Soil Resource Report for Centre County, Pennsylvania

SCAC North



Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

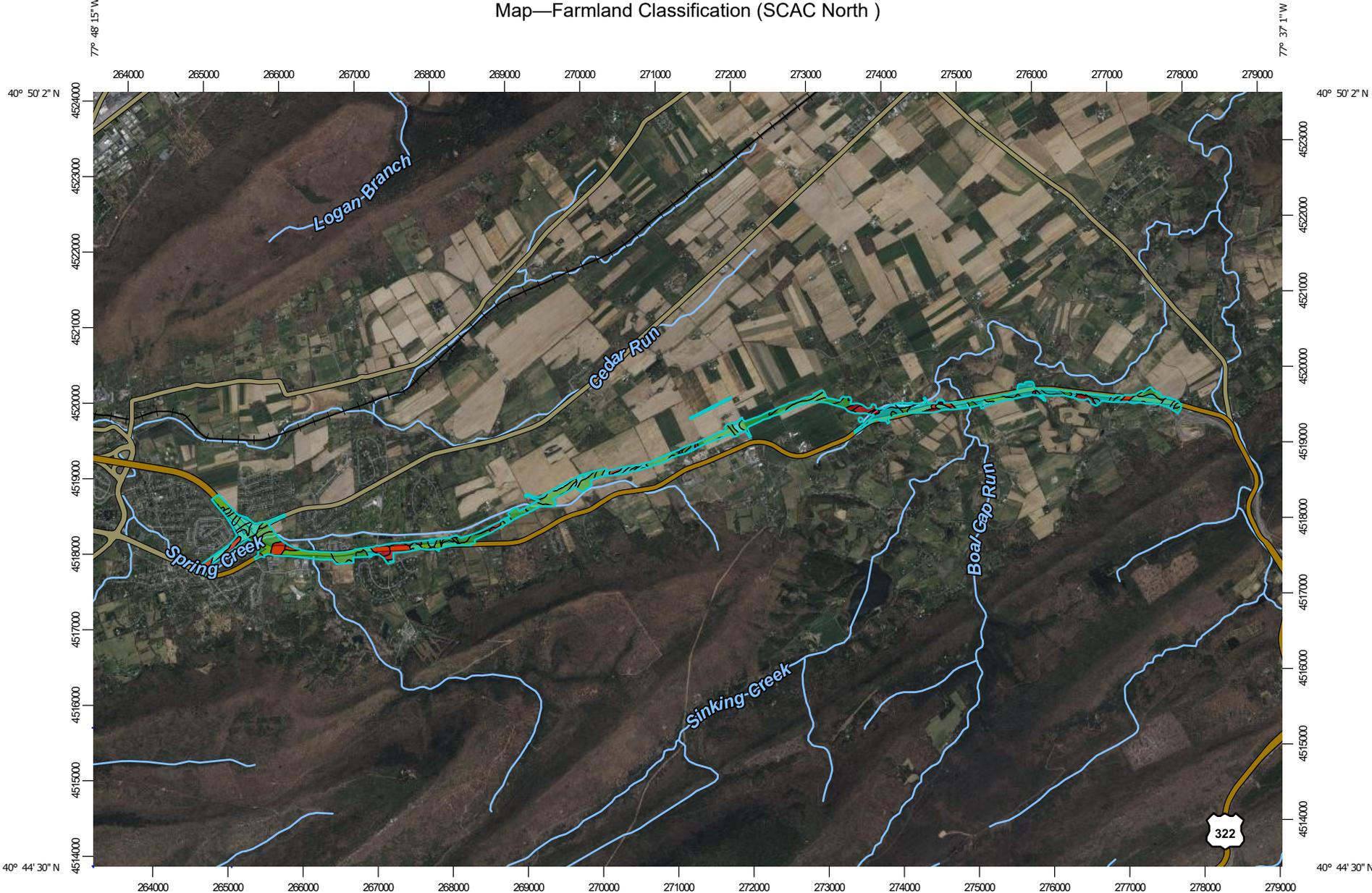
Land Classifications

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

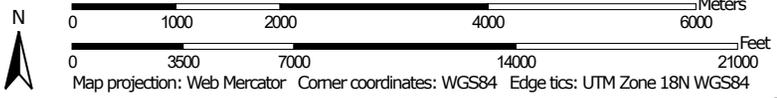
Farmland Classification (SCAC North)

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Farmland Classification (SCAC North)



Map Scale: 1:72,300 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

-  Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
-  Farmland of local importance
-  Farmland of local importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of unique importance
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Custom Soil Resource Report

 Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer	 Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	 Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium	 Farmland of unique importance	 Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
 Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60	 Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained	 Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	 Not rated or not available	 Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
 Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium	 Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	 Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Soil Rating Points  Not prime farmland	 Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
 Farmland of statewide importance	 Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer	 Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough	 All areas are prime farmland	 Farmland of statewide importance
 Farmland of statewide importance, if drained	 Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60	 Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed	 Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	 Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
 Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	 Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60	 Farmland of local importance, if irrigated	 Prime farmland if irrigated	 Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
 Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated		 Farmland of local importance	 Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	 Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
		 Farmland of local importance, if irrigated	 Prime farmland if irrigated and drained	
			 Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	

Custom Soil Resource Report

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed Farmland of local importance Farmland of local importance, if irrigated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmland of unique importance Not rated or not available <p>Water Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streams and Canals <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rails Interstate Highways US Routes Major Roads Local Roads <p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial Photography 	<p>The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.</p> <p>Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.</p> <p>Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</p> <p>Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.</p> <p>This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.</p> <p>Soil Survey Area: Centre County, Pennsylvania Survey Area Data: Version 24, Sep 4, 2024</p> <p>Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.</p> <p>Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 13, 2023—May 17, 2023</p> <p>The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.</p>
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Custom Soil Resource Report

Table—Farmland Classification (SCAC North)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AnB	Andover channery silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	11.9	2.8%
BkC	Berks channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	1.3	0.3%
BkD	Berks channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3.8	0.9%
BMF	Berks and Weikert soils, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3.3	0.8%
BuB	Buchanan channery loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	30.1	7.1%
BxB	Buchanan channery loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, rubbly	Not prime farmland	2.1	0.5%
Ch	Chagrin soils	All areas are prime farmland	1.9	0.4%
CkA	Clarksburg silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	5.2	1.2%
CkB	Clarksburg silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	4.6	1.1%
Du	Dunning silty clay loam	Farmland of statewide importance	8.9	2.1%
EdB	Edom silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	10.1	2.4%
EdC	Edom silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	55.3	13.1%
EdD	Edom silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	5.6	1.3%
ErB	Ernest channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	1.1	0.3%
ErC	Ernest channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	1.4	0.3%
HaA	Hagerstown silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	4.7	1.1%
HaB	Hagerstown silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	43.3	10.2%
HaC	Hagerstown silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	2.2	0.5%
HcC	Hagerstown silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0.0	0.0%

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HcD	Hagerstown silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3.4	0.8%
HuA	Hublersburg silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	11.5	2.7%
HuB	Hublersburg silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	32.8	7.8%
Lx	Lindside soils	All areas are prime farmland	0.7	0.2%
Mm	Melvin silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance	17.9	4.2%
MnB	Millheim silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	5.4	1.3%
MnC	Millheim silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0.0	0.0%
MuA	Murrill channery silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	2.8	0.7%
MuB	Murrill channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	16.9	4.0%
No	Nolin silt loam, local alluvium, 0 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	9.6	2.3%
OhB	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	28.7	6.8%
OhC	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	39.3	9.3%
OhD	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	13.2	3.1%
ORF	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, steep	Not prime farmland	0.1	0.0%
OxB	Opequon-Rock outcrop complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.0	0.0%
Ph	Philo loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland	17.0	4.0%
Ty	Tyler silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance	1.6	0.4%
W	Water	Not prime farmland	2.4	0.6%
WeC	Weikert shaly silt loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	10.2	2.4%
WeD	Weikert channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	12.8	3.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			423.2	100.0%



United States
Department of
Agriculture

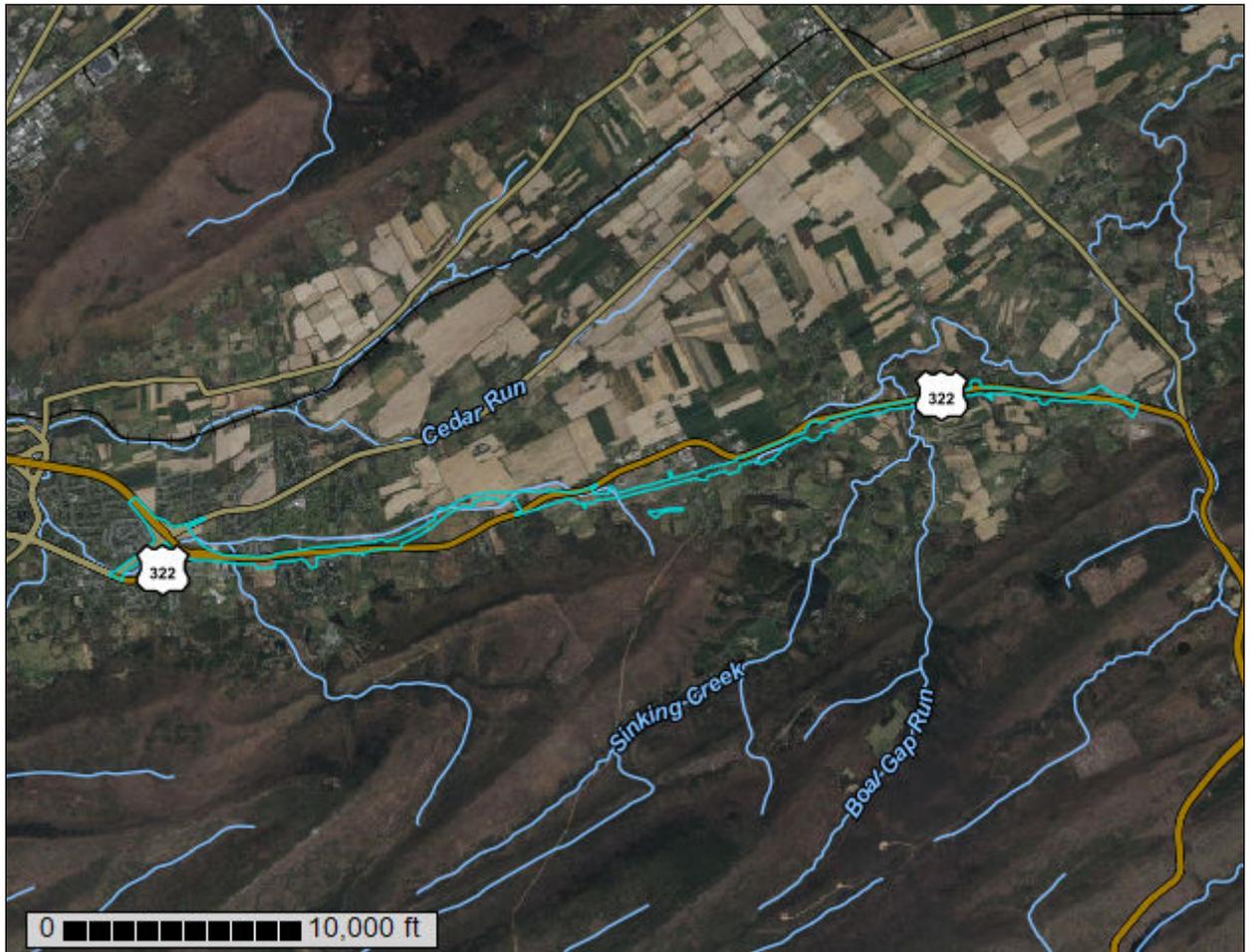
NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

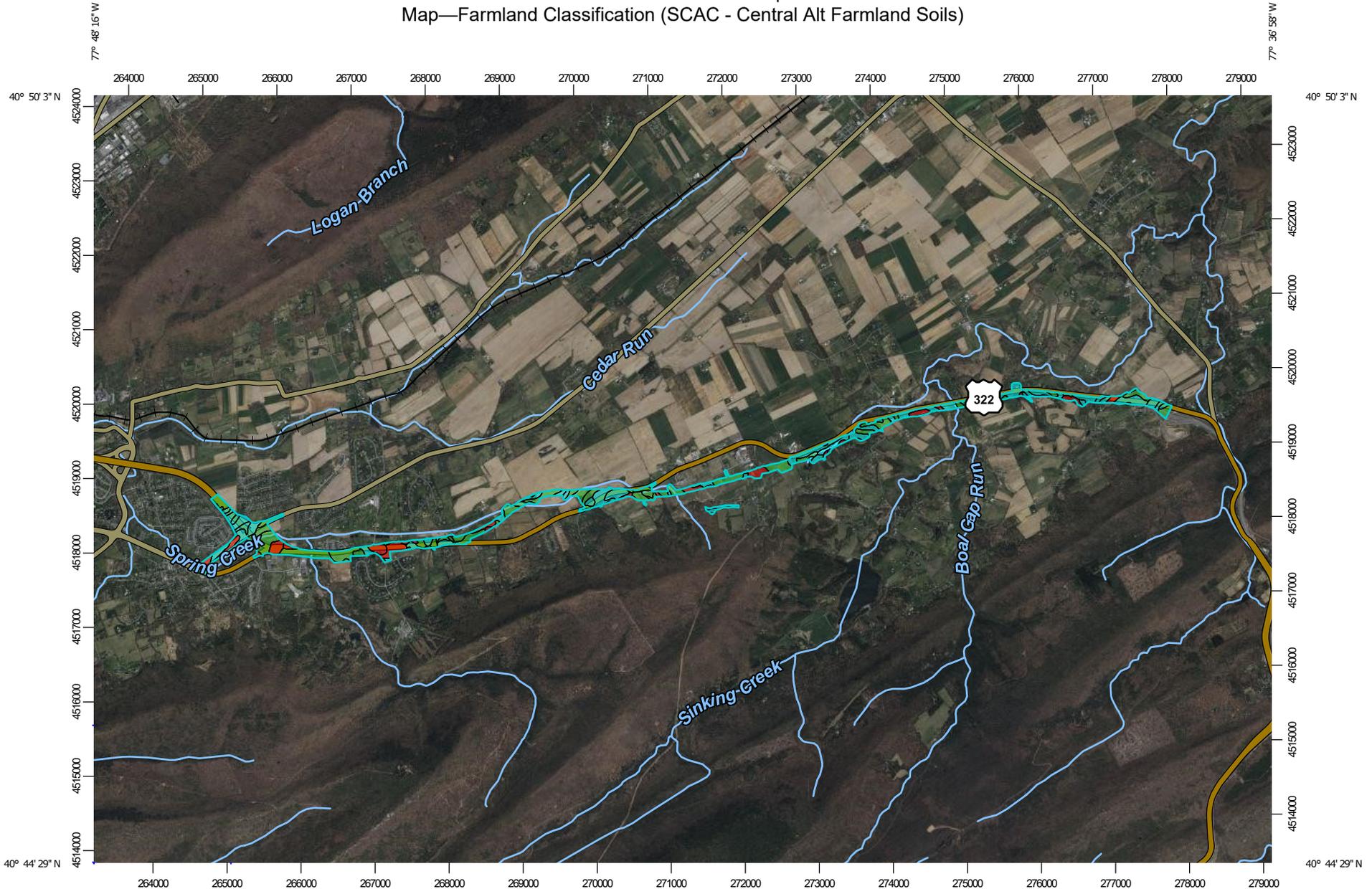
A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Centre County, Pennsylvania

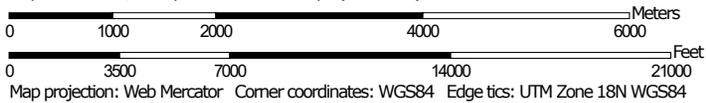
SCAC Central



Custom Soil Resource Report
 Map—Farmland Classification (SCAC - Central Alt Farmland Soils)



Map Scale: 1:72,700 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

-  Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
-  Farmland of local importance
-  Farmland of local importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of unique importance
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Custom Soil Resource Report

	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
	Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Not prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
	Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Prime farmland if drained		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Prime farmland if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
	Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
					Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		
					Farmland of local importance, if irrigated				

Custom Soil Resource Report

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed Farmland of local importance Farmland of local importance, if irrigated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmland of unique importance Not rated or not available <p>Water Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streams and Canals <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rails Interstate Highways US Routes Major Roads Local Roads <p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial Photography 	<p>The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.</p> <p>Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.</p> <p>Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</p> <p>Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.</p> <p>This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.</p> <p>Soil Survey Area: Centre County, Pennsylvania Survey Area Data: Version 24, Sep 4, 2024</p> <p>Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.</p> <p>Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 13, 2023—May 17, 2023</p> <p>The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.</p>
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Custom Soil Resource Report

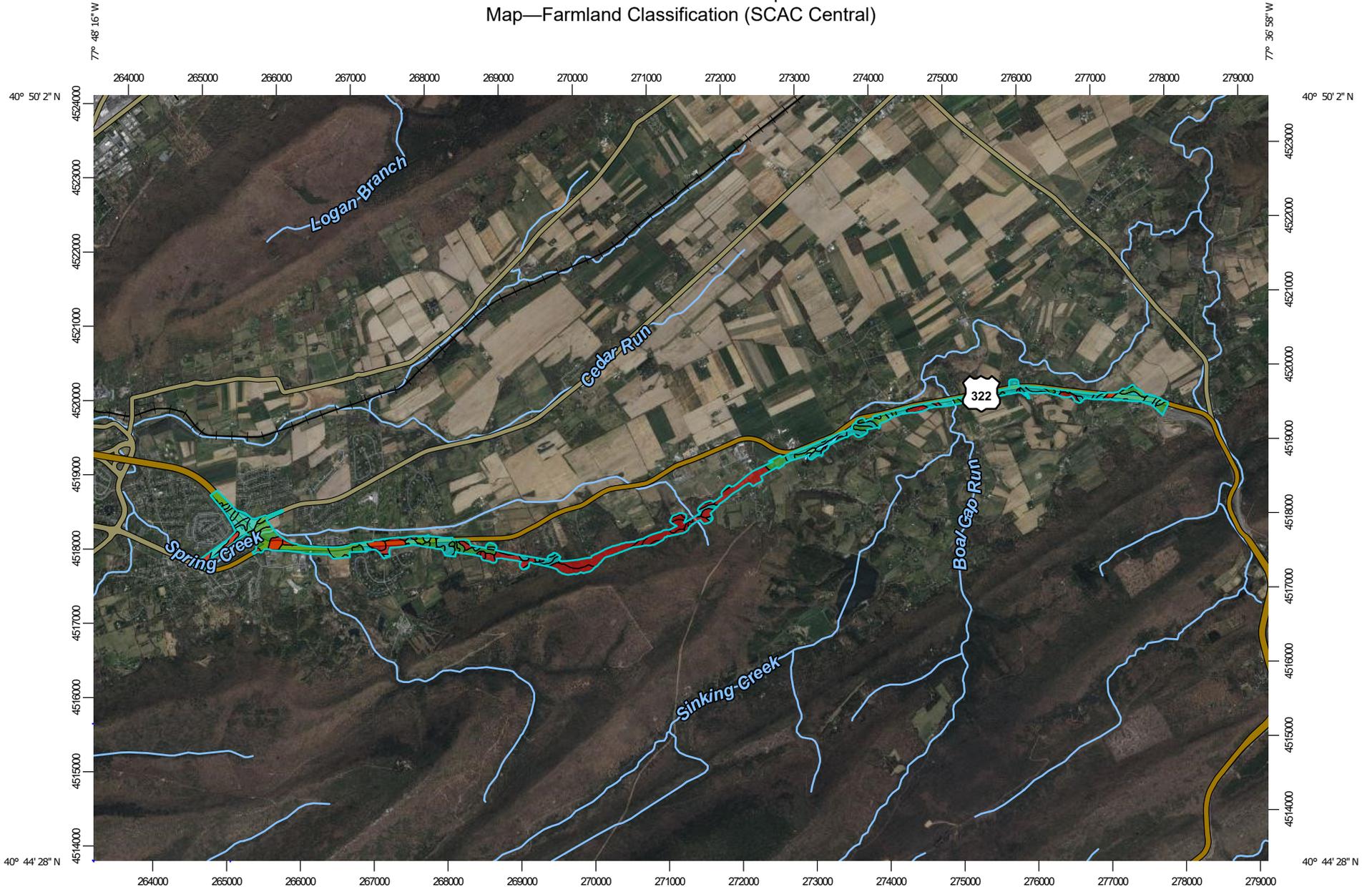
Table—Farmland Classification (SCAC - Central Alt Farmland Soils)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AnB	Andover channery silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	25.2	5.8%
AoB	Andover very stony loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.6	0.1%
AoC	Andover very stony loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.7	0.2%
BkB	Berks channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	2.6	0.6%
BkC	Berks channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	3.4	0.8%
BkD	Berks channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	4.0	0.9%
BMF	Berks and Weikert soils, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.5	0.3%
BrC	Brinkerton silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.9	0.2%
BuB	Buchanan channery loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	36.8	8.5%
BxB	Buchanan channery loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, rubbly	Not prime farmland	2.1	0.5%
Ch	Chagrin soils	All areas are prime farmland	1.9	0.4%
CkA	Clarksburg silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	10.7	2.5%
CkB	Clarksburg silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	8.9	2.1%
Du	Dunning silty clay loam	Farmland of statewide importance	5.7	1.3%
EdB	Edom silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	32.2	7.4%
EdC	Edom silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	59.4	13.7%
EdD	Edom silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	8.0	1.9%
ErB	Ernest channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	1.1	0.3%
ErC	Ernest channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	1.4	0.3%

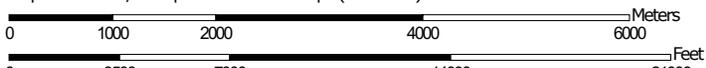
Custom Soil Resource Report

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HaB	Hagerstown silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	21.6	5.0%
HaC	Hagerstown silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	10.0	2.3%
HcC	Hagerstown silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0.2	0.0%
HcD	Hagerstown silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.8	0.2%
HuA	Hublersburg silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	3.9	0.9%
HuB	Hublersburg silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	7.9	1.8%
Lx	Lindside soils	All areas are prime farmland	7.1	1.6%
Mm	Melvin silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance	20.6	4.8%
MnB	Millheim silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	5.4	1.3%
MnC	Millheim silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0.0	0.0%
MuA	Murrill channery silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	2.8	0.6%
MuB	Murrill channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	24.3	5.6%
MuC	Murrill channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0.7	0.2%
No	Nolin silt loam, local alluvium, 0 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	3.4	0.8%
OhB	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	26.9	6.2%
OhC	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	39.8	9.2%
OhD	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	10.5	2.4%
ORF	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, steep	Not prime farmland	1.6	0.4%
OxB	Opequon-Rock outcrop complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.0	0.0%
Ph	Philo loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland	17.0	3.9%

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Farmland Classification (SCAC Central)



Map Scale: 1:72,700 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

-  Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
-  Farmland of local importance
-  Farmland of local importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of unique importance
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Custom Soil Resource Report

 Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer	 Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	 Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium	 Farmland of unique importance	 Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
 Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60	 Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained	 Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	 Not rated or not available	 Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
 Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium	 Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	 Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Soil Rating Points  Not prime farmland	 Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
 Farmland of statewide importance	 Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer	 Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough	 Prime farmland if drained	 Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
 Farmland of statewide importance, if drained	 Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60	 Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed	 Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	 Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
 Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	 Farmland of local importance	 Farmland of local importance, if irrigated	 Prime farmland if irrigated	 Farmland of statewide importance
 Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated			 Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	 Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
			 Prime farmland if irrigated and drained	 Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
			 Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	 Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

Custom Soil Resource Report

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed Farmland of local importance Farmland of local importance, if irrigated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmland of unique importance Not rated or not available <p>Water Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streams and Canals <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rails Interstate Highways US Routes Major Roads Local Roads <p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial Photography 	<p>The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.</p> <p>Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.</p> <p>Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</p> <p>Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.</p> <p>This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.</p> <p>Soil Survey Area: Centre County, Pennsylvania Survey Area Data: Version 24, Sep 4, 2024</p> <p>Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.</p> <p>Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 13, 2023—May 17, 2023</p> <p>The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.</p>
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Custom Soil Resource Report

Table—Farmland Classification (SCAC Central)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AnB	Andover channery silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	34.1	7.3%
AnC	Andover channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	4.8	1.0%
AoB	Andover very stony loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.4	0.3%
AoC	Andover very stony loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2.8	0.6%
BkB	Berks channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	2.6	0.6%
BkC	Berks channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	9.5	2.0%
BkD	Berks channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	13.8	2.9%
BMF	Berks and Weikert soils, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	6.8	1.4%
BrC	Brinkerton silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.9	0.2%
BuB	Buchanan channery loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	35.7	7.6%
BuC	Buchanan channery loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	5.4	1.1%
BxB	Buchanan channery loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, rubbly	Not prime farmland	9.0	1.9%
BxD	Buchanan channery loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes, rubbly	Not prime farmland	5.3	1.1%
Ch	Chagrin soils	All areas are prime farmland	1.9	0.4%
CkA	Clarksburg silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	0.0	0.0%
CkB	Clarksburg silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	4.8	1.0%
Du	Dunning silty clay loam	Farmland of statewide importance	5.7	1.2%
EdB	Edom silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	24.3	5.2%
EdC	Edom silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	59.5	12.7%

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Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
EdD	Edom silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	8.0	1.7%
ErB	Ernest channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	1.2	0.3%
ErC	Ernest channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	5.8	1.2%
HaB	Hagerstown silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	9.0	1.9%
HcD	Hagerstown silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.8	0.2%
HTF	Hazleton-Dekalb association, very steep	Not prime farmland	12.6	2.7%
HuA	Hublersburg silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	3.9	0.8%
HuB	Hublersburg silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	5.7	1.2%
LcD	Laidig extremely stony loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	7.5	1.6%
LDF	Laidig extremely stony loam, steep	Not prime farmland	38.5	8.2%
Lx	Lindside soils	All areas are prime farmland	8.0	1.7%
Mm	Melvin silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance	17.3	3.7%
MnB	Millheim silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	5.4	1.2%
MnC	Millheim silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0.0	0.0%
MuB	Murrill channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	13.6	2.9%
MuC	Murrill channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0.0	0.0%
No	Nolin silt loam, local alluvium, 0 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	4.7	1.0%
OhB	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	21.7	4.6%
OhC	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	30.0	6.4%
OhD	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	10.5	2.2%

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Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
ORF	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, steep	Not prime farmland	0.4	0.1%
OxB	Opequon-Rock outcrop complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.0	0.0%
Ph	Philo loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland	17.0	3.6%
Ty	Tyler silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance	1.5	0.3%
W	Water	Not prime farmland	0.4	0.1%
WeC	Weikert shaly silt loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	11.5	2.5%
WeD	Weikert channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	6.6	1.4%
Totals for Area of Interest			470.0	100.0%

Rating Options—Farmland Classification (SCAC Central)

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

APPENDIX E - REFERENCES

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