

### **Introduction**

Comprehensive Plans are developed to plan for the future well being of a community. Therefore, we must develop a fundamental understanding of East Pennsboro Township's historic and existing socioeconomic characteristics in order to make this Comprehensive Plan relevant. This chapter inventories and analyzes the Township's socioeconomic characteristics as quantified by the U.S. Census Bureau and measures its trends with neighboring municipalities, Cumberland County and Pennsylvania, and in some cases with the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

#### **A. Historic and Existing Population**

Table 1-1 provides a historic (1950-2000) population trend analysis for East Pennsboro Township, neighboring municipalities, Cumberland County and Pennsylvania. During this survey period, East Pennsboro Township's highest growth rate (60.8 percent) occurred between 1950 and 1960, and its largest numeric increase (3,463) occurred between 1960 and 1970. Moreover, the County and Township's population growth rates exceeded the state's growth rates over the 1950 to 2000 period.

The 1998 voter-approved merger with neighboring West Fairview Borough augmented East Pennsboro Township's population growth over the 1990 to 2000 period. Based on West Fairview's 1990 population total (1,403), this merger caused the Township's population level to increase by at least 1,300 persons. As a result, the Township's population increase during this period is attributed, in part, to this merger. The balance of the Township's population growth is largely due to in-migration of young adults (ages 19 to 44 years).

Based on the 1990 Census, East Pennsboro Township (15,185) ranked as Cumberland County's third most populated municipality, preceded by Carlisle Borough (18,411) and Hampden Township (20,384). However, from 1990 to 2000, East Pennsboro and Hampden Townships' populations have continued to increase while Carlisle Borough's decreased. As a result, East Pennsboro now ranks as the County's second largest populated municipality. This trend typifies national trends in urban decentralization, whereby, the suburbs are generally increasing in population while borough and city population levels are continuing to decrease or stabilizing.

A comparative population analysis of East Pennsboro Township with its neighboring Cumberland County municipalities is illustrated in Figure 1-1. As shown, Hampden's population level surpassed East Pennsboro Township's after 1970, which is attributed to Hampden Township receiving a greater share of the area's residential growth. Upper Allen and Lower Allen Townships have also experienced increases in their residential growth rates, which have directly contributed to their steady population increases. Rye Township (Perry County), which has recorded the lowest population levels of the study area municipalities, has not been directly impacted by the West Shore area's population growth and development patterns because of its geographic (i.e. Blue Mountain) isolation. Therefore, in comparison, Rye Township has a much lower population level and a slower rate of growth.

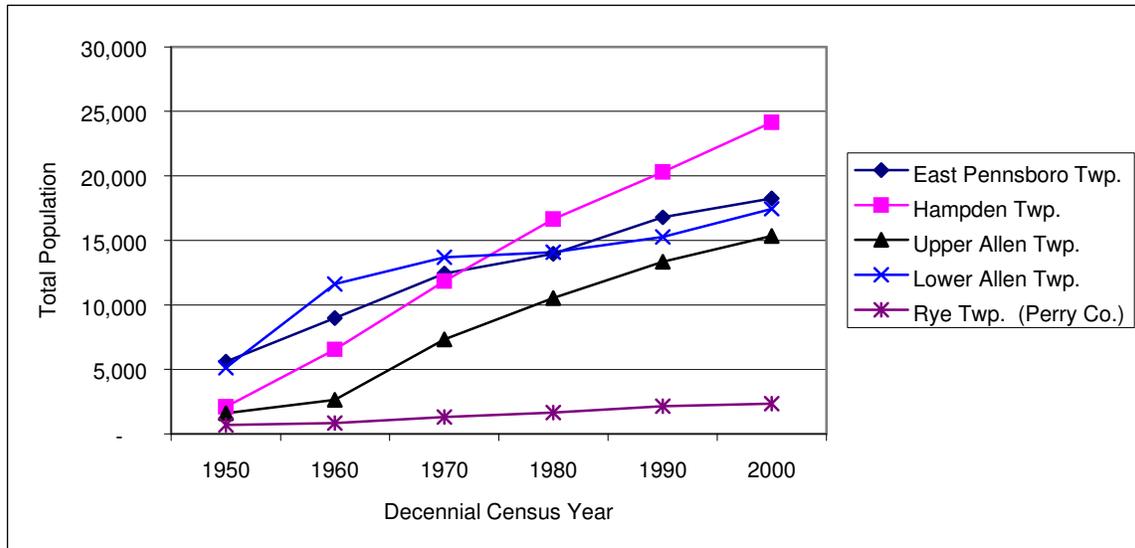
**Table 1-1  
Population Growth Trends, 1950-2000**

Municipality	Population by Decennial Census						Change									
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	1950-1960		1960-1970		1970-1980		1980-1990		1990-2000	
							#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Pennsylvania	10,498,012	11,319,366	11,800,766	11,864,720	11,882,842	12,281,054	821,354	7.8	481,400	4.3	63,954	0.5	18,122	0.2	398,212	3.4
Cumberland County	94,457	124,816	158,177	178,541	195,257	213,674	30,359	32.1	33,361	26.7	20,364	12.9	16,716	9.4	18,417	9.4
East Pennsboro Twp.	5,582	8,977	12,440	13,955	15,185	18,254	3,395	60.8	3,463	38.6	1,515	12.2	1,230	8.8	3,069	20.2
Hampden Twp.	2,095	6,558	11,847	16,648	20,307	24,135	4,463	213.0	5,289	80.6	4,801	40.5	3,659	22.0	3,828	18.9
Upper Allen Twp.	1,594	2,631	7,325	10,533	13,347	15,338	1,037	65.1	4,694	178.4	3,208	43.8	2,814	26.7	1,991	14.9
Lower Allen Twp.	5,115	11,614	13,690	14,077	15,254	17,437	6,499	127.1	2,076	17.9	387	2.8	1,177	8.4	2,183	14.3
Camp Hill Boro.	5,934	8,559	9,931	8,422	7,401	7,636	2,625	44.2	1,372	16.0	(1,509)	(15.2)	(1,021)	(12.1)	235	3.2
Lemoyne Boro.	4,605	4,662	4,625	4,178	4,039	3,995	57	1.2	(37)	(0.8)	(447)	(9.7)	(139)	(3.3)	(44)	-1.1
West Fairview Boro.	1,896	1,718	1,388	1,426	1,403	-	(178)	(9.4)	(330)	(19.2)	38	2.7	(23)	(1.6)	-	-
Wormleysburg Boro.	1,511	1,794	3,192	2,772	2,725	2,607	283	18.7	1,398	77.9	(420)	(13.2)	(47)	(1.7)	(118)	-4.3
Rye Twp. (Perry Co.)	690	832	1,316	1,642	2,145	2,327	142	20.6	484	58.2	326	24.8	503	30.6	182	8.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1950-2000

**Figure 1-1**  
**Comparative Population Trends Analysis, 1950-2000**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1950-2000



**B. Population Density and Distribution by Land Area**

Population Density

Population density may be defined as the total population of a municipality in relation to its total land area. Table 1-2 provides a historic comparison of population densities for East Pennsboro Township, neighboring municipalities, Cumberland County and Pennsylvania. In comparison to its neighboring First Class Townships, East Pennsboro is the fourth largest municipality (i.e., land area), but has the second highest (1,674.7) population density for the census year 2000. Historically, East Pennsboro Township’s population density has been increasing along with its neighboring First Class Township’s (Figure 1-2). However, as these communities become “built-out” their limited supply of developable land will cause these population densities to slow and eventually level off.

Population Distribution by Land Area

The U.S. Census Bureau classifies municipalities as being either “urban” or “rural.” Urban, as defined by the Census Bureau, consists of all territory, population, and housing units located in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban are defined as “rural.” As shown in Table 1-3, the majority (98.2 percent) of East Pennsboro Township’s total 2000 population is classified as urban. Moreover, this represents the highest percentage among the study area’s First Class Townships.

**Table 1-2  
Population Density, 1980-2000**

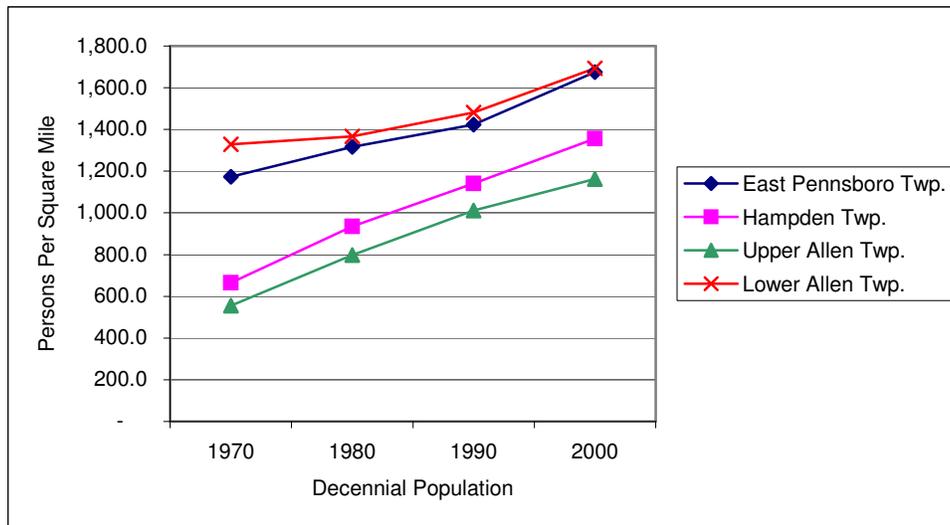
Municipality	Land Area (Sq. Mi.)	Persons Per Square Mile				Numeric Change		
		1970	1980	1990	2000	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000
Pennsylvania	44,819.6	263.3	264.7	265.1	274.0	1.4	0.4	8.9
Cumberland County	550.0	287.6	324.6	355.0	388.5	37.0	30.4	33.5
East Pennsboro Twp.	10.9	1,173.6*	1,316.5*	1,432.5	1,674.7	142.9	265.8	92.4
Hampden Twp.	17.8	665.6	935.3	1,140.8	1,355.9	269.7	205.6	215.1
Upper Allen Twp.	13.2	554.9	798.0	1,011.1	1,162.0	243.0	213.2	150.8
Lower Allen Twp.	10.3	1,329.1	1,366.7	1,481.0	1,692.9	37.6	114.3	211.9
Camp Hill Boro.	2.1	4,729.0	4,010.5	3,524.3	3,636.2	(718.6)	(486.2)	111.9
Lemoyne Boro.	1.6	2,890.6	2,611.3	2,524.4	2,496.9	(279.4)	(86.9)	(27.5)
West Fairview Boro.	0.3	4,626.7	4,753.3	4,676.7	-	126.7	(76.7)	-
Wormleysburg Boro.	0.9	3,546.7	3,080.0	3,027.8	2,896.7	(466.7)	(52.2)	(131.1)
Rye Twp. (Perry Co.)	25.6	51.4	64.1	83.8	90.9	12.7	19.6	7.1

\* Based on pre-merger land area of 10.6 square miles.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980-2000

**Figure 1-2  
Population Density Trend Analysis, 1970-2000**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970-2000



**C. Age and Gender Composition**

Age Composition

A key factor that can affect population growth and determine the type of services required is the distribution of the total population according to the age of residents. Different age groups, or cohorts, have different public service needs that should be specifically considered. For example, the zero to 19-year-old age group represents the school age group of East Pennsboro Township’s population and shifts within this age group may impact the services and facilities provided by the East Pennsboro School District.

**Table 1-3  
Population Distribution, 2000**

Municipality	Total Population (2000 Census)	Urban		Rural	
		#	%	#	%
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	9,461,086	77.0	2,819,968	23.0
Cumberland County	213,674	159,975	74.9	53,699	25.1
East Pennsboro Tw p.	18,191	17,867	98.2	324	1.8
Hampden Tw p.	24,193	23,466	97.0	727	3.0
Upper Allen Tw p.	15,280	14,799	96.9	481	3.1
Lower Allen Tw p.	17,437	17,090	98.0	347	2.0
Camp Hill Boro.	7,636	7,636	100.0	-	0.0
Lemoyne Boro.	3,995	3,995	100.0	-	0.0
Wormleysburg Boro.	2,670	2,670	100.0	-	0.0
Rye Tw p. (Perry Co.)	2,327	459	19.7	1,868	80.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The age group ranging from 20 to 44 years of age is the group most eligible for marriage and most frequently engaged in new household formation. This is also the prime childbearing age group. Therefore, any decline or imbalance in the number of residents within this age category will directly impact the Township’s birth rate. Furthermore, this age represents the basic segment of the population that comprises the local labor force and the group most frequently engaged in home buying or building.

The various age cohorts over 45 years of age also represent an important segment of East Pennsboro’s population. The mature labor force, which is comprised of persons ranging from 45 to 65 years of age tends to be more settled and at the height of their earning power. Persons over 65 years of age are generally characterized by limited purchasing power, an increased demand for health and public transit services, and special recreation requirements.

A historical analysis of East Pennsboro Township’s age cohorts is provided in Table 1-4. The young adult age group, according to the 2000 Census, comprised the largest percentage (36.8 percent) of the Township’s total population. The second largest age group (25.6 percent) is the school age group, which is followed by the mature age group (24.1 percent). The senior age group represents the Township’s smallest (14.1 percent) population segment and includes those persons ages 65 years and over.

East Pennsboro’s mature age group experienced the largest growth rate (48.6 percent) during the 1990 to 2000 period, followed by the school age group (21.6 percent). As a result of these growth rates, the Township and School District have been active in increasing the service and facility needs of these growing population age groups. However, as these population segments mature, the Township will need to further address their service and facility provisions.

The growth in the East Pennsboro’s senior population over the 1990 to 2000 period further demonstrates that its population is aging, which is a trend common to Pennsylvania and the United States. In fact, the Township’s median age increased from 31.2 in 1980, to 34.6 in 1990, and 37.6 in 2000. The Township’s 2000 median age is lower than the median ages of Cumberland County (38.1) and Pennsylvania’s (38.0).

**Table 1-4  
Population Distribution, 1990-2000**

Age Cohorts	1990	Percent of Cohort Total	2000	Percent of Cohort Total	Change (1990-2000)	
					#	%
<b>School Age Group</b>	<b>3,845</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Under 5	944	6.2	1,106	6.1	162	17.2
5-14	1,734	11.4	2,406	13.2	672	38.8
15-19	1,167	7.7	1,163	6.4	(4)	(0.3)
<b>Young Adult Age Group</b>	<b>6,241</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>6,719</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>7.7</b>
20-24	1,136	7.5	964	5.3	(172)	(15.1)
25-34	2,717	17.9	2,658	14.6	(59)	(2.2)
35-44	2,388	15.7	3,097	17.0	709	29.7
<b>Mature Age Group</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>4,393</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>48.6</b>
45-54	1,588	10.5	2,753	15.1	1,165	73.4
55-59	534	3.5	944	5.2	410	76.8
60-64	834	5.5	696	3.8	(138)	(16.5)
<b>Senior Age Group</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>15.1</b>
65-74	1,239	8.2	1,322	7.2	83	6.7
75-84	665	4.4	911	5.0	246	37.0
85 and Over	239	1.6	234	1.3	(5)	(2.1)
<b>Cohort Total</b>	<b>15,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,254</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>20.2</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990-2000

Gender Distribution

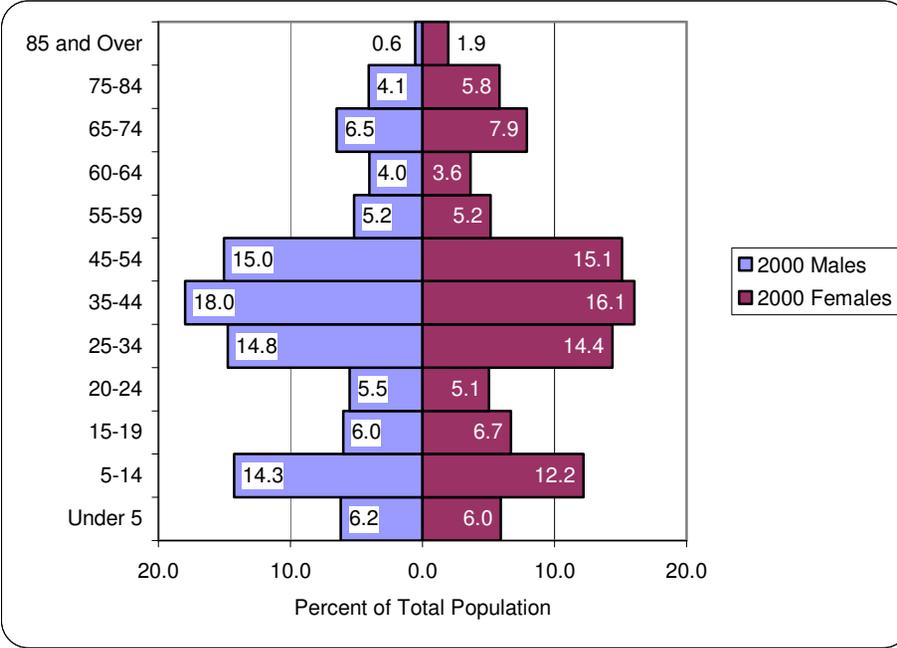
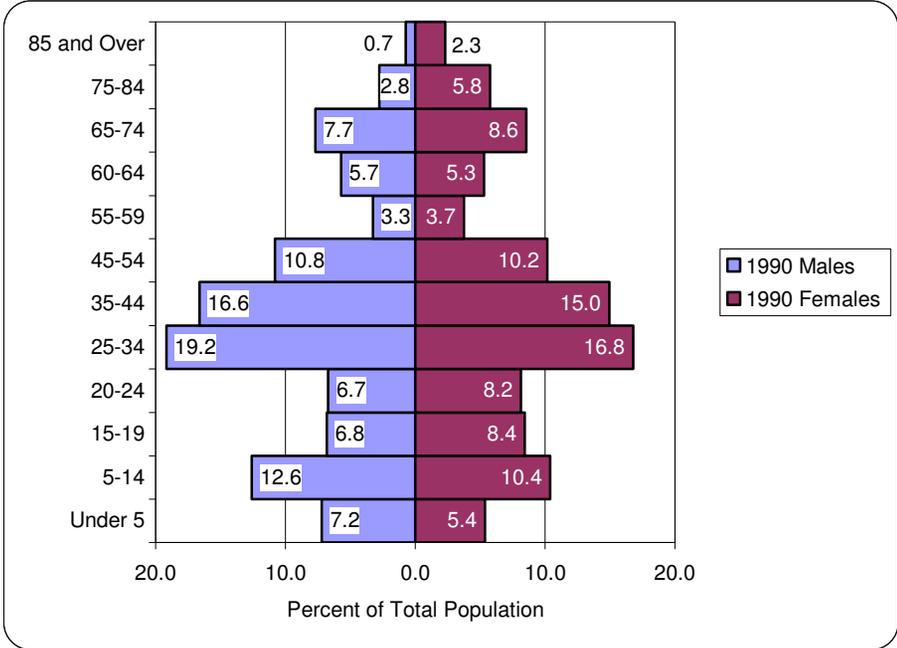
The distribution of males and females directly impacts future family formation patterns and subsequent birth rates. Traditionally, a higher proportion of females to males is considered to be more favorable to maintain a stable population.

As shown in Table 1-5, the 2000 Census reported that the number of females (9,577) in East Pennsboro Township exceeded the number of males (8,677). This results in a male to female ratio of .91, which is calculated by dividing the total number of females into the total number of males. During this period, however, the male growth rate (23.5 percent) exceeded the female growth rate (17.4 percent), which contrasts the male and female growth rates reported for the previous decade (i.e., 1980-1990). The 2000 male to female ratio represents a significant increase over the 1980 (.87) and 1990 (.86) quotients.

Figure 1-3 demonstrates the 1990 and 2000 population pyramids for East Pennsboro Township. A population pyramid is a graphic illustration that represents the age distributions, grouped by gender, of the total surviving population. Males are graphed on the left side of the axis and females are on the right. The number of persons in each age cohort is graphed with the youngest at the bottom (Under 5 years old) and the oldest at the top (85 and older). Figure 1-3 shows that the bulk of the Township's population remains within the young and mature adult age groups, which, in turn, produces a relatively large percentage of school age children.

**Figure 1-3**  
**East Pennsboro Township**  
**Population Pyramids, 1990 & 2000**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



**Table 1-5  
Gender Distribution, East Pennsboro Township, 1980-2000**

Gender	Decennial Census			Change			
				1980-1990		1990-2000	
	1980	1990	2000	#	%	#	%
Male	6,475	7,027	8,677	552	8.5	1,650	23.5
Female	7,480	8,158	9,577	678	9.1	1,419	17.4
Total (Male + Female)	13,955	15,185	18,254	1,230	8.8	3,069	20.2
M/F Ratio	0.87	0.86	0.91	(0.01)	(1.5)	0.04	5.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990 and 2000

The 35 to 44-age category within the young adult age group experienced a significant increase during the 1980 to 1990 period. This may be, in part, attributed to the growth in the Township's white-collar labor force, which has, in turn, caused an in-migration of young professional male and female residents.

Figure 1-3 also demonstrates notable trends within East Pennsboro's senior age group. First, the decline in the number of males age 65 years and over in the 1980 and 1990 Census periods was more rapid than their female counterparts. These trends may demonstrate that the number of senior aged females living alone is increasing as they age, thus possibly producing a need for more specialized services. Secondly, the increase in the senior male and female populations during this period further demonstrates that the Township's population is aging.

#### **D. Race Composition**

The race classifications used by the U.S. Census Bureau conform to the October 30, 1997, *Federal Register Notice* entitled, "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The OMB requires five minimum race categories, which include (1) White, (2) Black or African American, (3) American Indian and Alaska Native, (4) Asian and (5) Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. The Census Bureau, with OMB's approval, added a sixth category entitled, "Some other race." In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races. The Census Bureau also allowed respondents to identify whether they were of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of their race.

Table 1-6 shows the racial composition of East Pennsboro Township. The majority of the Township's population is white (93.7 percent) and of one racial category (98.5 percent). The Asian category was the Township's second largest racial group with 462 persons, which comprises 2.5 percent of the total population. This statistic contrasts the Cumberland County's racial composition, where the percentage of Blacks (2.3 percent) exceeds the percentage of Asians (1.7 percent). Of the Township's total population (18,254), 281 persons (1.5 percent) are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

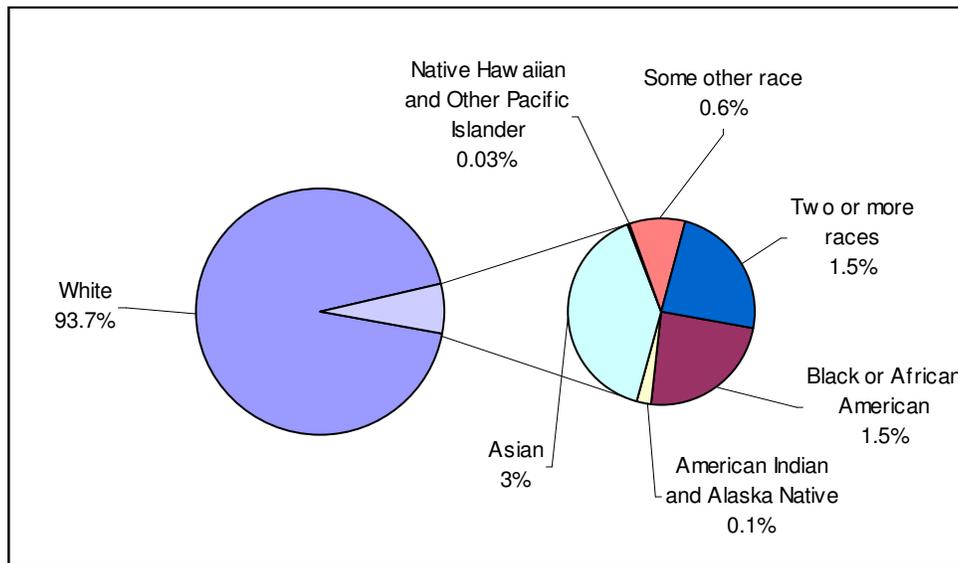
**Table 1-6**  
**East Pennsboro Township Racial Composition Analysis, 2000**

Category	2000 Census	
	#	%
<b>One Race</b>	<b>17,988</b>	<b>98.5</b>
White	17,111	93.7
Black or African American	268	1.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	26	0.1
Asian	462	2.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5	0.0
Some other race	116	0.6
<b>Two or more races</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Total Population (One Race + Two or More Races)</b>	<b>18,254</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Hispanic or Latino Race (of any race)</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Mexican	75	0.4
Puerto Rican	151	0.8
Cuban	8	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino	47	0.3
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>17,973</b>	<b>98.5</b>
White alone	16,971	93.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

**Figure 1-4**  
**East Pennsboro Township**  
**Racial Composition Analysis, 2000**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



**E Household Characteristics**

Of key interest are the types of households located East Pennsboro Township. A household, according to the Census Bureau, consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall. A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit such as partners or roomers, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

There are two major categories of households, "family" and "nonfamily". A family is a group of two people or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. A nonfamily household consists of a householder living alone (a one-person household) or where the householder shares the home exclusively with people to whom he/she is not related.

Table 1-7 provides a historical analysis of East Pennsboro's household characteristics. The total number of households within the Township increased by 1,630, or by 27.9 percent over the 1990 to 2000 period. The majority (66.5 percent) of the Township's households, according to the 2000 Census, are considered family households. The number of family households increased by 975 (24.4 percent) over the 1990 to 2000 period. However, the percentage of married-couple family households decreased slightly from 54.4 percent in 1990 to 53.7 percent in 2000. In addition, the percentage of female householders with no husband present increased from 8.7 percent in 1990 to 9.4 percent in 2000. These trends are similar to those of the state and nation's, whereby, that as earning power of women increases so does their independence from male partners. As a result, the number of separations and/or divorces is increasing thereby, increasing the number of single mothers. A 1998 study prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, entitled, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, reported that in 1998, 19.4 million (9.4 percent) of the nation's adults were divorced and that the majority (84.1 percent) of children who lived with a single parent lived with their mother.

Table 1-7 also reveals that the number of nonfamily households in East Pennsboro has increased from 1,849 in 1990, to 2,504 in 2000, or by 35.4 percent. The Township's household size (i.e., persons per household) has declined from 2.44 in 1990, to 2.38 in 2000. Both of these trends are common at the state and national levels.

**F. Educational Attainment**

Educational attainment is of primary importance to the general welfare and economic vitality of a municipality. Skills and abilities required to compete in the labor market are acquired through the educational process. These skills, in turn, provide a degree of economic security for the individual and improve the overall economic and employment conditions of the Township.

**Table 1-7  
East Pennsboro Township Household Characteristics Analysis, 1990 and 2000**

Household Type	Decennial Census				Change	
	1990		2000		#	%
	#	%	#	%		
<b>Total Households (Family + Nonfamily)</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,475</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>27.9</b>
Family Households (families)	3,996	68.4	4,971	66.5	975	24.4
Married-couple family	3,179	54.4	4,017	53.7	838	26.4
Female householder, no husband	508	8.7	700	9.4	192	37.8
Nonfamily Households	1,849	31.6	2,504	33.5	655	35.4
Householder living alone	1,563	26.7	2,079	27.8	516	33.0
Householder 65 years and over	589	10.1	767	10.3	178	30.2
<b>Median household size (persons per household)</b>	<b>2.44</b>		<b>2.38</b>			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000

East Pennsboro Township’s overall educational attainment levels, historically, have increased, which is similar to those trends experienced at the County, state and national levels. These trends may be attributed, in part, to an increase in (1) the number of non-farm jobs and (2) affluence; both of which afford opportunities to those persons seeking to increase their educational attainment levels.

Table 1-8 compares East Pennsboro Township’s 1990 educational attainment levels (i.e., highest grade completed) of persons 25 years and older, with the residents of Cumberland County and Pennsylvania. The majority (41.4 percent) of the Township’s residents age 25 years and older have completed high school, which exceeds the levels recorded by Cumberland County and Pennsylvania. Moreover, the percentage (25.8 percent) of Township residents age 25 years and older who have obtained advanced education degrees (Associates, Bachelors, and Graduate or Professional) exceeded the percentage (23.2 percent) of persons at the state level, and is just below the percentage (28.9 percent) level recorded by the County. The Township’s relatively high educational attainment levels may be attributed to the number of Township residents who are employed in professional (white collar) and state government jobs, and the presence of Central Pennsylvania College.

**Table 1-8  
Educational Attainment by Persons 25 Years and Older for  
East Pennsboro Township, Cumberland County and Pennsylvania, 2000**

Education Level	East Pennsboro Twp.		Cumberland Co.		Pennsylvania	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non High School Graduate	1,908	15.1	20,061	13.9	1,496,105	18.1
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	4,599	36.4	51,669	35.8	3,150,013	38.1
Some College, no degree	2,301	18.2	23,606	16.4	1,284,731	15.5
Associates degree	892	7.1	8,615	6.0	487,804	5.9
Bachelor’s Degree	2,173	17.2	26,090	18.1	1,153,383	14.0
Graduate of Professional Degree	762	6.0	14,174	9.8	694,248	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,635</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>144,215</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,266,284</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Database C90STF3A

**G. Income and Poverty Characteristics**Income

A population's income levels are closely related to its educational attainment levels. Income also reflects the relative affluence of a population and its ability to support local public facilities and service. Income statistics are grouped into three main categories by the Census Bureau and are defined as follows:

1. Per Capita Income – Calculated by dividing the aggregate income for persons 15 years and over by the total number of persons in the group.
2. Family Income – A median income value representing the family household units.
3. Household Income – The median income value representing all households and unrelated individuals.

Historic analyses of East Pennsboro Township's income characteristics are shown in Tables 1-9, 1-10 and 1-11. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistic's Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the Northeastern United States urban area was used to adjust the 1979 income levels for inflation to 1989 dollars. The CPI represents changes in prices of all goods and services purchased for consumption by households. User fees, such as water and sewer service, and sales and excise taxes paid by the consumer are also included. Income taxes and investment items, such as stocks, bonds, and life insurance, are not included.

Table 1-9 compares the 1989 (adjusted) and 1999 per capita incomes of East Pennsboro Township with Pennsylvania, Cumberland County, the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA<sup>1</sup>, and neighboring First Class Townships. All jurisdictions surveyed experienced real growth in their respective per capita income levels. However, the Township's per capita income growth rate was more than double the growth rate experienced by its neighboring First Class Townships.

Table 1-10 compares the 1989 (adjusted) and 1999 median family incomes of East Pennsboro Township with the Commonwealth, Cumberland County, the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA, and neighboring First Class Townships. Growth and decline were split among the surveyed jurisdictions in their respective median family incomes. East Pennsboro did not experience real growth in median family income, rather it fell 3.2 percent.

Table 1-11 compares the 1989 (adjusted) and 1999 median household incomes of East Pennsboro Township with the state, Cumberland County, the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA, and neighboring First Class Township's. The median household incomes for East Pennsboro and Upper Allen Townships did not experience real growth during this period.

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<sup>1</sup> Includes the counties of Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon and Perry. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) establishes the standards through which metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas are developed. The December 27, 2000 *Federal Register* includes a notice announcing OMB's adoption of the revised Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas. Prior to 1983, the existing Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA only included the counties of Cumberland, Dauphin and Perry, and was identified as the Harrisburg MSA.

**Table 1-8  
Adjusted Per Capita Income Analysis, 1989-1999**

Municipality	1989 Per Capita Income (Unadjusted)	1989 Per Capita Income in 1989 Dollars	1999 Per Capita Income in 1999 Dollars	Real Growth in Per Capita Income (Percent)
Pennsylvania	\$ 14,068	\$ 18,980	20,880	10.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	\$ 14,659	\$ 19,777	21,936	10.9
Cumberland County	\$ 15,796	\$ 21,311	23,610	10.8
East Pennsboro Tw p.	\$ 14,996	\$ 20,232	22,517	11.3
Hampden Tw p.	\$ 20,380	\$ 27,496	28,977	5.4
Low er Allen Tw p.	\$ 18,304	\$ 24,695	24,735	0.2
Upper Allen Tw p.	\$ 17,698	\$ 23,877	24,127	1.0

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1989-1999

**Table 1-9  
Adjusted Median Family Income Analysis, 1989-1999**

Municipality	1989 Median Family Income (Unadjusted)	1989 Median Family Income in 1989 Dollars	1999 Median Family Income in 1999 Dollars	Real Growth in Median Family Income
Pennsylvania	\$ 34,856	\$ 47,026	40,106	(14.7)
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	\$ 37,388	\$ 50,442	51,892	2.9
Cumberland County	\$ 40,989	\$ 55,300	56,406	2.0
East Pennsboro Tw p.	\$ 41,457	\$ 55,931	54,142	(3.2)
Hampden Tw p.	\$ 50,246	\$ 67,789	70,009	3.3
Low er Allen Tw p.	\$ 44,456	\$ 59,978	57,973	(3.3)
Upper Allen Tw p.	\$ 50,525	\$ 68,166	65,349	(4.1)

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1989-1999

**Table 1-10  
Adjusted Median Household Income Analysis, 1989-1999**

Municipality	1989 Median Household Income (Unadjusted)	1989 Median Household Income in 1989 Dollars	1999 Median Household Income in 1999 Dollars	Real Growth in Median Household Income
Pennsylvania	\$ 29,069	\$ 39,218	\$ 40,106	2.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	\$ 31,637	\$ 42,683	\$ 43,022	0.8
Cumberland County	\$ 34,493	\$ 46,536	\$ 46,707	0.4
East Pennsboro Tw p.	\$ 33,482	\$ 45,172	\$ 44,473	(1.5)
Hampden Tw p.	\$ 44,250	\$ 59,700	\$ 60,011	0.5
Low er Allen Tw p.	\$ 37,461	\$ 50,540	\$ 46,172	(8.6)
Upper Allen Tw p.	\$ 43,598	\$ 58,820	\$ 54,706	(7.0)

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1989-1999

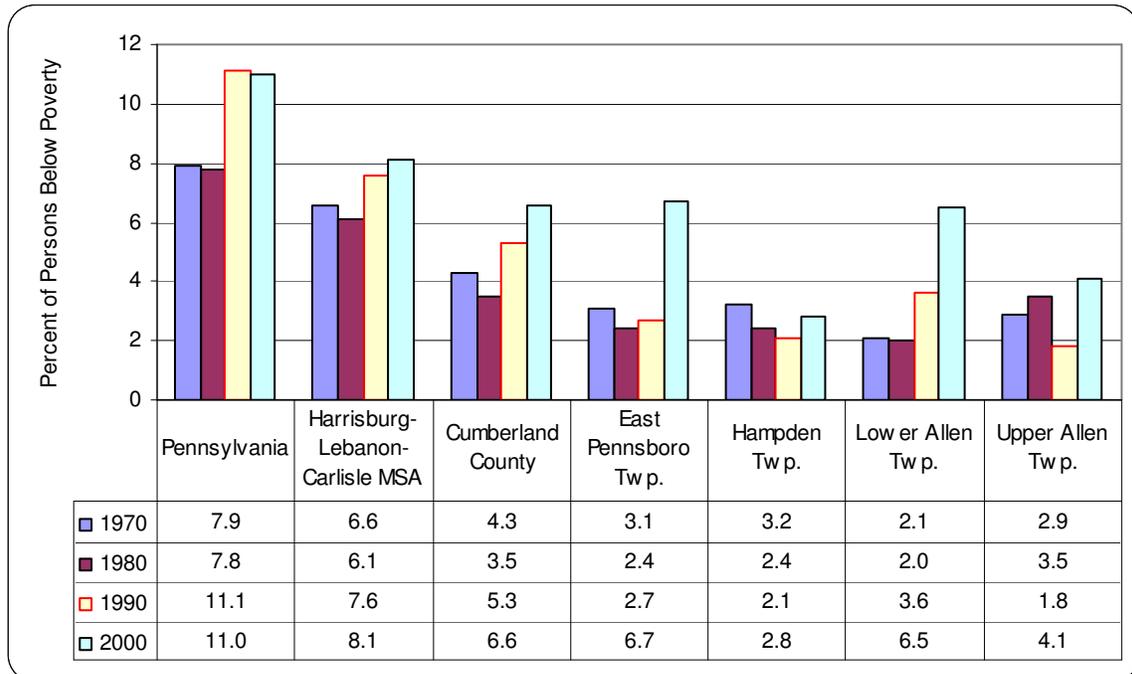
Poverty

The U.S. Census Bureau uses the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14 to define and measure poverty in the United States. The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is “poor.” If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. The poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. The official poverty definition counts monetary income before taxes and does not include capital gains and noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps). Poverty is not defined for people in military barracks, institutional group quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children). They are excluded from the poverty universe--that is, they are considered neither as "poor" nor as "nonpoor."

Figure 1-5 provides a historical (1970-2000) comparison of poverty rates for East Pennsboro Township, Pennsylvania, the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA, Cumberland County and neighboring First Class Townships. As shown, the poverty rates for East Pennsboro, the County and neighboring First Class Townships are consistently lower than those of the Commonwealth and MSA. However, the 2000 Census reveals that the poverty levels in East Pennsboro Township, as well as the MSA, County, and other neighboring municipalities is rising..

**Figure 1-5**  
**Percent of Persons Below Poverty, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



**H. Trends and Issues**

**We are growing!**

- ❖ According to the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, East Pennsboro Township is Cumberland County’s second most populated municipality with 18,254 persons.
- ❖ East Pennsboro, in comparison with its neighboring First Class Townships, is the fourth largest (i.e., land area) municipality, but has the second highest population density for the census year 2000.
- ❖ The majority (98.2 percent) of East Pennsboro’s population is classified by the 2000 Census as being urban, which represents the highest percentage among the area’s First Class Townships.

**We are getting older!**

- ❖ East Pennsboro Township’s mature age group (persons aged 45-64) experienced the largest growth rate (48.6 percent) during the 1990 to 2000 Census periods. The school age group (ages 0-19) experienced the second largest growth rate (21.6 percent) during this period. In response to these population growth patterns, the Township and School District have been active in increasing the service and facility needs of these growing age groups. However, as these population segments continue to mature, the Township and School District will need to further respond to their respective service and facility provisions.
- ❖ Similar to state and national trends, East Pennsboro’s population is aging, which is demonstrated by the fact that its median age increased from 31.2 in 1980, to 34.6 in 1990, to 37.6 in 2000. However, the Township’s 2000 median age is lower than the median ages of Cumberland County (38.1) and Pennsylvania’s (38.0).

**We have more females than males!**

- ❖ The 2000 Census reported that the number of females (9,577) in East Pennsboro Township exceeded the number of males (8,677). During this period, however, the male growth rate (23.5 percent) exceeded the female growth rate (17.4 percent), which contrasts the male and female growth rates reported for the previous decade (i.e., 1980-1990).

**Our population is predominantly White, but is gradually becoming more diverse!**

- ❖ The majority (93.7 percent) of East Pennsboro’s population is classified as being White. However, in contrast to Cumberland County’s racial composition, the Township’s second largest racial group is Asians (not Blacks), which comprises 2.5 percent of the total population.

**The number of household formations is increasing!**

- ❖ The number of household formations in East Pennsboro increased by 1,630, or by 27.9 percent over the 1990 to 2000 period. Of this total, 66.5 percent are considered family households, which increased by 975 (24.4 percent) over this same period.

## **Chapter 1 – Socioeconomic Profile**

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### **The number of single-family households is slowly increasing!**

- ❖ The percentage of married-couple family households decreased slightly from 54.4 percent in 1990 to 53.7 percent in 2000. In addition, the percentage of female householders with no husband present increased from 8.7 percent in 1990 to 9.4 percent in 2000.

### **Our household sizes are decreasing!**

- ❖ The number of nonfamily households in East Pennsboro increased from 1,849 in 1990, to 2,504 in 2000, or by 35.4 percent.

### **Our citizens are becoming more educated!**

- ❖ East Pennsboro Township's median household size has declined from 2.44 in 1990 to 2.38 in 2000, which is consistent with state and national household size trends.
- ❖ East Pennsboro Township's educational attainment levels have increased, which is similar to those trends experienced at the County, state and national levels. In fact, the percentage (30.3cent) of Township residents who have obtained advanced education degrees (i.e., Associates, Bachelors, and Graduate or Professional) exceeded the percentage (28.3 percent) of persons at the state level, but is just below the percentage (33.9 percent) level recorded by the County. The Township's relatively high educational attainment levels may be attributed to the number of Township residents who are employed in professional (i.e., white collar) and state jobs, as well as the presence of Central Pennsylvania College.

### **Our community is becoming more impoverished!**

- ❖ According to the 2000 Census, 6.7 percent of East Pennsboro's population is classified as living in poverty, which represents an increase over the 2.7 percent reported in 1990. This rate is below the percentage rates recorded the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA (8.1 percent), and the state (11.0 percent), and just above the rate reported for Cumberland County (6.6 percent).

**Introduction**

Attractive housing and well maintained residential neighborhoods are one of the most important assets of any community. Good housing creates a sound tax base that will continue to appreciate in value and will assure that residents are living in an environment conducive to healthful and safe living.

The existing and future quality of housing is extremely important to the prosperity of East Pennsboro Township. An analysis of existing housing conditions and projected population levels and characteristics is necessary when identifying housing needs for the future. Another important feature of the local housing market is the variety of housing types and prices. A variety of styles and prices provide housing opportunities for people interested in entering the housing market.

This chapter describes the existing housing types, conditions, vacancies and other factors that characterize the supply of housing in East Pennsboro Township. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the 1989 Comprehensive Plan and Township records served as the primary sources of housing statistics; exceptions are noted.

**A. Housing Unit Supply and Density Trends**

Table 2-1 presents a housing unit trend analysis for East Pennsboro Township, neighboring first class townships, Cumberland County, and Pennsylvania. As shown, all surveyed jurisdictions experienced significant housing unit growth rates during the 1980 to 2000 Census periods, which is attributable to a combination of population growth factors; primarily, increased employment opportunities. Hamden Township experienced the largest housing unit growth rate (69.4 percent) during the 1980 to 2000 period, followed by Upper Allen (55.8 percent), East Pennsboro (44.7 percent), and Lower Allen Townships. Moreover, these growth rates surpassed the rates generated by Cumberland County (32.3 percent), the MSA (23.1 percent), and Pennsylvania (14.2 percent); thereby, establishing the West Shore area as one of the fastest growing areas in the commonwealth.

**Table 2-1  
Housing Unit Growth Analysis, 1980-2000**

Municipality	Total Housing Units by Decennial Census			Change					
	1980	1990	2000	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				#	%	#	%	#	%
Pennsylvania	4,596,431	4,938,140	5,249,750	341,709	7.4	311,610	6.3	653,319	14.2
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	216,301	241,489	266,345	25,188	11.6	24,856	10.3	50,044	23.1
Cumberland County	65,699	77,108	86,951	11,409	17.4	9,843	12.8	21,252	32.3
East Pennsboro Twp.	5,394	6,118	7,804	724	13.4	1,686	27.6	2,410	44.7
Hampden Twp.	5,897	7,885	9,990	1,988	33.7	2,105	26.7	4,093	69.4
Lower Allen Twp.	4,870	6,117	6,520	1,247	25.6	403	6.6	1,650	33.9
Upper Allen Twp.	3,337	4,539	5,198	1,202	36.0	659	14.5	1,861	55.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Historic comparisons of housing density values are presented in Table 2-2. As shown, East Pennsboro Township experienced the largest housing unit density levels for the 1980 and 2000 censuses, with 508.9 and 716 units per square mile, respectively. In 1990, East Pennsboro’s housing unit density level (577.2 units per square mile) was second only to Lower Allen Township’s 593.9 units per square mile. Moreover, the housing unit density levels for East Pennsboro and its neighboring first class townships, by far, exceed the levels calculated for Cumberland County, the MSA and Pennsylvania; thereby, suggesting a higher concentration of multi-family dwelling units.

**Table 2-2  
Housing Unit Density, 1980-2000**

Municipality	Land Area (Sq. Mi.)	Housing Units Per Square Mile			Numeric Change	
		1980	1990	2000	1980-1990	1990-2000
Pennsylvania	44,819.6	102.6	110.2	117.1	7.6	7.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlilse MSA	1,991.0	108.6	121.3	133.8	12.7	12.5
Cumberland County	550.0	119.5	140.2	158.1	20.7	17.9
East Pennsboro Twp.	10.9	508.9	577.2	716.0	68.3	138.8
Hampden Twp.	17.8	331.3	443.0	561.2	111.7	118.3
Lower Allen Twp.	10.3	472.8	593.9	633.0	121.1	39.1
Upper Allen Twp.	13.2	252.8	343.9	393.8	91.1	49.9

\* Based on pre-merger land area of 10.6 square miles.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**B. Housing Occupancy and Vacancy Status**

Occupied Units

Table 2-3 provides a housing occupancy and vacancy trend analysis for East Pennsboro Township. The 2000 Census of Population and Housing reported that the majority (95.8 percent) of the Township’s housing units are occupied, which is consistent with the tenure data enumerated for the 1980 and 1990 censuses. During the 1990 to 2000 period, the number of occupied housing units increased by 1,600 units, or 27.2 percent, which is two times greater than the growth rate experienced over the 1980 to 1990 period. This trend is attributable to influx of new housing starts within the western portion of the Township.

The greatest share of East Pennsboro’s occupied housing units is comprised of owner-occupied units, whereby, the 2000 Census reported that 65.2 percent, or 5,090 occupied units, were occupied by the homeowner. This statistic represents a slight increase over the rates enumerated for the 1990 (63.3 percent) and 1980 (63.4 percent) censuses.

The share of renter-occupied housing units within East Pennsboro Township has been decreasing. For example, during the 1980 to 2000 period, the percentage of renter-occupied units decreased from 34.2 percent in 1980, to 32.7 percent in 1990, and to 30.6 percent in 2000. This trend may be attributed to the increases demonstrated in homeownership rates, as well as the Township’s wide-range of affordable housing stock.

Table 2-3 also demonstrates the trends in East Pennsboro’s average household sizes, whereby, the persons per occupied housing unit slightly decreased from 2.7 percent in 1990, to 2.6 percent in 2000. These trends are attributable to several factors, such as (1) people are living longer and independently, (2) more households are headed by a single parent, and (3) late school age and young adult populations are moving out of their parents home at an earlier age.

Vacant Units

The 2000 Census reported that 329, or 4.2 percent, of East Pennsboro’s total housing units were classified as vacant, which represents an increase over the vacant unit rates reported for the 1990 (4.0 percent) and 1980 (3.6 percent) censuses. Of the 329 vacant units reported in the 2000 Census, 25 units were classified as being used for seasonal, recreational or occasional use purposes, which represents a 177.8 percent increase over the number of seasonal units enumerated by the 1990 Census.

The vacancy rate serves as a measure of the housing market. Frank S. So states in his 1988 publication entitled, *The Practice of Local Government Planning*, “Vacancy is an important housing indicator because it indicates the degree of choice available. Too high a vacancy rate can be disastrous for owners trying to sell or rent. Too low a vacancy rate can force up prices. Vacancies between four and five percent are usually considered healthy (p. 377).” As shown in Table 2-3, the Township’s homeowner vacancy rate decreased from 2.0 percent in 1990, to 1.5 percent in 2000, while the rental vacancy rate increased from 5.2 percent in 1990, to 5.7 percent in 2000. These trends may be attributed to the increase in the number of affordable single-family residential units that have been recently built in the Township.

**Table 2-3  
East Pennsboro Township Housing Occupancy and Tenure Analysis, 1980-2000**

Category	Decennial Census						Change			
	1980		1990		2000		1980-1990		1990-2000	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total housing units</b>	5,394	100.0	6,118	100.0	7,804	100.0	724	13.4	1,686	27.6
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	5,198	96.4	5,875	96.0	7,475	95.8	677	13.0	1,600	27.2
<b>Owner-occupied</b>	3,419	63.4	3,873	63.3	5,090	65.2	454	13.3	1,217	31.4
<b>Renter-occupied</b>	1,779	34.2	2,000	32.7	2,385	30.6	221	12.4	385	19.3
<b>Vacant housing units</b>	196	3.6	243	4.0	329	4.2	47	24.0	86	35.4
<b>For seasonal, recreational or occasional use</b>	n/a	n/a	9	0.1	25	0.3	--	--	16	177.8
<b>Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)</b>	n/a		2.0		1.5		--	--	(0.5)	(25.0)
<b>Rental vacancy rate (percent)</b>	n/a		5.2		5.7		--	--	0.5	9.6
<b>Persons/owner-occupied unit</b>	n/a		2.7		2.6		--	--	(0.2)	(5.6)
<b>Persons/rental-occupied unit</b>	n/a		2.0		2.0		--	--	0.0	0.5

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 1980, 1990 and 2000

**C. Housing Unit Characteristics (Size of Dwelling Unit)**

The majority (4,237 units or 54.4 percent) of housing units in East Pennsboro Township, according to the 2000 Census, contain six or more rooms, which, typically, includes the traditional two-story, single-family residential dwelling (Table 2-4). This segment is followed by housing units containing five rooms (1,511 units or 19.4 percent), four rooms (1,126 units or 14.5 percent), three rooms (615 units or 7.9 percent), two rooms (281 units or 3.6 percent), and one room (14 units or 0.2 percent). The largest increase over the 1980 to 1990 period was experienced by housing units containing six or more rooms.

**Table 2-4  
Rooms per Housing Unit, 1990-2000**

Number of Rooms per Total Housing Units					Change	
	1990		2000		#	%
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total		
1	10	0.2	14	0.2	4	40.0
2	217	3.5	281	3.6	64	29.5
3	511	8.4	615	7.9	104	20.4
4	1,025	16.8	1,126	14.5	101	9.9
5	1,348	22.0	1,511	19.4	163	12.1
6 or more	3,007	49.2	4,237	54.4	1,230	40.9
Total Housing Units	6,118	100.0	7,784	100.0	1,666	27.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000

**D. Age of Housing Units**

The age of a residential structure can be useful in evaluating its overall condition; specifically, in terms identifying electrical, heating and plumbing system upgrades. As illustrated in Figure 2-1, the almost half of East Pennsboro Township’s housing units (3,759 units or 48 percent) were constructed during the 1950 to 1979 period, which, incidentally, is after the Township’s 1952 incorporation as a First Class Township. The Township’s housing boom during the 1950s and 1960s resulted from the population’s migration from Harrisburg and the developed West Shore boroughs to the outlying rural Townships. This growth trend continued at greater densities into the 1970s and through the 1980s, which is due to the extension of public sewer and water systems, as well as to the region’s expanded transportation system, such as the development of Interstate 81.

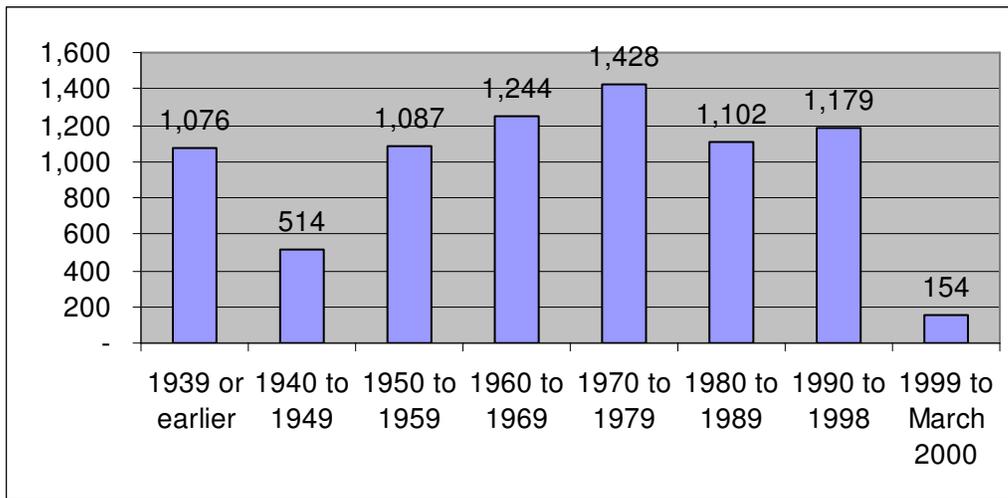
Considering that the majority of the Township’s housing units were constructed before 1979, many of these structures may require electrical, heating and plumbing system upgrades. More importantly, it is possible that many of these homes contain lead-based paint, which represents both a substantial health risk for children and a liability concern for property owners. The cost of removing these lead-based paints, however, is often beyond the budget of small landlords and lower income homeowners who face problems of limited equity in their properties and a lack of financing.

**E. Housing Utility Conditions**

As demonstrated in East Pennsboro Township’s 1989 Comprehensive Plan, one percent or less of the Township’s housing units lacked complete plumbing facilities, bathrooms and kitchens. It is possible, therefore, to assume that the majority of the Township’s existing housing stock does not exist in a substandard condition. Moreover, Table 2-5 shows that 89 percent (5,446 units) of the Township’s housing stock is serviced by public sewer, while 78.3 percent, or 4,790 units have access to a public water supply system.

**Figure 2-1 Age of Housing Units in East Pennsboro Township**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 STF3A



Median year structure built - 1967

**Table 2-5  
Housing Utility Characteristics, 1990**

Utility Characteristic	Total Housing Units	
	#	% of Total
<b>Sewage Disposal</b>		
Public sewer	5,446	89.0
Septic tank or cesspool	666	10.9
Other means	6	0.1
Total Housing Units	6,118	100.0
<b>Water Supply</b>		
Public system or private company	4,790	78.3
Individual well	1,303	21.3
Drilled	1,247	20.4
Dug	56	0.9
Other source	25	0.4
Total Housing Units	6,118	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 STF3A

**F. Housing Unit Design**

The predominant residential unit design in East Pennsboro Township is the single family detached dwelling, which, according to the 1990 Census, comprised 71.7 percent of the Township’s entire housing stock (Table 2-6). Of this total, the single-family detached unit comprised 53.8 percent, or 3,289 units. These enumerations are consistent with the housing types found throughout Cumberland County.

Multi-family dwelling units represent East Pennsboro’s second largest residential structure type, comprising 26.3 percent (1,609 structures) of the Township’s total housing structures. Of this total, those structures having five to nine units represent the largest share (7.9 percent), followed by structures containing 10 to 19 units (5.5 percent). Combined, these subcategories contain 817 units, which represent 51 percent of the entire multi-family category. Moreover, the percentage of the Township’s multi-family units exceeds the level enumerated for Cumberland County (19.4 percent). These trends may be attributed largely to the presence of Central Pennsylvania College in Summerdale, which provides on-campus apartment and townhouse residential units for its students. In addition, the Summerdale and Louis Park Apartment complexes, which are located adjacent to the college, are privately owned facilities that also contribute to the Township’s high ratio of multi-family dwelling units.

**Table 2-6  
Housing Unit Types for East Pennsboro Township and Cumberland County, 2000**

Units in Structure	East Pennsboro Twp.		Cumberland County	
	Total Housing Units	Percent of Total	Total Housing Units	Percent of Total
Single Family				
1 unit, detached	4,299	55.2	53,203	61.2
1 unit, attached	1,584	20.3	11,054	12.7
Multifamily				
2 units	244	3.1	3,105	3.6
3 to 4 units	226	2.9	3,967	4.6
5 to 9 units	542	7.0	4,089	4.7
10 to 19 units	321	4.1	2,922	3.4
20 or more units	490	6.3	2,453	2.8
Mobile home	67	0.9	6,126	7.0
Boat, RV, van, etc.	11	0.1	32	0.04
Total Units	7,784	100.0	86,951	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

**G. Average Household Size**

The distribution of persons among all occupied housing units is an important index of general household sizes. Nationally, the average household size (i.e., persons per household) is declining, which is also true at the state and local levels. As shown in Table 2-7, East Pennsboro Township’s average household size has decreased from 2.59 in 1980, to 2.44 in 1990, to 2.38 in 2000. Except for Lower Allen Township, East Pennsboro posted the lowest average household

size in 2000. These trends reflect an aging population as well as the fact that more households are being formed by single or married couples having no children.

**Table 2-7**  
**Average Household Size, 1980-2000**

Municipality	Persons per Household by Decennial Census		
	1980	1990	2000
Pennsylvania	2.74	2.57	2.57
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	2.72	2.60	2.53
Cumberland County	2.71	2.51	2.51
East Pennsboro Township	2.59	2.44	2.38
Hampden Township	2.92	2.68	2.48
Lower Allen Township	2.64	2.28	2.14
Upper Allen Township	2.92	2.52	2.48

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 STF3A

## H. Housing Values

Housing serves as a store of wealth for both owners and landlords. Homeowners like to see the value of their homes increase; however, rising housing values may lead to increased assessment values, as well as make it more difficult for first time home buyers to find affordable housing. The price of housing in an area at a particular time, relative to the regional and state averages, is a relatively good measure of the recent economic health of the area and of local incomes.

### Owner-Occupied Housing Unit Values

Table 2-8 provides a comparative analysis of owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing values for East Pennsboro Township, Cumberland County, and Pennsylvania. According to the 1990 Census, the majority (62.5 percent) of the Township’s 1990 specified owner-occupied housing units fall within the \$50,000 to \$99,999 value range. In comparison, an equal share (63.4 percent) of the county’s housing units fall within the \$60,000 to \$124,999 value range, which is slightly higher than the Township’s value range. However, 60.5 percent of the state’s owner-occupied housing units have values that range from \$40,000 to \$124,999; demonstrating that while the Township and county’s housing values are consistent with those of the state’s, they fall within the higher value quartile. This is also demonstrated by the fact that the Township and County’s median housing values—\$75,400 and \$85,000, respectively—exceed the state’s median housing value of \$69,700, which, demonstrates that the values of the Township and county’s older housing stock has, overall, appreciated and that the new housing stock is relatively affordable for middle-income families. These higher values may be attributed to the more urban-based housing market found within the Township and county, versus the state where the lower median value is reflective of the state’s overall rural character.

During the 1990s, prices rose more slowly than they did in the 1980s because inflation was relatively lower. For example, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for housing increased by 24.5 percent since 1990, nationwide. Therefore, East Pennsboro’s 1990 median housing value of

**Table 2-8**  
**Values of Specified Owner-Occupied and Specified Renter-Occupied Units, 2000**  
**East Pennsboro Township and Cumberland County**

Value	East Pennsboro Twp.		Cumberland County		Pennsylvania	
	Specified Owner-Occupied Units	Percent of Total	Specified Owner-Occupied Units	Percent of Total	Specified Owner-Occupied Units	Percent of Total
Less than \$50,000	124	2.6	896	1.8	435,193	15.1
\$50,000 to \$99,999	1,799	38.0	15,566	30.4	1,079,698	37.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,476	31.2	19,633	38.4	703,093	24.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1,001	21.1	9,030	17.7	344,172	11.9
\$200,00 to \$299,999	242	5.1	4,408	8.6	214,812	7.4
\$300,000 to \$499,999	93	2.0	1,325		84,425	2.9
\$500,000 to \$999,999	-	-	241	0.5	23,654	0.8
\$1,000,000 or more	-	-	30	0.1	4,437	0.2
Total Specified Owner-Occupied Units	4,735	100.0	51,129	100.0	2,889,484	100.0
Specified Owner-Occupied Values						
Median Value	\$113,500		\$120,500		\$97,000	
Specified Renter-Occupied Values						
Median Contract Rent	\$594		\$576		\$531	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

\$75,000 would cost today’s (i.e., 2001) homeowner \$107,661. This represents an increase of \$32,661, or 43.5 percent. In comparison, the Township’s 1980 median housing value of \$42,100 would equal \$90,944 in 2001-dollar values, which equals an increase of \$48,844, or 116 percent.

### Renter-Occupied Housing Unit Values

Rental unit values in East Pennsboro Township and Cumberland County are relatively high compared to Pennsylvania’s rental values. According to the 2000 Census, East Pennsboro’s median rental value was \$594, while the County’s median rental value was \$576. In comparison, the state’s median rental value was \$531

#### **I. Housing Affordability**

The availability of affordable housing is important for several reasons. First, entry-level employees in certain job sectors cannot afford to live near where they work, forcing them to commute longer distances. This adds to both traffic congestion and air pollution. Secondly, quality of life is also affected through the loss of leisure time and time spent with family. A wider range of housing types, densities, and rental options can help to alleviate some of these common affordable housing problems.

Housing affordability is based on two factors—housing values and household incomes. A comparison of these two factors can derive proportional index of housing affordability (Table 2-9). This process helps determine if the typical family can afford to purchase a typical house.

East Pennsboro Township’s 1989 median owner-occupied housing value of \$75,400 divided by the 1989 median family income of \$41,457 equals a purchasing ratio of 1.82. This

means that the average family in East Pennsboro will spend less than two times their yearly income for the purchase of a home. As a result, East Pennsboro’s housing market is more affordable than all jurisdictions surveyed, which is one of the reasons why the Township has been one of the most attractive locations in the residential real estate market.

**Table 2-9  
Housing Affordability Comparison, 2000**

Jurisdiction	1999 Median Family Income in 1999 Dollars	Median Owner-Occupied Housing Values (1999)	Purchasing Index
Pennsylvania	\$40,106	\$97,000	2.42
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	\$43,022	\$107,500	2.50
Cumberland County	\$46,707	\$120,500	2.58
East Pennsboro Twp.	\$44,473	\$113,500	2.55
Hampden Twp.	\$60,011	\$154,400	2.57
Lower Allen Twp.	\$46,172	\$112,200	2.43
Upper Allen Twp.	\$54,706	\$134,100	2.45

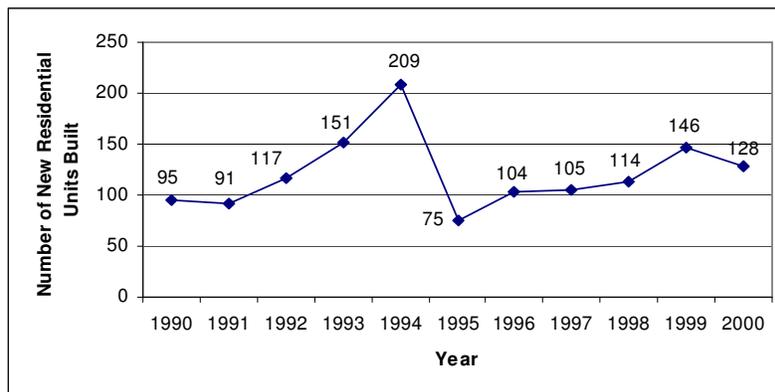
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

**J. Residential Development Trends 1990 to 2000**

A historical analysis of East Pennsboro Township’s residential development activities is provided in Figure 2-2. During the 1990 to 2000 period, 1,335 residential units were constructed. The Township’s residential construction activities peaked with 209 units built in 1994, which was preceded by a sharp increase in the number of residential units built beginning in 1991. However, the number of residential units built sharply decreased to 75 in 1995, which was followed by a steady increase through 1999, and a small decrease in 2000. The majority of these new residential units, which include an even mix of single family and multifamily homes, have been constructed in the vicinity of East Penn Drive and Wertzville Road. Considering that the Township has a limited supply of developable land zoned for residential purposes, it is expected that the number of new residential units will not exceed the peak experienced in 1994, and, moreover, will continue to decline.

**Figure 2-2 Residential Unit Development Trends, 1990-2000,  
East Pennsboro Township**

Source: East Pennsboro Township, 2001



## Introduction

Modern decision-making is indeed a multi-faceted process, particularly when decisions affect large geographic areas and the populations, economics, and environments within these areas, as regional planning does. Land use data is only one aspect of the inventory phase of planning projects, however it is an extremely important one as modern society continues to develop lands while controlling negative impacts.

The method used to designate land uses for this study was based on a classification system designed by James R. Anderson, et. al., for the U.S. Geological Survey<sup>2</sup>. The approach interpreted land use based on surface patterns, structures, and visible infrastructure, i.e. transportation, as well as land cover conditions. The Anderson system utilizes four levels of precision in land use classification. Level I is the most general and Level IV is the most detailed. Levels I and II provide a basis for describing land use activities and patterns in East Pennsboro Township.

As an additional note, the Township has recently adjusted its municipal boundary, which had affected the total land area of the Township. These changes, in addition to updated mapping technology, have resulted in notable changes in land use statistics. Redevelopment has also resulted in the reclassification of some parcels from historically assigned uses.

### A. Existing Land Use

The surrounding natural features of Blue Mountain, the Conodoguinet Creek, and the Susquehanna River, as well as its proximity to the state capital, commercial activity, and transportation routes have influenced East Pennsboro Township's existing land use patterns. Waterways provide early, inexpensive routes for transporting goods to commercial centers downstream. As rail lines were later used in conjunction with waterways to transport goods to the interior. Commercial activity in and around the capital city has drawn state workers and support services to the region.

As shown in Figure 3-1, the existing land use pattern of the Township is predominantly suburban; comprised of primarily low to medium density residential and public and semi-public uses, commercial areas dominate the southeast portion of the Township and the U.S. 11 and 15 corridor. The Conodoguinet Creek is a significant natural feature that has influenced the Township's development patterns.

Of the Township's total land area, 5,243 acres, or 70.1 percent, has been developed. Developed areas include residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, communications, transportation, mixed-use and public and semi-public land uses. Residential development, which has lead growth over the fifteen years, has the greatest coverage, 2,725 acres or 36.7 percent of the Township. Public and semi-public uses, including parks and open space, represent the second greatest coverage, 1,384 acres or 18.6 percent of the total land area.

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<sup>2</sup> Anderson, James R., et. al. 1976. Land Use and Land Cover Classification System for Use with Remote Sensor Data. Geological Survey Professional Paper 964. Washington, D.C.: United States Printing Office.

Table 3-1 details the number and percentage of acres dedicated to each of the Township’s land use categories. Figure 3-1 illustrates the land use distribution across the Township. The following sections provide a detailed description of land use categories and their distribution as they relate to East Pennsboro Township.

**Table 3-1  
Existing Land Use in East Pennsboro Township, 2001**

<b>Land Use</b>	<b>total acres</b>	<b>% of developed land</b>	<b>% of total land</b>	<b>% of total area</b>
<b>Developed Land</b>	<b>5,245.50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>68.8</b>
Residential	2,725.12	52.0	36.7	35.7
Single Family	2619.62	49.9	35.2	34.4
Multi-Family	105.50	2.0	1.4	1.4
Commercial	436.61	8.3	5.9	5.7
Communications (Radio-TV Towers)	123.61	2.4	1.7	1.6
Industrial	408.58	7.8	5.5	5.4
Manufacturing	1.20	0.0	0.0	0.0
Railroad	407.38	7.8	5.5	5.3
Mixed Use	38.17	0.7	0.5	0.5
Public and Semi-public	1,383.71	26.4	18.6	18.1
Public and Semi-public	489.23	9.3	6.6	6.4
Parks and Open Space	894.49	17.1	12.0	11.7
Transportation (Rights-of-way)	129.70	2.5	1.7	1.7
<b>Undeveloped Land</b>	<b>2,187.53</b>		<b>29.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>
Forest	2133.04		28.7	28.0
Farm	54.49		0.7	0.7
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>7,433.03</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.5</b>
<b>Water Area</b>	<b>192.80</b>			<b>2.5</b>
<b>Total Township Area</b>	<b>7,625.83</b>			<b>100.0</b>

Developed Lands

***Residential***

Residential lands are characterized by uniform size and spacing of structures, linear driveways, and expanses of lawn. Residential boundaries are easy to identify when they abut more intensive uses and more difficult to detect when they lie adjacent to less intensive uses or when lands are located in isolated areas. Residential lands do not include on-site lodging facilities for employees or residents of institutional, industrial, agricultural, or commercial and services lands. These are considered integral uses within the respective land use classification and are designated accordingly.

Residential land uses can be further sub-classified by the density and detachment of the dwelling units. In East Pennsboro Township, there are two sub-classifications: Residential – Single Family and Residential – Multi-Family. Residential – Single Family typically represents detached homes, while Residential – Multi-Family designates apartments and townhouses.

Single-family homes are found throughout the Township on lots ranging from less than one tenth of an acre to 40 acres. Large multi-family complexes, such as Summerdale Apartments and Long

Meadow Apartments, are commonly found adjacent to single-family and commercial areas. Smaller multi-family facilities can be found within single-family neighborhood, as illustrated in Figure 3-1.

Residential uses total 2,725 acres or 36.6 percent of the Township’s total land area. The majority of residential use is single-family housing units, which totals 2,620 acres or 35.2 percent of the total land area. This includes the 1,084 single-family residential sites that have been developed since 1986. A significantly smaller portion of the residential area is multi-family housing, which totals 106 acres, only 1.4 percent of the total land area.

***Commercial***

According to Anderson, commercial lands are “used predominantly for the sale of products and services.”<sup>3</sup> These include urban central business districts, suburban shopping malls, and commercial strip developments. Commercial lands may include pockets of noncommercial uses that are dominated by the surrounding commercial character.

Commercial areas are typically located along transportation routes that provide easy access for customers and for deliveries. Commercial areas in East Pennsboro Township are concentrated in two areas along U.S. 11 and 15 and comprise 437 acres or 5.9 percent of the Total land area. A predominantly commercial strip exists along U.S. 11 and 15 between Midway Park and Valley Street, though the majority of the commercial land use is located in the southeast corner of the Township, along Erford and Poplar Church Roads and Center and 21<sup>st</sup> Streets. A recent commercial addition to the Township is located at the intersection of PA 944 (Wertzville Road) and East Penn Drive. Several small commercial sites are found in the mixed use corridor along Enola Drive and as isolated sites throughout the Township.

***Communications***

Radio and TV businesses and their infrastructure (transmission towers) occupy a small portion of the Township, namely two parcels totaling 124 acres or less than two percent of the Total land area. One parcel is located along Tower Road on the ridge of Blue Mountain; the second lies south of I-81 and adjacent to the Enola Sportman’s Club property.

***Industrial***

Industrial lands in East Pennsboro Township may be characterized as lands dedicated to light manufacturing, which typically involves the design, assembly, finishing and packaging of products. In recent years, industrial uses have not occupied large portions of the Township with the exception of the Enola Rail Yard. The rail yard, which is located north of the village of West Fairview between U.S. 11 and 15 and the Susquehanna River, consists of 407 acres and covers 5.5 percent of the Township’s total land area. While this site could also be classified under Transportation, the industrial classification better reflects its private ownership and use as a service and repair terminal. Only one other industrial site is found in the Township: a manufacturing site on Susquehanna Avenue in Enola.

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p. 11.

### ***Transportation***

Because transportation is integral to all developed uses, these lands are generally limited to large-scale transportation operations. Highway right-of-ways, interchanges, and service facilities are included. Transportation lands make up a significant portion of the Township's land use as the Township contains two freeway interchanges: I-81 Exit #65 (formerly Exit #21) and the Erford Road interchange along the M. Harvey Taylor Bridge Bypass. Additional lands are utilized for transportation but are smaller in size and dominated by adjacent land uses. Transportation rights-of-way total 130 acres or two percent of the Township's total land area.

### ***Mixed Use***

Mixed Urban or Built-up lands are designated "where individual uses can't be separated at the mapping scale,"<sup>4</sup> according to Anderson. Due to small and potentially layered sites, these areas provide for multiple uses within a small area and are so defined as mixed use.

The predominant mixed-use area in East Pennsboro Township is Enola Drive. This linear district, from Locust Street to Shady Lane, is comprised of residential, commercial (retail and office), and public uses that evolved throughout Enola's history. Several small pockets of mixed-use designation can be found along U.S. 11 and 15 in West Fairview as well. A few individual sites that appear to contain multiple uses are found along Valley Street and Wertzille Road. These mixed-use areas total 38.17 acres or less than one percent of the Township's total land area.

### ***Public and Semi-Public***

Public and Semi-Public lands are those that establishments or properties that provide educational, cultural, or social services for the community. They typically include uses such as municipal facilities, schools, churches, fire companies, cemeteries, health care facilities, and other similar civic uses, as well as parks and open spaces.

Public and semi-public lands are distributed throughout the developed areas of the Township. Educational uses comprise the largest portion of these lands, specifically those owned by the East Pennsboro School District lands, the Harrisburg Academy and the Central Pennsylvania College. The school district owns several large contiguous parcels in the heart of the Township just south of Valley Street and a single parcel for the West Creek Elementary School in the Ridley Park neighborhood. The Academy's property lies in the far southeast corner, while the Business School's owns various sites in the northeast region of the Township.

Other public and semi-public uses include Holy Spirit Hospital and other medical facilities. These are located within the commercial core in the southeast corner. Finally, the PA Department of Agriculture maintains a large parcel in the northeast corner of the Township. Public and semi-public parcels comprise 1384 acres or 18.6 percent of the Township's total land area.

In this analysis, parks and open space lands are included among the public and semi-public land uses. These are lands dedicated to active and passive recreational use by local residents. They may contain ball fields, athletic courts, and playgrounds, as well as picnic and pedestrian

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid. p. 13.

facilities. Much like other public and semi-public spaces, parks and open space are found throughout the Township, particularly near residential areas. Fortunately, many of these lands exist as large parcels and offer numerous opportunities for active and passive recreation. Parks and open space lands comprise 895 acres or 12.0 percent of the Township.

### Undeveloped Lands

#### ***Agricultural***

Agricultural lands are those that are dedicated to the production of crops and livestock and to the support of these operations. While East Pennsboro Township was once supported by agriculture, today little of this landscape remains. There are currently only two sites, totaling 55 acres or less than one percent of the Township's total land area, that continue farm operations in the northwest corner of the Township.

#### ***Forest***

As defined by Anderson, "forest lands have a tree-crown areal coverage of 10 percent or more, are stocked with trees capable of producing timber or other woods products, and exert and influence on the climate or water regime." The Forest classification can be subdivided into deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forest types. Remote sensing cannot detect activities that occur beneath the canopy, such as grazing, wilderness conservation, and water conservation, however such activities are assumed to be dependent on the Forest Land condition.

Due to topography and proximity to established villages, a greater percentage of the Township's forest has remained than has its agricultural uses. As shown in Figure 3-1, several large parcels in the south central areas of the Township are still covered in deciduous forest vegetation. Pockets of forest can also be found within residential neighborhoods. Of course, undeveloped parcels on Blue Mountain provide a forested backdrop to northward views and offer seasonal color in spring and fall. These areas total 2,133 acres or 28.7 percent of the Township.

#### ***Waterways***

While waterways are not classified among land uses for obvious reasons, it is necessary to inventory their quantity, distribution and use as these aspects relate to other land uses.

The Conodoguinet Creek passes through East Pennsboro Township from west to east in a serpentine pattern before flowing into the Susquehanna River via the Borough of Wormleysburg and is the Township's largest water body. With a surface area of 193 acres within the Township, residents use the creek for recreational fishing and boating, as well as other passive uses.

## **B. Historical Comparison and Trends**

As society changes over time, so too do land uses. Therefore, one land use data set can only provide a snapshot of conditions at a given place and time. Comparing multiple data sets from the same place over a period of time can reveal trends in development. In addition to the most recent data, these historical trends can be important for the insight they offer to future change under similar conditions. The following trends were determined from comparison of current land use with historic land use data, as presented in Table 3-2.

**Table 3-2**  
**Changes in Land Use in East Pennsboro Township, 1968-2001**

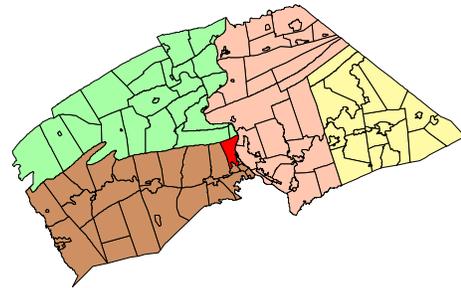
Land Use	1968	1978	1986	2001	1986-2001 # change	1986-2001 % change
<b>Total Developed Land</b>	2352	3117	3441	5245	1804	52.4
Residential	1010	1488	1641	2725	1084	66.1
Single Family	869	1243	1360	2620	1260	92.6
Two Family	97	118	148			
Multi-Family	25	104	110	106	-5	-4.1
Transient	19	23	23			
Commercial	217	354	469	437	-32	-6.9
Retail	42	67	70			
Office	76	188	300			
Communications (Radio-TV Towers)	99	99	99	124	25	24.9
Industrial	426	431	431	409	-22	-5.2
Manufacturing	4	9	9			
Railroad	422	422	422			
Mixed Use				38	38	
Public and Semi-public	307	383	410	1384	974	237.5
Transportation (Rights-of-way)	392	461	490	130	-360	-73.5
<b>Undeveloped Land</b>	4422	3657	3333	2188	-1145	-34.4
Forest		852	840	2133	1293	153.9
Farm	712	667	622	54	-568	-91.2
Flood Plain		112	112		-112	-100.0
Vacant	3710	2026	1759		-1759	-100.0
<b>Total Land Area</b>	6774	6774	6774	7433	659	9.7
<b>Water Area</b>	186	186	186	193	7	3.7
<b>Total Township Area</b>	6960	6960	6960	7626	666	9.6

### Introduction

The inventory and analysis of East Pennsboro’s labor force and economic resources and activities is an important component of the comprehensive planning process. The growth and sustainability of the Township and surrounding area is largely dependent on its existing economic structure and relationship to regional and national market conditions. Areas having a sound economic structure possess the potential for continued growth and development. As employment opportunities increase, the population and general development activity of an area also increases, as well as the total wages and salaries paid. The resulting increase in disposable income places a greater demand on the provision of goods and services sold within the area, thus strengthening the local economy.

#### A. Regional Setting and Background

East Pennsboro Township is located in the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which is comprised of four counties—Cumberland, Dauphin, Perry and Lebanon. East Pennsboro Township is centrally located within this MSA and is thereby within the immediate core of its economic activity. Moreover, the Township is located along the axis of the MSA’s two most important highway corridors—Interstate 81 and U.S. Route 11/15.



Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA

The City of Harrisburg is the MSA’s urban core and largely influences the Township and region’s economic activities. While East Pennsboro Township is closely tied to the immediate Harrisburg market area, its local economy is also highly influenced and supported by the lower order economic centers (i.e., Shippensburg, Carlisle, Palmyra, Hershey, Lebanon) lying along the I-81 corridor. As evidenced by the historic growth patterns along this east-west corridor, the Harrisburg area’s “sphere of influence,” will continue to impact the location and intensity of development and transportation patterns.

East Pennsboro Township is an ever-evolving community. Since its incorporation as a First Class Township in 1952, East Pennsboro has been transformed from a rural, blue-collar community to one of central Pennsylvania’s most diversified residential, commercial and professional office centers. Today, the Township is Cumberland County’s second most populated municipality with over 18,200 persons, and serves as one of the MSA’s most significant employment centers. Table 4-1 lists the Township’s major employers (i.e., 100 employees and greater) by their six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code, number of employees, product description, location and zip code. [Note, on April 8, 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the adoption of the NAICS to replace the outdated Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC). This revision better accounts for the changing structure of modern business.] As shown, the majority of these businesses specialize in financial and insurance, professional, and accommodation and food related services. Geographically, the majority of these businesses share the 17011 (Camp Hill) zip code, which signifies their location as being in the southern portion of the Township.

**Table 4-1  
East Pennsboro Township’s Leading Employers (100 or more employees), 2000**

Employer (1)	Employees (1)	Six Digit NAICS (2)	Product Description (2)	Street Address	Zip Code
Highmark, Inc	3,850	524114	Health insurance carriers, direct	1800 Center Street	17011
Holy Spirit Hospital	1,693	622110	Hospitals, general medical and surgical	503 N 21st St	17011
Rite Aid Headquarters Corporation	1,634	446110	Pharmacies and drug stores	30 Hunter Lane	17011
Electronic Data Systems (EDS) Corporation	1,177	541542	Computer systems design services	225 Grandview Ave	17011
Gannett Fleming, Inc. (HQ Operations)	763	541330	Engineering services	207 Senate Avenue	17011
		541320	Urban and land use planning services		
United Concordia Companies, Inc.	736	524114	Dental insurance carriers, direct	100 Senate Avenue	17011
Beverly Health and Rehabilitation Services, Inc.	392	623110	Skilled nursing facilities		17011
East Pennsboro School District	384	611110	School districts, elementary or secondary	890 Valley St	17025
IBM Corporation	381	334111	Electronic computer manufacturing		
Keystone Health Plan Central	361	524114	health insurance carriers, direct	300 Corporate Center Dr Fl 6	17011
Capital Area Intermediate Unit	312	923110	Education program administration	55 Miller St	17093
Giant Food Stores, LLC	222	445110	Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	310 E Penn Dr	17025
Weis Markets, Inc.	212	445110	Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	431 N 21st St	17011
Robert Half International, Inc.	168	561310	Employment agencies	4999 Louise Dr	17055
West Shore Emergency Medical Services, Inc.	154	621910	Emergency medical transportation services, air or ground	210 Senate Ave Fl 3	17011
Radisson Penn Harris Hotel	140	721110	Hotels (except casino hotels) and motels	1150 Camp Hill Byp	17011
Wendy's	139	722211	Fast food restaurants	21st & Camp Hill Byp	17011
McDonalds	134	722211	Fast food restaurants	425 N Enola Rd	17025
Perkins Family Restaurant	126	722110	Family restaurants, full service	7 Erford Rd	17043
Central Pennsylvania College	119	611310	Business colleges or schools offering baccalaureate or graduate degrees	College Hill Road	17093
West Shore Country Club	113	713910	Golf and country clubs	100 Brentwater Rd	17011
Comfort Care Home Health Services (of Holy Spirit Health System)	107	621610	Home health care agencies	205 Grandview Corporate Place	17011

Source: (1) West Shore Tax Bureau, 2001

(2) Generated by Gannett Fleming, Inc., on June 5, 2001, using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) online at [www.naics.com](http://www.naics.com).

**B. Labor Force**

The U.S. Census Bureau categorizes labor force statistics into three categories—civilian, armed forces, and those not participating in the labor force. Each of these categories are further detailed by gender composition. Table 4-2 provides a descriptive analysis of East Pennsboro Township’s labor force composition. Labor force is the sum of the employed and unemployed, or in other words, the number of people either working or available and looking for work. From this information, it is possible to calculate the labor force participation rate (LFPR). The LFPR is defined as the percentage of the civilian non-institutional population age 16 and over that is in the labor force. While a high participation rate is generally seen as a sign of a healthy economy, in conjunction with a low unemployment rate, it also suggests a tight labor market. Thus, if the Township and region have persistently low unemployment and a high participation rates, employers will probably have difficulty hiring additional workers without bidding up wages.

**Table 4-2  
Gender Composition of Labor Force in East Pennsboro Township  
Persons 16 Years and Over, 2000**

Category	Male		Female		Total	
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
<b>Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA</b>						
In Labor Force	171,887	52.9	153,237	47.1	325,124	65.2
Armed Forces	1,466	100.0	-	-	1,466	0.3
Civilian	170,611	52.7	153,047	47.3	323,658	64.9
Employed	163,937	50.7	147,086	45.4	311,023	62.4
Unemployed	6,674	2.1	5,961	1.8	12,635	2.5
Not In Labor Force	157,263	90.6	106,577	61.4	173,666	34.8
<b>Cumberland County</b>						
In Labor Force	58,721	52.9	52,384	47.1	111,105	64.5
Armed Forces	891	100.0	-	-	891	0.5
Civilian	57,900	52.5	52,314	47.5	110,214	64.0
Employed	56,128	50.9	50,583	45.9	106,711	96.0
Unemployed	1,772	1.6	1,731	1.6	3,503	2.0
Not In Labor Force	54,356	89.0	36,574	59.9	61,104	35.5
<b>East Pennsboro Township</b>						
In Labor Force	5,213	52.0	4,811	48.0	10,024	69.1
Armed Forces	36	100.0	-	-	36	0.2
Civilian	5,177	51.8	4,811	48.2	9,988	68.9
Employed	4,938	49.4	4,629	46.3	9,567	66.0
Unemployed	240	2.4	151	1.5	391	2.7
Not In Labor Force	1,575	35.1	2,907	64.9	4,482	30.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 STF3A

East Pennsboro Township’s overall 2000 LFPR is 69.1 percent, which is above the LFPR’s calculated for Cumberland County (64.5 percent) and the MSA (65.2 percent). These values represent an increase in the Township’s LFPR and a decrease in LFPR values for Cumberland County and the MSA. This trend suggests that the Township is a predominate supplier of the area’s workforce. The table also demonstrates the numbers and percentages of males and females participating in the labor force during the 2000 Census enumeration period.

## Chapter 4 – Economic Base Analysis

The Township’s male LFPR (76.8 percent) exceeded the female LFPR (62.3 percent). In comparison, the male and female LFPRs for the MSA (male = 71.9 percent; female = 59.0 percent) and County (male = 70.5 percent; female = 58.9 percent) were below the Township’s rates. These trends could be explained by the possibility that the demographic composition of the Township’s population may be skewed towards age-groups which tend to have higher participation rates. Another possibility is that the Township’s residents may face different labor market opportunities than the County or MSA populations as a whole.

Moreover, the 2000 labor force characteristics show that 48.0 percent of East Pennsboro’s female population was included in the labor force, compared to 49.0 percent a decade ago, while the percentage of Township males in the labor force increased from 51 percent in 1990 to 52.0 percent in 2000. In contrast, male LFPR declined across Cumberland County and the MSA, whereby, the percentage of males in the labor force fell from 53.6 percent in 1990 to 52.9 in 2000, and 53.7 in 1990 to 52.9, respectively, while both County and MSA female LFPR values increased to 47.1 percent.

### C. Civilian Labor Force

The resident civilian labor force is defined as all persons 16 years of age and older within a specified geographic area that are either working or actively seeking work. This excludes those serving in the armed forces. Like the general population, the labor force serves as a key indicator of a local economy’s health. Patterns of growth and decline in the local labor force are largely driven by economic cycles, as well as activity in the local construction, government and agricultural sectors. Since gross domestic product and gross state product are not gathered at the municipal level, labor force changes, as well as other measures, serve as substitutes.

Table 4-3 quantifies the civilian labor force trends experienced at the state, MSA, County and Township levels for the 1980, 1990 and 2000 periods. Since 1980, all jurisdictions strengthened their total civilian labor force supplies. Moreover, the economic hardships experienced throughout the nation during the early 1980s, increased unemployment levels throughout the state. However, the high unemployment levels experienced during the early 1980s began to decrease over the 1990 to 2000 period.

**Table 4-3 Civilian Labor Force Characteristics**  
(Civilian Employment = Persons 16 Years and Older)

Jurisdiction	Total Civilian Labor Force			Civilian Labor Force Unemployment			Civilian Labor Force Unemployment Rate		
	1980	1990	2000*	1980	1990	2000*	1980	1990	2000
Pennsylvania <sup>1</sup>	5,433,000	5,790,534	5,435,000	425,000	314,611	249,900	7.8	5.4	4.2
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA <sup>1</sup>	277,600	318,400	346,600	16,900	11,500	9,500	6.1	3.6	2.8
Cumberland County <sup>1</sup>	90,100	108,600	120,600	4,800	3,200	2,900	5.3	2.9	2.4
East Pennsboro Twp. <sup>2</sup>	7,239	8,456	n/a	191	352	n/a	2.6	4.2	n/a

Sources:

<sup>1</sup> PA Department of Labor and Industry, Center for Workforce Information and Analysis

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau

**D. Resident Employment by Major Industry**

Table 4-4 provides a historical analysis of East Pennsboro’s resident employment trends by major industry sector. According to the 1990 Census, the majority of the Township’s resident population age 16 years and over were employed in the professional and related services industries (19.5 percent), followed by the retail trade (16.9 percent) and FIRE (finance, insurance and real estate) service sectors (14.2 percent). In comparison, the 1980 Census reported that the greatest share of the Township’s population was employed in the public administration sector (17.2 percent), followed by the professional and related services (16.4 percent) and retail trade industries (15.9 percent). The FIRE industry employed only 8.7 percent of the Township’s population in 1980, which represents a 87.4 percent increase over the 1990 FIRE industry employment rate. Moreover, from 1970 to 1990, the FIRE industry experienced the largest employment growth rate (298.3 percent) of all Township industries. Figure 4-1 illustrates the distribution of the Township’s 1990 industry sectors.

**Table 4-4  
Historic Comparison of Resident Employment by Industry,  
Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, East Pennsboro Township**

Industry	1970		1980		1990		Change 1970-1990	
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Mining	42	0.8	61	0.9	70	0.9	28	66.7
Construction	396	7.6	210	3.0	437	5.4	41	10.4
Manufacturing	711	13.7	1,077	15.3	937	11.6	226	31.8
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	707	13.6	849	12.1	704	8.7	(3)	(0.4)
Wholesale Trade	252	4.8	294	4.2	221	2.7	(31)	(12.3)
Retail Trade	993	19.1	1,122	15.9	1,365	16.9	372	37.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	288	5.5	612	8.7	1,147	14.2	859	298.3
Business and Repair Services	190	3.7	270	3.8	425	5.3	235	123.7
Personal, Entertainment and Recreation Services	187	3.6	185	2.6	158	2.0	(29)	(15.5)
Professional and Related Services	732	14.1	1,152	16.4	1,574	19.5	842	115.0
Public Administration	706	13.6	1,210	17.2	1,048	13.0	342	48.4
Total	5,204	100.0	7,042	100.0	8,086	100.0	2,882	55.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 STF3A

Table 4-5 compares the 1990 resident employment by industry for East Pennsboro, Cumberland County, the MSA and Pennsylvania. The total resident employment rates for each jurisdiction were similar across all of the major industry sectors, except for the percentage of Township residents employed in the FIRE industry. Here, 14.2 percent of the Township’s employed persons age 16 years and over were included in this industry, while the County, MSA and state employed only 8.2 percent, 7.3 percent, and 6.5 percent, respectively.

One of the most important aspects of analyzing employment by industry information is that it helps us identify what are known as the “basic” and “non-basic” industries in the local economy. Basic industries are those that draw money into the local economy from outside its borders, while non-basic or service producing industries serve the needs of the local populace and businesses within the locality’s borders. The basic and non-basic industries are determined by the location quotient (LQ), which is also known as the ratio of ratios.

$$LQ_I = \frac{E_i / E}{E_{Ni} / E_N}$$

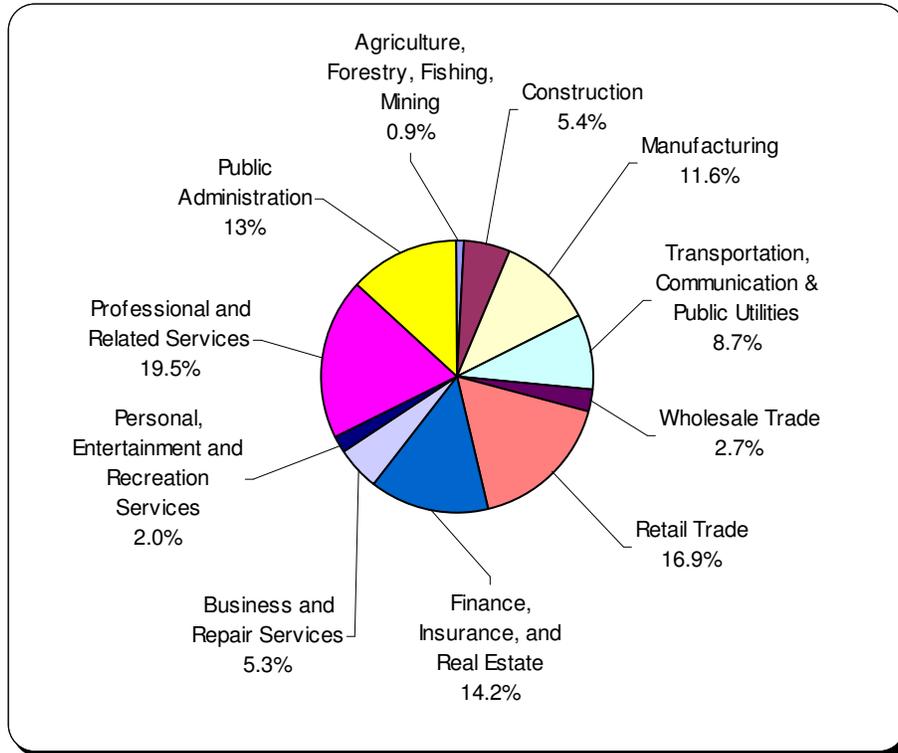
Where:

- E = Total local employment
- E<sub>i</sub> = Total local employment in industry i
- E<sub>N</sub> = Total regional employment
- E<sub>Ni</sub> = Total regional employment in industry I

**Location Quotient Formula**

**Figure 4-1**  
**Distribution of Resident Employment by Industry Sector**  
**Persons 16 Years and Over, East Pennsboro Township, 1990**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 STF3A



The LQ indicates the degree to which the local area (e.g., East Pennsboro Township, Cumberland County and the MSA) specializes in a particular industry relative to a comparison region (e.g., Pennsylvania). The LQ's for East Pennsboro Township, Cumberland County and the MSA were calculated using the formula illustrated above.

The results of the LQ calculations are also shown in Table 4-5. Those industries that have LQ's greater than 1.0 are considered part of the local area's economic base. The assumption here is that the basic employment produces goods or services for export to areas outside the local economy area and the more the LQ exceeds 1.0 the greater is the share of total employment within that sector devoted to export production. Conversely, those industries that have LQ's less than 1.0 exist to serve the needs of the local populace and the employment within such industries are said to be the "non-basic" employment. As shown, East Pennsboro's leading basic industries are public administration (LQ=2.8) and FIRE (LQ=1.7). While the basic industries for the County and MSA were similar to the Township's, the Township devotes a far greater share of its total employment to the public administration and FIRE industry sectors.

**Table 4-5**  
**Comparative Resident Employment by Industry Analysis**  
**Employment by Industry for Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, 2000**

Industry	East Pennsboro		Cumberland County		Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA		Pennsylvania	
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Mining	32	0.3	1,405	1.3	4,621	1.5	73,459	1.3
Construction Industries	519	5.4	5,929	5.6	18,006	5.8	339,363	6.0
Manufacturing	749	7.8	10,734	10.1	40,027	12.9	906,398	16.0
Wholesale Trade	377	3.9	4,008	3.8	12,532	4.0	201,084	3.6
Retail Trade	1,317	13.7	13,166	12.3	35,445	11.4	684,179	12.1
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	630	6.6	7,283	6.8	20,504	6.6	304,335	5.4
Information	300	3.1	2,947	2.8	7,821	2.5	148,841	2.6
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	1,105	11.5	8,716	8.2	23,074	7.4	372,148	6.6
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services	854	8.9	8,479	7.9	22,810	7.3	478,937	8.5
Educational, Health, and Social Services	1,407	14.7	20,575	19.3	59,830	19.2	1,237,090	21.9
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	676	7.0	7,555	7.1	22,020	7.1	397,871	7.0
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	508	5.3	5,223	4.9	14,674	4.7	274,028	4.8
Public Administration	1,123	11.7	10,691	10.0	29,659	9.5	235,767	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,597</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106,711</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>311,023</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,653,500</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Location Quotient Analysis for East Pennsboro Township, Cumberland County and MSA**

Industry	East Pennsboro	Cumberland County	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	Pennsylvania
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Mining	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.0
Construction Industries	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
Wholesale Trade	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Retail Trade	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.0
Information	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
Educational, Health, and Social Services	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Public Administration	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.0

**Table 3-2**  
**Changes in Land Use in East Pennsboro Township, 1968-2001**

<b>Land Use</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>1986-2001 # change</b>	<b>1986-2001 % change</b>
<b>Total Developed Land</b>	2352	3117	3441	5245	1804	52.4
Residential	1010	1488	1641	2725	1084	66.1
Single Family	869	1243	1360	2620	1260	92.6
Two Family	97	118	148			
Multi-Family	25	104	110	106	-5	-4.1
Transient	19	23	23			
Commercial	217	354	469	437	-32	-6.9
Retail	42	67	70			
Office	76	188	300			
Communications (Radio-TV Towers)	99	99	99	124	25	24.9
Industrial	426	431	431	409	-22	-5.2
Manufacturing	4	9	9			
Railroad	422	422	422			
Mixed Use				38	38	
Public and Semi-public	307	383	410	1384	974	237.5
Transportation (Rights-of-way)	392	461	490	130	-360	-73.5
<b>Undeveloped Land</b>	4422	3657	3333	2188	-1145	-34.4
Forest		852	840	2133	1293	153.9
Farm	712	667	622	54	-568	-91.2
Flood Plain		112	112		-112	-100.0
Vacant	3710	2026	1759		-1759	-100.0
<b>Total Land Area</b>	6774	6774	6774	7433	659	9.7
<b>Water Area</b>	186	186	186	193	7	3.7
<b>Total Township Area</b>	6960	6960	6960	7626	666	9.6

### Introduction

Cultural resources consist of prehistoric and historic districts, sites, structures, artifacts, and other physical evidence of human activities considered important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons. A wealth of cultural resources may be found throughout East Pennsboro Township. A review of these resources increases our understanding and appreciation of the local heritage and improves the Township’s overall quality of life. This chapter will provide an inventory of the various cultural resources located within the Township and will give particular attention to the local historic preservation efforts.

#### A. Federal and State Regulations

Federal and state historic preservation laws require federal and state agencies to consider the effects of their actions on all historic and prehistoric sites, districts, buildings, and structures eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. According to the National Park Service, “The National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources.” Federal legal mandates include Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Executive Order 11593, and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Pennsylvania’s legal mandates include the Environmental Right Amendment, Article 1, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution, and the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Act of 1978.

The Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission’s (PHMC) Bureau for Historic Preservation develops, coordinates and administers the program to identify, protect and enhance buildings, structures, districts and neighborhoods of historic and architectural significance in public and private ownership throughout the Commonwealth. The Bureau provides federally mandated professional staff to support the activities of the State Historic Preservation Officer to receive federal historic preservation funds and implement the National Historic Preservation Program throughout the Commonwealth. The Bureau also administers PHMC grants for museums and local history projects.

#### B. Local Historic Preservation Efforts

According to the PHMC, there are no properties within East Pennsboro Township that are included on the National Register of Historic Places. However, a grass roots historic preservation movement has officially been implemented to collect, identify, assemble and preserve the Township’s numerous cultural resources. This effort is spearheaded by the Historical Society of East Pennsboro Township, which has collected and identified numerous relics, artifacts, and documents relating to the Township’s history. The historical society serves as the local non-profit, all volunteer, educational and historical organization that is dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of the Township’s heritage, landmarks and artifacts. The historical society’s purpose and objectives are threefold—(1) to



**Boyer House**, *Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of East Pennsboro Township*

educate the public regarding the history of East Pennsboro Township; (2) to collect and preserve, for the educational purposes, any significant relics, artifacts, and documents relating to East Pennsboro’s history; and (3) to foster greater awareness, interest, friendship and pride in East Pennsboro Township and the communities that share its history. The society was officially incorporated in October 1999 and currently has about 300 members.



**Boyer House, 1999.** Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of East Pennsboro Township

The materials collected by the Historical Society of East Pennsboro Township are now on display at the Boyer House, which is located at 500 Valley Street. The Central Pennsylvania College purchased this 19<sup>th</sup>-century fieldstone structure, along with 52 acres, in 1999, from the Boyer family. The College renovated the eight-room, two-story home to its pre-Civil War condition. Five of the eight-rooms are used as administrative offices by the College, while the remaining rooms have been turned over to the historical society for their administrative, and artifact collection and display purposes. However, as the society continues their efforts in identifying and preserving the local area’s historically significant resources, further consideration may need to be given to future storage and display space needs and requirements.

East Pennsboro Township’s historical preservation efforts are also augmented by the work performed by the Cumberland County Historical Society (CCHS). The CCHS, which was founded in 1874, and is one of the nation’s oldest historical societies, is dedicated to preserving and interpreting the County’s history. The CCHS, which is located at 21 N. Pitt Street in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, maintains a library (Hamilton Library Association) and a museum at this location, and also maintains a library at the Two Mile House on the Walnut Bottom Road in Carlisle. The CCHS offers a variety of programs and services to the citizens of Cumberland County. A current listing of these programs and services may be obtained by contacting the CCHS directly or visiting their website at [www.historicalsociety.com](http://www.historicalsociety.com).

The CCHS conducted an architectural survey of many of the historic structures within Cumberland County during the late 1980s and early 1990s. This survey inventoried a number of structures within East Pennsboro Township, which are shown in Table 5-1.

### C. Historical Markers

The PHMC’s historical marker program, which was established in 1946, represents one of the Commonwealth’s oldest and most popular historic preservation programs. The easily identifiable blue and gold markers highlight significant people, places, and events in the state and nation’s history. According to the PHMC, there are approximately 1,800 markers placed throughout the state and of this total, over 60 markers are located within Cumberland County. However, no markers are located within East Pennsboro Township that identify the Township’s historical past, such as the Enola Rail Yards.



**Table 5-1  
Historical Resource Inventory of East Pennsboro Township**

Property Location	Historic Name	Date Constructed (circa)	Style, Design, or Folk Type	Construction	Original Use	Present Use	Condition
Belle Vista Drive	Henry Martin House	1860s	Folk	Log	Farm house	Residence	Good
N. Enola Drive	Peter Boyer House	Pre-1841	Folk	Stone	Farm house	Farm house	Good
Bretz Drive	John Martin House	Pre-1832	Folk	Log	Farm house	Residence	Good
Tower Road	Dean Stanley House	1940	Folk	Stone	Residence	Residence	Good
Valley Road	Abraham Longnecker	1810/1850	Folk	Stone/Frame	Farm house	Residence	Good
Wertzville Road	n/a	1860	Vernacular	Brick (over log)	School house	Residence	Fair
Holtz Road	John Holtz House	1820	Folk	Log	Farm house	Farm house	Fair
Rtes. 81 and 11/15	Henry Longsdorf House	Pre-1841	Folk	Stone	Farm house	Residence	Fair
Valley Street	Isaac Longnecker House	Pre-1841	Gothic Revival	Stone	Farm house	Residence	Good
Anthony Drive and Bella Vista	D.S. Seitz House	1906-1912	Popular Vernacular	Brick	Duplex	Duplex	Fair/Good
Rte. 11/15	Enola Rail Yards	1902-05	Utilitarian	Steel/Iron/Brick	Railroad Yards	Railroad Yards	Good
Norfolk Southern RR	Arched Railroad Tunnel	1903	n/a	Stone	Railroad Tunnel	Railroad Tunnel	Good
Oyster Mill Road	Abraham Oyster Mill & House	1830/1905	Folk	Brick	Grist Mill/Residence	Residence	Fair
Adams Street	Adams Street School	1908	Colonial Revival	Brick	School house	Apartments	Good
One block east and west of Enola Drive	Village of Enola	1903-1925	Popular Vernacular	Frame	Residences	Residences	Poor to Good

Source: Cumberland County Historical Society, circa 1989 Architectural Survey

## **Introduction**

The identification of East Pennsboro Township’s environmental resources is an important part of the planning process. Delineation of these resources serves as a guide for future planning decisions. The following sections of the plan will identify and describe these areas so they can be incorporated into the planning recommendations. This analysis will help ensure that future development in East Pennsboro Township takes place in an environmentally sensitive manner.

### **A. Floodplains**

Floodplain areas absorb, store, and release large amounts of water, to surface and groundwater systems. Floodplains provide habitat for wildlife and proper stream conditions for aquatic life. Vegetation growing in floodplains helps to trap sediment from upland surface runoff, stabilizes stream banks, and reduces soil erosion. Additionally, many people find the dynamic quality of floodplains to be a scenic asset.

Regulation of floodplains, particularly within these boundaries, helps to reduce the threat to human life and property caused by periodic flooding. For regulatory purposes, a floodplain is defined by the 100-year or base flood, which has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in a given year.

East Pennsboro Township’s 100-year floodplain boundaries lie in adjacent to the Conodoguinet Creek and the Susquehanna River. These boundaries, as shown in Figure 6-1, were last reviewed in 1977.

East Pennsboro Township seeks to protect residents and their property from flood damages through provisions in the Township’s Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance and its Zoning Ordinance. The Township’s Flood Plain Overlay District is comprised of both Floodway and Flood Fringe Districts and applies additional development and use regulations to underlying districts.

The Pennsylvania Floodplain Management Act (Act 166 of 1978) requires municipalities that have been identified as flood-prone to enact floodplain regulations, which, at a minimum, meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP is a federal program that allows property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance protection against losses from flooding. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), East Pennsboro Township participates in the NFIP.

The NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) was implemented in 1990 as a program for recognizing and encouraging community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP standards. The National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 codified the CRS in the NFIP. Under the CRS, flood insurance premium rates are adjusted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community activities that meet the three goals of the CRS: (1) reduce flood losses; (2) facilitate accurate insurance rating; and (3) promote the awareness of flood insurance.

There are ten CRS classes – Class 1 requires the most credit points and gives the largest premium reduction, where Class 10 receives no premium reduction. The CRS recognizes 18 creditable activities, organized under four categories numbered 300 through 600 – Public Information, Mapping and Regulations, Flood Damage Reduction, and Flood Preparedness.

Although East Pennsboro Township does participate in the NFIP program, it does not participate in the CRS program. Participation in the CRS is voluntary. Any community in full compliance with the rules and regulations of the NFIP, such as East Pennsboro Township, may apply for a CRS classification better than Class 10. The applicant community submits the [CRS Application](#) along with documentation that shows that it is implementing the activities for which credit is requested to its Insurance Services Office (ISO) CRS Specialist, who processes applications on behalf of FEMA. The community's activities and performance are reviewed during a verification visit. FEMA sets the credit to be granted and notifies the community, the state, insurance companies, and other appropriate parties. The classification is effective on either April 1 or October 1, whichever first follows the verification.

Each year the community must recertify or reverify that it is continuing to perform the activities that are being credited by the CRS. Recertification is an annual activity that includes progress reports for certain activities. The reverification takes place every few years and is conducted in the form of another verification visit to the community.

If a community is not properly or fully implementing the credited activities, its credit points, and possibly its CRS classification, will be revised. A community may add credited activities each year in order to improve its CRS classification.

Communities are encouraged to call on their ISO/CRS Specialist for assistance at any time. A weeklong CRS course for local officials is offered free at FEMA's Emergency Management Institute. The ISO/CRS Specialist, State NFIP Coordinator, and FEMA Regional Office have more information on this course, state workshops, and other CRS training opportunities.

No fee is charged for a community to apply for participation in the CRS. The only costs the community incurs are those of implementing creditable floodplain management activities and the staff time needed to prepare the CRS Application. The benefits to participating in the CRS program, beyond insurance premium reduction, include the following:

- 1) The CRS floodplain management activities provide enhanced public safety, a reduction in damage to property and public infrastructure, avoidance of economic disruption and losses, reduction of human suffering, and protection of the environment.
- 2) A community can evaluate the effectiveness of its flood program against a nationally recognized benchmark.
- 3) Technical assistance in designing and implementing some activities is available at no charge.
- 4) A CRS community's flood program benefits from having an added incentive to maintain its flood programs over the years. The fact that the community's CRS status could be affected by the elimination of a flood-related activity or a weakening of the

regulatory requirements for new development, should be taken into account by the governing board when considering such actions.

5) Implementing some CRS activities, such as floodplain management planning, can help projects covered under this plan qualify for certain other federal assistance programs such as the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA), the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

As many East Pennsboro Township residents reside within the floodplain boundaries, these residents may possibly benefit from the Township's participation in the CRS program.

## **B. Wetlands**

Wetlands are unique environments that perform a variety of important functions. They moderate stormwater runoff and downstream flood crests by providing natural water storage areas. As they release water, wetlands help to maintain stream flow and groundwater recharge. Finally, wetlands provide important habitat for many species of plant and animal life.

There are problems associated with developing on wetland soils. Wetlands located in floodplains are often flooded. Draining or filling in of upland wetlands removes natural water storage, compounding flooding problems downstream. Wetland soils are easily compacted. This results in uneven settling of structures. Wetland soils with low permeability and high groundwater tables are not suitable for the installation of on-lot septic systems.

Laws, such as the Federal Clean Water Act and similar state and local laws, have led to the enforcement of wetland protection. In Pennsylvania, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection strictly regulate development in wetland areas. Therefore, any development of these areas is subject to both federal and state permitting processes.

As shown on Figure 6-1, the wetland areas located in the Township are mostly found in the vicinity of the Conodoguinet Creek. It is important to note that the wetland areas shown here were derived from the National Wetland Inventory, which has limited accuracy and therefore, does not fully represent the extent and location of all wetlands in the Township. Further analysis of requisite wetland conditions (e.g., hydric soils) and field investigation is needed to identify and protect local wetland resources.

In addition to federal and state regulations, East Pennsboro Township strives to protect its wetland resources through a Wetland Protection Overlay District. The District aims to avoid and minimize damage to wetlands resources, restrict uses in wetlands resource areas to those dependent upon such resources, and to allow wetlands losses only where necessary, as described in the Township's Zoning Ordinance.

## **C. Steep Slopes**

William M. Marsh states in his 1991 publication entitled *Landscape Planning: Environmental Applications*, "The need to consider topography in planning is an outgrowth of the widespread realization not only that land uses have slope limitations but also that slopes have

been misused in modern land development. The misuse of slopes arises from two types of practices: (1) the placement of structures and facilities on slopes that are already unstable or potentially unstable; and (2) the disturbance of stable slopes resulting in failure, accelerated erosion, and/or ecological deterioration of the slope environment (p.52).”

For the purposes of East Pennsboro Township planning, slopes with grades of 25 percent or greater are considered steep. If disturbed, these areas can produce heavy soil erosion and sediment loading in streams. The majority of East Pennsboro Township’s steep slopes are located along Blue Mountain, which is a geologic formation of the Valley Section of the Ridge and Valley Province. Other steeply sloped areas are found along the main stem of the Conodoguinet Creek and its tributaries. Isolated steep slope areas can also be found in the Enola Precinct.

The four factors influencing soil erosion are vegetation, soil type, slope size and inclination, and the frequency and intensity of rainfall. On most surfaces, vegetation is the single most important erosion control factor. Vegetation helps to buffer the impact of rainfall and increases the soils ability to absorb and infiltrate this precipitation.

Though erosion and runoff in steep slope areas are natural processes, development activities located in these areas can alter the gradients and upset the natural timing of these events. However, by directing runoff from buildings and impervious surfaces away from the face of steeper slopes, severe soil erosion and drainage problems can be avoided.

Septic systems for on-lot sewage disposal are impractical to construct and maintain on very steep slopes because the downhill flow of the effluent is too rapid. Improperly treated effluent is likely to surface at the base of the slope, causing wet, contaminated seepage spots. If there is a layer of impervious material, such as dense clay or rock under shallow soils, the effluent may surface on the slope and drain to the stream unfiltered.

For these reasons, East Pennsboro Township has provided for the protection of its steep slope areas through a Hillside/Steep Slope Protection Overlay District.

### **D. Soils**

The *Soil Survey of Cumberland and Perry Counties, Pennsylvania* (1986) combines soils into soil associations, which emphasize how soil depth, slope, and drainage affect a soil’s potential land use. The associations are helpful in attaining a general idea of soil quality when comparing different sections of the Township and locating large areas suited to certain uses.

#### *Prime Agricultural Soils*

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), is the land that is best suited to producing food, feed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops. It has the soil quality, growing season, and water supply needed to economically produce a sustained high yield of crops when treated and managed using acceptable farming methods. According to the USDA,

prime farmland soils are usually classified as capability Class I or II. East Pennsboro's prime agricultural soils are shown in Figure 6-2.

**D. Soils of Statewide Importance**

Farmland soils of statewide importance are soils that are predominantly used for agricultural purposes within a given state, but have some limitations that reduce their productivity or increase the amount of energy and economic resources necessary to obtain productivity levels similar to prime farmland soils. These soils are usually classified as capability Class II or III (Figure 6-2).

**E. Surface Waters and Water Quality**

Surface Waters and Drainage

Surface waters include rivers, streams and ponds. They provide aquatic habitat, carry or hold runoff from storms, and provide recreation and scenic opportunities. Surface water resources are a dynamic and important component of the natural environment, but ever-present threats, such as pollution, construction, clear-cutting, mining and overuse have required the protection of these valuable resources.

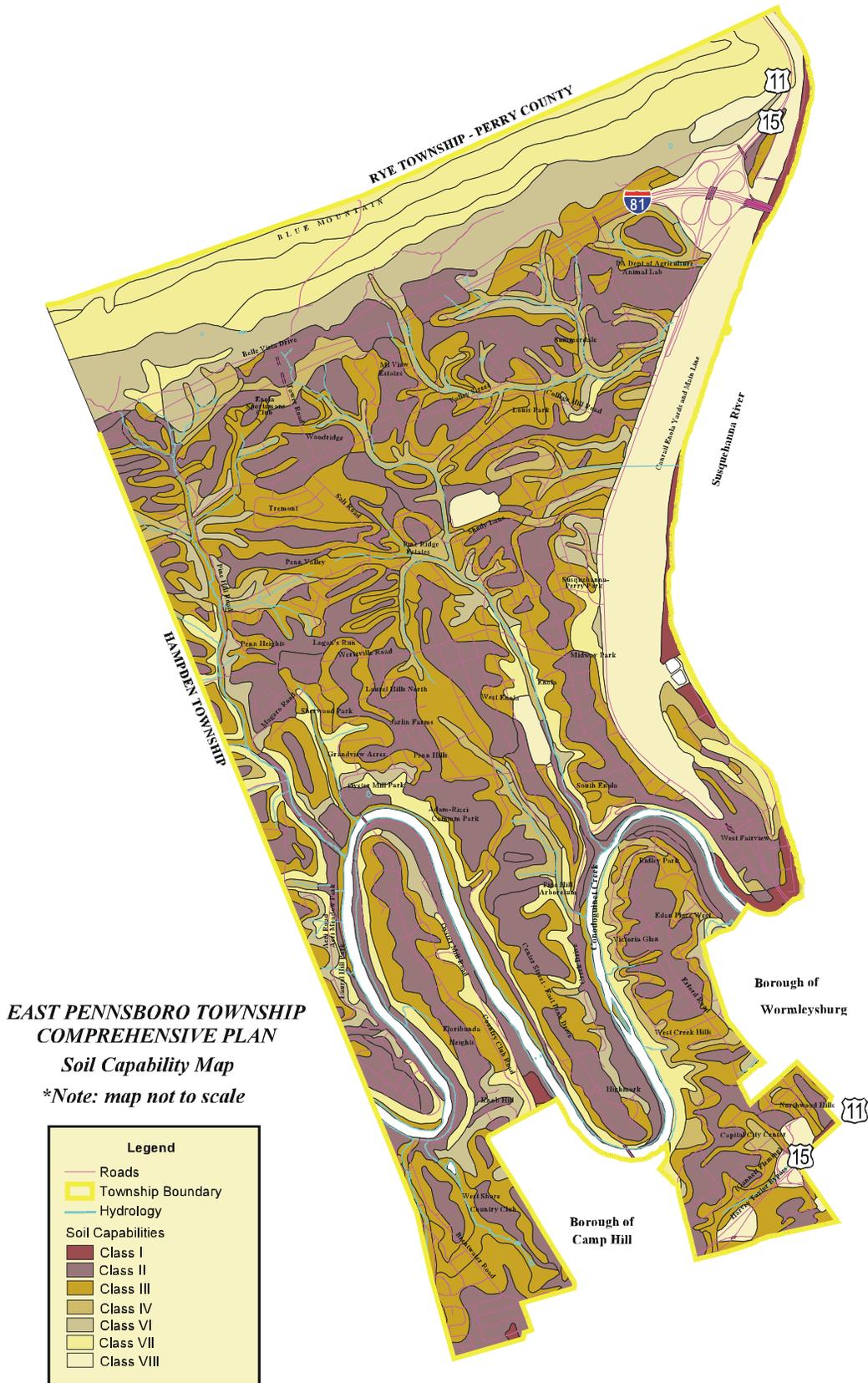
East Pennsboro Township is located in the Lower Susquehanna Subbasin and drained entirely by the Conodoguinet Creek Watershed. The Conodoguinet Creek, named by Native Americans as “a long way with many bends,” is the major stream of this watershed and drains into the Susquehanna River at the southern end of the Village of West Fairview. Throughout its 101-mile Cumberland Valley journey, the creek provides residents with water, waste removal, and recreational resources, all of which are regulated by PA DEP or DCNR.

Development in the valley affects the sensitive ecological system in a number of ways. Increasing the demand for water withdrawal decreases stream flows in aquatic habitats and results in increased wastewater treatment. Also, increasing impervious cover through the development of structures and paved areas increases stormwater volumes, which raises periodic storm flows and erosion, as well as adding additional pollutants to the hydrologic system. These changes to the surface water system can cause problems in aquatic habitats downstream.

Water Quality

The Pennsylvania Chapter 93 Water Quality Standards classify all surface waters according to their water quality and protected water uses. Selected bodies of water that exhibit exceptional water quality and other environmental features are referred to as “Special Protection Waters.” Certain activities in those watersheds that could adversely affect surface water are

Figure 6-2, Soil Capabilities



more stringently regulated to prevent degradation. All land development, sewage treatment and disposal, industrial and municipal waste, mining and quarrying, timber harvesting, stormwater management, and confined feeding operations must follow guidelines found in the Special Protection Waters Implementation Handbook, or other regulations relative to Special Protection Waters. In East Pennsboro Township, the Conodoguinet Creek and its unnamed tributaries are classified as Warm Water Fisheries (WWF).

Various public agencies, organizations, and concerned citizens located within the Conodoquient Creek Watershed have recognized the importance of protecting water resources. The following sections provide a brief discussion of these entities.

### East Pennsboro Township Environmental Advisory Council (EAC)

The East Pennsboro Township Environmental Advisory Council (EAC) is a Township-based organization dedicated to preserving and restoring the local natural environment, including the Conodoguinet Creek and its tributaries. The EAC, which originated from the Township's Shade Tree Commission, advises the Board of Commissioners regarding environmental matters related to land use and development activities.

### Conodoguinet Creek Watershed Association (CCWA)

The Conodoguinet Creek Watershed Association (CCWA), an ALLARM partner (see below) since 1996, is an environmentally concerned citizens group created to take appropriate action on matters that affect the welfare of the Conodoguinet Creek. The CCWA promotes education and awareness of the Conodoguinet Creek watershed to the public and local officials, and support sefforts to upgrade the creek's water quality status. The CCWA's volunteers participate in the states Citizen Volunteer Monitoring Program (see below). More information regarding the CCWA's efforts is also provided in Section G of this chapter.

### Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC)

The 1970 Susquehanna River Basin Compact, adopted by Congress and the Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New York legislatures, established the Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC). The mission of the SRBC is to enhance public welfare through comprehensive planning, water supply allocation, and management of the water resources of the Susquehanna River Basin. Moreover, the compact established comprehensive planning as one of the primary duties of the SRBC. Sections 3.3 and 4.1 of the compact require the formulation of a comprehensive plan for the immediate and long-range use, management, and development of the water and related land resources of the basin. SRBC's Comprehensive Plan, originally adopted on December 13, 1973, provides a basin-wide strategy to serve SRBC and others in regard to the management of the water resources of the basin whereby the goals set forth in the compact, and such goals and objectives as may be determined by SRBC, may be effectively and efficiently achieved. The Commission also conducts specialized water resource planning projects as part of its responsibilities. An example of this is the development of a regional groundwater management plan.

Chesapeake Bay Organizations

The Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay (ACB) and the Chesapeake Bay Foundation (CBF) are well recognized organizations working for the increased protection of the Chesapeake Bay watershed, however many others are diligently working toward the same goal. The Chesapeake Bay Commission (CBC) is a tri-state legislative commission, serving as the legislative arm of CBF and advising members of the General Assemblies of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania on matters of Bay-wide concern. The Chesapeake Bay Program is a unique regional partnership that directs restoration activities of the Chesapeake Bay. Others include educational outreach programs and research institutions. Though primarily located in the Bay area, each of the organizations recognizes that the health of the Bay is determined by factors across the watershed, from New York to Virginia, and that only a combination of local and regional efforts will achieve the desired goal.

Alliance for Aquatic Resource Monitoring (ALLARM)

The Alliance for Aquatic Resource Monitoring (ALLARM), a project of the Environmental Studies Department at Dickinson College, partners with Pennsylvania communities and individuals who are working to protect and restore watersheds. Founded in 1986, ALLARM's original mission was to study the effect of acid deposition on Pennsylvania's waterways. To that end, volunteer monitors have gathered data on a weekly basis at over 550 sites in 96 percent of Pennsylvania counties. This information, widely recognized as the most comprehensive database on pH and alkalinity of Pennsylvania streams, is used by conservation organizations as well as local and state government for policy development. In 1996, ALLARM expanded its focus and began to work with locally based groups to develop watershed-based water quality monitoring programs. ALLARM's Technical Support Center works cooperatively with volunteer stream monitoring groups (see Citizens Volunteer Monitoring Program below) across Pennsylvania to identify the watershed issues specific to that community. The center has prepared comprehensive summaries of data collected by various watershed associations, including the Conodoguinet Creek Watershed Association.

Citizens Volunteer Monitoring Program (CVMP)

Pennsylvania's watersheds are monitored by a variety of organizations, schools and agencies that are included in the state's Citizens' Volunteer Monitoring Program (CVMP). The goals of the CVMP are twofold: (1) to foster stewardship by giving communities the tools they need to meet their own goals related to water resources; and (2) to give PADEP a better understanding of water resources by receiving quality-assured data from volunteers.

The CVMP has worked closely with the national Environmental Alliance for Senior Involvement (EASI) in establishing a statewide database for the volunteer monitoring groups to use. There are two components of the database. One is for the use of the Pennsylvania Senior Environmental Corps (PASEC) members or any other group that wishes to use the standardized protocols used by the PASEC. The other component is open to any group regardless of the protocols they are using.

The PASEC program is the nation's first statewide-organized senior environment corps and is the result of a multi-agency and national non-profit group partnership. The Capitol Region PASEC serves as the local chapter for East Pennsboro Township.

### Stormwater Management Planning

The Pennsylvania Stormwater Management Act 167 of 1978 requires counties to prepare stormwater management plans on a watershed-by-watershed basis. These plans must be prepared in consultation with the affected municipalities. Standards for control of runoff from new development are a required component of each plan and are based on a detailed hydrologic assessment. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's (PADEP) stormwater management program administers a grant program under Act 167 for counties to prepare watershed plans that provide standards for controlling runoff from new development.

Once the plans have been approved by the PADEP, they may then be implemented through mandatory municipal adoption of ordinance provisions consistent with the plan. A key objective of a stormwater management plan is to coordinate the decisions of the watershed municipalities. Intermunicipal cooperation and joint participation are essential to successful stormwater management. A plan is implemented through mandatory municipal adoption of ordinance provisions consistent with the plan.

Plans prepared under the Stormwater Management Act will not resolve all drainage issues. A key goal of the planning process is to maintain existing peak runoff rates throughout a watershed as land development continues to take place. This is intended to minimize increasing flood damages downstream. Although this process does not solve existing problems, it should prevent their escalation. The correction of the existing problems is the responsibility of the affected municipalities.

East Pennsboro Township comprises a small portion of the Conodoguinet Creek watershed, which flows into the Susquehanna River at Wormleysburg. According to the PADEP, Cumberland County has not prepared an Act 167 plan for the Conodoguinet Creek Watershed nor are there efforts underway to prepare a plan for this watershed. Within Pennsylvania, including East Pennsboro Township, stormwater management implementation is enforced by municipalities through local subdivision and land development ordinances. The Township requires stormwater management plans for any site improvement that would result in a significant increase in impervious surface and acknowledges natural drainage systems. The use of natural and existing water storage facilities, as well as the use of innovative water management and recharge facilities, is encouraged to avoid or minimize stormwater impacts.

### Pennsylvania DCNR River Activities

#### ***Pennsylvania Scenic Rivers Program***

Many of the Pennsylvania's rivers, or sections thereof and related adjacent land areas, possess outstanding aesthetic and recreational values of present and potential benefit to the citizens of Pennsylvania. To protect these values, the General Assembly passed the

Pennsylvania Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 1277, Act No. 283 as amended by Act 110, May 7, 1982), which authorized the development of the Commonwealth's Scenic River System.

During the initial phase of the PA Scenic Rivers Program (1975), an inventory of drainage basins was compiled to identify potential waterways for inclusion in the PA Scenic River System and to recommend priorities for river studies. More than 200 waterways were nominated and prioritized into three levels. The entire length of the Conodoguinet Creek—from the headwaters in Peters Township, Franklin County, to its confluence with the Susquehanna River—was classified as a 1-A Priority Waterway. (The 1-A Priority Waterways are those that have been determined to be of statewide or nationwide importance, and have an immediate need for protection.) Though the Scenic Rivers Program has been revised since the original waterway prioritization, only minor progress has been made toward the protection of this waterway.

### ***Rivers Conservation***

The Pennsylvania Rivers Conservation Program (RCP) has been developed to conserve and enhance river resources through preparation and accomplishment of locally initiated plans. The program provides technical and financial assistance to municipalities and river support groups to carry out planning, implementation, acquisition and development activities.

In 1997, a RCP planning grant was awarded through the Keystone Recreation, Park and Conservation Fund to assist the CCWA in preparing a Rivers Conservation Plan for the Carlisle to Greenspring portion of the Conodoguinet Creek. The purpose of this Rivers Conservation Plan is to identify significant natural, recreational and cultural resources within the designated planning area. Issues, concerns and threats to the Conodoguinet's resources and values are also determined locally as part of the planning process, as well as recommended methods to conserve, enhance, and restore these resources.

## **F. Geology and Groundwater**

Groundwater quality and supply is ultimately controlled by bedrock geology. Geologic factors such as rock type, intergranular porosity, rock strata inclination, faults, joints, folds, bedding planes, and solution channels affect groundwater movement and availability. Groundwater quality is dependent on the physical and chemical interaction between the groundwater and the bedrock. The more soluble bedrock, such as limestone, allows more compounds to be dissolved in the groundwater, thus resulting in increased hardness values.

East Pennsboro Township is underlain by a wide variety of sedimentary rocks, which are folded into moderately open to closed plunging folds. These rocks, which were formed during the Silurian and (405 to 430 million years ago) and Ordovician (430 to 500 million years ago) periods. The Silurian rocks consist of dark gray fossiliferous and argillaceous limestone, siltstone, and red, gray, or white quartzitic sandstone. Rocks of the Ordovician age consist of dark gray fossiliferous and greenish gray fossiliferous shale, siltstone, and red, gray or white quartzitic sandstone. Table 6-1 further characterizes the rock types underlying the Township, while Figure 6-4 illustrates their distributions.

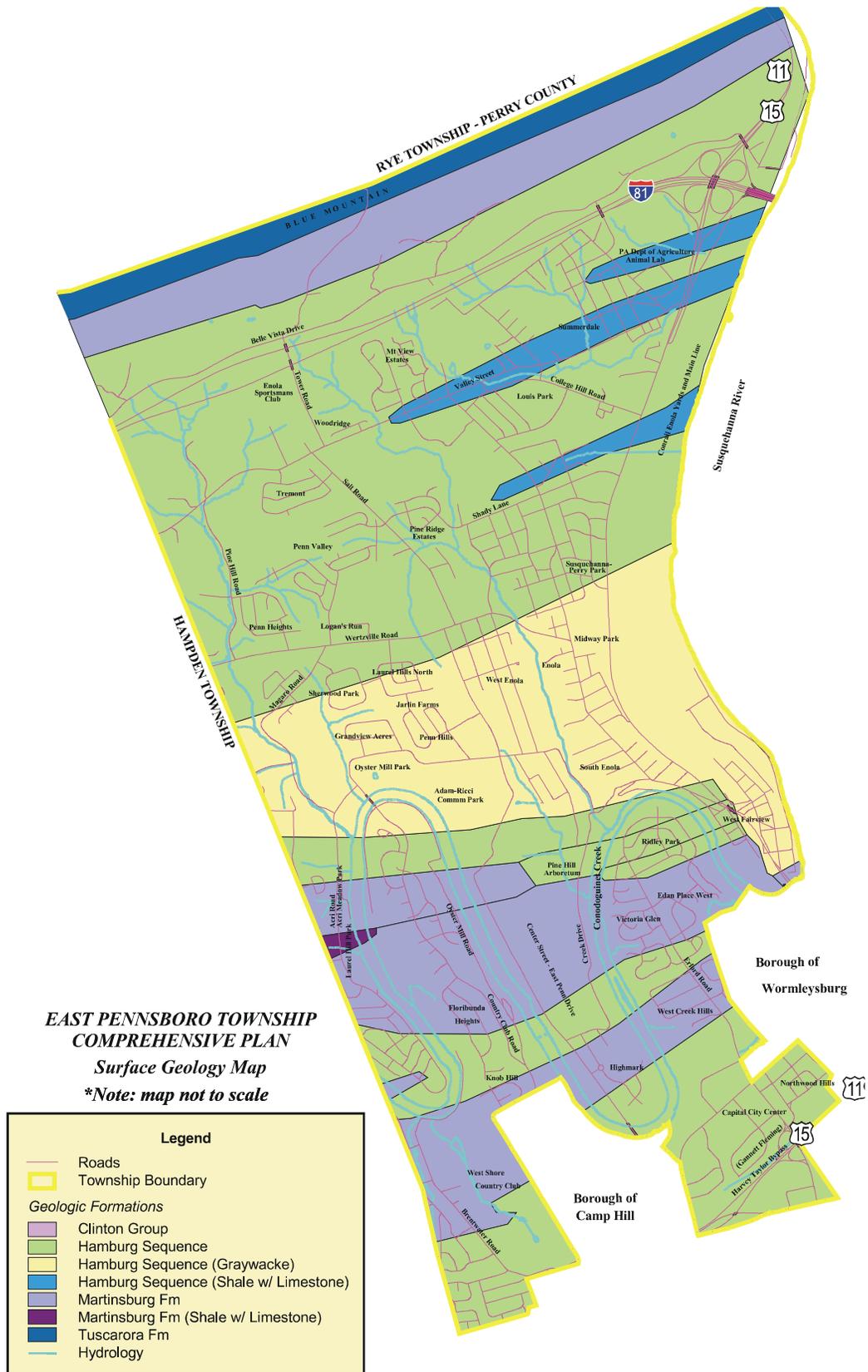
**Table 6-1**  
**Engineering Characteristics of East Pennsboro Township’s Geologic Formations**

Formation	Description	Porosity	Permeability	Ease of Excavation	Foundation Stability	Quantity of Groundwater (Median Yield)
Clinton Group	fossiliferous sandstone; hermatitic sandstone and shale	Low	Low	Moderate	Good	12gpm
Hamburg Sequence	shale, impure sandstone, finely crystalline and/or shaly limestone	Moderate to high	High	Moderate to difficult	Good	10-50 gpm
Martinsburg Formation	shale w/ siltstone, metabentonite, sandstone and limestone	Low	Low	Moderate to difficult	Good	32gpm
Tuscarora Formation	sandstone and quartzite	Low to moderate	Low	Difficult	Good	23gpm

Sources: Pennsylvania State University, Earth Resources Research Institute, 1994.

Alan R. Geyer and J. Peter Wilshusen, Engineering Characteristics of the Rocks of Pennsylvania. 1992. (Pennsylvania Geological Survey, Harrisburg, PA).

Figure 6-4, Geologic Formations



### Introduction

The transportation network of a community is the backbone for its development and its prosperity. It can help to attract a thriving society of merchants and residents and is part of the overall foundation for community growth. A carefully planned transportation system, designed to properly fit the structure of the community and suit its needs, will ultimately mold the framework for the future population. Transportation often influences the advancement and success of a community, though if poorly planned or maintained, can also deter prosperity and overshadow a community's positive attributes.

#### A. Existing Roadway Network

The existing roadway network of East Pennsboro Township consists of minor arterial roadways, collectors and local roads, freeways and an interstate. Local roadways were originally established to provide circulation between the farms of the northern part of the Township, the residences of the southern region, and the businesses and industries located on the riverfront. U.S. 11 and 15 improved historic travel routes parallel to the Appalachian Mountains. The portion of Interstate 81 that lies within the Township was built in the 1970s. This transportation network, along with the Conodoguinet Creek and the Enola Yard, divides the Township into smaller, non-geometric regions.

Four major roadways service the Township:

- Interstate 81 provides overland access across the Susquehanna River to the East Shore and to points north and south. It traverses the Township approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile south of Blue Mountain and Township's northern boundary.
- U.S. 11 and 15 cross the Township in two separate locations. The longer segment parallels the Susquehanna River from the northeast corner of the Township to its boundary with the Borough of Wormleysburg. The shorter segment lies in a northeast/southwest direction between the Boroughs of Wormleysburg and Camp Hill.
- SR 944, commonly known as Wertzville Road, provides an east-west corridor through the approximate center of the Township.
- Center Street/East Penn Drive connect the southeast portion of the Township with its northern and central regions.

#### B. Access Points to Major Roadways

Interstate 81 provides an interchange (No. 65, formerly No. 21) with U.S. 11 and 15 just north of the Enola Rail Yards.

U.S. 11 and 15 provide two at-grade intersections along its length within the Township. Grade-separated interchanges exist at Interstate 81 and Erford Road. The interchange at Erford Road was resurfaced in 1999/2000. U.S. 11 and 15 also has five at-grade signalized intersections in the Township: at 21<sup>st</sup> Street, Market Street & U.S. 11/15, the Summerdale Plaza entrance and Valley Street.

### C. Roadway Classification

Functional classification is the type of service to be provided by various roadways in a roadway network. The function or type of service a particular road or street provides is defined in terms of the degree of access to adjacent land or in terms of the mobility it provides and, particularly in the case of rural highways, the geography it should serve. Functional classification affects other features of the roadway network, such as roadway design, acceptable levels of service, and designated speed. Rural classifications include rural interstate, principal arterial, minor arterial, major collector, minor collector, and local. Urban classifications include urban interstate, principal arterial, minor arterial, collector, and local.<sup>5</sup>

Roadway classifications, such as *minor arterial* or *collector*, group streets and highways into categories according to the service they are intended to provide and define the role streets or highways play in serving vehicles trips through the transportation network. Roadways in East Pennsboro represent five of the six classifications. These are defined as follows:

#### ***Interstate***

Limited access highways designed for traffic between major regional areas or larger urban communities of 50,000 or more. These highways extend beyond stat boundaries, with access limited to interchanges located by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

#### ***Freeway***

Limited access highways designed for large traffic volumes between communities of 50,000 or more to regional traffic generators (such as central business districts, suburban shopping centers, and industrial areas). Freeways should be tied directly to arterial roads, with accessibility limited to specific interchanges to avoid the impediment of thru traffic.

#### ***Principal Arterial*** (not found in East Pennsboro Township)

Roads that provide land access while retaining a high degree of thru traffic mobility and serve major centers of urban activity and traffic generation. These roadways provide a high speed, high volume network for travel between major destinations in both rural and urban areas.

#### ***Minor Arterial***

Roads that provide land access with a lower level of thru traffic mobility than principal arterials and serve larger schools, industries, institutions, and small commercial areas not incidentally served by principal arterials.

#### ***Collector***

Roads that collect traffic between local roads and arterial streets and that provide access to abutting properties. Collectors serve minor traffic generators, such as local elementary

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<sup>5</sup> For a comprehensive discussion of functional classification, refer to Highway Functional Classification: Concepts, Criteria and Procedures (U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration: Publication No. FHWA-ED-90-006, 1989) and A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets, "Chapter 1, Highway Functions" (American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), 1990).

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schools, small individual industrial plants, offices, commercial facilities, and warehouses not served by principal and minor arterials.

### *Local*

Roads that are local in character and serve farms, residences, businesses, neighborhoods, and abutting properties.

Figure 7-1 illustrates the Township’s roadway network. Table 7-1 summarizes roadway classification for the Township.

**Table 7-1  
Existing Roadway Classification in East Pennsboro Township**

<b>Interstate</b>	<b>Freeway</b>	<b>Minor Arterial</b>	<b>Collector</b>	<b>Local Road</b>
Interstate 81	US 11	21st Street from US 11/15 Bypass to Poplar Church	Brentwater Road from 32nd Street to Foxcroft	All other roads
	US 15	Center Street from 21st Street to PA 944	Poplar Church Road from 21st Street to Twp line	
		Enola Drive from Twp line to Shady Lane	Erford Road from US 11/15 Bypass to Stephen Road	
		Shady Lane from Enola Drive to US 11/15	Magaro Road from Center Street to Acri Road	
		PA 944 from Enola Drive to Twp line	Acri Road from Magaro to Beech Run	
		Erford Road from Walnut Street to US 11/15 Bypass	Salt Road from PA 944 to Valley Street	
			Valley Street from US 11/15 to Twp line	
			Beech Run from Acri Road to Twp line	
			Enola Drive from Shady Lane to Valley Street	

Source: East Pennsboro Township Comprehensive Plan 1989.

### **D. Roadway Conditions**

Roadway conditions refer to the physical properties and structural integrity of the roadway. Improvements to existing, established roadways generally consist of pavement overlays, pavement widening, shoulder construction and/or widening, and drainage improvements. The Township highway department annually reviews its roads for resurfacing and drainage improvement needs. Typically, six miles of roads are resurfaced in the Township each year.

The Township has submitted improvement requests to PENNDOT for widening of the Erford Road Bridge and widening/improvements to Route 944 (Wertzville Road) to be included on the Department’s 2003 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).

### E. Geometric Deficiencies

Geometric deficiencies refer to the horizontal and vertical alignment or design of the roadway. Poor alignment is a safety hazard and can deter development in surrounding areas. Roadways not in conformance with design and/or construction standards can cause the need for excessive maintenance or repair of rutted roadway and off-road repair for accidents or instances of vehicles leaving the road corridor. The Township maintains a continuous deficiency identification and improvement program as part of the PENNDOT TIP.

### F. Intersection Operation/Signal Timing

Existing signalized intersections in the Township are as follows:

- U.S. 11 and 15 / Valley Road
- U.S. 11 and 15 / Market Street
- U.S. 11 and 15 / Summerdale Plaza
- U.S. 11 and 15 / 21<sup>st</sup> Street
- U.S. 11 and 15 Bypass / Country Club Road
- 21<sup>st</sup> Street / Center Street
- Center Street / Blue Shield Entrance
- Center Street/ East Penn Drive / Magaro Road
- East Penn Drive / Southmont Drive
- East Penn Drive / Wertzville Road
- Erford Road and Hunter Lane
- Erford Road / Mumma Road
- Erford Road / Poplar Church Road
- Erford Road / Walnut Street
- Poplar Church Road/Rear exit/entrance of Holy Spirit Hospital
- Shady Lane / North Enola Drive
- Wertzville Road / Center Street
- Wertzville Road / Southmont Drive

A number of intersections in the Township have been identified as existing problem areas. The Township has programmed signalization improvements for the following intersections:

- Valley Street / B Street
- First Street / Valley Street
- U.S. 11 and 15 / Shady Lane
- U.S. 11 and 15 / College Hill Road
- U.S. 11 and 15 / Raddison entrance/exit / 12<sup>th</sup> Street
- East Penn Drive / Pennsboro Commons entrance/exit

As with all traffic signals, routine maintenance is performed by the Township to ensure that the signals are operating properly. In addition, traffic volumes should be monitored periodically to evaluate needed changes in timing and phasing or lane assignments.

### **G. Traffic Volumes**

The Township has completed recent traffic counts for three key intersections:

- Valley Road and B Street
- Wertzville Road and Southmont Drive
- U.S. 11 and 15 and the Summerdale Plaza driveways

The traffic counts inventoried the time, thru and turning traffic patterns, types of vehicles, and pedestrian traffic. The data will be used by the Township to evaluate existing intersection facilities and to develop improvements.

The Township is located in a major travel shed between the major employment areas of downtown Harrisburg and the bedroom communities of eastern Cumberland and Perry Counties. In 2001-2002, the Cumberland-Perry Task Force (of which East Pennsboro Township is a member) conducted a transportation study to quantify existing safety and congestion problems with respect to commuting between and through these areas. The Task Force identified eight (8) study corridors (three in East Pennsboro) and suggested short-, medium- and long-range improvements for each. Study corridors in East Pennsboro included PA 944 and portions of U.S. 11 and 15 and I-81.

The study identified the following trends:

- Continuing residential development along Route 944 will cause traffic volumes to increase in the future.
- The morning and evening peak period traffic volumes at the intersection of Route 944 and East Penn Drive are quite high.
- Evening peak traffic volumes through intersections along Route 944 are marginally to considerably higher than morning peak traffic volumes.
- The average weekday daily traffic volumes on Route 944 are influenced by a high amount of commuter traffic.

Some safety and capacity concerns on Township roadways as identified in the study included:

- Insufficient acceleration/deceleration lanes and weaving areas at the I-81 interchange with U.S. 11 and 15
- Capacity concerns on PA 944 between I-81 and East Penn Drive, as well as on U.S. 11 and 15 between I-81 north into Perry County (specifically, PA 274)

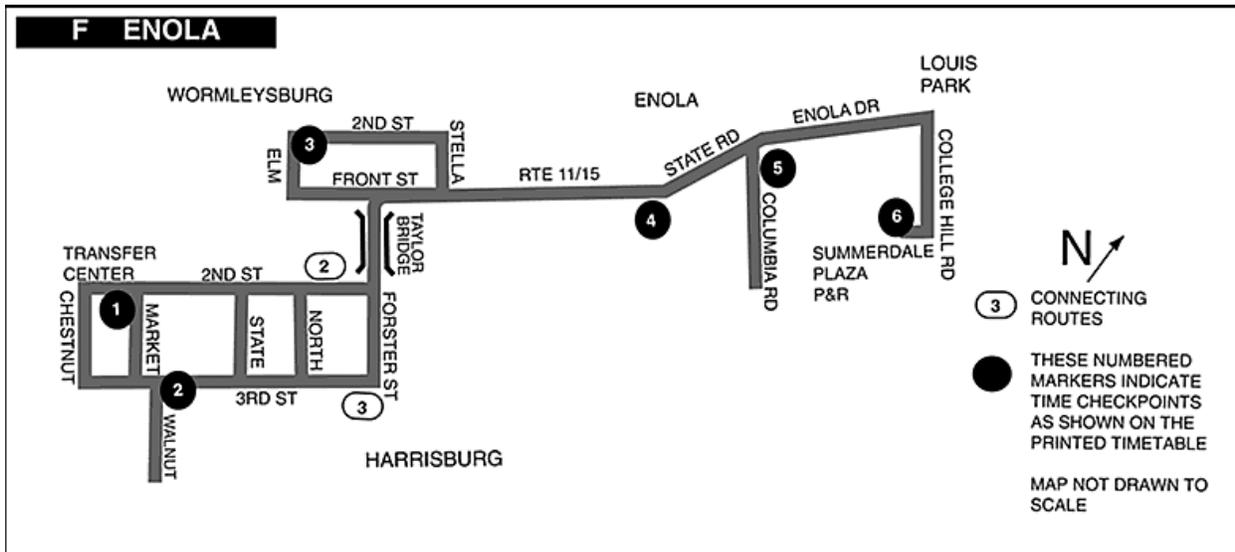
### **H. Public Transit Services**

Public transportation has numerous community benefits. It reduces congestion; offers transportation to those without automobiles; relieves stress on roadways, bridges, and intersections, thereby reducing the demand for expensive infrastructure upgrades; increases air quality; and reduces health risks. Capital Area Transit (CAT) currently offers two service routes in East Pennsboro Township. Route F travels to Enola via Wormleysburg and Route K (Erford

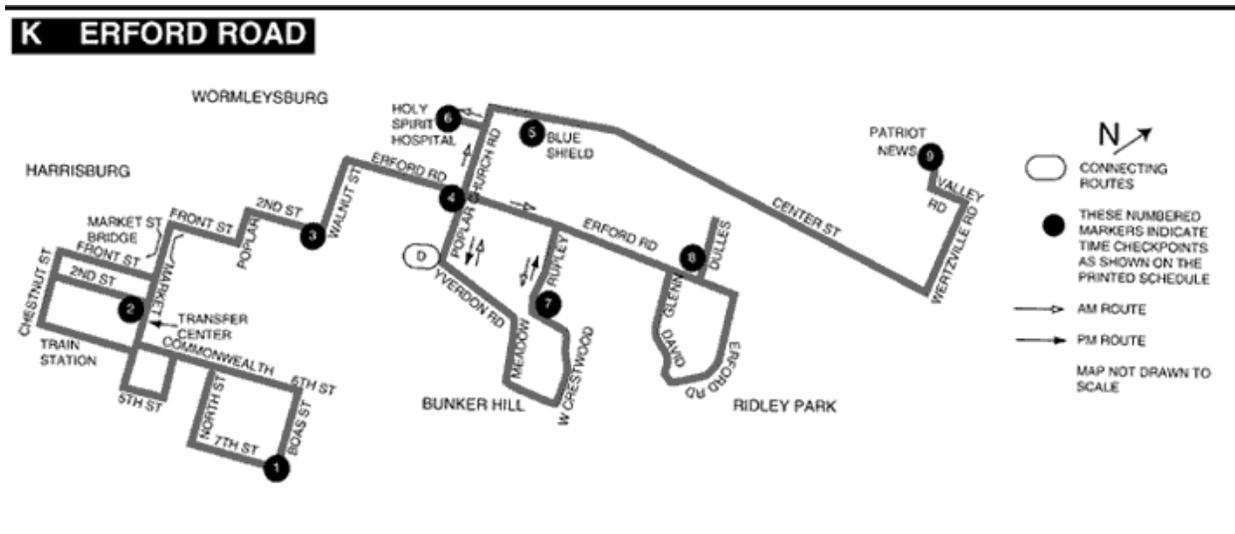
## Chapter 7 – Transportation Analysis

Road) travels into the center of the Township via Erford Road, Poplar Church and Center Streets. These routes are illustrated in Figures 7-2 and 7-3. CAT busses operate eight scheduled trips in each direction each weekday; there is no weekend service on these routes. One park and ride site, located at the Summerdale Plaza, is also indicated. Average weekday ridership on Routes F and K are approximately 125 and 80 persons, respectively.

Through the CAT network, residents of East Pennsboro Township can access regional transportation facilities, including the Harrisburg International Airport, The Capital City Airport, and the Trailways/Greyhound and Amtrak terminals at the Harrisburg Transportation Center.



Source: <http://www.cattransit.com/>  
Figure 7-2.



Source: <http://www.cattransit.com/>  
Figure 7-3.

The Cumberland County Transportation Department offers demand responsive, shared ride services to consumers with special needs. The Department operates 30 wheelchair-accessible vans Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

### **I. Rail Transportation**

#### *Rail Freight Transportation*

Rail freight facilities in East Pennsboro Township are owned and operated by Norfolk Southern Railway Company. Rail lines parallel U.S. 11 and 15 along the eastern boundary of the Township. The Enola Yard lies along this route, between the I-81 interchange and the Township's West Fairview Precinct. The Norfolk Southern railway network reaches 22 states, the District of Columbia, and the province of Ontario.

The Enola Yard is a major freight hub in the mid-Atlantic region. Built in 1905 by the Pennsylvania Railroad, it was once the largest freight-classified yard in the United States. Rail traffic peaked during World War II and in recent years Conrail had used the Enola Yard as a railroad car switching station and car storage facility. In 1999, Norfolk Southern and CSX Corporation jointly purchased Conrail and its facilities. Norfolk Southern envisioned the Harrisburg region as a major freight center, particularly for intermodal traffic, which transports truck trailers on rail cars for distribution to various markets. Of the \$340 million that Norfolk Southern has invested in its facilities in the Commonwealth, \$47 million has been allocated to the Harrisburg region.

In early 2001, Norfolk Southern invested \$1.9 million in the site to improve freight transit times and equipment utilization. This improvement increased the switching capacity of the Yard from 125 rail cars per day to 600 rail cars per day and created 15 new positions.

#### *Rail Passenger Transportation*

Currently no rail passenger transportation facilities exist in East Pennsboro Township. Residents do however have access to the Amtrak station at 4<sup>th</sup> and Chestnut Streets in Harrisburg. From this station, passengers can travel throughout the continental United States.

CAT is currently involved in a Transitional Analysis to explore additional transit improvements for the region. Through its recent Transportation Investment Study (TIS), the CAT Board selected light rail as the locally preferred alternative as the region's best choice for improving accessibility and capacity on the area's highway network.

CAT's TIS included six different "build" alternatives and one "no build" or baseline alternative. The baseline alternative examined the transportation benefits that can be realized through improvements to the existing transit system without major investment. The baseline alternative included new bus routes that serviced high demand areas. In the transitional analysis, additional improvements to the CAT bus system will be recommended, modeled, and compared to the other build alternatives.

### **J. Aviation**

While there are no aviation facilities in East Pennsboro Township, residents and employees of businesses within the Township have ready access to two regional airports. The Harrisburg International Airport (HIA) is located across the Susquehanna River in Dauphin County. HIA is classified as a commercial airport. The Capital City Airport is located on Harrisburg's West Shore in New Cumberland. The Capital City Airport is classified as a business airport.

### **K. Pedestrian and Bicycle Systems**

As detailed in the Parks and Recreation analysis, there is a strong relationship between development patterns and the predominant mode of transportation at the time of development. For example, downtown Enola evolved during a time when most people traveled on foot and therefore land use and transportation patterns reflect a design favorable to non-motorized modes of transportation. More recent development in the Township has evolved during a time of automobile dependence and has left the pedestrian without safe, interconnected walking routes to nearby destinations.

The Township has provided walking trails in some of its parks. These offer residents opportunities to walk through varied recreational and natural environments, though currently are predominantly destinations rather than transportation alternatives.

Biking trails are even more limited in the Township. Road shoulders are inadequate to support use as bike lanes and the adjacent roadways typically sustain a level of service (LOS) that makes casual biking feel uncomfortable, if not unsafe. There are few if any independent trails. The Darlington Trail, maintained by the Cumberland Valley Appalachian Trail Club, runs approximately 12 miles between Overview and Sterrett's Gap. It intersects with the Appalachian Trail atop Blue Mountain between Millers Gap and Deans Gap.

As indicated in Section G, traffic volumes will continue to increase throughout East Pennsboro Township, resulting in increased fuel consumption, vehicle emissions, and driver delays. While roadway infrastructure improvements can facilitate mobility to a certain extent, walking and biking trails, when properly designed and maintained, can provide a transportation alternative. Transportation alternatives can play a daily role in the lives of parents whose children need transportation to educational and recreational facilities within and beyond their neighborhood, as well as for the general public. Improvements to the overall transportation system, including pedestrian and bicycle facilities, will reduce noise pollution and improve air quality, traffic flow, and the Township's overall quality of life.

Tri-County Regional Planning Commission's 1997 Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Plan identifies several routes within the Township included as part of the overall region's bicycle/pedestrian network:

- U.S. 11 and 15
- Valley Street

- Salt Road/East Penn Drive
- Magaro Road
- Acri Road
- First Street
- Bella Vista Drive

Although not in East Pennsboro Township, U.S. 11 and 15 south of West Fairview was highlighted in the 1997 plan as a high priority for improvement, as it is the only route available to connect the housing base in the Township with the job base in downtown Harrisburg. The Harrisburg Area Transportation Study (HATS) completed a 2000 Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation plan, which in fact lists “Improved Connectivity between the East and West Shores” as its top priority.

Conodoguinet Creek was also mentioned as a possible candidate for development into a recreational and non-motorized trail link, or greenway. The Conodoguinet provides connections to many neighborhoods that presently have no physical access to each other, except through the roadway network. HATS’ current Bicycle/Pedestrian plan also expresses the need for more efforts to be expended relative to Greenways development on the West Shore in general, in conjunction with the recommendations of the Cumberland County Greenways Plan.

### **L. Liquid Fuels Tax**

East Pennsboro Township receives revenue from the Commonwealth’s Liquid Fuels Tax Program. This program allocates a portion of the tax collected from the sale of liquid fuels, e.g., oil and gasoline, to municipalities to supplement funding for local roadway improvements and emergency services fuels expenses. The amount received by the Township is formulaic, and is based upon the number of local roadway miles and total population.

### **M. Programmed Transportation Improvements**

Roadway improvements to Township roads are evaluated on an annual basis, while state road, bridge, and transit improvements are planned by PENNDOT and HATS through a multi-year program. In addition to annual roadway resurfacing, the Township highway department maintains roadway infrastructure, such as culverts and bridges. Additionally, the Township plans to upgrade Salt Road from Shady Lane to Valley Street and has requested that PENNDOT widen the Erford Road Bridge over U.S. 11 and 15.

PENNDOT’s Four Year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) is a requirement of the planning process prescribed in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (TEA-21). The U.S. Department of Transportation defines the TIP as “a staged, multi-year, intermodal program of transportation projects, which is consistent with the metropolitan transportation plan.” Table 7-2 shows projects that are listed on PENNDOT’s 2001 TIP and located within or in proximity to the Township.

PENNDOT also conducts the Transportation Enhancements Program. This program originated in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 and continues under TEA-21. The program establishes a cooperative arrangement between the

## ***Chapter 7 – Transportation Analysis***

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Federal Highway Administration, PENNDOT and a project sponsor to implement projects that have a direct relationship to transportation use, needs and benefits. This cost reimbursement program provides 80 percent of the implementation/construction costs. As a reimbursement program, sponsors must demonstrate the ability to advance their portion of projects costs prior to approval.

Projects must meet eligibility requirements and all federal and state regulations for transportation projects. There are twelve project categories defined by the Act:

- Provision of Facilities for Pedestrian and Bicycles
- Provision of Safety and Educational Activities for Pedestrians and Bicyclists
- Acquisition of Scenic Easements and Scenic or Historic Sites
- Scenic or Historic Highway Programs (Including the Provision of Tourist and Welcome Center Facilities)
- Landscaping or Other Scenic Beautification
- Historic Preservation
- Rehabilitation and Operation of Historic Transportation Buildings, Structures or Facilities (Including Historic Railroad Facilities and Canals)
- Preservation of Abandoned Railway Corridors (Including the Conversion and Use, Thereof for Pedestrian or Bicycle Trails)
- Control and Removal of Outdoor Advertising
- Archeological Planning and Research
- Mitigation of Water Pollution Due to Highway Runoff or to Reduce Vehicle-Caused Wildlife Mortality While Maintaining Habitat Connectivity
- Establishment of Transportation Museums.

As sponsors, municipalities may submit projects to the Transportation Enhancements Program for funding.

**TABLE 7-2**  
**2001 Transportation Improvement Program for East Pennsboro Township, Cumberland County**

					Costs (in thousands of dollars)					
Project	Route	Title/Sponsor	Improvement	Period	PE	FD	UTL	ROW	CON	Total
<b>MODE: HIGHWAY</b>										
18562	11	US 11 and 21st Street	Safety Improvement	1		235	100	40	1710	2085
61918	944	PA 944 Wertzville Road Bridge	Highway Restoration	1	100	150	20	30	600	900
18579	944	Pa 944 /I-81 Interchange - widen	Highway Restoration	1					1,152	1152
18558	944	Wertzville Road	Highway Restoration	1	200					200
18570	1014	Camp Hill Bypass PM	Highway Restoration	1		100	10	40	1,758	1908
61822	81	I-81 Exit Renumbering	Highway Restoration	1		21			280	301
<b>MODE: BRIDGE</b>										
18511	15	US 15/PA 581 Improvements	Bridge Restoration	1		2500	500	2798		5798
<b>MODE: TRANSIT</b>										
0		Capitol Area Transit	Various Improvements to regional network	1						0

Notes on Costs:

- PE = The cost of the Preliminary Engineering of the project development in thousands of dollars.
- FD = The cost of the Final Design of the project development in thousands of dollars
- UTL = The cost of the utility changes (electric, telecommunications, mechanical) in thousands of dollars
- ROW = The cost of the right-of-way phase of the project in thousands of dollars.
- CON = The cost of the construction phase of the project in thousands of dollars.
- PRA = The costs of planning and research or administrative projects in thousands of dollars.
- TOTAL = The total project cost in thousands of dollars.

Approved by the PA State Transportation Commission in 2001.  
 Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, "Transportation Improvement Program, 2001."

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## **Chapter 8 – Community Facilities, Services, and Utilities Profile**

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### **Introduction**

This chapter inventories East Pennsboro Township’s community facilities and services and discusses the issues associated with their operation and provision. This is useful in identifying strengths as well as inadequacies and needs. The operation and provision of the Township’s various facilities and services are the duties of both private and public organizations, as noted throughout this chapter.

#### **A. Public Safety**

##### *Police Protection Services*

Police protection is an essential service required for the protection of local residents and the business community. The traditional role of the police involves three functions—(1) law enforcement, (2) order maintenance, and (3) community service. Law enforcement involves the application of legal sanctions, usually arrest, to persons who injure or deprive innocent victims of life or property. Order maintenance involves the handling of disputes. The third aspect of the police function, and the one most likely to occupy the major portion of the officer’s time, varies from community to community according to tradition and local ordinances. These are activities not necessarily related to criminal acts and include such tasks as traffic control, education, and other public services.

The East Pennsboro Township Police Department, which is located in the Township’s Community and Municipal Center at 98 South Enola Drive, provides police services to the residents and businesses of the Township. The department is responsible for criminal investigations, as well as participation in the East Pennsboro School District’s “Officer Phil Program.” Emergency dispatching and communications is channeled through the Cumberland County Office of Emergency Preparedness.

East Pennsboro Township employs a police chief as the commanding officer of its police department. The police chief oversees the employment of 18 full-time, sworn officers, which includes one uniformed sergeant, three uniformed corporals, three non-uniformed detectives, and three community service officers. This staff provides 24-hour, township-wide police protection by assigning a minimum of three officers per eight-hour shift. Finally, the department has a pool of 10 vehicles, five of which are 1995 or earlier models.

##### *Fire Protection Services*

East Pennsboro Township residents and businesses receive fire protection services from six volunteer fire companies. Table 8-1 lists the companies and their locations, and Figure 8-1 illustrates the fire station locations and their respective “primary” service areas. The primary service area represents a specific jurisdiction to which an individual fire company has “first-call” responsibility for providing fire and rescue service. The boundaries of these primary service areas are mutually agreed upon by the adjoining fire companies, and then prescribed to the Cumberland County Office of Emergency Preparedness for dispatching purposes.

**Table 8-1  
Fire Companies of East Pennsboro Township**

<b>Company</b>	<b>Location</b>
Citizens Fire Company Station No. 18	236 N. Enola Drive Enola, PA 17025
Creekside Fire Company Station No. 21	13 E. Dulles Dr. Camp Hill, PA 17011
Goodwill Fire Company Station no. 16	Third & Abolition St. West Fairview, PA 17025
Midway Fire Company Station No. 17	17 Manor Ave. Enola, PA 17025
Summerdale Fire Company Station No. 20	202 3rd St. Summerdale, PA 17093
West Enola Fire Company Station No. 19	118 Chester Rd. Enola, PA 17025

Source: East Pennsboro Township, 2001; The Fire and EMS Information Network, <http://www.fire-ems.net/>.

The biggest issue concerning East Pennsboro Township's six fire companies is manpower, because the delivery of fire protection services is completely dependent upon local volunteers. Similar to both state and national trends, the practice of volunteering in East Pennsboro Township is declining, which may be attributed to the following reasons:

First, a volunteer's daily schedule is constrained by time commitments required for family life and employment obligations. Volunteerism, therefore, produces an added burden and increases personnel stress.

Second, interest in volunteering appears to be diminishing because of the large number of hours necessary to conduct fund-raising activities. Constant fund-raising becomes tiresome to the volunteer who is interested in training and fire fighting. The increased need and emphasis on fund-raising often jeopardizes the strength levels of local fire services, and moreover, tends to dissuade new membership.

Finally, in addition to the fire services, other service organizations are competing for volunteers, thus, limiting the number of individuals available for membership. As a result, the Township has a steady solicitation program for new volunteers including billboard and newsletter advertising.

As mentioned above, fundraising is an integral part of a volunteer fire company organization. The companies serving East Pennsboro Township raise money through a variety of community events. Soup and sandwich sales, dinners, and dances hosted at the fire stations have historically been successful in both fund-raising and community interaction.

To offset some of the burden placed on volunteer fire fighters, the state has initiated a liquid fuels reimbursement program. Administered by the Board of Finance and Revenue, this program authorizes any state registered non-profit volunteer fire organization to submit annual reimbursement claims for state tax paid on the purchase of their liquid fuels.

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## **Chapter 8 – Community Facilities, Services, and Utilities Profile**

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### *Hazardous Materials Team*

Each of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania is required under Act 165 (Act 1990-165 Hazardous Materials Response Fund) to have contracted a state certified hazardous materials response team. The program, which is managed by the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), establishes operational, staffing, training, medical monitoring, supply, and equipment guidelines. The Cumberland County Special Hazards Operation Team (SHOT) is a state certified, countywide hazardous materials response service charged with responding to hazardous material incidents occurring in East Pennsboro Township. The SHOT concept focuses on integrated multi-agency response capability to provide adequate response to reported emergencies involving hazardous materials. SHOT is also contracted to provide such services to Franklin and Fulton Counties.

### *Emergency Medical Services*

Emergency medical services can be divided into two general types. The first, emergency ambulance service, involves the transportation of patients from the scene of a medical emergency to a local medical care facility for treatment. The second, routine transports, provides transportation to patients from one medical care facility to another.

Emergency medical services in East Pennsboro Township are provided by through the East Pennsboro Ambulance Service located at 750 S. Humer St. in Enola.

The Emergency Health Services (EHS) Federation, located at 722 Limekiln Road in New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, is contracted through the Pennsylvania Department of Health to coordinate emergency medical service programs within an eight county area of south-central Pennsylvania that includes Cumberland County to provide education, training, and administrative assistance.

## **B. Utility Networks**

The increasing residential and commercial development trends in East Pennsboro Township have placed greater demands on natural gas, electricity, and telecommunication services. While most utility service providers have the ability to meet these increased demands, it is essential for this Comprehensive Plan to provide a brief inventory and review of the Township's utility service providers.

### *Public Water*

Pennsylvania American Water and United Water provide public water services to some residents of the Township. Additional information is presented under G. Public Water Service Facilities.

### *Public Sewer*

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## ***Chapter 8 – Community Facilities, Services, and Utilities Profile***

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Public sewer services are provided by the East Pennsboro Township Sewer Department. Additional information is presented under H. Public Sewer Facilities.

### *Natural Gas*

UGI Utilities, Inc. provides natural gas service to the Township. Gas service is provided to the more densely populated areas of the Township, though pockets lacking gas service do exist.

### *Electricity*

Pennsylvania is one of several states that offers residents a choice in their electric service generation supplier. Under the Electric Choice program established in 1999, customers can select their electric service based on cost, services and incentives, or personal preference. Metropolitan Edison Company, Pennsylvania Electric and Pennsylvania Power and Light provide electric services to Cumberland County, and thereby to the Township. Residents and businesses are able to choose from these providers for service to their individual properties.

Three substations are located at the following sites:

- Magaro Road/Acri Meadow Road intersection
- Grandview Avenue
- Salt Road

### *Telecommunications*

Local telephone service is provided to residents and businesses by Verizon (Bell Atlantic-Pennsylvania) and WorldCom (MCI Telecommunications Corp). Long-distance service is offered by a number of long-distance carriers, including but not limited to AT&T, American Telecom Network (ATN), Buyers Online, Five Star, GE Residential Long Distance, Intela One, National Telephone Exchange, Inc., Opex Communications, MCI WorldCom, and Zone LD.

Comcast provides cable television service to the Township in both standard and digital formats. Residents and businesses also have the option of installing satellite reception equipment to access the ever-growing number of cable stations.

There are numerous Internet service providers in the Greater Harrisburg Area from which residents and businesses can choose. Each provides a series of phone access numbers by which customers locally access the service provider. While an exhaustive list of all service providers would include both national and regional companies, only local and regional companies were inventoried for this report.

The following local and regional companies offer Internet service to residents and businesses of the Township:

- Blazenet, a subsidiary of Susquehanna Pfaltzgraff Co., based in York, PA – ([www.blazenet.net](http://www.blazenet.net))

## **Chapter 8 – Community Facilities, Services, and Utilities Profile**

- Netrax, a division of Capital Telecommunications, Inc., based in York, PA ([www.netrax.net](http://www.netrax.net))
- Nittany Link, operating from Harrisburg and Lewistown, PA ([www.nittanylink.com](http://www.nittanylink.com))
- Pennsylvania Online, based in Harrisburg, PA ([www.paonline.net](http://www.paonline.net))

### **C. Educational Facilities**

#### **1. Public Facilities**

The East Pennsboro School District provides public education services for residents of the Township. The district serves a resident population of 18,254, with a current student population of approximately 2,730 (Table 8-3). The district, which operates independent of the Township, owns and operates a total of four school facilities: two elementary and two secondary facilities. The administrative offices are found at 890 Valley Street. The district's current facilities are listed in Table 8-2.

**Table 8-2  
Primary and Secondary Educational Facilities in East Pennsboro Township**

<b>Public Educational Facilities</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>
East Pennsboro Area Middle School	Regular Elementary/Secondary	529 N Enola Drive
East Pennsboro Area Senior High School	Regular Secondary	425 Shady Lane
East Pennsboro Elementary School	Regular Elementary	840 Panther Parkway
West Creek Hills Elementary School	Regular Elementary	400 Erford Road
<b>Private Educational Facilities</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>
Best Friends Day Care	N/A	110 Altoona Avenue
Chesterbrook Academy	Licensed, Private Academic School	1871 Center Street
Harrisburg Academy	Nonpublic, Non-Licensed School	10 Erford Road
Kids on Campus	Licensed, Private Academic School	722 Valley Road
Kinder-Care Learning Center	Licensed, Private Academic School	730 Wertzville Road
Magic Years	Licensed, Private Academic School	457 N 21st Street
Tender Years Inc	Licensed, Private Academic School	203 House Avenue
Tiny Feet III/Ws YMCA	Nonpublic, Non-Licensed School	1000 Yverdon Drive
<b>Other Educational Facilities</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>
Cumberland-Perry Area Vocational Technical School	AVTS	110 Old Willow Mill Rd

Sources: East Pennsboro School District website. <http://www.cdspd.k12.pa.us>. Cumberland County Vocational Technical school website <http://www.cpavts.org>. Pennsylvania Department of Education website. <http://edna.ed.state.pa.us>.

#### *East Pennsboro High School*

The East Pennsboro High School is located at 425 Shady Lane, Enola. The high school hosts grades nine through twelve and has a current enrollment (2001-2002) of approximately 770 students. The high school offers a wide range of electives in the areas of the sciences, language arts, social studies, mathematics, business, family and consumer science, industrial technology, art, community service learning, and music. In addition, East Pennsboro students can choose from more than 24 clubs and organizations to supplement their academic experience.

## Chapter 8 – Community Facilities, Services, and Utilities Profile

**Table 8-3  
Enrollment Projections For East Pennsboro School District**

YEAR	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
<b>Historic Enrollments</b>														
1996-1997	230	238	214	208	212	223	199	187	199	222	198	182	196	2708
1997-1998	220	233	230	218	213	217	218	205	187	201	182	186	177	2687
1998-1999	205	224	228	215	206	217	214	210	208	185	194	181	179	2666
1999-2000	180	223	226	232	217	216	225	211	218	218	168	195	174	2703
2000-2001	181	211	237	223	237	229	212	214	210	215	212	173	184	2738
<b>Projections</b>														
2001-2002	201	180	224	234	222	245	224	208	216	211	197	218	163	2743
2002-2003	180	206	191	221	233	230	240	220	210	217	193	202	205	2748
2003-2004	206	185	218	188	220	241	225	235	222	211	198	198	190	2737
2004-2005	187	212	196	215	187	228	236	221	237	223	193	203	186	2724
2005-2006	186	193	225	193	214	193	223	231	223	238	204	198	191	2712
2006-2007	186	192	205	222	192	221	189	219	233	224	218	210	186	2697
2007-2008	185	191	204	202	221	199	216	185	221	234	205	224	198	2685
2008-2009	184	190	202	201	201	229	195	212	187	222	214	211	211	2659
2009-2010	183	189	201	199	200	208	224	191	214	188	203	220	199	2619
2010-2011	182	188	200	198	198	207	204	220	193	215	172	209	207	2593

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education

Art Club	Band	Pep Club
Cheerleading	Chess Club	Drama Club/Class Play
French Club	German Club	Girls' Athletic Association
Latin Club	Mixed Chorus	Spring Musical
Newspaper	Show Choir	Spanish Club
Student Council	Varsity Club	YMCA/Youth & Govt. Club
Model UN	Yearbook	SADD
Quiz Bowl	Computer Club	National Honor Society

Students of the East Pennsboro School District have numerous opportunities to be actively involved in community life. Liaisons with local businesses and government agencies have created a number of internship opportunities for high school students. Students currently serve as representatives to the school board, Township Commissioners, the district's Strategic Planning Committee, PA Representative Pat Vance, US Senator George Gekas, and the Dauphin County Clerk of Courts. More than 40 percent of the student body participates on a volunteer basis in the high school's Community Service Learning program. Through this program, students assist people in their school and community in a variety of ways and help to provide solutions to community concerns.

For a school of its size, East Pennsboro Area High School offers an extensive athletic program for students. Interscholastic sports include football, field hockey, cross country, golf, soccer, tennis, swimming, basketball, wrestling, baseball, softball, and track and field.

The district is currently undertaking a capital improvement project to renovate the existing high school facility and construct additional classrooms and cafeteria, gymnasium, and athletic space. Renovations include asbestos abatement, reorganization/upgrade of all existing educational spaces, building code and safety upgrades, ADA upgrades, installation of a sprinkler system and air conditioning, and new exterior doors and windows, replacement roof, and security system. Additions include classroom suites for science, family and consumer science, and math, a new library/media center, an expanded cafeteria, and a new competition gymnasium and

## ***Chapter 8 – Community Facilities, Services, and Utilities Profile***

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weight room. Renovations and additions are scheduled for completion by August 2002. Playfields and tennis courts have already been upgraded as part of this improvement project. Stadium upgrades are scheduled for completion by June 2002.

### *East Pennsboro Middle School*

The East Pennsboro Middle School hosts grades five through eight and has a current enrollment (2001-2002) of approximately 890 students. The middle school is located at 529 North Enola Drive. Musical, artistic, and other special interest programs complement academic instruction. In addition to these educational offerings, students may participate in interscholastic competition in field hockey, basketball, wrestling, soccer, and track and field.

### *East Pennsboro Elementary Schools*

The district hosts two elementary schools that offer academic programs for students from kindergarten through the fourth grade. The East Pennsboro Elementary School is located at 840 Panther Parkway and has a current enrollment of 550 students. The West Creek Elementary School is found at 400 Erford Road and has a slightly smaller enrollment of 520 students.

Students at East Pennsboro Elementary School and West Creek Hills Elementary School follow the same curriculum. A strong emphasis is placed on reading and math skills, with special help and/or enrichment being provided in both areas for students who need it. Social studies, language arts, science, health, physical education, art, music, library, and computer instruction are all a part of the curriculum. Instrumental lessons are begun in fourth grade.

A very successful community volunteer program serves the school by providing assistance for a variety of programs and activities. Opportunities are available for adults to tutor students, assist teachers, chaperone field trips, perform clerical duties, and share their talents and skills.

The Cumberland Perry Area Vocational Technical School (CPAVT) supplements the East Pennsboro School District with specialized instruction in several trades and vocations. Located off Route 114 in Silver Spring Township between the Carlisle Pike and Interstate 81, CPAVT serves students from thirteen member school districts: Big Spring, Camp Hill, Cumberland Valley, East Pennsboro, Mechanicsburg, South Middleton, West Shore, Greenwood, Newport, Susquenita, West Perry, Northern York and Upper Adams. CPAVT is governed by a joint operating committee comprised of representatives from school boards of the member districts. The districts enroll more than 900 students in grades 10, 11, and 12 in the following 23 programs.

## **Chapter 8 – Community Facilities and Services Profile**

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Advertising Art & Design	Graphic Arts
Automotive Collision Technology	Health Occupations
Automotive Technology	Heating, Venting & Air Conditioning
Carpentry	Horticulture
Childcare & Guidance	Masonry
Computer Information Systems	Material handling
Cosmetology	Mathematics
Criminal Justice	Office Technology
Culinary Arts	Precision Machining Technology
Diesel Technology	Welding
Electrical Systems Technology	
Electronics Engineering Technology	

The Pennsylvania Department of Education requires school districts to develop a strategic plan that includes plans for academic standards for student achievement, instruction and assessment procedures, a professional education plan, graduation requirements, a remediation plan, mission, and priorities for goal areas and action plan objectives. The East Pennsboro School District received approval for its 2000-2005 strategic plan in November 1999. The plan frames a vision for the students of the district as “world class performers and productive citizens.”

The Township is also home to the Capital Area Intermediate Unit. The Capital Area IU provides supplementary services to the schools districts of Cumberland, Dauphin and Perry counties, as well as the Northern York School District. The Capital Area IU employs approximately 150 people and is located at the Summerdale Complex.

In conjunction with the Township, the district offers adult educational programs to local residents. Evening courses are offered seasonally in the areas of fine arts, culinary arts, languages, computers, aerobics and athletics.

### **2. Private Facilities**

A number of private schools are located within East Pennsboro Township. Founded in 1784 by John Harris, Jr., father of the city of Harrisburg, The Harrisburg Academy is an independent coeducational day school for students of pre-school through grade 12. The Academy offers an educational alternative for students from the Greater Harrisburg Area. The Chesterbrook Academy owns and operates the Carefree Learning Center, which offers pre-school and kindergarten programs. These schools are included in the inventory of educational facilities in Table 8-3.

## ***Chapter 8 – Community Facilities and Services Profile***

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### **3. Other Educational Facilities**

In a society where there are more two-income and single parent families, daycare and preschool services have become a common and necessary part of the educational services. While these facilities originally provided simple childcare, increasing focus on school preparation has led to the integration of formalized educational objectives and programs with childcare services. Several of these facilities also provide after school care for elementary-aged children.

### **4. Facilities for Higher Education**

Residents of the Township who choose to pursue higher educational levels have access to a number of facilities within the Township and the Greater Harrisburg Area. Within the Township, residents can attend the Central Pennsylvania College. The College is a four-year college, offering both associates and bachelors degrees in the fields of business administration, financing, marketing, and e-business. The school owns and operates classroom, administrative, and residential buildings on its 83-acres campus located on Valley Street. The Boyer House, home of the East Pennsboro historical Society, is also located on the campus. Currently, there are over 600 students enrolled at the College; enrollment is projected to reach 1200 by 2008.

The following institutions provide Township residents with additional higher education opportunities:

- Thompson Institute
- Messiah College
- Shippensburg University
- Harrisburg Area Community College
- Pennsylvania State University – Hershey Medical Center
- Pennsylvania State University – Capitol Campus
- Penn State Dickinson School of Law
- Widener School of Law
- Electronics Institute
- Academy of Medical Arts and Business

### **D. Health Care Facilities**

The primary health care facility in the Township is Holy Spirit Hospital and its affiliated medical service centers. While Holy Spirit Health System provides the nearest medical facilities, residents may choose from a number of medical facilities in Cumberland County and in the Greater Harrisburg Area. These are listed in Tables 8-4 and 8-5, respectively.

Located at the heart of the Holy Spirit Health System, residents have easy access to eight of the health system's 21 medical facilities. These include the Outpatient Imaging Center, Center for Women's Health, John R. Dietz Emergency Care Center, mental health center, the Professional Pharmacy and the offices of Grandview Surgical and Comfort Care Home Health. Holy Spirit Health System offers specialized services in the following areas:

## **Chapter 8 – Community Facilities and Services Profile**

- Behavioral Health
- Blood Bank
- Diagnostic Services
- Emergency Care
- Geriatric Services
- Gastrointestinal Services
- Medical Library Services
- Mental Health
- Neurological Testing
- Occupational Health
- Pastoral Care
- Physical Therapy
- Speech Therapy
- Substance Abuse
- Surgical Services
- Travel Health Services

Wellness and Education programs supplement medical treatment. Diabetes, nutrition, teen-focused, birthing and maternal assistance programs are available to the public for both informational and counseling needs.

In October 2001, Holy Spirit Health System began construction of a new four-story, 120,000 square foot Heart Center. Holy Spirit aims to build on its existing reputation as a first-rate medical facility with this expansion project. The Heart Center is expected to create at least 90 new employment positions, opening in early 2003.

Residents of East Pennsboro Township and the West Shore are also serviced by two Pennsylvania Department of Health licensed and regulated nursing care facilities: The Camp Hill Care Center and the West Shore Health and Rehab Center. The Camp Hill Care Center is a small facility with a resident capacity of 109, while the West Shore Health and Rehab Center can host 309 residents. These nursing care facilities also are listed in Table 8-4.

**Table 8-4  
Health Facilities of East Pennsboro Township**

Facility	Type	Location
Hospice of Central Pennsylvania	Home Health	98 South Enola Drive, PO Box 266
Hospice of Central Pennsylvania	Hospice	98 South Enola Drive, PO Box 266
Holy Spirit Hospital	Hospital	503 North 21st Street
Comfort Care of Holy Spirit, Inc.	Home Health	205 Grandview Corporate Place
Digestive Disease Institute	Ambulatory Surgical Center	899 Poplar Church Road
Grandview Surgery and Laser Center	Ambulatory Surgical Center	205 Grandview Avenue
Select Specialty Hospital - Camp Hill, Inc.	Hospital	503 North 21st Street, 5th Floor
Camp Hill Care Center	Nursing Care Facility	46 Erford Road
West Shore Health and Rehab Center	Nursing Care Facility	770 Poplar Church Road

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health website. <http://webserver.health.state.pa.us/health/site/>.

**Table 8-5  
Regional Health Care Facilities the Greater  
Harrisburg Region**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Location</b>
Carlisle Regional Medical Center	Carlisle
Community General Osteopathic Hospital	Harrisburg
Harrisburg Hospital	Harrisburg
Harrisburg State Hospital	Harrisburg
M.S. Hershey Medical Center	Hershey
Polyclinic Medical Center of Harrisburg	Harrisburg
Seidle Hospital	Mechanicsburg

Source: East Pennsboro Comprehensive Plan, 1992.

**E. Library Facilities**

Public library facilities and services are provided to the residents of East Pennsboro Township through the Cumberland County Library System (CCLS). The library system, formed in 1960, includes seven public libraries and one branch library. The administrative offices are housed at the Bosler Free Library located at 158 West High Street in Carlisle. The CCLS board is charged with overall library service development and provision. Each local library board nominates one full-time and one alternate representative for appointment to the CCLS board by the Cumberland County Commissioners. A county commissioner serves as the system board’s liaison with county government.

The East Pennsboro Branch Library, found at 98 South Enola Drive, opened in 1985. Its volunteer staff maintains a collection of over 10,000 items, including best sellers, magazines, and children’s books and media. The East Pennsboro Branch Library is a branch of the West Shore Library and therefore is directed and represented by the same Board as the West Shore Library.

The Frederickson Library, located at 100 North 19th Street, Camp Hill, houses a broader collection of library materials for the residents of East Pennsboro, Hampden, Lemoyne, Lower Allen, West Fairview and Wormleysburg. Its collection includes 70,000 books, videos, puppets, magazines and newspapers, pamphlets, and other materials.

The CCLS offers online publication services to its members through a state initiative known as “The POWER Library”. The POWER Library is offered as a service of Pennsylvania’s public libraries, school libraries and the State library system and allows members to access thousands of full text periodical articles, newspapers, a major encyclopedia, plus photographs, pictures, charts, maps, and other reference materials through the Internet.

As citizens of the Commonwealth, residents of East Pennsboro Township also have access to the following State Regional Resources Centers: Free Library of Philadelphia, Penn State University Libraries in State College, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and State Library of Pennsylvania. The library system page of the Cumberland County Access website highlights these regional research facilities:

## ***Chapter 8 – Community Facilities and Services Profile***

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- Dauphin County Library System
- Dickinson College
- Harrisburg Area Community College
- Hershey Public Library
- Messiah College
- Penn State Dickinson School of Law
- Penn State Harrisburg
- Shippensburg University
- U.S. Army War College

### **F. Solid Waste Management**

The Pennsylvania Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 101 of 1988, requires counties to develop formal plans for managing municipal wastes. Plans are subject to municipal ratification and approval from the PADEP. In accordance with the Act, each County must ensure 10 years of available disposal capacity and establish a post-closure care trust fund for landfills. The Cumberland County Solid Waste Management Plan, which was last updated in May 1997 for the Cumberland County Solid Waste Authority, was prepared in accordance with the Act 101 requirements. The Act mandates plan updates when a landfill's remaining disposal capacity drops below three years.

Municipal solid waste in Cumberland County, and thus the Township, is defined as waste generated from residential, commercial, industrial office/lunch room, institutional, and community activities, with the majority being generated from residential sources. Municipal solid waste from Cumberland County is collected by licensed waste haulers and deposited at any one of fifteen contracted landfills. Curbside recycling and spring clean-up of large, non-hazardous items are included in the waste collection contract.

East Pennsboro Township generated approximately 7800 tons of solid waste in 2000. Trends of increasing waste generation are expected to parallel population increases in the foreseeable future.

The Township has been required to provide curbside recyclables collection since 1991. The recycling contract permits collection of plastics (#1 and #2), glass, aluminum and steel cans, and junk mail. The Township also offers a yard waste recycling program for the collection and composting of leaves and small branches. Additional collection programs for recyclables and hazardous waste, including electronics, computers, and appliances, are conducted by the Authority. The Township supplements County programs with local collection of used motor oil from automobiles and lawnmowers at the Public Works Building.

### **G. Public Water Service Facilities**

Public water service is provided to Township residents by the Pennsylvania-American Water Company. The vast majority of residents utilize this service. The Township has worked cooperatively with Pennsylvania-American Water to extend public water service to newly developing areas. The remaining residents are served by private, on-lot wells. The Norfolk Southern Enola Rail Yard receives its water supply from Dauphin Consolidated Water Company.

### **H. Public Sewer Facilities**

The Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities Act of 1966 as amended, commonly referred to as “Act 537”, is the primary law controlling individual and community sewage disposal systems. Act 537 requires that every municipality prepare and maintain a sewage facilities plan. Act 537 requires municipalities to review their official plans at five-year intervals and perform updates, as necessary. Municipalities can apply to the PADEP for up to 50 percent reimbursement of the cost of preparing an Act 537 plan.

High growth municipalities are frequently performing updates to their Act 537 Plan. For stable or slow growth municipalities, 20 years or more may elapse between editions. Regardless of timing, such plans and their approval by PADEP are needed before any major sanitary sewer projects are eligible for funding by the state.

The East Pennsboro Sewer Department operates and maintains the Township Wastewater Treatment Plant located at 21 East Dulles Drive, as well as its extensive collection system. Sewage is collected throughout the Township and from select areas of Wormleysburg Borough and Hampden Township. Most developed properties in East Pennsboro Township are provided with public sewer service, though no industrial waste sources are found within the system. Approximately 6219 residential properties and 154 commercial properties are served by public sewer services. Hampden Township and East Pennsboro Township reciprocally provide sewer service to 77 properties in the other township.

The East Pennsboro wastewater treatment plant has a current maximum month hydraulic capacity of 4.4 million gallons per day (mgd). The annual average flow to the plant during 2000 was 2.25 mgd, while the maximum consecutive three month average daily flow was 3.14 mgd. As reported in the Township’s 2000 Chapter 94 Report, hydraulic and organic loading projections are not expected to exceed the plant’s capacity within the next five years.

The wastewater collection system includes approximate 90 miles of sewer mains (excluding laterals), ranging in size from 6-inches to 36-inches in diameter, and 13 pumping stations. The Chapter 94 Report also indicates that the collection system is “in generally good condition.” Plans are in place to upgrade the North pumping station and replace the Beaver Avenue pumping station by 2002. Upon completion of the Holtz Run trunk extension project, the Holtz Run pumping station will be eliminated in 2002.

Effluent from the East Pennsboro wastewater treatment plant is discharged to the Conodoguinet Creek, approximately 1,700 feet upstream from its confluence with the Susquehanna River. Sludge from the plant can be stored on site or disposed via contracted agricultural application or landfill deposit.

East Pennsboro Township is planning to update its Act 537 Plan during 2002. The purpose of the proposed Act 537 Plan Update is to identify any remaining sewage facilities needs in the Township, evaluate the capacity of the Township's major wastewater conveyance facilities, develop projections of ultimate WWTP loadings, and evaluate alternatives for meeting the Township's ultimate sewage conveyance and treatment capacity needs.

## ***Chapter 8 – Community Facilities and Services Profile***

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### **I. Municipal Services and Facilities**

East Pennsboro Township owns and operates two facilities: the East Pennsboro Township Municipal Building on Enola Drive and the Public Works Building at 645 Tower Road. The Municipal Building hosts administrative offices as well as the Mary C. Schaner Senior Adult Center and the East Pennsboro Branch Library. The Senior Center offers fitness programs, dinners, speakers, trips and a wide range of social activities for senior residents. “The Little Red Caboose,” the Center’s newsletter, publishes these activities.

The highway department is manned by a 15-member crew that maintains over 700 miles of Township roads. The department provides annual maintenance of road surfaces as well as seasonal clearing of leaves and snow. The highway department typically resurfaces six miles of local roads each year in addition to other programmed roadway improvements.

### **J. Recreation and Open Space**

East Pennsboro Township residents live in proximity to a variety of recreational amenities from publicly owned lands to private facilities. Combined, these facilities constitute nearly 250 acres of recreational and open space land and provide the citizens of East Pennsboro Township and surrounding communities with an abundance of both active and passive recreational opportunities. The Township is currently developing a parks, recreation, and open space plan that will address park planning, acquisition, and development activities. As a concurrent planning effort, the Township Board of Commissioners appointed a five-member Recreation Board to plan and develop recreational programs that suit the community’s various needs. The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan inventories and assesses the Township’s programs and facilities in full detail; a brief summary is provided here.

The Parks and Recreation Department sponsors a number of athletic and educational programs held at various park locations. Baseball, softball, basketball, soccer, football, and cheerleading comprise the youth athletic leagues held in their respective seasons each year. Youth can also schedule tennis lessons through the department office. The Township also hosts a qualifying meet for Hershey’s National Track and Fields Program. A summer playground program provides supervised play activities at parks throughout the Township. A children’s day camp is also available and provides enrichment activities for children of elementary school age at school sites during the summer months.

Programs directed toward the adult resident population are also provided. The department offers aerobics, golf, scuba, self-defense, swimming, and yoga classes as well an adult basketball league. Special programs are also available for seniors. These include wellness programs and social activities.

The department strives to build intergenerational ties and to beautify and maintain properties through its Lawn Partner’s program. The department pairs those who are unable to tend their lawns with youth who are willing to assist them up. The result benefits the youth with pocket change, the residents with lawn care, and the community with inter-activity.

## ***Chapter 8 – Community Facilities and Services Profile***

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The department sponsors seasonal special events, bus trips and discount tickets to area amusement and resort locations throughout the year. Special events include the annual Pumpkin Festival and an Easter Egghunt. Bus trips feature transportation to athletic, entertainment, and recreational events in New York, Delaware, New England, Philadelphia, and Atlantic City.

In the past, the common measure of a parks, recreation, and open space system's spatial and service requirements was the application of acres per 1,000 population standard. Since then, the NRPA has revised their recreation, park and open space standards and guidelines to include various planning factors such as a community's participation rates and patterns, needs and preferences, quality of a recreation experience, economic benefits, and desire or demand for certain types resources and facilities. These revised standards allow communities to address their park and recreation needs in terms of its unique social, economic, and institutional structure. Therefore, a standard for parks and recreation cannot be universal, nor can one community be compared with another, regardless of their similarities (NRPA 1996).

Worthy of additional note are City Island and the Capital Area Greenbelt. City Island is approximately a 75-acre land mass that lies in the Susquehanna River between the city of Harrisburg and the Borough of Lemoyne. Under the jurisdiction of Harrisburg's Parks and Recreation Department, the island offers numerous opportunities for both active and passive recreation. The Harrisburg Senators, central PA's AA baseball team, play at Riverside Stadium. Visitors to the island can board and ride Harrisburg's authentic paddlewheel riverboat, the Pride of the Susquehanna, from its dock on the island. Local residents can also moor their boats at the River Side Marina. City Island beach offers guarded swimming during the summer months. Other attractions include an 18-hole miniature golf course, horse-drawn carriage rides, a carousel, and a steam engine touring train.

### **K. Postal Service Facilities**

The United State Post Office in East Pennsboro Township can be found at 514 Magaro Road. The Summerdale Post Office is located at 202 Third Street, Summerdale. In addition to this public facility, residents also utilize various retail shipping services.

## ***Chapter 9 – Municipal Administration and Finances***

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### **Introduction**

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a general overview of East Pennsboro Township's administrative and financial operations. A fundamental understanding of the Township's governmental organization and financial capabilities is essential for the development and implementation of the Comprehensive Plan.

#### **A. Township Administration**

East Pennsboro Township was established in 1736 and was incorporated as a First Class Township in 1952. As such, the Township is governed in accordance with the First Class Township Code, which authorizes the Township to be operated under a Board of Commissioners/Manager form of local government administration. Under this government structure, general policy and legislative powers are the responsibility of the Board of Commissioners, while the administrative functions are in the domain of the Township Manager.

The East Pennsboro Board of Commissioners is comprised of five members who are elected at large to serve four-year overlapping terms. The Board of Commissioners is responsible for adopting budgets, taxes and fees; establishing Township operational policies; enacting laws; approving subdivision and land development plans; entering into contracts and agreements; and appointing members to the various boards and commissions. The Board of Commissioners conducts legislative and agenda meetings on a monthly basis and are held pursuant to the Sunshine Act (65 P.S.) With respect to community planning functions, the Township Board of Commissioners is empowered to adopt this Comprehensive Plan in accordance with Section 302 of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC), Act 247 of 1968, as reenacted and amended.

In addition to the Township Manager, the Pennsylvania First Class Township Code also authorizes the Board of Commissioners to appoint a variety of municipal staff positions, as well create a variety of boards, commissions, and authorities to assist in carrying out local government functions.

The Township Manager serves as the Board of Commissioners' chief administrative officer. The manager is responsible for the proper and efficient administration of the Township and, except for the police department, oversees its various municipal services, boards and commissions.

The Township is located in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> (Village of West Fairview) United States Congressional District, 87<sup>th</sup> District of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and the 31<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania Senatorial District.

## ***Chapter 9 – Municipal Administration and Finances***

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### *Local Planning Activities*

The responsibility for planning in Pennsylvania has traditionally been delegated by the state to each local municipality, except for the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The state conveys this authority through Article II of the MPC, which allows municipalities to form a planning commission or a planning department or both. The governing body, instead, may create a planning committee composed solely of members of the governing body. The local planning agency is created—or abolished—by an ordinance enacted by the governing body.

The East Pennsboro Township Planning Commission was organized by the Board of Commissioners on September 17, 1956, and is comprised of seven members. These members are appointed by the Board of Commissioners to serve four-year overlapping terms. The Planning Commission is responsible for advisory review and recommendations upon subdivision and/or land developments, zoning map and/or text amendments and conditional uses. Moreover, the Planning Commission is responsible for amending and administering the Comprehensive Plan.

### *Regional Planning Activities*

Regional planning activities are the responsibility of the Cumberland County Planning Commission and Tri-County Regional Planning Commission (TCRPC). Both planning commissions provide their local governments with various levels of technical and professional assistance services. Furthermore, each agency is capable of coordinating the planning and development activities in surrounding communities, thus facilitating public relations and planning awareness among communities.

## **B. Finance and Budgeting**

East Pennsboro Township officials spend vast amounts of time and resources in developing and adopting their annual budget. A good budgetary process requires the generation and manipulation of large quantities of data on Township staffing, activities, equipment, facilities, and similar subjects and is therefore a key management tool (So, 441).

The concept of municipal budgeting in the United States developed around the turn of the twentieth century in an age of urban reform. The New York Bureau of Municipal Research developed one of the first budget systems, which focused on accountability and feasibility—where the financial resources are derived, how much was generated, and how it was to be allocated. The budgeting process is about allocating and spending tax dollars to provide services to the public that the citizenry would otherwise have to provide for itself. A typical budgetary process includes eight essential steps—(1) fiscal analysis and policy choices, (2) expenditure estimates, (3) review of expenditure estimates, (4) revenue estimates, (5) budgetary forecasting, (6) preparation of the budget document, (7) budget review and adoption, and (8) budget execution.

East Pennsboro Township utilizes a performance based budget system, whereby emphasis is placed on the performance of particular services. For example, the performance budget categorizes the Township's various programs and services by its various departments and

## ***Chapter 9 – Municipal Administration and Finances***

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services. East Pennsboro Township's Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 budget totaled \$13,279,345 in revenues and expenditures, which represents an increase of 4.3 percent over the FY 2002 actual reported budget of \$12.7 million. A summary of East Pennsboro Township's FY 2002 and 2003 budgets are providing in Table 9-1. Additional financial reports were available and reviewed for a broader perspective on municipal budgeting. These reports are summarized in Table 9-2. (Please note that financial report dollar values indicate annual dollar value and have not been adjusted for inflations.) Separate funds are maintained for the operation of the municipal sewer system and the liquid fuels tax program.

As a result of growth in the Township and the expansion of municipal services to meet Township demand, the Township budget has steadily increased in recent years. The most significant overall increase in the past five years was in 2000. Increased revenues from Licenses & Permits, Act 511 Taxes and Departmental Earnings have contributed to robust growth of the Township's revenue since 1998. Simultaneously, expenditures have grown to meet municipal service demand. Parks and Recreation Administration have most prominently led growth with the costs of various aspects of Public Safety also on the rise.

Figures 9-1 and 9-2 show the distribution of revenues and expenditures for the Township's 2003 Budget. Currently, Act 511 Taxes yield the greatest revenue for the Township (35 percent), followed by Departmental Earnings (30 percent) and Real Estate Taxes (15 percent). Other Financing Sources and Intergovernmental Revenue provide additional income for municipal administration and services (6 percent each). The various components of Public Safety (police, fire, ambulance, codes enforcement, and planning & zoning) comprise the largest percentage of general fund expenditures, totaling 28 percent. Public Works departments also weigh heavily on the fund with Highways and Sanitation utilizing 17 and 14 percent of the general fund, respectively.

In addition to budget details, the 2003 Township Budget document highlights recent Township accomplishments and future endeavors. Accomplishments from 2002 include balanced budgets, building renovations and improvements, infrastructure improvements, grant approvals, and vehicle acquisitions. Activities, such as continued residential development, traffic improvements, and improvements to recreational facilities, are listed as part of anticipated future growth in the Township.

## Chapter 9 – Municipal Administration and Finances

**Table 9-1  
East Pennsboro Township Budgets, 2002 and 2003**

<b>General Fund Revenues</b>	<b>2002 (actual)</b>	<b>2003 (budget)</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>% change</b>
Real Estate Taxes	968,095	985,000	16,905	1.7
Act 511 Taxes	2,306,718	2,269,000	-37,718	-1.6
License & Permits	196,739	172,000	-24,739	-12.6
Fines & Forfeits	70,925	78,900	7,975	11.2
Interest and Rents	41,677	68,000	26,323	63.2
Intergovernmental Revenues	382,822	466,000	83,178	21.7
Departmental Earnings	1,892,936	1,984,700	91,764	4.8
Miscellaneous Revenues	162,081	190,000	27,919	17.2
Other Financing Sources	385,939	200,000	-185,939	-48.2
<b>Total General Fund Revenues</b>	<b>6,407,931</b>	<b>6,413,600</b>	<b>5,669</b>	<b>0.1</b>

<b>General Fund Expenditures</b>	<b>2002 (actual)</b>	<b>2003 (budget)</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>% change</b>
<b>General Administration</b>				
Administration	453,725	481,125	27,400	6.0
Tax Collector/Treasurer	20,000	35,000	15,000	75.0
General Government Building	92,000	126,000	34,000	37.0
<b>Public Safety</b>				
Police	1,313,700	1,344,500	30,800	2.3
Fire	284,900	299,300	14,400	5.1
Ambulance	27,500	27,300	-200	-0.7
Codes Enforcement	239,500	258,000	18,500	7.7
Planning & Zoning	41,500	37,500	-4,000	-9.6
Emergency Management	500		-500	-100.0
<b>Public Works - Sanitation</b>				
Sanitation	774,500	1,147,000	372,500	48.1
<b>Public Works - Highway</b>				
Highway - General Services	604,400	611,000	6,600	1.1
Traffic Lights/Street Signs & Markers	75,000	80,000	5,000	6.7
Street Lighting	180,000	180,000	0	0.0
Highway Maintenance	18,000	17,000	-1,000	-5.6
Highway Construction & Rebuilding	36,000	32,000	-4,000	-11.1
<b>Public Works - Gas System</b>				
Gas system	22,500	23,500	1,000	4.4
<b>Recreation/Parks/ Senior Citizens</b>				
Recreation Administration	101,500	105,000	3,500	3.4
Recreation Participant Programs	90,000	90,000	0	0.0
Parks	373,500	378,000	4,500	1.2
Environmental Advisory Council	1,000	1,000	0	0.0
Senior Citizens	59,550	62,450	2,900	4.9
<b>Debt Service</b>				
Debt Service	581,715	525,070	-56,645	-9.7
<b>Insurance &amp; Benefits</b>				
Insurance	160,000	176,000	16,000	10.0
Benefits	767,000	829,000	62,000	8.1
Interfund Transfers	0			
<b>Total General Fund Expenditures</b>	<b>6,317,990</b>	<b>6,865,745</b>	<b>547,755</b>	<b>8.7</b>

Source: East Pennsboro Township

## Chapter 9 – Municipal Administration and Finances

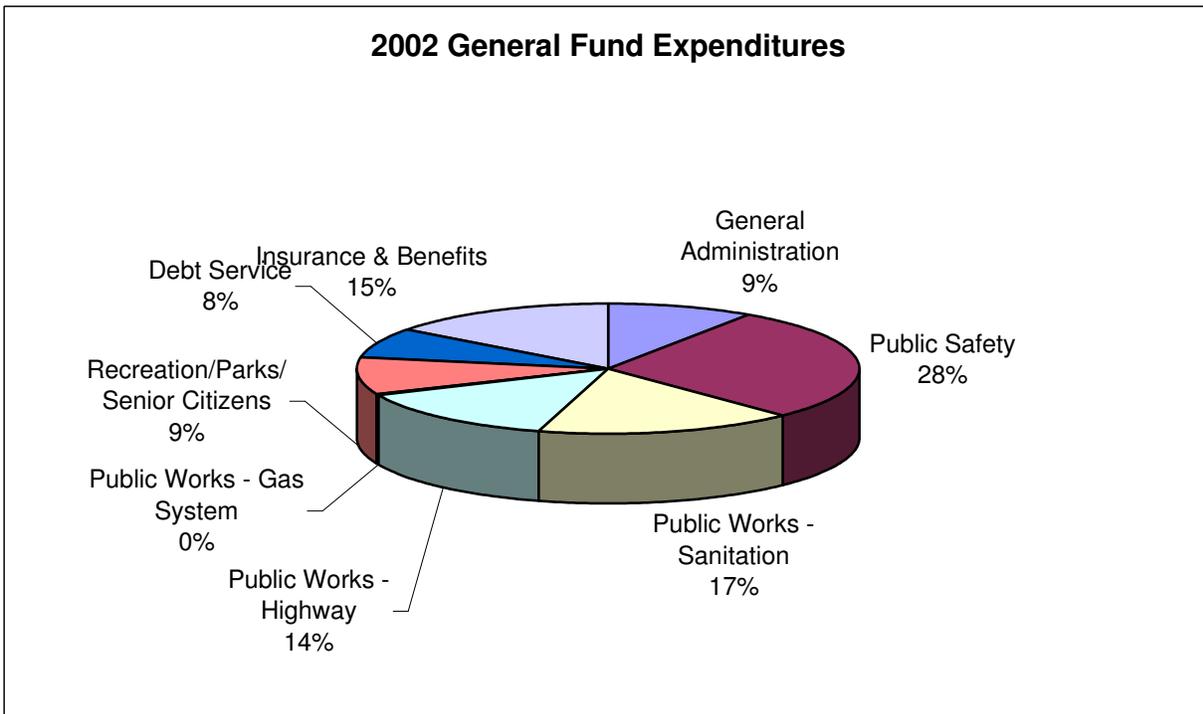
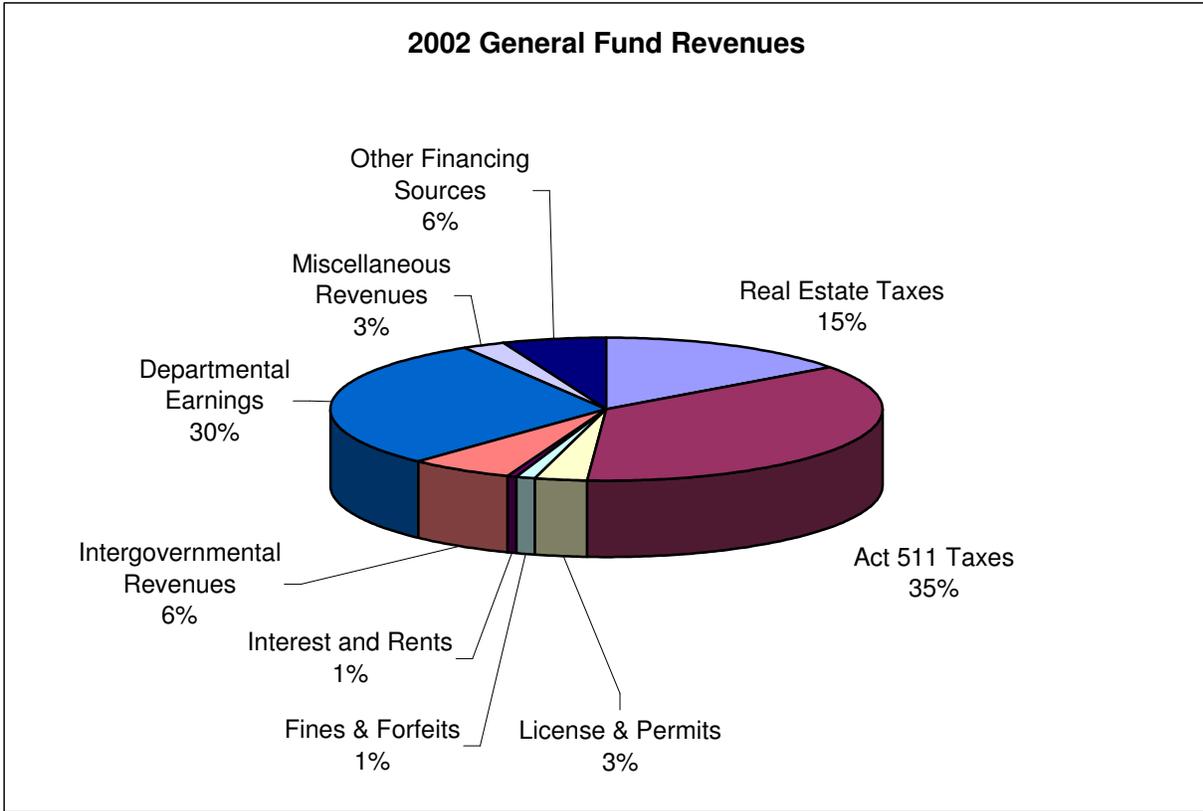
**Table 9-2  
Revenues and Expenses of East Pennsboro Township, 1998-2002**

General Fund Revenues	1998	1999	2000	2001 (Budget)	2002	\$ increase 1996-2002	% change 1996- 2002
Real Estate Taxes	950,446	957,908	963,414	977,000	968,095	17,649	1.9
Act 511 Taxes	1,909,132	2,059,416	2,284,170	2,089,000	2,306,718	397,586	20.8
License & Permits	71,885	79,437	132,338	135,000	196,739	124,854	173.7
Fines & Forfeits	58,390	67,555	64,977	70,500	70,925	12,535	21.5
Interest and Rents	152,361	76,613	100,650	88,500	41,677	-110,684	-72.6
Intergovernmental Revenues	741,844	429,284	579,417	417,000	382,822	-359,022	-48.4
Departmental Earnings	1,532,718	1,639,464	1,750,317	1,637,200	1,892,936	360,218	23.5
Miscellaneous Revenues	155,549	217,980	196,415	142,000	162,081	6,532	4.2
Other Financing Sources	681,408	841,456	682,914	696,000	385,939	-295,469	-43.4
<b>Total General Fund Revenues</b>	<b>6,253,733</b>	<b>6,369,113</b>	<b>6,754,612</b>	<b>6,252,200</b>	<b>6,407,931</b>	<b>154,198</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Expenditures	1998	1999	2000	2001 (Budget)	2002	#	% change
<b>General Administration</b>							
Administration	448,733	620,458	451,202	451,125	453,725	4,992	1.1
Tax Collector/Treasurer	17,481	17,882	16,111	19,000	20,000	2,519	14.4
General Government Building	115,569	118,069	96,416	95,500	92,000	-23,569	-20.4
<b>Public Safety</b>							
Police	1,003,506	1,233,642	1,244,563	1,270,500	1,313,700	310,194	30.9
Fire	237,246	214,141	267,165	260,800	284,900	47,654	20.1
Ambulance	16,704	10,195	14,000	26,000	27,500	10,796	64.6
Codes Enforcement	176,998	200,061	214,749	214,500	239,500	62,502	35.3
Planning & Zoning	23,553	29,062	7,424	29,500	41,500	17,947	76.2
Emergency Management	0	0	0	500	500	500	
Public Works - Sanitation	982,751	763,575	737,600	773,500	774,500	-208,251	-21.2
<b>Public Works - Highway</b>							
Highway - General Services	537,581	584,160	637,174	586,200	604,400	66,819	12.4
Traffic Lights/Street Signs & Markers	57,609	49,068	82,252	70,000	75,000	17,391	30.2
Street Lighting	152,974	142,828	166,655	180,000	180,000	27,026	17.7
Highway Maintenance	23,503	30,419	5,765	23,000	18,000	-5,503	-23.4
Highway Construction & Rebuilding	101,257	24,875	28,828	31,500	36,000	-65,257	-64.4
Public Works - Gas System	10,497	12,380	15,741	22,500	22,500	12,003	114.3
<b>Recreation/Parks/Senior Citizens</b>							
Recreation Administration	63,853	105,339	93,841	97,000	101,500	37,647	59.0
Recreation Participant Programs	86,792	67,505	82,843	86,000	90,000	3,208	3.7
Parks	332,218	323,262	488,405	331,000	373,500	41,282	12.4
Environmental Advisory Council	116	123	0	1,000	1,000	884	762.1
Senior Citizens	44,702	48,940	50,468	55,150	59,550	14,848	33.2
<b>Debt Service</b>							
Debt Service	938,594	940,461	1,071,473	1,108,700	581,715	-356,879	-38.0
<b>Insurance &amp; Benefits</b>							
Insurance	106,264	105,361	98,155	145,000	160,000	53,736	50.6
Benefits	757,502	624,961	706,387	706,000	767,000	9,498	1.3
<b>Total General Fund Expenditures</b>	<b>6,236,003</b>	<b>6,266,767</b>	<b>6,577,217</b>	<b>6,583,975</b>	<b>6,317,990</b>	<b>81,987</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Source: East Pennsboro Township 2001 Township Budget; Financial Statements, 1998-2002

## Chapter 9 – Municipal Administration and Finances



\*Public Works-Gas System budgeted expenditures totaled \$22,500, which is less than one percent of the Township's total expenditures.

\* Financial report dollar values indicate annual dollar value and have not been adjusted for inflations.

### **C. Sources of Revenue**

#### *Tax Revenues*

East Pennsboro Township levies local taxes within the limits set by the Constitution, Pennsylvania legislation, and the First Class Township code. Tax revenues over the past six years have averaged approximately 48 percent of the overall revenues for the Township's General Fund. These tax revenues include real estate taxes and those taxes permitted to public school districts under the Local Tax Enabling Act of 1965, known as Act 511. Act 511 allows public school districts of the second, third and fourth class to levy certain taxes in order to obtain funding from local sources, namely per capita, real estate transfer, earned income, and occupational privilege taxes.

#### *Other Revenues*

Other revenues contribute to the Township's General Fund through a variety of sources. These revenues are not direct local tax revenues but are received as part of general government management and public service functions, state and federal grants, and investment interest. These revenues have constituted approximately 52 percent of the Township's general fund over the past five years. A listing of the revenue categories and their respective revenue sources follows below.

*License & Permits* – Consists of business licenses and permits and the cable TV franchise.

*Fines & Forfeits* - Consists of court fines, motor vehicle fines/ordinances.

*Interest and Rents* – Consists of interest earned, interests from tax collections and rent.

*Intergovernmental Revenues* - Consists of federal, state, and county grants, public utility tax, beverage tax, foreign fire insurance tax, pension, county liquid fuels tax, and county allotment for senior citizens.

*Departmental Earnings* - Consists of general government, public safety, metro lines assessments, building permits, septic permits, highway and streets, sewer inspections, sanitation, landfill disposal tickets, recreation programs, recreation (assessment fees), recreation board trips, County gasoline (CCTD), and School gasoline (EPSD).

*Miscellaneous Revenues* - Consists of senior citizen trip reimbursements, miscellaneous credits and refunds, and hospital insurance premium (reimbursement).

*Other Financing Sources* - Consists of reimbursement from sewer fund, reimbursement from fire department gasoline, sale of property, and tax anticipation note proceeds

### **D. Capital Improvement Programming**

A capital improvement program (CIP) is the multi-year scheduling of public physical improvements. The CIP serves as guide to the provision of capital improvements by balancing revenues, expenditures, as well as the sequencing of acquisition actions. A capital improvement is any public facility that constitutes a major expenditure and a long life (e.g., 5-20 years) involving nonrecurring expenditures. The CIP, which is generally linked to the goals established in the comprehensive plan, carries out the following functions:

- Couples the Township’s comprehensive plan and budget to its physical development.
- Provides a forecast for capital improvements.
- Schedules all capital projects over a fixed period of time with appropriate planning and implementation
- Prioritizes project implementation and identifies the appropriate revenue stream
- Coordinates the activities of various departments in meeting project schedules.
- Informs the public of the projected capital improvements.