

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

Introduction

This profile inventories Lebanon County’s community facilities, services and utilities and discusses the issues associated with their provision and operation. Educational facilities, libraries, public safety services, solid waste services, medical facilities, emergency and hazard mitigation services, public water and sewer utilities, county and municipal facilities and private utilities are presented. The operation and provision of these various facilities and services are the duties of both private and public organizations, as noted throughout this profile.

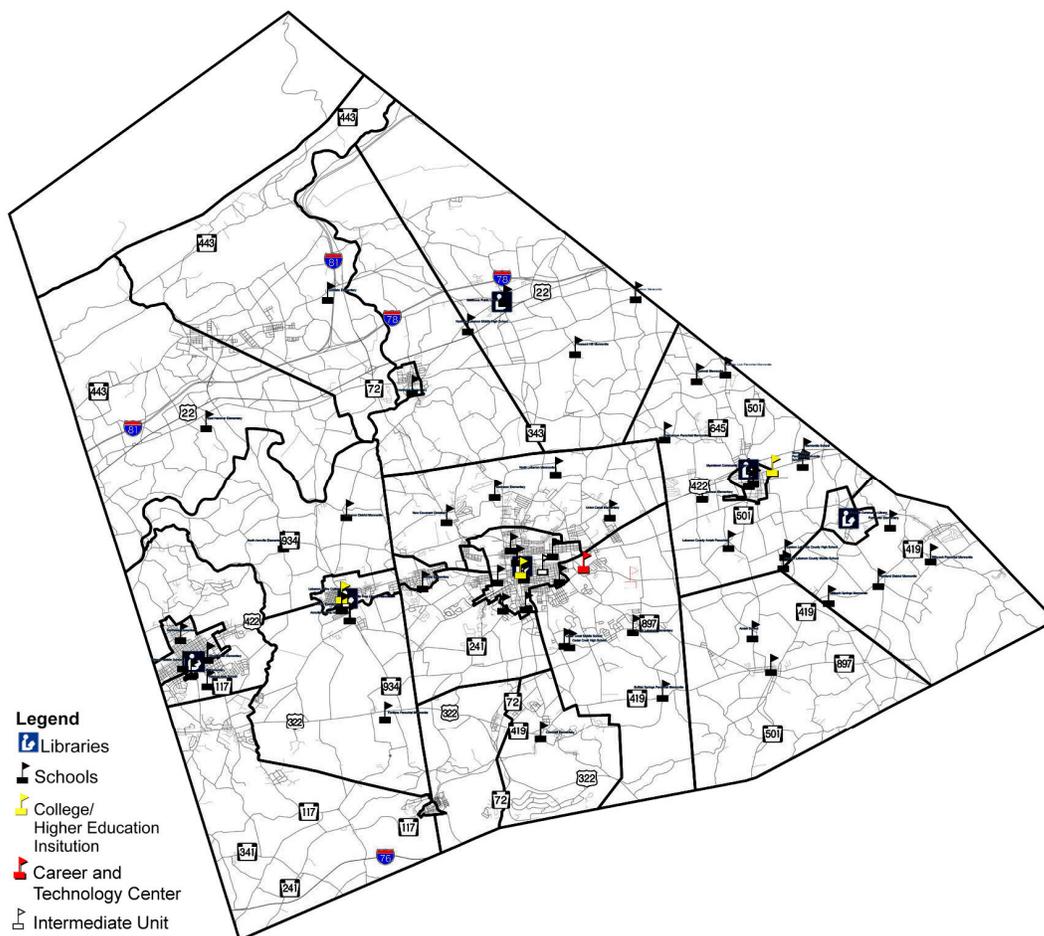
Educational Facilities

Public Education

Lebanon County is served by six public school districts, one countywide career and technology center, and the Lancaster-Lebanon Intermediate Unit 13. Locations of these facilities are illustrated in Figure 4-1.

Analysis of the public school districts is based on the recent data available from the Pennsylvania Department of Education and supplemented with data from each district. Countywide analysis of historic and projected enrollments and post-secondary education rates is followed by district level discussion of alternative enrollment projections, facilities and special programs.

Figure 4-1 Educational Facility Locations in Lebanon County



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Table 4-1 Historic Enrollments for Lebanon County Public Schools

School Year	Annville-Cleona SD	Cornwall-Lebanon SD	ELCO SD	Lebanon SD	Northern Lebanon SD	Palmyra Area SD	Countywide
Enrollments							
1999-2000	1,734	4,606	2,340	4,267	2,434	2,733	18,114
2000-2001	1,687	4,607	2,305	4,173	2,391	2,717	17,880
2001-2002	1,664	4,677	2,396	4,128	2,428	2,682	17,975
2002-2003	1,655	4,642	2,392	4,236	2,448	2,775	18,148
2003-2004	1,686	4,714	2,425	4,243	2,454	2,911	18,433
2004-2005	1,703	4,770	2,436	4,299	2,486	3,007	18,701
2005-2006	1,674	4,836	2,410	4,341	2,555	3,057	18,873
2006-2007	1,619	4,815	2,485	4,431	2,510	3,142	19,002
Change							
Change 99-00 to 06-07	-115	209	145	164	76	409	888
% Change 99-00 to 06-07	-6.6%	4.5%	6.2%	3.8%	3.1%	15.0%	4.9%

Source: PA Department of Education

The countywide student population in public schools in the 2006-2007 school year was 19,002. This was an increase of 888 students, 4.9%, since the 1999-2000 school year. The Palmyra Area School District had the largest increase, 409 students, and the most rapid rate of growth, 15.0%. The Cornwall-Lebanon School District had the second largest increase, 209 students, but a less significant increase, 4.5% due to its already larger student population. The Annville-Cleona School District was the only district that experienced a decline in its student population from 1999-2000 to 2006-2007.

Table 4-2 Projected Enrollments for Lebanon County Public Schools

School Year	Annville-Cleona SD	Cornwall-Lebanon SD	ELCO SD	Lebanon SD	Northern Lebanon SD	Palmyra Area SD	Countywide
Projections							
2007-2008	1,695	4,869	2,413	4,401	2,480	3,143	19,001
2008-2009	1,690	4,835	2,417	4,401	2,446	3,131	18,920
2009-2010	1,681	4,849	2,426	4,453	2,453	3,156	19,018
2010-2011	1,677	4,891	2,445	4,531	2,482	3,166	19,192
2011-2012	1,656	4,937	2,475	4,570	2,475	3,192	19,305
2012-2013	1,642	4,968	2,523	4,652	2,499	3,243	19,527
2013-2014	1,632	5,021	2,564	4,704	2,523	3,223	19,667
2014-2015	1,633	5,075	2,614	4,684	2,573	3,260	19,839
2015-2016	1,617	5,116	2,683	4,579	2,639	3,283	19,917
Projected Change							
Change 07-08 to 15-16	-78	247	270	178	159	140	916
% Change 07-08 to 15-16	-4.6%	5.1%	11.1%	4.0%	6.4%	4.5%	4.8%

Source: PA Department of Education

Projections prepared by the Department of Education suggest an increase of 916 students, or 4.8%, in the countywide student population by the 2015-2016 school year. These projections indicate double-digit growth rates in student populations for the ELCO School District and 4% to 7% growth in student populations for all remaining school districts except Annville-Cleona, where a slight decline in enrollment is projected by the PA Department of Education projection method. Local projections, that reflect proposed development, indicate growth in the student population within the Annville-Cleona School District.

Table 4-3 Public Schools High School Graduates and Postsecondary Education Rates, 2000-2001 and 2005-2006

Lebanon County	Total Graduates	2 or 4 yr. college/ university	Specialized Associate Degree-Granting Institution	Total College Bound	Nondegree-Granting Postsecondary School	Total Postsecondary Bound
		%	%	%	%	%
2000-2001						
Annville-Cleona JSHS	149	57.7%	8.7%	66.4%	0.7%	70.5%
Cedar Crest HS	323	56.0%	5.6%	61.6%	0.9%	83.6%
ELCO HSH	166	58.4%	4.2%	62.7%	3.6%	77.7%
Lebanon SHS	194	48.5%	14.4%	62.9%	6.2%	70.1%
Northern Lebanon Area SHS	156	51.3%	5.1%	56.4%	14.7%	73.1%
Palmyra Area SHS	169	64.5%	7.1%	71.6%	0.0%	76.3%
Lebanon County Total	1,157	55.9%	7.4%	63.4%	3.9%	76.3%
2005-2006						
Annville-Cleona JSHS	135	71.9%	3.7%	75.6%	2.2%	77.8%
Cedar Crest HS	363	64.5%	4.4%	68.9%	5.5%	74.4%
ELCO HS	181	69.1%	0.0%	69.1%	1.7%	71.3%
Lebanon HS	212	55.7%	5.7%	61.3%	2.8%	64.2%
Northern Lebanon HS	210	54.3%	0.0%	54.3%	0.0%	54.3%
Palmyra Area HS	205	61.0%	2.0%	62.9%	0.0%	62.9%
Lebanon County Total	1,306	62.3%	2.8%	65.1%	2.5%	67.6%
5-year Change						
Annville-Cleona JSHS	-14	14.1%	-5.0%	9.1%	1.6%	7.3%
Cedar Crest HS	40	8.4%	-1.2%	7.3%	4.6%	-9.2%
ELCO HS	15	10.6%	-4.2%	6.4%	-2.0%	-6.4%
Lebanon HS	18	7.2%	-8.8%	-1.6%	-3.4%	-6.0%
Northern Lebanon HS	54	3.0%	-5.1%	-2.1%	-14.7%	-18.8%
Palmyra Area HS	36	-3.5%	-5.1%	-8.7%	0.0%	-13.4%
Lebanon County Total	149	6.3%	-4.6%	1.7%	-1.4%	-8.7%
Source: Public Schools High School Graduates and Postsecondary Education Rates 2005-06, Pennsylvania Department of Education, 2007						
Source: Public Schools High School Graduates and Postsecondary Education Rates 2000-01, Pennsylvania Department of Education, 2002						

More than two of three graduates of Lebanon County school districts, 67.6%, pursued some type of postsecondary education in 2006. The highest postsecondary enrollment was in the Annville-Cleona School District, 77.8%; the lowest was in Northern Lebanon School District, 54.3%. The majority of high school graduates, 62.3%, enrolled in 2-4 year college and university programs. Another 2.8% attended specialized associate degree programs; Lebanon High School had the highest percentage of students enrolling in specialized associate degree programs, likely influenced by special agreements this district has with HACC and other postsecondary schools. Finally, 2.5% attended non-degree programs. The five year trends show an increase of 6.3% for 2-4 year college and university enrollment and a 4.6% decline in specialized degree program enrollment. The five year trend for enrollment in non-degree programs was a nominal 1.4% decline. The most significant school district trends were Annville-Cleona's 14.1% increase in 2-4 year college and university enrollment and Northern Lebanon's 14.7% decline in non-degree program enrollment.

Annville-Cleona School District

The Annville-Cleona School District serves Annville Township, North Annville Township, South Annville Township and Cleona Borough and their 11,891 residents in 4,254 households over a total area of 39.4 square miles. The district operates three elementary schools and one junior/senior high school.

Enrollment projections for the Annville-Cleona School District prepared by the PA Department of Education indicate a stable, aging population with fewer students enrolling in the school system in each of the coming years. Alternative projections prepared by the district indicate even more conservative enrollment projections in the school district, ranging from 1,450 to 1,560 students in the 2013-2014 school year. However, plans for development and sewer extension along PA 934 in South Annville Township are expected to increase total population and school age population beginning in 2008 through 2012, which are not included in either of these estimates.

Table 4-4 Annville-Cleona School District Facilities

Facility	Address	Date of Construction	Date of Improvement
Annville Elementary School	205 S. White Oak Street, Annville	1927	1987, 1990
North Annville Elementary	470 N State Route 934, Annville	1954	1990*
Cleona Elementary	50 East Walnut Street, Cleona	1951	1989*
Annville-Cleona Jr/Sr High School (Will replace existing school)	520 S White Oak Street, Annville	1959	2005*

*Date of building permit.

District-wide, major building and renovation projects have provided the district with modern, well-equipped facilities designed to meet current enrollment projections, safety standards and program requirements. Special features housed in the various schools include computerized library management in each building, the high school's linkage to ACCESS PA, modern band and music facilities containing a piano laboratory, a business computer laboratory, enlarged gymnasiums in each building, up-to-date science facilities, a career resource center, full internet access from every classroom, and long-distanced satellite learning capabilities.¹

A Secondary Building Feasibility Study was completed in 2004 by Reese, Lower, Patrick & Scott, Ltd. Architects of Lancaster. The assessment portion of the study concluded that, "The current site and building have served the Annville-Cleona School District well for the past 45 to 46 years. The site and the building were noted as functional; however, many compromises were made by students, faculty and staff to continue use of this facility. Safety and code violations were noticed inside and outside the secondary building; typical area requirements for various occupied spaces within the building are below code and conventional practice; the building envelope needs repairs and upgrades; and interior finishes are worn, failing in some cases and need upgrading." The study also developed and evaluated multiple design solutions to address these issues. Ultimately, a new, two-story secondary building and demolition of the existing building were deemed the district's most effective solution. Construction began in 2005 and the new building is scheduled to open for the 2007-2008 school year.²

Students in the high school grades have the opportunity to take classes at Lebanon Valley College for enrichment and for college credit.

¹ Annville-Cleona SD website, <http://www.acschools.org>

² Ibid.

Cornwall-Lebanon School District

The Cornwall-Lebanon School District serves North Lebanon, South Lebanon, North Cornwall and West Cornwall Townships, and Cornwall and Mount Gretna Boroughs and their 31,052 residents in 11,575 households over 67.1 square miles. The district operates four elementary schools, one middle school and one high school.

The Department of Education projections for the Cornwall-Lebanon School District indicate continued growth in the school age population, with the district passing the 5,000 student mark in the year 2013-2014. Alternate enrollment projections have been prepared for the Cornwall-Lebanon School District by the Pennsylvania Economy League (PEL). PEL’s study of the Cornwall-Lebanon School District resulted in more conservative projections of continued enrollment growth, ranging from approximately 4,800 to 4,900 students in the 2013-2014 school year. At roughly 500 students less than the state’s projections, PEL’s projections indicate nominal growth from the historic 2003-2004 enrollment. The PEL study also stated, “Public school enrollment over the next ten years will be more dependent on recent and future births, migration patterns, the age composition of the child population and the role of non-public education than the overall population pattern.... The trends in public school enrollments will not necessarily directly mirror the pace of population growth,”³ shown as a 10.0% population increase from 2000 to 2010 and another 6.78% increase from 2010 to 2020 as prepared for the county comprehensive plan.

Table 4-5 Cornwall-Lebanon School District Facilities

Facility	Address	Date of construction	Date of Improvement
Cornwall Elementary School	45 Burd Coleman Road, Cornwall	1927	1957, 2000*
Ebenezer Elementary School	1600 Colonial Circle, Lebanon	1995*	—
South Lebanon Elementary School	1825 S. Fifth Avenue, Lebanon	1957	1978, 2005
Union Canal Elementary School	400 Narrows Drive, Lebanon	1990	1994*
Cedar Crest Middle School	101 East Evergreen Road, Lebanon	1969	1997
Cedar Crest High School	115 East Evergreen Road, Lebanon	1966	1997*

*Date of building permit.

During the past twelve years, significant renovations and new construction have taken place at all six district buildings. Upgrades to buildings have made them more energy efficient and technology friendly. The additional space added during renovations responded to the steady enrollment growth. Ebenezer Elementary School and Cedar Crest High School are at or nearing their expected capacity. The district administration and Board of School Directors are monitoring residential developments and enrollment trends within the district to ensure that adequate classroom space is available at each building. In September 2006, the district launched a \$1.2 million capital improvement campaign to improve athletic facilities at Cedar Crest High School. The “Catch the Falcon Spirit” campaign will fund the installation of artificial turf, team room facilities, and upgrades to the bleachers and press box.

The Falcon Foundation, incorporated in 2000, supports innovative programs and events within the district and community – educational, cultural or athletic. The Foundation has provided funding through donations, grants and awards for technology and equipment and financial backing for staff, community members and district students. The Foundation also supports the Cornwall-Lebanon Recreational/Educational Classes (C-L REC) program, an after-school enrichment and activity program which offer classes on crafts, cooking, languages, dancing, and tennis. Cornwall-Lebanon also offers academic and physical education classes of general interest, as well as visits to the new digital planetarium at the high school, bus trips, discounted tickets to local events, and communitywide swimming, bowling and skating.⁴ In 2005, the Foundation contributed funding toward construction of a multi-use pavilion for school and community use at each elementary school campus. Major capital purchases such as computers and tennis court lights have been financed through the Foundation. Students seeking enrichment opportunities receive need-based awards and merit-based awards. Financial donations to the Foundation have come from

³ An Analysis of Demographic and community Growth Patterns and Projections of Public School Enrollment in the Cornwall-Lebanon School District, 2004-2005, Pennsylvania Economy League, February 4, 2005.

⁴ C-L Connection: Newsletter of the Cornwall-Lebanon School District, Summer 2006.

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Cornwall-Lebanon community members and businesses, such as Lebanon Valley Farmers Bank, Frederick Chevrolet, Giant Foods, APR Supply, and Hoaster Gebhard and Company.

Eastern Lebanon County (ELCO) School District

The ELCO School District serves the 17,770 residents in 6,633 households located across the 70.9 square miles of Myerstown and Richland Boroughs and Jackson, Heidelberg and Millcreek Townships. The district operates four elementary schools, a 6-8 grade middle school and a four-year high school.

The Department of Education projections for the ELCO School District suggest steady growth among school age residents over the next decade; district enrollment is projected to pass 2,500 students in the 2012-2013 school year. Municipal population projections prepared for the county comprehensive plan suggest a similar rate of student enrollment growth for the district; a 9.24% growth rates for the 2000-2010 decade.

Table 4-6 ELCO School District Facilities

Facility	Address	Date of Construction	Date of Improvement
Myerstown Elementary School	101 South Railroad Street, Myerstown	1915	1936, 1978
Fort Zeller Elementary School	243 North Sheridan Road, Richland	1972	2005
Jackson Elementary School	558 West Main Avenue, Myerstown	1958	1997
Schaefferstown Elementary School	Oak & Carpenter Streets, Schaefferstown	1936	1978
ELCO Middle School	60 Evergreen Drive, Myerstown	1972	2005
ELCO High School	180 ELCO Drive, Myerstown	1962	1991

Recent renovation projects at the ELCO Middle School and Fort Zeller Elementary School were completed in 2004 and 2005. In addition to gaining expanded square footage, each building had substantial renovations to existing classrooms, offices, and cafeterias. Fort Zeller obtained a new gymnasium and the middle school gymnasium was completely renovated. State of the art technology, e.g. new security systems, was added to each building. The district plans to renovate Schaefferstown and Myerstown Elementary Schools in the coming years.

The students and faculty of the ELCO School District receive supplemental support from a community foundation. The foundation conducts the annual golf outing, talent show and Oldies Dance, which support teacher grants to enhance student learning.

Lebanon School District

The Lebanon School District serves the City of Lebanon and West Lebanon Township and their 25,297 residents in 10,599 households over 4.3 square miles. The district operates five elementary schools, one middle school and one high school – the most facilities of any district in the county. The district is the most ethnically diverse district in the county. The student profile from May 2005 indicates that one student or less than 1% are American Indian, 51 students or 1.23% are Asian, 269 students or 6.49% are Afro-American, 1,656 students or 39.97% are Hispanic. Furthermore, the Lebanon School District has the least affluent resident population, as indicated by the fact that the majority of students have qualified for free or reduced fee lunches in seven of the past 10 years.

Table 4-7 Percentage of Students Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunches in the Lebanon School District

School	School Year									
	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Harding	45%	60%	62%	59%	54%	41%	51%	72%	82%	80%
Henry Houck	40%	62%	63%	67%	67%	33%	44%	53%	63%	62%
Northwest	54%	65%	76%	70%	76%	57%	59%	83%	92%	90%
Southeast	32%	68%	70%	72%	69%	45%	49%	68%	78%	76%
Southwest	30%	54%	55%	42%	64%	35%	39%	44%	43%	53%
Middle School	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	51%	55%	56%	58%
High School	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	42%	52%	37%	40%
District Average	40%	62%	65%	62%	66%	42%	48%	60%	60%	61%

The Department of Education projections for the Lebanon School District suggest a steady 3% increase in student enrollment. This growth projections stands in sharp contrast to municipal population projections prepared for the county comprehensive plan that suggest that recent population declines may only stabilize in the coming years.

Table 4-8 Lebanon School District Facilities

Facility	Address	Date of Construction	Date of Improvement
Harding Elementary School	600 Chestnut Street, Lebanon	1918	2006
Henry Houck Elementary School	315 East Lehman Street, Lebanon	1924	2006
Northwest Elementary School	900 Maple Street, Lebanon	1976	—
Southeast Elementary School	398 East Locust Street, Lebanon	1956	1991, 2007/08
Southwest Elementary School	1500 Woodland Street, Lebanon	1956	1991, 2007/08
Lebanon Middle School	350 North Eighth Street, Lebanon	1936	1960, 1990's
Lebanon High School	1000 South Eighth Street, Lebanon	1968	2001

*Date of building permit.

The district is working on the development of new recreation facilities including a 22-acre property adjacent to the high school. This parcel will be developed for field hockey, baseball, softball and soccer fields. Private funds will be raised to meet the \$3.1 million campaign goal and trails will eventually connect the new athletic facility with the Lebanon Valley Rail Trail.

The Polaris School is a partnership between the Lebanon School District and Cornell Companies, Inc. intended to meet the academic, social, emotional, and behavioral needs of students who have had difficulty finding success in the regular school setting because of behavioral, attendance, and academic problems. Polaris aims to help young people develop the knowledge and skills necessary to optimize their potential as students, citizens, and contributing members of society in an alternative educational setting. The program began Nov 1, 2004 as one of several means to improving student performance across the district. The Polaris staff cooperates with local agencies, providers, and hospitals in coordinating treatment and services for students beyond their academic needs.⁵ Lebanon's program is a modification of the ACTS Program, a Harrisburg School District Program, and is supported by a contract with a private education consulting firm. The Cornwall-Lebanon and Palmyra School Districts also participate in Lebanon's Polaris Program, though the availability of the program to other districts is based on funding.⁶

⁵ Polaris Overview factsheet, provided by Lebanon School District.

⁶ Per communication with Superintendent Marianne Bartley, January 4, 2007.

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Lebanon School District and the Lebanon Country Career & Technology Center (CTC) currently have Articulation Agreements with seven post secondary institutions - Berks Technical Institute, Penn State-Berks and York campuses, Reading Area Community College, Harrisburg Area Community College, Penn College of Technology, and Thompson Institute. Articulation Agreements apply to specific programs of study and the mastery of specific competencies. Successful completion of these programs results in college credit for high school course work. This affiliation contributes to the district's high rate of graduates attending associates degree programs.

Northern Lebanon School District

The Northern Lebanon School District was formed in 1956 and serves six municipalities: Swatara Township, Union Township, Cold Spring Township, Bethel Township, East Hanover Township, and Jonestown Borough. The district covers an area of 144 square miles and encompasses a population of approximately 15,000 in 5,500 households. The district operates four elementary schools, one middle school and one high school.

The Department of Education projections for the Northern Lebanon School District suggest a 6.4% increase in student enrollment by 2015-1016. Alternative projections prepared by the district indicate more substantial growth based on an average annual increase of 120 students over the past five years. The district's intent to plan for continued growth is consistent with municipal population projections prepared for the county comprehensive plan for this district, which suggest an increase of 1,500 residents over the next 15 years.

Table 4-9 Northern Lebanon School District Facilities

Facility	Address	Date of construction	Date of Improvement
East Hanover Elementary School	1098 Schoolhouse Road, Annville	1958	1995*
Fredericksburg Elementary School	119 E. Walnut Street, Fredericksburg	1953	1964, 2002*
Jonestown Elementary School	135 S. King Street, Jonestown	1958	1965, 2002
Lickdale Elementary School	40 Fisher Avenue, Jonestown	1958	1997
Northern Lebanon Middle School	345 School Drive, Fredericksburg	1958	1965, 2002*
Northern Lebanon High School	345 School Drive, Fredericksburg	1958	1965, 2002*

*Date of building permit.

The Northern Lebanon School District has used innovative methods in financing and contracting in its building program. The use of outside funding and grant development in conjunction with performance contracting has set a new standard for efficiency and effectiveness in planning and implementing building construction.⁷

Northern Lebanon had the largest percent of students attending postsecondary programs in 2003-2004 and the largest percent change of students attending 2 or 4 year colleges/universities and total college, between 1998 and 2004. This is explained by the fact that students at Northern Lebanon High School can earn college credits from Harrisburg Area Community College in their junior and senior years through eight three-credit courses for students. Course offerings include: Major American Writers, Historical Geology, Early Childhood Professional, Healthful Living, Environmental Science, National Political System, Pre-Calculus and Calculus 1. Students may take up to 18 credits from the eight courses offered. A one time fee of \$35.00 for HACC registration and \$50.00 for each course is required. HACC credits are transferable to a wide variety of universities and colleges in and out of Pennsylvania.

⁷ Northern Lebanon School District website, <http://www.norleb.k12.pa.us>

Palmyra Area School District

The Palmyra Area School District serves Palmyra Borough and North Londonderry and South Londonderry Townships and their 19,325 residents in 7,978 households located across 36.7 square miles. The district operates three elementary schools, one middle school and one high school.

The Department of Education projections for the Palmyra Area School District suggest an increase of 140 students or 4.7%, in student enrollment in the county by the 2015-2016 school year. Alternate enrollment projections prepared for the Palmyra Area School District by the Pennsylvania Economy League (PEL) show more liberal estimates of continued growth, ranging from 3,600 to 3,650 students in the 2013-2014 school year or 125 to 175 more than the state’s projections. The alternative projections better reflect the growth potential of the district, given that additional sewage treatment capacity is to be made available. The PEL study also stated, “Public school enrollment over the next ten years will be more dependent on recent and future births, migration patterns, the age composition of the child population and the role of non-public education than the overall population pattern.... The trends in public school enrollments will not necessarily directly mirror the pace of population growth.”⁸ Municipal population projections prepared for the county comprehensive plan and totaled for this district indicate a population increase of 1,595 or 8.25% from 2000 to 2010.

Table 4-10 Palmyra Area School District Facilities

Facility	Address	Date of construction	Date of Improvement
Forge Road Elementary School	400 South Forge Road, Palmyra	1958	1990, 2003
Northside Elementary School	301 East Spruce Street, Palmyra	1967	1989, 2003
Pine Street Elementary School	50 West Pine Street, Palmyra	1962	2004
Palmyra Area Middle School	50 West Cherry Street, Palmyra	1915	1958, 2000
Palmyra Area High School	1125 Park Drive, Palmyra	1936	1960, 2005/2008

*Date of building permit.

Through long-term planning, the Palmyra Area School District has demonstrated its commitment to maintaining functional educational facilities that meet the needs of students, while considering what is affordable for the community. Renovations to the Pine Street Elementary School in the amount of \$12.1 million were completed in 2004. The project included the addition of five regular classrooms to accommodate growth, three additional special education classrooms and offices for the Special Education Administrative staff, a separate full-size gymnasium and a new media center. This was the first major renovation to Pine Street since it was built in 1962. The school district’s other two elementary schools, Northside and Forge Road Elementary, were last renovated in 1989 and 1990. In 2002-2003, approximately \$2 million in upgrades were completed at these two elementary schools, including air conditioning at Forge, a new roof at Northside, painting, carpeting, telecommunications upgrades, furniture, playground equipment and improvements for handicapped accessibility at both schools. Renovations to Palmyra Area Middle School and the adjacent stadium in the amount of \$12.5 million were completed in 2000.

Substantial renovations to the high school began in 2006. The plans include the addition of a two-story classroom wing resulting in 60 new or renovated classrooms, a net addition of 20 classrooms to address enrollment growth. Other key features are new site circulation, expanded parking, a renovated auditorium, a new and enlarged media center, a new kitchen and cafeteria with seating for 400 students, upgraded administration areas, more secure entryways, new electrical, plumbing and HVAC systems, and a new and enlarged maintenance building. Renovations are schedule to be completed by the start of the 2007/2008 school year and are estimated to cost \$31.9 million.

The district continues to evaluate the need for additional facilities as the community grows. In November 2006, Superintendent Larry Schmidt recommended a new elementary school likely to be located in the southern portion of the district. Construction of a new elementary school was considered in 2004 but the board opted to expand and renovate the

⁸ An Analysis of Demographic and community Growth Patterns and Projections of Public School Enrollment in the Palmyra Area School District, 2003-2004, Pennsylvania Economy League, April 29, 2004.

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Pine Street Elementary School. In early 2007, the district decided to update its enrollment projections prior to further investment in its facilities.

Keystone Healthy Zone (KHZ) Schools Program

Keystone Healthy Zone (KHZ) Schools Program recognizes and rewards schools for making a commitment to improve nutrition and physical activity. The program provides resources, templates, trainings, technical assistance and mini-grant funding for schools to make healthy changes. Enrollment in the Keystone Healthy Zone School program is FREE.

KHZ schools are asked to complete a confidential, online assessment about current policies and practices that impact nutrition and physical activity. In return, schools receive a confidential report card that indicates strengths and weaknesses related to healthy school practices. KHZ schools also receive a Keystone Healthy Zone School banner to hang in their building. Participating schools are invited to apply for a \$2,000 mini-grant to support positive improvements that support nutrition and activity. One hundred grants are awarded annually.

Ten schools in Lebanon County are enrolled in the KHZ program:

- Cedar Crest High School (Cornwall-Lebanon)
- Cornwall Elementary School (Cornwall-Lebanon)
- Union Canal Elementary School (Cornwall-Lebanon)
- Myerstown Elementary School (ELCO)
- Lebanon Senior High School (Lebanon)
- Cedar Crest Middle School (Cornwall-Lebanon)
- Ebenezer Elementary School (Cornwall-Lebanon)
- ELCO Senior High School
- Schaefferstown Elementary School (ELCO)
- Fredericksburg Elementary School (Northern Lebanon)

Lebanon County Career and Technology Center

The Lebanon County Career and Technology Center (CTC) was organized in 1964 to provide technical training to high school students and adults. Today the Lebanon County Career and Technology Center is a state-of-the-art technical training facility housing 27 programs. From college articulation agreements and cooperative education programs to real world experiences, students receive the training needed for job placement and career advancement. The CTC is located at 833 Metro Drive, Lebanon.

The CTC offers three distinct types of education service programs: high school student technical programs, adult student technical programs, and custom job training programs.

High school programs include:

- Transportation - Auto Body Technology, Automotive Technology, Diesel Truck Technology
- Arts, A/V Technology & Communication - Commercial Art & Design, Graphics Technology, Visual Broadcast Technology
- Health Services - Allied Health Science, Health Careers Technology
- Manufacturing - Industrial Machine Technology, Welding Technology, Occupational Transition-Mfg.
- Information Technology - CISCO Basic Networking, Computer Repair Technology, Office Technology
- Human Services - Child Care Services, Cosmetology, Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement & Security
- Architecture & Construction - Carpentry / Residential Construction, Computer Aided Engineering, Drafting & Design, Electrical Technology, Electrical Pre-Engineering, Masonry, Plumbing/Heating/Air Conditioning, Occupational Transition-Carpentry
- Hospitality - Culinary Arts, Pastry Arts, Occupational Transition-Hospitality

These courses are increasingly linked to two-year college degree programs. These courses are commonly known as “Tech Prep” or “School-to-Careers” courses. Such courses at CTC are affiliated with these institutions:

- Art Institute of Philadelphia
- Berks Technical Institute
- Harrisburg Area Community College
- PA College of Art and Design
- PA College of Technology
- PA Culinary Institute
- Reading Area Community College
- Restaurant School-Walnut Hill
- Thompson Institute
- Yorktowne Business Institute

Adult programs are offered in day and evening formats. These programs include:

- Auto Body Technology
- Automotive Technology
- Basic Computer-4 weeks
- Basic Computer-9 weeks
- Carpentry
- Cosmetology
- Cosmetology Nail Technician
- Cosmetology Teacher
- Culinary Arts
- Diesel Truck Technology
- Electrical Technology
- Graphics Technology
- Industrial Machine Technology
- Practical Nursing Program
- Office Technology
- Office Technology-600 hours
- Pastry Arts
- Plumbing, Heating & Air Conditioning Technology
- Welding Technology

The Customized Job Training (CJT) Program is designed primarily to assist companies that are developing and implementing new training initiatives that will promote companies' growth and competitiveness. The CJT Program, enacted into law by the Customized Job Training Act of 1985 (P.L. 492, No. 116), as amended, is a tool to support the educational training of working Pennsylvanians. CJT funds are available for projects that will result in full-time employment opportunities, significant wage improvements, and the retention of otherwise lost jobs. The following businesses have utilized CJT services:

- Cleaver Brooks
- Henry Molded Products
- Millet, Inc.
- Peirce Welding
- PRL Industries
- Sterling Drugs

Enrollment at the CTC has been steadily growing. Enrollment boomed 19% for the 2005-06 school year and then dropped in 2006-2007.⁹ The largest enrollment increases have been in the healthcare services programs. The CTC has supported this growth with additional staff, additional offerings of survey courses and accelerating student progress through cooperative agreements with the school districts, allowing students to earn seven college credits by taking Biology 104 and Allied Health 105. Other recent changes include the re-establishment of a masonry program. The center has also introduced a change to the health-careers technology program, in which students can get a certified nursing certificate in one year instead of two. This allows for students in the program to get a head start in preparing to become a practical nurse.¹⁰ Amid this growth, the CTC is faced with programming challenges from the state. The Department of Education has changed its view on the mission of technical schools from one of job-readiness to exam proficiency. Most of the items included on the Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA) are already being taught at the center, but how they are taught will have to be adjusted to give the students the best shot at doing well on the state exam. This will not cause the center's students to spend significantly more time in the classroom, but it will change how information is presented for better recognition during testing.¹¹

Table 4-11 Historic Enrollments for the Lebanon County CTC

School Year	Lebanon CTC
2002-2003	625
2003-2004	626
2004-2005	646
2005-2006	709
2006-2007	564
Projected Change	
Change 02-03 to 06-07	-61
% Change 02-03 to 06-07	-9.8%

The second major challenge is how the state treats the school's two-period courses. Students planning to continue their education at two- or four-year schools after high school currently can take classes at the center for only two periods a day, allowing them more time for regular classes at their home schools. Other programs, for students not interested in postsecondary education, run for either a half-day or a full day. Students in the two-period program put in about 240 hours per year at the center. But in order to keep the school's designation as an intensive vocational program, the two-period programs will soon have to expand to 360 hours per year. If the technology center does not expand the programs, it will lose state subsidies that currently help to fund the programs, potentially affecting about 100 students in the allied health, Sysco food services, pre-electrical, criminal justice and computer-aided drafting programs. The state has not yet officially ordered a

⁹ Lebanon Daily News, April 20, 2005.

¹⁰ Lebanon Daily News, January 20, 2006.

¹¹ Ibid.

change in program requirements. When the change is ordered, it would not go into effect for at least two years, giving the schools time to get together and chart a path for the future.¹²

Lancaster-Lebanon Intermediate Unit (IU 13)

Lancaster-Lebanon Intermediate Unit 13 (IU 13),¹³ one of 29 intermediate units across Pennsylvania, is a regional educational agency whose mission is to assist local school districts to enhance educational opportunities by providing quality, cost-effective services. The IU 13 regular workforce includes over 1,300 full-time and part-time employees, plus approximately 300 substitutes and seasonal employees. It serves the 22 school districts in Lancaster and Lebanon Counties as well as students in nonpublic schools, preschoolers, and adult learners. IU 13 is headquartered at 1 Cumberland Street, Lebanon.

IU 13 is organized into the Office of the Executive Director and five departments -- Business Services, Human Resources, Instructional Services, Special Education Services, and Technology Services. IU 13 is governed by a Board of School Directors representing the 22 school districts it serves. In addition, IU 13's buildings are owned and managed by the Lancaster-Lebanon Intermediate Unit Joint Authority.

IU 13's Business Services division is a support team which assists IU employees, school districts, and other educational/service agencies in providing unique, quality services and programs. The IU 13 serves school districts by supporting and supplementing literacy programs, assisting with student assessments that help to monitor a school's progress towards Pennsylvania's Academic Standards, as well as strategic planning and management. Financial management, insurance, joint purchasing, and facilities management services are also available.

IU 13's Human Resources department is responsible for employment and personnel matters but also provides local assistance for recruitment, management studies, substitute teacher dispatch, orientation and training, certification, and benefit coordination.

IU 13's Instructional and Special Education Services departments serve children, youth, adults and professionals. A variety of regular and special education classes and support services are available for children and youth ages 3 to 21. The IU 13's student programs focus on

- 1) Special education, e.g. early intervention for 3 to 5 year olds with special needs and alternative education for middle and high school students that have difficulty succeeding in traditional classroom settings due to chronic disruptive behavior.
- 2) Preparatory training, e.g. Headstart and transition programs, which help prepare a student for the workforce
- 3) Enrichment programs, e.g. Secondary Enrichment Experience (SEE) for gifted junior high/middle and high school students and Pennsylvania Governor's Schools of Excellence, a summer residential program for artistically or academically talented high school students, sponsored by Pennsylvania Department of Education.

The IU 13's adult education services focus on family literacy, General Education Development (GED) instruction and testing, English as a Second Language (ESL), and workforce development programs for employers and individual workers. Free ESL classes are offered to adults that are permanent U.S. residents in Lancaster or Lebanon County. Individuals that are not permanent residents may attend classes through the International English Training program, a tuition-based instruction program.

IU 13 offers professional development services that are an integral part of broad school-wide and district-wide school accountability planning, focusing on the major components of curriculum, assessment, instruction and organization. Professional education activities are aligned with national, state and local initiatives, and support the strategically identified needs of constituent school districts. Professional development initiatives, seminars, workshops, continuing education courses and other activities are available to local administrators, teachers, parents, agency personnel and community members. On-site program and staff development through customized training and technical assistance allows the IU 13 to provide services that are specific to a particular district's needs. Professional development topics include academic subjects (literacy, math, science, and social studies), ESL gifted education, technology and software, standards and assessments, leadership and safety.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Intermediate Unit 13 Website, www.iu13.k12.pa.us

The Technology and Media Services division provides technical assistance in the areas of software and hardware sales, instructional materials, network and internet systems, video support and production, and distance learning.

Private Education Facilities

There are 22 private primary and secondary schools serving the central and eastern regions of Lebanon County. The majority of private/nonpublic schools are Mennonite or Amish Schools, which tend to be small in student population and provide schooling only through Grade 8. The remaining schools are a mix of religious affiliations.

Statistics from the Pennsylvania Department of Education indicate that 7.8% of school age children in Lebanon County attended private schools in 2005-2006 and that enrollments in private schools have declined 3.8% between the 2000-2001 and 2005-2006 school years.

Table 4-12 Public, Private and Nonpublic Student Enrollment, 2005-2006

	Public	% of Total	Private ¹ & Nonpublic ²	% of Total	Total
Elementary Enrollment	9,974	89.2%	1,210	10.8%	11,184
Secondary Enrollment	9,193	95.7%	415	4.3%	9,608
Both	19,167	92.2%	1,625	7.8%	20,792

¹ Private School - A nonpublic school defined by the licensing regulations as one that maintains or conducts classes for the purpose of offering instruction for consideration, profit or tuition, to five or more students at one time, or to 25 or more students.

² Nonpublic School - A school that is privately controlled by a nonpublic entity and is financed from sources other than public taxation.

Lebanon Catholic School is the county’s largest private school, with 448 students enrolled in grades K – 12. New Covenant Christian School is the largest Mennonite school in the county, and the 2nd largest private school overall, with 161 current students. Myerstown Mennonite has 154 students in grades K-10. Lebanon Christian Academy, the only Baptist private school in the county, currently enrolls 128 students in grades K-12¹⁴. Myerstown Mennonite School and Millbach Mennonite School have enrollments between 75 and 100 students in their K-10 programs. The remaining schools enroll less than 75 students. Enrollments for elementary grades of private schools are shown in Table 4-13.

Postsecondary enrollments from graduates of private education instructions were lower than those of public schools in 1999-2000 and higher in 2004-2005. Overall private school graduate enrollment increased 51.1%. Of the 52 Lebanon Catholic graduating seniors in the 2004-2005 class, 92.3% went on to a 2 or 4 year college or university, significantly higher than the public school average of 67.6%. Of the 16 New Covenant Christian graduates of the 2004-2005 class, 12 went on to 2 or 4 year colleges or universities. Matriculation rates of Lebanon Christian Academy graduates are high, with all but one graduate attending a 2 or 4 year college or university in the 2004-2005 graduating classes. Matriculation rates of Blue Mountain Christian School graduates are low for past graduating classes, with none of the three 2004-2005 graduates attending postsecondary schools of any kind.

¹⁴ Ibid.

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Table 4-13 Private Elementary Education Facilities

School	Location	Affiliation	2000-2001 Enrollment	2005-2006 Enrollment	Change	% Change
Annville-Cleona SD						
Fontana Parochial School	902 Horseshoe Pike, Lebanon	Amish	19	18	-1	-5.3%
Cedar Run Mennonite School	2770 Cedar Run Road, Lebanon	Mennonite	33	39	6	18.2%
Cornwall-Lebanon SD						
New Covenant Christian School	452 Ebenezer Road, Lebanon	Mennonite	160	83	-77	-48.1%
Meadow Ridge School	2001 South 5 th Avenue, Lebanon	Amish	7	19	12	171.4%
ELCO SD						
Blue Mountain View Parochial School	RR 1 Box 150, Myerstown	Amish	42	40	-2	-4.8%
Buffalo Springs Parochial	Schaeffer Rd, Lebanon	Amish	11	52	41	372.7%
Cherry Lane School	RR 2 Box 275B, Myerstown	Amish	29	25	-4	-13.8%
County Line School	1 High Street, Myerstown	Amish	12	18	6	50.0%
Hope Christian School	RR 2 Box 424A, Myerstown	Mennonite	62	71	9	14.5%
Jacksonville Parochial School	Myerstown, 601 State Route 419, Newmanstown	Amish	10	21	11	110.0%
Millbach Mennonite School	750 State Rt. 419, Myerstown	Mennonite	70	76	6	8.6%
Millbach Springs School	506 State Route 419, Newmanstown	Amish	41	42	1	2.4%
Millcreek Parochial School	739 E Lincoln Avenue, Myerstown	Amish	20	45	25	125.0%
Myerstown Mennonite School	703 W Stracks Drive, Myerstown	Mennonite	129	97	-32	-24.8%
Nacetown Mennonite School	RR 2 Box 285A, Myerstown	Mennonite	36	33	-3	-8.3%
Reistville School	351 E Mill Avenue, Myerstown	Amish	23	33	10	43.5%
Rocky Ledge School	800 E Main Street, Myerstown	Amish	20	18	-2	-10.0%
Stony Ridge Parochial School	720 Stracks Dam Road, Myerstown	Amish	28	36	8	28.6%
Stracks Dam School	241 S Millbach Road, Newmanstown	Amish	n/a	25		
Sun Valley Parochial School		Amish	n/a	40		
Lebanon SD						
Lebanon Catholic School (Our Lady of the Valley School)	1400 Chestnut Street, Lebanon	Diocese of Harrisburg	306	296	-10	-3.3%
Lebanon Christian Academy	875 Academy Street, Lebanon	Baptist	97	63	-34	-35.1%
Northern Lebanon SD						
Blue Mountain Christian School	RR 4 Box 5126 Jonestown 286 Chestnut Hill Road, Fredericksburg	Christian	82	40	-42	-51.2%
Pleasant Hill School		Christian	n/a	0		
Palmyra Area SD - None						
Lebanon County Total			1,237	1,190	-47	-3.8%

Source: Private and Nonpublic Schools, Elementary Enrollments 2005-06, Pennsylvania Department of Education 2006

Table 4-14 Private and Nonpublic High School Graduates and Postsecondary Education Rates

Lebanon County	Total Graduates	2 or 4 yr. college/university	Specialized Associate Degree-Granting Institution	Total College Bound	Nondegree-Granting Postsecondary School	Total Postsecondary Bound
		%	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1999-2000						
Blue Mountain Christian School	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lebanon Catholic School	59	83.1%	0.0%	83.1%	0.0%	83.1%
Lebanon Christian Academy	11	45.5%	0.0%	45.5%	9.1%	54.5%
New Covenant Christian School	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lebanon County Total	72	63.9%	0.0%	63.9%	1.4%	65.3%
2004-2005						
Blue Mountain Christian School	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lebanon Catholic School	52	92.3%	3.8%	96.2%	0	96.2%
Lebanon Christian Academy	10	90.0%	0.0%	90.0%	0	90.0%
New Covenant Christian School	16	75.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0	75.0%
Lebanon County Total	81	85.2%	2.5%	87.7%	0	87.7%
Change						
Blue Mountain Christian School	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon Catholic School	-7	-2.0%	—	2.0%	—	2.0%
Lebanon Christian Academy	-1	80.0%	—	80.0%	-100.0%	50.0%
New Covenant Christian School	16	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon County Total	9	50.0%	—	54.3%	-100.0%	51.1%

Source: Private and Nonpublic Schools High School Graduates and Postsecondary Education Rates 2004-05, Pennsylvania Department of Education, 2006

Source: Private and Nonpublic Schools High School Graduates and Postsecondary Education Rates 1999-2000, Pennsylvania Department of Education, 2001

* New Covenant Christian School was opened in 1999.

Lebanon Lighthouse Academy is an affiliate of the National Association of Street Schools (NASS), (www.streetschools.com), which supports non-public schools offering a Christian education to at-risk youth, particularly in urban areas.¹⁵ Lebanon Lighthouse Academy is still in the planning stages and intends to open for the fall 2007 semester.

Home Education

In 1988, the Pennsylvania General Assembly passed Act 169. This law amended the Pennsylvania School Code to allow parents or guardians to home school their children as an option to compulsory school attendance. This law specifies the requirements and responsibilities of the parents and the school district where the family lives. Pennsylvania Department of Education has issued a Basic Education Circular (BEC) to provide school districts with a list of nationally normed standardized tests, per the law. Sample affidavits which may be used by the supervisor of the home education program for children at the elementary school level or secondary school level are an attachment to the BEC. There are several additional requirements for home schooling students who have been identified as handicapped per the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et. seq.).¹⁶

Statistics from the Pennsylvania Department of Education indicate that 2.6% of school age children in Lebanon County are home schooled and that participation in home school programs has increased 20.4% over the past five years. The ELCO School District had the highest numbers of students in home school programs in 1999-2000 and 2004-05. All but the

¹⁵ <http://www.streetschools.com/index.html>

¹⁶ PA Department of Education website, www.pde.state.pa.us.

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Annville-Cleona School District has experienced double digit growth in home school participation. The ELCO School District had the largest increase in the number of students in home education programs, followed by the Cornwall-Lebanon and Northern Lebanon School Districts.

Table 4-15 Home Education Students by School District and Age Group

School District	1999-2000			2004-2005			Change	
	Ages 5-11	Ages 12-18+	Total	Ages 5-11	Ages 12-18+	Total	Number	% Change
Annville-Cleona SD	29	29	58	25	25	50	-8	-13.8%
Cornwall-Lebanon SD	50	42	92	55	64	119	27	29.3%
ELCO SD	56	54	110	68	75	143	33	30.0%
Lebanon SD	11	13	24	9	20	29	5	20.8%
Northern Lebanon Area SD	27	39	66	46	42	88	22	33.3%
Palmyra Area SD	41	36	77	35	50	85	8	10.4%
Lebanon County Total	214	213	427	238	276	514	87	20.4%

Source: Home Education in Pennsylvania 2004-05, Pennsylvania Department of Education, 2006

Source: Home Education in Pennsylvania 1999-2000, Pennsylvania Department of Education, 2001

Postsecondary Institutions

There are three degree-granting institutions for higher education in Lebanon County: Harrisburg Area Community College – Lebanon Campus, Lebanon Valley College, and Evangelical School of Theology.

Table 4-16 Higher Education Enrollments, 2001 and 2005

	2001			
	Full-time Undergraduate	Part-time Undergraduate	Graduate/Professional	Total
HACC/Lebanon Campus	347	635	0	982
Lebanon Valley College	1,537	342	191	1,827
Evangelical School of Theology	0	0	160	65
	2005			
	Full-time Undergraduate	Part-time Undergraduate	Graduate/Professional	Total
HACC/Lebanon Campus	396	714	0	1,110
Lebanon Valley College	1,652	152	157	1,961
Evangelical School of Theology	0	0	177	177
	2001-2005 % Change			
	Full-time Undergraduate	Part-time Undergraduate	Graduate/Professional	Total
HACC/Lebanon Campus	14.12%	12.44%	—	73.98%
Lebanon Valley College	7.48%	-55.56%	-17.80%	7.33%
Evangelical School of Theology	—	—	10.63%	172.31%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Higher Education and Adult Education Statistics, 2002 and 2006

Harrisburg Area Community College - Lebanon Campus

The Harrisburg Area Community College - Lebanon Campus originally opened in 1990, on the site of the former Haak Brothers Department Store at 735 Cumberland Street in downtown Lebanon. A devastating fire destroyed the Haak building in late 1990; HACC constructed a new building and reopened the Lebanon Campus in 1994. HACC's Lebanon Campus is the smallest of its four satellite campuses. Courses are offered at additional locations throughout southcentral Pennsylvania and online.

The Lebanon Campus offers 29 two-year associate degree and certificate programs, credit and non-credit courses, and customized employee training programs for business, industry, and other organizations. Students can take developmental and general education courses to prepare for diploma, certificate, and career and transfer degree programs offered at the college. Credits are transferable to other community colleges and two and four year institutions for the completion of a bachelor's degree.

The Lebanon Campus has 18 classrooms with four state-of-the-art computer labs, a computer hardware technical lab, and a bio-feedback and science laboratory. Lebanon Campus also houses the 11,000 volume Pushnik Family Library, a Learning Center, a Child Play Center, a Student Lounge, Student Activities Office, a Career and Transfer Center, a Multipurpose/Physical Education Room, an Art Gallery, and Offices for Faculty and Staff¹⁷. Student services include assistance with financial aid, placement testing, career and academic counseling, and special needs support.

Total enrollment at the Lebanon campus for the Fall 2006 semester was 1,110 students, and the campus has experienced double-digit percentage increases in enrollment since Spring 1998. Approximately 60% of students are adults attending classes after work.

The Lebanon Campus operates at near capacity. The college plans to expand its operation by locating additional satellite facilities throughout the county, particularly in the northern region.

The college makes its resources and facilities available to enhance quality of life and economic development in the community. Through its various continuing education components, it develops credit and non-credit courses for life long learning, vocational pursuits, and job-skills enhancement. Specific programs are developed in cooperation with community representatives for such purposes as helping businesses and public agencies incorporate new technologies or systems-management procedures, improving employee well being, upgrading skills of existing employees, or providing entry-level training for new employees. HACC's Lebanon Campus offers Computer Skills Training, Professional Development, Certification, and Community Education classes.¹⁸

HACC has several unique programs at the Lebanon Campus. The college partners with public schools to provide advanced placement (AP) courses to high school students in the Cornwall-Lebanon, ELCO, and Northern Lebanon School Districts, as well as at Lebanon Catholic and the Lebanon County Career and Technology Center. These partnerships support enrollment and program growth for the college's future. A pre-English as a Second Language (ESL) program assists workers with conversational English necessary for tradesman. This program may be expanded to support developmental ESL courses in the future. In addition, the college offers a Child Development Associate Diploma, which trains entry-level child care providers and prepares them for assessment by the Council for Professional Development; a non-credit home health aide certificate program; preliminary courses for allied health careers; and Gerontology Diploma, which prepares students for further study or enhance current education/certifications in such areas as nurse aide, home health aide, practical nurse, registered nurse, social service worker, activity professional and business related careers.

In 2006, HACC received a Keystone Education Yields Success (KEYS) grant award. The KEYS program, part of the PA Welfare-to-Work initiative from the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, provides funding to community colleges statewide for case management services for TANF students - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Case management services may include assisting students with referral services, personal goal assessment and planning. The program is beneficial for college students who may have barriers to success, such as transportation issues, limited income, being a single parent, and a lack of family or parental support. Data has shown that TANF clients who earn a certificate or degree are better able to get jobs with family-sustaining wages, benefits, and opportunities for advancement. A program facilitator based at

¹⁷ <http://www.hacc.edu>.

¹⁸ Ibid.

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each of HACC's campuses serves as a liaison between the student and the program services. Although the KEYS program has only been in place for one year, retention is strong and the majority of students have GPAs over 2.0.¹⁹

HACC has several new initiatives planned for the Lebanon Campus. The Small Business Development Center will offer free business and market planning services. The college is working with the Lebanon County Career and Technology Center to develop a geospatial technology center to offer students additional skills in information management, marketing, and planning. The college has also received a capital donation of an existing building in downtown Lebanon. The building was donated for the development of a technology training center. The training center will potentially accommodate 600 students and may suggest the need for on-site or nearby housing for these additional students. HACC is seeking public and private funds to renovate the building and establish its new function.

Lebanon Valley College

Lebanon Valley College (LVC) is a private four-year college located on a 275 acre campus in Annville. LVC was founded in 1866 and is affiliated with the Independent United Methodist Church. LVC offers 28 undergraduate/ baccalaureate programs, 4 graduate programs in Business Administration, Music Education, Physical Therapy and Science Education, and special programs in Military Science (ROTC); Cytotechnology, Cytogenetics, Diagnostic Imaging, Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy; Engineering (all major fields); Forestry, Environmental Sciences; and Medical Technology. Few other small colleges have received more Fulbright awards than Lebanon Valley College – thirteen awards in the past thirty-four years – with mathematics majors receiving five during that period. U.S. News & World Report's 16th annual "America's Best Colleges" issue and guidebook ranked LVC among the top tier of colleges and universities in the category of "Best Universities Master's in the North".²⁰ The following are some available student support services: academic advisor, Dean of Student Services, Associate Academic Dean, Career Services, Disability Services, Multicultural Affairs, Health Services, Counseling Services, academic tutoring, and Writing Center.

The largest institution of higher education in the county, Lebanon Valley College had a Fall 2006 student population of 1,804 undergraduates of whom 93% were fulltime and 61% were women, 152 part-time, and 157 part-time graduate students. The new freshmen and transfer students became part of a student body that represents twenty-one states and five countries.²¹ Of the 100 professors at Lebanon Valley, 85 percent have earned a Ph.D. or equivalent terminal degree.²² Senior citizens and employees or children of employees are eligible for reduced tuition and fee waivers.

LVC's campus comprises 40 buildings including 25 residence halls, numerous classroom buildings, two student centers, a recreational sports center, one varsity gymnasium, a library, music center, art gallery and recital hall, art studio, and chapel. Campus housing is university owned and required through senior year. Freshman campus housing is guaranteed.

The school has had major upgrades in the last 5 years, with the construction of a new residence hall/quad and a new student center in 2002, a new gymnasium in 2003, the conversion of Lynch Memorial Hall to an academic building in 2004, and the Garber Science Center in 2006.

Evangelical Theological Seminary

Evangelical Theological Seminary, located in Myerstown, is approved by a variety of church and denominational groups for the preparation of candidates for ordination and is accredited by the Middle States Association of Schools and Colleges and the Association of Theological Schools in the U.S. and Canada. The school was founded in 1952 on a campus that dates back to the Civil War. Evangelical's student body has grown by 10% over the past 5 years to just over 175 graduate students representing over two dozen denominations. The most popular programs are Master of Divinity followed by the MA in Marriage and Family Therapy. By way of seminary enrollment, students have access to additional graduate courses offered at Messiah College in Grantham, Pennsylvania.²³

¹⁹ Ibid., Press Release, Wednesday, July 26, 2006.

²⁰ www.petersons.com.

²¹ www.petersons.com.

²² Ibid.

²³ <http://www.evangelical.edu>.

Other Postsecondary Schools

Lebanon County Career School, Inc., and the **Central PA Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship & Training Committee** are the two trade schools in the county. Lebanon County Career School is a 15 year old professional truck driving school that is part of the nationwide company SAGE Technical Services. Lebanon County Career School, located in the City of Lebanon, is listed as having 30-35 full-time, and 5-10 part-time students, with 6 full- or part-time faculty members. Four programs are offered at the school: a tractor trailer driver basic training course, an externship course (field experience generally shorter than a semester-long internship), an advanced course, and a refresher course.

The **Central PA Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship & Training Committee** provides four year apprenticeship training by the member contractors on construction projects in central Pennsylvania. The program is approved by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and is registered with the Pennsylvania Apprenticeship Council. Initial training begins in the classroom followed by hands-on training. Apprentices are able to earn money on the job and pay rate increases every six months. Those who complete this apprenticeship leave as experienced journeymen. In 1988, a training center was completed in Northern Lebanon Township and includes all equipment needed to train aspiring carpenters. The center was renovated and expanded in 2005.

Library Facilities and Services

The Lebanon County Library System is a major component in the intellectual, educational and cultural life of the county. It is the 29th system library in the state, and the latest district system to be created. It is composed of six independent libraries; Annville Free Library, Lebanon Community Library, Matthews Public Library, Myerstown Community Library, Palmyra Public Library, and Richland Community Library.

The Annville Free Library, located at 216 East Main Street in Annville has over 40,000 volumes in a variety of formats, and provides several additional services such as Internet access, young adult, adult, and summer reading programs, and meeting space. There is a six member staff and an 11-member Board of Directors. Additionally, Annville Free Library has six trustees.²⁴

The Lebanon Community Library is located on North 7th Street in Lebanon, and while it has only been in operation at this site since 1985, there has been a library in Lebanon City for 135 years. The library is led by a 17-member board. The library has a wide array of media available, including 85,000 books, newspapers, magazines, CDs, audios, videos, DVDs and software and circulates over 295,000 items per year to its over 47,000 patrons. Services include reading programs for toddlers and preschool children, summer programs, and a computer center with Internet access. Additionally, it hosted a Children's Festival, a charity auction, and a poetry contest in 2006.²⁵

The Matthews Public Library is located on West Main Street in Fredericksburg, on the square in the center of town. Originally founded in 1982, the new building was opened in 2002. Listed services at the library include story times for toddlers and preschoolers, a summer reading program, a computer center with Internet access and classes for computer use and programs. The library is led by a seven member Board of Directors and operated by four staff members²⁶.

The Myerstown Community Library is at 199 North College Street (Route 501) in Myerstown. Services include Internet access and fax availability. The collection includes over 40,000 items including audio and visual materials as well as large print books. Listed events include story time, summer programs for all ages, and library showcases and book discussions. Additionally, Myerstown Community Library has an exceptional collection of local and Pennsylvania German materials as well as the Pennsylvania Archives. The staff of three is governed by a library board of 15 members. Annual fundraisers include a silent auction in spring and a book and bake sale in fall.²⁷

The Palmyra Public Library is located on South Railroad Street in Palmyra. The library was established in 1954, and has been on South Railroad Street since 1970. Over 40,000 books and materials are available in the library's growing collection, with a

²⁴ <http://www.lebanoncountylibraries.org/annville/index.php>

²⁵ <http://www.lebanoncountylibraries.org/lebanon/index.php>

²⁶ <http://www.lebanoncountylibraries.org/matthews/index.php>

²⁷ <http://www.lebanoncountylibraries.org/myerstown/index.php>

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wide array of media including newspapers, videos, CDs, and even puppets. The library is governed by a board of 11 members, with representatives from Palmyra Borough Council, the South Londonderry Board of Supervisors, the North Londonderry Board of Supervisors, the Palmyra Area School Board, and the borough-at-large. The library staff includes professional librarians, paraprofessional librarians, technical assistants, and local volunteers. In 2006, the library prepared a strategic plan to better meet the needs of the community. Among other trends, the strategic plan found that library use has dramatically increased over time while the available space has remained constant; new users of the library were often people familiar with a higher level of service than what the library had traditionally offered; and funding and fundraising have been very limited. Based on its findings, the plan made recommendations to enhance and expand the facility and its services, diversify its funding and fundraising program, and strengthen its relationships with the school district and community partners and the public at large.²⁸

The Richland Community Library is located on East Main Street in Richland, but also serves Millcreek Township and other areas surrounding Richland Borough. Its three person staff is overseen by a director. The first library in Richland opened in 1886, with its current location opened in 1969. Services provided at the Richland Library include internet access, fax and copy services, monthly children's story-times and teen programs. Available media now include books, including a growing graphic novel and teen section as well as a local history section, magazines, videos and DVDs.

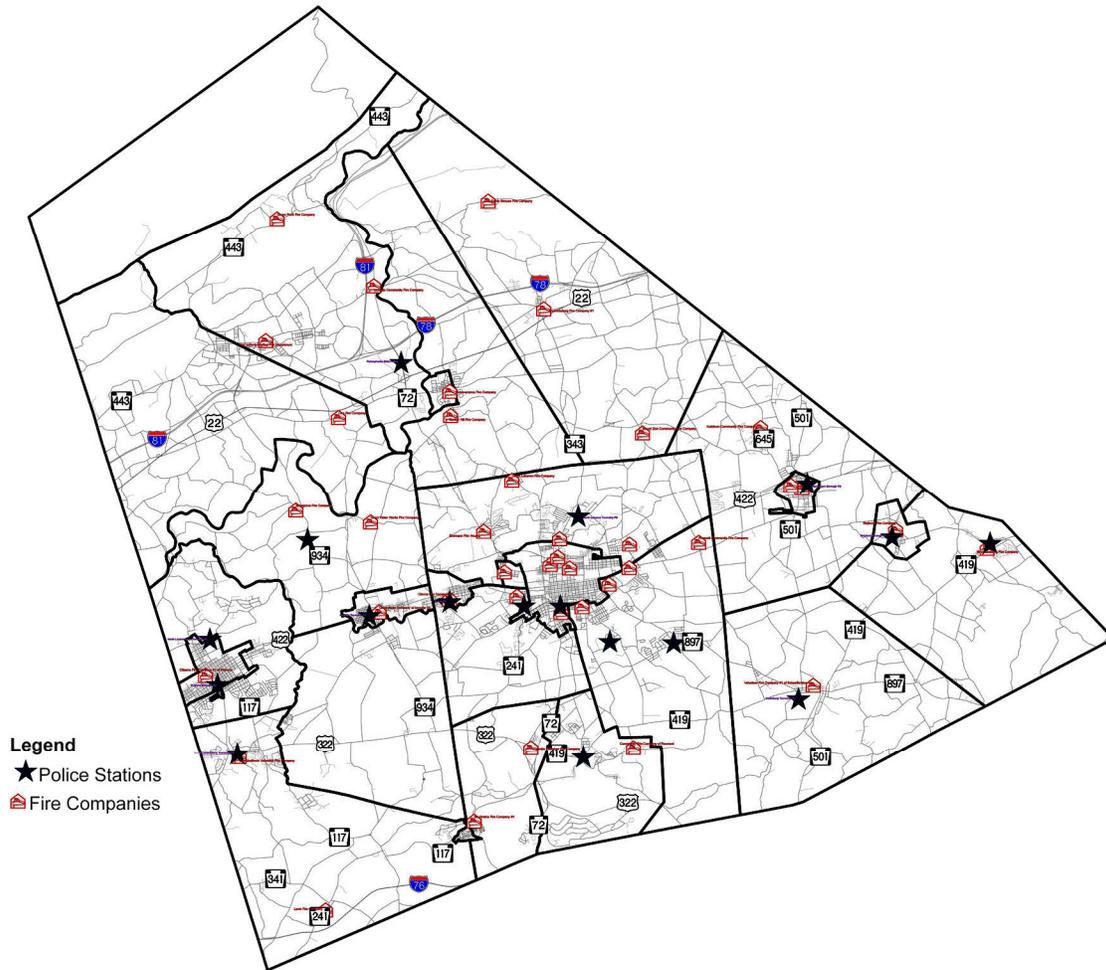
While these six facilities operate independently, they do participate in an interlibrary loan program, which allows accessibility of almost all materials available in libraries to residents throughout the county. Library materials for all of the libraries can be found on the web (www.lebanoncountylibraries.org) via the Online Catalog (Polaris) and reserved using this same site. Requests can also be made through library staff. Requested materials are transferred to the user's home library for pickup and return. Materials are available from out-of-county libraries as well.

²⁸ A Bright Future for the Palmyra Public Library, Strategic Plan for 2006-2009, The Ivy Group, July 2006.

Public Safety

Public safety services include those services provided by local and state police and public and volunteer fire departments or companies. Locations of these facilities are illustrated in Figure 4-2.

Figure 4-2 Public Safety Facilities in Lebanon County



Police Departments

Police protection is an essential public 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. And while community service tasks vary from one community to another according to tradition and local ordinances, it often includes traffic control and public safety and educational activities.

Police protection in Lebanon County is provided by the Pennsylvania State Police, the County Sheriff’s office, and municipal police departments.

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The Pennsylvania State Police²⁹ force was established in May 1905 as the very first state police agency in the country. The PSP force is divided into 16 troops that serve designated multi-county regions. Troop L serves Lebanon, Berks, and Schuylkill Counties and its estimated population of 651,812 over 2000 square miles. Troop L is headquartered in Reading, and has local stations in Hamburg, Berks County; Jonestown, Lebanon County; and Frackville and Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County. The Jonestown station is located at 2632 SR 72, Jonestown. Troop H serves adjacent Dauphin County and south central PA counties west of the Susquehanna River, and Troop J serves Lancaster and Chester Counties.

The local force at Jonestown comprises 19 patrol officers, 4 crime investigators, 2 specialty officers, 4 corporals, and 5 support staff. The size of the troop is based on a formula that includes population and incident rates for the service region, regardless of the number or size of local police forces. State Police respond to calls where local police services are not available. In other words, state police will respond to calls 1) in municipalities without local police forces and 2) in municipalities with off-duty part-time police forces. State Police will also respond to emergency calls received by the state police directly from the caller or when assistance is requested by local forces. Such assistance may include personnel, equipment and facilities.

State Police assistance was requested in July 2004 when a category F3 tornado with 200 mph winds struck a residential community in South Londonderry Township. The Pennsylvania State Police Mobile Command Post was set up at the scene to help coordinate security and recovery efforts. State Police personnel from Troop L, with assistance from Troop H and the Bureau of Emergency and Special Operations, worked with local law enforcement, PEMA, Lebanon County EMA, Campbelltown Fire Company and municipal officials to stabilize the scene, control access to the neighborhood, and ensure the continued flow of traffic in the area.

In addition to responsive police services, the state police organization provides many other services through its various bureaus and offices. Those most relevant to county and local planning include the following:

- The Bureau of Training and Education, which provides training for municipal and campus police officers.
- The Office of Domestic Security (ODS), which oversees the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Team (RVAT) and its professional vulnerability assessments for critical infrastructures in the public and private sectors.
- The Bureau of Patrol, which oversees patrol and safety programs such as DUI and driver/passenger safety checks.
- The Bureau of Criminal Investigations, which coordinates special investigations such as the Amber Alert program.
- The Bureau of Emergency and Special Operations, which provides aerial support to the field and municipal police departments, special emergency response teams, and canine units for drug and bomb searches.
- The Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement, which conducts prevention programs.
- The Bureau of Drug Law Enforcement, which investigates the manufacture, possession, and distribution of illegal drugs and narcotics in the Commonwealth.
- The Office of Gaming Enforcement, which conducts background investigations on all board employees and all applicants for manufacturer's and supplier's licenses.
- The Bureau of Records and Identification, which coordinates the collection of fingerprints, crash reports, background checks for firearms licenses, and information on sex offenders.

The Lebanon County Sheriff's office is primarily involved in the civil work of county government and is housed at the County-City Municipal Building in Lebanon. The Sheriff's office assists the county court by serving bench warrants, criminal warrants, and protection from abuse orders (PFAs), as well as transporting prisoners. The Sheriff's office also issues licenses to carry weapons, real estate liens, levies and conducts sales of property. When called upon, the Sheriff and staff assist the District Attorney's Drug Task Force and local, state and federal agents with special investigations. Finally, the Sheriff's office is responsible for protection and security of the courts, municipal building and other county properties. The Sheriff's office is currently staffed by 22 positions: including one sheriff, one chief deputy sheriff, 1 sergeant, four full-time and fifteen part-time deputies and 4 clerical staff. Ten certified constables assist the Sheriff's office in serving the courts, the Commissioners, local municipalities and their police departments.

There are 16 municipal police departments in Lebanon County. The departments and their locations are shown in Table 4-17. Mutual aid among police departments is mandated by the state; therefore, police officers are permitted to respond to emergency calls outside of their municipality. Emergency calls and response dispatches are handled through the Lebanon County Emergency Management Agency located in the County-City Municipal Building.

²⁹ <http://www.psp.state.pa.us/psp/site/default.asp>.

Table 4-17 Local Police Departments in Lebanon County

Unit #	Name	Address	# of Staff
Annville-Cleona SD			17
110-119	Annville Township Police Dept.	36 North Lancaster Street	7
140-149	South Annville Township Police Dept.	972 Church Road	3
150-159	North Annville Township Police Dept.	1020 N Rte 934	3
160-169	Cleona Borough Police Dept.	140 West Walnut Street	4
Cornwall-Lebanon SD			31
10-19	Cornwall Borough Police Department	36 Burd Coleman Road	9
20-29	South Lebanon Township Police Dept.	1800 South Fifth Avenue	7
30-39	North Cornwall Township Police Dept.	320 South Eighteenth Street	9
40-49	North Lebanon Township Police Dept.	725 Kimmerlings Road	8
ELCO SD			11
80-89	Heidelberg Township Police Dept.	West Market & Center Streets	2
90-99	Millcreek Township Police Dept.	81 East Alumni Avenue	4
120-129	Myerstown Borough Police Dept.	101 East Washington Avenue	4
130-139	Richland Borough Police Dept.	5 Pine Street	1
Lebanon SD			47
	City of Lebanon Police Department	400 S 8 th Street	47
	City of Lebanon Police Department (substation)	9 th and Mifflin Street	n/a
Northern Lebanon SD			e
No local police departments			
Palmyra Area SD			23
50-59	Palmyra Borough Police Dept.	325 South Railroad Street	9
60-69	South Londonderry Township Police Dept.	West Market & Center Streets	6
70-79	North Londonderry Township Police Dept.	655 East Ridge Road	8

Source: Lebanon County Emergency Management Agency (EMA), August 2005

There are four methods available for providing police services: state, local department/traditional, contract, and regional. Most of the departments in the Lebanon County are traditional in nature, meaning the municipality provides the service directly under state and federal laws and regulations. A few municipalities in the county contract or purchase limited police services from another municipality under an agreement that specifies the type of service and rate of compensation: West Lebanon Township from North Lebanon Township; West Cornwall Township from North Cornwall Township; and Mount Gretna Borough from South Annville Township. There are no regional police departments in the county.

Local police departments in Lebanon County are typically small in size. Seven of the departments have less than 5 officers, eight have 6-10 officers, and the City of Lebanon Police Department is the largest with 47 officers. A full-time staff of five officers, or the part-time equivalent, is the minimum required to provide full-time basic patrol coverage. Until this level of service is reached, departments have little flexibility in scheduling more than one officer per shift and pursuing more developed services.³⁰ Alternatively, municipalities can rely on the Pennsylvania State Police. The municipalities in the northern region of the county currently utilize state police services. In addition to local police departments, large public and quasi-public institutions, such as the VA Medical Hospital, have their own police or security staff.

The police protection services available in Lebanon County are considered adequate by 87% of local officials and municipal administrators surveyed for the comprehensive plan. However, many municipal officials and managers also indicated that the cost of local police services is a concern. Police service is typically the largest single expense in a municipal budget. The total cost of staff, insurance, health care, equipment, training and facilities consumes upwards of 30% of the budget of some municipalities.

³⁰ Policing in the South Central Region – A Regional Police Study, South Central Assembly for Effective Governance.

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According to the Policing in the South Central Region (2000) study conducted by the South Central Assembly for Effective Governance (SCAFEG), Lebanon County ranks first in the region and well above the regional average for the percent of municipalities with local police (Table 4-18). The county ranked third for the percentage of the population served by local police and fourth for the land area covered by local police services (Table 4-19).

The SCAFEG report also analyzed the per capita cost of local and regional police departments in the region. The study found that police services in Lebanon County cost \$72.38 per capita, the third lowest in the region and similar to the average per capita cost of the eight regional police departments in the south central Pennsylvania region. (See Table 4-20)

Table 4-18 Police Services Data by County

County	Number of Municipalities	Number of Police Services	Percent of Municipalities with Local Police
Adams	34	21	61.80%
Cumberland	33	17	51.50%
Dauphin	40	20	50.00%
Franklin	22	6	27.30%
Lancaster	61	44	72.10%
Lebanon	26	20	76.90%
Perry	30	8	26.70%
York	72	52	72.20%
Total/Average	318	188	59.10%

Source: Policing in the South Central Region – A Regional Police Study by the South Central Assembly for Effective Governance

Table 4-19 Population and Area Served by Local and State Police by County

County	1990 Population	Population Served By Local Police	% of Population	Population Served By State Police	% of Population
Adams	78,274	47,300	60.4%	30,974	39.6%
Cumberland	195,257	149,175	76.4%	46,082	23.6%
Dauphin	237,813	190,713	80.2%	47,100	19.8%
Franklin	121,082	43,979	36.3%	77,103	63.7%
Lancaster	422,822	369,290	87.3%	53,532	12.7%
Lebanon	113,744	95,260	83.7%	18,484	16.3%
Perry	41,172	15,582	37.8%	25,590	62.2%
York	339,574	297,198	87.5%	42,376	12.5%
Total/Average	1,549,738	1,208,497	78.0%	341,241	22.0%

County	Total Area in Square Miles	Square Miles Served By Local Police	% of Total Area	Square Miles Served By State Police	% of Total Area
Adams	526	194.6	37.0%	331.4	63.0%
Cumberland	555	153.10	27.6%	401.90	72.4%
Dauphin	548	132.60	24.2%	415.40	75.8%
Franklin	754	44.70	5.9%	709.30	94.1%
Lancaster	974	685.00	70.3%	289.00	29.7%
Lebanon	345	213.40	63.7%	131.60	36.3%
Perry	553	85.90	15.5%	467.10	84.5%
York	914	548.50	60.0%	365.50	40.0%
Total/Average	5,187	2,057.80	40.0%	3,114.30	60.0%

Source: Policing in the South Central Region , 2000

Table 4-20 Police Financial Data by County

County	Population Served by Other Local Departments	Cost of Other Local Departments	Cost Per Capita Other Local Departments	Population Served Regional Departments	Cost of Regional Departments	Cost Per Capita Regional Departments
Adams	32,092	\$1,762,156	\$54.91	8,027	\$527,375	\$65.72
Cumberland	129,938	\$9,439,976	\$72.65	16,803	\$1,643,881	\$98.18
Dauphin	189,061	\$23,829,216	\$126.04	0	0	0
Franklin	33,008	\$2,935,718	\$88.94	0	0	0
Lancaster	238,091	\$25,187,606	\$105.79	10,673	\$745,849	\$69.88
Lebanon	96,777	\$7,004,697	\$72.38	0	0	0
Perry	7,498	\$211,305	\$28.18	0	0	0
York	205,073	\$19,141,511	\$93.34	69,000	\$4,503,618	\$65.27
Total/Average	931,538	\$89,512,195	\$98.87	104,503	\$7,420,723	\$71.01

Source: Policing in the South Central Region, 2000

In recent years, the public perception of crime in the City of Lebanon has increased. In response, Mayor Robert Anspach and the City Council established a Crime Commission in 2002. The Commission was tasked with assisting the Lebanon Police Department with the development of a Comprehensive Crime Reduction Strategy and uniting the community in a crime control and prevention effort.

In addition to this direct approach to crime reduction, the Commission also considered the effects of social issues that cause personal insecurity and drive criminal activity in and around the City. Such social issues include the perception of disorder and crime, fear of crime, neighborhood dissatisfaction, lack of trust in neighbors, unsupervised youth exacerbated by cultural conflicts, as well as neighborhood disorder, exemplified by housing code violations, vandalism, and noise. The 2004 Report of the Lebanon Commission on Crime explores five socio-economic and physical factors operating in Lebanon County that have been shown to influence crime and makes recommendations to remediate these conditions through local action, which would lead to building safe, healthy and therefore family-friendly communities. The action plan laid out in the report includes:

- Increasing drug and alcohol outreach and prevention services to reduce future criminal activity
- Urging city government to coordinate and spearhead an investment in city revitalization to spur economic development and job creation
- Stabilizing neighborhoods and increasing home ownership to instill a sense of stability, community and pride among neighbors
- Addressing the juvenile justice system
- Reducing recidivism among criminals of all ages to improve the accountability of the justice system, deter criminal offenses, and increase the productivity of rehabilitated individuals through expanded programs rather than more police.

In addition, the Lebanon Police Department is implementing a community policing program to bring the police officers and the job they do, together with the community, in an effort to work together and solve problems. The department has enrolled numerous officers in an extensive training program. Once trained, the officers will begin to tailor their outreach and participation in the community, dependent on the needs of the community and the resources of the department.

Fire Protection Services

Lebanon County is served by 44 fire companies. Nine of these companies are based at 4 fire stations in the City of Lebanon, while the remaining 35 companies are located throughout the county, as shown in Table 4-21.

Fire protection services include emergency response to fires, weather-related and hazardous materials incidents, vehicle, industrial and agricultural accidents, and various rescues. Services also include homeland security preparedness and response to threats of weapons of mass destruction and biological terrorism. The fire companies also provide community services such as fire prevention and training programs, fire station tours and fire drills at public institutions and private locations. Company activities also include station and equipment maintenance, fund raising, and administration.

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Fire response is coordinated by the Lebanon County Emergency Management Agency (LEMA), located in the County-City Municipal Building. The LEMA office receives all emergency (911) and hazardous materials calls and dispatches the appropriate responders and equipment in the vicinity of the incident through the emergency communications network. Mutual aid agreements have been established among all fire companies in the county to facilitate response to concurrent incidents and facilitate efficient access to equipment, as needed.

Historically, residents have organized volunteer companies in their communities rather than fund fire protection through local government. With the exception of the companies in the City of Lebanon, fire companies in the county are volunteer organizations. Companies range in size from 15 to 35 volunteers. The organizational structure of the companies varies, but most elect a fire chief at minimum; larger companies tend to have elected officers or a board of directors. Volunteer members are typically trained in one or more of the following roles: fire fighter, fire police, or emergency medical technician (EMT), though not all companies provide all services. Volunteer membership is grown through grassroots campaigning, including junior fire fighter programs that enable interested individuals to train and assist in select aspects of fire fighting.

Table 4-21 Fire Departments in Lebanon County

Name	Address	Primary Service Area	Apparatus	Facility
Annville-Cleona SD				
Bellegrove Fire Company	1743 Black Bridge Road, Annville	Bellegrove, North Annville Twp	Engine 6, Tanker 6, Tanker 6-1, QRS 6	Firehouse built in 1980
Cleona Fire Company #1	136 W. Walnut Street, Cleona	Cleona Boro	Engine 8, Squad 8, QRS 8, Fire Police 9	Firehouse built in 1960
Union Hose Company	215 E. Main Street, Annville	Annville Twp	Engine 5, Rescue 5, Truck 5, QRS 5	Firehouse built in 1973
Union Water Works Fire Company #1	2875 Water Works Way, Annville	Water Works, North Annville Twp	Engine 7, Tanker 7	
Cornwall-Lebanon SD				
Citizen's Fire Company - Avon	1220 King Street, Lebanon	Avon, South Lebanon Twp	Engine 27, Attack 27	Firehouse built in 1957
Community Fire Company of Cornwall Borough	300 Rexmont Road, Cornwall	Rexmont, Cornwall Boro	Wagon 36, Truck 36, Brush 36	Firehouse built in 1936 as social club, with addition in 1950 for 1-story, 2-bay garage; new firehouse built in 2007
Ebenezer Fire Company	442 Ebenezer Road, Lebanon	Ebenezer, North Lebanon Twp	Engine 9, Attack 9, Tower 9,	Firehouse built in 1947
South Lebanon Friendship Fire Company	610 S. 2nd Street, Lebanon	South Lebanon Twp	Engine 25, Rescue 25	Firehouse built in 1950, with new façade in 1970
Glenn Lebanon Fire Company	1711 Grace Avenue, Lebanon	Glenn Lebanon, North Lebanon Twp	Engine 42, Squad 42, Tanker 42	Firehouse built in 1952
Hebron Hose Fire Company #1	701 E. Walnut Street, Lebanon	Hebron, South Lebanon Twp	Engine 26, Tower 26	Firehouse built in 1993
Mt. Gretna Volunteer Fire Company #1	P.O. Box 117, Boulevard St., Mt. Gretna	West Cornwall Twp	Attack 38, Rescue 38, Tanker 38, Brush 38	Firehouse built in 1953
Neversink Fire Company	1912 Center Street, Lebanon	Pleasant Hill, North Cornwall Twp	Engine 14, Engine 14-1, Tanker 14	Firehouse built in 1980
Prescott Community Fire Company	300 Prescott Road, Lebanon	Prescott, South Lebanon Twp	Engine 29, Tanker 29, Tanker 29-1	Firehouse built in 1960
Quentin Volunteer Fire Company	30 Alden Lane, Lebanon	Quentin, West Cornwall Twp	Engine 37, Squad 37	Firehouse built in 1949
Rural Security Fire Company	1301 N. 7th Street, Lebanon	Reinoehlsville, North Lebanon Twp	Engine 43, Pumper/Tanker 43	Company started in old Reinoehlsville School house in 1956-addition & remodeling in 2005
Weavertown Fire Company #1	1528 Suzy Street, Lebanon	Weavertown, North Lebanon Twp	Engine 28, Engine 28-1	Firehouse built in 1945

Table 4-21 Fire Departments in Lebanon County (continued)

Name	Address	Primary Service Area	Apparatus	Facility
ELCO SD				
Goodwill Fire Company	155 W. Main Avenue, Myerstown	Myerstown Boro	Engine 30, Pumper/Tanker 30	Firehouse built in 1875
Keystone Hook & Ladder Company #1	25 S. Railroad Street, Myerstown	Myerstown Boro	Engine 31, Truck 31, Rescue 31, Supply 31, Boat 31	Firehouse built in 1875
Kutztown Community Fire Company	519A Kutztown Road, Myerstown	Kutztown, Jackson Twp	Engine 32, Tanker 32	Firehouse built in 1961
Neptune Fire Company	22 E. Main Street, Richland	Richland Boro	Engine 33, Squad 33, QRS 33	Firehouse built in early 1900s; 2005/2006 renovation underway
Newmanstown Volunteer Fire Company	20 S. Sheridan Road, Newmanstown	Newmanstown, Millcreek Twp	Engine 34, Rescue 34, Tanker 34, Attack 34	Firehouse built in 1950
Volunteer Fire Company #1 of Schaefferstown	Locust & West Oak Streets, Schaefferstown	Schaefferstown, Heidelberg Twp	Engine 35, Rescue 35, Tanker 35, Tanker 35-1, Brush 35	Firehouse built in 1972
Lebanon SD*				
Chemical Fire Company #22	Fire Station #1 City Owned	City of Lebanon	1970 Hahn engine 1978 Mack engine	Firehouse built in 1966; renovated in 1982 & 2000
Hook Ladder Fire Company #18	700 S. 8 th Street		2001 HME/Ferrara engine	
Perseverance Fire Company			1985 Mack aerialscope (tower)	
Union Fire Company			1987 Ford/Saulsbury squad	
Good Will Fire Company #21	Fire Station #2 City Owned	City of Lebanon	1982 Seagrave engine 2002 KME engine	Firehouse built in 1971; renovated in 2000
Liberty Fire Company #19	909 Miffiin Sreet			
Washington Fire Company Engine #15				
Independent Fire Company	Fire Station #3 City Owned 712 Maple Street	City of Lebanon	2000 Pierce heavy rescue	Firehouse built in 1976; renovated 2000
Rescue House Company #20	Fire Station #4 400 Lehman Street	City of Lebanon	2004 New 100' aerial American LeFrance	Firehouse built in 1894
Speedwell Fire Company	322 N 22 nd Street	West Lebanon Twp	Engine 39, Squad 39	Firehouse built in 1974

*** 2004 Lebanon City Comprehensive Plan**

As communities have grown, the operation of volunteer fire companies has become more challenging. Operating costs have increased through increased incident calls, equipment costs, and administrative requirements. At the same time, volunteerism for civic activities has declined, as more and more residents work outside the county and are not available to respond during the day. Residents feel burdened by the training and support activities required and prefer to pursue more leisurely activities in their spare time, making volunteer retention and recruitment evermore difficult. As these challenges become publicly apparent at the company level, the proximity and overlap of service areas and duplication of equipment can evolve into a discussion of service efficiency.

The Bureau of Fire of the City of Lebanon has 21 paid staff – the City Fire Commissioner, Deputy Fire Commissioner, and 19 career firefighters – as well as two volunteer fire chiefs and over fifty volunteer firefighters among the nine fire companies based in the City. Fire protection services are funded by various sources: special municipal tax, municipal contribution, private donations, fundraisers and grants received from the state and federal government.

There is no current mapping or GIS database of fire hydrants and other water sources to assist the EMA staff in dispatching responders and equipment. Such data is of significant interest to the EMA office.

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Table 4-21 Fire Departments in Lebanon County (continued)

Name	Address	Primary Service Area	Apparatus	Facility
Northern Lebanon SD				
Bunker Hill Fire Company	434 S. Lancaster Street	Bunker Hill, Swatara Twp	Pumper/Tanker 47, Rescue 47, Attack 47	
Camp Strauss Fire Company	516 Camp Strauss Road	Camp Strauss, Bethel Twp	Engine 45, Pumper/Tanker 45	Firehouse built in 1951
Fredericksburg Fire Company	3052 S. Pine Grove Street Box 323	Fredericksburg, Bethel Twp	Engine 41, Engine 41-1, Tanker 41	Firehouse built in 1916, with addition in 1965
Green Point Fire Company	75 Moonshine Road	Green Point, Union Twp	Engine 46, Attack 46	
Lickdale Community Fire Company	352 Bordersville Road	Lickdale, Union Twp	Engine 11, Attack 11, Pumper/Tanker 11	Firehouse built in 1903
Mt. Zion Community Fire Company	1520 Mt. Zion Road	Mt. Zion, Bethel Twp	Engine 40, Engine 40-1	Firehouse built in 1951
Ono Fire Company	10805 Jonestown Road, Ono	Ono, East Hanover Twp	Pumper/Tanker 12, Truck 12, Utility 12	Firehouse built in 1939 as office/garage and converted to firehouse in 1956
Perseverance Fire Company	P.O. Box 438, 107 King Street	Jonestown Borough	Engine 10, Engine 10-1, Rescue 10	Firehouse built in 1965-66; expansion in 2003
Fort Indiantown Gap	5-117 Fisher Avenue	Fort Indiantown Gap, Union Twp	Engine 75, Rescue 75, Tanker 75, Brush 75, Crash 75-4	
Palmyra Area SD				
Campbelltown Volunteer Fire Company	2818 Horseshoe Pike	Campbelltown, South Londonderry Twp	Engine 2, Engine 2-1, Rescue 2, Tanker 2, Tanker 2-1, Utility 2, Special Unit 2	Firehouse built in 1968
Citizen's Fire Company #1 - Palmyra	21 N. College Street	Palmyra Boro	Wagon 1, Engine 1-2, Rescue 1, Tower 1, Utility 1	Firehouse built in 1970
Lawn Fire Company	5596 Elizabethtown Road, Lawn	Lawn, South Londonderry Twp	Pumper/ Tanker 3, Attack 3, Tanker 40	Firehouse built in 1953, with new engine house built in 1968

Source: Lebanon County Emergency Management Agency (EMA), August 2005

The Lebanon County Firefighter's Association (<http://www.lebanoncountyfire.com/index.html>) supports local fire companies with training services, fire prevention education assistance and service recognition for firefighters, officers and volunteers. Members of any fire company in Lebanon County are eligible to join to the Association. There are currently approximately 600 members.

The County of Lebanon owns and the Association operates a training facility in Avon (South Lebanon Township). The facility includes a multi-story structure on which it conducts fire suppression training events. The facility was built in the mid 1970s. In the mid 1990s a new burn training building was constructed.

The Association hosts an annual convention to recognize outstanding service among the county's paid and volunteer firefighting service personnel. Awards are given for

- Firefighter of the Year
- Emergency Services
- Distinguished Fire Service (for fundraising, administration, or behind the scene activities)
- Fire Chief of the Year
- Medal of Valor

The Association’s activities are planned by a board of 29 officers and 17 technical and organizational committees. The Association’s programs and training facility are funded by a combination of membership dues, contributions from the Lebanon County Commissioners and grants received.

For some time now the Pennsylvania Fire Information Reporting System (PennFIRS) Task Force, has been assisting the Office of the State Fire Commissioner (OSFC) with development of a statewide fire information reporting system. The Office of State Fire Commissioner has purchased a statewide license for NFIRS 5.0 software. This means that a very robust basic fire-reporting package is available to every fire department in the state at no cost to the department. FireHouse Software is the software supplier. To date more than 1,400 fire departments have received their copy of the software.

As a practical matter, the OSFC is working with county agencies to encourage them to participate in PennFIRS as first level data collections sites to assure that this statewide data network works as smoothly and efficiently as possible. There is no requirement that county EMA or 911 agencies get involved in the PennFIRS program, but the OSFC believes the valuable information available through PennFIRS will be found to be beneficial and become an important resource for all those agencies and organizations that participate in the system. Lebanon County is participating in this program through the leadership of the Lebanon County Emergency Management Agency (LEMA) and support from the Lebanon County Firefighter’s Association.

One comparative indicator of fire protection service is the number of firefighters per 100,000 residents. The PA Fire Service Directory, published by the PA State Fire Commissioner’s Office, reports that Lebanon County has 39.2 firefighting organizations per 100,000 residents and ranks second among surrounding counties. This figure reflects the 44 local firefighting organizations as well as the Lebanon County Firefighter’s Association and Chief’s Association.

Another indicator is public opinion. The fire protection services available in Lebanon County are considered adequate by 95% of local officials and municipal administrators surveyed for the comprehensive plan. Residents participating in the planning process expressed an interest in further cooperation among public safety organizations, including fire companies, in order to efficiently provide services and equipment in a cost effective manner.

The efficient provision of fire protection services across Pennsylvania has been a concern for many years as communities face the challenges of increased service demand and declining volunteerism. Regionalization has been suggested as a possible approach, however many communities have discouraged discussions of regionalization fearing impacts to their sense of identity, independence, and ownership and a decline in the commitment to local service. This topic reached state level discussion and resulted in a 2003 House of Representatives resolution to explore the feasibility of regionalization through the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee. The resulting report, its recommendations and potential impacts to county and local government are discussed in the Community Facilities Plan.

Table 4-22 Firefighting Organizations per 100,000 Residents

	Firefighting Organizations per 100,000 Residents
Pennsylvania (State Total)	20.4
Berks County	19.2
Dauphin County	17.1
Lancaster County	18.3
Lebanon County	39.2
Schuylkill County	84.0

Source: PA Fire Service Directory, PA State Fire Commissioner’s Office

Medical and Emergency Services

There are four medical services facilities in Lebanon County: Good Samaritan Health System, Lebanon Veterans Affairs (VA) Medical Center, New Perspectives at White Deer Run, and Philhaven Behavioral Healthcare Services.

Medical Services Facilities

Good Samaritan Health System (GSH), founded in 1889, is a not-for-profit community hospital located at Fourth and Walnut Streets in Lebanon. The acute care hospital has 207 beds, 160 staff physicians and physician assistants, 225 registered nurses, and a resident program approved by the American Medical Association. Good Samaritan has grown significantly over the past 20 years and has satellite facilities (e.g. laboratory and blood donor center, radiology facilities, physical therapy and ambulatory services, etc.) located at various locations throughout the county. Recently, the main facility was expanded to include the addition of a cardiovascular center which opened in 2005, and major renovations were made throughout the building, the most obvious of which were to the main entrance and Emergency Services Department.

The **Hyman S. Caplan Pavilion of the GSH** is located at Fourth and Willow Streets. This facility, known first as the Lebanon Sanatorium and then the Lebanon Valley General Hospital, was originally founded in 1904 by Dr. Andrew Gloninger as a for-profit hospital. Operated by the Groh family until 1979, it was subsequently acquired by a Florida hospital chain. In 1988 it was purchased by the GSH and renamed in honor of a late community leader, GSH trustee and hospital benefactor. It is home to the GSH transitional care unit, inpatient rehabilitation program, residency program, and outpatient chemotherapy services.

Lebanon Veterans Affairs (VA) Medical Center, located on South Lincoln Avenue in Lebanon, serves veterans of 13 counties in south central Pennsylvania. In 2004, the Lebanon VA Medical Center ranked among the top ten VA's in the country. The center currently has 7 intensive care unit (ICU) beds, 43 acute care beds, 15 inpatient hospice beds, and 120 nursing home beds.³¹ Hospital services include Mental Health and Behavioral Sciences, Extended Care, Acute Care, Clinical Support Services, and Primary Care. Hospital visits have increased in the last five years; inpatients served increased 74.84% and outpatient visits increased 94.05% between 1998 and 2004.

New Perspectives at White Deer Run, a licensed inpatient/outpatient methadone clinic, opened in 2006 at 3030 Chestnut Street in North Cornwall Township. The facility takes a multi-disciplinary team approach, utilizing individual and group therapy, to help patients and families struggling with drug addiction. The facility can accommodate 29 inpatient detoxification clients, 27 inpatient drug free clients, and 105 outpatient drug free clients. The facility is fully licensed. There are an estimated 865 heroin addicts in the county, according to the Lebanon County Commission on Drug and Alcohol Abuse. Of those, 170 (1 in 5) are receiving some type of treatment. Only 41 are currently receiving methadone therapy. The problem of drug abuse and treatment is of increasing concern to the Lebanon County community.

A variety of other for profit and non-profit treatment and counseling centers are operated in the county, as shown in Table 4-23.

Philhaven Behavioral Healthcare Services is a not-for-profit behavioral health care facility that is an agency of the Lancaster Conference of Mennonite Churches. Following their service as Mennonite conscientious objectors during World War II by staffing state mental hospitals, a group of young Mennonites had a desire to respond to the mental health needs in their own communities. They believed that there had to be a better way to provide professional care for the mentally ill. Over the next decade, Mennonite mental health facilities opened across the United States. Philhaven was one of those centers - dedicated to providing the highest quality mental health services within a Christian environment where everyone was treated with dignity and respect. Philhaven's doors opened on May 7, 1952 as a 26-bed inpatient facility. It now has 83 beds, 13 physicians, 14 licensed nurses, and over 450 other personnel. Current services include inpatient and outpatient care, women's services, after-school programs for children, and drug and alcohol programs. In addition, Philhaven offers internships in professional psychology and clinical pastoral education.

³¹ <http://www1.va.gov/directory/guide/facility.asp?id=71>

Until late 2005, Harrisburg State Hospital provided mental health services to the central Pennsylvania region. Due to its closing, such services need to be enhanced within the county. Proposed additions to the county’s service programs include a mobile psychiatric team to handle emergencies, respite services for families, and services for people making the transition from treatment back into the community.³²

Table 4-23 Drug and Alcohol Counseling and Treatment Facilities

Name/Address/Phone	Type of Ownership	Activity (Added On) - Client capacity, License Status	Last Inspection
Another Chance Counseling 756 Cumberland Street Suite #3 Lebanon, PA 17042	Non-Profit	Outpatient Drug-Free (01/24/2007) Client Capacity: 35 License Status: Provisional	01/25/2007
Another Chance Counseling 607 South 14th Avenue Lebanon, PA 17042	Profit	Outpatient Drug-Free (09/15/1993) Client Capacity: 20 License Status: Full	09/14/2006
Lebanon Treatment Center <i>(Advanced Treatment Systems, Inc.)</i> 3030 Chestnut Street Lebanon, PA 17042	Profit	Outpatient Maintenance (05/03/2006) Client Capacity: 175 License Status: Full	11/08/2006
New Perspectives at White Deer Run <i>(White Deer Run Inc.)</i> 3030 Chestnut Street Lebanon, PA 17042	Profit	Inpatient Non-Hospital Detoxification (08/10/1992) Client Capacity: 7 License Status: Full Inpatient Non-Hospital Drug-Free (08/10/1992) Client Capacity: 29 License Status: Full Outpatient Drug-Free (08/10/1992) Client Capacity: 105 License Status: Full	04/06/2007
Pennsylvania Counseling Services Renaissance <i>(Pennsylvania Counseling Services)</i> 701-703 Chestnut Street Lebanon, PA 17042	Profit	Outpatient Drug-Free (05/20/1986) Client Capacity: 230 License Status: Full	04/10/2007
Renaissance Crossroads of Pennsylvania Counseling Services <i>(Pennsylvania Counseling Services)</i> VA Medical Center, Building 183-B 1700 South Lincoln Avenue Lebanon, PA 17042	Profit	Inpatient Non-Hospital Drug-Free (02/12/2001) Client Capacity: 20 License Status: Full	04/19/2007

Source: PS Department of Health

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.

Lebanon County is part of the Emergency Health Services (EHS) Federation,³³ which serves eight local counties. Through EHS, there are 11 listed Quick Response Services (QRS) providers, six Basic Life Support (BLS) providers, and one Advance Life Support (ALS) provider. These services are often provided by volunteers, which, in most cases, are insufficient

³² Lebanon Daily News, June 01, 2005.

³³ <http://www.ehsf.org>

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

in number to handle the volume of calls received. All are listed in Table 4-24. Additionally, two other providers are listed as EMS stations; Mount Gretna Life Squad, and Bunker Hill Life Squad.³⁴

Table 4-24 Emergency Medical Service Providers

Name	Address	Location	Service
Bellegrove Fire Company Life Squad	1743 Black's Bridge Road	Annville	QRS
Bunker Hill Fire Company Life Squad	434 S. Lancaster Street	Lebanon	QRS
Campbelltown Volunteer Fire Company	2818 Horseshoe Pike	Campbelltown	QRS
Central Medical Ambulance	3632 Hill Church Road	Lebanon	BLS
Citizens Fire Company #1 Palmyra	21 N. College Street	Palmyra	QRS
Cleona Fire Company	136 W. Walnut Street	Cleona	QRS
First Aid and Safety Patrol of Lebanon	1111 Guilford Street	Lebanon	ALS
Fort Indiantown Gap Fire Company QRS	5-117 Fisher Avenue	Annville	QRS
K & W Medical Services	254 S. 11 th Street	Lebanon	BLS
Keystone Medical Response		Hershey	BLS
Lawn Fire Company Ambulance	Elizabethtown Road	Lawn, South Londonderry Twp	QRS
Lebanon County EMA	400 S. 8 th Street – Room 12	Lebanon	QRS
Myerstown First Aid Unit	11 E. Jefferson Street	Myerstown	BLS
Neptune Fire Co. #1	20 E. Main Street	Richland	QRS
Newmanstown Volunteer Fire Co. Ambulance Corp.	20 South Sheridan Road	Newmanstown, Millcreek Twp	BLS
Ono Fire Company QRS	10805 Jonestown Road	Ono	QRS
Schaefferstown Community Ambulance Assn.	200 N. Locust Street	Schaefferstown	BLS
Union Hose Fire Company	215 E. Main Street	Annville	QRS

ALS – Advance Life Support

BLS – Basic Life Support

QRS – Quick Response Services

Nursing Homes and Special Care Facilities

There are 12 nursing homes and special care facilities in Lebanon County registered with the Pennsylvania Department of Health (PDH). Information provided by PDH indicates that the majority of nursing homes are small or medium, non-profit facilities³⁵. Nursing hours per resident are fairly consistent across all 12 nursing homes, ranging from 2.8 to 4.89 hours per day and averaging 3.5 hours per day. All but one facility accepts private, Medicare and Medicaid payments; the Rothermel L. Caplan Transitional Care Unit accepts private and Medicare payments only. Detailed information about the county's Cedar Haven facility is provided in the Public Facilities section of the profile.

PDH provides facility performance profiles for all nursing homes. All 12 facilities in Lebanon County compared favorably to the statewide average of deficiencies and citations and to similar sized facilities.

Several facilities have made significant recent facility improvements. Spang Crest Manor constructed the Willis R. and Helen M. Christman Memory Center, which includes a 35,000 square foot support center wing with assisted living units, an adult day-care program, and a rehabilitation and therapy room. The Christman Memory Center started accepting assisted living residents in December 2006 and adult care clients in January 2007. Cornwall Manor is currently expanding to include 60 new residences, and the Lebanon Valley Brethren Home is presently constructing an expansion of four greenhouse units, which will include ten inpatient rooms per unit.

³⁴ <https://home.comcast.net/~wa3rey/TOM/FireEMSNumbers.htm>

³⁵ <http://app2.health.state.pa.us/commonpoc/Content/PublicWeb/NHInformation2.asp>

Table 4-25 Nursing Homes and Special Care Facilities

Name/Address/Phone	Type of Ownership	Licensure Status	Last Inspection	Size of Facility	Number of Beds	Payment Options	Nursing Hours Per Resident Per Day
Annville-Cleona SD							
Countryside Christian Community 200 Bellann Court Annville PA 17003	Non-Profit	Regular	05/10/07	Small	33	Private Medicare Medicaid	3.47
Lebanon Valley Home 550 East Main Street Annville PA 17003	Non-Profit	Regular	04/26/07	Small	55	Private Medicare Medicaid	3.73
Cornwall-Lebanon SD							
Cedar Haven - Lebanon County Home 590 South 5 th Avenue Lebanon PA 17042	County	Regular	10/25/06	Large	324	Private Medicare Medicaid	3.64
Cornwall Manor 125 Boyd Street Cornwall PA 17016	Non-Profit	Regular	05/10/07	Small	117	Private Medicare Medicaid	3.90
Manor Care Health Services -Lebanon 900 Tuck Street Lebanon PA 17042	Profit	Regular	05/01/07	Medium	159	Private Medicare Medicaid	2.93
ELCO SD							
Evangelical Congregational Church Retirement Village – Albright Campus 7 West Park Avenue Myerstown PA 17067	Non-Profit	Regular	06/07/07	Medium	152	Private Medicare Medicaid	4.17
Evangelical Congregational Church Retirement Village – StoneRidge Village 450 East Lincoln Avenue Myerstown PA 17067	Non-Profit	Regular	05/21/07	Small	60	Private Medicare Medicaid	3.20
Lebanon SD							
Rothermel L. Caplan Transitional Care Unit 4 th and Willow Street Lebanon PA 17046	Non-Profit	Regular	06/04/07	Small	19	Private Payment Medicare	4.95
Spang Crest Manor 945 Duke Street Lebanon PA 17042	Non-Profit	Regular	05/29/07	Small	105	Private Medicare Medicaid	3.06
Northern Lebanon SD - None							
Palmyra Area SD							
Lebanon Valley Brethren Home 1200 Grubb Street Palmyra PA 17078	Non-Profit	Regular	12/04/06	Medium	132	Private Medicare Medicaid	4.11
Palmyra Nursing Home 341 North Railroad Street Palmyra PA 17078	Non-Profit	Regular	06/07/07	Small	39	Private Medicare Medicaid	3.1
Twin Oaks Nursing Home 2880 Horeshoe Pike Campbelltown PA 17010	Profit	Regular	05/22/07	Small	53	Private Medicare Medicaid	3.00
Total					1,248	Average	3.61

Source: PA Department of Health website, www.health.state.pa.us.

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

In addition, twenty-four personal care homes with a total 853 resident capacity are located throughout the county, as listed in Table 4-26. Personal care homes are residential facilities that offer personal care services, assistance and supervision to 4 or more persons who are not relatives of the operator. They are also known as "assisted living residences", "retirement homes" or "boarding homes". There are state licensing regulations that apply to personal care homes aimed at protecting the health, safety and well-being of the residents; these are enforced by the Department of Public Welfare. There are no federal regulations for personal care homes. There is no third party reimbursement for personal care homes, but many Personal Care Homes accept residents who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Table 4-26 Personal Care Homes

Facility	Resident Capacity	Type of Operation	Status and Licensure Type	Licensure Expiration
Annville-Cleona SD				
Countryside Christian Community 200 Bellann Court, Annville	24	NON-PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	01/01/2007
Hill Farm Estate 200 Kauffman Road, Annville	65	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	07/03/2007
Lebanon Valley Home 550 East Main Street, Annville	40	NON-PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	12/27/2006
Cornwall-Lebanon SD				
Cornwall Manor 125 Boyd Street, Cornwall	35	NON-PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	06/21/2007
Hearthstone Manor 1125 Birch Road, Lebanon	90	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	11/23/2006
Outlook Point at Lebanon 860 Norman Drive, Lebanon	65	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	10/31/2007
ELCO SD				
Evangelical Congregational Church Retirement Village – Albright Campus 7 West Park Avenue, Myerstown	49	NON-PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	08/27/2007
Evangelical Congregational Church Retirement Village – Stoneridge Village 450 East Lincoln Avenue, Myerstown	36	NON-PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	05/16/2007
Twin Spruce of Myerstown 301 South Railroad Street, Myerstown	39	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	09/22/2006
Lebanon SD				
American House T A Hotel – Lebanon 23-25 South 9 th Street, Lebanon	74	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	04/20/2007
Kar Lyn Homes 111 North 12 th Street, Lebanon	13	PROFIT	PDR-APPEAL PEND / FULL	10/25/2006
Kar Lyn Homes 109 11 North 12 th Street, Lebanon	8	PROFIT	PDR-APPEAL PEND / FULL	10/25/2006
Linden Village Manor Care Health Services Mt Hope Cottage 100 Tuck Court, Lebanon	16	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	04/28/2007
Linden Village Manor Care Health Services Quentin Cottage 100 Tuck Court, Lebanon	16	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	04/28/2007

Table 4-26 Personal Care Homes (continued)

Facility	Resident Capacity	Type of Operation	Status and Licensure Type	Licensure Expiration
Lebanon SD continued				
Linden Village Manor Care Health Services Stoy Cottage 100 Tuck Court, Lebanon	16	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	04/28/2007
Linden Village Manor Care Health Services Tabor Cottage 100 Tuck Court, Lebanon	16	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	04/28/2007
Keisch Boarding Home 1005 Cumberland Street, Lebanon	8	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	07/1/2006
(Jack Shirk) Willow Square 901 Willow Street, Lebanon	50	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	08/1/2006
Spang Crest Manor 945 Duke Street, Lebanon	18	NON-PROFIT	LICENSED / PROVISIONAL	08/23/2007
Susan Dowhower Personal Care Home 120 South 10 th Street, Lebanon	25	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	11/6/2007
York Street Personal Care Home 970 York Street, Lebanon	8	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	11/8/2006
Northern Lebanon SD - None				
Palmyra Area SD				
Columbia Cottage of Hershey 103 North Larkspur Drive, Palmyra	60	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	02/22/2006
Lebanon Valley Brethren Home 1200 Grubb Street, Palmyra	58	NON-PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	06/15/2007
Twin Oaks Nursing Center 2880 Horseshoe Pike, Campbelltown	24	PROFIT	LICENSED / FULL	01/10/2007
County Total	853	14 PROFIT 7 NON-PROFIT	2 PDR-APPEAL PEND / FULL 1 LICENSED / PROVISIONAL 21 LICENSED / FULL	

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, <http://www.dpw.state.pa.us/>.

Finally, six senior centers in Lebanon County provide meeting places for social interaction, games such as pinochle and bingo, aerobics, bus trips, and food services. These centers and their locations are shown in Table 4-27.

Table 4-27 Senior Community Centers

Senior Center	Address
Annville Senior Community Center	200 S. White Oak Street, Annville, PA 17003
Northern Lebanon Senior Community Center	N. Lancaster Street, P.O. Box 463, Jonestown, PA 17038
Maple Street Senior Community Center	710 Maple Street, Lebanon, PA 17046
Myerstown Senior Community Center	51 W. Stoever Avenue, Myerstown, PA 17067
Palmyra Senior Community Center	101 S. White Oak Street, Palmyra, PA 17078
Southern Lebanon Senior Community Center	Rt. 419 & Alden Road, Cornwall, 17016

Source: Pennsylvania Senior Centers website, <http://www.paseniorecenters.org>

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 Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). 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 Greater Lebanon Refuse Authority (GLRA)³⁶ was formed under the guidance of the Regional Planning Commission in 1957. Today, the GLRA is responsible for managing a comprehensive solid waste disposal system for Lebanon County, in accordance with the 2000 Lebanon County Solid Waste Management Plan. The GLRA owns land and is responsible for contiguous landfill masses located in North Annville, Swatara, and North Lebanon Townships, with active land filling taking place in North Lebanon Township. All told, the GLRA occupies 412 acres of land. Of this, approximately 115 acres is made up of the old "inactive" landfills, and 38 acres is of state-of-the-art RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) Subtitle "D" double lined landfill cells. The remainder of the property consists of offices, a maintenance building, the scale house, a leachate treatment facility, a waste-to-energy methane plant, a natural aquatic treatment system, the recycling area, a composting area, borrow areas, and a trail along three original locks of the Union Canal.

Waste transferred to the Greater Lebanon Refuse Authority (GLRA) landfill site comes from the 26 municipalities within the county and Fort Indiantown Gap. With the exception of "out-of-state" disposal facilities, Lebanon County directs all Lebanon County-generated municipal waste to the GLRA landfill. The facility currently accepts municipal solid waste (MSW) and municipal-like residual waste (Type "S"). The waste that is delivered to the GLRA landfill site is hauled directly by commercial haulers to the disposal face of the landfill for dumping. GLRA requires a hauler permit to dispose of waste at the GLRA site. Hauler permits enable the county to impose minimum standards on waste collection and transportation and to exercise waste management and flow control. Flow control is particularly important as the facility is permitted to accept an average of 366 tons per day, with a maximum of 535 tons of MSW in any one day.

During the 1995-1999 period, the GLRA accepted 82,700 tons of waste annually (approximately 227 tons per day); approximately 53% from residential sources, 25% from commercial sources, 19% from construction/demolition sources, and 4% from industrial sources. This tonnage represents a 10% increase over the 10 year average of 75,000 tons. Trends indicate that the annual disposal volume rose to 88,510 tons from 2000-2006. The quantity of refuse disposed is projected to rise to 90,000 tons annually by the year 2010. Given these current and projected waste generation rates, the site is expected to reach capacity no sooner than 2016, which satisfies the available disposal capacity requirement of Act 101.

Leachate from the lined landfill is collected by a network of collection pipes that were placed in the liner. Leachate may be pumped to a one million gallon storage tank before going to the Lebanon City Sewage Treatment Plant. The GLRA Pre-Treatment plant is fully capable of handling the liquid waste, however, it is not currently used because the quality of the leachate does not require pre-treatment. The leachate from the lined landfill areas is effectively treated via a natural wetland treatment system located on the landfill property.

Table 4-28 Landfill Disposal Trends

Year	Total Tons Disposed in Landfill	Population	Tons/Person
1992	73,861		
1993	73,907		
1994	83,267		
1995	82,317		
1996	88,480		
1997	81,749		
1998	88,722		
1999	83,858		
2000	84,993	120,327	0.71
2001	86,746	120,999	0.72
2002	100,915	121,633	0.83
2003	98,801	123,057	0.80
2004	104,300	124,489	0.84
2005	99,158	125,429	0.79
2006	96,576	126,883	0.76
Average	88,510		
Change 2000-06	11,582	6,556	0.05
% Change 2000-06	13.6%	5.4%	7.8%

Source: Greater Lebanon Refuse Authority

³⁶ Greater Lebanon Refuse Authority website, <http://www.goglra.org>

The Greater Lebanon Refuse Authority has become a model landfill because of its innovative natural wetland treatment system. GLRA uses a combination of native warm-season grasses, wildflowers, shrubs and other plants to help with the natural decomposition process and to create a productive wildlife habitat. Animals that have made a home on GLRA's treatment ponds include turtles, snakes, egrets, blue heron, ring-necked pheasants, bluebirds, geese, ducks, red winged blackbirds, muskrats, rabbits, red fox, deer, and a variety of other wildlife. Aerators have been placed in some of the ponds to give the water a higher dissolved oxygen level, keeping the bacteria strong. These bacteria feed on the organics in leachate to naturally decompose the liquid refuse. It takes about a month for the leachate to travel from the first pond to the discharge point at which the water is clean and the quality is high. The Authority has received numerous awards and national recognition for its economically and environmentally pleasing answer to the problem of leachate refuse.

The Greater Lebanon Refuse Authority, in cooperation with Lebanon Methane Recovery, currently has a collection program that burns landfill gas to produce electricity. Lebanon Methane Recovery, Inc., a methane recovery facility located on GLRA's property, has been in operation since 1986. The facility generates an average of 1,200 kilowatts of electricity per hour. This is enough electricity to supply approximately 120 homes with electricity each day. The process removes the gas from GLRA's landfill, burns the gas in a converted diesel engine to produce electricity, and sells the electricity to GPU Energy. In return for the use of the gas by Lebanon Methane Recovery, the GLRA receives a royalty payment from the sale of the electricity. The vacuum that a waste-to-energy plant uses to collect the gas eliminates the problem of dangerous methane gas escaping from the landfill and at the same time it recycles a by-product of the landfill into an extremely valuable resource.

As a secondary means of landfill gas management, the Greater Lebanon Refuse Authority has recently added a flaring unit to its landfill gas management program. In the event that Lebanon Methane Recovery Inc. is unable to operate its facility to produce electricity, the gas will be directed from the network of gas collection pipes to an "Enclosed Flare". The Enclosed Flare is so named because its burners are located at the base of a 40-foot high stack. This flaring unit is adjacent to Lebanon Methane Recovery Inc.'s facility. The flare uses the flammable portion of landfill gas, methane, to destroy the balance gases that are the cause of landfill odors, controlling both the explosive issues and the odor issues with one operation.

To further demonstrate their commitment to the environment and community, the GLRA has constructed a walking trail on the landfill property. This trail is a mile long hike encompassing forest, farmland and three locks of the historic Union Canal. The Union Canal operated in the 1800's as a transportation waterway through the Lebanon Valley. The project began with the planting of trees along the Union Canal. Today the trail can be walked in either direction from the parking area. The scenic loop runs along pasture, wooded areas, the canal and farmland. Along with its recreational uses, the site is also used to demonstrate GLRA's pledge to community and environmental well-being.

The 2000 Lebanon County Solid Waste Management Plan recommends several programs to sustain and improve management and potentially extend the life of the landfill. The current status of each program is noted below.

- Diversion of waste from landfill disposal by increasing recycling activity through municipal efforts, e.g. ordinance modifications and standardized recycling methods, and by processing waste to minimize disposal quantities, e.g. incineration and materials recovery facility (MRF) operations. These programs were initiated shortly after the 2000 plan was adopted with the exception of the MRF initiatives, which are programmed for 2006-2008.
- Development and implementation of a standardized hauler licensing program to provide a single license to operate and collect waste, decreasing administrative burden. This program was implemented in 2000.
- Flow control management to address landfill capacity and revenue requirements to sustain operations. This program began prior to the 2000 plan and is on-going.
- Landfill gas recovery and disposal to make economic use of landfill gas for power generation. This program began in 1986 and is on-going.
- Leachate monitoring to identify needs for leachate pre-treatment prior to release to the sanitary sewer system. This program began prior to the 2000 plan and is on-going.
- Additional evaluation of site recovery potential to recover recyclables and re-dispose of non-recyclable materials in lined sites. This program is scheduled to be implemented 2006-2008.
- Public education programs to promote waste reduction and recycling and municipal education regarding enforcement of waste management ordinances. Public education is on-going, while municipal education was implemented in 2000.
- Emergency disposal plans 1) to assure disposal capacity for waste resulting from natural disasters, 2) to assure waste management services in the event that the waste management system (collection and disposal) is in-operational, and 3) to assure recyclables are collected during an emergency. This planning effort was completed between 2000 and 2001.

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

Several issues, not addressed through recommendations, were noted in the plan for future consideration.

- County Waste Generation Database – to collect waste generation data and standardize reporting for improved accountability and monitoring.
- Forwarding Facility – As previously mentioned, the waste that is currently delivered to the GLRA landfill site is hauled directly by commercial haulers to the disposal face of the landfill for dumping. This creates a lot of on-site traffic and potential safety problems for individuals traveling onto the landfill site. Construction of a “forwarding” facility would allow waste to be received onto a tipping floor at a single on-site location. The GLRA staff would then move the waste to the face of the landfill for disposal with on-site vehicles. A forwarding facility was not recommended in the short term, but was noted for GLRA’s future consideration.
- Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) – to process commingled waste.

In addition, four programs were suggested but were not able to be evaluated during the 2000 plan preparation:

- Green Waste Collection
- Centralized Waste Collection
- Pay As You Throw (PAYT)
- Contract Hauling

The plan recommends evaluating these programs in future waste management planning efforts.

Finally, Lebanon County has negotiated back up agreements with other landfills to assure the availability of capacity to be used in the event that the GLRA’s Waste Management System is unable to accept waste for any reason. However, a method for collection of Lebanon County waste consistent with these back up agreements should be defined as part of an emergency plan in the event that an abnormal event would occur that would prevent waste collection in any area of the County. Tentative agreements would then need to be established with the disposal sites and haulers. This information would be input as part of the emergency plan for approval by the municipalities, the GLRA, and the County Commissioners.

Recycling

All municipalities with a population of more than 5,000 people (or a population density of more than 300 people per square mile) are required to implement a curbside collection-recycling program per Section 1501 of Act 101. Recycling in the county is done by both curbside collection and drop-off centers. Currently there are eleven drop off centers; of these, six receive Act 101 recyclable materials. Items that are recycled at no charge include glass bottles and jars; steel and aluminum cans; soda, milk, water and detergent bottles; newspapers, phone books, magazines, catalogs, office paper and junk mail; corrugated cardboard; and empty propane tanks. Typical costs to the county to collect recyclables range from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per residence per collection. Recycling collection is funded through landfill tipping fees and DEP grants.

Lebanon County’s recycling rate was 28% in 2006 – up from 17% in 2000. This increase is due, in part, to the increasing number of municipalities participating in recycling programs; 13 municipal curbside collection programs existed in the county in 1999, while at most recent count, 17 municipalities have curbside recycling programs and another two rely on drop-off centers. The increase in recycling is also due to increased use of these programs by Lebanon County residents. Recycling rates are presented by school district in Table 4-29. The largest average recycling rate increase occurred in the Cornwall-Lebanon School District.

Despite the rapid increase in recycling in Lebanon County, there is ample room for further increase in recycling participation. While 50% of paper, metals, and yard wastes are recycled, recycling of glass is low and could be increased. Less than a fourth of the plastics generated are being recycled. Demand for household hazardous waste disposal for such items as paint, car batteries, used oil, poisons and spray cans, old computers, TVs and VCRs is growing.

Recycling rates can be improved through several methods. Lebanon County could increase the number and types of components being recycled. Improved marketing and public education of recycling efforts, either by program or countywide, would also support higher rates. In addition, ordinance review and modification could identify restrictions in existing municipal ordinances that hinder recycling efforts, identify restrictions in waste collection and hauling that do not promote recycling, and support preparation of ordinances for municipalities that currently do not practice recycling.

Table 4-29 Recycling Rates by School District

Municipality	2000 Recycling Rate	2006 Recycling Rate	Change In % Recycling Rate
Lebanon County	17%	28%	6.95%
Annville-Cleona SD	15%	20%	4.50%
Annville	24%	21%	-2.48%
Cleona	9%	33%	24.30%
N. Annville	13%	6%	-7.22%
S. Annville	17%	20%	3.42%
Cornwall-Lebanon SD	19%	37%	17.86%
Cornwall	7%	48%	40.53%
Mt. Gretna	10%	9%	-0.78%
N. Cornwall	24%	60%	36.03%
N. Lebanon	57%	51%	-5.85%
S. Lebanon	8%	43%	35.44%
W. Cornwall	10%	12%	1.82%
East Lebanon SD	10%	22%	12.08%
Heidelberg	7%	31%	23.77%
Jackson	15%	27%	11.70%
Millcreek	7%	7%	-0.17%
Myerstown	4%	32%	27.83%
Richland	15%	12%	-2.72%
Lebanon SD	36%	47%	10.60%
Lebanon City	22%	25%	3.07%
W. Lebanon	50%	68%	18.14%
Northern Lebanon SD	9%	19%	10.59%
Bethel	1%	7%	5.76%
Cold Spring	0%	0%	0.00%
East Hanover	11%	4%	-6.64%
Jonestown	2%	17%	15.37%
Swatara Township	2%	2%	0.01%
Union Township	37%	86%	49.02%
Palmyra Area SD	16%	22%	6.49%
N. Londonderry	11%	30%	18.97%
Palmyra	32%	30%	-1.48%
S. Londonderry	5%	7%	1.97%

Source: Greater Solid Waste Authority of Lebanon County

Utility Services

Public Water Systems

Public water systems facilitate development and provide water to the more intensively developed areas of Lebanon County. The City of Lebanon, the boroughs and the first class townships are each fully or nearly fully served by public water systems. Several villages and mobile home communities as well as the Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation are also served by public or community water systems. These areas total more than 26,000 acres and serve approximately 64,000 people, slightly more than half of the county population. Water service is planned or anticipated for nearly 6,000 additional acres in adjacent areas along Routes 422 and 322, as well as PA 343, 419 and 897 and one new system is planned for a portion of the Monroe Valley in Swatara Township. The general boundaries of these existing and future water service areas are illustrated in Figure 4-3. Acres for these areas are estimated in Table 4-30. Properties throughout the remaining 86.3% of the county use private on-lot wells for their domestic and non-domestic water supply.

Figure 4-3 Existing and Future Water System Service Areas

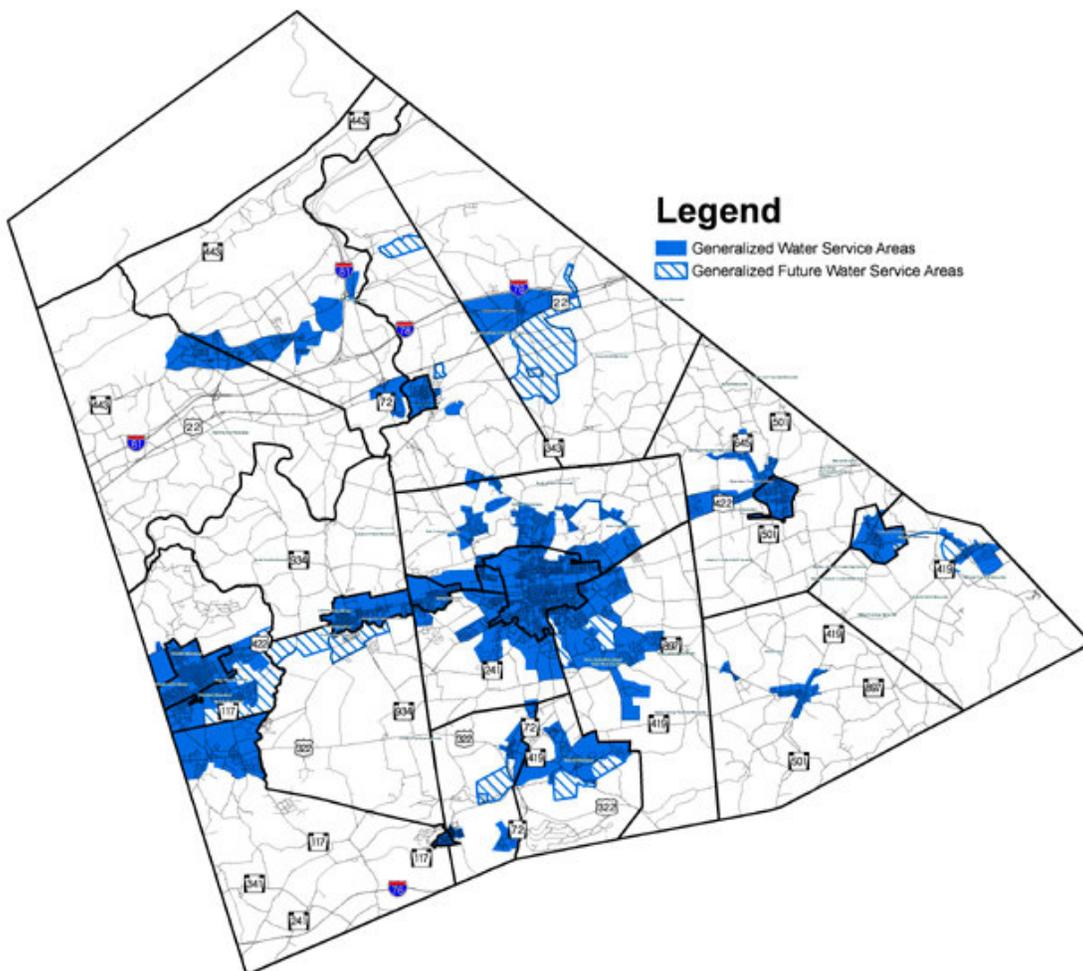


Table 4-30 Lands Served by Public Water Service

	Generalized Water Service Area		Generalized Future Water Service Area		Generalized Well Use Areas	
	Acres	% of Area	Acres	% of Area	Acres	% of Area
Lebanon County	26,244.1	11.2%	5,936.1	2.5%	202,124.5	86.3%
Annville-Cleona SD	1,580.5	6.3%	1,059.6	4.2%	22,452.8	89.5%
Annville	1,040.6	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cleona	539.9	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
N. Annville	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	11,058.1	100.0%
S. Annville	0.0	0.0%	1,059.6	8.5%	11,394.7	91.5%
Cornwall-Lebanon SD	9,245.1	21.7%	1,353.0	3.2%	32,011.7	75.1%
Cornwall	1,357.4	21.8%	480.3	3.9%	4,399.5	70.5%
Mount Gretna	91.5	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
N. Cornwall	1,964.0	32.3%	0.0	0.0%	4,112.1	67.7%
N. Lebanon	2,312.3	21.5%	0.0	0.0%	8,459.4	78.5%
S. Lebanon	2,795.0	20.1%	499.9	8.2%	10,603.5	76.3%
W. Cornwall	724.9	13.1%	372.8	3.5%	4,437.2	80.2%
ELCO SD	3,106.4	6.8%	186.5	0.4%	42,272.3	93.2%
Heidelberg	439.9	2.8%	0.0	0.0%	15,001.2	97.2%
Jackson	874.5	5.6%	0.0	0.0%	14,708.1	94.4%
Millcreek	507.0	3.9%	160.3	1.0%	12,435.3	94.9%
Myerstown	548.2	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Richland	736.8	82.7%	26.2	0.2%	127.7	14.3%
Lebanon SD	2,847.0	97.5%	0.0	0.0%	73.8	2.5%
Lebanon City	2,594.0	97.2%	0.0	0.0%	73.8	2.8%
W. Lebanon	253.0	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Northern Lebanon SD	4,666.5	4.9%	2,260.2	2.4%	87,538.9	92.5%
Bethel	1,463.7	6.6%	1,952.6	8.8%	18,797.9	84.6%
Cold Spring	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	18,160.9	100.0%
E. Hanover	758.2	3.6%	0.0	0.0%	20,124.6	96.4%
Jonestown	400.9	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Swatara	202.5	1.5%	307.6	1.5%	13,273.2	96.3%
Union	1,841.2	9.7%	0.0	0.0%	17,182.3	90.3%
Palmyra Area SD	4,798.6	20.3%	1,076.8	4.6%	17,775.0	75.2%
N. Londonderry	1,709.1	24.9%	1,076.8	5.7%	4,090.9	59.5%
Palmyra	1,235.1	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
S. Londonderry	1,854.4	11.9%	0.0	0.0%	13,684.1	88.1%

Source: Gannett Fleming, Inc.

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

The City of Lebanon

The City of Lebanon Authority (CoLA) was formed in 1935 to oversee public water and sewer service to city residents. In 1980, CoLA became an operating authority with a management agreement for workforce, insurance and other administration duties handled by the City of Lebanon. CoLA is in the process of establishing its own management and terminating the management agreement with the City. CoLA has relocated its office from the City/County Municipal Building to 2311 Ridgeview Road adjacent to CoLA's wastewater treatment plant.

Recent and Proposed Legislation regarding Municipal Authorities

- House Bill 893-2006 was signed into law in 2006 to protect municipalities served by another municipal authority from take over by the authority's municipality without their approval. The legislation requires a vote and 75% rate of approval by the municipalities before the dissolution and take-over can occur.
- House Bill 878-2007 was proposed to modify the approved legislation to make the vote non-binding.
- House bill 1649-2007 was proposed to require mandatory fluoridation of public water.

CoLA serves about 57,000 people through over 15,100 residential service connections in the city and throughout the central and eastern urbanized areas of the county. The system has 18,708 connections, including commercial, industrial, institutional, and bulk customers as well as, the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Cornwall Borough, Fredericksburg, West Lebanon Township, and Pennsylvania American Water.

Table 4-31 City of Lebanon Authority Customer Distribution

Customers	Customers	% of Total Customers	% of Water Consumption
Direct Customers			
City of Lebanon	8,421	35.52%	34.65%
Annvile Township	134	0.57%	0.39%
Cleona Borough	840	3.54%	2.51%
Jonestown Borough	472	1.99%	1.48%
North Cornwall Twp	2,056	8.67%	10.92%
North Lebanon Twp	2,967	12.52%	10.54%
South Lebanon Twp	2,748	11.59%	15.53%
Swatara Twp	640	2.70%	1.79%
Union Twp	361	1.52%	2.50%
Subtotal	18,638	78.62%	80.33%
Bulk Customers			
Cornwall Borough	1,108	4.67%	5.00%
Fredericksburg (Bethel Township)	582	2.46%	2.60%
West Lebanon Twp	376	1.59%	1.66%
Fort Indiantown Gap	3,000	12.66%	9.53%
PA American Water	1	0.00%	0.88%
	5,076	21.38%	19.67%
Total	23,706	100.00%	100.00

The system's raw water is drawn from the Swatara Creek and the Christian E. Siegrist Reservoir and treated at the city's water treatment plant. The reservoir has a total storage capacity of 1.2 billion gallons. The permitted withdrawal rate is 7 million gallons per day (mgd) for the Siegrist Reservoir and 8 mgd for the Swatara Creek. After treatment, the water is pumped into the distribution system or to finished water storage tanks. The system has five (5) finished water storage facilities, with a total capacity of 12.3 million gallons. The clearwell at the water treatment plant extends this capacity to 15.3 million gallons.

The plant has a treatment capacity of 10 mgd and an average rate of 7.7 mgd. Treatment processes include coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, disinfection, and fluoridation. With some modification, the plant can be upgraded to 12 mgd. Further enhancements to the processing systems could increase the rating to 15 mgd. The addition of more filters could raise the rating to 20 mgd. The general limitation to the plant is the hydraulic capacity of the pumps at the reservoir and the creek.

A study from October 2000 indicates that the current average daily source water demands exceed the safe yield of the existing sources of supply, i.e. the Swatara Creek and Siegrist Reservoir, under drought conditions. Significant reductions in demand could be needed in the event of a drought. The reductions in demand would likely consist of water conservation measures that would significantly limit water use, especially outdoor water use, e.g. for irrigation. Further investigation of interconnection of systems and potential sources of supply are needed to ensure a safe water supply for current customers and potential community and economic growth.

CoLA plans to address the issue of limited water supply in the coming 5-10 years. Previous plans considered construction of a dam and reservoir at Swatara State Park; however, the approved master plan for the park does not include a dam or reservoir. CoLA has considered this decision final and expects to pursue investigation of groundwater sources for additional supply.

Water quality from the plant is monitored regularly for contaminants. While the recent water quality samples have met state and federal standards, it is possible that additional treatment processes, e.g. presedimentation with coagulation, ozone, UV, or membrane filtration, may be needed in the future.

The city's distribution and transmission mains consist of 4-inch, 6-inch, 8-inch, 10-inch, 12-inch, 16-inch, 20-inch, 24-inch, and 30-inch mains made of cast iron pipe, cement-lined ductile iron pipe, and transite pipe. The pipe system is in fair to good condition, considering its age, though unaccounted for water averages about 20%. Maintenance of the system consists of regular flushing to maintain good water quality and replacement of parts and equipment, as needed. With capacity to serve additional customers, the distribution system is extended by the construction and dedication of new water lines by developers to the respective municipalities.

The water system is bounded to the south by Cornwall Borough's system, to the west by PA American Water's system and to the east by the Susquehanna and Delaware River Basin divide. Extension of service across the river basin divide would require return transfer of water – as water or wastewater – back to the Susquehanna River basin to maintain the integrity of the natural water cycles in each basin. Further water system extension is likely to occur within the municipalities already served – primarily North Lebanon, South Lebanon, North Cornwall, Swatara and Union Townships. Extension of water service to the Monroe Valley is anticipated, as well. Heidelberg Township has inquired about potential water and sewer service but has not reached a preference for any of its service options.

Extensions of the water system may be made by municipalities to address failing wells and/or septic systems; by developers for new construction; or by CoLA to create loops that eliminate dead ends and to balance system flow and pressure. Extensions by municipalities and developers require an agreement with CoLA for water service based on the developer's construction of system components to CoLA's standards. CoLA plans to formalize the dedication process. CoLA requires that an approved agreement with CoLA be made part of the municipal subdivision and land development approval procedures. Extensions typically include installation of hydrants every 500-800 feet.

PA American Water

PA American serves the western portion of Lebanon County. The service area generally includes all of Palmyra Borough and Annville Township; 73% of North Londonderry adjacent to the Borough; 33% of South Londonderry including Campbelltown; 8% of South Annville adjacent to Annville Township; and 4% of North Annville (two reservoirs are located there). The water system is interconnected with Hershey at the Dauphin County line and with Lebanon City at east end of Annville Township.

The system serves a total of approximately 6,896 residential customers, 646 commercial customers and 69 bulk customers from these municipalities, as shown in Table 4-32.

Table 4-32 Distribution of PA American Water Customers by Type

Municipality	Residential Customers	Commercial Customers	Industrial Customers	Institutional Customers	Other Customers
Annville	1,190	105	4	8	13
North Annville	33	3	—	—	—
South Annville	93	1	—	—	—
North Londonderry	2,100	76	—	5	5
Palmyra	2,745	431	10	9	12
South Londonderry	735	30	—	2	1
System Total	6,896	646	14	24	31

Raw water for the PA American Water system is drawn from the Manada and Swatara Creeks and two reservoirs. The creeks are prone to surface pollution and high turbidity. Water is treated at the Gerald C. Smith plant, which is a super pulsator clarification and filtration plant. Treated water goes into two finish tanks or the distribution system. The system draws 6 million gallons per day (mgd) on average, but is permitted to withdraw more.

There is no system tap-on fee for customers, however an initial \$30 fee is charged to cover administrative set-up costs. PA American Water follows a series of aggressive maintenance programs. Its distribution infrastructure replacement program covers mains, and service lines. Water lines (mains and service lines to the curb) are characterized by age, pressure, flow, water quality, and breaks to prioritize inspection. Leaks are detected via an electronic sounding system and repairs made as they are found. The costs for maintenance are shared system wide with a single tariff system; no one customer pays more for maintenance than another. The company offers a meter replacement program for customers to defray the cost of a new meter over a period of time.

PA American Water has interest in expanding its service along Rt. 934 across from the Annville-Cleona High School, and to fringe areas north of the existing Annville and Palmyra service areas. Municipal planning in these areas indicates a need for expanded water service: based on a projected population increase of 293 people in Palmyra over the next twenty years, the borough anticipates that it will require an additional 14,650 gallons of water per day over the next twenty years.

Other Small Water Systems in Lebanon County

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted a study in 1995 to identify and evaluate operation and maintenance options for 27 small systems in Lebanon County. Options ranged from improving maintenance inspections at individual sites to incorporation of one system with another. Recommendations to interconnect systems to provide adequate supply and quality for daily and emergency uses were made for systems in the Lebanon, Mt. Gretna and Myerstown areas; interconnections between smaller systems were made for remote areas. Recommendations to improve maintenance and monitoring by certified operators were made almost across the board. The later study began to investigate the economic feasibility of the 1995 study recommendations; the efforts of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers were superseded by the January 1996 winter flooding throughout the Susquehanna River Basin and the study was not completed. Progress was made, however, in determining that several water systems were indeed interested in exploring the recommended options.

Table 4-33 Small Water Systems in Lebanon County

System	Location	Connections	Comments	Recommendations
Anneville-Cleona SD - None				
Cornwall-Lebanon SD				
Countryside	East of Lebanon	43-62	2,000 feet to CoLA system; this would require pump to MHP location and inter-basin transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wait for city service extension to determine whether to connect to or pursue new well option
Gretna Springs	West Cornwall Township	211		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No recommendation for capital investment; operational improvements only
Mt. Gretna Authority	Mt Gretna Borough	208 (40% seasonal)	No growth	n/a
Mt. Gretna Camp Meeting Association	Mt. Gretna Borough	243		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace distribution system; • Interconnect with Mt. Gretna Authority system for emergency supply at minim; • Consider contracting for regular certified inspection
Mt. Gretna Heights	Mt. Gretna Borough	68		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New well and chlorination for reserve supply; • Interconnect with Mt. Gretna Authority
Quentin Water Company	West Cornwall Township	178	Growth projected	
Sycamore Hill	Cornwall Borough	37	2000 to city system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interconnect and incorporate with Lebanon system
Timber Service Corporation	West Cornwall Township	16 homes, 1 restaurant		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate interconnection with Mt. Gretna Authority; • Have certified operators and lab services
ELCO SD				
Country Acres	Myerstown Borough	116	Was connected to Myerstown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved interconnection; • Frequent inspection by a certified operator
Greenacres	Lebanon City - Myerstown Borough	94		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source Water Influence Protocol (SWIP) should be conducted to determine if water source is under direct influence of surface water. If so, water should be filtrated. • Interconnection with Lebanon or Myerstown based on SWIP result
Heidelberg Township Municipal Authority	Heidelberg Township	371 (324 domestic)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue interconnection with Lebanon in concert with planned service extension to Kleinfeltersville
Hillcrest View Cooperative Water System	Heidelberg Township	35		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWIP wells
Juliada Heights Water District	Heidelberg Township	29		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWIP wells
Myerstown water Authority	Myerstown Borough		Problems with turbidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New filtration plant, as recommended by independent study; • Determine safe yields from sources • Develop and implement wellhead protection program for each source • Protect water quality through zoning, agreements, education, land purchases
Newmanstown Water Authority	Millcreek Township	454	275 town homes proposed in Newberry Village; 11-home subdivision expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate interconnection with Womelsdorf; • investigate interconnection for adequate supply • SWIP

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

Table 4-33 Small Water Systems in Lebanon County (continued)

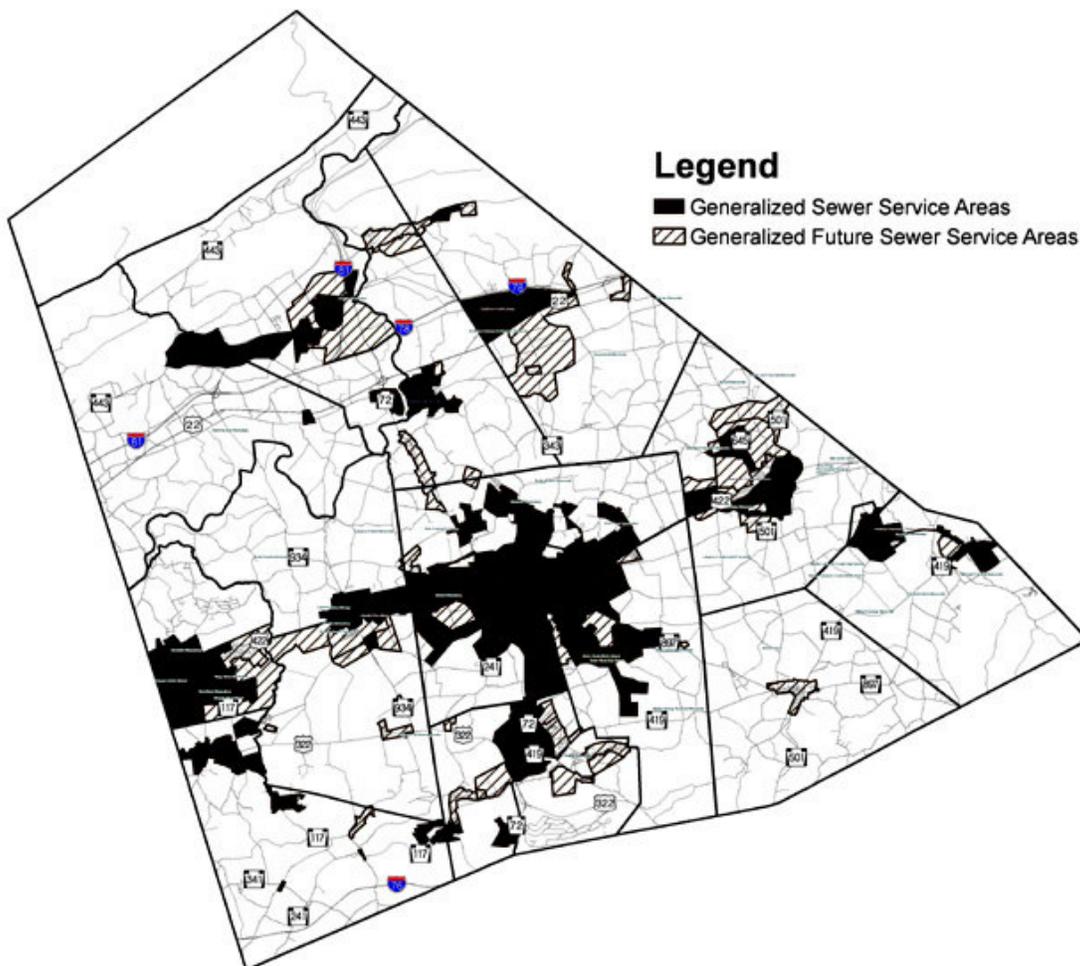
System	Location	Connections	Comments	Recommendations
ELCO SD continued				
Richland Borough Water Company	Richland Borough	572		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWIP all wells; • Consult with PA DEP to determine future suitability of spring source; interconnect with Myerstown for additional supply
Twin Maples	Jackson Township	95	1.75 miles to city/Myerstown system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New standpipe; • Further study the system needs
Lebanon SD				
Lakeside	Northwest side of city	20	1,000 feet to city system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interconnect with city, or provide new well and emergency back-up generator
West Lebanon Township Water Supply	West Lebanon Township	361 (75% domestic)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate residents on efforts to provide adequate water supply; • Limit lawn applications; • Consider interconnection to city prior to substantial system improvements
Northern Lebanon SD				
Big Boulder	Swatara Township	17	1.5 miles to city system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cluster with Long's
Fredericksburg Sewer and Water Authority	Bethel Township	240	Variable industrial user demand; growth of 80 acre industrial park, 10 homes and 70 unit mobile home park expected	
Lebanon Valley	Bethel Township	70	2-3 miles to City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cluster with Sunrise
Long's	Swatara Township	11	1.5 miles to city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cluster with Big Boulder
Sunrise	Bethel Township	69	2-3 miles to City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cluster with Lebanon Valley
Palmyra Area SD - None				

Source: Small Systems Water Study, U.S. Army Corps of Engineer, 1995.

Public Sewer Systems

Six regional, three municipal, and several small systems provide sewer service to areas of Lebanon County. The City of Lebanon Authority operates the largest system, serving municipalities in the central region of the county. Systems in Myerstown and Palmyra serve the eastern and western communities along the 422 corridor, respectively. The Mt. Gretna sewer system serves the borough as well as portions of West Cornwall and South Londonderry Townships in the southern region. The Northern Lebanon County Authority and Fredericksburg Sewer & Water Authority operate two regional systems in the northern portion of the county. Annville, South Londonderry and Union operate individual municipal systems. Additional areas throughout the county are served by small community systems. The sewage collection and treatment system at Fort Indiantown Gap serves the installation exclusively. These areas total almost 27,000 acres or 11.5% of the county. Sewer service is planned for another 14,091 acres or 6.0% of the county by 2020. The general boundaries of these existing and future sewer service areas are shown in Figure 4-4; acreage of land served or planned for sewer service is estimated in Table 4-35. The remaining land area, slightly more than 80 %, does not have and is not planned for public sewer service.

Figure 4-4 Existing and Future Sewer System Service Areas



The Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities Act of 1965 requires every municipality to have a sewage facilities plan approved and filed with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. The plan outlines the municipality’s needs for public and private sewerage facilities for the next 20 years. The plan requires testing of at least 15 percent of residents’ septic systems and wells to ensure that systems are not malfunctioning and contaminating drinking water. Half (13) of the municipalities’ plans are more than 20 years old. Seven are between 10 and 20 years old. One is between five and 10 years old, and five are less than five years old.

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

The Lebanon County Planning Department enforces the Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities Act for 23 of the 26 municipalities in Lebanon County. As part of those duties, the planning department conducts permitting and inspections of on-lot sewage disposal systems. The Lebanon County Planning Department does not perform sewage enforcement for Bethel Township, Mt. Gretna Borough, or Union Township.

North Cornwall, South Londonderry, Union, and West Cornwall Townships have ordinances requiring regular pumping of on-lot disposal systems every 3 or 4 years. The Lebanon County Planning Department administers sewage management programs in North Lebanon, South Annville and West Cornwall Townships. North Cornwall, South Londonderry and Union Townships provide their own administration of these programs. Requiring pumping gives the property owner and the municipalities a way to identify and fix problems before they become severe. Contractor's pumping costs vary widely. Fines ranging from \$100 to \$300 are imposed for violations of the ordinances.

Table 4-34 Status of Act 537 Sewage Facilities Plan in Lebanon County

Municipality	Plan Approval Date	Status
Annville-Cleona SD		
Annville Township	03/21/1975	Plan older than 20 years
Cleona Borough	09/1/1969	Plan older than 20 years
North Annville Township	10/17/1973	Update in progress
South Annville Township	04/04/1993	Plan between 10 and 20 years old
Cornwall-Lebanon SD		
Cornwall Borough	10/20/1993	Plan between 10 and 20 years old
Mount Gretna Borough	09/1/1969	Plan older than 20 years
North Cornwall Township	02/16/2005	Plan less than 5 years old
North Lebanon Township	10/30/2003	Plan less than 5 years old
South Lebanon Township	04/26/1988	Plan between 10 and 20 years old
West Cornwall Township	06/11/1992	Plan between 10 and 20 years old
ELCO SD		
Heidelberg Township	06/11/2001	Plan between 5 and 10 years old
Jackson Township	2006	Plan less than 5 years old
Millcreek Township	12/17/1990	Plan between 10 and 20 years old
Myerstown Borough	02/13/2006	Plan less than 5 years old
Richland Borough	12/17/1990	Plan older than 20 years
Lebanon SD		
Lebanon City	02/18/1972	Plan older than 20 years
West Lebanon Township	05/08/1981	Plan older than 20 years
Northern Lebanon SD		
Bethel Township	04/1/2004	Plan older than 20 years
Cold Spring Township	09/1/1969	Plan older than 20 years
East Hanover Township	11/09/2004	Plan less than 5 years old
Swatara Township	01/08/1966	Plan older than 20 years
Union Township	10/30/2003	Plan less than 5 years old
Palmyra Area SD		
Palmyra Borough	09/01/1969	Plan older than 20 years
North Londonderry Township	10/08/1987	Draft plan submitted to DEP in January 2007
South Londonderry Township	06/09/2005	Plan less than 5 years old
Source: PA DEP		

Table 4-35 Lands served by Public Sewer Service

	Generalized Sewer Service Area		Generalized Future Sewer Service Area		Generalized Septic Use Areas	
	Acres	% of Area	Acres	% of Area	Acres	% of Area
Lebanon County	26,959.1	11.5%	14,091.6	6.0%	193,251.7	82.5%
Annville-Cleona SD	1,654.3	6.6%	1,647.7	6.6%	21,790.8	86.8%
Annville	1,040.6	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cleona	539.9	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
N. Annville	0.0	0.0%	14.0	0.1%	11,044.1	99.9%
S. Annville	73.8	0.6%	1,633.7	13.1%	10,746.7	86.3%
Cornwall-Lebanon SD	10,733.7	25.2%	2,591.6	6.1%	29,282.3	68.7%
Cornwall	698.0	11.2%	1,089.0	17.5%	4,450.2	71.3%
Mount Gretna	91.5	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
N. Cornwall	3,311.6	54.5%	0.0	0.0%	2,762.4	45.5%
N. Lebanon	2,836.1	26.3%	288.7	2.7%	7,646.8	71.0%
S. Lebanon	2,779.5	20.0%	613.7	4.4%	10,505.3	75.6%
W. Cornwall	1,017.0	18.4%	600.2	10.8%	3,917.6	70.8%
ELCO SD	3,002.7	6.6%	3,105.3	6.8%	39,457.2	87.0%
Heidelberg	0.0	0.0%	321.3	2.1%	15,119.8	97.9%
Jackson	1,210.7	7.8%	2,597.5	16.7%	11,774.4	75.6%
Millcreek	507.0	3.9%	160.3	1.2%	12,435.3	94.9%
Myerstown	548.2	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Richland	736.8	82.7%	26.2	2.9%	127.7	14.3%
Lebanon SD	2,847.0	97.5%	0.0	0.0%	73.8	2.5%
Lebanon City	2,594.0	97.2%	0.0	0.0%	73.8	2.8%
W. Lebanon	253.0	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Northern Lebanon SD	4,739.6	5.0%	5,139.3	5.4%	84,586.7	89.3%
Bethel	1,463.7	6.6%	2,212.6	10.0%	18,537.9	83.5%
Cold Spring	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	18,160.9	100.0%
E. Hanover	827.5	4.0%	0.0	0.0%	20,055.3	96.0%
Jonestown	400.9	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Swatara	312.2	2.3%	1,000.9	7.3%	12,470.2	90.5%
Union	1,735.3	9.1%	1,925.8	10.1%	15,362.4	80.8%
Palmyra Area SD	3,981.8	16.8%	1,607.7	6.8%	18,060.9	76.4%
N. Londonderry	1,277.1	18.6%	1,508.8	21.9%	4,090.9	59.5%
Palmyra	1,235.1	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
S. Londonderry	1,469.6	9.5%	98.9	0.6%	13,970.0	89.9%

Source: Gannett Fleming, Inc.

Lebanon County Faces Future with Chesapeake Bay Strategy

Lebanon County is blessed with good farm land, open space and active communities. The communities and their economies are intertwined with the agricultural prosperity. The agricultural industry produces quality food products that support the economy of the county. Our quality of life depends on the protection of the water environment that supports our agriculture and communities – clean water for drinking, industry, agriculture, and recreation.

Because much of Lebanon County's water resource network is linked to the Chesapeake Bay, so too are its water quality management practices. Unfortunately, the water quality conditions within the Bay have caused significant losses of shellfish beds, fish reserves, submerged aquatic vegetation, and other aquatic life. This has adversely affected the quality of life and economy of those who depend on fishing for food production, as well as those who may enjoy recreation in clean water.

To comply with federal law, those states that are contributing to the impairment of the Bay are required to address this problem. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia first entered into an agreement with the EPA and the Chesapeake Bay Commission in 1983 to restore the Bay. In a further effort to remove the Bay from the federal list of impaired watersheds by the year 2010, an additional agreement was signed in 2000. In collaboration, the states developed strategies for each tributary watershed to reduce the amount of sediment, nitrogen and phosphorus entering the Bay. Pennsylvania's Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy was released in December 2004. The Strategy will improve water quality in the Bay as well as in the 13 sub-basins that make up the Susquehanna and Potomac River watersheds.

The Strategy may prompt many questions to Lebanon County residents. What is our connection to the problem with the Bay? How will this affect our communities? What is the impact on our agricultural community?

Nutrient loading is the most critical problem affecting the Bay. Excess nutrients increase the growth of algae in the water. Excessive algae growth leads to oxygen depletion and blocks the sunlight that is critical to support plant and aquatic life. The amount of nutrients entering the Bay has declined over the past several years; however, further reductions are necessary to achieve the Bay's overall water quality goals.

In developing the Strategy, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) found that the nitrogen and phosphorus came from many sources. Some are from point discharges (point sources) like municipal wastewater treatment plants. But most are from nonpoint sources, such as forest land, open space, mixed open land and farm land. About 11% of the nitrogen and 18% of the phosphorus comes from point sources, and the rest from nonpoint sources. The most significant nonpoint source contributor is agriculture.

Pennsylvania's strategy is to share the burden of nutrient and sediment reductions among the several groups of sources, primarily municipal wastewater plants, industrial wastewater plants, and agricultural activities. For each group, the state has determined a maximum annual limit. The Strategy embraces a suite of best management practices for nonpoint and point sources—agriculture, wastewater treatment plants, urban stormwater, and septic systems.

For the agricultural community, DEP has identified 26 management practices that can significantly reduce nutrient and sediment discharges. Some of these are already state requirements, such as maintaining manure. Others are supported by funding, such as stream side buffers under the Conservation Easements for Riparian Buffers (CREP) program, but many will have to be undertaken voluntarily by farmers.

One innovative way to fund some of these agricultural management practices is through a program called "nutrient trading." Nutrient trading is a program in which one party can pay another to remove nutrients if it might be less costly than to fulfill their own obligation. Therefore, if new a development needs a larger wastewater plant (for which the DEP will not allow any more nitrogen or phosphorus), the developer might pay a farmer to implement a useful management practice that would remove a necessary amount of those nutrients.

The nutrient limits for wastewater treatment plants will affect 185 significant plants, five of which are in Lebanon County. Each plant will have fixed annual limits for nitrogen and phosphorus. In order to achieve the level of treatment to remove the nutrients below the limits, nearly all wastewater treatment plants would need to build new or modified processing equipment. The cost of such upgraded treatment could vary from plant to plant, depending on how much construction is needed.

The Point Source Workgroup recommended that DEP distribute the burden for upgrading the treatment processes over time. DEP accepted that recommendation and has divided the point sources among three phases. The first third of the plants will have to complete construction by September 2010. In Lebanon County, the Phase 1 communities include Lebanon, Palmyra, and Ft. Indiantown Gap. Phase 2 communities include Annville and the Northern Lebanon County Authority. DEP advised each of the Phase 1 communities to report their proposed plans for upgrading their plants by June of 2007.

Gannett Fleming, Inc., a planning, design, and construction management firm based in Camp Hill, has been working with the City of Lebanon Authority and the Borough of Palmyra to evaluate the necessary upgrades to their wastewater treatment plants. Planning studies are currently underway to identify the best method of complying with the nutrient removal limits and the required modifications to their wastewater treatment plants. This will enable the communities to report to DEP by June of this year with their plans for the most cost effective program to comply with the DEP limits. The necessary construction will then proceed during the next three years.

The result of the Strategy will be an improvement to the Bay, but will come with changes in agricultural practices and increased costs to the citizens of our communities with wastewater treatment plants. The key is determining a combination of practical and cost effective solutions to minimize the local burden, while enabling those who depend on the Bay to enjoy the benefits of the clean water that we all value.

*James Elliott, P.E., Vice President, and Kerry Hines, Senior Marketing Strategist,
Gannett Fleming, Inc, March 2007*

Municipal and Community Systems by School District

Annville-Cleona School District

Annville Township

The Annville Township Authority manages sewage facilities for the Township of Annville. The township's wastewater treatment plant is located along US Route 422 and discharges to the Quittapahilla Creek. The plant has capacity for additional development though the township is essentially built-out.

In 2003, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency presented the Township of Annville, in Lebanon County, Pa., with a regional award for excellence in operation and maintenance of its wastewater treatment facility. The award honors the staff involved in the day-to-day operations of the facility, and recognizes local officials for their commitment to maintain and protect their community's environment. The authority received the award in the "small-advanced" category, which consists of facilities that treat less than 1 million gallons of sewage per day.

Annville Township's Act 537 plan was approved in 1975 and has not been updated since then. As long as the system retains its current size and is regularly maintained, there is little need for a comprehensive update.

Annville Township maintains approximately 18.9 miles of sanitary sewers, ranging in size from 8-inch collector sewers to the 18-inch Quittapahilla interceptor. Flow to the wastewater treatment plant is by gravity. The only pumping station in the system is the main pumping station located at the treatment plant. The system serves all properties in the township; there are no on-lot systems, and therefore no need for an on-lot management program.

The wastewater treatment plant is a two-stage activated sludge plant with a design annual average daily flow capacity of 0.75 mgd. Current flows to the plant average approximately 0.57 mgd, representing a little over 75% of the annual average daily hydraulic loading capacity of the facility. The plant is a regional facility, serving all of Annville Township and two locations in North Annville Township - properties along Shanmantown Road and the Hill Farm Estates Retirement Village.

After entering the wastewater treatment plant, the raw wastewater is pumped to the first stage biological treatment process. The first stage is a contact-stabilization activated sludge process designed to remove the bulk of the organic loading. Following the first stage processes, the wastewater flows by gravity to the second stage bioreactors where the remaining organics are removed and ammonia is converted to nitrate through the nitrification process. Ferrous sulfate is added to the effluent from the second stage bioreactors to remove phosphorus from the wastewater. The resulting precipitate is removed with the waste activated sludge in the final clarifiers. Following final clarification, the treated wastewater can either be processed through multi-media filters, or sent directly to chlorination for disinfection prior to discharge to the Quittapahilla Creek. Waste sludge generated as a consequence of the removal of pollutants from the wastewater is aerobically stabilized and applied to farmland. The stabilized biosolids are permitted for land application by DEP as a Class B sewage sludge.

Annville Township employs a consulting engineer to perform a system wide facilities inspection twice per year. These inspections focus on the condition of the sewer system and treatment plant, and a report is written detailing the observations and recommendations resulting from each inspection. Generally, the collection system is in good condition. The system is maintained by the plant staff. Furthermore, there are no known location nitrate contaminants.

The existing wastewater treatment plant is also in good condition and well operated. It consistently complies with all of its current NPDES discharge permit effluent limitations. The facility is designed to remove most of the organic and suspended solids pollutants from the wastewater. It is also designed to remove orthophosphate and to convert ammonia to nitrate by

nitrification in the second stage bioreactors. However, the existing facility is not designed to achieve total nitrogen reduction to 6 mg/L as proposed by Pennsylvania's Chesapeake Bay Nutrient Reduction Strategy. The township is preparing to upgrade its treatment plant to incorporate a post-denitrification nitrogen removal technology that will allow the facility to comply with the proposed total nitrogen effluent limitations. Since the Quittie is not a nutrient impacted stream, this upgrade will have minimal impact on water quality, though it will help to improve water quality downstream and into the Chesapeake Bay.

The existing facility currently serves approximately 2,400 EDUs from Annville Township, and an additional 62 from North Annville Township. According to the 2006 Annual Municipal Wasteload Management Report prepared in accordance with Title 25 Chapter 94 of DEP's Rules and Regulations, the number of EDUs served is projected to increase to approximately 2,780 EDUs by 2010, for a projected annual average daily flow of 0.652 mgd, which is still within the annual average daily flow capacity of the treatment plant. At this time, none of the adjacent municipalities other than North Annville Township indicated any interest in purchasing additional capacity at the treatment plant. Expansion, therefore, is currently not planned through 2010.

Cleona Borough

The Borough of Cleona is also essentially built-out and is completely sewered. The borough conveys sewage to the City of Lebanon for treatment. No planning for sewage facilities has been completed for the borough since the 1972 Comprehensive Water and Sewer Study prepared by the county.

The borough has sewage connections for 824 residences and 70 businesses (which are counted as 180 equivalent dwelling units), for a total of 1,004 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs). The connections contributed approximately 0.3 mgd during 2005. The number of EDUs is projected to increase by one EDU per year for the next five years.

The average system flow increased from 252,600 gallons per day (gpd) in 2002 to 472,600 gpd in 2003. Flow was less in 2004 (356,000 gpd), and was less again in 2005, with 298,400 gpd. The increase in flows was due to leaks in the sewer system and higher than average rainy weather. The reduction in flow in 2004 and 2005 was due to Cleona's efforts to improve the system and repair the leaks. However, the system is in fair to poor condition with clay pipes in low-lying areas subject to infiltration. The pump station is in good condition.

North Annville Township

North Annville Township is served by individual and community on-lot disposal systems. The 1973 sewage facilities plan indicated that a 0.136 mgd treatment plant at an estimated total cost of \$1.2-\$1.6 million could be sited on the Quittapahilla Creek but that construction of a sewer system was not likely to be feasible in the foreseeable future and was never funded or constructed. A 2004 update to the 1973 plan explored extension of service from Annville Township to the Hill Farm Estates retirement home at an estimated cost of \$1.2 million. The extension was privately constructed and completed in 2005.

The new sewers constructed to service the Hill Farms Estates have required little or no maintenance in the 2 years since they were installed. At the present time all maintenance is performed by the township staff and/or by contracted outside services. There is planning underway for two potential line extensions and, should the need arise for additional maintenance beyond that which can be addressed by the current township staff, additional staff or contracted services will be employed.

North Annville Township's sewage facilities plan is currently being updated as a new Act 537 Plan. Approval of the Task Activity Report for this plan was approved by DEP in late 2006. It is anticipated that the field work and property surveys will be completed in the summer of 2007 and the plan will be prepared for public comment in late 2007 or early 2008. This plan was undertaken as part of the township's overall planning process and joint efforts with Annville Township to address the North Annville Township future sewage management needs. No mandate or restrictions have been placed on North Annville Township by DEP to complete this plan. Thus, other than planning that was approved over 30 years ago, there are no mandated or regulated deficiencies in the township.

The township is aware that there are a few areas of potential sewer planning needs. The survey and water sampling of these areas is part of the current Act 537 planning effort. At the present time, the township does not have an on-lot disposal system (OLDS) management ordinance. The formulation and enactment of an OLDS Management Ordinance is also part of the ongoing Act 537 planning effort.

South Annville Township

The South Annville Township Authority is responsible for sewage disposal management in the township. The Authority's 1973 plan stated that on-lot systems were functional and the most feasible option for meeting sewage disposal needs, though a public sewer system may ultimately be required if and when significant growth occurs.

The 1992 sewage facilities plan outlined three planning areas – immediate need (for public sewer), limited growth and non-growth. Within the immediate need area, the plan recommended public sewer service equivalent to 289 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) for the already developed northern portion of the township, including the Bahney and Fink developments, Valley View Estates, and homes along Spruce Street where on-lot systems were no longer adequate as evidenced by high nitrate levels and fecal coliform in the groundwater, and extension of service to the Palm City Mobile Home Park to replace its treatment system. The limited growth areas included areas adjacent to developed lands in the north as well as the village of Fontana. The remainder of the township was identified as the non-growth area, where on-lot systems were used in spite of hazardous soils and limestone geology.

The 2002 update to the sewage facilities plan was prepared in two phases; the first focused on the details of sewerage the northern portion and Palm City Mobile Home Park at an estimated total cost of \$5.29 million, and the second phase for sewage planning for the rest of the township. The recommendation to sewer the northern portion of the township was pursued by the township resulting in multiple planning studies to explore service options. The 2004 update to the sewage facilities plan documents a feasible approach to providing public sewer to this area. The township is now in the process of financing and constructing a sewage collection system with conveyance of up to 0.200 mgd from approximately 1500 EDUs to the Lebanon wastewater treatment plant. The estimated total cost of the project is \$5.3 million with capital contributions from developers for design costs and agreements for post-construction contributions toward the township's debt service.

Cornwall-Lebanon School District

Cornwall Borough

The Cornwall Borough Municipal Authority oversees sewage facilities for selected areas of existing development in the borough. It is a collection system, and its waste is sent to the wastewater treatment plant in Lebanon City. In 2005, the number of EDUs connected to the Cornwall Borough system was 1,551, which generated an average of 310,200 mgd. By 2010, the total number of EDUs is projected to be 2,187, generating an average of 437,400 mgd. There are no overload conditions in the system, and none are anticipated.

The 1993 Official Sewer Plan for Cornwall Borough outlined a two phase approach to sewerage the existing developed areas of the borough. Phase 1 sewers were constructed in 1990, with approximately 700 EDUs between Fairview Estates, Burd Coleman Village, and Miners Village connecting to the new sewer system in 1991 and 1992. A \$500,000 grant and 1% interest rate loan were obtained from Pennvest.

The 1993 plan called for Phase 2 sewers to be constructed around the year 1997. The Phase 2 area included the older villages of Rexmont and Anthracite, where on-lot system malfunctions were obvious and severe, as well as Karinchville and Toytown, where problems were less urgent. The borough accelerated its timetable for Phase 2 in order to take advantage of the competitive construction market and low interest rates that prevailed at the time, and to address the ongoing environmental problems caused by 1,869 malfunctioning OLDS in the Phase 2 area. Phase 2 was completed by 1997.

The plan documented benefits of the new public sewer service area to the community as 1) eliminating health risks; 2) incentivizing industrial and commercial development; 3) creating new jobs and new tax revenues as a result of development; and 4) increased revenue for local businesses as a spin-off of new industry.

Mt. Gretna Borough

Mt. Gretna Authority owns and operates a tertiary treatment plant located along Route 117, approximately one-half mile southwest of Conewago (Mt. Gretna) Lake. The plant processes sewage collected from the borough and the nearby Timber Hills development in South Londonderry and the Camp Meeting and Mount Gretna Heights portions of West Cornwall. The peak design capacity for the plant is 0.3 mgd with an average capacity of 0.2 mgd. Historic flows from the early 1980s indicated that the average flow was 0.16 mgd and the peak flow of 0.24 mgd occurred in March when spring waters heavily infiltrated the terra cotta piping in the older sections of the system. The collection system comprises 6", 8" and 10" mains.

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

The plant discharges to the Conewago Creek. Historic data further estimates the plant's service to 628 EDUs but notes that many of the properties served are seasonal homes and would not likely generate the full 350 gpd flow even during the peak season. Based upon the 1980 figures, the Authority had no plans to expand the treatment plant but would pursue reduction of infiltration if flow neared capacity.

North Cornwall Township

The North Cornwall Township Municipal Authority oversees sewage facilities planning and management in the township. Current public sewer service is provided in the northern portion of the township adjacent to Lebanon City and the US Route 422 corridor. Sewage from the township is sent to Lebanon City's sewage treatment plant. The township's annual average daily flow during 2005 was estimated to be approximately 0.69 mgd. There were approximately 2,138 residential and non-residential EDUs connected to the township's system in 2005. The projected 2010 hydraulic flow is 0.872 mgd, reflecting the projected addition of 236 EDUs (for a total of 2,374 EDUs). Existing problems with the current collection system include lack of adequate conveyance capacity at the Dairy Road Pumping Station and in the Chestnut Street Interceptor, as well as high levels of nitrate and fecal coliform throughout the township.

The 2004 sewage facilities plan recommended that the township pursue the following structure for sewage management:

1. Increase the capacity of the Dairy Road Pumping Station to 4 mgd,
2. Upgrade and install new meters at select locations,
3. Conduct sewer system capacity study after all pump station and interceptor meters are installed, and
4. Continue to implement its on-going infiltration/inflow reduction program.

Due to the extent and cost of public sewer service, the plan recommended the following non-structural alternatives throughout the balance of the township:

5. Implement an on-lot management program that requires regular pumping and inspection of all on-lot septic systems; this recommendation was implemented by the township in 2005.
6. Provide revisions to the Holding Tank Ordinance to incorporate provisions contained in state law, namely Title 25, Chapter 71.63 of the Pennsylvania Code.
7. Provide revisions to the township Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance addressing replacement sewage absorption areas and the requirement for a preliminary hydrogeological study for parcels proposing use of on-lot sewage systems.

North Lebanon Township

The North Lebanon Township Municipal Authority oversees management of the public sewer system in areas adjacent to the City of Lebanon, in the Ebenezer area, and along Tunnel Hill Road, and administers an on-lot management program throughout the remainder of the township. The authority contracts with the Lebanon Wastewater Treatment Plant for sewage treatment.

The township's system consists of approximately 60 miles of gravity sewer and eight sewage pumping stations. It connects to the city's system in 18 locations. In 2005, 4,436 EDUs were connected to the system (representing 3,834 customers). The average daily flow was 696,452 gallons per day. By 2010, the system is project to have 5,019 EDUs contributing 860,160 gallons per day.

The authority follows the city's industrial waste regulations and their own "Strong Waste Management Regulations." At the end of 2005, there was only one industrial user permitted through the Strong Waste Management Program — College Hill Poultry located along Route 422. The township was reviewing plans to permit three more industrial users under the Strong Waste Management Program.

Industrial users of some concern to the township are the Spruce Park Apartment Complex, the Green Acres Mobile Home Park — both of which have pumping stations with long mains leading to long detention times and hydrogen sulfide buildups — and the Greater Lebanon Refuse Authority (GLRA). The GLRA conveys its wastewater to the City of Lebanon via North Lebanon Township's sewer lines. GLRA's typical flow is 0.04 mgd, though it maintains a reserve allocation of 0.150 mgd. The landfill leachate from the GLRA causes organic growth on the inside wall of the main that can cause problems further along in the system. To prevent the growths from becoming a problem, the GLRA agreed to periodically clean the main.

Due to the minor ridge that divides the township into its northern and southern regions, the township has had many pump stations and significant challenges with operations of these pump stations over the years. The 2000 sewage facilities plan divided the township into 10 sewer service districts in order to recommend the fewest number of pumping stations which would be required to provide public sewer service to the entire township, if and when such service was needed.

The 2000 plan acknowledged economic growth in the township and the need for additional housing. Its recommendations for service extensions intended to solve the most severe operational problems and increase on-lot management provisions to protect groundwater quality.

The 2000 plan recommended future public sewer service for the Rockwood area by 2002. (The Rockwood area received water service in the 1980s.) Service for the Lovers Lane area and the Heffelfinger Road area were studied but not recommended due to excessive cost. Service for the Strack Drive area was recommended for no immediate action by the township but for connection to the public system when development was proposed. Service for the Mountville area was recommended, only if siting of infrastructure for service to the Rockwood area was favorable to providing service.

Recommended non-structural alternatives included:

1. A comprehensive sewage facilities ordinance
2. Supplemental planning module requirements
3. An on-lot disposal system (OLDS) education program
4. A nitrate monitoring policy
5. Comprehensive plan and zoning revisions

To assist with monitoring the capacity of its collection system and the volume of its sewage generation, North Lebanon Township developed a sewer system database and master map. The township compares a development proposal to the current system using these tools. Additionally, the township has flushed approximately 250,000 feet of mains between 2001 and 2005, completing an initial round of cleaning the older mains in the system. In 2006 the township began a second five-year cleaning and flushing cycle. The overall condition of the system is good.

Future improvements to the system include replacing the discharge piping between the wet well and valve vault for the Orange Street and Hill Street pumping stations. The township is in the process of replacing its pump stations with gravity systems where practical.

South Lebanon Township

South Lebanon Township’s public sewer system sends sewage to the wastewater treatment plant in Lebanon City. South Lebanon Township’s 1987 sewage facilities plan stated that the area known as Iona historically had subsurface sewage failures and was in dire need of public sewers. It recommended that Iona receive public sewers and that the township require any further subdivision in non-agriculturally zoned areas of the township to be connected to public sewers. It also recommended that any development with proposed flows in excess of 2,000 gallons of wastewater flow per day and proposing subsurface disposal should be required to perform a preliminary hydrologic study.

At the end of 2005, there were 2,436 EDUs connected to the township’s sewer system contributing 0.637 MGD. By 2010, the township is projected to have 2,836 EDUs (a rate of 100 new EDUs a year), contributing 0.732 MGD. Five sewer extensions were approved for construction in 2006. The system’s three pump stations are in good condition. There are no known industrial waste dischargers.

Table 4-36 EDU Projections for South Lebanon Township

Name of Extension	EDUs Permitted	Construction to Start	Construction to Finish
Falcon Crest	36	2006	2008
Strathford Meadows	130	2006	2012
Fox Ridge	271	2006	2011
Southfield	100	2006	2010
The Estates of Beckley’s Corner	22	2006	2008
Total	559		

West Cornwall Township

The West Cornwall Township Municipal Authority is responsible for sewage facilities and planning in the Township. Public sewer service is available in Quentin with sewage conveyed to the Lebanon wastewater treatment plant via agreements for conveyance through Cornwall and North Cornwall Townships and in Stoberdale with conveyance to the Mt. Gretna Borough wastewater treatment facility via the Gretna Heights sewers. In 2005, West Cornwall Township’s sewer system had 365 EDU

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

connections contributing 0.050 mgd. By 2010, the township is projected to have 535 EDU connections contributing 0.628 mgd. The sewer system is in overall good condition; there is no inflow or infiltration according to the township.

The authority's sewage facilities plan was completed in 1992 and amended in 2003 to study the Mine Road/Butler Road and Northwood Drive areas. The Mine Road/Butler Road area contains soils that are not well suited for on-lot sewage disposal and small developed lots with on-lot systems that already encroach upon the 100-foot isolation radius specified by DEP. There have been confirmed and suspected sewage malfunctions and findings of contaminated water samples in the area. Design and construction for sewer service is underway. With larger lots, the Northwood Drive area found not to need sewer.

ELCO School District

Heidelberg Township

The Heidelberg Township Municipal Authority oversees sewage facilities planning and management in the township. The authority's sewage facilities plan dates to 1993 with updates in 1997 and 2000. Due to widespread conditions that include hazardous soils and limestone geology, planning efforts have recommended limited sewer service for Schaefferstown, the Flintville-Juliada Heights area and parts of Kleinfeltersville, including four pump stations and a 200,000 gpd treatment facility to serve 687 EDUs only in these existing development areas. The treatment facility was proposed for a location just south of the Old Mill Road and Mill Road intersection and would require an interbasin transfer of water resources. The estimated project costs totaled \$8.8 million. The 2000 plan update scheduled completion of construction by 2003. Plans to construct a treatment facility have not moved forward. DEP is presently evaluating the stream designation for the proposed plant discharge location.

Recommended non-structural alternatives included:

1. An on-lot disposal system (OLDS) management program and education program
2. Preliminary hydrogeological analyses for all subdivisions proposing OLDS
3. Denial of all non-building planning module waivers such that lots cannot be created that do not have adequate area or conditions for a replacement OLDS.
4. A capped sewer ordinance to require installation of capped sewers may be required by the township for land developments in areas which are proposed for public sewer service within five or ten years
5. Provisions for a dispersion plume easement

Jackson Township

The Jackson Township Authority (JTA) oversees sewage facilities planning and management in the township and coordinates with the Myerstown Sewer Authority for the treatment of public sewage. Through a leaseback agreement, Jackson Township operates the sewage collection and conveyance facilities in the township. The Myerstown Sewer Authority currently manages a regional 1.600 MGD wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) with an allocation of 0.571 MGD for Jackson Township. Current efforts are underway to upgrade this facility and increase the capacity to 2.000 MGD with a Jackson allocation of 0.693 MGD.

Initial sewers for the developed areas of the township adjacent to the borough were completed in the late 1970s. As areas surrounding the borough have been developed, the developers have installed sewer extensions and dedicated them to the JTA. Requests for additional reserve commitments increased through the 1980s as development continued throughout the township. Therefore, the township's original Draft 1989 plan recommended:

1. Long range planning for sewer and water service extension to the east and west of the existing service area to address the problems associated with high levels of nitrates in groundwater
2. Acquisition of additional treatment capacity at the Myerstown WWTP
3. Authorization of additional community sewage systems and
4. Provisions and oversight to ensure proper maintenance and operations

This planning was an on-going effort for over 15 years and in 2006, the township received DEP approval of their Act 537 Plan. Areas in the township outside the sewer service areas which exhibited high nitrates when sampled as part of the Act 537 Plan process must now complete the required hydrological studies before development can progress. The township enacted an OLDS Management Ordinance as part of the Act 537 process and is presently working with the Lebanon County Planning Department for the administration and reporting of the associated monitoring program.

Efforts to address the growing sewage disposal needs in the township continued throughout the development of the 537 plan. In the mid 1990s, the township explored the feasibility of constructing a township WWTP in addition to the use of the regional Myerstown WWTP. The economics of attempting to convey all of the projected sewage growth in Jackson to the Myerstown WWTP versus the construction of a Jackson WWTP for the majority of the growth flows and a portion of the existing flows resulted in the planning of a Jackson Township WWTP. After over a decade of environmental and regulatory delays, the permitting process for a Jackson Township WWTP began in 2006. It is anticipated that the Jackson Township WWTP will begin operating in 2009 or 2010.

Prior to the activation of the Jackson Township WWTP, all of the sewage flow from Jackson continues to flow through approximately 16 miles of sewers, one pump station, and three metering stations. In addition, there are approximately 6 miles of additional sewers that are either private or pending dedication to the authority, and one additional private sewage pumping station. When the Jackson Township WWTP is brought on-line, both of the current conveyance system pump stations will be decommissioned and the flows currently being pumped will flow by gravity to the Jackson Township WWTP.

The township has a regular maintenance program in place for the upkeep and oversight of the authority's collection and conveyance system, including the pump station. The original sewers and the original conveyance pump station were part of the 1970s project and on-going maintenance of the terracotta lines and the 30-year old pump station are an increasing burden on the township sewer maintenance staff. The JTA initiated an Infiltration and Inflow (I/I) program in the early 1990s. From the initiation of the I/I effort through 2003, the authority invested over \$226,000 in efforts to locate and eliminate I/I. In 2003, as a result of continued high flows during flooding events, DEP required a Corrective Action Plan from the Authority and the I/I corrective efforts were increased. In the last three and a half years, the authority has invested an additional \$347,000 in I/I efforts and additional expenditures are budgeted for 2007.

In addition to the DEP mandated Corrective Action Plan for the authority collection and conveyance system, the Myerstown WWTP was also placed under a separate Corrective Action Plan, as the aging plant was unable to address the increasing flows and to meet its effluent permit limits (primarily ammonia-nitrogen). As a municipal partner in the Myerstown WWTP, the Jackson Township Authority is participating in the \$20 million Myerstown WWTP upgrade, in addition to planning its own wastewater treatment plant. The Myerstown WWTP upgrade will be completed in 2009.

The Act 537 tabulation of EDUs for Jackson Township included a connected EDU total of 2,300 EDUs as of January 2006. Growth projections through 2010 estimate the January 2010 EDU total to grow to 2,800 EDUs. Growth projections beyond 2010 will be affected by the impact of a township rezoning initiative in 2006. Original projections included the potential for an additional 500 to 700 new EDUs between 2010 and 2020. However, that value may be significantly decreased as a result of the 2006 rezoning. The impacts of the rezoning are still being evaluated and may change in the near future.

Millcreek Township

The Millcreek-Richland Joint Sewer Authority serves Millcreek Township and Richland Borough with sewage collection and contracts with the Myerstown Sewer Authority for sewage treatment. As of 1990, the system served 2,500 residents in the Borough of Richland and unincorporated villages of Newmanstown and Sheridan.

The authority's sewage facilities plan was prepared in 1990; it is currently updating this plan. The 1990 plan conducted a hydrogeological analysis and found that the entire planning area had problems with high nitrate-nitrogen concentrations.

The plan proposes a three-phase extension of service throughout the community to the base of South Mountain. The proposed service area includes 2,565 acres surrounding the existing service area with an estimated development potential of 2,500 units between 1990 and 2010. The projected service area comprises the next 3,075 acres with potential for 2,200 units to be developed between 1990 and 2030. The potential service area includes another 3,080 acres to be developed between 2020 and 2050. The non-service area comprises the remaining 4,508 acres including South Mountain.

These projections suggested that sewer service to the existing and proposed service areas would exceed the total reserved capacity at the Myerstown treatment plant by approximately 50,786 gpd by 2010. Therefore, the plan recommended the acquisition of an additional 200,000-300,000 gpd for the Millcreek-Richland Joint Sewer Authority. Until public sewer service is made available throughout the community, on-lot systems continued to be used; however, the authority does not have a scheduled inspection of on-site sewage disposal systems.

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

Myerstown Borough

The Myerstown Sewer Authority oversees sewage facilities for the borough. Much of the borough has soils which have limitations for conventional on-lot sewage disposal systems. As a result of this and historic development, all but one property in the borough are sewered.

The authority owns and operates the Myerstown-Eastern Lebanon County Wastewater Treatment Plant. The plant was upgraded in 1978 from 0.5 mgd to 1.4 mgd. It was later hydraulically and organically rated for treatment of 1.6 mgd. Myerstown's reserve allocation is 0.571 mgd. Jackson Township and the Millcreek-Richland Joint Sewer Authority send their sewage to Myerstown for treatment with reserve capacities of 0.571 mgd and 0.458 mgd, respectively. The plant processes 1.157 mgd on average.

The authority's 1989 plan recommended an expansion to the wastewater treatment plant at an estimated total cost of \$4.8 million; however, no expansion was completed. The 2006 plan also recommended expansion to increase capacity to 1.938 mgd (a 21% design flow capacity increase) and technology upgrade of the treatment plant at an estimated cost of \$13.4 million. Increased capacity would be allocated as follows: 0.1 mgd to Myerstown, 0.1 mgd to Jackson Township, and 0.138 to Millcreek-Richland.

The plan's recommendations are supported with specified benefits to the community:

1. Protection of water quality in the Tulpehocken Creek and in the groundwater by preventing back-ups and overflows,
2. Enabling continued economic growth, and
3. Protecting recreational opportunities in the Tulpehocken Creek.

Richland Borough

See Millcreek Township above.

Lebanon School District

City of Lebanon

The City of Lebanon Authority (CoLA) is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water and sewer systems. It no longer has a "current" Act 537 plan since nearly the entire city has public sewer, but it does have a 201 facilities plan prepared in 1979.

Nearly the entire city is served by the public sewer system. In addition to treating the city's sewage, it treats sewage from Cleona and Cornwall Boroughs and North Cornwall, North Lebanon, South Annville, South Lebanon, West Cornwall, and West Lebanon Townships. It also receives and treats effluent from the Greater Lebanon Refuse Authority for a total of 18,811 connections and nearly 37,000 customers.

Only an estimated 50 to 75 properties in the city have on-lot sewage systems; most of these are located in low areas that would require grinder pumps and long connections, which exacerbate the cost of connection. Failing systems however are required to connect.

Table 4-37 City of Lebanon Wastewater Treatment Allocation by Municipality/User, August 2006

Municipality*	Wastewater Allocation (gallons per day)	Connections
City of Lebanon	Approx. 1,025,916	8,457
Cleona Borough	186,350	839
Cornwall Borough	864,813	982
Greater Lebanon Refuse Authority	150,000	1
North Cornwall Twp	860,376	2,169
North Lebanon Twp	1,047,340	3,215
South Annville Twp	113,300	0
South Lebanon Twp	1,001,905	2,474
West Cornwall Twp	100,000	316
West Lebanon Twp	150,000	358
Total	Approx. 5,500,000	18,811

* The city owns all remaining capacity in the plant. Total plant capacity is 8.0 MGD

The Lebanon Wastewater Treatment Plant is located at the western end of the city along the Quittapahilla Creek. The facility is permitted to provide secondary treatment with nitrification and phosphorus removal. The plant is rated for an annual average flow of 8.0 mgd, and a maximum month flow of 9.18 mgd. Actual average flows are much lower than the design capacity. The 2006 Chapter 94 Report indicated that average flow in 2006 was 5.24 mgd. This is slightly lower than the average 2002-2006 flow of 5.33 mgd. Flows are projected to increase to 5.79 mgd for 2011 and a projected maximum 3-monthly flow of 6.31 mgd; long term projections indicate a treatment rate of 6.55mgd for 2020. These projections indicate that wastewater treatment capacity is adequate through 2020. The remaining available capacity is owned by the city and is roughly estimated at 0.75-1.5 mgd. A study to more accurately establish the remaining capacity is planned in the next two to three years. CoLA anticipates re-rating of the wastewater treatment plant to 10 mgd as a result of the planned plant upgrades. The additional 2 mgd will be available to municipalities.

Table 4-38 Current and Projected 2010 and 2020 EDUs

City of Lebanon Authority Flow Projections	
Current	
Current Annual Average Flow (2006), gpd	5,240,000
Current EDU's (2006 est.) ¹	23,818
2010 Projection	
Projected 2010 Flow, gpd	5,630,300
Projected 2010 EDU's ¹	25,592
2020 Projection	
Projected 2020 Flow, gpd	6,545,668
Projected 2020 EDU's ¹	29,753

¹ 220 gpd/EDU

Organic loading in 2006 required the plant to operate beyond its daily organic loading capacity. Five year trends show a slightly lower loading rate below capacity, though projections for 2011 indicate both daily and monthly loadings nearing capacity.

Treatment processes at the Lebanon WWTP include mechanical screening, grit removal, flow metering, primary clarification, trickling filtration, intermediate clarification, submerged turbine aeration-activated sludge, final clarification, multi-media filtration, ultraviolet light disinfection, and post aeration. A portion of the treated effluent is reclaimed for cooling water by the AES-Ironwood Power Plant. Solids generated by the various liquid treatment train processes at the Lebanon WWTP are stabilized by two-stage anaerobic digestion. Digested biosolids are normally dewatered by Belt Filter Presses (BFP) and can be hauled directly to permitted land application sites or stored in a covered biosolids storage building prior to land application. Digested biosolids can also be applied in liquid form to the permitted agricultural sites.

Industrial pretreatment is required by CoLA. Municipalities can establish pretreatment requirements, e.g. for large volume customers, by ordinance. CoLA requests that such ordinances be coordinated with CoLA's minimum and maximum requirements. LVEDC is aware of these requirements, as well, and has coordinated discussions about industrial discharges with new and expanding industries.

The collection and conveyance facilities include approximately 4.5 miles of trunk and sanitary sewer mains ranging in size from 18 to 42 inches in diameter, 65 miles of interceptor sewers ranging in size from 6 to 15 inches in diameter, and four (4) wastewater pumping stations. The Chapter 94 Report shows the condition of the wastewater collection system and pumping stations during 2006 was satisfactory; there are no known major problems. The overall condition of the collection system is good considering that parts of the sewer system have been in service since 1910. When defective sewer sections or deteriorated pipes are identified, repairs or replacement projects are undertaken. Proactive maintenance, such as flushing and televising work, is conducted on a regular schedule. All four pumping stations operated significantly under capacity in 2006. Projections for 2008 indicate that the South 8th and Orange Street pumping station may reach 56% capacity as a maximum monthly flow; all other projections are for 30% capacity or less.

Inflow and infiltration are a concern. A peak flow reached 23 mgd during heavy rains in 2006. The authority lacks a good understanding of flows from the various contributing municipalities. Flow information is based on EDU calculations rather than actual metering. CoLA is re-instituting monitoring and analysis of water and flows to identify potential sources of inflow and infiltration.

Table 4-39 City of Lebanon Authority Pumping Stations Flow Projections

Name/Location	Rated Capacity (mgd)	2006 Average Daily Flow (mgd)	2006 Maximum Month Flow (mgd)	2008 Average Daily Flow (mgd)	2008 Maximum Month Flow (mgd)
12th & Walnut Streets	0.461	0.08 17%	0.093 20%	0.11 24%	0.14 30%
Sixth & Yarrow Streets	0.144	0.007 5%	0.009 6%	0.015 10%	0.02 14%
South 8 th and Orange Streets	0.144	0.002 1%	0.003 2%	0.003 2%	0.08 56%
Hanover Street	0.49	0.039 8%	0.069 14%	0.04 8%	0.073 15%

Source: City of Lebanon Authority

PA DEP, in conjunction with US EPA, has modified its nutrient discharge limits for wastewater treatment plants as one component of its Chesapeake Bay Strategy. The proposed nutrient limits change the nitrogen parameter from ammonia to total nitrogen – ammonia, organic nitrogen, and nitrate-nitrite and change the loading period from daily and monthly pounds per day to annual pounds. These limits are calculated from the permitted flow (8 mgd) and standard concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus. The nutrient loads for CoLA are 146,117 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 10,482 lb./year of total phosphorus. A comparison of current loads and proposed load limited is shown in Table 4-40.

Table 4-40 Current Loads and Proposed Load Limits

Discharge Parameter	Current annual Load (lbs/yr)	Proposed Annual Load Limit (lbs/yr)	Exceedance to Proposed Limit (lbs/yr)
Total Nitrogen	306,455	146,117	160,338
Total Phosphorus	21,400	19,482	1,918

The authority is planning a major plant upgrade to meet these nutrient limit requirements. Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) processes will be added to the plant at an estimated cost of \$18 million. CoLA plans to overdesign this improvement in anticipation of lower nutrient limits in the future. As a result, the improvement will generate nutrient credits that will be available for sale. CoLA anticipates letting this project for bid in late 2008. The necessary construction will then proceed during the next three years with DEP compliance achieved by 2012.

Additional upgrades to the aging plant are also needed.

1. Primary Power Center Alterations - The wastewater treatment plant presently has a primary and secondary power station. Due to the demand for power, neither station can be taken offline for maintenance. Furthermore, parts are increasingly difficult and expensive to acquire. A replacement station is needed to allow for preventative maintenance.
2. Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) – This system will computerize control systems within the treatment plant, enabling an operator to monitor and adjust operations from the central control room. SCADA is required by the BNR operations.
3. Electrical Replacement and Upgrades – These are needed to address deficiencies and safety hazards in the plant.
4. Class A biosolids equipment – Class “A” biosolids are essentially garden soils quality solids. Effluent processing to achieve class “A” biosolids will be needed in the near future to minimize phosphorus loadings from land applied biosolids.
5. New Maintenance Garage – No significant maintenance or expansion of the original garage has been made since 1962.
6. Anaerobic Digestion Process – This equipment is needed to replace the digester domes and could supply waste gas as an internal energy source.

These projects, with the exception of the anaerobic digestion process, may be consolidated into a single project estimated at \$30 million.

West Lebanon Township

West Lebanon Township provides public sewer service to most of the township. The southern portion of the township, between the railroad and US Route 422, and along 16th street has been served for many years. Sewer service was extended to the rest of the township as a result of the 1992 sewage facilities plan. Sewage treatment is provided by the wastewater treatment plant in Lebanon City.

In 2005, West Lebanon Township had 406 EDU connections to its sewer system, contributing 0.04 mgd of sewage. The township anticipates a possible 4 new EDUs in 2007, but there are limited opportunities for additional growth within the township. The township's pump station is in good condition and is well-maintained.

Northern Lebanon School District

Bethel Township

The Fredericksburg Sewer and Water Authority (FSWA) originally was formed in the late 1970s to serve only the village of Fredericksburg. Since then, development has stretched the service area of the FSWA north and westward. Additional development is now planned to the south and east. Water and sewer lines were constructed to Blue Mountain Road in 2000, as reported by the 2002 FSWA Sewage Facilities Plan.

The present collection system of the FSWA is sufficient to serve existing and planned development within the service area. The conveyance system consists of four pump stations and associated force mains. Two of the four pump stations were upgraded in 2000 and 2002 to larger and more reliable pumps to handle the additional flow expected from planned developments. Upgrade of the other two pump stations will occur when development that exceeds existing capacity is proposed.

The FSWA's existing treatment system is theoretically inadequate for present connections and all planned developments which have been approved to date, though the plant has continued to operate without any significant problems. The year 2000 Chapter 94 Report submitted to PA DEP projected both a hydraulic and organic overload at the treatment plant within four years. A corrective action plan was developed which planned for treatment plant expansion by the end of year 2003. FSWA has committed to increase the capacity of the treatment plant from the presently permitted capacity of 150,000 gallons per day (gpd) to 250,000 gpd pursuant to its five-year capital plan and the approved corrective action plan. Additional improvements needed to upgrade the treatment technology have not been made to date.

The 2002 sewage facilities plan recommended two areas of the township receive public sewer service within five years.

1. The Elk Drive, Deer Drive, and Greble Road area south of Fredericksburg (the South Fredericksburg Area) require a combination of gravity sewers, low pressure sewers, a pump station, and force main to the existing treatment plant to serve 178 EDUs. Total costs of facilities were estimated at \$1.8 - \$2.26 million and user fees were estimated at \$579-\$968 per year per EDU.
2. Camp Strause/Monroe Valley would have to be served by a new treatment plant, at least one pump station, a force main and low pressure mains estimated at a total cost of \$2.5 million to serve 180 EDUs and a user fee of \$482-\$910 per year per EDU. However, in 2002 an intermunicipal agreement was executed between the FSWA and Swatara Township to provide sanitary sewer service to the Monroe Valley and Camp Strause areas. FSWA would own and operate the new treatment plant.

In 2005, the FSWA received a \$2.9 million loan and a \$288,628 grant from PENNVEST to construct the new sewage treatment plant, a pump station and over six miles of collection lines to eliminate the use of malfunctioning on-lot septic systems impacting groundwater sources, as well as Lake Strause, Lake Weiss and Monroe Creek.

Two additional areas were studied: the Sunrise Mobile Home Park and the Lebanon Valley Mobile Home Park, which bridges Bethel and Swatara Townships. The most feasible structural alternative for the Sunrise Mobile Home Park is to connect to the Lebanon Valley Mobile Home Park treatment facility by 2005. Such a connection would require plant improvements and increased capacity.

A fifth area, the village of Hamlin/Mt. Zion Road corridor, will be identified as a "ten year service area" due to high nitrates in the groundwater.

Recommended non-structural alternatives include:

1. A comprehensive sewage facilities ordinance that would address:
 - a. Mandatory satisfaction testing of each lot prior to planning module approval and
 - b. System maintenance requirements, including pumping every three years, for individual and community on-lot disposal systems.
2. Supplemental planning module regulations, including requirements for preliminary hydrogeological studies.
3. Creation of a sewage management district for the Hamlin/Mt. Zion Road Corridor and an on-lot disposal system education program to promote proper maintenance of on-lot sewage disposal systems.
4. A nitrate monitoring policy to evaluate the consistency between this plan and hydrogeological studies submitted by a developer as a part of a planning module.
5. Comprehensive plan and zoning revisions “to allocate future land use in a manner that is in harmony with the availability of public sewer service.”
6. A well drilling ordinance to establish drilling standards for various geological formations, minimum yield standards (in gallons per minute), and specifications regarding casing depth and grouting standards. This ordinance would safeguard against surface contamination of new wells and provide information to users of existing wells whose water quality may be compromised by surface conditions.

Cold Spring Township

Property owners in Cold Spring Township rely exclusively on on-lot sewage disposal systems.

East Hanover Township

The Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation has its own sewage collection and treatment system which serves only the military land in East Hanover Township. The remaining portions of the township have no public sewer services. All sewage disposal is done by on-lot disposal systems. The soil characteristics and density of existing development in the Ono area of the township have caused malfunctions among these systems.

The 2002 East Hanover Township Sewage Facilities Plan recommended a sewer service district for Ono and nearby properties and wastewater treatment at the Fort Indiantown Gap Wastewater Treatment Facility. The system requires gravity and low pressure mains, a pump station, and a force main to the treatment facility. The plan scheduled major milestones for the development of this system between DEP’s approval of the plan in 2003 and completed construction and connections in 2005.

Jonestown Borough

Jonestown Borough’s sewage facilities plan was adopted in 1967. The borough’s sewage system serves the borough and adjacent developed areas of Swatara and Union Township. Sewage from this service area is treated at Northern Lebanon County Authority wastewater treatment plant located in the western portion of Jonestown. The 1967 plan recommended a new treatment plant at a cost of \$965,000 to serve its 500 EDUs.

Swatara Township

Portions of the township surrounding Jonestown Borough are serviced by the Northern Lebanon County Authority Plant located in Jonestown Borough. The Northern Lebanon County Authority provides sewer service to the village of Lickdale in Swatara Township and conveys sewage to the Jonestown wastewater treatment facility. All other areas of the township are served by on-lot disposal systems. Sewer service was considered for the Beverly Heights area in the late 1960s but was deemed not economically feasible.

The authority’s 2000 sewage facilities plan identified the Rockwood and Mountville Drive areas as problem areas as a result of failing septic systems and a historical feasibility study to sewer these areas. The plan recommended sewer service for 122 EDUs with connection to the Jonestown wastewater treatment facility.

The authority’s 2002 plan update studied sewer service for the Monroe Valley, in response to failing septic systems and historical feasibility studies to sewer this area. The update recommended sewer service for 100 EDUs to the valley and construction of a new treatment plant off Monroe Valley Drive to be operated by the Fredericksburg Sewer & Water Authority. The new treatment facility was completed in 2007.

Union Township

Sewer service is available in portions of Union Township. Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation owns and operates its own system and treatment plant. Areas adjacent to Jonestown and Lickdale are served by the Union Township Authority plant located at the intersection of Routes 81 and 443. The small residential/commercial area of the township just west of Jonestown Borough is serviced by the Northern Lebanon County Authority Plant located in the Borough.

Union Township's 2002 sewage facilities plan focused on the unserved areas of the township. It identified five problem areas:

1. Campmeeting Woods Road
2. Jonestown Road
3. Silvertown Road, and portions of AWOL Road, Route 72, and Route 22
4. Fisher Avenue
5. Moonshine Road

Structural alternatives were deemed too expensive, therefore non-structural alternatives were recommended, including an on-lot management program, a small flow treatment agreement and proactive planning on the part of the township.

The township's 2003 update recommended an upgrade to the township's wastewater treatment facility and extension of public sewer service south and west of Lickdale in 2004/2005.

Palmyra Area School District

North Londonderry Township

The North Londonderry Township Authority provides public sewer service to areas of the township adjacent to Palmyra Borough and conveys sewage to the Palmyra treatment plant, which was built in the 1950s. The township has developed significantly through the 1990s and early 2000s and expects to continue to grow. Palmyra's plant does not have sufficient design capacity to handle the expected growth in the township. Due to pump stations that were operating near capacity, the township was not able to consider any major subdivisions since 2003.

The authority completed a sewage facilities plan in late 2006.³⁷ The plan was required by DEP since the previous plan was approved in the late 1980s. The 2006 plan recommended construction of a new sewer plant to eliminate three existing pumping stations in need of replacement and to accommodate an additional 2,500 homes in the southern portion of the township; the other three pumping stations would remain connected to the Palmyra wastewater system and treatment plant. The estimated cost of the new plant is \$15.5 million. The \$15.5 million cost includes \$4.5 million for sewer lines, \$10 million for the plant, which would accommodate 750,000 gallons of flow per day, and the rest for land and rights of way. The plant would be built just north of Route 422 along Killinger Creek and construction could begin as early as 2008. Capacity would remain an issue for the township even if the Palmyra Plant were upgraded as the plan outlined. Therefore, the township plans to pursue financing and construction of the new and separate treatment plant.

The northern part of the township would remain served largely by on-lot septic systems. The plan includes a requirement that on-lot systems be maintained and pumped every three years.

Palmyra Borough

Palmyra Borough owns and operates a wastewater collection and conveyance system and a wastewater treatment plant serving the borough.³⁸ The wastewater collection and conveyance system consists of approximately 126,000 lineal feet of sanitary sewers ranging in diameter from 8 to 18 inches. Most of Palmyra's collection system and the pumping stations were built in the late 1960s and consist primarily of vitrified clay pipe. The main pumping station was expanded in the early 1980s and pump station 32 was upgraded in 2000.

The existing wastewater treatment plant is a two-stage biological treatment facility with an annual average daily design capacity of 1.42 mgd. The regional plant serves approximately 3,300 connections in Palmyra. Two properties in the borough are not served by the sewage system. As of 2002, average daily flows to the treatment facility averaged 0.75 to 0.9 mgd.

³⁷ Lebanon Patriot News, Thursday, December 21, 2006.

³⁸ 2002 Palmyra Comprehensive Plan

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

In the past, Palmyra's wastewater treatment plant would experience overloading conditions during extreme wet weather. The causes of the overflows were identified and mitigated, but Palmyra is continuing efforts to identify and remediate sources of inflow within its collection system. Based on a projected population growth of 293 people over the next 20 years, Palmyra expects to contribute an additional 29,300 gallons of sewage to the system over the next 20 years.

South Londonderry

The South Londonderry Township Municipal Authority provides sewer service to Campbelltown, properties along US Route 322, and to the villages of Lawn and Colebrook. Due to the topographic conditions of the township, the authority owns and operates four treatment plants to serve these areas:

1. Campbelltown West, which discharges to Spring Creek
2. Campbelltown East, which discharges to Killinger Creek
3. Lawn, which discharges to Conewago Creek
4. Colebrook, which discharges to Conewago Creek

Additional sewage treatment facilities are located in the township and operated by the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, Olivers Mobile Home Park, and Mt. Gretna Borough.

The 1995/1996 sewage facilities plan noted certain neighborhoods were experiencing a relatively high rate of on-lot sewer malfunctions and/or exhibited small lot sizes and difficulty with replacement of on-lot systems that might be failing, and therefore studied selected areas for public sewer service: the Lawn Road/Lyndel Drive area; the Weaber Sawmill and Route 117 Area; the Upper Lawn Area, and the Mt. Wilson area. Service to these areas was not recommended.

The 1995/1996 sewage facilities plan recommended that the township revise the sewer service district boundary and replace the Campbelltown East plant with an expanded facility (210,000 gpd) at an estimated total cost of \$3.7 million. It also recommended that the township prepare and adopt an on-lot management ordinance which would require property owners to pump their septic tank and require inspection of their own on-lot sewer systems once every three years. In 1997, the township adopted such an ordinance. Finally, the plan recommended subdivision and development provisions for hydrogeological studies for subdivision or development areas within one-quarter mile of high nitrate areas, as shown in the plan.

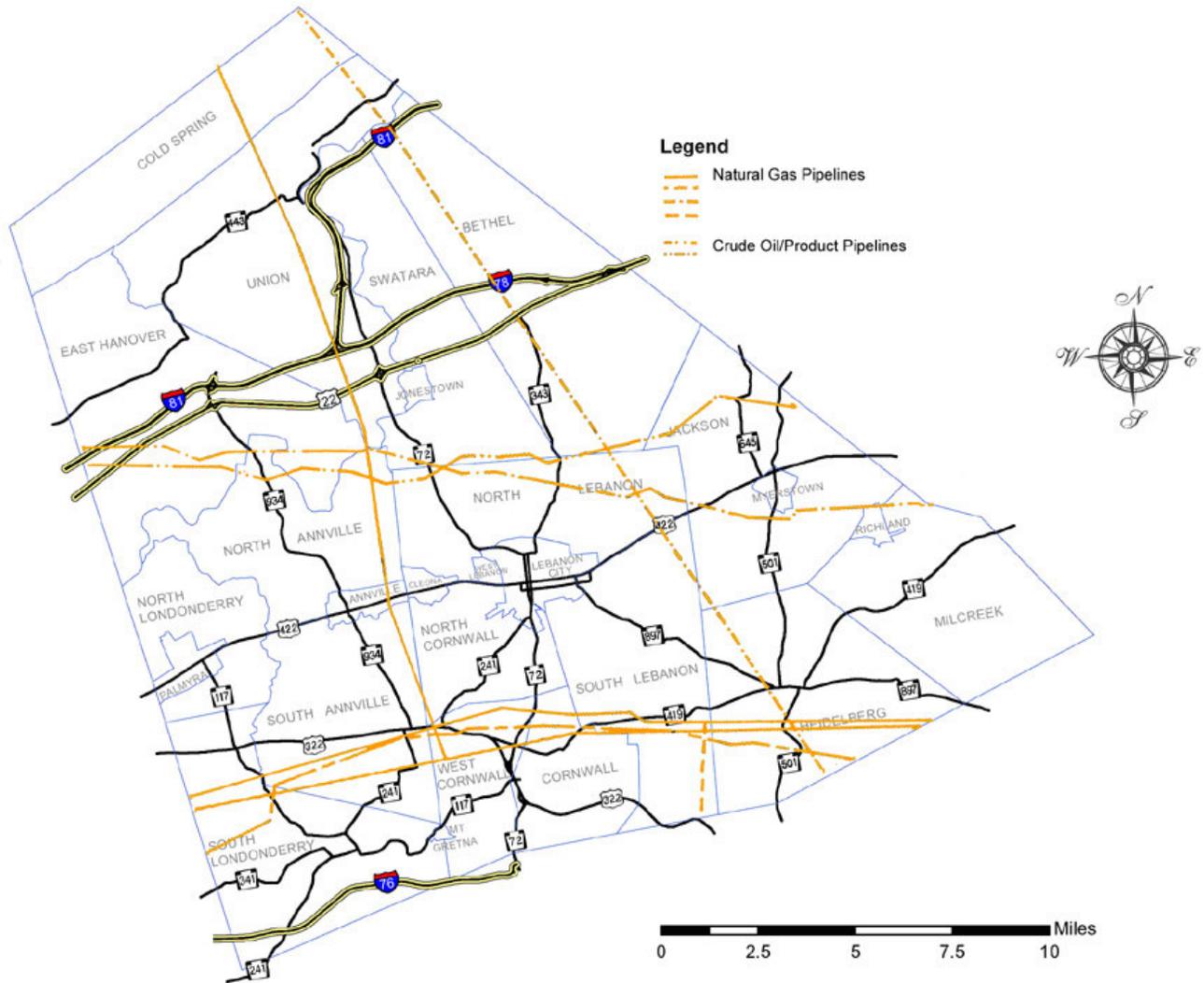
The 2003 update to the sewage facilities plan specifically studies the Mt. Wilson area. The Mt. Wilson area has been documented as a problem area over 20 years ago, however, service was not economically feasible. This update recommended service to 81 EDUs along Mt. Wilson Road, Raven Lane, Sylvan Lane and Mt Pleasant Road with treatment provided at the Colebrook plant.

Private Utilities

Natural Gas and Crude Oil Pipelines

Several natural gas and crude oil pipelines are located in Lebanon County. The majority generally traverse the county east to west, but two lines run north and south, as shown in Figure 4-5. The lines are owned by the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, the Sunoco Pipeline LP Company, TEPPCO (Texas Eastern Products Pipeline Company), and the Texas Eastern Transmission, LP Company.

Figure 4-5 Natural Gas and Crude Oil Pipelines



Natural Gas and Electricity

Public utilities provided to the residents of Lebanon County include natural gas and electrical service. The sole provider of natural gas within the county is the United Gas Improvement Company (UGI). Customers requesting gas line extensions to their homes, businesses, or industries deal directly with UGI. Electrical power is predominantly supplied by the Metropolitan Edison Company (Met-Ed), which serves nearly the entire county excepting the southeastern corner. The remainder of the county (including sections of Jackson, Heidelberg, and Millcreek Townships) is served by Pennsylvania Power & Light. As

is the case with UGI, extension of existing lines and the erection of new lines is done through direct dealings with the electric companies themselves.³⁹

Electric Distribution Company Performance Data

Electric utilities are made available to county residents and property owners by the Metropolitan Edison Company (Met-Ed) and PPL Electric Utilities Corporation (PPL). The Electricity Generation Customer Choice and Competition Act of 1996 mandated that the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission ensure that levels of reliability that existed prior to the restructuring of the electric utility industry continue in the new competitive markets. In response to this mandate, the Commission adopted reporting requirements designed to ensure the continuing safety, adequacy and reliability of the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the Commonwealth. The Commission also established reliability benchmarks and standards to measure the performance of each electric distribution company (EDC). According to the 2005 Electric Service Reliability in Pennsylvania report⁴⁰, in 2005 Met-Ed provided service at a performance level below established standards; service interruption frequency was roughly double that of the established standard and interruption duration was 5 minutes greater than the standards. In contrast, PPL provided service to its customers at a performance level that was better than the standards established by the Commission; interruption frequency and duration were both lower than established standards.

Telecommunications

Telephone service in Lebanon County is provided by Verizon. Other telephone companies with service in the county include:

- Choice One Communications
- CTSI, LLC
- D&E Telephone Company
- Metro Teleconnect Companies, Inc.
- Reconex
- Trinsic Communications
- United Telephone Company of PA (Embarq Pennsylvania)
- XO Communications

Internet service providers in Lebanon County include:

- EarthLink
- AT&T Dial
- Verizon DSL
- Comcast
- Covad DSL
- EMBARQ

³⁹ From 1987 Lebanon County Interim Plan

⁴⁰ Electric Service Reliability in Pennsylvania, 2005, Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, August 2006.

Hazard Response and Mitigation

The Lebanon County Emergency Management Agency (LEMA)⁴¹ is the county agency responsible for training, education, coordination, and assistance relating to natural disasters, hazards and other emergencies. LEMA considers all aspects of emergency awareness including preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. A large part of LEMA's responsibilities relate to partnerships among citizens, employers, and emergency response agencies in order to provide for the safety and prosperity of life, property, and the environment in Lebanon County. The LEMA office is located in the County-City Municipal Building at 400 South 8th Street, Lebanon.

The duties and responsibilities of LEMA revolve around specific core functions of the emergency management programs.

- Conducts hazard identification and vulnerability analyses that identify the hazards presenting the greatest danger to the county and the consequences and impact of the occurrences. Known hazards in Lebanon County include flooding, sinkholes, tornadoes, and potential malfunctions at the Three-Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant in Londonderry Township, Dauphin County. The Lebanon EMA office began developing a Lebanon County Hazard Mitigation Plan to formally address these types of incidents in February 2006. A draft plan was made available for public review in June 2007.
- Develops and maintains relationships with emergency response agencies, as well as, government, private, and voluntary sectors of the community, facilitating mutual consultation, exchanging information and providing agreements for cooperative action.
- Develops and maintains various emergency response systems, such as communications, warning, emergency public information, damage assessment, shelter, resource management, radiological defense and the emergency operations center. The LEMA office operates the 911 Communications Center, which answers all emergency and non-emergency calls and dispatches responders for Lebanon County, except those made within the City of Lebanon and those made directly to the state police. The 911 center supports communications between local fire, police, EMS, EMA, Haz-Mat, and highway agencies and organizations.
- Coordinates the response and recovery activities of the departments and organizations involved in emergencies, and reports to the responsible executive, be it a city manager, mayor, or county executive, during a disaster or emergency situation.
- Provides oversight and motivation to departments and agencies to carry out their duties in ways that avoid or minimize potential emergency conditions.
- Identifies training needs and develops, participates in, and provides training programs.
- Reviews and revises operation, recovery, mitigation, and other supporting plans on a regular basis.
- Coordinates drills that test the written plans and procedures of emergency management and supporting agencies that are involved in emergency response and recovery.
- Participates in and contributes to the legislative and regulatory process as it relates to emergency management.
- Develops and implements public information and public relations activities.

The LEMA office maintains CADD maps of streets and addresses to aid in the dispatch of emergency responders. The office is interested in acquiring digital mapping of fire hydrants, facilities housing hazardous materials, and other infrastructure as developed for the comprehensive plan and through other planning and mapping efforts. The office employs five officers, two CADD map makers, 20 dispatchers, and a clerical staff person.

Requirements for county EMA offices continue to evolve in light of technological advances in communications and the ever-present threat of terrorism. Communications systems developed to receive telephone calls made from land-based phone lines are now required to be able to receive cell phone calls. Communications systems are also now required to be connected to property name and address information. In recent years, the incompatibility of local communications equipment and the inconsistency of incident reporting became increasingly apparent. In 2004, the county made a substantial investment in a new computer-aided dispatch system to facilitate dispatch of emergency responders through cell phones, faxes, and on-board vehicle data terminals. The new system can support dispatch of emergency units and equipment and automatically documents incidents and dispatch details for improved reporting.

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

⁴¹ <http://mail.lebanonema.org/lema/default.aspx> (Dec 1, 2005)

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), establishes operational, staffing, training, medical monitoring, supply, and equipment guidelines.

The Lebanon County EMA provides a 24-hour Pennsylvania state-certified Hazardous Materials Response Team to handle chemical spills and biohazards.⁴² In addition to emergency response involving hazardous materials, other services include:

- Search and Rescue
- Fire Support
- Confined Space Rescue
- Response and Recovery for any man-made or natural disaster
- Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)
- Quick Response Service (QRS)
- Water Rescue
- Bomb threat techniques and searches

In addition, the 756th Ordnance Company (EOD), an active Army "bomb squad" reservation providing emergency coverage throughout the state, is based at Fort Indiantown Gap Military.

The South Central Regional Counter-Terrorism Task Force serves Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry, and York Counties. The county EMA director from each of the member counties is an executive board member of the Task Force. The Task Force's objectives are to:

- Assess the vulnerability of the region
- Coordinate emergency operations plans to develop a regional response plan
- Develop and maintain an inventory of responders' facilities and equipment and foster their compatibility across the region.

Funding for Task Force projects and initiatives has been available from the federal government; however, the expenditures were limited to equipment, facilities, and other investments to harden physical infrastructure. It was not available to fund day-to-day operations, where funding was locally needed. Funding is now being directed specifically toward regional initiatives. Fortunately for Lebanon County, the City/County GIS Department was able to take advantage of this funding to acquire data, upgrade hardware and software, and improve the networking capability of the department in order to facilitate exchange of data on a regional level.

⁴² <http://mail.lebanonema.org/lema/default.aspx> (Dec 1, 2005)

Other Public Facilities

State Facilities

Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation

Fort Indiantown Gap was first established by the state in the 1930s, as the primary training base for the Pennsylvania National Guard. When the Pennsylvania National Guard needed a larger area for training maneuvers and firing ranges, the government authorized the acquisition of 12,047 acres in Dauphin and Lebanon counties. The 55th Infantry Brigade was the first unit to use Fort Indiantown Gap when it held its annual maneuvers at the reservation in summer 1932. The following year, the 53rd Field Artillery first trained at Indiantown Gap, and in 1934, the 28th Infantry Division and 52nd Cavalry Brigade were assembled there. Over 100 buildings from nearby Mount Gretna—including officers' mess halls, administration buildings, latrines and bathhouses—were dismantled and hauled by truck to the present location at Indiantown Gap.

After World War II, Indiantown Gap became a separation center for officers and enlisted men returning from overseas, and eventually home to the 32,000 troops of the 5th Infantry Division and a training center during the Korean War. From 1962 to 1973, Indiantown Gap was the host installation for the largest Reserve Officers Training Corps advanced summer camp nationwide. During this 11-year period, 41,158 cadets completed training. In 1975, Fort Indiantown Gap became a camp for Southeast Asian refugees. For eight months, more than 22,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees were resettled through this facility. A number of these refugees continue to live in Lebanon County.

Since 1940, most of its 19,000+ acres have been leased to the federal government for military training purposes. Its mission expanded in recent years to include all active and reserve components, as well as selected civilian customers. In October 1998, pursuant to the recommendations of the BRAC Commission, the U.S. Army garrison at the Gap closed, and responsibility for day-to-day management of the post was transferred to the Pennsylvania National Guard. Today, “the Gap” is also home of the Pennsylvania Department of Military & Veterans Affairs, which oversees both the Army and Air National Guard and the state’s programs for serving the needs of Pennsylvania’s 1.3 million veterans.

On average, more than 100,000 individual students and trainees rotate through the installation every year. Fulltime employment tops 1,200 state and federal civilians; military technicians; members of the Active Guard and Reserve program; active-duty soldiers; and employees of contractors and non-DMVA tenants. This makes Fort Indiantown Gap the largest employer in Lebanon County. Annual economic impact exceeds \$100 million.

Several non-military organizations operate offices on the post:

- State offices of AMVETS and Marine Corps League
- Civil Air Patrol - Pennsylvania Wing
- Pennsylvania State Police
- Valley Foods, Inc., food service distributor for the entire Pennsylvania Army National Guard
- Mountain Top Technologies, concessionaire operating the Gap’s distance learning facility
- All Army Sports Program
- Pennsylvania National Guard Associations.

Limited civilian use of abundant open space and recreational lands and other services listed below is permitted at the installation’s discretion:

- Hunting and fishing on post (including special access for the disabled)
- Community Club
- Blue Mountain Sports Arena
- Swimming pool (outdoor)
- Post Exchange, gas station, convenience store, military clothing store
- Scouting trips, youth camps, civic tours
- Major public events (Armed Forces Day celebration, Battle of the Bulge re-enactment)
- Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum.

For additional details, see the Economy and Employment Profile, Background Study #3.

Indiantown Gap National Cemetery

Indiantown Gap National Cemetery (operated by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs) and the Pennsylvania Veterans Memorial is located adjacent to Fort Indiantown Gap. In 1976, the site was selected as the national cemetery for the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia and West Virginia. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania donated Land for the 677-acre site to the Veterans Administration.

Pennsylvania Army National Guard Armory

National Guard units may have offices, store equipment, or train at armory sites. The PA Army National Guard Armory on East Cumberland Street in Lebanon operates as one of the local family assistance centers in the Harrisburg region. The office offers guidance on medical, legal, financial issues, etc., and helps families of any Active, Guard, or Reserve service members, regardless of branch of service.

Pennsylvania State Parks

Two state parks are located in the northern portion of the county. Memorial Lake State Park is surrounded by Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation in East Hanover Township. The park consists of 230 acres near the southern base of Blue Mountain and offers boating, fishing, hiking, picnicking, cross-country-skiing, ice fishing and ice skating. The 3,520-acre Swatara State Park consists of rolling fields and woodlands situated along Interstate 81 between Second and Blue Mountains. One of the main focal points is the eight miles of Swatara Creek that winds through the park. Swatara State Park was acquired with capital development funds appropriated by the Pennsylvania General Assembly. A master plan for the recreation area programmed canoeing, fishing, hiking, picnicking, bicycling, swimming, camping and environmental education for the site. For further details, see the Open Space, Greenways and Recreation Profile, Background Study #5.

Pennsylvania State Game Lands

Pennsylvania State Game Lands total over 22,000 acres in Lebanon County. Rock State Game Lands (#80) bridges Lebanon, Berks, and Schuylkill Counties, while Manada Gap/Green Point (#211) spans Lebanon, Dauphin & Schuylkill Counties. For further details, see the Open Space, Greenways and Recreation Profile, Background Study #5.

PennDOT Photo and Exam Center

PennDOT operates a Photo and Exam Center at 900 East Cumberland Street, Lebanon.

Magisterial District Court

Magisterial District Court is the first level of judicial authority in Pennsylvania and is the court where most people experience the judicial system for the first time. Magisterial District Judges handle all traffic cases, other minor criminal cases and civil cases involving amounts up to \$8,000. District Justices also set bail and conduct preliminary hearings in misdemeanor and felony criminal cases to determine if the cases should be dismissed or transferred to the Court of Common Pleas for further proceedings. There are six Magisterial District Judges located in offices throughout Lebanon County. They are elected to six year terms and are employees of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Table 4-41 Magisterial Districts and Office Locations

District	Office Location
1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 6 th & 7 th Wards in the City of Lebanon	502 State Drive Lebanon, PA 17042
4 th , 5 th , 8 th , 9 th & 10 th Wards in the City of Lebanon	502 State Drive Lebanon, PA 17042
Cornwall, Mt. Gretna, Myerstown, Richland Boroughs and Heidelberg, Jackson, Millcreek, South Lebanon and West Cornwall Townships	728 E. Walnut St. Lebanon, PA 17042
Cleona Borough and Cold Spring, Annville, East Hanover, North Annville and Union Townships	Cleona Borough Hall 138 W. Walnut Street Cleona, PA 17042
Jonestown Borough, Bethel, North Lebanon, Swatara and West Lebanon Townships	Jonestown Borough Hall 37 W. Market Street Jonestown, PA 17038
Palmyra Borough and North Cornwall, North Londonderry, South Annville and South Londonderry Townships	325 S. Railroad Street Palmyra, PA 17078

State Legislative Representation

Lebanon County is represented by two Pennsylvania House Districts and one Senate District. The 101st legislative district represents Annville Township, Cleona, the City of Lebanon, Mount Gretna, North Cornwall Township, North Londonderry Township, Palmyra, and South Londonderry Township. The Honorable Maurie Gingrich (Republican), 2003-present, maintains a local office at 445 W. Penn Avenue, Cleona as well as one in Harrisburg. The 102nd legislative district includes the boroughs of Cornwall, Jonestown, Myerstown, and Richland, and the townships of Bethel, East Hanover, Heidelberg, Jackson, North Lebanon, South Lebanon, West Cornwall, Union, Swatara, North Annville, Millcreek, and West Lebanon. The Honorable Rose Marie Swanger (Republican), 2006-present, maintains an office in North Lebanon Township as well as one in Harrisburg. The 48th senate district represents all of Lebanon County, as well as portions of Dauphin, Berks Chester and Lancaster Counties. Senator Mike Folmer (Republican), 2006-present, maintains an office in the Lebanon Municipal Building on 400 S. 8th Street, Lebanon as well as offices in Robesonia, Elizabethtown and Harrisburg.

County Facilities and Services

County Administration

The **Lebanon County Board of Commissioners** constitutes the chief governing body of the county. Statutory authority of the Commissioners is primarily of an administrative nature with legislative or policy-making powers. The County Commissioners are, in effect, the business managers of the county. Administrative powers of County Commissioners include voter registration and elections, assessment of property for tax purposes, human services, veteran affairs, appointment of county personnel and fiscal management. The Commissioners constitute the County Board of Elections, the Registration Commission, the County Retirement Board, the County Board of Assessment Revision of Taxes and they also serve as the administrative and executive officers of the county home, Cedar Haven.

The structure of Lebanon County's service departments, elected officials and justice system is illustrated in Table 4-42.

Service Departments

Cedar Haven Nursing Home in Lebanon is a county owned long-term nursing facility, which provides nursing, physician, physical therapy, mental health, and occupational therapy services. There are approximately 490 total full and part-time employees in the 400 bed home. There are approximately 20 registered nurses (not including supervisors), 65 licensed practical nurses and 150 certified nursing assistants. In addition to the paid staff, there are approximately 300 volunteers who provide services in nursing, sewing, transportation, quilting, social services, special laundry and the gift shop.

The **Lebanon County Correctional Facility** is a 5th class county prison and a short-term confinement facility. Since 1996, it has had a maximum capacity of 420 persons. The goal of the Lebanon County Correctional Facility is to maintain custody of inmates for the duration of their incarceration. The Lebanon County Correctional Facility has a number of rehabilitative programs. Work Release, Detail, Drug and Alcohol Programs, and an excellent educational program are available to all inmates to aid them in their return to society as productive citizens.

The need for correctional facilities and services has continued to rise since 1996. Rather than pursue expansion of the existing facility, the county is considering a range of options for the housing and treatment of offenders. The need for an off-site work-release program, as found in Dauphin County, would benefit Lebanon County. However, the current grants to expand prison facilities can't be used to pay for an off-site work release center, so a new funding source would need to be identified.

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

Table 4-42 Structure of the Lebanon County Government

Lebanon County Board of Commissioners	400 South 8th Street, Lebanon PA	Room 207
Service Departments		
→ Cedar Haven Nursing Home	590 South 5th Avenue	
→ Corrections/Prison	730 East Walnut Street	
→ Planning	400 South 8th Street	Room 206
→ <u>Human Services</u>		
→ Mental Health/Mental Retardation Program	220 East Lehman Street	
→ Renova Center	25 Metro Drive	
→ Area Agency on Aging	710 Maple Street, 2nd Floor	
→ Children & Youth Services	400 South 8th Street	Room 401
→ Commission on Drug and Alcohol Abuse	220 East Lehman Street	
→ Community Action Partnership	503 Oak Street	
→ Board of Assessment	400 South 8th Street	Room 118
→ Tax Claim Bureau	400 South 8th Street	Room 103
→ Human Resources	400 South 8th Street	Room 207
→ Management Information Systems (MIS)	400 South 8th Street	Room 211
→ Purchasing Department	400 South 8th Street	Room 207
→ Emergency Management Agency	400 South 8th Street	Room 12
→ Lebanon City/County GIS Department	400 South 8th Street	Room 208
→ Lebanon County Conservation District	2120 Cornwall Road, Suite 5	
→ Penn State Cooperative Extension - Lebanon County Office	2120 Cornwall Road, Suite 1	
→ Department of Veterans Affairs	400 South 8th Street	Room 102
→ Bureau of Elections & Voter Registration	400 South 8th Street	Room 209
Elected Offices		
→ District Attorney	400 South 8th Street	Room 11
→ Recorder of Deeds	400 South 8th Street	Room 107
→ Register of Wills/Clerk of Orphans' Court	400 South 8th Street	Room 105 Room
→ Prothonotary's Office /Clerk of Courts	400 South 8th Street	104/102
→ Treasurer	400 South 8th Street	Room 103
→ Controller's Office	400 South 8th Street	Room 205
→ Sheriff's Office	400 South 8th Street	Room 3
→ Coroner's Office	940 Cumberland Street	
Courts		
→ District Court Administration	400 South 8th Street	Room 311
→ Domestic Relations	400 South 8th Street	Room 202
→ Adult Probation Department	508 Oak Street	
→ Juvenile Probation Department	508 Oak Street	
→ Law Library	400 South 8th Street	Room 305
→ Office of the Public Defender	400 South 8th Street	Room 122

Source: Lebanon County

The **Lebanon County Planning Department (LCPD)** provides technical assistance to local municipalities preparing and updating land use plans and ordinances and assists the County Commissioners, as needed, on a wide variety of other county planning projects. The LCPD also functions as the lead staff agency for Transportation planning and programming for the LEBCO MPO and provides planning and administrative support services for the MPO's transportation planning activities. Furthermore, the department also serves as a repository for county, municipal and demographic information, including the latest U. S. Bureau of Census population figures.

As a review and/or enforcement agency for local municipalities, the LCPD either monitors activities on or develops and administers regulations dealing with zoning, land use and environmental issues within Lebanon County. Additionally, the LCPD enforces the *Lebanon County Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance*, which contains stormwater standards for most of the municipalities in Lebanon County. Furthermore, as a part of the 1972 Federal Clean Water Act, the department is providing technical assistance to the county and local municipalities required to implement the MS4 Program.

The LCPD enforces the Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities Act of 1965 for most municipalities in Lebanon County. This includes permitting and inspection of on-lot sewage disposal systems as well as sewage planning and module approval in accordance with its Delegated Local Agency status. The department also acts as the Zoning Enforcement Agent for most municipalities, which includes permit issuance for all new construction. Finally, certified Building Code officials from the LCPD enforce minimum construction standards for one and two family dwellings in many municipalities in the county.

The department, located in the County-City Municipal Building in Lebanon, consists of 17 employees led by an executive director.

Lebanon County Community Action Partnership provides an array of services to Lebanon County residents. Services include child care, transportation, case management, rental assistance, shelter assistance, bridge & transitional housing, information & referral, counseling, job readiness and job placement, GED preparation and life-skills education. Funds for these services are received from the Department of Community & Economic Development, the Department of Public Welfare, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. All services are coordinated by the ten current Community Action Partnership employees.

The **Lebanon County Mental Health/Mental Retardation Program** mission is to assure the availability of quality mental health and mental retardation services in Lebanon County, which are effectively managed and responsive to a changing health care environment, and which meet the clinical and support needs of persons with mental disabilities and their families in ways which enable the person and the family to function at the highest possible level and to live as independently as possible in the community.

Through case management, MH/MR provides intake, assessment, and coordination of the following services: outpatient psychotherapy, psychiatric and psychological evaluation, medication monitoring, residential programs for the mentally retarded, vocational and social rehabilitation, short-term inpatient, partial hospitalization, early intervention services (birth to three years) and 24-hour emergency services. There are 60 total employees in the two programs. Most employees are care givers or case workers. Currently, the programs are stable, but there is some concern that new regulations on privately-owned personal care homes may impact the program in unanticipated ways.

The **Renova Center** is an intermediate care facility that provides a home-like atmosphere with 24-hour services for 25 individuals with severe or profound mental retardation. These services include medical care, social services, recreation, physical, occupational, speech and music therapies. Their goal is to encourage and help each individual to achieve the fullest potential of his or her mental, physical and social abilities. There are approximately 45 full and part-time employees working at the facility.

The **Area Agency on Aging** in Lebanon County serves clients age 60 and over who are residents of Lebanon County. Available services include on-site and in-home personal care as well as a wide array of services for health, safety and welfare of older Lebanon County residents. There are approximately 40 employees at the agency.

The **Children and Youth Services Program** identifies dependent children and provides for the care and protection of these children through agency and community services. Referrals to Children & Youth Services are often made by hospitals, police departments, schools, community agencies and private citizens. The agency investigates all child abuse and neglect referrals that comply with the Child Protective Service Law and in accordance with the law provides protective services, foster care services, residential services and adoption services.

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

The **Lebanon County Commission on Drug and Alcohol Abuse (LCCDAA)** was established to provide drug and alcohol services to people in Lebanon County. LCCDAA is the overall agency for planning services to prevent, intervene, and treat substance abuse problems through contracts with private providers. LCCDAA finances education and information services to all Lebanon County residents. In addition, LCCDAA finances treatment for eligible uninsured, low-income residents of Lebanon County through licensed professional providers.

The **Assessment Office** identifies and assesses all properties in Lebanon County using fair and equitable standards. Current assessments are based on 100% of the 1968 market value of property. Property files must reflect the most current owners of record, their mailing addresses and updated information on their property records. The office also maintains the tax rolls and processes and mails Assessment Change Notices to property owners and taxing authorities, ensuring that assessment totals are correct and synchronized with the taxing authorities.

The **Tax Claim Bureau**, located in the Municipal Building in Lebanon, collects payment of delinquent real estate taxes, or if necessary, sell the properties to recover the taxes owed against the properties.

The **Department of Human Resources** directs and coordinates activities such as employment, compensation, labor relations, benefits and other employee services. There are three employees at the department, though there are also two full-time and one part-time human resources employees at Cedar Haven Nursing Home that fall under the department umbrella.

The **Management Information Systems (MIS) Department** is responsible for all computer operations in the county courthouse, and some of the satellite offices. The staff consists of a director, a systems analysts, programmers, and a personal computer (PC) technician. An IBM System I5 is used as the main computer with numerous PC's working in local and wide area network environments.

The **Purchasing Department** supervises and directs all purchasing activities for county facilities, including the Cedar Haven Nursing Home, Prison and Satellite Offices. The Purchasing Agent deals with the technical work involved in the daily purchase of materials, services, supplies and equipment, as well as organizes bulk purchases, negotiates PA State contracts when feasible, and prepares bid specifications and processes contracts for items over \$10,000. Additionally, the County's Printing Department is supervised by this office.

The **Lebanon County Emergency Management Agency (EMA)** trains, educates, coordinates, and assists in the activities relating to disaster preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation, and developing a partnership with all citizens, visitors, employers, and emergency response agencies in order to provide for the safety and prosperity of property, the environment, and all living beings within Lebanon County and the surrounding area. EMA provides 911-telephone emergency service to all of Lebanon County. Additional services include Search and Rescue, Confined Space Rescue, Emergency Planning, and Response and Recovery operations for any man-made or natural disasters. It also operates an Emergency Operations Center in times of emergencies.

The **Lebanon City/County GIS (Geographic Information Systems) Department** is jointly funded by the Lebanon Water Authority and the County of Lebanon. The department is currently developing GIS data for use in both City and County government offices, as well as by the Water Authority. 1997 planimetric data has been input into the GIS, with current data continually being added to the system. Street addressing, road centerlines, 2005 color photography and data from the new County Comprehensive Plan are also being input into the GIS.

The **Lebanon County Conservation District** makes technical, financial, and educational resources available to meet the needs of the local land user for conservation of soil, water, and related resources. Program participation is determined and policy set by a volunteer board of nine directors. Implementation is handled by the twelve employees. Current services include, but are not limited to, the following:

- * Erosion & Sediment Pollution Control
- * Environmental Education
- * Farmland Preservation
- * Agricultural Conservation Technical Assistance
- * Watershed Technical Assistance

Recently, funding has not kept pace with the conservation needs of a rapidly changing county landscape. There is an emphasis on farm preservation easements, but no operational support funding is provided, limiting the impact of the program.

The **Penn State Cooperative Extension in Lebanon County** gives local residents easy access to the resources and expertise of the Pennsylvania State University. Through educational programs, publications, and events, cooperative extension agents deliver unbiased, research-based information to Lebanon County citizens. Services include adult informal education to farm families on issues of agribusiness, financial planning, and social services. Short classes and individual instruction on a range of subjects are available as well.

The **Lebanon County Department of Veterans Affairs** administers a comprehensive array of benefit programs and provides counseling services to the veterans of Lebanon County, their dependents, widow (ers), and orphans. Some Veterans Affairs benefits provided are as follows: service and non-service pensions, dependency and indemnity compensation, health care enrollment, education benefit, vocational and rehabilitation training, home loan guarantees, life insurance, burial benefits, tax exemptions, and emergency assistance.

The **Bureau of Elections & Voter Registration** manages all aspects of the election and voter registration process for the County of Lebanon. Public services provided by the three full-time and one part-time employees include: registering to vote, updating voting records, applying for an absentee ballot, filing a petition for public office, filing a campaign expense report, and obtaining election results.

The **Sealer of County Weights & Measures** typically enforces laws and regulations pertaining to the accuracy of weighing and measuring devices. On April 30, 2004, the Lebanon County Commissioners discontinued the position of Sealer of Weights & Measures.

While Lebanon County has **no parks and recreation department**, the county does own parkland and the Board of Commissioners has taken an active interest in parks and recreation in the county. Lebanon County holds full or partial ownership in two parks, Monument Park and Union Canal Tunnel Park, totaling almost 35 acres and approximately 12.5 miles of the Lebanon Valley Rail Trail corridor. Additionally, the county is represented on the Board of Trustees of the SICO Foundation, which manages the Clarence Schock Memorial Park at Governor Dick.

Elected offices

The **Office of the District Attorney** of Lebanon County employs more than 30 people, and is responsible for prosecuting more than 2,000 adult and 400 juvenile criminal cases each year. In addition, the office administers more than 15 different criminal justice programs covering specialized prosecutions, diversionary programs, specialized investigations and victim assistance programs. The office is funded by the County of Lebanon, though the office receives Federal and State monetary grants to assist in funding programs.

The **Recorder of Deeds** maintains all documents relating to real estate, notary public board, and commissions, and uniform commercial order filings. Copies and certified copies of all documents are available. The seven-member office also offers computer access to its official records database on a subscription basis. The office is working towards improved imaging capability via the prothonotary's office and indexing of military records, as some files date to the 1920s and are degrading from regular handling.

The **Register of Wills and Clerk of Orphans' Court** handles all court-related administration in the areas of marriage, probate and estates, adoptions, and guardianships. The office also serves as the collection agent for Pennsylvania inheritance tax owed by decedents that lived in Lebanon County. The Register of Wills and Clerk of Orphans' Court is a dual office responsible for court related and non-court related activities.

The **Prothonotary's Office** is the Civil/Family Division of the Court of Common Pleas. The Prothonotary records all documents which include all family, abuse, civil and judgment files. The primary function of the Prothonotary's Office is that of a filing office, and as such staff does not provide the public with advice about how to proceed or act in any kind of matter. The office is open to the public, who are welcome to search any kind of record or suit, unless it has been impounded by Order of Court.

The **Clerk of Courts Office** maintains all of the records for the Juvenile and Criminal Divisions of the Fifty-Second Judicial District, consisting of the Lebanon County Court of Common Pleas. The Clerk of Courts is responsible for maintaining the records, files, dockets and exhibits of the Court. All records in the Clerk's Office are public records except when specifically precluded by law.

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

The Lebanon County **Treasurer's Office** is responsible for the collection of the County Real Estate Tax and Hotel Room Rental Tax. The six person office acts as Tax Collector for all the City Wards and City District 36 plus several other boroughs and townships. The Treasurer's Office is responsible for investing with PLGIT, Invest and Certificates of Deposits, and for the issuing of some recreational licenses in addition to tax collection duties.

The Lebanon County **Controller** supervises the fiscal affairs of the county including accounts and acts relating to all officers or other persons who collect, receive, hold or disburse county public monies. The Controller's Office payroll staff handles all phases of the county payroll. The accounts payable staff process for payment all invoices and other county obligations after those obligations are reviewed by the Controller for legality and reasonableness. The accounting and auditing staff maintains the financial records of the county and prepares financial statements including the Annual Financial Report.

The Lebanon County **Sheriff** provides security for the County Courts, the Municipal Building, and other county properties. Additionally, the office issues bench warrants, criminal warrants, and Protection from Abuse orders (PFAs); transports prisoners; handles extraditions; issues licenses to carry weapons, real estate liens, levies and sales; and assists local, State and Federal agents and DA's Drug Task Force. There are approximately 20 full and part-time Deputy Sheriffs currently in the sheriff's office, as well as one Chief, one Sheriff and four clerical staff.

The Lebanon County **Coroner** is an elected official whose job it is to investigate deaths of a suspicious or violent nature. When necessary, a jury of inquest can be called to determine the cause of death. When inquests are warranted, the coroner is empowered to perform autopsies, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and compel attendance at an inquest. The Coroner is required to issue a certificate of cause of death if such occurs without medical attention or attendance.

Courts

The primary mission of the 52nd Judicial District is to provide access to, and justice for, all of the residents of Lebanon County. There are four justices in Lebanon County. Enormous change has been experienced both in the type and quantity of matters presented for disposition. For example, in 1997, the most recent year for which complete statistics were available, the Court disposed of 43% more criminal cases than in 1991. Further, data indicates the judges disposed of 150% more cases during that same year than in 1981. Finally, according to Judge Robert J. Eby, Lebanon County was rated as number one of the Fifth Class Counties and number two for all of the Counties of the Commonwealth for Statewide Jury Efficiency.

The Lebanon County **Domestic Relations Office** is the agency charged with establishing and enforcing support obligations involving Lebanon County residents and including support for spouses and minor children. The agency also assists in establishing paternity in matters where parentage is in question.

The **Adult Probation Department** provides for the safety of the community through effective supervision of offenders and to enforce Court ordered rules and regulations in order to assist offenders to successfully adjust to a crime-free lifestyle by providing positive and proactive guidance for the offender. There are 22 employees in the department.

The **Juvenile Probation Department's mission is to** rehabilitate youthful offenders and encourage them to become responsible and productive members of the community. Programs include: Community Service, Restitution, Prison Tour, Aftercare (youth in placement), Drug & Alcohol Evaluation/Treatment, Mental Health Evaluation/Treatment, and many others. The department is staffed by 16 employees.

The office of the **District Court Administrator** was created in 1974 to reduce the burden of administrative duties of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The District Court Administrator's Office provides technical assistance and administrative support to the various departments of the Court. Other Court business that involves this office includes receiving applications for the 10% Bail Program, personnel, fiscal operations, budget, jury management, scheduling, public relations, and liaison functions with various groups and agencies.

The Lebanon County **Law Library** is available for attorneys and the public for legal research. Available materials include Federal and State Statutes, Federal, State and County Reports, Federal, State and County Rules of Procedure, Treatises, Law Reviews and Form Books. Westlaw is also available, which combines all state and federal primary laws. The law library is run by one librarian.

The **Office of the Public Defender** primarily represents indigent adult defendants and juveniles with misdemeanor or felony criminal charges. It also represents clients facing involuntary commitment at mental health hearings, persons charged with violating county and state probation or parole, persons charged with violations of the Protection from Abuse Act (PFA’s), and persons facing summary charges where incarceration is a potential sentence. There is currently one full-time public defender and a part-time district attorney.

Municipal or Local Facilities

There are twenty five municipal buildings in Lebanon County – one for each local government. Cold Spring Township has no local governing body and therefore no need for a municipal building. Addresses for these facilities are listed in Table 4-43 and illustrated in Figure 4-6.

In addition to these public facilities, the Latino American Association Center of Lebanon serves as an information hub where new residents, and specifically Hispanic residents, can find out what is happening in the city and how to address problems and issues. The center will be one of the outlets where a “new resident handbook” will be available in English and Spanish. The center was started with funding from a Community Development Block Grant which pays for rent and utilities; the center is fully staffed by volunteers.⁴³

Table 4-43 Municipal Buildings

Name	Address	
Annville Township Municipal Building	36 North Lancaster St Box 178	Annville
Bethel Township Municipal Building	3015 South Pine Grove Street	Fredericksburg
Cleona Borough Building	140 West Walnut Street	Cleona
Cornwall Borough Municipal Building	PO Box 667 -36 Burd Coleman Road.	Cornwall
East Hanover Township Municipal Building	1117 School House Road	Annville
Heidelberg Township Municipal Building	111 Mill Road, box 188	Schaefferstown
Jackson Township Municipal Building	60 North Romona Road	Myerstown
Jonestown Borough Municipal Building	37 West Market Street	Jonestown
Lebanon County/City Municipal Building	400 South 8th Street	Lebanon
Millcreek Township Municipal Building	81 East Alumni Avenue	Newmanstown
Mt. Gretna Municipal Building (Chautauqua Office)	PO Box 61 -101 Chautauqua Drive	Mt Gretna
Myerstown Borough Municipal Building	101 East Washington Avenue	Myerstown
North Annville Township Municipal Building	1020 N. Rte. 934	Annville
North Cornwall Township Municipal Building	320 South 18th Street	Lebanon
North Lebanon Township Municipal Building	725 Kimmerlings Road	Lebanon
North Londonderry Township Municipal Building	655 East Ridge Road	Palmyra
Palmyra Borough Municipal Building	325 South Railroad Street	Palmyra
Richland Borough Municipal Building	5 Pine Street	Richland
South Annville Township Municipal Building	1000 Clearview Lane	Lebanon
South Lebanon Township Municipal Building	1800 South 5th Avenue	Lebanon
South Londonderry Township Municipal Building	20 West Market Street	Campbelltown
Swatara Township Municipal Building	68 Supervisors Drive	Jonestown
Union Township Municipal Building	3111 SR 72	Jonestown
West Cornwall Township Municipal Building	73 Zinns Mill Road	Lebanon
West Lebanon Township Municipal Building	322 North 22nd Street	Lebanon

⁴³ The Patriot News. “Latino group opens information hub,” July 14, 2005.

Community Facilities and Utilities Profile

Figure 4-6 Locations of Municipal Buildings

