

## **APPENDICES**

### **A. Dauphin County Comprehensive Plan**

The Dauphin County Comprehensive Plan was updated in 2017. The Dauphin County Comprehensive Plan and Growth Management Plan are each generally consistent with Lower Paxton’s current and proposed development policies. The Regional Growth Management Plan guides key components of the County Comprehensive Plan in regards to focusing development and redevelopment in targeted districts.

The Plan designates “Planned Growth Areas.” The intent is to direct most new development into these areas, which are near existing development, existing water and sewage systems, and existing transit routes. The goal is to reduce sprawling development into outlying townships that not in Planned Growth Areas.

The County Comprehensive Plan categorizes the vast majority of Lower Paxton with the “Suburban Core” category. Areas west of I-83 are categorized as “Urban Core,” which is intended to provide for higher densities. The northeast and southeast parts of the Township are categorized as “Rural Resource” areas that may be needed for future phases of development, as the initial Growth Areas are developed.

The Growth Management Plan recommends that the Growth Areas provide for various business areas as well as residential development averaging three or more housing units per acre. The Growth Management Plan designates the Blue Mountain and flood-prone land as “Conservation Areas” that should only allow very low intensity development.

### **B. POPULATION AND HOUSING OF LOWER PAXTON TOWNSHIP**

The following section contains data regarding population, housing, income, education, and selected economic data for Lower Paxton Township residents. In many cases, data for Lower Paxton Township is compared to Dauphin County and Pennsylvania. Unless otherwise indicated, all 2000 and 2010 data are from the U.S. Census decennial census, and more recent data are estimates from the Census’ American Community Survey (ACS).

#### **POPULATION**

The US Census estimated the 2016 population of Lower Paxton Township to be 48,740, which was estimated to be a 2.9 percent increase (1,380 persons) from the 2010 census population of 47,360. Lower Paxton’s growth rate was estimated to be slightly higher than the 2.1 percent growth rate over the same period. (Table A–1).

Lower Paxton’s population increased by 169 percent from 1950 to 1960, by 51 percent from 1960 to 1970, by 31 percent from 1970 to 1980, by 12 percent from 1980 to 1990, by 14 percent from 1990 to 2000, and by 7 percent from 2000 to 2010.

Table A-1  
**Total Population, 2010–2016**

	Total Population				Est. Change 2010-2016	
	1990	2000	2010	Est. 2016	Number	Percent
Lower Paxton Twp.	39,072	44,424	47,360	48,740	1,380	2.9%
Dauphin County	237,813	251,798	268,100	273,707	5,607	2.1%

The term “institutionalized in group quarters” includes persons living in nursing homes and personal care centers. As of 2015, the Lower Paxton Township population in institutional group quarters represents 1.0 percent of the total population, compared to 2.7 percent for the entirety of Dauphin County.

The Census reported that the number of Township residents age 65 and older increased by 10.6 percent from 2010 to 2015, compared to 8.4 percent for the whole of Dauphin County (Table A–2). The “median” means that half of persons or households were statistically above a certain number, while half were below that number. Lower Paxton has a slightly older population than Dauphin County, based on median age.

Table A-2  
**Population Age 65+ and Median Age, 2010–2015**

	Population, Age 65+		Change, 2010–2015		Median Age (Years)	
	2010	2015	Number	Percent	2010	2015
Lower Paxton Township	6,790	7,598	808	10.6%	41.2	41.2
Dauphin County	36,841	40,207	3,366	8.4%	39.4	39.6

In 2015, the Census estimated that 10.4 percent of Lower Paxton residents were African-American, and an additional 2.8 percent reported they had backgrounds from two or more races. In 2015, 5.2 percent of Township residents reported they were Hispanic or Latino. The two groups can overlap. From 2010 to 2015, the Census estimated that there was an increase in the number of residents who classified themselves as having Hispanic or Latino ethnicity (Table A–3), in both the Township and the County.

Table A-3  
**Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2015**

	African-American				Other Non-White/Mixed				Latino or Hispanic			
	Number		Est. Change, 2010–2015		Number		Est. Change, 2010–2015		Number		Est. Change, 2010–2015	
	2010	2015	No.	Pct.	2010	2015	No.	Pct.	2010	2015	No.	Pct.
Lower Paxton Twp.	5,780	4,805	(975)	(20.3)%	4,331	3,545	(786)	(18.1)%	2,194	2,517	323	14.7%
Dauphin County	48,386	46,997	(1,389)	(3.0)%	24,804	17,042	(7,762)	(31.3)%	18,795	21,597	2,802	14.9%

The Tri-County Regional Planning Commission has prepared population and household projections for each municipality. The projections assume that the average number of persons per household will remain stable, so that the percentage increases in population and numbers of households are expected to be consistent. The projections forecast that 7,870 new residents and 3,362 new occupied housing units will be added in Lower Paxton between 2010 and 2040. For instance, 1,067 new occupied housing units are projected for the 10 year period from 2020 to 2030.

Table A-4  
**Population Projections**

	2010	2020	2030	2040	Increase 2010–2040
Lower Paxton Township	47,360	50,103	52,600	55,230	16.6%
Dauphin County	268,100	279,506	289,132	296,766	10.7%

Table A-5  
**Household Projections**

	2010	2020	2030	2040	Increase 2010–2040
Lower Paxton Township	20,085	21,257	22,324	23,447	16.7%
Dauphin County	110,435	115,199	119,241	122,436	10.9%

### TRAVEL TO WORK

The 2011-5 American Community Survey estimates that there were 28,212 workers age 16 and over in Lower Paxton Township. Of this total, 86.5 percent drove to work alone, compared to 80.6 percent for Dauphin County. The mean (average) travel time to work in 2015 was 21.6 minutes for Dauphin County workers and a slightly quicker 20.7 minutes for Lower Paxton Township workers.

### HOUSING

The US Census reported an increase of 1,572 total housing units in Lower Paxton Township from 2000 to 2010 (Table A-6), an increase of 1.1 percent. During the same period, total housing units in all of Dauphin County were estimated to have increased by 0.9 percent.

Table A-6  
**Total Housing Units, 2000–2010**

			Increase 2000–2010	
	2010	2000	Number	Percent
Lower Paxton Township	21,178	19,606	1,572	7.4%
Dauphin County	120,406	111,113	9,293	8.4%

Table A-7  
**Occupied Housing Units (Households), 2000–2010**

	2010	2000
Lower Paxton Township	20,085	18,584
Dauphin County	110,435	102,670

Household sizes on average were estimated to have remained stable from 2000 to 2015. The average household size in 2010 for Lower Paxton was 2.34 persons, which was very close to the average for the County.

Questions about the types of housing units was not asked by the Census in 2010. Therefore, numbers of housing units in various types of structures is only reported as estimates for 2015 (Table A-8). The vast majority of units in both Lower Paxton Township and Dauphin County are single-family structures.

Table A-8  
**Units in Structure, Estimated 2015**

Units in Structure	Lower Paxton Township		Dauphin County	
	Structures	Percent of Total	Structures	Percent of Total
1	15,566	72.7%	87,784	72.2%
2	260	1.2%	4,782	3.9%
3–4	839	3.9%	6,186	5.1%
5–9	1,985	9.3%	6,824	5.6%
10–19	1,751	8.2%	5,293	4.4%
20–49	520	2.4%	2,240	1.8%
50+	263	1.2%	4,895	4.0%
Mobile home	223	1.0%	3,525	2.9%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0.0%	17	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,407</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>121,546</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Data on housing ownership is estimated for 2015 (Table A-12). In Lower Paxton, owners outnumber renters by approximately 2:1. Within the whole of Dauphin County, the rate of rental occupancy is slightly higher than in the Township.

Table A-9  
**Housing Ownership, Estimated 2015**

	Occupied Housing Units			
	Number		Percent	
	Owner-Occupied	Renter-Occupied	Owner-Occupied	Renter-Occupied
Lower Paxton Township	13,439	6,734	66.6%	33.4%
Dauphin County	69,586	40,037	63.5%	36.5%

**EDUCATION**

According to the American Community Survey 2011–2015, Lower Paxton Township had higher average levels of educational attainment than Dauphin County or Pennsylvania. Residents of ages 18–24 had a higher percentage of high school graduates and a higher percentage of residents who graduated from college with a Bachelor’s degree or higher than either Dauphin County or Pennsylvania as a whole. (Table A– 10). Furthermore, of the population age 25 and older, Lower Paxton has higher percentages of residents who went on to higher education (some college, associate’s degree, bachelor’s degree, or graduate degree) than either Dauphin County or Pennsylvania as a whole.

Table A–10  
**Percent of Population by Educational Attainment, 2011–2015**

	Lower Paxton Township	Dauphin County	Pennsylvania
Population, age 18–24			
Less than high school graduate	17.4%	18.3%	12.6%
High school graduate (incl. equivalency)	35.5%	35.4%	31.8%
Some college or associate’s degree	30.5%	34.2%	44.1%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	16.6%	12.0%	11.5%
Population, 25 years and older			
Less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	1.9%	3.5%	3.5%
9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> grade, no diploma	4.2%	7.7%	7.3%
High school graduate (incl. equivalency)	26.9%	34.8%	36.4%
Some college, no degree	20.0%	17.2%	16.3%
Associate’s degree	9.5%	8.4%	7.9%
Bachelor’s degree	24.3%	17.6%	17.4%
Graduate or professional degree	13.2%	10.8%	11.2%

**INCOME**

The most common measure of income is the median, which means that half of residents/households earn an annual income above the median, and half earn below the median. From 2010 through 2015, incomes in Lower Paxton Township was markedly higher on average than in Dauphin County and in Pennsylvania (Table A–11). In 2015, median household income (MHI) was \$13,767 (more than 25 percent) higher in the Township than in the County. Household income in the Township grew at a lower rate than in the State from 2010 to 2015, but higher than in the County during the same period.

Table A-11  
**Median Household Income, 2006–2015**

	Median Household Income		Est. Change from 2010 to 2015	
	Est. 2015	Est. 2010	Number	Percent
Lower Paxton Township	\$67,521	\$64,758	\$2,763	4.3%
Dauphin County	\$53,754	\$52,371	\$1,383	2.6%
Pennsylvania	\$53,599	\$50,398	\$3,201	6.4%

Note: Questions about income were not asked in the 2010 census. The Census’ American Community Survey (ACS) Program asked questions based on a sampling. Most nationwide data showed a decrease in median household income after the Great Recession, particularly after considering inflation.

The 2011–2015 ACS estimated that 4.9 percent of Lower Paxton Township families had incomes below the poverty level, compared to 9.4 percent of families in Dauphin County and 9.3 percent of families Statewide.

## EMPLOYMENT

In addition to income, the Census Bureau collects economic data on topics such as workers by occupation and workers by industry. Compared to Dauphin County, Lower Paxton Township has a higher share of jobs in management / business / science / arts occupations and a lower share in service jobs and in production / transportation / material moving (Table A–12).

Table A–12  
Occupations, 2011–2015

Occupation	Lower Paxton Township		Dauphin County		Pennsylvania
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Civilian employed population, age 16 and over	26,394	100.0%	132,283	100.0%	100.0%
Management, business, science, arts	11,624	44.0%	50,157	37.9%	36.7%
Service	4,142	15.7%	24,447	18.5%	17.6%
Sales and office	6,647	25.2%	33,101	25.0%	24.0%
Natural resources, construction, maintenance	1,548	5.9%	8,045	6.1%	8.3%
Production, transportation, material moving	2,433	9.2%	16,553	12.5%	13.5%

Source: U. S. Census, ACS, 2011–2015 five-year estimates

The number of workers (or jobs) by industry is another measure of economic activity (Table A–16). Compared to Dauphin County, Lower Paxton Township has a lower share of workers in the following industries:

- Manufacturing
- Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food services (which included 773 persons working in arts, entertainment and recreation, and 1,492 working in accommodations and food services).

On the other hand, Lower Paxton Township has a higher share of workers than both Dauphin County and Pennsylvania in the following industries:

- Construction
- Retail trade
- Educational services, health care, social assistance (which included 2,164 working in educational services and 3,909 working in health care and social assistance)
- Professional, scientific, management, administration
- Public administration

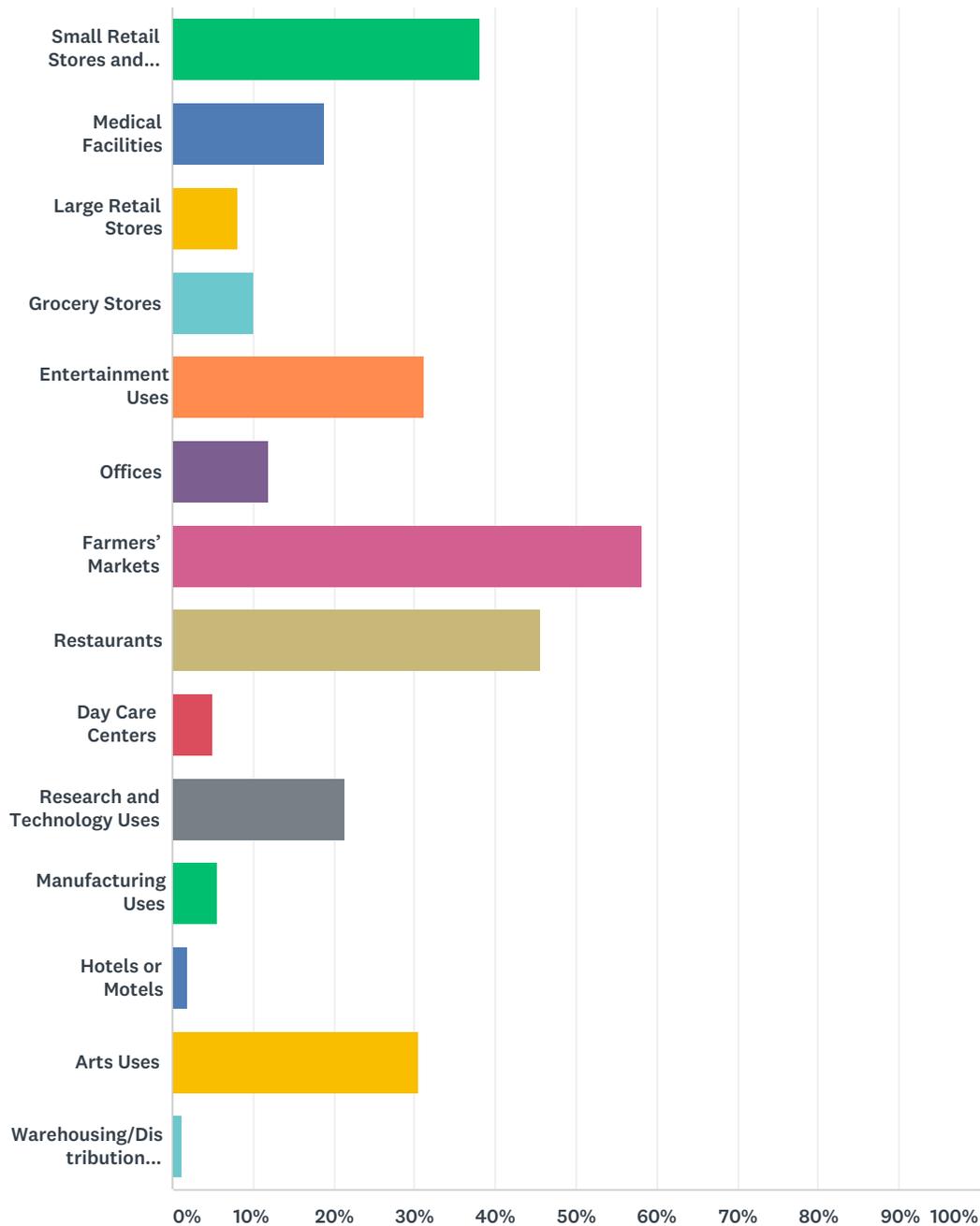
Table A-13  
**Number of Workers by Industry, Age 16 and Over, 2011–2015**

Economic Sector	Lower Paxton Twp.		Dauphin County		Pennsylvania	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian employed population	26,394	100.0%	132,283	100.0%	6,001,889	100.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining	117	0.4%	764	0.6%	88,200	1.5%
Construction	1,272	4.8%	5,671	4.3%	341,409	5.7%
Manufacturing	1,525	5.8%	11,205	8.5%	729,883	12.2%
Wholesale trade	771	2.9%	4,049	3.1%	168,873	2.8%
Retail trade	3,037	11.5%	14,460	10.9%	703,923	11.7%
Transportation, warehousing, utilities	1,502	5.7%	7,812	5.9%	306,822	5.1%
Information	409	1.5%	2,038	1.5%	102,919	1.7%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, leasing	2,286	8.7%	9,699	7.3%	383,079	6.4%
Professional, scientific, management, administration, waste management services	2,883	10.9%	12,908	9.8%	594,714	9.9%
Educational services, health care, social assistance	6,073	23.0%	31,205	23.6%	1,552,124	25.9%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food services	2,265	8.6%	13,324	10.1%	504,468	8.4%
Other services, except public administration	1,176	4.5%	5,935	4.5%	279,735	4.7%
Public administration	3,078	11.7%	13,213	10.0%	245,740	4.1%

Source: U.S. Census, ACS, 2011–2015, five-year estimates

### Q1 Please check the top three types of businesses you would most like to see emphasized in new development in Lower Paxton Township.

Answered: 160 Skipped: 0

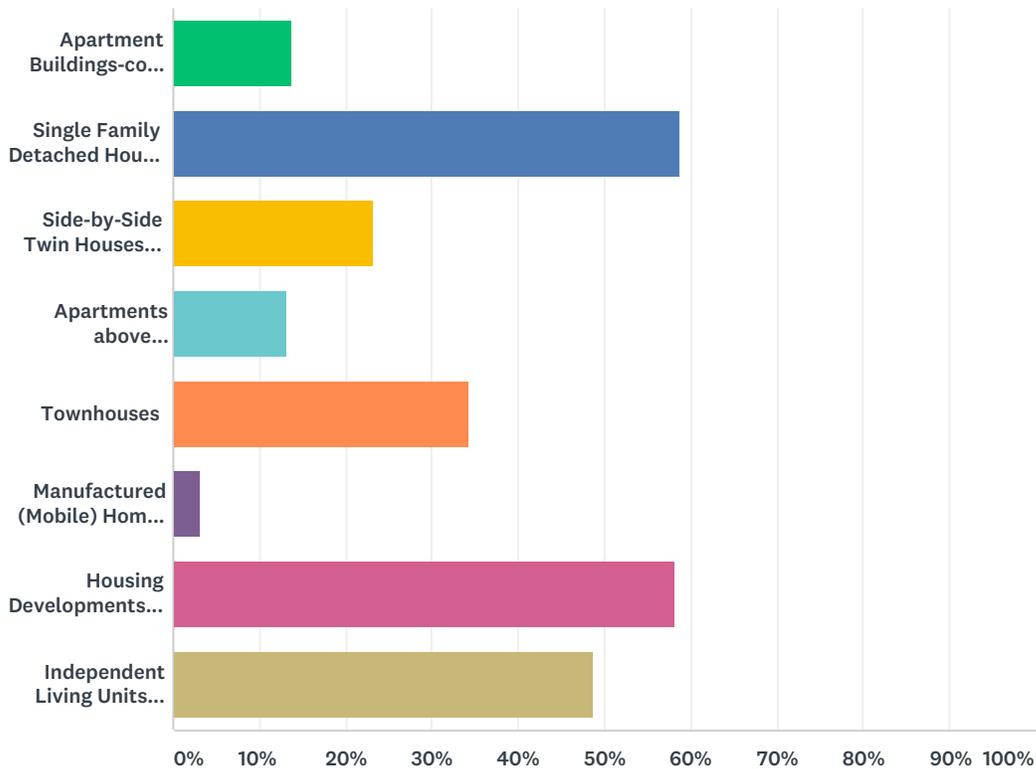


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Small Retail Stores and Services	38.13%	61
Medical Facilities	18.75%	30
Large Retail Stores	8.13%	13
Grocery Stores	10.00%	16

Entertainment Uses	31.25%	50
Offices	11.88%	19
Farmers' Markets	58.13%	93
Restaurants	45.63%	73
Day Care Centers	5.00%	8
Research and Technology Uses	21.25%	34
Manufacturing Uses	5.63%	9
Hotels or Motels	1.88%	3
Arts Uses	30.63%	49
Warehousing/Distribution Centers	1.25%	2
Total Respondents: 160		

### Q2 Please check the top three types of new housing that you feel are most needed in Lower Paxton.

Answered: 160 Skipped: 0

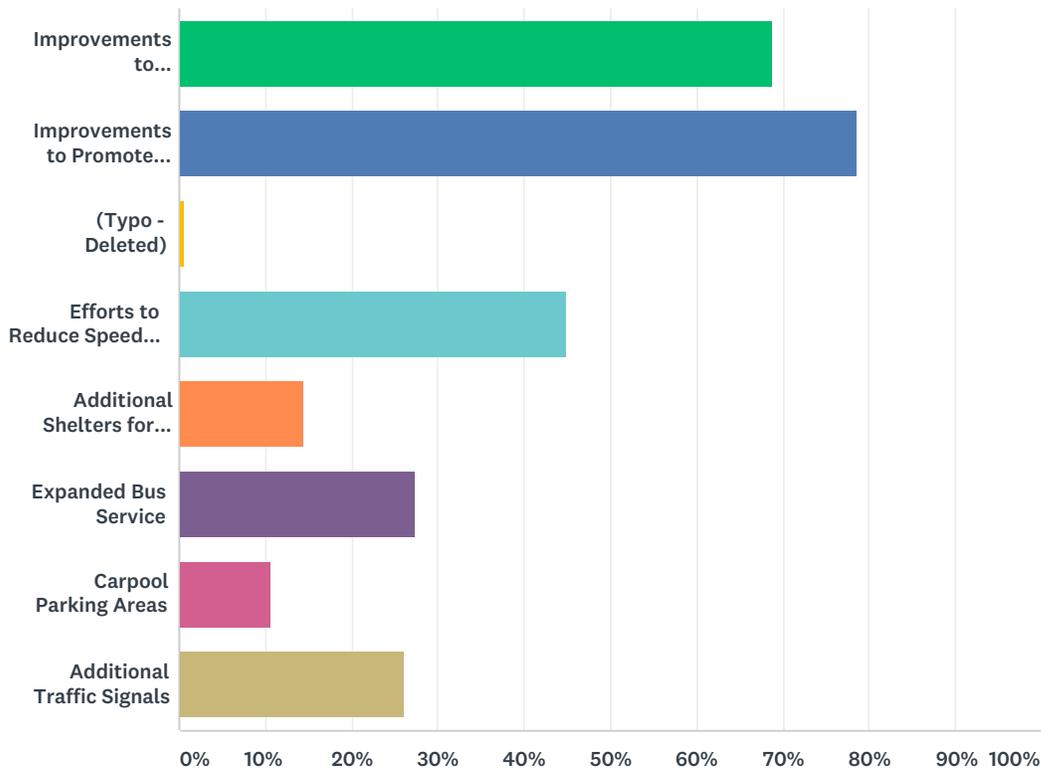


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Apartment Buildings-could be condo or rental	13.75% 22
Single Family Detached Houses	58.75% 94
Side-by-Side Twin Houses	23.13% 37

Apartments above Businesses	13.13%	21
Townhouses	34.38%	55
Manufactured (Mobile) Home Parks	3.13%	5
Housing Developments Targeted for Persons Over Age 55	58.13%	93
Independent Living Units, Assisted Living, Personal Care and/ or Nursing Homes for Seniors	48.75%	78
Total Respondents: 160		

### Q3 Please check the top three types of transportation improvements you believe are most needed in Lower Paxton Township.

Answered: 160 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Improvements to Intersections	68.75% 110
Improvements to Promote Walking (Sidewalks, Improvements to Promote Bicycling Crosswalks, Pedestrian Signals at Intersections)	78.75% 126
(Typo - Deleted)	0.63% 1
Efforts to Reduce Speeding	45.00% 72
Additional Shelters for Bus Passengers	14.37% 23
Expanded Bus Service	27.50% 44
Carpool Parking Areas	10.63% 17
Additional Traffic Signals	26.25% 42

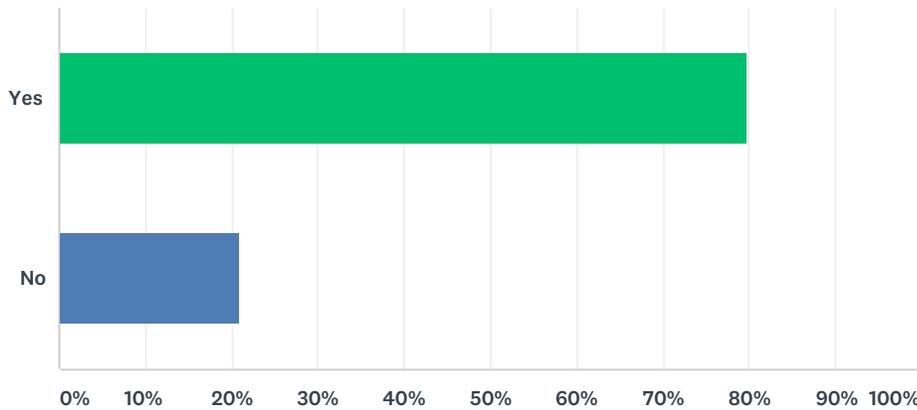
Total Respondents: 160

### Q4 Describe any road or transportation problem that you would like to see addressed.

Answered: 111 Skipped: 49

### Q5 Do you believe that additional parks and recreation improvements are needed?

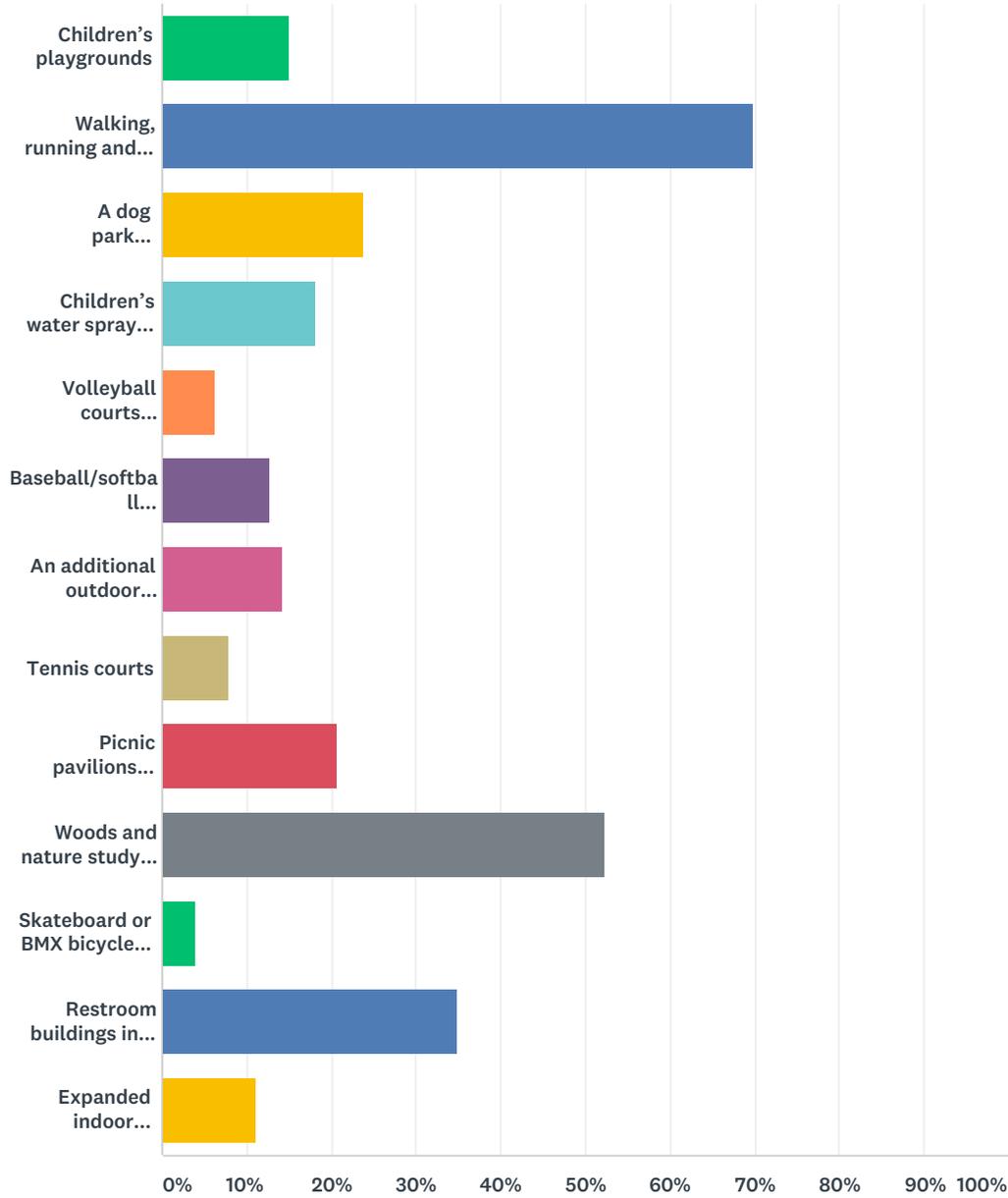
Answered: 158 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	79.75% 126
No	20.89% 33
Total Respondents: 158	

### Q6 If you answered yes above, please check which three types of parks and recreation improvements you believe should be provided in Lower Paxton?

Answered: 126 Skipped: 34



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Children's playgrounds	15.08%	19
Walking, running and off-road bicycle paths and trails	69.84%	88
A dog park	23.81%	30
Children's water spray area	18.25%	23
Volleyball courts Basketball courts	6.35%	8
Baseball/softball fields Soccer/football/lacrosse fields	12.70%	16
An additional outdoor swimming pool	14.29%	18
Tennis courts	7.94%	10
Picnic pavilions	20.63%	26
Woods and nature study areas	52.38%	66

Skateboard or BMX bicycle park	3.97%	5
Restroom buildings in parks	34.92%	44
Expanded indoor facilities as part of the Friendship Center	11.11%	14
Total Respondents: 126		

### Q7 What do you like most about Lower Paxton Township?

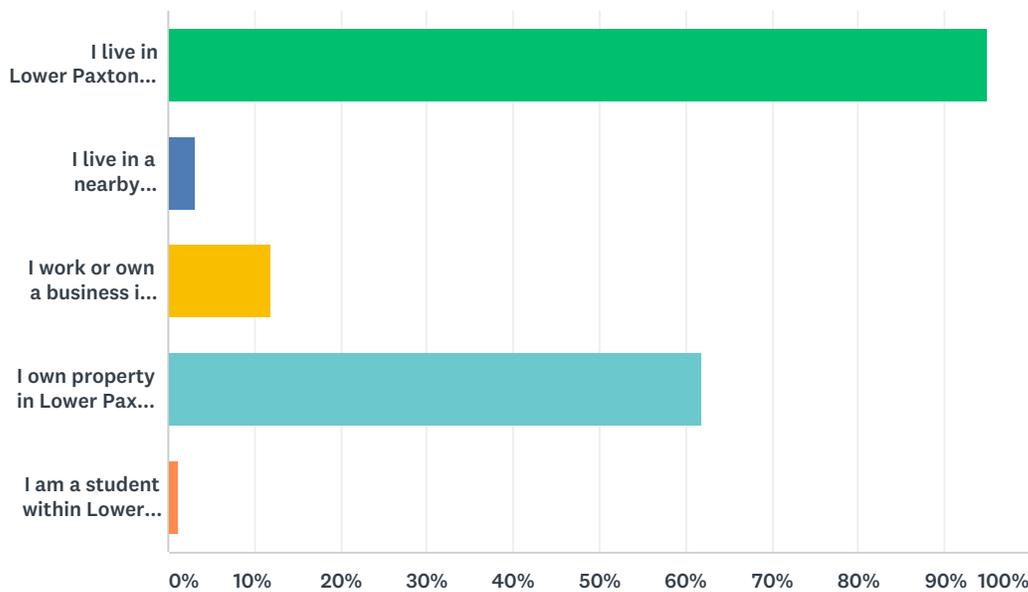
Answered: 123 Skipped: 37

### Q8 What do you like least about Lower Paxton Township?

Answered: 121 Skipped: 39

### Q9 Please check all that apply.

Answered: 160 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I live in Lower Paxton Township	95.00%	152
I live in a nearby community	3.13%	5
I work or own a business in Lower Paxton Township	11.88%	19
I own property in Lower Paxton Township	61.88%	99
I am a student within Lower Paxton Township	1.25%	2
Total Respondents: 160		

## **D. An Overview of the History of Lower Paxton**

A book entitled “Lower Paxton Township Pennsylvania: 1767-1967” was published by the Township. The history of Lower Paxton Township is a story that continues to be written and revealed each day. Each decision made and each action taken have the potential to impact the community’s development. Genealogical and deed research can reveal facts and offer fresh perspectives on the journey that has brought us to the present. Knowledge of local history offers a grounding in place and time that enables us to feel connected beyond these constraints.

Though no written records exist for pre-colonial peoples in this region, archaeological research indicates that nomadic hunters inhabited the area as long as 11,000 years ago. Over time, these people evolved from a hunting society to one that relied, in at least some ways, on cultivation for food and, therefore, began to establish permanent settlements. The Lenni Lenape Indians inhabited the area and traveled great distances throughout their territory along footpaths. These trails would later become the routes of many roads, such as Linglestown Road.

Many of the first settlers to the area were French, followed by persons from Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, England and Germany. The settlement of Harrisburg began around a river ferry established around 1719.

As colonists moved west, conflicts arose with some Native Americans. A semi-organized group of men, known as the Paxton Rangers, defended new settlements. A string of forts was constructed to defend the settlers and to control travel routes across Blue Mountain. This line of defense included Fort Patton and Fort Barnett in Lower Paxton Township, as well as Fort Gilchrist and Fort Berryhill beyond the Township boundaries. These small forts were later used throughout the French and Indian Wars.

The territory was named Paxtang or Paxton. There are various theories about the origin of the name. One theory is that Paxtang or Paxton is derived from Pax Town, meaning “peace town.” A second theory is that the name derives from the Indian word Peshtenk, meaning “place where the water stands still.”

Woods were cleared for agriculture, and gristmills and lumber mills were established along creeks. Villages such as Linglestown were established where residents could buy and trade supplies and services. Linglestown was founded in 1765 by Thomas Lingle as “the Town of St. Thomas.” His plan for the town included 80 plots arranged in a linear fashion along the main street, with a setback for the town square. The town was commonly called “Lingle’s town” and became known as Linglestown. Many settlers from this region fought for their freedom and rights in the Revolutionary War.

In 1785, Dauphin County was created from a portion of Lancaster County. Paxtang Township was formed in 1736. Lower Paxton Township was established in 1767, though seven municipalities would be carved from its land area by 1850.

Two early efforts to extend rail service through Lower Paxton failed. As a result, agriculture continued to be the strongest economic activity in the 1800s. Trolley lines were extended from Harrisburg to Linglestown and to Hummelstown in the first decade of the 1900s. Most trolley lines were converted to buses in the 1930s. Jonestown Road and Route 39 were two of the first roads to be paved.

The local population continued to grow through the early 1900s. Industrial growth from Harrisburg placed residential and commercial development pressure on the surrounding areas. Colonial Park emerged at this time as a village of small brick homes along Jonestown Road. The 1950s witnessed the greatest increase in Township population of any decade in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, an increase of more than 169 percent. This growth has necessitated continued planning efforts on the part of the Township.

With increased automobile ownership, highways were built across Pennsylvania and Lower Paxton Township was not exempt from this construction. U.S. Route 22 was improved as a major east-west highway that connected Harrisburg with Allentown and New York City. I-83 was built along the Township’s western border in the 1950s and terminated at U.S. Route 22. When I-81 was completed in the early 1970s, I-83 was extended north,

completing the eastern portion of the Capital Beltway. Residential and commercial development expanded during the late 1900s as landowners and developers sought inexpensive property outside Harrisburg.

Agricultural parcels were converted to residential and office uses across the Township. Shopping centers sprouted along the east-west corridors. The Colonial Park Mall was the first major shopping center on the Harrisburg East Shore, and continues to be one of the most successful malls in the Harrisburg area. Lower Paxton Township experienced another large population expansion in the 1970s. This was due to several factors: significant development of single and multi-family housing, a desire for suburban living, extensive public sewer expansion, and improvements in the transportation network serving the Township. With the expansion of the supporting retail and service sector, Lower Paxton Township was considered a premier place to live.

Growth continued in the 1980s, as residential, retail, service, and office markets continued to expand. The Colonial Park Mall underwent a substantial expansion, while strip development continued along U.S. Route 22 and Union Deposit Road. Residential development continued and large office complexes started to develop throughout the Township. Liberty Square (a retail/office hybrid) was completed during this period. The 1990s continued to see expansion, particularly in the retail area, including Colonial Commons. Paxton Square was completed on the site of the former Harrisburg Drive-In Theater, and the Paxton Towne Centre, Lowe’s Home Improvement Center and other commercial developments have opened. U.S. Route 22 and Union Deposit Road flourished into premier retail corridors for the East Shore communities.

## E. Historic Resources

There are no properties within Lower Paxton Township that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, three sites were determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register: 1) an unnamed site on Conway Road, 2) the Saint Thomas Historic District along Linglestown Road between Raspberry and Blackberry Streets, and 3) a School House on the south side of Union Deposit Road. Many sites throughout the Township have significant historical and cultural value. The Village of Linglestown hosts a number of structures that represent its development over the past 200 years. Several churches built in the 1800s exist in the Township.

The Historical Society of Dauphin County in Harrisburg maintains historic information and promotes interest in the area’s history. A Lower Paxton Historical Committee was formed by citizens interested in preserving the Township’s historic resources.

The Village of Linglestown Action Plan was completed in 2000. The Plan recommended considering applying for designation of the village as a historic district on the National Register. That type of designation by itself does not involve any additional regulations upon private property-owners. The Plan seeks to enhance a “village character” and preservation of local architecture.

### Historical Markers

The State has placed several historical markers within Lower Paxton Township. Lower Paxton Township, in collaboration with East and West Hanover Townships, remembers 39 local residents who gave their lives in the Civil War through a monument at the Willow Grove Cemetery.

<b>Historical Markers in Lower Paxton Township</b>		
<b>Marker Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Marker Text</b>
Barnett’s Fort	PA 39, 1.3 miles east of Linglestown	North at the head of Beaver Creek, Joseph Barnett’s log house was a frontier refuge in 1756-63 against Indians raiding the frontier.
Patton’s Fort	PA 39, 1.4 miles west of Linglestown	Patton’s Fort was a station of the Paxton Rangers, who defended the gaps and farmsteads along the Blue Mountains from the Susquehanna River to Swatara Creek near Indiantown against Indian raids in 1756 to 1763.

Historical Markers in Lower Paxton Township		
Marker Name	Location	Marker Text
Paxton Riflemen	US 22, 5.7 miles northeast of Harrisburg	Under Capt. Matthew Smith and Lt. Michael Simpson, a company of riflemen from Paxton Township marched to Quebec, Canada, to serve in the attack on that city in 1775.

## F. Natural Features Background Information

### Flood-prone Areas

Floodplain areas perform a number of critical ecologic functions. They absorb, store, and release large amounts of water to the surrounding soils and groundwater systems. Natural vegetation supported by floodplains helps to trap sediment and absorb excess nutrients from upland surface runoff, stabilize stream banks, and reduce soil erosion. Floodplains also provide habitat and travel corridors for wildlife and influence conditions for aquatic life. In addition to their ecologic value, many people value the scenic and recreational qualities of creek valleys.

Regulation of floodplains helps to reduce the threat to human life and property caused by periodic flooding. For regulatory purposes, a floodplain is defined by the 100-year or base flood, which has a predicted one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in a given year. Lower Paxton’s 100-year floodplain boundaries are shown on the Natural Features Map.

The Community Rating System (CRS) encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum federal floodplain regulation standards. Under the CRS, flood insurance premium rates can be reduced in a municipality to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community activities that meet the three goals of the CRS: 1) reduce flood losses, 2) facilitate accurate insurance rating, and 3) promote the awareness of flood insurance. There are CRS classes that offer various amounts of floodplain insurance premium reduction. Points are offered in categories such as Public Information, Mapping and Regulations, Flood Damage Reduction, and Flood Preparedness.

Dauphin County has been encouraging municipalities to participate. Lower Paxton Township has discussed involvement with properties with serious repetitive losses, but fortunately there are only a few in the Township. Wider participation in the CRS is voluntary, and would involve the Township submitting materials to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), along with documentation that shows that it is implementing the activities for which credit is requested. For example, points can be received for requiring that new construction be elevated an height above flood levels, beyond the minimum requirement. Some points can be received for actions the Township is already doing, such as enforcing stormwater regulations.

### Wetlands

Wetlands are critically important lands for recharging groundwater, maintaining the flow of creeks, protecting water quality, and providing valuable habitats. They moderate stormwater runoff and downstream flood crests because they are natural water storage areas. Wetlands provide important habitat for many species of plant and animal life.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection strictly regulate any alterations of wetlands. The main role of the Township is to help oversee compliance with those regulations. If wetlands would be drained or filled, it would increase flooding and provide unstable surfaces for structures.

The National Wetland Inventory shows previously identified wetlands, but does not show all wetlands. Wetlands are scattered throughout the Township, but are mainly located along creek valleys, drainage channels, and near the headwaters of creeks. The presence of hydric soils is one indicator that wetlands are probably present. Certain

types of vegetation are also indicators of possible wetlands. Before any suspect areas are altered, a professional wetland delineation is needed.

### **Steep Slopes**

Slopes with grades of 15 percent or greater are considered moderately steep, and are prone to higher erosion rates, which causes sediment in creeks. Very steep slopes, with grades over 25 percent, produce much higher threats of erosion. Most steep slopes are concentrated along the Blue Mountain and creek valleys, as shown on the Natural Features Map. Approximately five percent of the Township has slopes of greater than 25 percent. The Township regulates alterations of steeply sloped areas in its Zoning Ordinance.

Erosion and stormwater problems on steeply sloped areas can be avoided by maintaining the areas in thick vegetation and trees. Where portions of steep slopes need to be altered (such as for utility crossings), it is essential that proper erosion control measures be installed and that the area be stabilized and replanted as soon as possible.

State regulations restrict the placement of most types of septic systems on steeply sloped areas, because they are more prone to malfunctions and surface contamination. Development on steep slopes often results in excessively steep roads and driveways, which become hazardous during snowy and icy conditions.

### **Suitability of Soils**

The Soil Survey of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania describes the soil types in various areas, including their suitability for buildings, septic systems, agriculture and other uses.

Prime farmland includes lands that are best suited to produce agricultural crops. The remaining prime agricultural lands are mainly concentrated along the base of the South Mountain, and along Lower Paxton's eastern and southern borders.

Highly erodible soils are typically found on steep slopes, as described above. Hydric soils are soils that retain water during a portion of the year, and that are indicators of possible wetlands. Hydric soils provide water storage and infiltration that naturally regulates water sources and flows.

### **Water Resources**

#### Surface Waters and Drainage

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

The Creeks and Watersheds Map shows the locations of various creeks and the areas that drain into various creeks. Lower Paxton Township is located in the Lower Susquehanna Sub-basin and is drained by Paxton, Spring and Beaver Creeks. Paxton Creek drains the northwestern portion, approximately 7,326 acres (41 percent) of the Township. It originates near Linglestown at an elevation of 1,220 feet and flows 12.8 miles southwest and south to its mouth at Steelton, falling to 292 feet above sea level. Its main channel is characterized by rolling hills, a broad valley and gentle slopes.

Spring Creek lies in the southwestern portion of the Township. Its source lies south of Union Deposit Road near the Central Dauphin East school properties. It flows southwest and is soon joined by Asylum Run, its first tributary, just beyond the Township border. Spring Creek drains 1,995 acres (11 percent) of the Township.

The Beaver Creek originates northeast of Linglestown and flows south, draining 8,594 acres (48 percent) of Lower Paxton Township (mainly in the southeastern portion of the Township) before flowing into the Swatara

Creek. A very small area along the Blue Mountain drains north to the Fishing Creek, but that only includes State recreational land.

### Water Quality

The Pennsylvania Chapter 93 Water Quality Standards classify surface waters according to their water quality criteria and protected water uses. Selected bodies of water that exhibit exceptional water quality and other environmental features are referred to as “Special Protection Waters.” In Lower Paxton Township, Paxton, Spring, and Beaver Creeks are all classified as Warm Water Fisheries, but are not classified as having special high water quality protections.

Various public agencies, organizations, and concerned citizens located within Lower Paxton Township have expressed concern for the protection and restoration of the watersheds. The following sections provide a brief discussion of these entities.

### Watershed Associations

Out of concern for water resource resources, a watershed association has been organized in each of the three watersheds in Lower Paxton Township. The organizations typically work to reduce erosion, sedimentation and pollution along waterways and to promote stream bank stabilization and planting programs and public education. These organizations are:

- Paxton Creek Watershed Association
- Spring Creek Watershed Association
- Swatara Creek Watershed Association

Conservation Plans have been prepared for the Paxton and Swatara watersheds. These plans promote various methods of land conservation, forest preservation, and pollution and erosion control. The plans also emphasize planting and retaining thick vegetation along waterways (riparian buffers). The plans also recommend ways to minimize water pollution and erosion from agricultural and livestock operations, including using fencing to limit the locations where livestock can cross creeks. The plans promote use of Best Management Practices, such as use of rain gardens and vegetated swales. The plans also promote public access to trails and selected areas of land for nature study, fishing and passive recreation.

Under the State’s Rivers Conservation Program, the completed rivers conservation plans could help qualify conservation organizations and local governments for future funding for projects.

### **Stormwater Management**

Dauphin County prepared an updated Countywide Stormwater Management Plan in 2010, in cooperation with municipalities, after previously completing plans for each watershed. The intent is to address stormwater in a coordinated manner across municipal borders. Lower Paxton adopted a new stormwater ordinance in 2016 to comply with the 2010 Plan and to emphasize use of Best Management Practices to protect water quality and promote infiltration.

In most cases, stormwater problems in Lower Paxton result from development that occurred before modern stormwater controls were required or from pipes or culverts that are undersized. Lower Paxton has been regularly constructing stormwater improvements to address these existing problems.

Stormwater management involves the control of the amounts and velocities of water runoff. As land is developed and additional surfaces are covered with surfaces that are impervious to infiltration into the ground, and as thick natural vegetation is removed, runoff volumes and speeds increase. With proper proper engineering methods, infiltration can be promoted (including by using surfaces that are pervious or planting areas that promote infiltration), velocities can be slowed, soil erosion can be avoided, and stormwater can be detained and released gradually in a manner that is consistent with conditions before the land was developed.

Federal regulations have mandated that Lower Paxton and many similar municipalities establish a program to comply with Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) requirements. The Township is being required to implement and enforce a stormwater management program approved by DEP which is designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from stormwater to the maximum extent practicable, with the goal of protecting water quality. There are also additional requirements under the Chesapeake Bay Program, which particularly affect wastewater and agricultural facilities.

The program must contain a schedule, best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for the following six Minimum Control Measures described below:

- Public Education and Outreach,
- Public Participation and Involvement,
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination,
- Construction Site Runoff Control,
- Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment, and
- Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations and Maintenance.

To assist in meeting these requirements, the Township is anticipating that it will emphasize a program of streambank stabilization and planting along creek valleys over the next few years.

DEP and the County Conservation District implement erosion and sediment pollution control programs for any earth disturbance activities statewide. Persons proposing earth disturbance activities are required to develop an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan containing BMPs, which minimize the potential for accelerated erosion and sedimentation during construction.

### **Habitats for Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species**

The Natural Areas of Inventory of Dauphin County was prepared by the Pennsylvania Science Office of The Nature Conservancy. The purpose of this plan was to identify areas that offer important habitats for rare, threatened and endangered species of plants and animals.

The Inventory did not identify important habitats in Lower Paxton Township because most of the landscape has been extensively altered. The Inventory did highlight an extensive system of forested areas along the major stream corridors in the Township. These findings reinforced the need for greater preservation of the existing forested riparian areas for the improvement of water quality and plant and animal habitat. The study also called for the preservation of the continual forests on the Blue Mountain to protect water quality of headwater streams and to promote a continuous wildlife corridor. The Blue Mountain forests are mainly interrupted by one major electric transmission line corridor, which is cleared.

### **Kittatinny Ridge Conservation Project**

The Blue Mountain is part of the Kittatinny Ridge that forms the northern border of Lower Paxton. This ridge provides a vital habitat for a diverse variety of wildlife, and is recognized as a “globally significant” migration flyway for many species of birds. Traversing 185 miles, the ridge facilitates various types of wildlife movement by serving as a virtually uninterrupted forested corridor through Pennsylvania. In addition to its wildlife benefits, the ridge also contributes to the recharge of drinking water for thousands of residents, and forms the headwaters of many area streams.

The serenity and beauty of the ridge draws many hikers, bikers, and sportsmen to the area. To that end, the Audubon Society, along with efforts from state, local, and regional officials have combined to focus public attention on the importance of this Mountain. The goal is to promote the conservation of the ridge, and its supporting landscapes from further habitat loss, fragmentation and inappropriate land use.

## **Forests**

The largest contiguous area of woodland lies on the slopes and ridge of Blue Mountain. While portions of the Blue Mountain are preserved in State and Township ownership, many other segments remain privately owned. Forested areas can also be found scattered along the stream corridors of Paxton, Spring and Beaver Creeks.

Vegetation, particularly forests, perform several vital functions for the local ecology. It provides habitat, both food and shelter, for local wildlife. They circulate nutrients between the soil and the atmosphere. They stabilize soils prone to erosion and filter nutrients, pollutants, and sediment from runoff, particularly along streambanks. Finally, forests are productive sources of timber.

## **G. Existing Land Uses Background Information**

A 2016 Existing Land Uses Map has been prepared as well as a Developable Lands Map, which are in the Land Use and Housing Plan section.

Most residential areas in the Township consist of single family detached houses. However, there are large concentrations of townhouses and apartments, including west of Colonial Road, south of Locust Lane, along the western portion of the Union Deposit Road corridor, and west of Nyes Road south of Devonshire Heights Road.

Commercial uses are mainly concentrated along the length of Route 22, along Mountain Road, along the western portions of Union Deposit Road. Linglestown Road has a variety of business uses, with larger businesses along the western portion of the road and small businesses in the Village of Linglestown. There are several concentrations of office uses, including along East Park Drive, and along Crums Mill Road south of I-83. The largest concentrations of industrial uses are southwest of the Union Deposit Road/I-83 interchange and along the Allentown Boulevard Corridor east of Nyes Road.

Most agricultural and undeveloped lands are situated in the northern parts of the Township, along the east boundary, and near the southern border of the Township.

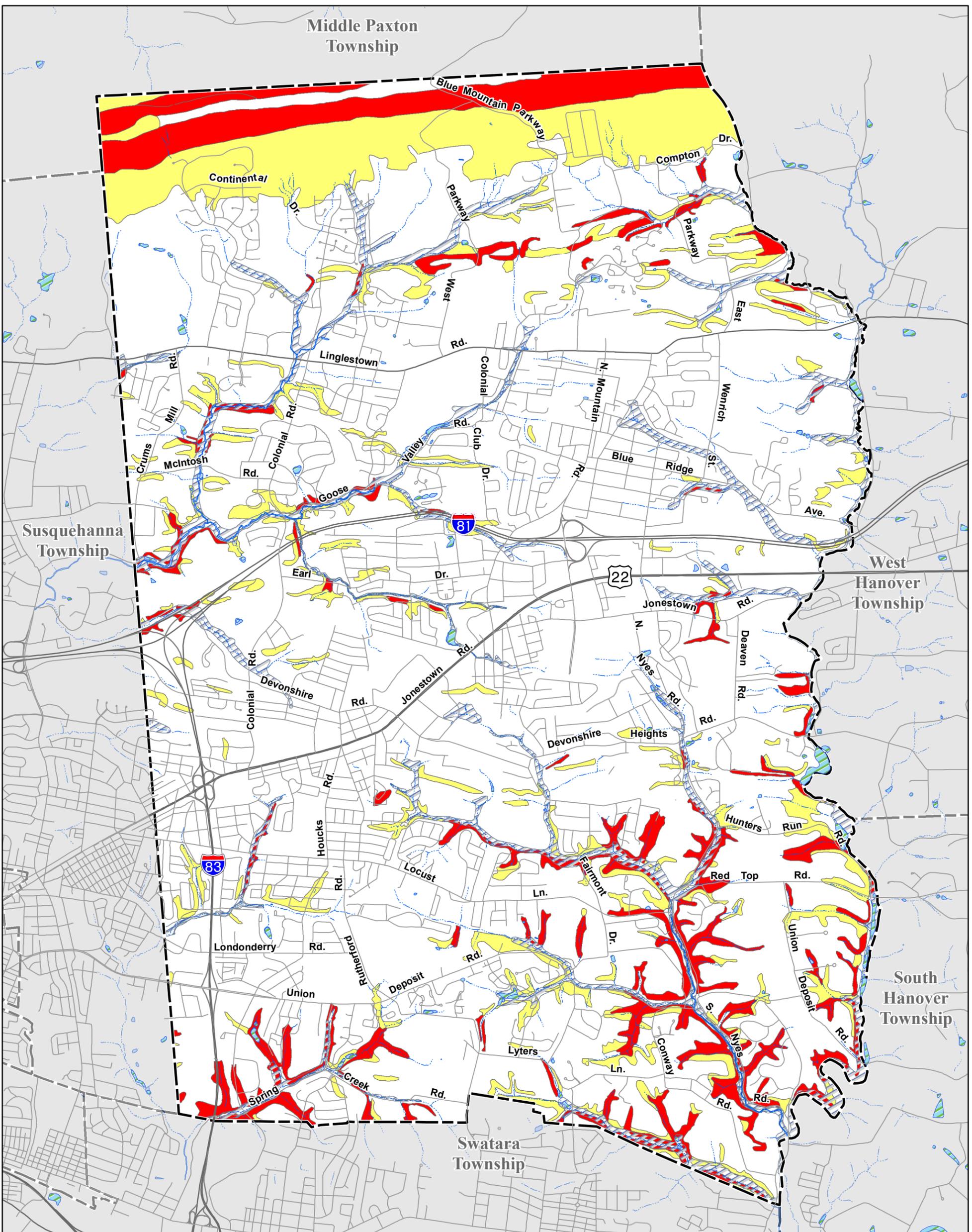
Utilities include sewer, water, overhead power lines, and utility-owned lands. A majority of the stream valleys contain sewer lines or easements for sewer lines. There are two major overhead power lines that pass through the Township—one in the north and one in the south.

### **Agricultural Security Areas**

Agricultural Security Areas (ASA), as authorized pursuant to the Agricultural Area Security Law, allows a landowner or group of landowners to apply to their local government for the designation of an ASA. Such parcels must be viable agricultural land and may be comprised of non-contiguous tracts at least 10 acres in size. A summary of ASA benefits follows:

- The ASA designation affords the landowner(s) additional protection from local ordinances that restrict farm practices, unless those ordinances have a direct relationship to public health or safety.
- The ASA designation provides additional protection for agricultural activities from nuisance ordinances and nuisance lawsuits.
- The ASA designation limits land condemnation procedures, unless approval is gained from the Agricultural Lands Condemnation Approval Board.
- The ASA designation qualifies a land area for potential purchase of development rights under the County's Agricultural Conservation Easement Program.
- The ASA designation is not a permanent designation and designated parcels are reviewed every seven years.

The Lower Paxton Township Board of Supervisors created the Township's ASA, which consists of six parcels collectively comprising 306 acres.



## LOWER PAXTON TOWNSHIP

SOURCE:



-  Streams
-  Lakes and Ponds
-  Wetlands
-  100 Year Floodplains

### Steep Slopes

-  Steep Slopes 15 - 25%
-  Very Steep Slopes 25%+

## NATURAL FEATURES

0 3,000 6,000 Feet

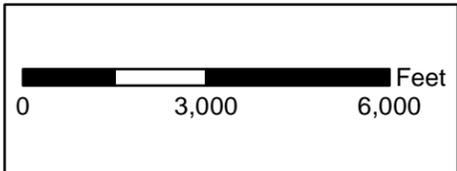


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## LOWER PAXTON TOWNSHIP

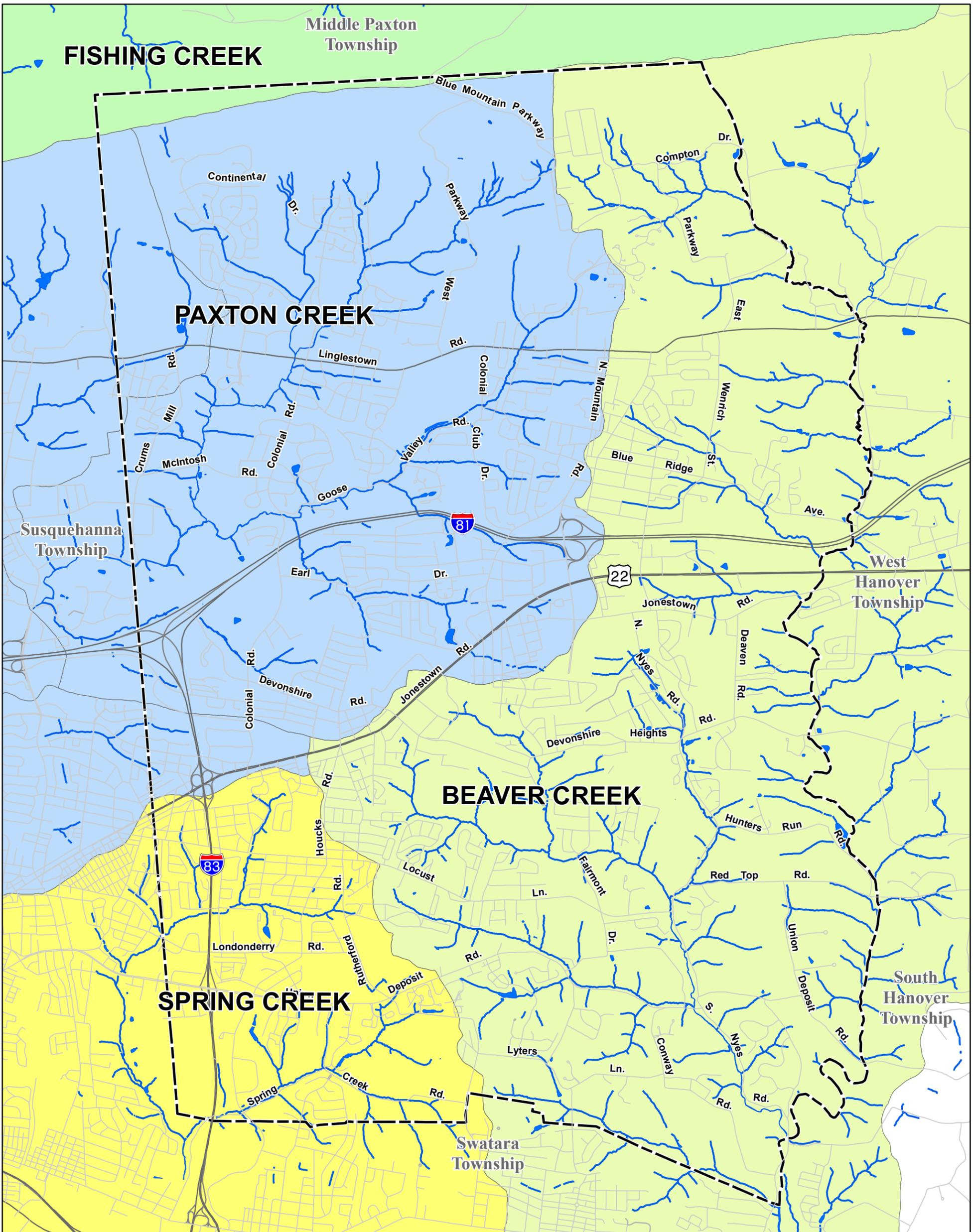
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— 10' Contours

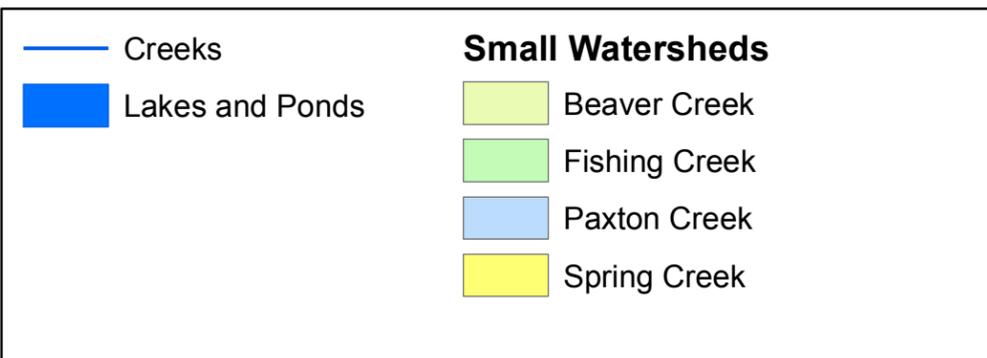
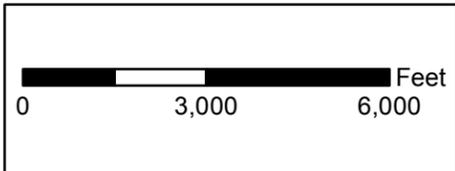
## TOPOGRAPHY

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**LOWER PAXTON TOWNSHIP**

SOURCE:

**CREEKS AND WATERSHEDS**



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## **H. Compatibility with Adjacent Municipalities**

### Middle Paxton Township

Middle Paxton Township adopted its most recent comprehensive plan update in 2016. The plan outlines goals to maintain its rural quality and atmosphere through limited development. There are no public sewer services in areas near Lower Paxton Township. They lack sewage service and the presence of steep slopes and other natural factors limitations curtails intense development. State Game Lands 211 and the Boyd Big Tree Conservation Area protect much of the land near the Lower Paxton border.

Land uses in Middle Paxton Township that lie adjacent to Lower Paxton Township are rural in nature. The zoning provisions mainly allow low density development along Fishing Creek Valley Road at an average density of one dwelling unit per acre. The upper portion of Fishing Creek valley only allows an average density of one dwelling unit per two acres.

If additional development occurs in southern Middle Paxton Township, it could increase traffic volumes on Parkway East, Parkway West and Blue Mountain Parkway.

The Middle Paxton Township Comprehensive Plan proposes the development of bike and walking trails in the vicinity of Fishing Creek Valley Road and the Blue Mountain Ridge. The State-owned Boyd Big Tree Conservation Area includes much of the land along both sides of Lower Paxton’s northwest border with Middle Paxton.

There is one large and a few smaller areas of land that remain privately owned in Middle Paxton Township along the Blue Mountain. The largest areas are west of the Blue Mountain Parkway, including the Felicita Golf Course that extends up the north side of the Blue Mountain, east of the Boyd Big Tree Conservation Area.

### South Hanover Township

South Hanover Township lies adjacent to Lower Paxton to the southeast. South Hanover Township has experienced substantial growth along the Route 39 corridor, including residential and commercial development and from the Milton Hershey School.

Most land in South Hanover that is adjacent to Lower Paxton is zoned “Residential Agriculture.” There is an area of “Suburban Residential” along Red Top Road to recognize an existing development, and an “Urban Residential” area along Nyes Road. Both the “Residential Agricultural” and the “Suburban Residential” Districts mainly allow for single family detached houses on one acre minimum lots. In addition, the Residential Agricultural District allows for additional various agricultural uses.

As congestion has increased along Route 322, residents have been using Union Deposit Road as one of the alternate routes.

South Hanover Township has been working to implement a greenway along the Swatara Creek, including providing public parkland along the creek.

### Susquehanna Township

Susquehanna Township adopted its most recent comprehensive plan in 2000, and is currently preparing a new plan. While the southern portion of the Township has reached a build-out condition, development continues north of Interstate 81 and north of Route 39. The 2000 Plan addressed corridor management, encroachment on the Blue Mountain, a need for better bicycle and pedestrian access and lack of mixed use development.

The Plan outlines ideas for creating gateways to the community at its major access points, including those shared with Lower Paxton Township on Linglestown Road, Paxton Church Road, Elmerton Avenue, Walnut Street and Union Deposit Road. Open space corridors are identified and suggest conservation areas for greenways, historic preservation, bicycle and pedestrian networks. Inter-connecting streets are recommended to reduce traffic congestion, specifically in commercial areas in the vicinity of Union Deposit Road.

The residential areas west of the Sportmans Golf Course are zoned “High Density Single Family Residential.” An area along Oakhurst Boulevard and another area south of Route 39 are zoned “Business-Office-Residential.” The land on the north side of Route 39 is zoned “Neighborhood Commercial.” Lands in the vicinity of the Stray Winds development are mostly zoned “Low Density Residential” and “Residential Country.”

The existing business park north of I-81 is zoned “Business-Office-Residential.” Land on the south side of I-81 is zoned “Highway Commercial.”

Most residential areas north and south of Jonestown Road are zoned “Medium Density Residential.” Jonestown Road is zoned “Mixed Use-High Density District.” The lands on both sides of Union Deposit Road and in the Union Square Industrial Park are zoned as “General Industrial.”

The northern portion of Susquehanna Township near the Blue Mountain is zoned “Conservation.”

#### Swatara Township

Almost all of the border with Lower Paxton is zoned “Suburban Residential,” which mainly allows single family detached houses on one-quarter acre lots. A “General Commercial” district lies between East Park Drive and Interstate 83, which is compatible with commercial and light industrial districts in Lower Paxton Township. A narrow band along the west side of I-83 is zoned “Mixed Use.”

#### West Hanover Township

West Hanover adjoins Lower Paxton Township to the northeast. Most of the border is along the center of the Beaver Creek. New development continues to increase traffic on the limited number of roads crossing the Beaver Creek (including Routes 22, 39 and Jonestown Road). New bridge crossings would have a difficult approval process because of wetlands along the stream.

West Hanover Township is pursuing open space conservation and a recreational network to connect open spaces with pedestrian and bike paths. West Hanover Township has “Conservation” zoning adjacent to northern Lower Paxton, including areas north of Fox Hill Road. There is “Flexible Rural Agriculture” zoning between Fox Hill Road to a point north of Moyer Road. The north side of Linglestown Road is zoned “Neighborhood Commercial.” The areas between the Beaver Creek and Piketown Road are zoned “Conservation.” There is “Business Enterprise” zoning near the Route 22 corridor, with “Commercial Highway” zoning along the north side of Route 22. The residential areas south of Route 22 are zoned “Suburban Residential” and “Medium Density Residential.” There is “Conservation” and “Low Density Residential” zoning on both sides of Devonshire Heights Road, and “Conservation” zoning along West Hanover’s southwestern border with Lower Paxton.

## I. Community Facilities and Services Background Information

The Community Facilities Map on the following page shows the locations of major community facilities, including the following public schools and public recreation areas, which are shown with the following map numbers.

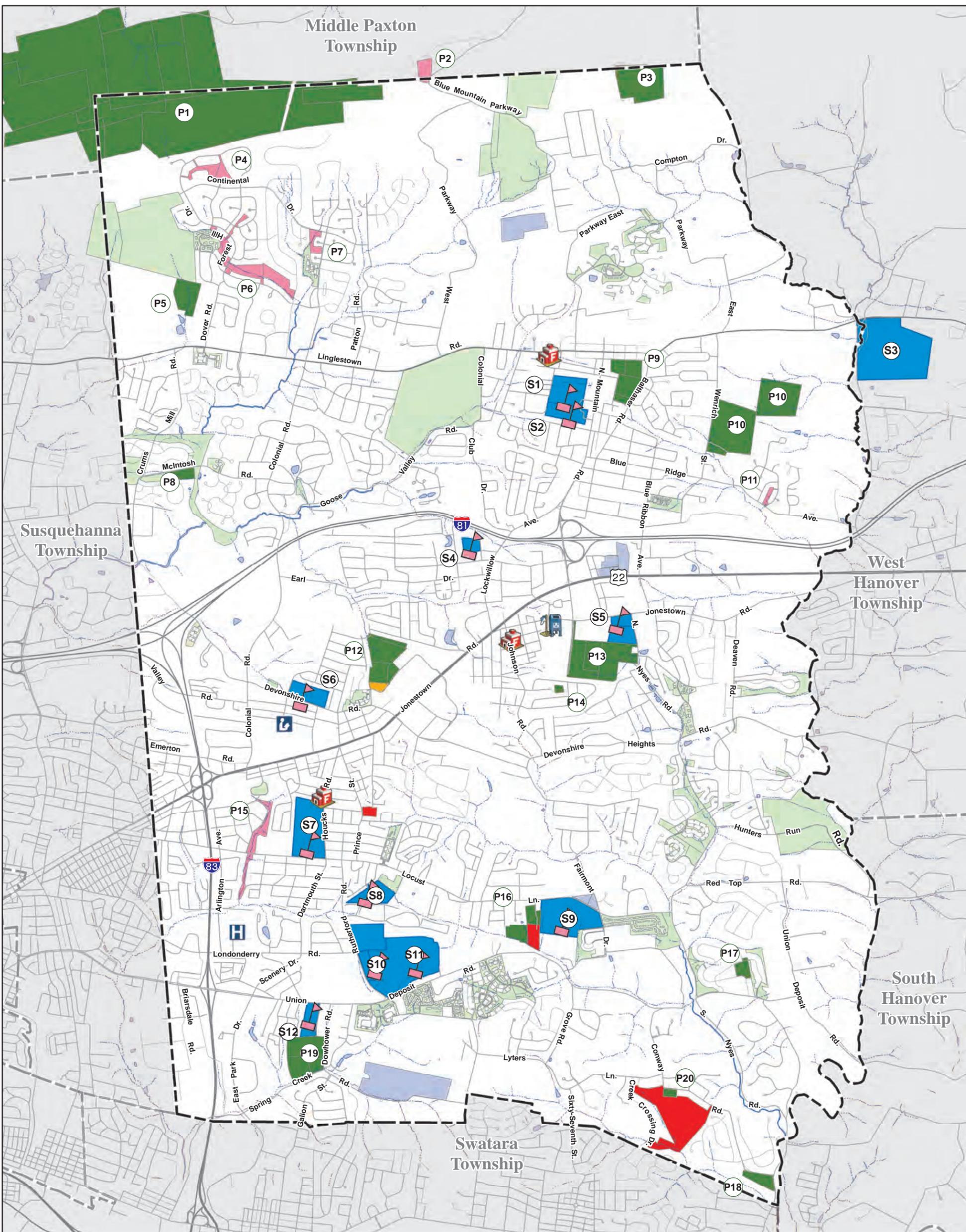
### Community Facilities Map Legend

#### Public Recreation & Open Spaces

- P1 Boyd Big Tree Conservation Area (owned by the PA. Department of Conservation and Natural Resources)
- P2 Hocker Park
- P3 Buchanan Tract (on the Blue Mountain)
- P4 Forest Hills Drive Open Space
- P5 Blue Ridge Development Recreation Area (future, to be provided as part of adjacent development)
- P6 Forest Hills Park & Open Space
- P7 Centennial Acres Park
- P8 Stray Winds Park
- P9 Koons Park
- P10 Wolfensberger Park (future, to be improved in phases)
- P11 Rockford Park
- P12 Brightbill Park (with the adjacent Friendship Center community and senior center)
- P13 George Park
- P14 Meadowbrook Park
- P15 Oak Park Open Space & Trail
- P16 Hurley Field
- P17 Kings Crossing Park
- P18 Conway Road (future park and sub-surface stormwater facility)
- P19 Kohl Park & Lingle Park
- P20 Hodges Heights Park (is adjacent former landfill property that is Township-owned)

#### Public Schools

- S1 Linglestown Middle School
- S2 Linglestown Elementary School
- S3 Central Dauphin High School (in West Hanover, immediately adjacent to Lower Paxton)
- S4 Mountainview Elementary School
- S5 Paxtonia Elementary School
- S6 North Side Elementary School
- S7 Central Dauphin Middle School
- S8 Phillips Elementary School
- S9 Dauphin County Technical School
- S10 Central Dauphin East High School
- S11 Central Dauphin East Junior High School and Central Dauphin East Middle School
- S12 South Side Elementary School



## LOWER PAXTON TOWNSHIP

Base Information Provided by Dauphin County, 2017.



0 3,000 6,000 Feet

- |   |                                       |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
|  | Public Schools                        |  | Fire Department                       |
|  | Private Schools                       |  | Library                               |
|  | Public Recreation                     |  | Hospital                              |
|  | Protected Open Space (Publicly-Owned) |  | Post Office                           |
|  | Private Recreation & Open Space       |  | Municipal Facility                    |
|   |                                       |  | Friendship Recreation & Senior Center |

**COMMUNITY FACILITIES**  
February 28, 2018

 **Urban Research & Development Corporation**  
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## Parks and Recreation

A description of each of the public recreation areas and the Friendship Center is included in the Community Facilities and Services Plan section, as well as a summary of the Township Parks and Recreation Plan and the Greenways Plan, and a summary of existing recreation programs.

## Educational Facilities

The Central Dauphin School District provides public education services for residents of Lower Paxton, Middle Paxton, Swatara and West Hanover Townships and the Boroughs of Dauphin, Paxtang and Penbrook. It has the 14<sup>th</sup> largest enrollment among the 501 school districts in Pennsylvania. The district operates a total of 19 schools. Six elementary and four secondary facilities are located within Lower Paxton Township. The Dauphin County Technical School, located on Locust Lane, also serves local students and students from several other school districts. Most students attend for half a day and then return to their home school.

The School District has experienced steady growth in its enrollment. In 2011-2012, CDS D included 10,637 students, while the October 2016 total enrollment was 11,491 students, which was an 8 percent increase. The State Department of Education projects an increase in enrollment to 12,029 by the 2020-2021 school year.

The District’s plans to replace the West Hanover Elementary School.

<b>Major Educational Facilities in Lower Paxton Township</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Enrollment</b>
<b>Public Schools</b>			
Central Dauphin East Middle School	Regular Secondary 6–8	628 Rutherford Road	755
Central Dauphin East Senior High School	Regular Secondary 9–12	626 Rutherford Road	1,427
Central Dauphin Middle School	Regular Secondary 6–8	4600 Locust Lane	739
Linglestown Elementary School	Regular Elementary K–5	1044 N. Mountain Road	409
Linglestown Middle School	Regular Secondary 6–8	1044 N. Mountain Road	683
Mountain View Elementary School	Regular Elementary K–5	400 Gibbel Road	376
North Side Elementary School	Regular Elementary K–5	4520 N. Devonshire Road	634
Paxtonia Elementary School	Regular Elementary K–5	6135 Jonestown Road	670
Phillips Elementary School	Regular Elementary K–5	100 Oakmont Road	391
South Side Elementary School	Regular Elementary K–5	4525 Union Deposit Road	647
Dauphin County Technical School	Technical and career-oriented 9–12	Locust Lane	1,000
<b>Private Schools</b>			
Christian School of Harrisburg	Nonpublic School K–12	2000 Blue Mtn. Pkwy.	278
Bishop McDevitt High School	Nonpublic School 9–12	1 Crusader Way	769
Holy Name of Jesus School	Nonpublic School K–8	6190 Allentown Blvd.	332
Covenant Christian Academy	Private Academic School K–8	1982 Locust Lane	200

Source: PA Department of Education and Central Dauphin School District

In addition, local students attend other schools in the region, including charter and cyber-charter schools.

**Library Facilities**

Public library facilities and services are provided to the residents of Lower Paxton Township through the Dauphin County Library System (DCLS). The East Shore Area Library, which is part of DCLS, is located at 4501 Ethel Street, north of the Colonial Park Mall.

**Hospital**

The citizens of Lower Paxton Township are serviced by a wealth of medical facilities. The UPMC Pinnacle Community Hospital, located at 4300 Londonderry Road, is a private non-profit hospital.

**Municipal Facilities**

Lower Paxton Township’s buildings include the Township Municipal Building, the Municipal Public Works Building, and the Lower Paxton Township Compost Facility. The Municipal Building also serves as the headquarters for the Police Department, and is located on Prince Street.

The Township’s Public Works Department is located in the Jack Hurley Transportation and Maintenance Center at 5975 Locust Lane, which has been recently expanded. The Public Works Department primarily provides road maintenance, snow plowing, maintenance of traffic signals and signs, collection of leaves, park maintenance and vehicle maintenance services. The Public Works Department is also responsible for eleven Township bridges involving Township roads, while PennDOT is responsible for most bridges on major roads.

The Township Compost Facility is on Conway Road, south of Union Deposit Road and west of Nyes Road. It mainly collects leaves, yard trimmings and branches, but does not collect grass.

**Township Budget**

The following is a summary of the major components of Township expenditures in a typical budget year (2017).

Budget Item	Amount
General Fund	\$ 23.3 million
Liquid Fuels Fund (Mainly for road maintenance)	\$1.5 million
General Improvement Fund (For Capital Improvements, such as for Public Works facilities, and which typically includes bond proceeds among other revenues)	\$4.6 million
Fire Equipment Capital Fund	\$0.3 million
LOSAP (Benefits for volunteer firefighters)	\$0.1 million
Friendship Center Operating Fund	\$2.3 million
Township Authority Operating Fund (Wastewater)	\$16.2 million
Township Authority Capital Fund (Wastewater)	\$8.1 million

Municipalities in Pennsylvania are strictly limited by the State in the types of taxes that they may enact. The earned income tax (a 0.5 percent paid by residents of Lower Paxton) typically accounts for one-third of the Township's General Fund revenues. The second largest category of revenue is from annual real estate taxes, which typically accounts for one-quarter of General Fund revenues. The third largest source of revenues is from the reimbursement by the Township Authority of Township expenses. The fourth largest source of revenues is from the Local Services Tax, which is a \$52 a year tax levied on persons who work in the Township. The fifth largest source of revenue is typically from cable TV franchise fees, followed by State payments towards Township pension funds, and State Liquid Fuels Funds, which are used for road maintenance. The eight most important source of revenue is from the real estate transfer tax, which is a 0.5 percent tax on the sale of real estate.

Lower Paxton Township does not charge gross receipts taxes on businesses. Many businesses feel that gross receipts taxes are unfair, because they tax total revenues and not profits. This situation is favorable to attract businesses, especially businesses with low profit margins. There are also revenues from fees paid to the various departments (such as for recreation facility rentals and building permits), as well as fines paid to the police.

The two largest expenditure categories are for police and public works. Expenditures for police typically account for one-quarter of all General Fund expenditures. Expenditures for public works account typically account for approximately 17 percent of General Fund expenditures. The next largest categories are typically: employee health care costs, employee retirement system costs, administrative costs, payments on debt, sanitary sewage services, and fire protection.

#### Friendship Center Operating Fund

The Friendship Center houses Lower Paxton's Park and Recreation Department, as well as providing recreational space to residents. In 2016, revenues totaled roughly \$2.23 million, which were primarily generated through membership and program fees. Memberships accounted for 52 percent of revenues, while recreation program fees accounted for 25 percent. Expenditures in 2016 totaled \$2.21 million. The Township has been successfully working in recent years to reduce or avoid the need for a Township subsidy of the Friendship Center's operations.

#### Lower Paxton Township Authority Revenues

The Lower Paxton Township Authority (LPTA) provides wastewater services to the Township through a system operated by the Township's Sanitary Sewer Department. LPTA revenues and expenditures in 2016 each totaled approximately \$15 million. The system is mainly funded by customer sewer fees. The largest expenses include payments on debt (47%), Harrisburg transmission and treatment fees (21%) and reimbursement to the Township for expenses (16%).

The LPTA's capital budget is used to fund long-term improvements to the sanitary sewer system. The capital budget for 2016 was roughly \$9 million and included improvements to the Paxton Creek (54%) and Beaver Creek (40%) areas of the system, including replacement of many sanitary sewage lines.

#### **Police and Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services**

Information about each of these services is included in the Community Facilities and Services Plan section.

#### **Water Supply and Wastewater Services**

Information about each of these services is included in the Community Facilities and Services Plan section.

As required to be stated under the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, this Plan recognizes the following:

1. Lawful activities such as extraction of minerals impact water supply sources and such activities are governed by statutes regulating mineral extraction that specify replacement and restoration of water supplies affected by such activities.
2. Commercial agriculture production impact water supply sources.

## J. Transportation

### Functional Road Classification

Streets / roads are classified according to the mobility and land access that they provide. For example, roads that provide for greater mobility, such as expressways, result in reduced land access. Because arterial roads are designed for traffic moving at higher speeds, the access onto arterials needs to be carefully managed. Conversely, local roads provide greater land access, and are intended for slower traffic speeds.

Functional classifications are also important in determining and applying design standards (such as cartway widths, right-of-way widths and slopes) to roadway design or improvement.

A Street Classification Map and a description of the categories are included in the Transportation Plan section.

### Traffic Volumes

The following are official estimated average daily counts for major roads in the Township:

<b>PennDOT Estimate Average Daily Traffic Volumes in Lower Paxton Township – 2015</b>	
I-81, West of I-83	76,000
I-83, North of Route 22	81,000
I-83, South of Route 22	88,000
U.S. 22, West of I-83	28,000
U.S. 22, West of I-83	20,000
U.S. 22, West of Mountain Road	17,000
PA 39, East of Mountain Road	7,200
PA 39, West of Mountain Road	14,000
PA 39, West of Colonial Road	18,000
Mountain Road, North of I-81	22,000
Mountain Road, South of I-81	15,000
Colonial Road, North of I-81	11,000
Colonial Road, South of I-81	11,000
Nyes Road, North of Union Deposit Road	12,000
Nyes Road, South of Union Deposit Road	10,000
Nyes Road, South of Locust Lane	14,000
Elmerton Avenue, West of I-83	3,900
Locust Lane, West of Rutherford Road	7,100

<b>PennDOT Estimate Average Daily Traffic Volumes in Lower Paxton Township – 2015</b>	
Locust Lane, East of Rutherford Road	6,400
Union Deposit Road, West of I-83	19,000
Union Deposit Road, I-83 to Rutherford Road	15,000
Union Deposit Road, Rutherford Road to Nyes Road	8,100
Union Deposit Road, East of Nyes Road	1,900
Rutherford Road, North of Locust Lane	9,200
Rutherford Road, South of Locust Lane	7,000
Lochwillow Avenue at I-81	5,400
Blue Ridge Avenue, East of Mountain Road	2,400
Blue Ribbon Avenue at I-81	3,400

Source: PennDOT

### **Crash / Safety Analysis**

Information on crash-prone intersections is included in the Transportation Plan section.

### **Walking and Biking Trails**

Walking and biking trails, when properly designed and maintained, can provide transportation alternatives. Bicycling and walking are valuable not only for recreation and exercise, but are valuable for children to be able to reach recreation facilities, and to serve persons who cannot drive or who do not have access to their own car. Moreover, some persons choose to use bicycling for everyday travel. Improvements to pedestrian and bicycle facilities will reduce noise pollution and improve air quality, traffic flow, and overall quality of life.

Lower Paxton Township has limited pedestrian and bicycle facilities. While the Township’s Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance requires sidewalks in various cases based on roadway classification and development density, the requirement of the ordinance had been waived for many residential development over the years, resulting in a community of many neighborhoods with limited access to pedestrians. There also are few bike paths in the Township, outside of parks.

### **Public Transportation**

Public transportation services are described in the Transportation Plan section.

### **Rail Transportation**

There is no rail service within Lower Paxton Township. However, a major set of Norfolk-Southern rail lines extend east-west adjacent to Derry Street in Swatara Township, which also includes a major freight intermodal yard.

Amtrak provides east-west passenger service to downtown Harrisburg and Middletown.

### **Aviation Facilities**

The Harrisburg International Airport (HIA) is located in Lower Swatara Township near Middletown. The Capital City Airport is located on the West Shore near New Cumberland, and serves private aircraft.

## K. TIMING & AMOUNT OF DEVELOPMENT

The timing and amount of development in Lower Paxton Township will be greatly affected by the Township’s zoning policies, as well as by the region’s economy and national mortgage interest rates. Growth pressures will also be impacted by employment levels at major employers in the region. The Population and Housing section of the Appendix forecasts future population and housing growth in the Township and the County, as projected by the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission.

## L. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

The following table lists various State and federal grant programs that can be used for revitalization, economic development and community development purposes. Funding sources are always changing, with new programs being added and older programs being revised or deleted. Therefore, it is important to keep up-to-date with current funding opportunities, the amount of funding available and competitiveness in each program, and the likelihood that a program would fund a particular project.

While most programs are administered through departments of the Pennsylvania state government, some others are administered by the Commonwealth Financing Authority (CFA).

Potential applicants should always contact the regional or central office of the funding source to discuss a project and to fully understand the program requirements.

The websites of the primary funding programs are:

PA Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED):

<http://www.newpa.com/find-and-apply-for-funding/>

Note - If “DCED” is used by itself, it refers to the State DCED. In other cases, the Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) is listed in the table.

PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR):

<http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/>

PA Department of Environmental Resources (DEP):

<http://www.dep.state.pa.us/>

PA Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC):

<http://www.portal.state.pa.us/>

### Funding Programs for Community and Economic Development

Program Name	Program Type	Overview of Program	Administering Agency(ies)
1. Alternative and Clean Energy Program (ACE) and Alternative Fuels Incentive Grant (AFIG)	Grants, Loans & Loan Guarantees	Provides financial assistance to utilize, develop, and construct alternative and clean energy projects in the state. A funding match is required.	DCED and DEP
2. Building PA	Loans	Provides mezzanine capital for developers for real estate assets in small to mid-sized Pennsylvania communities.	DCED
3. Business in Our Sites	Grants and Loans	Provides grants and low interest loans to improve ready-to-build business sites. Funds can be used to acquire land, conduct environmental assessment and remediation, perform demolition, install infrastructure, and construct on-site and off-site transportation improvements.	DCED

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Overview of Program</b>	<b>Administering Agency(ies)</b>
4. Business Opportunities Fund (BOF)	Loans	Installment loans, lines of credit and technical assistance for minority business enterprises, women-owned business enterprises and small businesses.	DCED
5. Circuit Rider Program (Part of the Community Conservation Partnerships Program - C2P2)	Grants (match required)	Grants to initiate new programs and services for a county, Council of Government, and/or multi-municipal entity that individually does not have the financial resources to hire a professional full-time staff person. The Circuit Rider’s purpose is to initiate new programs to more efficiently and effectively meet recreation, park, or open space needs. The grantee will be responsible for any funding of the position after the State funding expires.	DCNR
6. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Grants, Technical Assistance	Provides funding for projects that serve households or geographic areas with low to moderate incomes, or that eliminate blight, or that improve access for persons with disabilities. Typical projects include housing rehabilitation, stormwater improvements or construction of ADA ramps at curbs.	DCED and Dauphin Co. DCED
7. Community Recreation and Conservation Program (Part of C2P2).	Grants (match required)	Grants are awarded to municipalities and authorized nonprofit organizations for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning for feasibility studies, trail studies, conservation plans</li> <li>• Master site development plans</li> <li>• Comprehensive recreation, park, open space, and greenway plans</li> <li>• Land acquisition for active or passive parks, trails, and conservation purposes</li> <li>• New development and rehabilitation of parks, trails and recreation facilities</li> </ul>	DCNR
8. Dauphin County Infrastructure Bank	Loans	Loans to make improvements to roads and bridges.	Dauphin Co. DCED
9. Dauphin County Land Bank	Blight Remediation	Assistance in returning blighted, vacant or tax-delinquent properties to productive use, including acquisition and resale.	Dauphin Co. Land Bank Authority
10. Dauphin Local Share Gaming Grants	Grants	An application from Lower Paxton requires sponsorship by the County. Funding is available for a variety of community needs, including planning and emergency services.	Dauphin Co. DCED and Gaming Advisory Board
11. Greenways, Trails and Recreation Program (GTRP)	Grant (match required)	Allocates funds via the CFA from the Marcellus Legacy Fund to plan, acquire, develop, rehabilitate, and repair greenways, recreational trails, open space, parks and beautification projects.	DCED
12. Historic Marker Nomination Program	Grants	Nominations for state historic markers may be made, after proper research is provided by the applicant.	PHMC
13. Historic Preservation Tax Credit (HPTC)	Tax Credits	Offers tax credits to qualified taxpayers who restore a qualified historic structure into an income-producing property. All projects must include a qualified rehabilitation plan approved by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC). Limited State tax credits are available under this program. As of 2017, a federal program also offered income tax benefits for improvements to certain income-producing historic buildings.	DCED and PHMC

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Overview of Program</b>	<b>Administering Agency(ies)</b>
14. HOME Housing Programs	Grants Loans Tech. Asst.	Provides federal grant, loan, and technical assistance to municipalities to expand the supply of quality affordable housing for low- and very low-income Pennsylvanians.	DCED and Dauphin Co. DCED
15. Housing Rehabilitation and First Time Home Buyer's Programs	Grants and Loans	Provides financing to rehabilitate existing housing, and to assist households in purchasing their first home.	Dauphin Co. DCED
16. Industrial Sites Reuse Program (ISRP)	Grants Loans (match required)	Supports performing environmental site assessment and remediation work at former industrial sites.	DCED
17. Job Creation Tax Credits (JCTC)	Tax Credits	A \$1,000-per-job tax credit to approved businesses that create new jobs in the state within 3 years.	DCED
18. Joint Opportunity Business Partnership Fund (JOB Partnership Fund)	Loans	Provides loans to private equity partnerships for investment in Pennsylvania companies.	DCED
19. Keystone Communities Program (KCP)	Grants	Promotes revitalization by designating and funding communities that are implementing Main Street, Elm Street, Enterprise Zone efforts or other community development efforts by supporting physical improvements to designated and/or other communities that are undertaking revitalization activities. Also, provides accessible modifications for the homes of persons with physical disabilities. Components include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PA. Accessible Housing</li> <li>• Housing and Redevelopment Assistance</li> <li>• Keystone Main Streets</li> <li>• Keystone Elm Streets</li> <li>• Keystone Enterprise Zones</li> <li>• Keystone Communities</li> <li>• Keystone Communities Development Projects</li> </ul>	DCED
20. Keystone HELP Energy Efficiency Program	Loans	Provides low-interest loans to residents for energy efficiency improvements to homes, including the installation of energy-efficient heating and air conditioning systems, geothermal systems, insulation and air sealing, and more.	DEP (partnered with PA Treasury Dept. and PHFA)
21. Keystone Historic Preservation Grant Program	Grants	Funding for historic preservation projects, primarily for public buildings or buildings that serve the public.	PHMC
22. Local Government Capital Project Loan Program (LGCLP)	Loans	Low-interest loans to local government for equipment and facility needs.	DCED
23. Machinery and Equipment Loan Fund (MELF)	Loans	Low-interest loans for businesses to acquire and install new or used machinery and equipment or to upgrade existing machinery and equipment	DCED
24. Multi-modal Transportation Fund (MTF)	Grants (match required)	Provides grants to encourage economic development and ensure that a safe and reliable system of transportation is available.	DCED and PennDOT

Program Name	Program Type	Overview of Program	Administering Agency(ies)
25. Municipal Assistance Program (MAP)	Grants (match required)	Provides funding to assist local governments to plan for and efficiently implement services and improvements, and manage development, with an emphasis on intergovernmental approaches. Funding is available for three groups of activities: shared services, community planning and floodplain management.	DCED
26. Municipal Recycling Program (MRP)	Grants	Grants to assist municipalities and counties in developing and implementing recycling programs.	DEP
27. Municipal Signal Partnership Program (also known as the “Green Light-Go” Program)	Grants (50% match required)	Offers grants to improve traffic signals and related electronic systems, to update signal timing, to add turn lanes at intersections to increase capacity, to improve traffic signs and pavement markings (including around school zones), to make pedestrian safety improvements along a road, to install guiderails, and to make drainage improvements that are directly related to a road improvement.	PennDOT District Office
28. New Markets Tax Credits (NMTC)	Tax credits	Federal tax credits administered by the PA Housing Finance Agency (PHFA). Individual and corporate taxpayers may receive a credit against federal income taxes for making equity investments in community development projects. The credit provided to the investor totals up to 39 percent of the cost of the investment and is claimed over a seven-year period. Program is competitive.	PHFA
29. New PA Venture Capital Investment Program	Loans	Loans to venture capital partnerships to invest in growth-stage PA companies.	DCED
30. New PA Venture Guarantee Program	Loan Guarantees	Guarantees to top-tier venture capital partnerships for investments in growth stage PA companies	DCED
31. Non-point Source Implementation Program (Section 319)	Grants	Provides funding to assist in implementing PA’s Non-point Source Management Program, including funds for urban run-off, and natural channel design/streambank stabilization projects.	DEP
32. Non-point Source Pollution Educational Mini-Grants (PACD)	Grants	Helps County Conservation District inform and educate people about the causes, consequences, and clean-up of non-point source water pollution.	DEP
33. PA Housing Finance Agency (PHFA)  More information is available at <a href="http://www.phfa.org">www.phfa.org</a> .	Grants Loans Tax credits	PHFA programs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance in achieving home ownership.</li> <li>• Homeowners’ Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program (HEMAP).</li> <li>• Programs to support rental housing, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Low-income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) - see above.</li> <li>– Federal HOME funding - see above.</li> <li>– Allocation of private equity bond cap.</li> <li>– Homeownership Choice Program (HCP).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	PHFA

Program Name	Program Type	Overview of Program	Administering Agency(ies)
34. Peer-to-Peer Program (Part of C2P2)	Grants (match required)	Peer-to Peer grants are awarded to help municipalities improve park, recreation, and conservation services through a collaborative process. Projects are accomplished through contracts with experienced park, recreation, and conservation professionals from nearby communities who will work closely with local leaders. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects that form new intergovernmental recreation and park agencies (which is a high priority for DCNR),</li> <li>• Improving management of a specific facility such as a community center, trail or pool,</li> <li>• Conducting management assessment of services, and</li> <li>• Park and recreation board training.</li> </ul>	DCNR
35. PA Energy Development Authority (PEDA)	Grants Loan guarantees	Provides grants and loan guarantees for alternative energy projects and related research involving: Solar energy, Wind, Low-impact hydropower, Geothermal, Biologically-derived methane gas, Waste coal, Gasification, and demand management measures.	PEDA
36. Pennsylvania Capital Access Program (PennCAP)	Loan guarantees	Through participating banks, to support a wide variety of business purposes.	DCED
37. PA Community Development Bank Loan Program (PCD Bank)	Loans	Debt financing for Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs)	DCED
38. PA Economic Development Financing Authority (PEDFA) Tax- Exempt Bond Program	Bonds	Tax-exempt bonds to be used to finance land, building, equipment, working capital and refinancings.	PEDFA
39. PEDFA Taxable Bond Program	Bonds	Taxable bonds to be used to finance land, building, equipment, working capital and refinancings.	DCED
40. Pennsylvania First (PA First)	Grants Loans Loan Guarantees	Funding to facilitate increased investment and job creation.	DCED
41. PA Industrial Development Authority (PIDA)	Loans	Financing through Industrial Development Corporations for land and building acquisition, construction, and renovation resulting in the creation or retention of jobs.	DCED and Dauphin Co. Industrial Dev. Authority
42. Pennsylvania Infrastructure Bank (PIB) (See also Dauphin Co. Infrastructure Bank above)	Loans	For the design, engineering, right-of-way and repair, reconstruction and construction of public highways, bridges, public and private airports and railroads and public transportation systems.	PennDOT
43. PA Infrastructure Investment Auth. (PennVEST)	Low-interest loans, and limited grants	For design, engineering and construction of publicly- and privately-owned drinking water distribution and treatment facilities, storm water conveyance, and wastewater treatment and collection systems.	PennVEST
44. PA Minority Business Devel. Auth. (PMBDA)	Loans	Loans to businesses owned and operated by under-represented minorities	DCED
45. PA Natural Gas Energy Development Program	Grants	Funding purchase and conversion costs of heavy-duty natural gas vehicles.	DEP

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Overview of Program</b>	<b>Administering Agency(ies)</b>
46. PA Recreational Trails Program (Part of C2P2)	Grants (match required)	Grants to state agencies, local governments, non-profit and for-profit organizations to assist with the construction, renovation, and maintenance of trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail use, and the purchase or lease of equipment for trail maintenance.	DCNR
47. PA Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI)	Loans	Increases access to credit for small businesses, through existing DCED programs to partner organizations and the Machinery and Equipment Loan Fund (MELF).	DCED
48. Pollution Prevention Assistance Account Program (PPAA)	Loans	Assistance for small businesses to implement pollution prevention and energy-efficiency projects, enabling the businesses to adopt or install equipment or processes that reduce pollution, energy use or raw materials.	DCED
49. Rail Freight Assistance (RFA)	Grants (match required)	Grants to build or repair rail lines or spurs	PennDOT
50. Rails-to-Trails Program (Part of C2P2)	Grant (match required)	Awarded to county and municipal governments, prequalified land trusts, educational institutions, and non-profit organizations to preserve and protect abandoned railroad corridors as trails. Projects can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• feasibility, master site development, and special purpose studies,</li> <li>• land acquisition, and</li> <li>• development of railroad rights-of-way for trails, including trail heads, access roads, parking areas, interpretive facilities, comfort facilities and signs.</li> </ul>	DCNR
51. Redevelopment Capital Assistance Grant (RCAP)	Grants (50% match required)	Grants for projects with strong economic development benefits, and that are not eligible for primary funding support through other State programs. Project must meet federal eligibility requirements for tax-exempt bonds. Project must first be listed in State Capital Project Itemization legislation. Typical grants include assistance in funding parking decks and building facilities for major downtown employers.	State Office of the Budget, DCED
52. Renewable Energy Program (REP)	Grants Loans Loan Guarantees	Provides financial assistance to promote the use of alternative energy (e.g., geothermal and wind).	DCED and DEP under CFA direction
53. Rivers Conservation Program (Part of C2P2)	Grants (match required)	Grants to municipalities and nonprofit organizations. Funding is to develop or implement watershed/ river-corridor conservation plans. Priority is given to projects that implement plan recommendations in watersheds that are recorded on the PA Rivers Registry. DCNR will consider early implementation development projects for funding in watersheds not linked to a Rivers Conservation Plan if the project presents a significant and/or unique opportunity.	DCNR
54. Second Stage Loan Program	Loan guarantees	For working capital for 2–7 year old manufacturing, biotech, and technology-oriented companies	DCED through CFA

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Overview of Program</b>	<b>Administering Agency(ies)</b>
55. Section 108 Program	Loan guarantees	Enables local governments participating in the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program to obtain federally guaranteed loans to fund large economic development projects and undertake revitalization activities. The municipality commits the use of future CDBG funds to pay off the loan in case of default.	DCED
56. Small Business Advantage Grant Program (SBAG)	Grants	Provides 50 percent matching grants, up to a maximum of \$9,500, to enable a PA small business to adopt or acquire energy efficient or pollution prevention equipment or processes.	DEP
57. Small Business Pollution Prevention Assistance Account (PPAA) Program	Loans	Provides low interest loans to small businesses in undertaking projects that reduce waste, pollution or energy use. Loans will be used to fund 75 percent of the total eligible project cost, up to a maximum loan amount.	DEP
58. Small Business First (SBF)	Loans	Funding for small businesses, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• low-interest loan financing for land &amp; building acquisition and construction,</li> <li>• machinery and equipment purchases, and</li> <li>• working capital</li> </ul>	Local Area Loan Organizations (ALOs)
59. Solar Energy Program (SEP)	Grants Loans Loan Guarantees	Provides financial assistance to promote the use of alternative solar energy.	DCED and DEP under CFA direction
60. Sustainable Energy Fund Program	Loans	Low-interest loans to local governments to complete energy efficiency or renewable energy projects, such as solar photovoltaic and wind energy systems, lighting retrofits, HVAC upgrades, and building envelope enhancements.	Sustainable Energy Fund
61. Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Guarantee Program	Loan guarantees	Promotes development, redevelopment and revitalization of sites in accordance with the TIF Act. The program provides credit enhancement for TIF projects to improve market access and lower capital costs through the use of guarantees to issuers of bonds or other indebtedness.	DCED
62. Technical Evaluation of HSCA Remedial Response	Grants	A Hazardous Sites Cleanup Act (HSCA) host municipality can receive a grant to conduct an independent technical evaluation of a proposed remedial response at a HSCA site. The grant money is locally administered by and available through the County.	DEP and Dauphin Co. DCED
63. Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)	Grants (match required)	Provides federal grants to enhance pedestrian and bicycle facilities, improve access to public transportation, create safe routes to schools, preserve historic transportation structures, provide environmental mitigation, create trails that serve a transportation purpose, and promote safety and mobility.	PennDOT
64. TreeVitalize Tree Planting Program	Grants	Provides grants to municipalities and established non-profit organizations to buy and plant trees along public streets and within public parks.	PA. DCNR

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Overview of Program</b>	<b>Administering Agency(ies)</b>
65. Water Supply and Wastewater Infrastructure Program (PennWorks)	Loans, with some Grants to Dis- tressed Areas	Funding to ensure safe water supply and proper wastewater infrastructure. The program is for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water and sewer projects not used solely for residential purposes,</li> <li>• land and building acquisition,</li> <li>• demolition,</li> <li>• water/sewer project construction costs, and</li> <li>• project engineering and other fees.</li> </ul>	DCED
66. Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)	Grants	Increases energy efficiency for low-income homeowners, including through installation of insulation.	South Central Community Action Program

Source: Websites of the various agencies.