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Appendix A

Plan Process

1. Plan Process
2. 8 Countywide Priority Issues with Related Multi-Municipal Thematic Issues

Plan Process

Although Article III of the Municipalities Planning Code (MPC) establishes parameters and requirements for comprehensive planning in PA, the process itself is largely left in the hands of the municipalities preparing the plan. This plan is the 10-year update to the 2006 Comprehensive Plan for Lycoming County, PA – Phase II.

As in the preparation of the 2006 Plan, a Planning Advisory Team (or PAT) was established to help guide the process and content related to this plan. However, with this update process, a series of teams were established. Three distinct teams represented the rural municipalities located outside of the multi-municipal plan areas: Rural-East, Rural-Central, and Rural-West. See Map 4 in Appendix D for the geographic delineation of these planning areas. The purpose of the advisory teams was to provide initial input, feedback, and pertinent information pertaining to the development of the Comprehensive Plan, as well as to present issues and concerns facing the future of Lycoming County. These PAT's had broad representation from various sectors in the community, including: municipal government, municipal authorities and other entities, public safety agencies, education and health institutions, community organizations and other relevant institutions within the planning areas. The Rural-West PAT met for four meetings and the Rural-East and Rural-Central PAT's met three times between September 2015 and April 2017. The full list of participants and meeting notes can be found in the next section of the Appendices.

In addition to the above-mentioned PAT's, the Lycoming County Planning Commission acted as the Countywide PAT that helped the County prioritize the issues of greatest importance, helped conceive the strategic project lists, and provided feedback to the written plan.

Lycoming County Planning and Community Development (PCD) staff facilitated the County Comprehensive Plan process. The beginning of the planning process was marked by four public outreach meetings around the County to inform the public about the process and also collect feedback on current issues. Meetings were held in Trout Run (Lewis Township), Jersey Shore Borough, Hughesville Borough and in the City of Williamsport in September 2015.

As part of the 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update Community Outreach Strategy, Lycoming County conducted a series of focus group meetings in spring of 2016 with key stakeholders representing a cross-section of the County. Each meeting concentrated on a specific subject area and included participants from organizations with relevant subject matter expertise including local governments, county government, emergency service providers, utility providers, public authorities, non-profits, for-profit businesses, community leaders and others. Focus Group sessions were conducted on the following topics: Economic Development; Community Development; Community Facilities and Infrastructure; Public Safety; Heritage, Culture and the Arts; Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Forestry; Transportation; and Youth perspectives. The findings of these meetings were incorporated into the identification of the county-wide issues and the development of priority projects and initiatives included in the 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update and Multi-Municipal Plan Updates.

Staff also facilitated an on-line and intercept survey to the public that took place late summer/early fall 2016. The results are conveyed in the Research and Analysis section of Appendix C.

8 Countywide Priority Issues with Related Multi-Municipal Thematic Issues

These 8 Countywide Priority Issues were determined by the Lycoming County Planning Commission (the countywide Planning Area Team) as the most important issues to be addressed over the next ten years. These Issues were derived from the 14 Issue Statements identified as most important to the six multi-municipal planning areas during the 2017 Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan (MMP) Update process. All of the Issues in the right-side column were identified as priority issues by at least one PAT in the Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plans. In two cases, several MMP Issues were consolidated to create one Countywide Priority Issue.

8 Countywide Priority Issues	Multi-Municipal Thematic Issues
<p>1. Infrastructure does not meet the needs of all areas of the County.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications infrastructure (especially cell phone and broadband internet) do not meet the needs of all areas of the County. • Natural gas infrastructure is not adequate in all areas of the County. • Outdoor recreation resources are not fully developed, protected and promoted. • Our multi-modal transportation system, particularly the airport, has deficiencies in safety, physical condition, and availability of facilities in some areas of the County. • Water, sewer, and stormwater infrastructure systems are not sufficient across the County to meet all needs. • More diversity of housing types and price range is needed.
<p>2. The economy is changing, and our communities and workforce are not optimally positioned to realize our untapped economic potential and become resilient to economic trends.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economy is changing, and our communities and workforce are not optimally positioned to realize our untapped economic potential and become resilient to economic trends. • Significant cultural and historical resources are not adequately documented, protected, and promoted. • Downtown and village center areas across the County are not thriving or achieving their maximum potential.
<p>3. Fragmentation of local government and the sense of being disenfranchised are challenges facing Pennsylvania municipalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragmentation of local government in Pennsylvania is a barrier to efficient delivery of some public services.

<p>4. Flooding is a threat to life, property, and communities throughout the County.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding is a threat to life, property, and communities throughout the County.
<p>5. Current land use regulations and enforcement do not consistently and adequately meet community visions and respond to changing conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current land use regulations and enforcement do not consistently and adequately meet community visions and respond to changing conditions.
<p>6. Volunteerism and civic engagement, particularly among young people, are insufficient to sustain community institutions and services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteerism and civic engagement, particularly among young people, are insufficient to sustain community institutions and services.
<p>7. Water quality is vital, but is vulnerable to a multitude of threats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality is vital, but is vulnerable to a multitude of threats.
<p>8. Drugs, particularly heroin, are creating significant social, economic, public health, and safety problems across the County.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drugs, particularly heroin, are creating significant social, economic, public health, and safety problems across the County.

Appendix B

Meeting Summaries and Reports

1. Focus Group Overview
2. Williamsport/Lycoming Young Professionals Focus Group Notes
3. Developer Focus Group Notes
4. Youth Plan the Future Focus Group Notes
5. Community Facilities and Infrastructure Focus Group Notes
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26. Rural East/Central Meeting #3 Summary of Priority Issues with Strategic Actions

Focus Group Overview

Lycoming County 2016 Comprehensive Plan Update
February – May 2016



Focus Group Overview

As part of the 2018 Comprehensive Plan Community Outreach Strategy, Lycoming County conducted a series of focus group meetings with key stakeholders representing a cross-section of the County. Each meeting concentrated on a specific subject area and included participants from organizations with relevant subject matter expertise, including: local governments, County government, emergency service providers, utility providers, municipal authorities, non-profits, for-profit businesses, community leaders and others.

Focus Group meetings were conducted as facilitated open discussions to foster meaningful conversation related to current trends, issues and areas of focus relevant to the development of the 2018 Comprehensive Plan. The Lycoming County Planning Department opened each meeting with participant introductions followed by an overview of the Comprehensive Plan including its purpose, planning process and intended outcomes. The remainder of each meeting was used for open discussion among participants, guided by a consultant team utilizing targeted questions relevant to each topic area. The findings of these meetings were incorporated into the identification of thematic local and county-wide issues and the development of priority projects and initiatives to be included in the 2018 Comprehensive Plan and 2017 Multi-Municipal Plan Updates.

Each Focus Group was conducted over a 2-hour period and was held at either the Lycoming County Executive Plaza Building or the Williamsport/Lycoming Chamber of Commerce offices in Williamsport, PA.

List of Focus Group Meetings and Dates:

Williamsport/Lycoming Young Professionals Focus Group	February 25, 2016
Developer Focus Group	March 14, 2016
Youth Plan the Future Focus Group	April 6, 2016
Community Facilities and Infrastructure Focus Group	April 14, 2016
Community Development Focus Group	April 14, 2016
Economic Development Focus Group	April 15, 2016
Heritage, Arts, and Culture Focus Group	April 15, 2016
Public Safety Focus Group	April 22, 2016
Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Forestry Focus Group	April 22, 2016
Transportation Focus Group	May 2, 2016
Manufacturing Focus Group	May 25, 2016



Williamsport/Lycoming Young Professionals Focus Group

Meeting held on February 25, 2016 from 6:00pm-7:30pm

Focus Group Notes

The following is a draft summary of the issues, ideas and comments provided during the focus group meeting. These statements do not represent the opinions of the County. This list is to be used as one of several informational tools to inform the planning process. The draft list of issues may or may not be specifically included in the 2016 update to the County's Comprehensive Plan or the six multi-municipal Comprehensive Plans.

The Planning Department staff worked with the Williamsport Lycoming Young Professionals (WLYP) to conduct a focus group meeting in February of 2016 to determine what was most important to them. WLYP is made up of local youth in the workforce. Members work in a variety of fields across the County including professionals from Lycoming College and Pennsylvania College of Technology, UMPC Susquehanna, as well as local business owners and workers at smaller firms. Almost 20 members of the WLYP participated in this discussion. The primary purpose of this group was to gain the perspective of local young professionals and determine what they like about the area and how to encourage them to stay. Focus Group participants were asked to indicate what they liked about the County and wished to protect and preserve, what would they like to see come to their community, and what would keep them here or persuade them to leave.

The key findings of this group are described below:

- Participants repeatedly expressed their appreciation of the natural beauty and outdoor recreation opportunities within the County. When asked about "what they loved about Lycoming County," participants provided answers including: Rider Park, bike paths, the River Walk, Brandon Park, State Parks, Pine Creek Valley, and the scenic resources of the County. Participants indicated that the natural beauty and recreation opportunities were factors in why they lived here and wished to continue living here.
- Participants' responses reflected the national trend where younger adults prioritize experiences to buying things. In addition to the outdoor recreation opportunities mentioned above, participants also expressed an appreciation of the night life, the arts community, Little League, and the Pajama Factory. When asked what they would like to see added to the community, participants indicated a desire for more restaurant variety, museums, another brewery, and live music venues. Participants also offered support for projects that improve the downtowns.
- Participants emphasized the importance of local business and entrepreneurs. Some of the participants were local business owners who expressed a desire for better access to ultra-high speed internet to support their businesses. They also indicated that more assistance to internet-based businesses operating in the County is desired.

- Participants indicated that low cost of living was a reason why they have chosen to live and remain in the area. Participants also stated that job growth and pay increases were important to keep them living in the area. In addition, they expressed concern that homes may not be affordable for them when they choose to become homeowners.
- Participants indicated that the area needed to overcome its lack of willingness to change. Participants would like to see Lycoming County citizens become more open-minded and indicated that continued stubbornness towards change could encourage them to relocate to a more open-minded area.
- Participants expressed concern for the reputation of the City, specifically in terms of drugs and crime. While participants acknowledged that the lack of crime was important to them, they also felt that some people mistakenly perceive the City as dangerous.

Questions and Answers

What Should We Protect and Preserve?

- Outdoor Recreation
- Scenery
- Arts Community/Pajama Factory
- Assistance to internet based businesses
- Ultra-High Speed Internet
 - Allows for sustainable industry
- Beautiful housing
- Activities for young people
 - Recreation
- Need to coordinate with colleges
- Current projects to improve Downtown
- More in “College Bubble”

Need to overcome lack of willingness to change

What do you love about Lycoming County?

- Night life and outdoor activities nearby
- Rider Park
- Bike Path
- Short Commute
- River Walk
- Market Street Bridge
- Little League
- Brandon Park
- Historic Structures
- Local History
- State Parks

- Farmers Market
- Pajama Factory
- Scenic Resources
- Pine Creek Valley

What's not here?

- Chipotle
- Museum
- Vietnamese/Korean/Indian Restaurant
- Public Transit
- "Eastern Market" (Public Markets)
 - Lewisburg Farmers Market
- Would like another Brewery
- Live Music Venues
- Better parking
- Open public meeting spaces (free/or in private businesses)

What will keep you here?

- Business Opportunities Downtown
- Arts and Culture
- Financial Reasons/Opportunities
- Expanded night travel options
- Open-mindedness and willingness to change
- Outdoor Recreation
- Lack of crime
- High speed internet/Fiber optics
- Home buyer assistance
- School Districts
- Continued job growth
- Increase connection between college/town
- More things to do for young professionals

What will make you leave?

- Lack of train and air travel
- Perception of the city
- Increasing home prices
- Lack of willingness to change/community values

Why do you live here?

- Outdoors
- Born here
- Short commute
- Things to do
- Pay/Job Opportunities/Employment
- Low cost of living
- Familiarity
- Access to large urban areas
- Mountains/Natural Resources
- Local Business Community

What should we change?

- Transportation
- Parking Options

What to Prioritize:

- Housing Redevelopment
 - Increase Home Ownership
- Central Market
- Poverty/Low Income Alleviation
- Downtown Greenspace
- Brewery



Developer Focus Group

Meeting held on March 14, 2016 from 12:00pm

Focus Group Notes

The following is a draft summary of the issues, ideas and comments provided during the Focus Group meeting. These statements do not represent the opinions of the County. This list is to be used as one of several informational tools to inform the planning process. The draft list of issues may or may not be specifically included in the 2016 update to the County's Comprehensive Plan or the six Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plans.

Welcome from Vince Matteo, President of the Chamber

Vince welcomed everyone to the meeting and stated that the Chamber works regularly with the County on their planning efforts. Recently, he and Jason Fink, Executive Vice President of the Chamber had met with the Lycoming County Planning Department (LCPD) staff to discuss the County and Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan updates that are currently underway. The Chamber has also been attending the Planning Advisory Team meetings across the County. The Chamber offered to schedule a meeting with the developers in the county so that the LCPC staff could receive input and ideas from the developers.

Overview of the Comprehensive Planning Process - by Kurt Hausammann

Kurt provided an overview of the planning process. He stated that the Comprehensive Plan guides development within the county and its municipalities for 10 to 20 years in the future. The last plan update in the County was completed in 2006. Plans are to be reviewed and updated every 10 years. The County and the municipalities are at the 10-year interval and are currently in the beginning stages of the updates.

In an effort to obtain information from the public and stakeholders, the County has established Planning Advisory Teams, conducted public outreach meetings and will conduct meetings with key stakeholders during the process. The County will be conducting focus group meetings in April 2016. There will be additional outreach to the general public over the summer of 2016.

The County is in the process of gathering information on the following:

- What is still valid in the existing plan?
- What worked well?
- What should we do differently?

Purpose of the meeting today: The County would like to hear from the developers in the County and receive any input from them. For example - What things have worked? Areas for improvement? Are there certain areas of the County that will be developed and does the zoning needs to be changed?

The update to the County plan and the Multi-Municipal plans will be developed as a focused strategic plan. The County plan will include 5-10 prioritized projects/initiatives in the key areas of the plan. The Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plans will include 5-10 projects of regional significance and include a list of individual municipal projects. The projects of regional significance will have the support of the planning area, while the municipal projects will be specific to the individual municipality. The County Plan will include projects of county wide significance (most of the projects of regional significance from the multi-municipal plans). County will focus their resources on these projects. The focus of all of these plans is on implementation.

Kurt provided an example of how good planning has worked in the County - There is a fast growing growth area/corridor in Lycoming County between Muncy and Montoursville in the area of the Lycoming Mall, Fairfield Township, Muncy Township and Muncy Creek Township area, along Route 180. This corridor was the fastest growing corridor, however it was determined that the infrastructure was not in place - limited sewer and no public water in corridor. County worked with the Lycoming County Sewer and Water Authority to provide this corridor access to water and sewer. The County also worked with the Chamber and PPL to make sure the electric utilities were in the right place. The two also worked together to make sure the natural gas was in too. The proper zoning was in place. This area is a limited Designated Growth Area which resulted in projects like the development of the Marcellus Energy Park, Turkey Run and MIP II. This resulted in the Marcellus Shale companies locating in this area of the County. The interesting note is that when all of planning was being done, Marcellus Shale was not on the radar screen. The focus was on food processing companies. The comprehensive plan set the stage for the development but did not get down to the specifics about what companies will develop or locate on the specific sites.

LCPD provided a description of the current growth areas in the county and described how the county defines a growth area – any city, borough, and in any area that has sewer or water or both or any area with planned in extended sewer and/or water in the near future.

The 2006 plan provided 2600 acres targeted for growth in commercial and industrial development. The Chamber and County worked together on this during the development of the 2006 plans. As a result, current plans include targeted growth areas across the county to provide the requested acres.

Other miscellaneous information that was provided throughout the meeting:

- A brief description of the County's role with the City. They work together. The County supports the City with planning services, zoning, and invest state and federal funds into the city. Examples were provided - Memorial Homes, Brodart Neighborhood Improvement program, Grove Street project, funds available for floodplain enhancement projects. Good revitalization projects going on in the City.
- County can work with developers to discuss and review proposed conceptual/sketch plans and provide comments and technical assistance. The comments will be kept confidential.
- All subdivision and land development plan in county are reviewed by LCPD. There are 26 municipalities governed by the County's Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance and 21 municipalities governed by the County Zoning Ordinance.

Discussion of Critical Issues

Issue for 2016 Plan - Construction of the Susquehanna Valley Thruway and understanding the Impacts and Opportunities. This is in the same US 180 area as mentioned above. As traffic transfers over from US Route 15 at Winfield to Routes 147 and 180 and then comes up into Williamsport, there will be development opportunities. The County will need to consider some interchange zoning for these areas.

A recommendation was made that the area (Lycoming, Northumberland and Union Counties) need to identify how they will leverage the Susquehanna Valley Thruway project. Lycoming should coordinate a 3-County study (Lycoming, Northumberland and Union) on the Susquehanna Valley Thruway to identify and understand the timeframes for the improvements, increased traffic flows, identify intermodal opportunities, and the economic impacts and opportunities from this new infrastructure project. The information should be discussed with all of the developers, municipal officials, general public and other key stakeholders.

Issue for 2016 Plan – John Brady Drive in Muncy Township. The Group asked if any suggestions about zoning changes have occurred in the previous meetings. Answer - Not yet.

Comment - Muncy Township seems to be up in the air about what they want? The Township is concerned about John Brady Drive area because of the heavy traffic. The narrow corridor between Route 180 and south. The Designated Growth Area will protect other parts of the Township from the growth.

Issue for 2016 Plan – PA DOT Low volume driveways. Need to work with PennDOT to address concerns of not counting, cumulatively, the traffic volumes from multiple low-volume driveways on John Brady Drive in Muncy Township. PennDOT defines a low volume driveway as 750 trips per day and only counts them individually but does not cumulatively add up the counts from 2 or more low volume driveways along a corridor. 10-20 low volume driveways can be installed on one road and the traffic columns will not be cumulatively added up so the “true” impact of traffic is not realized. The County did a corridor study along this Drive and the hope is that PennDOT will look at it and make some changes.

Comment - Concern about municipal officials requiring traffic studies on State highway when they do not have jurisdiction over the improvements on the State highway.

There is some development in this area that the county is working on and they are working with PennDOT on the consistent speed limit and no passing zone. LCPD is trying to develop concrete recommendations to PennDOT.

Issues for 2016 Plan – Plans should not be dictatorial...they need to be flexible enough to take into consideration the market. With the uncertainty in the area around the Lycoming Mall (because it does not appear to be performing well right now) and with the two vacant Grizzly buildings we need to make sure the updated plans are not too dictatorial but are flexible. The market will drive the development in the county. There will be some situations where developers will propose development in area that is not in the Designated Growth Area but the market shows that this is where the development should occur. Need to be flexible.

Issue for the 2016 Plan - Need to include the planning efforts completed in the East 3rd Street revitalization efforts in the City of Williamsport. There is a plan recently completed for this area and

there currently is a traffic study being conducted. Lycoming College also has on-going revitalization efforts to redevelopment the 3rd street area. Projects from the East Gateway and Old City would be included in the GWA plan and supported by the GWA members. All of the priority projects need to be included in the plan so they can be implemented over the next 10 years.

Issue for the 2016 Plan - Route 15 south from the top of the mountain to the landfill priority for growth. This area will be a focus area of growth once the sewer line is extended. This will become a valuable corridor with the sewer. County sees that as a growth area and it was a DGA in 2006. It will be completed in phases: 1st phase will include coming out from Montgomery to White Deer area and go up to West Company; the next two phases will include the lines up to the light. LCPD stated that they are and will continue to put resources into this growth area.

Issues for the 2016 Plan - Working with utility companies, especially the natural gas utility, to extend their lines into areas that current do not have natural gas. This will assist with new development.

A few developable sites on Alexander Drive. It would be helpful if there was natural gas utility available to these sites.

In areas of the county where there will be new sewer and water lines being installed, it would be a good idea to try and coordinate with the natural gas companies to try and get the natural gas lines installed at that time.

Issue for the 2016 Plan – The downturn of the Shale Gas Industry and the potential future opportunities. The developers are in “circle wagon” mode. They are on the backside of the Shale Gas industry and gas bubble. There currently is a surplus of housing, hotel rooms and developed commercial buildings. The numbers continues to grow. The number of sub-lease industrial facilities continues to grow.

However, this could be viewed as a positive opportunity if handled right. There needs to be a focus on addressing these surpluses before so there is not a focus on new green fields. The County needs to “grow our way out of this” by:

- **Sub-issue** - Leveraging the Susquehanna Valley Thruway project. Lycoming should coordinate a 3-County study (Lycoming, Northumberland and Union) on the Susquehanna Valley Thruway to identify and understand the timeframes for the improvements, increased traffic flows, identify intermodal opportunities, and the economic impacts and opportunities from this new infrastructure project. The information should be discussed with all of the developers, municipal officials, general public and other key stakeholders.
- **Sub-issue** - Take advantage of the next increase in the Marcellus Shale gas industry. What is occurring is a normal part of business. The companies are purging, de-leveraging and selling off assets. At the end of the day, there will be a re-capitalization which will lead to new gas opportunities once the price increases. There will be new gas opportunities because of the developed assets in the county. Secondary businesses will be attracted to this.
- **Sub-issue** - Opportunity to capture the interest from foreign manufacturers to develop in the United States. Foreign manufacturers are looking at the US for a couple of reasons – long-term, stable and low cost energy prices and other places around the world that have been the focus of

growth are now considered unstable and not as attractive (China for example) because of a variety of factors.

Several people in attendance at the Focus Group mentioned that they have experienced interest from companies from Brazil, Lithuania and Bulgaria. These companies are looking into making investments in the United States. Pennsylvania is in a perfect location – seaports, inland water ways access, international airports and domestic energy. Lycoming has diverse industry, good inventory of useable commercial and industrial buildings, available real estate, utilities, transportation infrastructure and good countywide services. The county needs to identify all of these assets and attractive features and leverage them to attract these businesses to Lycoming County. If we can get it right- we will be able to “grow out” of this current economic situation. If we do not get it right, disinvestment will continue to occur, residential real estate will start to reduce in value and then the commercial properties will reduce in value.

Need to understand the opportunities in the County and define strategies to capitalize on them. The County has low cost and stable energy supply and things like the Penn College Plastics Program. The area could capitalize on plastic manufacturing.

(Some ideas were provided during this discussion are included in the *Made in America* report that was provided to the LCPD staff.)

Issue for the 2016 Plan – Providing Marcellus Shale gas on site of business to reduce energy costs.

Need to develop a process for replicating the Proctor and Gamble’s use of Marcellus Shale gas for energy source at their facility in Mehoopany, Wayne County. Need to work on developing ways for businesses to access and use on-site shale gas energy. It reduces the expense for businesses and makes the businesses more profitable. This would make business location in Lycoming County very attractive.

Issue for the 2016 Plan - Last link for I-99 needed to be placed back on the 12 year plan and built. Also the zoning in Woodward Township is outdated along the corridor. The priority for Woodward Township is to have the I-99 project back on the 12 year plan. Should be included in the study that was previously recommended for the Susquehanna Valley Thruway project.

Highway improvements as proposed now will prevent business in Woodward Township. The highway is going to restrict access and this will prevent business.

Issue for 2016 Plan – There is a general concern about over-regulation by the federal and state government as it relates to development and business growth. As it relates to the over regulation by municipal governments it was suggested that the county continues to work with the municipalities to develop reasonable regulations. The county was commended for developing the multi-municipal comprehensive planning efforts.

One example of a specific issue - NPDES permits present a problem for redevelopment projects on properties that are almost 100% covered with building and pavement and there is a proposed change in use. This makes redevelopment harder and sometimes financially infeasible. The issue is that when redeveloping a site that is covered 100% by building and pavement and there is a proposed change in use, the permit regulations require the existing paving to be converted to 20% grass. This is viewed as a

penalty to redevelopment. The LCPD staff mentioned that they are aware of this and that they have dealt with it in areas of the county by having the municipal ordinance name the County's Planning Commission as an appeals board to hear appeals for these types of issues. County has granted some appeals. The comment was made that it should not get to that point. It was also mentioned that the former Grizzly property is a good example of how this regulation would require the increase in the stormwater facilities in order to redevelop the site.

Another example was the PA DEP regulations on Brownfield Redevelopment and Act 2 requirements. These require to cap the site as part of the remediation plan but would also require retention ponds and groundwater recharge. These are counterproductive.

Issue for 2016 Plan - Provide funding to businesses to become flood-proofed. This will build on the county's floodplain program.

Issue for the 2016 Plan – Built but empty real estate and buildings in City of Williamsport and other parts of the county. These empty buildings could result in disinvestment and the downward spiral of the local economy and other real estate stock.

Issue for the 2016 Plan – Provide low cost energy and have a trained workforce. To improve the economy and attract businesses, need to provide low cost energy and have a trained workforce.

Issue for 2016 Plan – Need to prevent the updated plan redirecting growth from one area in the county to other areas in county. This would result in the disinvestment of the original area. It may also result in sprawl. Sprawl does not equal growth.

Issue for 2016 Plan – In the next 15 years, Warrensville Road could become a problem. Right now, travelers cannot get off going west. As Montoursville and Loyalsock continue to grow, the bridge is going to be a problem.

Issue for 2016 Plan - New stormwater regulations proposed in the City by the City Water Authority. This new regulation would assess a fee for each property that would be used to address infrastructure projects. This is viewed as a "stormwater tax". The Chamber has been meeting with the City but they are concerned it is going to be tough to stop. This could be a problem for business in the City.

Issue for the 2016 Plan - Quality of Life is important but the building costs, land costs, utility costs and development costs are driving decisions about where to develop. Quality of life and things like vibrant downtowns are important to businesses. But in this current environment, businesses are looking at the dollars and cents first and then quality of life second. The dollars and cents include - Building costs, land costs, utility costs and development costs.

Issue for 2016 Plan – Limit use of valuable real estate for recreational purposes. Do not use all of our valuable real estate for soccer fields and athletic fields. Maybe we could use floodplains for these types of fields.

Issue for 2016 Plan – Need to renew the Keystone Opportunity Zones (KOZ) in the County. The KOZs expire in 2018 for several properties in the county and then other KOZs expire in 2022 for different properties. This is viewed as an important economic development tool. Neighboring states have their own version and the threat of expiration will put the state and the county at a disadvantage. It will need an act of the Legislature to be renewed.

Issue for 2016 Plan – Capitalize on the still existing 500-800 acres in the designated growth near the NuWeld facility. There is infrastructure. *A Question was asked by LCPD staff – Are there areas in the County that are not DGAs now and should be?* The LCPD staff mentioned that there could be opportunities to work with the appropriate partners to try and extend the sewer and water into new areas for growth. (Please note - No one provided an answer to this specific question, however, the SVT study and the opportunity of placing the I-99 project back on the 12 Year Plan could result in some changes.)

Issue for 2016 Plan - Fairfield Township by interchange will be ripe for residential growth in the future.

Issue for 2016 Plan – Increasing the opportunities for development on the west side of the county.

Discussion on this item included:

- Observation is that there has been some retail development that has failed in the recent past. The area and market seems to be pointing towards more industrial development.
- Most development is moving east.
- Western part of Jersey Shore with rail siding for industrial ground
- Not adequate infrastructure except for rail. Lack of sewer and water infrastructure. Road infrastructure is lacking.
- Williamsport to Jersey Shore – need to separate the local and the thru traffic or will be traffic problems.

-



Youth Plan the Future Focus Group

Meeting held on April 6, 2016

Focus Group Notes

The following is draft summary of the issues, ideas and comments provided during the focus group meeting. These statements do not represent the opinions of the County. This list is to be used as one of several informational tools to inform the planning process. The draft list of issues may or may not be specifically included in the 2016 update to the County's Comprehensive Plan or the six multi-municipal Comprehensive Plans.

In April 2016, the Lycoming County Planning Department held a Youth Focus Group meeting that included about 25 junior and senior students from eight school districts within Lycoming and Sullivan Counties listed to the right. Students were first given a tour of important projects completed to give them an idea of the work which planning gets involved in. Once the tour was completed the students were brought back to county offices to discuss issues they identified as important to themselves and their communities. The primary purpose of this group was to

- *Williamsport Area School District*
- *South Williamsport Area School District*
- *Loyalsock Township School District*
- *East Lycoming School District*
- *Muncy School District*
- *Jersey Shore Area School District*
- *Canton Area School District*
- *Sullivan County School District*

identify issues impacting youth, their families, and their communities. Planners noted a particular level of interest from the students representing the more rural areas of the County and that urban students may not have spoken up as much. This may have skewed the results of the discussion.

Discussion Questions & Responses

1. Your future...

- a. Would you live here as an adult? Why or why not?
- b. What would keep you here once you are an adult?
- c. What would make you want to leave?
- d. What do you see as the main benefit for moving out of the area?
- e. What are your biggest concerns about your future?

Answers:

- Yes, open space
- Family, jobs, cost of living, environment
- Distance from jobs, commercial center
- Jobs → Availability

- Safe and recreation environment
- Open space and community
- Protected way of life
- More involvement
- No limitations based on area

Students indicated that they would like to live and settle down in the region in the future because of the amount of open space and in order to enjoy the rural character and the outdoor recreation that the area affords. They also added that the area is family-friendly, is characterized by close-knit communities that they can become involved in, and offers a variety of job opportunities, an affordable cost-of-living, and beautiful natural surroundings. They repeatedly expressed an interest in preserving the rural way of life and the need to conserve natural resources and spaces.

They expressed concern that they will likely have to make lengthy commutes to and from work in order to live and remain in the area, but were not unwilling to do so as long as it would be economically viable for them. Although they acknowledged that they might have to commute longer distances to find work, they did not feel that living in and growing up in the region has limited their work and financial potentials.

Chief among their worries was the rising cost of a college education, and that student loan debt payments may make living in this region difficult. Despite a low cost-of-living, the students were not confident that salaries and wages in this area would support their debt service.

2. Your thoughts on where you live...

- a. What do you love about this region?
- b. What should we protect and preserve?
- c. What should we change?
- d. What is not here that you love about other places you have been?
- e. If you had the money, what would be your top priority for this region?

Answers:

- Be able to know what is happening around you. Ability to be involved
- Safe, rural, close-knit communities
- Potential and drive to finish what they started
- Sacrifice commute for space
- Communication

Students indicated that, because the region is generally rural and small

town in nature, they can easily stay informed as to what is happening in the area and become involved. They described the area as generally safe, rural, and consisting of closely-knit communities.

Students valued the rural character of the area, so much so that they would be willing to commute longer distances from work in order to live in rural, lesser-developed, natural environments. They expressed strong desire for the natural resources and beauty of the area to be preserved.

3. Work/Career...

- a. What to you is a “good” job?
- b. What would you need to earn in order to consider yourself to be making a “good living”?
- c. How confident are you that you could find a good job here in the future when you are out of school?

Answers:

- Stability, consistent job, enjoyable, commute, effective leadership
- All around cost of living
- Supportive community/benefits
- Career diversity

Job stability, paycheck stability, and a benefits package were most important to the students. These issues were more important to them than the amount of pay or even the kinds of jobs available. In general, the students felt that the cost-of-living here was favorable to them, and felt confident that there was a diverse job market in the region from which they could gain employment in a variety of fields.

They indicated that they are seeking strong leadership from their superiors on the job, and that they valued this leadership in order to help them succeed. They also desired to build strong relationships with co-workers, to feel supported on the job. With regard to employment, job stability and work enjoyment were the most important needs that they identified.

4. Community...

- a. What makes (or would make) your community home to you?
- b. What is your idea of being involved in a community? What does this involvement look like?
- c. What volunteering interests do you have?
- d. Which of the following would you be interest in being personally involved in now or in the future: local government; charities; organizations; institutions; etc.
- e. What would you like to change about your community?
- f. What do you want to see in your community?
- g. What does it mean to be a part of a community?

Answers:

- Community gatherings
- Involved to make community better as a whole
- Community clean up, soup kitchen
- Bring everyone together
- Change safety and bad reputation
- Community = Unity
- Support local businesses
- We don't want diversity, we want unity

To the students, a “community” is marked by opportunities for public, social gatherings, and they expressed a desire for more such organized events. They said that the outcome of community involvement is to make the community better as a whole. They felt that the best way to be involved in their communities was to participate physically in and volunteer time with established institutions, clubs, and community organizations. They gave examples of these as religious groups, soup kitchens, community clean-up crews, and others.

The theme of this part of the discussion was “togetherness.” The group felt that efforts to bring diversity in recent years have caused division. They felt that the way forward was in “unity, not diversity.” This generation has grown up with diversity, unlike previous generations, and consider themselves relatively free of the “baggage” of the past. They prefer to focus on commonalities than differences. They expressed the desire to work together in order to change the bad reputation that some areas have gained due to recent crime and drug activity. Drugs, crime, and safety issues were significant concerns.

They also said that they thought it was important to patronize and support small business throughout the region, and that this was another way to improve community betterment and unity.

5. Personally...

- a. How would you personally like to make a difference in this region?
- b. Would you raise a family here? Why or why not?
- c. What do you think older people do not understand about you and/or your generation?

Answers:

- Make a difference by voting
- Innovation and entrepreneurship
- Clubs taking an interest in their community

The students felt that the single greatest way to make a difference in their community was through active participation in local government and by exercising their rights to vote.

They specifically wanted the older generations of the area to know that they are ready to step up into leadership positions in government and in the community, and are willing to take up where they have

left off. They expressed great confidence in their ability and interest in doing so, but did not feel that the older generation realizes how they feel.

(over for SWOT)

SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Education, many opportunities within high school (dual enrollment and A.P. courses, Technical) – 10 votes
- Recreation amenities and diversity of amenities county wide – 8 votes
- Easy access to amenities – 7 votes
- Highway systems – 2 votes
- Diversity of opportunities for public service – 1 vote
- Strong sense of community—1 vote
- Strength in open space in diversity of areas—1 vote

Weaknesses

- Affordable CC education – 9 votes
- Salaries cannot support cost of living—7 votes
- Lack of career availability – 5 votes
- Costs money to volunteer (such as firefighting) – 5 votes
- Same group of people that get involved in everything – 4 votes
- Safety of area – 0 votes
- Flooding – 0 votes

Opportunities

- Opportunity for entrepreneurship with low cost of living—11 votes
- Focus resources on the arts to gain recognition and tourism opportunities—9 votes
- Susquehanna River and Riverwalk needs an amphitheater (like Lock Haven)—4 votes
- State and federal grants for fire companies—4 votes
- Gas industry may offer high paying jobs—1 vote
- Online opportunities – work from home – 1 vote
- Forests- recreation and industry—0 votes

Threats

- Overall cost of higher education and impact of debt on ability to find sufficient salary here, housing cost, market forces—13 votes
- Minimum wage is really low—6 votes
- Lack of funding for EMA—5 votes

- Crime and drugs—3 votes
- Pollution, fracking, emissions, illegal dumping, etc.—2 votes
- Gas industry jobs may not be sustained for long-term career—1 vote
- Flood insurance – 0 votes / Stock Market – 0 votes

(over for additional notes)

Additional SWOT Analysis Notes

Strengths

- Safe; rural, close-knit communities; good schools; convenience/proximity of amenities
- This generation has the drive and intelligence to pick up where previous generations left off and to improve communities
- Community events—parades, charity events, public gatherings make communities a home. South Side lacks that community center location.
- Country living/open space
- What do you love? – Open space, close-knit community

Weaknesses

- Canton Area—farther away; proximity/distance is a problem, but if you want to live in a more open-space area, it is a sacrifice.
- What to change about our community? – Safer environment for children and elderly; change the reputation of the community (reputation for crime, drugs)

Opportunities

- Youth want opportunity to have a say and make a difference—through government and educational institutions—being informed, present and involved. People should vote.
- Innovation and entrepreneurship is another way to make a difference. Clubs and community organizations – Example: Lions Club. Collaboration.
- What does it mean to be involved in the community?—everyone cooperate and take part; no one can do it all—volunteer interests; cleanups, soup kitchens
- Personally involved? – charities, service organizations
- Support local businesses and small businesses—“We don’t want diversity, we want unity.”
- What to protect?—environment, wildlife, hunting, game lands
- What to change?—more jobs and services in area, fire companies, EMS, more volunteers

Threats

- Guidance counselor—research shows that rural students sometimes feel limited with job opportunities

Other General Notes

- Strive for unity and make community better
- Reasons to stay: family, jobs, environment—neighbors and hunting, cost of living
- Reasons to leave: Distance from jobs, travel from place to place to get services, lack of jobs, no jobs in northern part of county, crime, shootings, access to wildlife
- Rural setting is more willing to take on any job, urban may be choosier.
- What is a good job?
 - Stable salary and job that lasts
 - Enjoyable—not something you hate
 - Not a major long commute
 - Not hazardous
 - Respected and effective leadership on job
 - Cost of living
- Supportive community with safety net/public services
- 90% confident that they could find a good job here.
- Diversity of industries and job opportunities



Community Facilities and Infrastructure Focus Group

Meeting held on April 14, 2016 from 12:30pm-2:30pm

Focus Group Notes

The following is a draft summary of the issues, ideas and comments provided during the focus group meeting. These statements do not represent the opinions of the County. This list is to be used as one of several informational tools to inform the planning process. The draft list of issues may or may not be specifically included in the 2016 update to the County's Comprehensive Plan or the six multi-municipal Comprehensive Plans.

General

- Old or ineffective infrastructure needs upgraded and lack funding to accomplish it.
- There are challenges stemming from fragmented utility and service providers. Explore opportunities for greater coordination and communication.

Sewer/Water

- Water/Sewer expansion challenges and impediments
 - Lack of funding for improvements. Utilities cannot afford to build speculatively without confidence that there will be customers
 - There is a need for better coordination between utilities to ensure all services are available in a new growth area
 - Currently there is no mandatory connection/hookup requirement for public water service. As a result, people can elect not to connect and use their wells instead. Not knowing how many customers there will be makes it cost-prohibitive to do expansion projects.
 - Regulatory approvals are very slow and deter growth/development. A major project looking to locate in Lycoming County may go elsewhere if permitting is too slow.
 - PA DEP water allocation policy can be a challenge for planning for future growth
 - Susquehanna River Basin Commission water allocation - decision of how much water capacity the providers have prevents water utilities from marketing the "true" capacity of water that is available to new large economic development projects that may be large water consumers. The timing for SRBC's approval also is a deterrent. Too slow.

- Declining water consumption, partially due to conservation practices, is resulting in rate increases for customers because less water usage equals less rates collected. This results in growth planning challenges because lack of available funding and unpredictable usage
- Vulnerability of fringe developments in the municipalities (e.g., trailer parks) is a pending water/sewer issue. These communities may be required to connect to water and sewer systems because of environmental, health or regulatory requirements but are economically challenged to hook-up to these systems.
- Wellhead protection concerns
- Extension of sewer infrastructure along Route 15 is needed

Natural Gas

- Opportunities for synergies between raw materials and plastics technology to support economic development
- Need for compressed natural gas stations and infrastructure

Storm Water Management

- Current storm water infrastructure needs to be improved. There are various deficiencies in storm water systems throughout the County.
- Need to plan for future resiliency rather than planning just to meet current conditions.
- Compliance with more stringent regulations (MS4) can be a cost burden for some areas without providing a means to pay for necessary upgrades and compliance measures
- Currently not maximizing opportunities for green storm water management (retention areas, bioswales, constructed wetlands etc.)
- Need for parking regulations to reduce impervious surfaces. Opportunity to highlight the benefits of reduced parking as it relates to stormwater management. Opportunities to use green infrastructure.

Cell and High Speed Internet

- Cell and internet coverage is inadequate in some areas (especially in the northern part of the county – Hepburn Twp.) There are other areas in the county that have limited coverage.
 - Impedes utility service and improvements- Utilities use technology for reporting, inspections, maintenance and day-to-day work. Limited coverage prevents use of new technologies to provide services.

- Decreases economic competitiveness – prevents use by businesses. Can be a deterrent to relocation of businesses to County.
- Causes or exacerbates social or educational issues (online courses, homework, healthcare access)
- Maybe have implications for public safety services
- Possibly place antennas on other pieces of infrastructure to address coverage issues

Recreation Facilities

- Some important recreation assets are underutilized due to (access restrictions, need for expansion etc.)
- Need for stronger marketing and information related to recreation assets/opportunities
 - Leverage the walking trails and bike trails in the county
- Need for additional recreation facilities (pools, indoor basketball gyms etc.)
- Need to build connections with the bike trails to build safe and contiguous bike routes throughout the county
 - Leverage bike trail being built from Rochester NY to the Chesapeake Bay. It will go through Lycoming County.
 - Montoursville – Muncy area needs improvement of bike and pedestrian trails
- Address safety issues for pedestrians and bicyclists along roadways
- Difficult to access Riverwalk and need for more connectivity between the Riverwalk and downtown Williamsport.
- Opportunities to better capitalize on opportunities and synergies between green infrastructure/stormwater management and recreation
 - Recreation areas for storm water management. These facilities could also be used for green infrastructure.
 - Could use water and sewer easements for recreational areas.
- Increase marketing of assets through the Tourism Promotional Agency
- Leverage the new arena in Williamsport for increased recreational activities.
 - Build upon activities for the college students (flag football, dodge ball, etc.)

Institutional Facilities

- Need for better integration between Colleges and the community. Opportunities to strengthen Williamsport’s identity as a “college town”.
 - Need to overcome some of the physical barriers to connect Penn College with downtown. (industrial properties between the College and downtown)
 - Leverage the current investments in redevelopment/development around the colleges
 - Attract the students to downtown for activities (restaurants, art galleries, performing arts etc.)
- Need for more fine arts education
- Need more recreation opportunities for students
- Investigate opportunities for a business incubator to create entrepreneurs from the colleges

Healthcare

- Lack of access to primary care providers and urgent care facilities
- Need to build upon collaborations to bring more resources to the area
- Explore opportunities for tele-health services

Additional Comments

The comments below were received after the Focus Group meeting by participants via comment sheet or email

- Transportation to Williamsport is difficult if you do not have a car
 - Investigate opportunities for express bus service on Rt 80 and Rt. 15
 - People from urban areas that want to visit but don't have cars cannot come
- Need a regional park system (like State College)
- There is a need for a covered Farmers Market – possibly could be combined with offices and lavatories in a parking garage structure
- Events to attend
 - Williamsport Welcomes the World – August 26
 - Summer Concerts in Brandon Park – Sundays between June and August



Community Development Focus Group

Meeting held on April 14, 2016 from 3:00pm-5:00pm

Focus Group Notes

The following is a draft summary of the issues, ideas and comments provided during the focus group meeting. These statements do not represent the opinions of the County. This list is to be used as one of several informational tools to inform the planning process. The draft list of issues may or may not be specifically included in the 2016 update to the County's Comprehensive Plan or the six multi-municipal Comprehensive Plans.

Housing

- There is a need for high quality market rate housing stock and more housing choices (locations, types, amenities)
 - Housing stock is very old with outdated systems and features
 - Housing stock lacks amenities that some people desire
 - Lead based paint concerns with older housing
 - Need for more senior housing choices (not just low income seniors)
 - Need for large single family housing for large families
 - Missing transitional homes (Baby-boomers are looking to downsize and little alternatives are available)
 - Need for condo and townhouse
- There is a need for more housing choices for vulnerable populations (locations, types, amenities)
 - Affordable housing
 - Senior housing
 - People with criminal backgrounds
- Williamsport housing market is not attractive to buyers and new county residents
 - New residents are often given a negative impression of living in Williamsport before they arrive
 - High taxes
- Insufficient funding to address all housing issues community wide. Difficult to secure funding assistance for rental properties in particular.

- Opportunities for better transit connections between housing areas and employment centers. Currently people without private vehicles may feel forced to live where they work.
- There is a need for better coordination and collaboration between landlords and local government.
 - There is a tense relationship between the City and the landlords due to recent policies and ordinances enacted
 - Explore opportunities to involve landlords in housing programs/initiatives.
- Large amounts of developable land is owned by relatively few individuals
- Need to rehabilitate housing in the City on both east end and west end
- Need housing rehabilitation in Muncy, Montoursville and Montgomery

Social Services

- Family instability in the region causes problems for children, adults and the workforce.
- Need for more investment in educational and social programs for children and families
 - Need to provide assistance to children at a young age to provide a solid developmental foundation (i.e., early prevention programs).
 - More prevention at the front end. Focus on the kids
 - Many children are being raised by someone other than their biological parents
 - Need more adult volunteers to support social programs
 - Need for case workers to have better access to caretakers and the household of those assisted through social services. This would allow the programs and case workers to understand the problems and assist individuals more comprehensively.
 - Explore opportunities to provide programs that teach life skills (e.g., how to cook a healthy meal) instead of only providing them with a commodity (e.g., pre-cooked meal).
 - Need for more comprehensive support for the homeless. Not just providing rent payments but additional services to transition back to a home.
 - Need for better education to the community regarding what to donate/provide.
- Opportunities to support more seniors remaining in their homes
- Social services are fragmented without a coordinated strategy. Services are provided separately by numerous organizations and would benefit from a coordinated effort.
- Need to address heroin and other drug and substance abuse problems
 - Leverage Project Bald Eagle
- Homelessness among children is an issue – 137 homeless children in county

General

- Parking restrictions in Williamsport deter economic development

Additional Comments

The comments below were received after the Focus Group meeting by participants via comment sheet or email

- Transitional age youth (ages 18 to 25) are struggling to achieve a viable path to self-sufficiency
 - This group struggles to find and keep employment, lack confidence and motivation and seem unwilling to put forth the effort and hard work to do what it takes to become successful.
 - Particular issues include high school drop outs, college drop outs, youth involved in the child welfare or criminal justice system, youth struggling with mental health and substance issues and other barriers to self-sufficiency
- Youth: need resources to provide more employment and skills building opportunities
- Workforce Development: holistic program needed to provide a bridge between unemployed / underemployed and employers who provide living wage jobs
- Case management/Service Navigation: need to invest extensively in this area—enables us to determine the barriers that keep people in cycle of poverty—build goal plans to achieve financial self-sufficiency—leveraged opportunity when integrated into early childhood education as well as housing rehab
- Housing: the number and extent of the weatherization and rehab project requests from LMI families far outpaces available funding resources
- Need to continue to encourage family engagement, as the true driver of self-sufficiency, increasing success
- Explore the possibility of a community-wide effort; bringing additional opportunities to make even greater self-sufficiency impacts through workshops and trainings, like: Bridges out of Poverty training, Circles USA, etc.
- Creation of a Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) consisting of law enforcement agencies and mental health and disability professionals etc to interact with residents in need and provide treatment/assistance to help keep them from prison and the criminal justice system
- Create a mental health resource guide
- Pro Se Litigants – Assistance to help people navigate legal system
- Conduct an assessment of current programs/services to determine if there are services for older youth (age 16-21) or if there are gaps.



Economic Development Focus Group

Meeting held on April 15, 2016 from 9:00am-11:00am

Focus Group Notes

The following is a draft summary of the issues, ideas and comments provided during the focus group meeting. These statements do not represent the opinions of the County. This list is to be used as one of several informational tools to inform the planning process. The draft list of issues may or may not be specifically included in the 2016 update to the County's Comprehensive Plan or the six multi-municipal Comprehensive Plans.

Industry and Economic Drivers

- Need to capitalize on the following primary drivers in the county:
 - food processing/manufacturing industry;
 - Penn College and Lycoming College;
 - Do not compete with each other
 - Approximately 90% of the graduates are employed with their 1st job in the central part of Pennsylvania
 - 8,000 college students in the Williamsport area
 - Culinary arts program at Penn College
 - Susquehanna Health
 - Regional medical center
 - Teaching hospital
 - Hospitality Industry (hotels and restaurants)
 - Tourism
 - Recreational and eco-tourism
 - PA WILDS, rails and trails, Lumber Heritage, Iron Cross bike race, Pine Creek, Riverwalk
 - Family accessible
 - Sports industry
 - Little League World Series
 - Leverage the Liberty Arena
 - Electronics industry
 - Arts and Galleries
- Need more activities to attract young professionals to the County to work (i.e. Colleges and Hospitals)

- Some groups/individuals may feel there is not enough to do (food/entertainment etc.)
 - Students
 - Young professionals
- Barriers can separate people from available amenities (physical barriers, psychological barriers, timing barriers)
 - Physical barrier between Penn College and downtown amenities
 - Industrial properties located between campus and downtown
 - Days/Hours of operation for businesses vary (especially retail in the City)
 - People have preconceived feelings about certain areas and just won't go there
- Need to explore opportunities for better partnerships among the culture, arts and entertainment industries
- Challenging to support economic assets that are not regularly accessible to the public (e.g., certain historic sites among others)
- Misconceptions about the City keep people away
 - High crime rate
 - Lack of parking
 - Inaccurate generalizations about race and behavior
 - Distance – feel like it's a long way away
- Economic challenges as a result of changing spending preferences and business models
 - Internet shopping
 - Malls are less appealing and increasingly vacant
- Opportunities to explore ways to reuse vacant/underutilized sites
- CSVT – implications for new traffic patterns and new economic development opportunities
- Airport could be improved as an economic driver
 - Has a high number of enplanements (people getting on a plane here and going somewhere else). Most enplanements at small airports are going down but Lycoming is going up
 - Service at the airport is one of the worst in PA
 - Airport used for freight delivery and transfer
 - Airport used to park/store aircraft
 - New legislation restricts number of hours crews/pilots are allowed to work – heavily impacting small airports

Workforce

- What constitutes a “Good paying job” varies from person to person and industry to industry. Difficult to determine what the workforce expects and there is a disconnection between expectations and reality.

- Challenge with providing employment opportunities at similar pay levels for workers that have lost jobs in the gas industry
- Challenging for employers to find quality workforce
 - Drug use and drug testing
 - Work ethic (not willing to work long and consistent hours)
 - Work expectations (e.g., flexibility, work from home etc.)
 - People are not committed to a job for the long term
- Lack of employment opportunities for under educated or under trained workforce
- Lack of racial diversity across industry categories
 - Difficulty in recruiting/retaining minorities for professional job opportunities
- Difficulties in adjustment to life in Lycoming County for people coming from an urban environment
 - Amenities/lifestyle changes
 - Lack of racial diversity
 - Difficult to build ties for people who are not from here
 - Not particularly welcoming to outsiders

Housing

- Not enough diversity in housing types/prices (e.g., mid-priced new homes) to meet needs of all people (e.g., young professionals, first time home buyers, gas industry workers)
- Not enough people moving into the county to justify new home construction
 - Population has been slightly reducing
- Developers or banks not willing to build large developments speculatively



Heritage, Arts and Culture Focus Group

Meeting held on April 15, 2016 from 1:00pm-3:00pm

Focus Group Notes

The following is a draft summary of the issues, ideas and comments provided during the focus group meeting. These statements do not represent the opinions of the County. This list is to be used as one of several informational tools to inform the planning process. The draft list of critical issues may or may not be specifically included in the 2016 update to the County's Comprehensive Plan or the six multi-municipal Comprehensive Plans.

General

- Protect and continue to grow a strong arts community in the county (arts, visual, theatre, music)
 - Strong presence in City of Williamsport
- There is a need for a clear goal for the arts/heritage/culture initiative in the County. (e.g., We want to be one of the top arts towns in the Country. What will it take to achieve this and what would the impacts be?)
- Need for a more comprehensive inventory of cultural and heritage assets
- Need to ensure that Arts/Culture/Heritage are a primary component of economic development and community development planning and governance
- There is a lack of readily accessible financial resources to support historic preservation/restoration.
- Historic district regulations can deter private rehabilitation or improvement of historic properties in some cases
 - Need to have better local criteria to support properties and priorities
 - Adherence to federal standards can be cost-prohibitive. Investigate opportunities to provide financial incentives to assist with this.

Organizational Capacity and Coordination

- Opportunity for greater coordination between the various organizations to improve activities and events and maximize the benefits of arts, heritage and cultural assets (e.g., performing arts, art galleries, historic sites, restaurants among others).
 - Need for a renewed Arts Council
 - Previously there was an Arts Council funded by the State but funding is no longer available.

- Organizations are primarily staffed by volunteers and they need more capacity
 - Staff spend considerable amount of time creating events which leaves little time for management, coordination, growth etc.
- The local arts and culture organizations need continuity planning to ensure that when a key member of the organizations step down a replacement can take over and continue a higher level of operation/service

Improved Marketing and Connectivity

- Opportunity for expanded and coordinated marketing efforts
 - A coordinated overall marketing effort is needed to link the organizations and events together
 - Expanded efforts are needed to market for one another. For example advertising during a music event for an art gallery event the following weekend.”
 - Opportunities for arts or performances from one community to have a special event in another community. For example a musical group from Williamsport, held an event in Muncy in 2015. These efforts could be expanded.
 - Montgomery – they could benefit from enhanced coordination with the events and organizations in the other parts of the county.
 - Need to better communicate and coordinate with other local businesses/restaurants about the art programs/events and discuss how they can benefit each other
 - Explore how local government can assist with quantifying and communicating the potential economic impacts and value of the arts/heritage to the community (i.e. tax revenue impacts). Need to educate the local elected officials of these benefits
 - Identify additional opportunities to capitalize on arts/heritage visitors and direct them towards local businesses and vice versa
 - Opportunities for using technology for marketing programs and events - (Facebook, smart phone apps, digital mapping etc.)
 - Opportunities to tie-in with regional tours (e.g., lumber tour etc.)
- Opportunities to better capitalize on Little League visitors/events
 - Event is only 10 days a year but opportunity to communicate to the visitors who are extending their stay or returning later to attend events.
 - Visitors tend to stay near the complex and may not travel to other events or extend their stays while they are in town for the Little League World Series. Increase marketing to encourage baseball visitors to extend and broaden their stay in Williamsport
 - Investigate opportunities to bring in more arts/culture exhibits and activities to the Little League World Series. (i.e. music in between games)

- Create new opportunities to leverage the interest in Little League baseball generated by the Little League World Series to attract more year-round baseball and softball tournaments.
- Create gateway into Williamsport related to the Little League World Series. i.e. country flags on the Market Street Bridge.
- Leverage baseball statues in the area to create a walking tour. Need more of them.

Expanded Heritage/Arts/Cultural Programs and Improved Accessibility

- Need to be more inclusive in what is offered to align with the preferences of a wider audience (ages, ethnicities, socioeconomic level, cultures, preferences etc.)
 - Current programs and events are not culturally/ethnically/interest diverse
 - Need to combat assumptions that groups (races, ethnicities, cultures etc.) all have the same preferences and interests
 - Capitalize on opportunities to ask groups what they want to see. Do not assume that we already know what they want to see.
 - Need to find ways to encourage minority populations to attend and participate in programs and events
- Getting better at connecting college students with the arts but there is room for improvement
 - Need to better connect students with programs/events outside of the college
 - Need to better connect the wider community with events on the college campuses.
- Greater cellular and internet coverage is needed to capitalize on opportunities for expanded technology integration with the arts/heritage especially in the northern parts of the County (i.e. Pine Creek area). There are pockets in other parts of the county where coverage is a problem. The organizations could use improved coverage to enhance the use of smart phone applications for tours, events and advertisements
- Need to bring the arts and cultural activities outside of the buildings and into the community.



Public Safety Focus Group

Meeting held on April 22, 2016 from 9:00am-11:00am

Focus Group Notes

The following is a draft summary of the issues, ideas and comments provided during the focus group meeting. These statements do not represent the opinions of the County. This list is to be used as one of several informational tools to inform the planning process. The draft list of issues may or may not be specifically included in the 2016 update to the County's Comprehensive Plan or the six multi-municipal Comprehensive Plans.

Staffing, Recruitment and Retention

- Personnel shortages negatively impacting emergency service capability
 - Lack of volunteers
 - Training requirements are extensive (600+ hours) and costs are increasing
 - EMT course (150+ hours), Vehicle Rescue Certification (48+ hours), Firefighter 1 Certification (100+ hours), Hazmat Operations (16 hours) and other related training.
 - Family dynamics are changing (both parents work, kids busy with activities year round)
 - People may be involved in an activity and unable to drop what they are doing and respond to a call for service
 - People are transient and do not always put down roots in one place
 - Mental health challenge can deter volunteers. Volunteers exposed to a service call for someone with a mental health issue may not want to continue volunteering.
 - Reimbursement does not cover costs of some calls for service
 - Career based recruitment/retention challenges
 - Lack of volunteers placing additional strain on full time service providers
 - Large area relying on same pool of staff
 - Multi-tiered intake process (written test, physical fitness, background checks test etc.) results in few qualified candidates
 - More difficult to retain EMS – Fire and Police have better retention
 - EMS wages and benefits are typically lower than other services. Pensions and other benefits are helping to keep people in police/fire careers.

- People take advantage of EMT training opportunities/funding here and then move elsewhere
 - Changing work ethics and expectations of younger workforce
 - Expectations for quality of life/flexibility do not meet job requirements (e.g., working nights/weekends etc.)
- Increasing cross-over of services and need to have additional skills/training
 - Can be a good thing but compounds funding and logistical training challenges

Calls for Service

- Call volume has increased dramatically and staffing has not kept pace
 - Increased nuisance calls
 - Increased lift assistance
 - People are not putting down roots so they don't have a support network
 - EMS has seen largest increase in call volume
 - More people relying on public safety service due to cost, procedures or access of medical facilities
 - Seniors staying at home
 - Insurance policies that encourage early discharge
 - Increasing specialization of medical facilities requiring increases in transports of patients to other areas
 - Lack of mental health providers and needs fall to public safety providers
 - Area has been identified by health and human services as an area without sufficient providers
 - Increased reliance on public services for things that used to be handled by family, friends and support networks
 - Household maintenance
 - Mobility assistance for elderly
 - Increasingly looked to for the provision of social services

Resources and Coordination

- Increased need for service places additional strain on equipment
- Traditional funding (taxes etc.) is limited and impedes optimal service
 - Some areas have fire taxes and others do not
 - Requires additional fund raising and other financing which exacerbates capacity issues
 - Costs deter regional consolidation and shared services

- New service needs (e.g, new Hazmats) are introduced with emerging industries but there is not additional financing to support the additional need for service
- Not increasing local taxes is seen as a point of pride however it is leading to decreased service capacity/capability
- Emergency service provides services that are actually the responsibility of different government departments (e.g., snow clearing, setting up generators etc.) but additional funding is not provided to support this.
- Insufficient funding to support modern technology upgrades – tech moves very fast and requires regular investments to capitalize on opportunities for improved service and new requirements of some fields (e.g., tele-medicine)
- Paramedic services are provided to larger region but is not supported financially by municipalities
 - Rely on reimbursement from insurance and hospital funding
 - County tax could offset these costs
- Emergency services should be considered essential infrastructure and supported as such
 - Bake sales/Bingo/Carnivals etc are not enough to fund essential equipment/services
 - Funding is available/used for equipment more readily than for people/staff
 - Need to have cost sharing across the population
 - Home health care impacts on hospitals and emergency services
 - How many calls are associated with home health needs?
- Inefficiencies in the provision of services and need for improved coordination/regionalization
 - Funding to support consolidation is a challenge
 - Politics and personality challenges (e.g., territorialism)
 - Lack of communication regarding the process, realities and benefits of regionalization
 - PA regulatory environment makes regionalization difficult – home rule etc.
 - Areas with few calls have service providers that are not fully utilized. These resources could benefit other areas with more calls through regionalization.
 - Could become more competitive in securing grant funding if we have a regional approach
 - Some municipalities not paying their fair share and relying on state police
 - Areas with high population and large number of calls are relying on state police
 - Can cause shortages in other areas

Other Challenges

- National or industry-wide reports and publications (studies, guidelines, manuals etc.) do not reflect the realities of Lycoming County
 - One model does not fit all places
 - Need to have service models that make sense for the conditions of Lycoming County

- Portions of the County are difficult to serve
 - Northern portion of the County is greater than a 15 minute response across all service providers according to a study of Advanced Life Support EMS units responding to those areas
 - Lycoming emergency service providers are regularly going into other counties to assist
 - Lack of capacity
 - Areas with aging population and small population do not have a sufficient pool of people to staff volunteer departments

- Internet and cell service challenges
 - Areas with insufficient service
 - Route 15 (Clinton and Armstrong township) lacks service
 - Route 44 to County line - Watson/Porter Township line northbound to Potter County and the ElimSPORT area in Washington Township
 - Route 414
 - PA 87 - Barbours area/Plunketts Creek Township area
 - 118 east of Lairdsville
 - Mifflin, Lycoming and Anthony twps.
 - Disinvestment in land lines and traditional communications
 - Tower locations impact where 911 calls are routed and can result in calls from Lycoming going to another county
 - Explore opportunities to share private towers for public services
 - Funds for these upgrades and other tech upgrades are not readily available

- Unintended consequences of regionalization
 - Would volunteers who need to travel further to a station continue to volunteer?
 - Would volunteers be able to get to the station as quickly if it is further from their home?

- Need to better educate public officials on the needs of emergency services

Additional Comments

The comments below were received after the Focus Group meeting by participants via comment sheet or email

- Autopsies are currently performed in Allentown which causes increased costs for coroners and law enforcement
 - Review findings of 2012 regional forensic center feasibility study
- Need for improved mass fatality preparedness
- Would like to see City Police Department participate in this process
- Need for improved problem identification and problem solving



Natural Resources, Agriculture and Forestry Focus Group

Meeting held on April 22, 2016 from 1:00pm-3:00pm

Focus Group Notes

The following is a draft summary of the issues, ideas and comments provided during the focus group meeting. These statements do not represent the opinions of the County. This list is to be used as one of several informational tools to inform the planning process. The draft list of issues may or may not be specifically included in the 2016 update to the County's Comprehensive Plan or the six multi-municipal Comprehensive Plans.

General Notes

- Economic development and the environment need to be viewed and planned for as mutually supportive not in opposition to one another
- Ecological services provided by natural resources should be acknowledged and better preserved. Need to protect the numerous benefits that are expensive to replace with man-made interventions
 - Oxygen supply
 - Clean water – removes pollutants
 - Flood control
 - Top soil
 - Carbon sequestration
- Need to make sure that current population centers and developed areas remain attractive/accommodating. Keeping the development areas attractive will allow for the undeveloped and natural areas to remain undeveloped and continue to provide services and quality of life
- Need to better integrate water resource management with land use planning and development practices
 - Need to have appropriate land use management to support water reclamation and stormwater management
 - Need to keep adequate quantities of permeable land in key areas
 - Need to pursue greater use of green infrastructure for stormwater, community beautification and for active recreation
- Farms need to have the freedom and flexibility to ensure that they can adapt and remain viable through changing circumstances.
 - Need to have a regulatory framework that supports current farmers and future generations of farmers
- Stormwater ordinances do not differentiate between land uses and types of construction, forcing farmland and other rural areas to utilize green infrastructure that isn't appropriate for these areas. Rain gardens etc. may be appropriate for urban areas but they should not be

forced on farmers and rural areas to compensate for poor management in more dense areas. Good farming practice accomplishes stormwater management without the need for manufactured solutions.

- Farmland preservation efforts are limited by funding. Additional funding would allow for continued preservation of important farmlands.

Agriculture

Sustainability of Agriculture as a Business Sector

- Opportunity to expand farming in the County by providing food for areas with growing populations and shrinking farms such as south/eastern part of Pennsylvania. Western/northern parts of PA that aren't experiencing the same population growth as the south/eastern parts of the state may capitalize on the need to feed those populations, as the farms in that area slowly disappear. Same trend if you look regionally at the Mid-Atlantic/Northeast. Agriculture in Lycoming County may be well positioned in the long-term to serve the regional market.
- Without opportunities to expand agricultural industries/operations you are not going to have a sustainable agriculture industry.
- Shrinking income and lack of long-term business planning is a challenge for extending farming into future generations. Income is at a nine-year low for the agriculture industry and Long-term business planning and income generating potential of a farm operation determines whether additional generations can come back and get involved in the farm. Profit margins are very small, so expansion is usually the only way to add a job or two to the farm to support additional family members.
- Need to support the agricultural industry's ability to diversify to adjust with cyclical prices of agricultural products. Agriculture industry is very cyclical. Prices rise and fall every year, sometimes because of disease issues or other completely external factors. This is also driving consolidation of farms and larger, modern operations, which can weather the ups and downs better and handle the regulation compliance as well. Also driving diversification.
- There is a need for more businesses that support the agriculture industry. Example: there is a need for more Mills, feed suppliers, milk processors/marketers, egg packaging facilities, bean plant (extruder).
- Particular concern about the loss of the dairy industry, even among the Amish now. Milk prices are a federal issue.

Impact of Regulation on Agriculture

- Agriculture industries need consistent and legal enforcement of regulation by municipalities
 - Municipalities need to abide by state laws (Ex: Right to farm, ACRE legislation) in enforcing ordinances (ex: no liquid manure storage).
 - A number of townships have what are considered illegal ordinances (example from Limestone).

- The townships do not apply ordinances evenly to all properties, but only use it when they choose to apply it (selective enforcement).
- Some other counties don't have zoning and land development regulations, so farmers who come here from other areas may not expect or know how to navigate the requirements.
- The cost and time of permitting and development approval is a challenge for farmers
 - NPDES permit requirements for disturbance over one acre have added significant cost to many agricultural projects.
 - Stormwater management plans cost money, both when the farmer hires their engineer and then again when they pay the fees to have the township and their engineer review it.
 - Permitting takes too long and can be a burden to successful agriculture operations. Overall concern is that permitting is "death by a thousand cuts" and can take a year or more for a major project. Regulations can kill a project before it starts. To get through the process, you have to take time off work, and if you make one mistake you reset the clock. Need to simplify permitting so that projects can develop with shorter timelines but not with less care or more environmental impact.
- Need to ensure that each municipality's enforcement of land development regulations is in accordance with State Law and does not unnecessarily add additional burden. Explore ability to offer standardized options that are pre-approved.
- Setbacks in the countryside district is very limiting under County zoning. Makes it hard to locate barns.
- Municipalities have weight restrictions on roads that limit the ability to get large vehicles in to service modern farms. Milk trucks are exempt but other types of agriculture trucks are not.

Education

- Public misconceptions about agriculture are an issue. There is a need to educate people who are not involved with agriculture about the industry, its importance, and how it benefits everyone in the community. Explore opportunity for the County to play that role and coordinate with other organizations that are working on education and outreach materials.
- Schools have stopped offering vocational-ag and home economics programs. Only two FFA programs remaining in the county. "We still need to train people who can turn a wrench."
- There is an impression that farmers are not good environmental stewards. Most operators do not want to be irresponsible, bad operators. No one is more interested in preserving natural resources than farmers are.

Land Use

- Other industries seem to be prioritized over agriculture
 - KOZ program does not typically fund agricultural projects. A lot of the projects that are funded are built on prime agricultural soils, and many end up vacant/empty.

- Many of the farms and agricultural industry businesses have been here for generations and will continue to be.
- Concern expressed that the County government values other industries that come and go over the agriculture industry.
- Agricultural preservation programs are limited by funding. There is more demand than funds available.
- Large amounts of land are owned by relatively few individuals. Need to get buy-in or support from large land owners to be able to effectively plan or implement projects.
- Not enough agriculture expansion areas designated in the northern area of the County. Concern that agriculture areas are being designated as natural resource areas and could result in limitations for agricultural uses.

Other Agriculture Comments

- There are concerns over invasive/non-native animals
- Greater tracking and record keeping is required to document paths from farms to grocery stores. Desire of the consumers and consumer protection agencies are driving these additional efforts.
- Large areas held in public protected land (game lands, state forests/parks) are a limitation on tax base to support smaller municipalities where a lot of the agriculture is located.
- Concerns regarding Clean and Green Program and implication for cell towers and well pads. In some instances there are concerns that a cell tower or well pad will trigger payment of back taxes.

Natural Resources

Natural Resource Extraction

- Gas industry represents a threat to our natural resources and requires proactive efforts to mitigate impacts (some impacts cannot be mitigated reactively)
 - Forest fragmentation and loss of environmental services from forests.
 - More runoff and more flooding
 - Loss of contiguous habitats
 - Need for greater regulation
 - Pending DEP regulations may fill some gaps
 - Federal government is studying the negative air quality impacts of the gas industry
 - Need to protect existing public lands (state parks, county parks etc.) from new gas development
- Need for improved studies and public education regarding costs and benefits of current practices

- Need for a study to compare the actual economic benefits of the gas industry with the actual impacts/costs (economic, quality of life, habitat, loss of environmental services etc.)
- Need to explore consequences of resource extraction for future generations
- Need for studies to explore and quantify the potential benefits of expanded greenways and other investments - Cost benefit analysis of this
- We are privatizing the profits of resource extraction and socializing the costs. Private companies and individuals are making profit but publicly funded programs/initiatives are responsible for cleanup and addressing impacts.
- Substantial amounts of natural gas royalties are paid to property owners who actually live full-time in other counties.

Resource Preservation and Protection

- Need to prioritize the wise and prudent management of our commonly-owned natural resources at all levels of government. Need to broaden efforts and fiduciary trustee responsibilities of all levels of government to ensure the protection of the common good and public assets. Under Article 1 Section 27 of the PA Constitution.
 - Pursue a combination of regulatory and non-regulatory methods
 - Opportunities to use the comprehensive plan to support appropriate zoning and other tools to protect areas of importance
 - Comprehensive plan should reflect and coordinate with the State Forest Resource Management Plan, PA Wilds, Captain John Smith National Historic Trail, National Recreation Trail Designations on the Susquehanna River, PA office of tourism “Pursue Your Happiness” and other relevant efforts
 - Need to include better outreach with other land management partners (lumber industry etc.)
 - Riparian areas or stream buffers should be better utilized to preserve water quality and recreation opportunities. Funding is available to support this.
- Need to preserve land owner rights to the greatest extent possible. Allow them to maximize the utility of their property.
- Need for more tools and resources to support preservation
 - Need to explore and capitalize on opportunities for incentives to reward private investments in conservation practices
 - Do not tax natural or wooded areas that aren’t being used for commercial purposes
 - Stormwater utility fees can be used to encourage best practices (e.g., cost proportionate to amount of impervious surfaces) and fund green infrastructure
 - Opportunities to integrate preservation efforts with local businesses and events
 - Private voluntary donations. For example ask for a donation as part of the bill from a restaurant at the end of a meal
 - Encourage private business sponsorships
 - Explore opportunities for user fees to access important resources
 - Investigate willingness of users to help pay for local match for grants

- County comprehensive plan should recognize the validity of the PA Wilds program and incorporate philosophies and design concepts into the Comprehensive Plan.
- Need for assistance to get projects to “shovel ready” status to support grant funding

Outdoor Recreation

- Opportunity for the comprehensive plan to lay the philosophical foundation and research for a Greenway and Open Space Referendum
- Outdoor recreational and eco-tourism opportunities should be a focal point of economic and community development efforts. Maximizing these resources for economic development and quality of life should be a priority.
 - Need for scenic areas to be identified and recognized for their importance
 - Need for continued trail expansions and connections
 - Explore opportunity for a County or multi-county trail authority/organization to support improved recreation (grant funding, easements, project management etc.). Other counties are considering a regional collaborative.
 - Access to Riverwalk could be improved.
 - Need for better coordination with PennDOT to be sure transportation projects are consistent with recreation uses/needs and safety considerations.
 - Need to plan for complete transportation networks in the comprehensive plan
- Land ownership can impede or challenge new trail connections. The Comprehensive Plan should recognize the public interest which needs to be weighed in conjunction with the private interest.
- Additional access to natural and recreation areas can have unintended consequences (vandalism, garbage etc.)
- Additional resources to be protected:
 - Rt. 287 and 87
 - Jersey shore as a potential trail hub
 - Corridor from Allenwood to Jersey Shore

Additional Comments

The comments below were received after the Focus Group meeting by participants via comment sheet or email

- County growth area is along the river so it will be important to preserve and/or create riparian areas during future development



Transportation Focus Group

Meeting held on May 2, 2016 from 11:00am-1pm

Focus Group Notes

The following is a draft summary of the issues, ideas and comments provided during the focus group meeting. These statements do not represent the opinions of the County. This list is to be used as one of several informational tools to inform the planning process. The draft list of issues may or may not be specifically included in the 2016 update to the County's Comprehensive Plan or the six multi-municipal Comprehensive Plans.

General

- Need for a sustainable/reliable source of funding to provide local match for grants that support implementation of the Comprehensive Plan

Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements

- Need to better identify the most used/desired bicycle routes and improve access and safety
 - Need to consider bicycle safety and connectivity when conducting road maintenance and planning for road conditions (i.e., paved vs. gravel etc.)
 - Conduct outreach with bicycle community to get feedback on what routes they use etc.
 - Additional bike lanes, signage and safety procedures where feasible
 - Public and motorist education on bicycle safety
- Where sidewalk maintenance is the responsibility of property owners it can be difficult to regulate and ensure proper safety/mobility

Roads

- Funding for ideal level of maintenance and addition of new features/amenities is limited. Need to focus on realistic improvements in most appropriate areas.
 - Liquid fuels is only a small source of funding
 - Often not enough funding for both maintenance and operational performance improvements. Costs to maintain/improve the condition of assets requires the bulk of available funding and leaves few resources to improve the operational performance and functionality of these assets

- Not enough resources to maintain and improve locally owned roads to ideal conditions and provide for all modes of transit
- Opportunity to identify specific areas for priority investments and additional features (bike/ped improvements etc.). Not realistic to think we will have enough resources to make the entire network functional for all modes of transit but can identify specific areas that are most appropriate and pursue resources for implementation.
- Need to focus on a balance between different transportation modes. Promote “complete streets” designs and best practices where appropriate
 - Need to ensure that bicycle and pedestrian access is adequately represented when planning and implementing access to areas and/or assets
 - Improve coordination between municipalities to encourage complete street planning

Public Transit

- Sunday service is requested frequently
- Cannot provide service to meet every person’s individual needs.
 - Not realistic to think that bus stops will be adjacent to everyone’s home in rural areas.
 - STEP could provide service to meet additional needs in some areas but may not be cost-effective for some individuals
 - Opportunity to adjust people’s expectations for what is reasonable service (e.g., public transit cannot always meet an individual’s work schedule etc).
- Opportunities to better connect with the larger region and “outside world”. Investigate how to connect current buses with Rt. 80 and Express Bus service.
- Opportunities to capitalize on great rail infrastructure/system in the County to drive economic development
 - Need to encourage additional industrial development with sidings along rail network
 - Lots of available capacity now that Marcellus related freight is reduced (95% decline)
 - Capitalize on Newberry rail yard capacity and hazmat capability
 - Capitalize on ability to handle large loads that roads cannot
 - Muncy Industrial park phases 2 and 3 will tap into this
 - Opportunity for new rail yard in Clinton Twp between Saeger Station Rd and Brick Church Rd
 - Need to respect rail corridors and prevent incompatible development adjacent to railways. Current issues with incompatible land uses and associated problems such as trespassing, liabilities and other potential concerns.
 - Support necessary SEDA COG JRA crossing upgrades that have been identified

Airport

- Need to secure additional funding for an improved access road to the airport
- Establishing an additional destination with excellent connections is desirable
 - Airport is challenged by Philadelphia capacity/staff limitations
 - Pittsburgh no longer has many connections to other locations



Manufacturing Focus Group

Meeting held on May 25, 2016 from 12-1:30pm

Focus Group Notes

The following is a draft summary of the issues, ideas and comments provided during the focus group meeting. These statements do not represent the opinions of the County. This list is to be used as one of several informational tools to inform the planning process. The draft list of issues may or may not be specifically included in the 2016 update to the County's Comprehensive Plan or the six multi-municipal Comprehensive Plans.

Industry Growth and Expansion

- It can be difficult for some industries to expand
 - Flexible regulations are key
 - In some areas the lack of available infrastructure is a deterrent
 - Need to have available land appropriately zoned to allow for growth and expansion
 - Need to ensure that as processes evolve through new innovations that old methods are “grandfathered” into regulations to allow businesses to continue in traditional ways if necessary
- Some areas have water and sewer infrastructure needs to support industry
 - Water pressure issues
 - For example in Montoursville, the Savoy Company struggles with adequate water pressure
 - There are issues with territorialism between water/sewer authorities
- Intergovernmental coordination should be improved to support industry success
 - Complexity and dysfunction of working with multiple authorities etc. can prevent expansion or attraction of new industry – prefer there to be one single entity across county
 - Some areas lack water infrastructure that are located between two municipalities and neither wants to be the one to extend the service
 - Need for greater cooperation between authorities
 - A relatively small number of officials in individual municipalities can deter important projects
 - First Quality business did not locate in Lycoming County due to local regulatory challenges and approvals
- Need to balance vibrant neighborhoods with vibrant industry

- Industrial uses may not be appealing but the jobs and services are essential to a healthy community
- Need to explore incentives to encourage desirable practices and economic development
- Level Corners (Woodward and Piatt Townships) has potential for future growth. Also has possible rail extension.

Transportation

- Highway expansion is unpredictable and makes it difficult for industries to build facilities with confidence
- Bridges and utility lines are not always appropriately designed for truck traffic
 - 287 Railroad bridge is too small and forces trucks to re-route 50-60 miles out of the way
 - Utility lines in places are too low and prevent safe truck traffic
- Tolls increasing may be a problem for businesses that rely on trucks
- Williamsport
 - Maynard St businesses that rely on truck traffic are concerned about future ability for truck circulation. Road is very busy and the Health center expansion project may exacerbate this.
 - Truck mobility/access near Wegman's shopping center (Hepburn)
 - Traffic circles and high amounts of traffic off of the highway present challenges for truck deliveries
- The road network is much improved since Marcellus development however it is possible that as the industry slows down and money is not as available that the roads may not have funding to be maintained in the future
- There is a need for a western access into Reach Road industrial park

Workforce

- Williamsport not always attractive for drawing top talent
 - Small town image is not always appealing to people from other areas particularly more urban environments
- The County struggles to attract quality IT people which is a critical and growing need for industries
- Youth challenges
 - Hard to motivate the youth
 - Youth are difficult to get to show up and work diligently
 - Very high turnover rate with entry level employees
 - Not prepared for difficult work and quit immediately
 - Not seeing many youth interested in manufacturing industry

- More middle aged people coming back to these jobs
 - In the past industries would attract farm kids into manufacturing but this does not happen much anymore
- Finding qualified candidates who are not using drugs is difficult
 - Only 30-40% pass drug tests in some industries
 - Industries are afraid to drug test or they will lose large numbers of their workforce
- Mechanically inclined workers are declining
- Local schools have not been training or encouraging students for industrial sector jobs. Recently, there is a little more acknowledgement, but overall this has been lacking as education programs are turning more toward higher tech job markets.
- Need to do on the job training as traditional skillsets (e.g., mill wrights) are not prevalent anymore. This presents additional burdens and challenges for companies.

Other

- Some areas in Williamsport are not attractive for visitors or residents
 - Between Hepburn and Maynard in Williamsport is unattractive
 - Too expensive to move the existing uses
 - On the other hand these industries represent significant jobs and are consistent with the County's blue collar heritage and values
- Airport has minor impact on the manufacturing industries. The airport functions well but limited funding would be better spent on sewer/water infrastructure, bridges etc and not on the airport

Additional Comments

The comments below were received after the Focus Group meeting by participants via comment sheet or email

Rural PAT Participant List

Lycoming County 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update



Three Planning Area Teams (PAT's) were created to assist with the development of the 2018 County Comprehensive Plan Update. The vast rural areas of the County were geographically divided for purposes of ease of gathering and receiving input (see map in Appendix D). These groups helped identify issues, concerns, and opportunities for the future that may not have been heard otherwise. Below is a list of the individuals who participated in the meetings.

Rural – West PAT

Brett Taylor, Lycoming County Planning Commission
Jim Crawford, Lycoming County Planning Commission
Ronald Moore, Brown Township
Dennis Paucke, Brown Township
Thomas Thompson, Cummings Township
Dale Winter, Limestone Township
Steven Dawson, McHenry Township
Robert Groff, McHenry Township
Robert Paucke, Mifflin Township
Ty Sheddy, Mifflin Township
Mike Steinbacher, Susquehanna Township
Allen Wolesslagle, Susquehanna Township
Gene Zinck, Watson Township

Rural – East PAT

Chris Keiser, Lycoming County Planning Commission
Brett Taylor, Lycoming County Planning Commission
Christine Weigle, LCWSA
Michael Welickovitch, Eldred Township
Victor Marquardt, Franklin Township
Wayne Arthur, Franklin Township
Robert Puderbach, Jordan Township
Eric Hopkins, Jordan Township
Warren Whitmoyer, Jordan Township
Dan Dorman, Penn Township
Luther Lunt, Upper Fairfield Township

Rural – Central PAT

Jonathan Ertel, Anthony Township
Kevin Spega, Anthony Township
Joe Reighard, Gamble Township
Art Plaxton, Jackson Township
Dan Clark, McIntyre Township
Al Boyer, McIntyre Township
Donna McKnight, McNett Township

MEETING SUMMARY

Lycoming County 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update
Rural-West PAT
November 16, 2015—Meeting #1
6:30 – 9pm, Wheeland Community Center



Attendees:

Kim Wheeler, AICP, PCD
Mark Murawski, PCD
Brett Taylor, LCPC
Jim Crawford, LCPC
Jim Dunn, LCPC
Ronald Moore, Brown Township
Dennis Paucke, Brown Township
Thomas Thompson, Cummings Township
Dale Winter, Limestone Township
Steven Dawson, McHenry Township

Robert Groff, McHenry Township
Robert Paucke, Mifflin Township
Ty Sheddy, Mifflin Township
Mike Steinbacher, Susquehanna Township
Allen Woleslagle, Susquehanna Township
Gene Zinck, Watson Township

Missing Townships: Pine, Bastress

Agenda Item #1 – Welcome and Introductions

Kim Wheeler facilitated the meeting and began the discussion. She thanked the members of the PAT for their interest and attendance, and asked that everyone sign-in. She introduced Mark Murawski, the County Transportation Planner who is also working on this team. All members present introduced themselves, including their organization and role.

One binder was provided for each municipality with the meeting materials. This binder should be retained as an archive of the PAT work and to house the municipality's final adopted copy of the completed plan. Other members were provided with meeting materials in a folder.

Agenda Item #2 – What is a Comprehensive Plan?

Kim reviewed the PowerPoint slides regarding the intent and scope of a county comprehensive plan. She explained that the Comprehensive Plan is a general policy guide for the physical, social and economic development of the Lycoming County community. It is a vision for the County and a long-range policy to make that vision a reality. Kim also explained the differences between planning and regulation and cited examples of both. Furthermore, Kim explained that a Comprehensive Plan evaluates existing land use, transportation systems, housing, community facilities and services, natural and cultural resources, water supply needs, and opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation. It was also explained that there are growth planning areas and rural planning areas, each with a PAT associated with it that will guide the development of the plan.

Agenda Item #3 – Roles, Responsibilities, & Operating Procedures of the PAT

Kim reviewed the PowerPoint slides regarding the roles, responsibilities, and operating procedures of the PAT as provided in the packet. Kim also emphasized that the role of the PAT members is to convey the concerns of the local residents and other constituents as they are aware. It was requested that

municipal leaders add the County Comprehensive Plan to their monthly agendas to keep the remainder of the Board and the public apprised of the progress of the plan and allow for comments.

Agenda Item #4 – Draft Comprehensive Plan Timeline

Kim explained the expected timeline for the comprehensive plan update process as provided in the packet. The next opportunity for full public engagement is June of 2016 when there will be an opportunity for County residents to weigh in on some of the project ideas coming out of the PAT process. The process is expected to conclude in Summer 2017.

Agenda Item #5 – Overview of 2006 Plan

Kim provided a short summary of the major themes and conclusions from the 2006 Countywide Plan. In 2006, the countywide plan represented all rural areas – it was not broken down into sub-areas (east, west, central). The following items were noted as part of the overview:

- **What people liked**
 - Overall Quality of Life
 - Sense of Community
 - Rural Life-Style
 - Scenic Beauty
 - Prime Agricultural Lands
 - Opportunities for Outdoor Recreation: hiking, biking, fishing, hunting
- **Concerns**
 - Protection of rural character from inappropriate development
 - Loss of higher paying and manufacturing jobs
 - Exodus of younger and highly trained workers
 - Agricultural + Natural Resource protection
 - Coordinated land use and infrastructure planning
 - Higher speed and heavy truck traffic (PA 44 + 414)
 - Lack of Bicycle routes
 - Conversion of second or seasonal dwellings to year-round
 - Rural rescue services – costly
 - Intergovernmental cooperation for planning and services
 - On-lot septic system failures

Agenda Item #6 – Highlight of Accomplishments Since 2006

Kim and Mark provided a short list of accomplishments that have taken place in this PAT area since the 2006 Plan was adopted. The following were noted as part of the presentation.

- Sewer & Water Infrastructure Installed
- County Zoning and SD/LD Ordinances Updated for Oil and Gas Development and Exploration
- Steep slope ordinances
- Pine Creek Rail Trail Connection to JS
- Jersey Shore Boat Launch
- Washington Township Bridge repairs and replacement

Comments were made from at least one PAT member that the County has not always done a good job of listening to the rural municipality concerns and preferences. At least one particular incident was noted from 10+ years ago, however, the group agreed that it is not a systemic issue.

Agenda Item #7 – SWOT Analysis and Prioritization

The PCD staff team (Kim and Mark) conducted a SWOT analysis exercise in which members were asked to identify the PAT area's particular strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. After all responses were documented, members were given the opportunity to prioritize the answers by using colored dot stickers (two per category). The results were later tabulated and documented by PCD staff in a separate document.

Agenda Item #8 – Homework Assignment and Next Meeting

Members were asked to add a standing agenda item for Comprehensive Plan Update to their municipality's or organization's monthly meeting agendas, and to provide updates when available and solicit feedback to bring back to the PAT.

Members were also asked to check back to the project website regularly for updated information and resources for future PAT meetings. All material will be housed at www.lyco.org/CompPlan, with sub-pages to be created for PAT meeting resources.

Kim explained specific homework assignments to be completed prior to the next meeting, which is planned for February 2016. Homework assignments will be focused around review of specific sections of the 2006 plan. She will follow up with reminders to all members.

PAT members agreed that the same day of the month in January would work for the next meeting.

The next meeting of the Rural – West PAT is Wednesday, February 17th at 6:30pm at the Wheeland Community Center.

Kim adjourned the meeting at 9pm.

SWOT Analysis Notes

Lycoming County 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update

Rural West PAT, Staff Lead: Kim Wheeler

Monday, November 16, 2015 6:30 – 9:00 PM

The Robert H. Wheeland Community Center 1201 Locust Street, Jersey Shore



Strengths: 26 votes total

- 7 – Recreational opportunities and access to them
 - Ex) Bike trail
- 5 – Scenic and natural resources
- 3 – Rural lands
 - Pristine
 - Not developed
- 2 – High air quality
- 2 – Water quality and quantity
- 2 – Pine Creek Rail Trail
- 2 – Low Taxes
- 1 – Close proximity to town/city
- 1 – Susquehanna – unique, bedroom community
- 1 – Unique landscape
- 0 – Low noise – peaceful and quiet
- 0 – Low traffic
- 0 – Public access to water
- 0 – Little Pine State Park and TD forest
- 0 – Gas industry assistance with community facilities and infrastructure
- 0 – Road system on West End
 - Access
- 0 – Pine Creek COG
- 0 – Regional cooperation -- EMS

Weaknesses: 29 votes total

- 9 – EMS/Fire capacity
 - Low volunteerism
- 7 – Lack of communication
 - Cell towers
 - Broadband
- 3 – Lack of public water/sewer at village centers
- 3 – Large portions of townships untaxable
- 2 – Farming not providing a sustainable HH living

- 2 – Police coverage is lacking
- 1 – Lack of political clout – forgotten area
- 1 – Rural municipalities feel undervalued
 - County, state
- 1 – Aging population
 - Less replacement options for municipal rates/positions
- 0 – County inattentive to township desires
 - Ex) Mifflin
- 0 – Loss of working farms
- 0 – Loss of economic diversity
- 0 – Speeding on local streets
- 0 – Availability and affordable housing in Pine Creek Valley

Opportunities: 25 votes total

- 7 – Recreation tourism
- 6 – Leverage Act 13 funds to implement projects of regional significance
- 3 – Increase parking and restroom facilities for rail-trail
- 3 – Use zoning to identify what's special and unique and needs to be preserved
- 3 – Open state forest trails for snow mobiles
- 2 – Potential for state and other grants due to significant assets
- 1 – NG-related economic development
- 0 – Mixed-use pockets of development at village centers and crossroads
- 0 – Small-scale water/sewer systems to offer diversified economy and housing options
 - Cluster development

Threats: 28 votes total

- 8 – State not respecting local visions and desires (state park and forest land)
- 7 – Road maintenance and repair in the future

- 3 – Aging infrastructure
- 2 – Loss of local control of property
 - Out-of-towners buying up land
 - Amish
- 2 – Environmental risk of old infrastructure
- 1 – Chesapeake Bay mandates
- 1 – Sprawl development
- 1 – Forest fragmentation
- 1 – Loss of scenic viewsheds due to pipeline development and lumbering
- 1 – Increased gas activity returning and worsening
- 1 – Creek flooding – ice melt, storms
- 0 – Future of farming and agriculture
 - Government policies
 - Unsustainable living
 - What’s next?
- 0 – Gas infrastructure investments built by others including foreigners/Global visibility due to MS
- 0 – Large floodplain – Susquehanna Township

MEETING SUMMARY

Lycoming County 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update
Rural - West PAT
February 17, 2016—Meeting #2
6:30 – 8:30pm, Wheeland Community Center



Attendees:

Kim Wheeler, AICP, PCD

Mark Murawski, PCD

Brett Taylor, LCPC

Jim Dunn, LCPC

John Gasperine, Cummings Township

Dale Winter, Limestone Township

Steven Dawson, McHenry Township

Robert Paucke, Mifflin Township

Paul Hoffmaster, Pine Creek Watershed Assoc.

John Bickhart, LCWSA

Missing Townships: Bastress, Brown, Pine,
Susquehanna, Washington, Watson

Agenda Item #1 – Welcome and Introductions

Kim Wheeler and Mark Murawski facilitated the meeting and began the discussion. They thanked the members of the PAT for their interest and attendance, and asked that everyone sign-in. All members present introduced themselves, including their organization and role.

Meeting materials were distributed for the night’s discussion which is to be added to the folders given out at the first meeting. These folders are to serve as the PAT member’s record of our progress and discussions.

Agenda Item #2 – Reviewing Data and Issues

Kim reviewed the PowerPoint slides and handout reviewing the results of the SWOT analysis and received input regarding various notable outcomes of the SWOT summary.

Kim reviewed the demographic information that has been gathered thus far from census data. A summary document was distributed to the group that showed **projections** based upon population and demographic trends. A demographic **forecast** which combines observations & assumptions with the **projections** presented in this meeting will be arrived at as a result of this planning process. Many concerns arose as to the accuracy and therefore usefulness of the profile data for the rural areas of the county. Several townships found the population data from the census to be very exaggerated and cautioned that we should not use it to derive projections. The attendees advised the Planning staff to use the data carefully otherwise abandon it.

Agenda Item #3 – Facilitated Discussion on 2006 Plan Review

Kim and Mark then lead a discussion regarding the review of issues covered in the 2006 plan to see what is still relevant and what topics needed to be expanded. (Please refer to attached spread sheet for details)

In addition, the following comments and discussions were of note:

- The group thought it was important to market “Living Here” to younger generations.

- Cummings Township noted that there is very little influx or new residents coming into the Township. A recent trend that is emerging is that when people die, their properties are more often turning to recreational uses as opposed to staying residential.
- It was noted that the local schools are not offering a proportional amount of trades/mechanical/technician course work as technology and other essential trainings. Several from the group believe that the trades are just as or more essential in this area.
- There was a lengthy discussion about on-lot septic system management and the failing capacities in the west end of the county. It was noted that new mechanisms are necessary to manage the systems in some areas because of the exceptional value streams. It was also noted that nearly every business from Blackwell to Waterville is in jeopardy of failing septic systems. This is going to be a growing issue in the Pine Creek Valley over the next 10yrs. There needs to be a discussion on innovative septic options in order to accommodate more density in the future in some areas.

Agenda Item #4 – Comprehensive Plan Update Process

Kim then summed up the remainder of the presentation by touching on the updated meeting schedule, the organization and contents of the updated planning document, prioritization of projects, PAT members role/responsibilities, data needs and focus group information. Information for each PAT can be found on the County webpage and instructions on navigating to the correct location were given to the group. Kim also encouraged each municipality to keep the Comprehensive plan update as a standing item on their agendas to encourage conversation and spread an understanding about what the plan is and how it impacts the community.

Agenda Item #5 – Next Steps

PAT members in attendance noted that the same day of the month in June would work for the next meeting. **Tentatively, the next meeting of the Rural – West PAT is Wednesday, June 15th at 6:30pm at the Wheeland Community Center.**

Meeting adjourned at 8:35 pm.

MEETING SUMMARY

Lycoming County 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update
Rural - West PAT

June 22, 2016 — Meeting #3

6:00 – 8:00pm, Wheeland Community Center



Attendees:

Kim Wheeler, AICP, PCD

Mark Murawski, PCD

Brett Taylor, LCPC

Jim Dunn, LCPC

Ronald Moore, Brown Township

John Gasperine, Cummings Township

Robert Groff, McHenry Township

Steven Dawson, McHenry Township

Robert Paucke, Mifflin Township

Ty Sheddy, Mifflin Township

James Seltzer, Watson Township

Gene Zinck, Watson Township

George Durrwachter, Pine Creek Watershed Assoc.

John Bickhart, LCWSA

Jeff Prowant, DCNR BOF

Tom Casilo, DCNR BOF

Missing Townships: Bastress, Pine, Susquehanna, Washington

Agenda Item #1 – Welcome and Introductions

Kim Wheeler and Mark Murawski facilitated the meeting and began the discussion. They thanked the members of the PAT for their interest and attendance, and asked that everyone sign-in. All members present introduced themselves, including their organization and role.

Meeting materials were distributed for the night's discussion which is to be added to the folders given out at the first meeting. These folders are to serve as the PAT member's record of our progress and discussions.

Agenda Item #2 – Heritage Plan Update / Discussion of Survey

Kim presented information on the County's Heritage Plan update which will be integrated into the County Comprehensive Plan. The presentation covered:

- The historic inventory update process;
- what a historic resource is;
- the newly created Lycomap gallery which is currently being populated with historic sites and will provide useful information via the County's online GIS tool;
- and, requested that all group members provide additional sites for consideration through a survey handout.

Detailed information on the heritage plan update can be found in the attached PowerPoint presentation.

Agenda Item #3 – Focus Group Update

Kim then summarized the information that was gathered through the following focus groups: Public Safety, Natural Resources, Agriculture & Forestry, Heritage/Culture & Arts, Economic Development,

Community Facilities & Infrastructure, Community Development, Transportation, and Private Developers. Detailed information on the focus group meeting notes can be found in the attached PowerPoint presentation.

Agenda Item #4 – Prioritization of Issues and Development of Actions

The group then performed a “dot exercise” to prioritize which issues were most important in the Rural-West planning area and also brainstormed actions or strategies that could help address the stated issues. The results were the following:

- 1. Lack of Family Sustaining Jobs and Affordable Housing**
 - a. Workforce training
 - b. Diversify the Economy and job opportunities – look beyond gas
 - c. Expand the PC COG to adjacent communities not currently participating

- 2. Threat to Outdoor and Scenic Assets**
 - a. Conserve sensitive natural features
 - b. Coordinate with gateway planning initiatives
 - c. Partner with state agencies
 - d. Review ordinances for consistency with the comprehensive plan
 - e. Expand the PC COG to adjacent communities not currently participating

- 3. Lack of Communication Infrastructure**
 - a. Partner with state agencies
 - b. Expand the PC COG to adjacent communities not currently participating

- 4. Protection of Water Quality and Supply**
 - a. Conserve sensitive features
 - b. Partner with state agencies
 - c. Preserve prime agricultural lands
 - d. Support careful monitoring and regulation of fracking operations
 - e. Sensible sourcewater protection measures
 - f. Expand the PC COG to adjacent communities not currently participating

- 5. Lack of Volunteerism**
 - a. Re-evaluate mandatory training hours
 - b. Provide incentives (ie. tax reductions)
 - c. Teach civic engagement
 - d. Expand the PC COG to adjacent communities not currently participating

- 6. Taxes**
 - a. Explore alternative tax structure
 - b. Preserve prime agricultural lands
 - c. Partner with Lycoming County to provide better local government services
 - d. Expand the PC COG to adjacent communities not currently participating

The following additional comments from the group were recorded:

Pine Township has the English Center Bridge. This is a significant bridge structure and is nationally significant. Should be recognized.

Scenic viewsheds: many viewsheds have been disturbed by the gas industry. Suggestion to review and become familiar with the scenic resources document in the 2006 County Comprehensive Plan.

Cell / communications Infrastructure: the group seemed to be more in favor of limited service in few locations for public safety reasons. They did not want to see coverage throughout the Pine Creek Valley as part of the area's advantage is that it is remote and less connected to more urbanized amenities.

One of the biggest issues discussed was the lack of volunteer capacity and lack of younger generations, in particular, taking part in civic duties.

Agenda Item #6 –Summer Public Outreach Overview

Members were asked to send the PAT leads any suggestions they had for public outreach events.

Agenda Item #7 – Next Steps

Tentatively, the next meeting of the Rural – West PAT will be in the Fall of 2016.

Meeting adjourned around 8:35 pm.

MEETING SUMMARY

Lycoming County 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update
Rural - West PAT

April 12, 2017 6pm — Meeting #4
6:00 – 8:00pm, Wheeland Community Center



Attendees:

Kim Wheeler, AICP, PCD

Mark Murawski, PCD

John Gasperine, Cummings Township

Thomas Thompson, Cummings Township

Dale Winter, Limestone Township

Steven Dawson, McHenry Township

Robert Paucke, Mifflin Township

Gene Zinck, Watson Township

Paul Hoffmaster, Pine Creek Watershed Assoc.

John Bickhart, LCWSA

Missing Townships: Bastress, Pine,
Susquehanna, Washington and Salladasburg
Borough

Agenda Item #1 – Welcome and Introductions

Kim Wheeler and Mark Murawski facilitated the meeting and began the discussion. They thanked the members of the PAT for their interest and attendance, and asked that everyone sign-in. All members present introduced themselves, including their organization and role.

Meeting materials were distributed for the night's discussion which is to be added to the folders given out at the first meeting. These folders are to serve as the PAT member's record of our progress and discussions.

Agenda Item #2 – Review of Countywide Plan Contents

Kim reviewed the Outline of expected contents for the Countywide Comprehensive Plan. They are as follows:

Introduction

1. Executive Summary
2. Plan Overview
3. General countywide data profile (not related to topical areas; summary up front, more detailed in Appendices)
4. Plan Organization

Chapter Two

Topical Area Updates: Heritage / Culture / Arts; Agriculture and Natural Resources; Community Development; Economic Development; Community Facilities and Infrastructure; Transportation Mobility; Land Use

Chapter Three

1. County Government Priorities – LCC’s
2. Countywide “Top 10” Priority Issues (includes growth and rural areas)

Growth Area and Future Land Use Maps

References and Plan Consistency

Appendix

All other Issues identified

Agenda Item #3 – Review of Prioritized Issues and *draft* Strategies and Consideration of Recommended Projects for each Issue

Kim and Mark reviewed the Issues that were identified by those in attendance at the previous Rural-West meeting in Summer of 2016 (mtg #3). Some potential solutions or strategic actions were also identified in PAT mtg #3 and those were reviewed as well. After that, Mark and Kim facilitated a discussion with the group to ensure there was a full understanding of the issue and how it manifests itself in the Rural-West portion of the county. The overview (below) captures the Issues identified and how they were converted to *Countywide Issue Statements* as well as the full list of Actions that the group discussed.

Priority Issue 1: Lack of Family Sustaining Jobs and Affordable Housing (The economy is changing, and our communities and workforce are not optimally positioned to realize our untapped economic potential and become resilient to economic trends)

Strategic Actions:

- Workforce training
- Diversify the Economy and job opportunities – look beyond gas
- Potential assessment of companies to better understand risk of survival
- Expand infrastructure availability
- Address Opioid and work ethic issue
- Explore alternative tax structure
- Preserve prime agricultural lands
- Expand the PC COG to adjacent communities not currently participating

**Special Note: those in attendance recommended that representatives from the education and industrial sectors need to be at the table together to articulate where the gaps and deficiencies in skills are and figure out how to match them up. Also, the group wanted to know if there could be a county strategy developed to figure out which big businesses and industries might be at risk of going under and can there be some way to collectively assist?*

Priority Issue 2: Threat to Outdoor and Scenic Assets (Outdoor recreation resources are not fully developed, protected and promoted)

Strategic Actions:

- Conserve sensitive natural features
- Coordinate with gateway planning initiatives
- Explore joint or better coordinated ordinances
- Partner with state agencies
- Review ordinances for consistency with the comprehensive plan
- Review 2006 scenic viewshed maps for disturbed areas
- Expand the PC COG to adjacent communities not currently participating – *this was believed to be one of the most productive things the valley can do in coming years*
- Develop better predictive models for flooding

Priority Issue 3: Lack of Communication Infrastructure (Communications infrastructure (especially cell phone and broadband internet) do not meet the needs of all areas of the County. *The discussion revolved around the need for having reliable internet service for school requirements, work from home options, and public safety.*

Strategic Actions:

- Partner with state agencies and SEDA-COG
- Review any state laws/regulations on statewide coverage promises
- Expand the PC COG to adjacent communities not currently participating

Priority Issue 4: Protection of Water Quality and Supply (Water quality is vital, but is vulnerable to a multitude of threats)

Strategic Actions:

- Conserve sensitive features
- Partner with state agencies
- Preserve prime agricultural lands
- Innovative and affordable way to address septic failures
- Support careful monitoring and regulation of fracking operations
- Sensible sourcewater protection measures
- Expand the PC COG to adjacent communities not currently participating
- Biggest concern:* impact to streams from fracking and hazardous truck spills

**Special Note: The group discussed the desire of putting together a comprehensive truck routing plan that would take into account sensitive areas and high quality stream protections.*

Priority Issue 5: Lack of Volunteerism (Volunteerism and civic engagement, particularly among young people, are insufficient to sustain community institutions and services)

Strategic Actions:

- Re-evaluate mandatory training hours – EMS/Fire
- Provide incentives (ie. tax reductions)
- Teach civic engagement

Expand the PC COG to adjacent communities not currently participating

**Special Note: The problem of lack of volunteerism is experienced across the board but EMS and Fire service is hit the hardest. There was recognition that the valley is mostly made up of older individuals and no-one is picking up the responsibility from the younger generations. Merging of fire companies is already happening.*

Agenda Item #4 – Next Steps

Kim announced that there will be an LCPC Public Meeting on April 20th at 6pm. There will be presentations on all PAT Prioritized Issues and projects. It is open to the public and anyone can attend to listen and/or provide comment. After that, the LCPC will hold a special meeting for themselves the first week in May to determine the “Top 10” countywide issues. It is expected that by June/July – countywide Issues and projects will be submitted to the County Commissioners and it is expected that there will be a *draft* Countywide Plan by end of September.

Meeting adjourned at 8:30 pm.

MEETING SUMMARY

Lycoming County 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update
Rural East PAT

November 10th, 2015—Meeting #1

6:30 PM – 7:45 PM, Hughesville Library



Attendees:

Fran McJunkin, Lycoming County PCD

Tom Krajewski, Lycoming County PCD

Michael Welickovitch, Edred Township
Planning Commission Member

Victor Marquardt, Franklin Township

Wayne Arthur, Franklin Township Planning
Commission

Robert Puderbach, Jordan Township Planning
Commission

Eric Hopkins, Jordan Township Planning
Commission

Warren Whitmoyer, Jordan Township Planning
Commission

Dan Dorman, Penn Township

Luther Lunt, Upper Fairfield Township

Chris Keiser, Lycoming County Planning
Commission

Brett Taylor, Lycoming County Planning
Commission

Agenda Item #1 – Welcome and Introductions

Fran facilitated the meeting and began the discussion. She thanked the members of the PAT for their interest and attendance, and asked that everyone sign-in. All members present introduced themselves, including their organization and role.

One binder was provided for each municipality with today's meeting materials. This binder should be retained as an archive of the PAT work and to house the municipality's final adopted copy of the completed plan. Other members were provided with meeting materials in a folder.

Agenda Item #2 – What is a Comprehensive Plan?

Fran reviewed the PowerPoint slides regarding the intent and scope of a county comprehensive plan.

Agenda Item #3 – Roles, Responsibilities, & Operating Procedures of the PAT

Fran reviewed the PowerPoint slides regarding the roles, responsibilities, and operating procedures of the PAT as provided in the packet.

Agenda Item #4 – Draft Comprehensive Plan Timeline

Fran explained the expected timeline for the comprehensive plan update process as provided in the packet. The process is expected to conclude in Summer 2017.

Agenda Item #5 – Overview of 2006 Plan

Fran provided a short summary of the major themes and conclusions from the 2006 Plan for this PAT.

Agenda Item #6 – Highlight of Accomplishments Since 2006

Fran provided a short list of accomplishments that have taken place in this PAT area since the 2006 Plan was adopted. Members were asked to suggest other noteworthy accomplishments to include for future documentation.

Agenda Item #7 – SWOT Analysis and Prioritization

The PCD staff team conducted a SWOT analysis exercise in which members were asked to identify the PAT area's particular strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. After all responses were documented, members were given the opportunity to prioritize the answers by using dot stickers (two per category). The results were later tabulated and documented by PCD staff in a separate document.

PAT members were allowed to leave after placing their dot stickers. PCD Staff did not set up a time for the next meeting before adjourning. The next meeting date will be coordinated with PAT members via email and homework will be assigned via email as well.

Fran adjourned the meeting at 7:45 PM.

SWOT Analysis Notes

Lycoming County 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update
Rural East PAT, Staff Lead: Kurt Hausammann
Tuesday, November 10th 2015 6:00 – 8:30 PM
Hughesville Public Library 146 S 5th St, Hughesville, PA



Strengths: 20 votes total

- 8 – Rural character
- 5 – Beautiful landscape
- 3 – Availability of hunting
- 1 – Industrial park -- jobs
- 1 – Best agriculture
- 1 – Rural and quiet
- 1 – Water quality
- 0 – Hospital in East End
- 0 – Accessibility to interstate
- 0 – Library – public facilities
- 0 – East Lycoming school is strong
- 0 – Pride in the Eastern end
- 0 – People (volunteer)
- 0 – Fairgrounds – more use
- 0 – Community activities in the commercial centers (Main Streets)
- 0 – Gas impact fees
- 0 – Roads

Weaknesses: 20 votes total

- 7 – EMS losing volunteers
- 5 – Poor cell coverage
- 4 – Bridges -- funding
- 4 – Hard to keep youth
- 0 – Long commute times

Opportunities: 20 votes total

- 6 – Natural gas to rural areas
- 5 – Natural gas
- 5 – Multi-municipal bridge programs
- 3 – Consolidation of EMS
- 1 – Expansion of regional water and sewer

Threats: 20 votes total

- 8 – Regulation – all forms
- 5 – Gas industry – explosion
- 3 – Lot of acres – not a lot of tax base
- 2 – Aging infrastructure
- 2 – Water quality

MEETING #1 Notes
Rural-Central
Planning Area Team (PAT)
Executive Plaza
330 Pine St, Williamsport, PA
November 18, 2015

2018 Lycoming County Comprehensive Plan Update

- I. Welcome and Introductions
 - A. In attendance were:
 - 1. Jonathan Ertel, Anthony Twp
 - 2. Kevin Spega, Anthony Twp
 - 3. Art Plaxton, Jackson
 - 4. Dan Clark, McIntyre Twp
 - 5. Donna McKinght, McNett Twp
 - 6. Fran McJunkin LCPC
 - 7. Jenny Picciano, LCPC
- II. What is a Comprehensive Plan?
 - A. Description Reviewed
- III. Roles, Responsibilities & Operating Procedures of the PAT
 - A. Reviewed
 - B. Draft Comprehensive Plan Timeline
 - C. Overview of 2006 Plan
- IV. Highlight of Accomplishments since 2006
 - A. See PowerPoint
- V. SWOT Analysis and Prioritization
 - A. See attached results
- VI. Homework Assignment and Next Meeting
 - Review 2006 Plan and provide comment. See Attached. Meeting will be scheduled for February, 2016.

SWOT Analysis Notes

Lycoming County 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update
Rural Central PAT, Staff Lead: Frances McJunkin
Wednesday, November 18th 2015 6:00 – 7:30 PM
Executive Plaza, 330 Pine Street, Williamsport, PA



Strengths: 10 votes total

- 3 – Wonderful place to be/beautiful place to live
- 2 – Farmers/strong community that sticks together
- 2 – Operate economically/lack of overhead costs
- 2 – Lack of development/natural beauty and lack of “big box” store type development
- 1 – Recreation from natural resources
- 0 – New cell tower

Weaknesses: 10 votes total

- 3 – Lack of volunteers for fire, ambulance, etc. due to increased state training requirements
- 2 – Need for additional funding for roads, etc.
- 2 – Lack of volunteers for township i.e. auditors, tax preparers
- 2 – Inconsistent cell service
- 1 – Operating with part time staff/Lack of full time employees
- 0 – Increased labor costs versus cost of services needed i.e. snow plowing
- 0 – Floodplain
- 0 – Non-certified levee/flood protection

Opportunities: 10 votes total

- 4 – Availability of funding Act 13 etc.
- 2 – Active township participation
- 2 – Increased funds for roads/road improvements
- 2 – Potential for new township/community parks
- 0 – Purchase new equipment
- 0 – Oil and gas companies to furnish oil/gas lines to community/potential to access gas

Threats: 10 votes total

- 5 – Potential loss of impact fee
- 2 – Lycoming Creek flooding
- 2 – Legal notice issues/not aware of notices for zoning
- 1 – State mandates EPA/DEP
- 0 – Oil and Gas impacts on roads
- 0 – Traffic (highway spillover)
- 0 – Uncontrolled development

MEETING SUMMARY

Lycoming County 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update
Rural East PAT
February 29th, 2016 — Meeting #2
6 – 8:00 pm, Hughesville Public Library



Attendees:

Kurt Hausammann, Jr., AICP, PCD Director
Christine Weigle, LCWSA
Victor Marquat, Frankltn Twp
Robert Puderbaugh, Jordan Twp

Chris Keiser, LCPC
Brett Taylor, LCPC
Luther Lunt, Upper Fairfield Twp

Agenda Item #1 – Welcome and Introductions

Kurt Hausammann facilitated the meeting and began the discussion. He thanked the members of the PAT for their interest and attendance, and asked that everyone sign-in. All members present introduced themselves, including their organization and role.

Meeting materials were distributed for the night’s discussion which is to be added to the folders given out at the first meeting. These folders are to serve as the PAT member’s record of our progress and discussions.

Agenda Item #2 – Reviewing Data and Issues

Kurt reviewed the PowerPoint slides reviewing the results of the SWOT analysis and received input regarding various notable outcomes of the SWOT summary.

Kurt reviewed the demographic information that has been gathered thus far from census data. A summary document was distributed to the group that showed **projections** based upon population and demographic trends. A demographic **forecast** which combines observations & assumptions with the **projections** presented in this meeting will be arrived at as a result of this planning process.

Agenda Item #3 – Facilitated Discussion on 2006 Plan Review

Kurt lead a discussion regarding the review of issues covered in the 2006 plan to see what is still relevant and what topics needed to be expanded.

Agenda Item #4 – Comprehensive Plan Update Process

Kurt then summed up the remainder of the presentation by touching on our updated meeting schedule, the organization and contents of the updated planning document, prioritization of projects, PAT members role/responsibilities, data needs and focus group information. The group identified several major issues: septic failures, structurally deficient bridges, lack of cell coverage, natural gas to rural residents, and lack of UTV/ATV trails. One major project was identified, Sewer system for Lairdsville. Kurt asked the group to think about other projects or programs that could address the issues that have been identified for the next PAT meeting.

Agenda Item #5 – Next Steps

PAT members agreed that the same day of the month in April would work for the next meeting. **Next meeting is June 14 at 6pm at the Hughesville Public Library.**

Meeting adjourned at 7:30 pm.

RURAL EAST PAT - PRIORITIZED ISSUES (Keep)

Agriculture

Loss of farms

CAFO's

Community Development

Floodplains

Good schools

Inter-municipal cooperation

Community Facilities

Stormwater Management

National gas distribution

Public water

Failing septic

Aging infrastructure

Economic Development

Exodus of younger generation

Low wages

Employment

Tax rates

Small business struggle

Heritage, Culture

Fewer younger families

Cultural resources

Natural Resources

Groundwater

Surface water quality

Pristine nature Susquehanna River

Scenic resources

Preservation of natural resources

Steep slope development

Air quality

Public Safety

Drugs

EMS

Fire

Police

Transportation

Joint Rail Authority-strength

Quality transportation

RURAL EAST PAT – NON-ISSUES (Don't Keep)

Agriculture

Ag preservation

Industrial farms

Community Development

Strip housing development

Uniform construction code

Standardized land use inventory

Community Facilities

Sewer expansion

Broadband

Water system

Economic Development

Heritage, Culture

Natural Resources

Ridgetop development

Karst geology

River access

Public Safety

Interchange development

Transportation

High air transit costs

I-99

Public transit

Airport

MEETING #2 Summary Notes
Rural-Central
Planning Area Team (PAT)
Gamble Township Building
Wednesday, February 17, 2016
7:00 PM – 9:00 PM

2018 Lycoming County Comprehensive Plan Update

Welcome and Introductions

- I. **In attendance were:**
 - Al Boyer, McIntyre Twp.
 - Joe Reighard, Gamble Twp.
 - Dan Clark, McIntyre Twp.
 - Fran McJunkin, PCD
 - Jenny Picciano, PCD

- II. **Reviewing Data and Issues**
 - A. SWOT Analysis Results were reviewed
 - B. Demographic Data
 - C. 2006 Plan Review Results

- III. **Facilitated Discussion on 2006 Plan Review** –the 2006 plan was reviewed with those in attendance and included the submission by Art Plaxton, Jackson Township. Attached are the major topics as developed in the review.

- IV. **Comprehensive Plan Update Process**
 - A. Comp Plan Website
 - B. New Approach: Focus on Implementation
 - C. Multi-Municipal Plan Format
 - D. Review of Roles
 - E. Data and Info Collection
 - F. Updated Schedule (Jan – June 2016)

- v. **Next Steps**
 - A. PAT Assignments
Scheduling Next Meeting, June 29, 2016

MEETING SUMMARY

Lycoming County 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update
Rural East & Rural Central PAT
July 7, 2016—Meeting #3
6:00-7:50 PM, Executive Plaza, Williamsport



Attendees:

Jenny Picciano, PCD
Fran McJunkin, PCD
Christine Weigle, Lycoming County Water & Sewer Authority
Chris Keiser, Lycoming County Planning Commission

Agenda Item #1 – Welcome and Introductions

Jenny Picciano and Fran McJunkin facilitated the meeting and began the discussion. All members present introduced themselves, including their organization and role.

Meeting materials were distributed for the night's discussion which is to be added to the folders given out at the first meeting. These folders are to serve as the PAT member's record of our progress and discussions.

Agenda Item #2 – Heritage Plan Update/ Discussion of Survey

Staff gave a brief overview of the county's update to its list of historic resources and heritage plan. Members were asked to help identify additional historic resources in their community for consideration on the updated inventory list.

Agenda Item #3 – Focus Group Review

Planning Staff summarized the focus group discussions.

Agenda Item #4 - Determining and Prioritization of Issues

The priority issues issued at the last meeting were reviewed and discussed. Members we asked to vote on their top priorities:

- Priority Issue # 1: Septic Failures need to be prevented (5votes)
- Priority Issue # 2: Lack of Volunteerism and civic engagement, particularly among the young people (5 votes)
- Priority Issue # 3: Current zoning and land use needs to be reviewed and amended as necessary to meet municipal visions and respond to changing conditions (3 votes)
- Priority Issue # 4: Transportation system needs to be maintained and improved (Bridge & Road Maintenance (3 votes)
- Priority Issue # 5: Focus on employment opportunities (3 votes)
- Priority Issue # 6: Communication Infrastructure (cell phone and broadband) needs improvement (3 votes)

- Priority Issue # 7: Interagency cooperation, partnerships, regionalization of services need to be explored) (2 votes)
- Priority Issue # 8: Floodplain management (2 votes)
- Priority Issue # 9: Original wording: Better strategies and funding mechanisms are needed to meet state and federal regulations (2 votes)

Agenda Item #5 –Tag Strategic Actions to Identify Priority Issues Exercise

Members were given key strategic actions from the 2006 plan (Chapter 9, Recommendations) and asked to identify those that are still effective at addressing the priority issues. Members were also asked to identify other actions that would address the priority issues. See the “Summary of Priority Issues with Strategic Actions” document. These priorities will be used to help identify projects for the PAT in the 2016 update.

Agenda Item #6 –Summer Public Outreach Overview

Members were asked to send the PAT leads any suggestions they had for public outreach events.

Agenda Item #7 –Next Steps

The next meeting will be scheduled for the fall. Meeting details will be sent out prior to the meeting date.

Members were reminded to check the project website regularly for updated information and resources for future PAT meetings: www.lyco.org/CompPlan.

Rural East & Rural Central Planning Area Team (PAT)
PAT Meeting #3, July 7, 2018
Issues & Draft Project List



Summary of Priority Issues with Strategic Actions

Priority Issue #1: Septic Failures need to be prevented (5 votes)

Strategic Actions:

- Inventory population clusters

Priority Issue #2: Lack of Volunteerism and civic engagement, particularly among the young people (5 votes)

Strategic Actions:

- Address state requirements for volunteers (fire companies)
- Clearing house for background checks for volunteers

Priority Issue #3: Current zoning and land use needs to be reviewed and amended as necessary to meet municipal visions and respond to changing conditions (3 votes)

Strategic Actions:

- Designate scenic byways corridors
- Review ordinances for consistency with the comprehensive plan
- Unfunded mandates
- Preserve prime agricultural lands
- Encourage ASA enrollments
- Conserve sensitive features

Priority Issue #4: Issue: Transportation system needs to be maintained and improved (Bridge & Road Maintenance) (3 votes)

Strategic Actions:

- Revise County liquid fuels program to enable funding for county scenic byways assessment and improvements

Priority Issue #5: Focus on employment opportunities (3 votes)

Strategic Actions:

- Reduce quantity of regulations
- Encourage different taxing structure

Priority Issue #6: Communication Infrastructure (cell phone and broadband) needs improvement (3 votes)

Strategic Actions:

- None identified

Priority Issue #7: Interagency cooperation, partnerships, regionalization of services need to be explored) (2 votes)

Strategic Actions:

- Expand the COGs
- Partner with Lycoming County to provide better local government services
- Review ordinances for consistency with the comprehensive plan

Priority Issue #8: Floodplain management (2 votes)

Strategic Actions:

- Require, review, and approve evacuation plans for campgrounds located entirely or partly in the floodplain or flood prone areas

Priority Issue #9: Original wording: Better strategies and funding mechanisms are needed to meet state and federal regulations (2 votes)

Strategic Actions:

- County involvement in working with municipalities to address requirements
- Encourage COGs

Appendix C

Research and Reference Documents

1. Quantitative Analysis of the Lycoming County Comprehensive Plan Public Outreach Efforts
2. Rural Planning Area Background Data Profile with Population Projections
3. Top 50 Lycoming County Employers
4. State Transportation Commission Survey Results
5. Community Facilities and Infrastructure Background Data
6. County &/or Local Municipal Jurisdiction/Administration of Respective Land & Resource Ordinances
7. Municipal Fire/EMS Service Delivery Chart
8. Impacts of Lycoming County's Colleges on the Local and Regional Economy

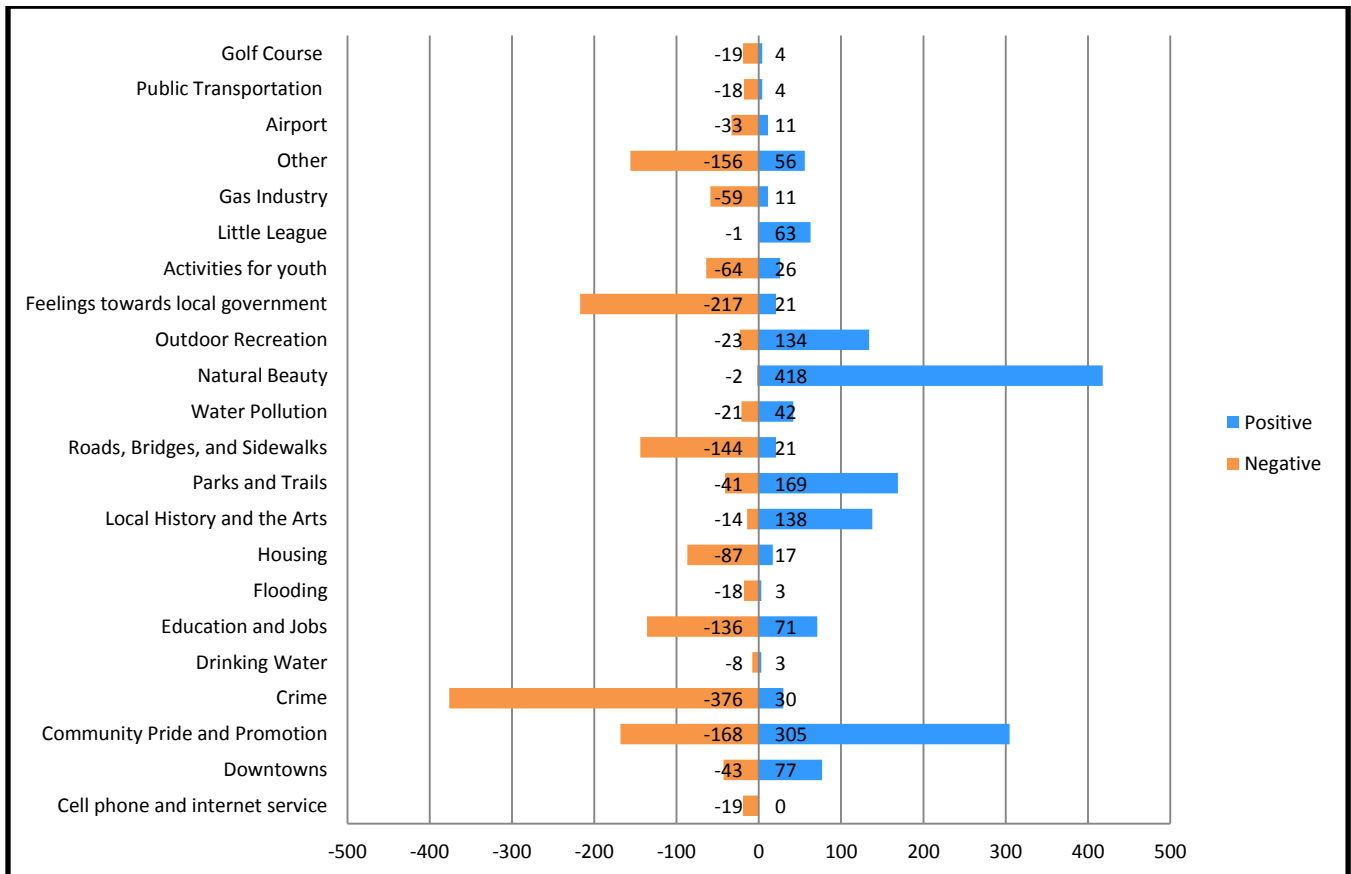
Quantitative Analysis of the Lycoming County Comprehensive Plan Public Outreach Efforts

Analysis for the Countywide Survey Results

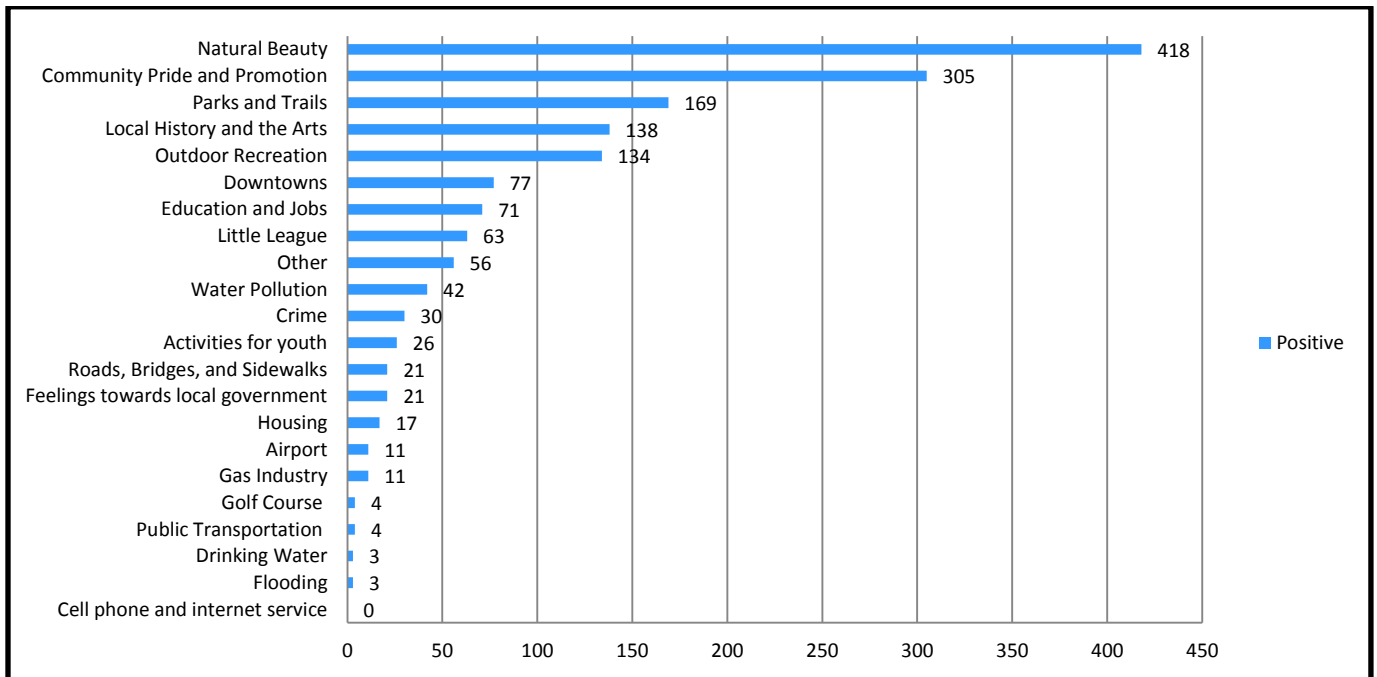
In the summer of 2016, the Lycoming County Department of Planning and Community Development (PCD) conducted several public outreach efforts where they collected data to determine which topics were most important to members of the public and what they liked and didn't like about Lycoming County. These outreach efforts were mainly centered around two specific methods. First, from May to August, PCD staff members conducted "Intercept Surveys" where they went to public events and conducted one-on-one survey sessions. Then from August 12th through September 18th the county hosted a survey online. 935 people participated in the online survey and 197 participated in the intercept survey for a total of 1,132 survey respondents.

Qualitative Analysis

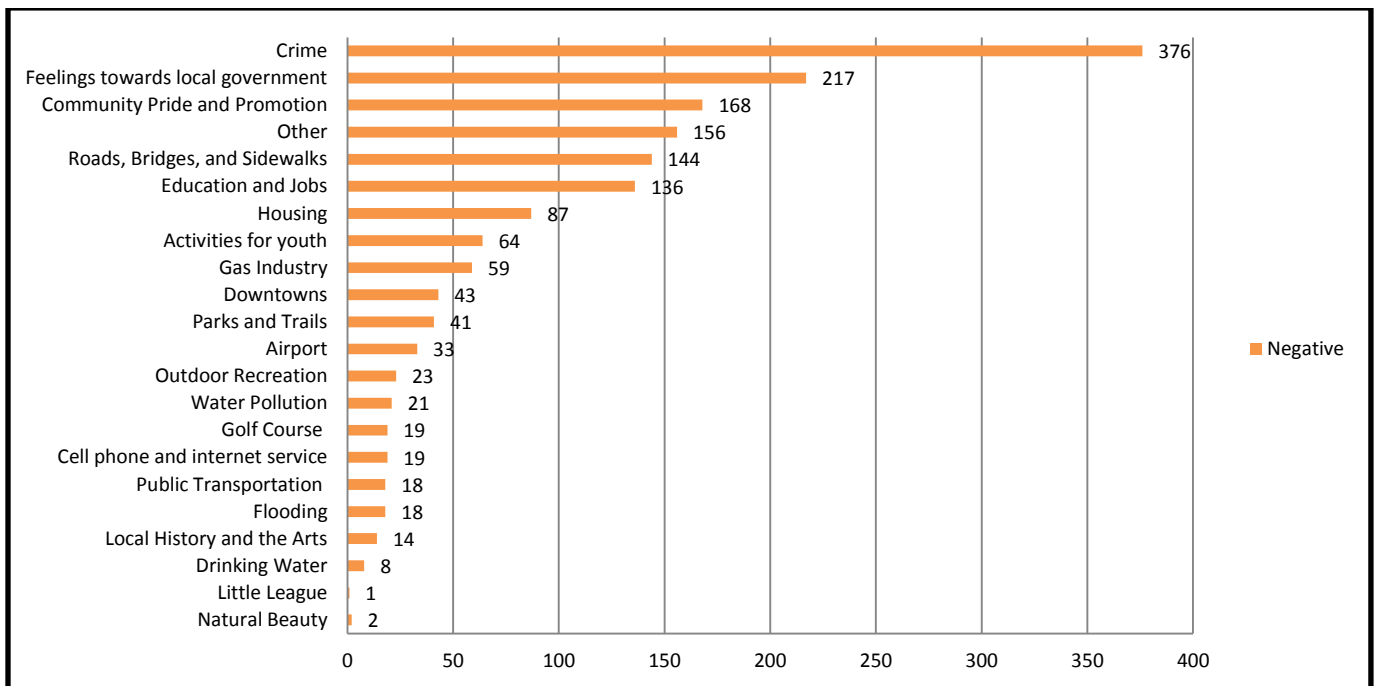
The online and intercept surveys both had open ended questions which allowed people to give their thoughts and opinions on the County. The first question asked "What do you like about Lycoming County and want to make sure lasts well into the future?" The second question was "What don't you like about Lycoming County and wish were different?" The responses from these two questions were analyzed by the department and comments were quantified into 22 separate categories (listed below). Comments which said something positive about the subject were separated from comments which said something negative about the subject. Positive numbers reflect positive comments and negative numbers reflect negative comments. The total of all positive comments was 1,624 comments while the total off all negative comments was 1,667 comments. These numbers are higher than the number of survey respondents since respondents could comment on multiple categories in a single comment.



Qualitative Analysis continued



Culture, recreation, and scenic beauty were the themes of the top 5 most commented on positive categories by citizens of the County. Many citizens believe these topics are important to their quality of life and do not want to see them negatively changed.

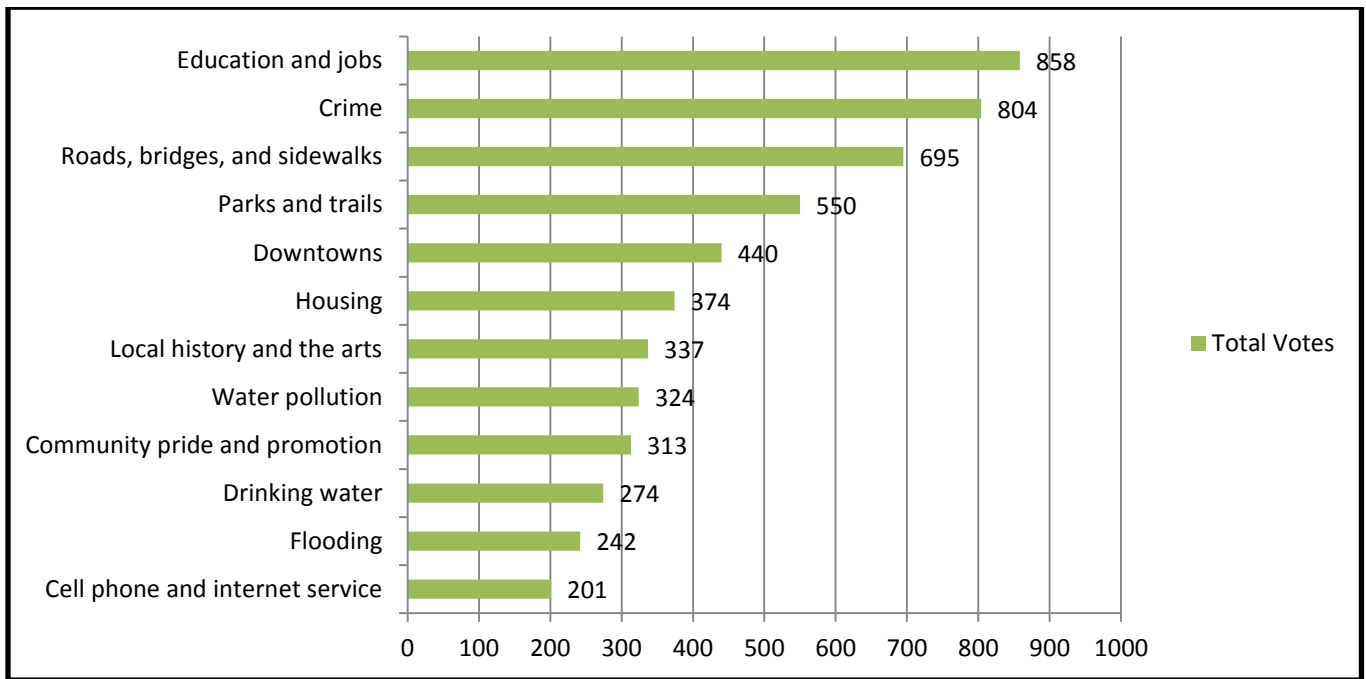


The most important topic which citizens of the County identified as something they want to see changed was crime. Additionally, citizens are also unhappy with government, however, the reasons varied from people who believed government was doing too much to those who thought it wasn't doing enough. Citizens also identified community pride/promotion and infrastructure as important topics. The other category was a variety of responses which covered topics including the lack of new businesses, emergency services, and the lack of resources available for underprivileged families to succeed.

Lyco Bucks Exercise

This part of the survey allowed participants to take 5 theoretical dollars to allocate them towards their top priorities if they were in charge of making decisions. Participants could use all of the money towards one category or spread it out across up to five categories. Twelve separate categories were provided (listed in the graph below). Below is a graph showing how survey participants within the planning area responded to this portion of the exercise.

Survey participants identified education and jobs and crime as the two most important priorities. Next came roads, bridges, and sidewalks followed by parks and trails. The priority of least concern was flooding. Drinking water and Cell phone and internet service were viewed as less important priorities as well.

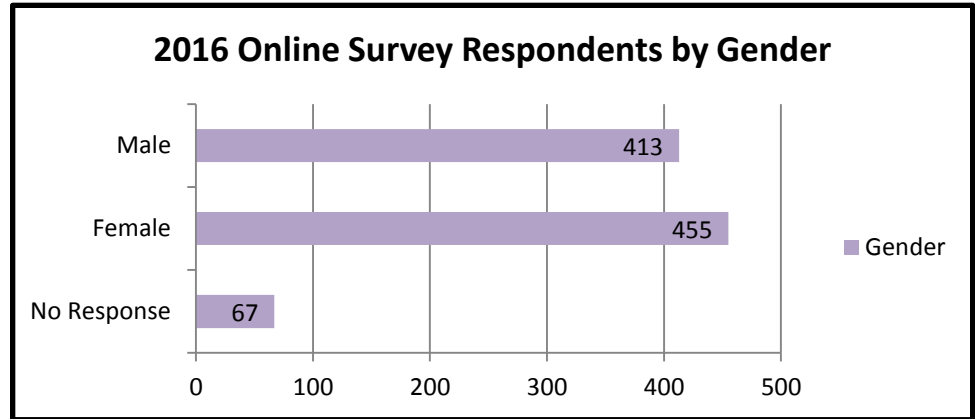


Respondent Demographics

While completing the online survey, respondents were asked to provide information about themselves so that planning department staff could get an idea of the cross section of the community that was being reached during the outreach process. Respondents were asked to indicate their Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity. The analysis below indicates the responses which were provided through the online survey responses. Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity were not asked during the intercept survey.

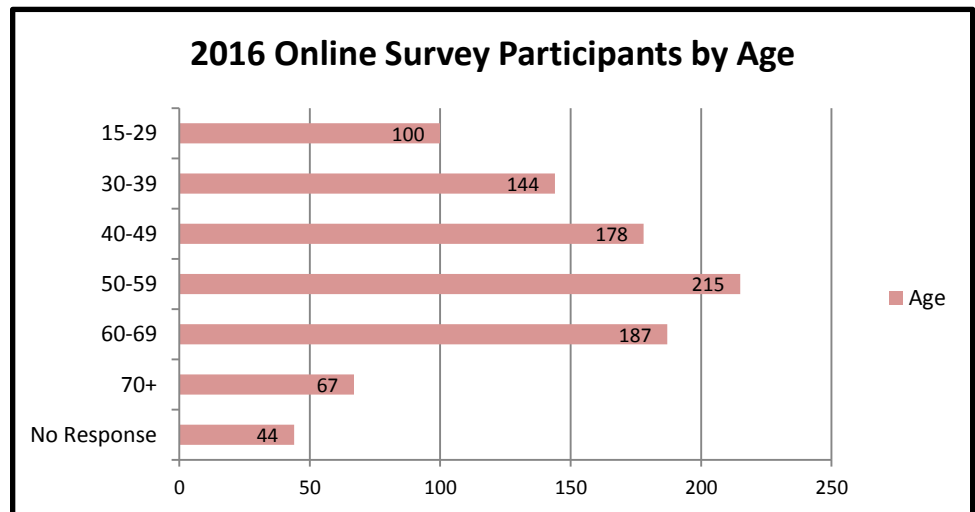
Gender

Respondent gender was fairly evenly split with slightly more female participation than male participation. Of all online survey participants, 48.6% were Female while 44.1% were male. Another 7.2% of respondents chose not to indicate their gender.



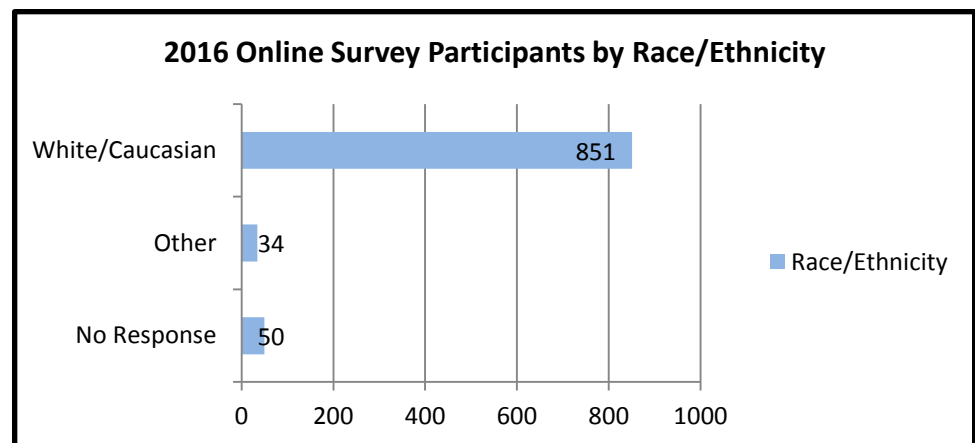
Age

The youngest survey respondent was 15 years old and the oldest was 95. Overall, respondent age was skewed more heavily towards older citizens. This may be because the survey was mainly advertised on television and in the newspaper. Social media advertisement should be improved in future public outreach attempts.



Race/Ethnicity

The majority of online survey participants were White/Caucasian. Of the 34 non-white survey respondents: 7 were Hispanic/Latino, 9 were Black/African American, 4 were Asian/Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian, 12 were American Indian/Alaska Native, and 2 were Other.

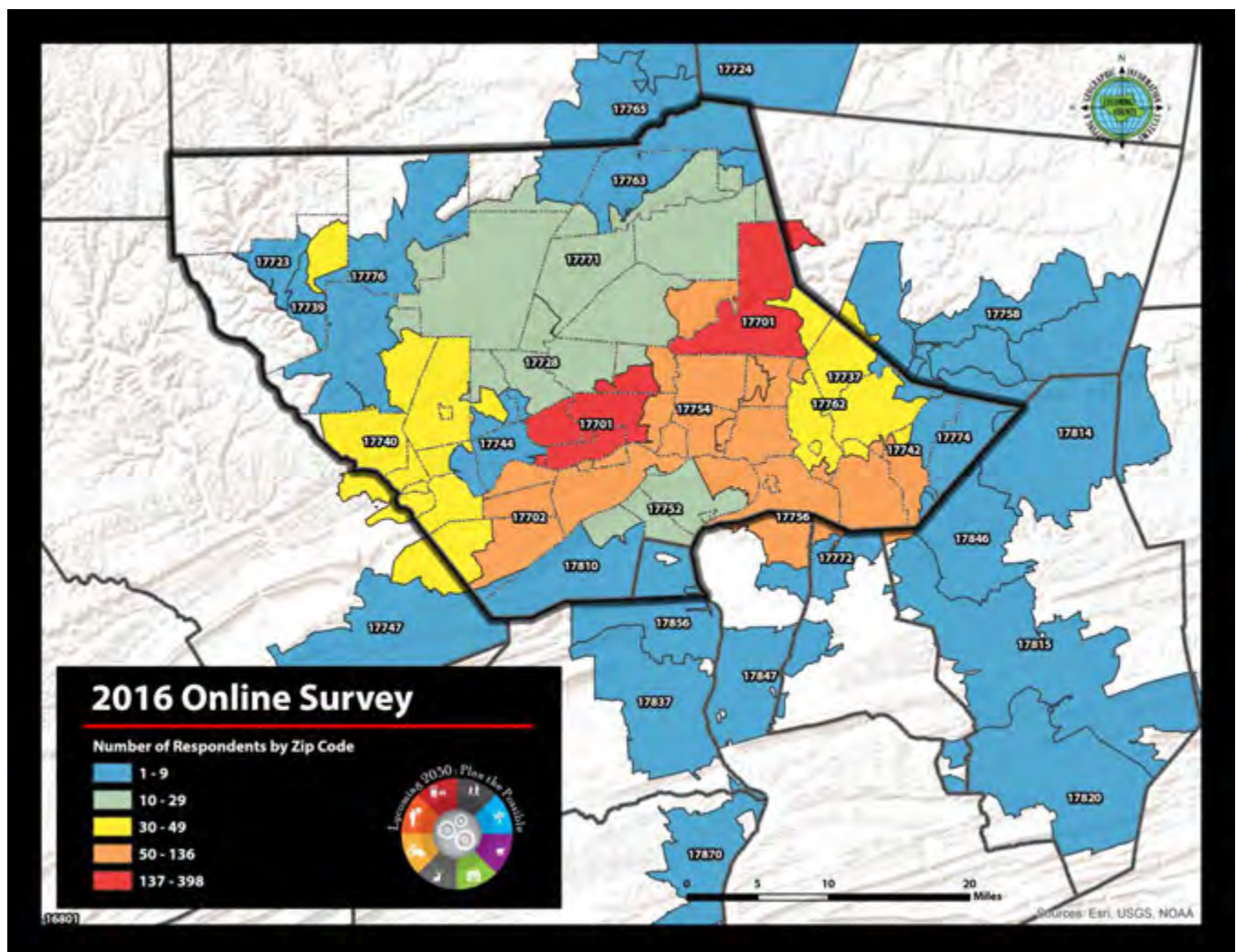


Geographic Distribution of Survey Respondents

Respondents were also asked during both the online and intercept survey to provide their zip code to indicate whether they were Lycoming County citizens or from some other location. Respondents from the 17701 zip code were also asked to indicate whether they lived in the city or outside of the city.

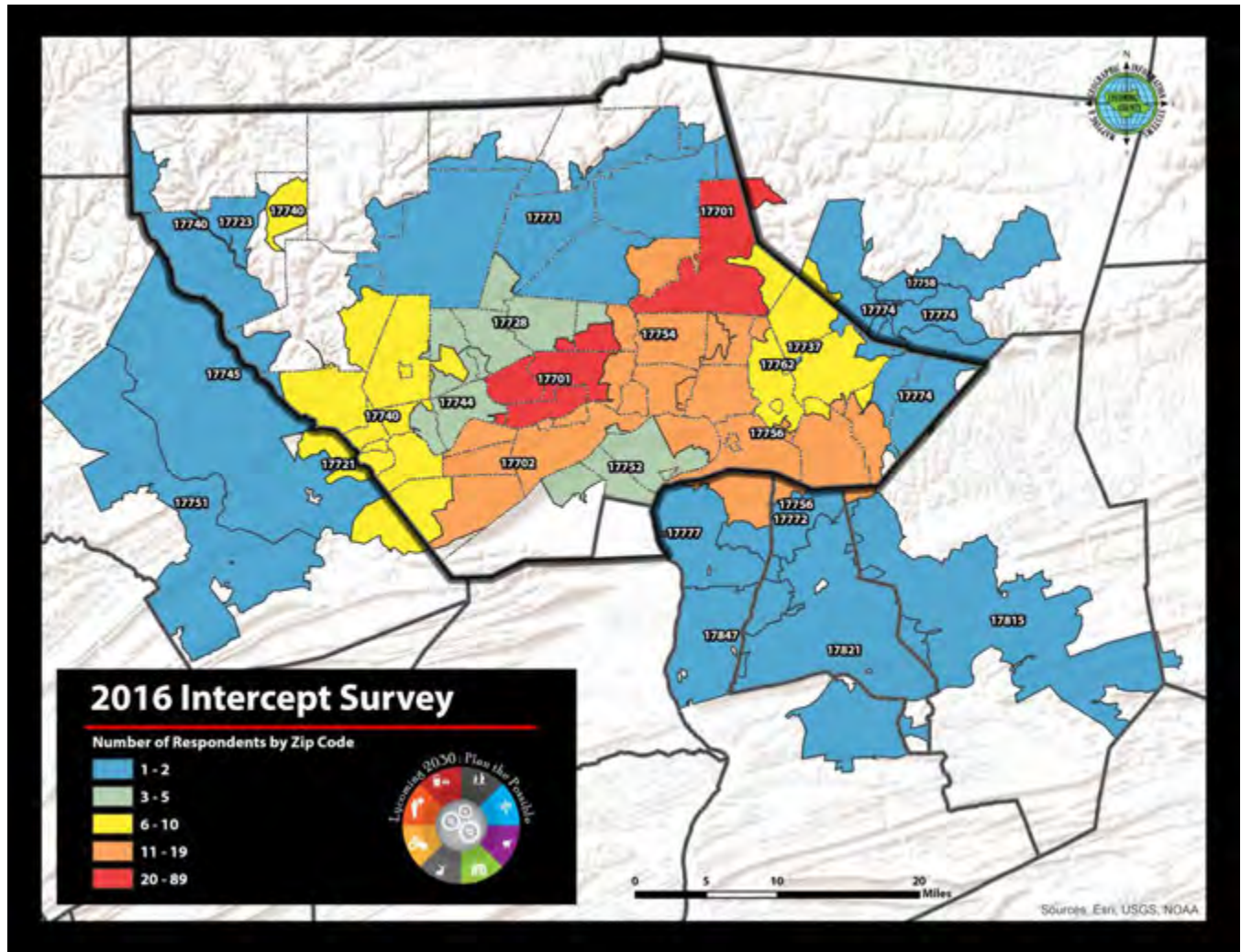
Geographic Distribution of Online Survey Respondents

Survey respondents were clustered mostly around the urbanized areas of the county with the bulk of the comments coming from the 17701 zip code which includes the City of Williamsport, Old Lycoming Township, and portions of Loyalsock, Hepburn, Eldred, and Plunketts Creek Townships. Of the 398 online respondents from 17701, 262 reported that they lived in the city, 135 reported that they lived outside of the city, and one respondent did not provide an answer. The online survey received comments from 18 people from 14 different zip codes located entirely outside of the County. Most out of county responses were from counties adjacent to Lycoming County, however, responses were received from Abingdon, MD and Portsmouth, VA. The online survey received one response from the 27754 zip code which does not exist and may have been intended to be the 17754 zip code.



Geographic Distribution of Intercept Survey Respondents





Survey respondents were clustered mostly around the urbanized areas of the county with the bulk of the comments coming from the 17701 zip code which includes the City of Williamsport, Old Lycoming Township, and portions of Loyalsock, Hepburn, Eldred, and Plunketts Creek Townships. Of the 89 intercept respondents from 17701, 7 reported that they lived in the city, 55 reported that they lived outside of the city, and 27 respondents did not provide an answer. The intercept survey received comments from 8 people from 8 different zip codes located entirely outside of the County. Most out of county responses were from counties adjacent to Lycoming County, however, responses were received from Centerville, VA.

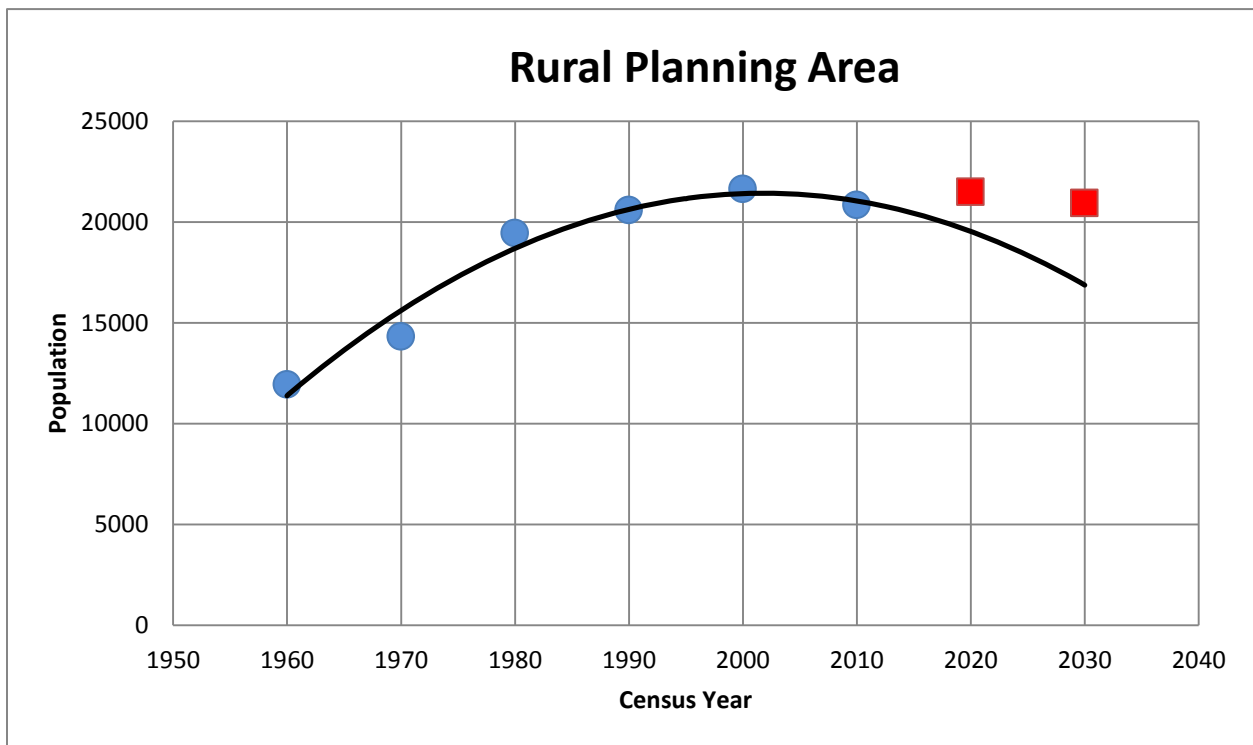




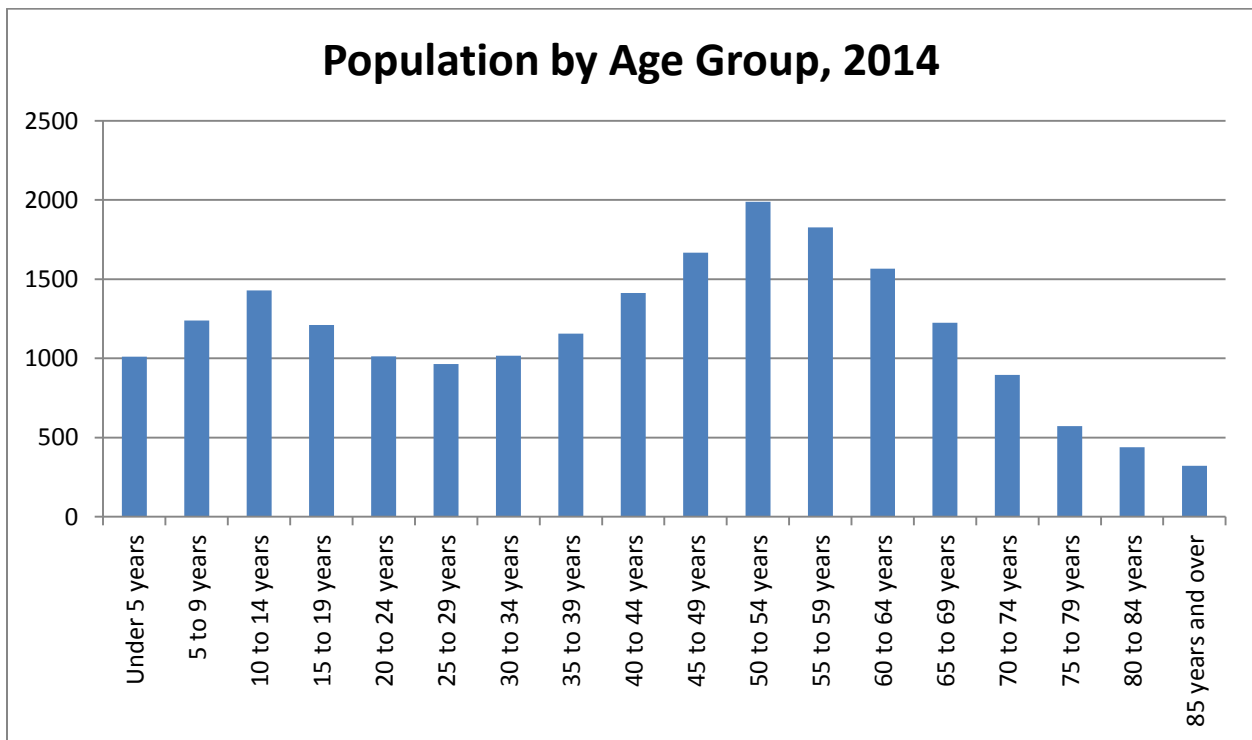
Rural Planning Area Data Profile

Population change and projections

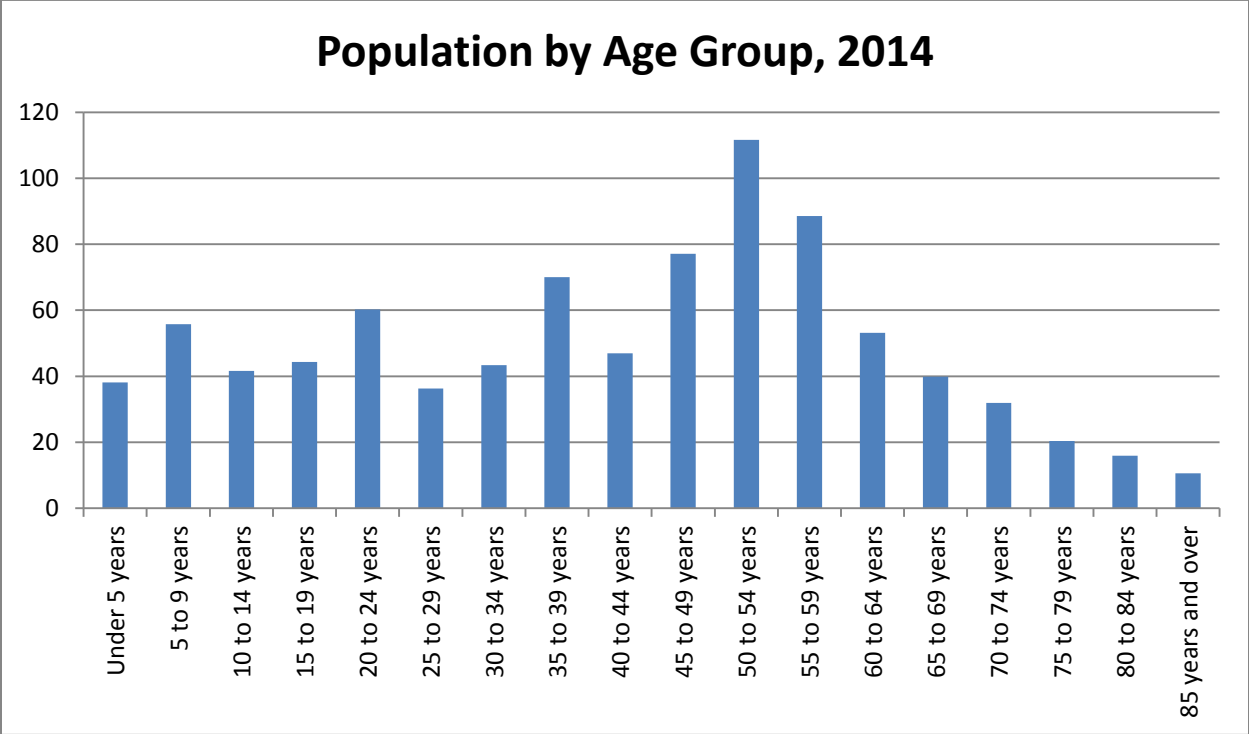
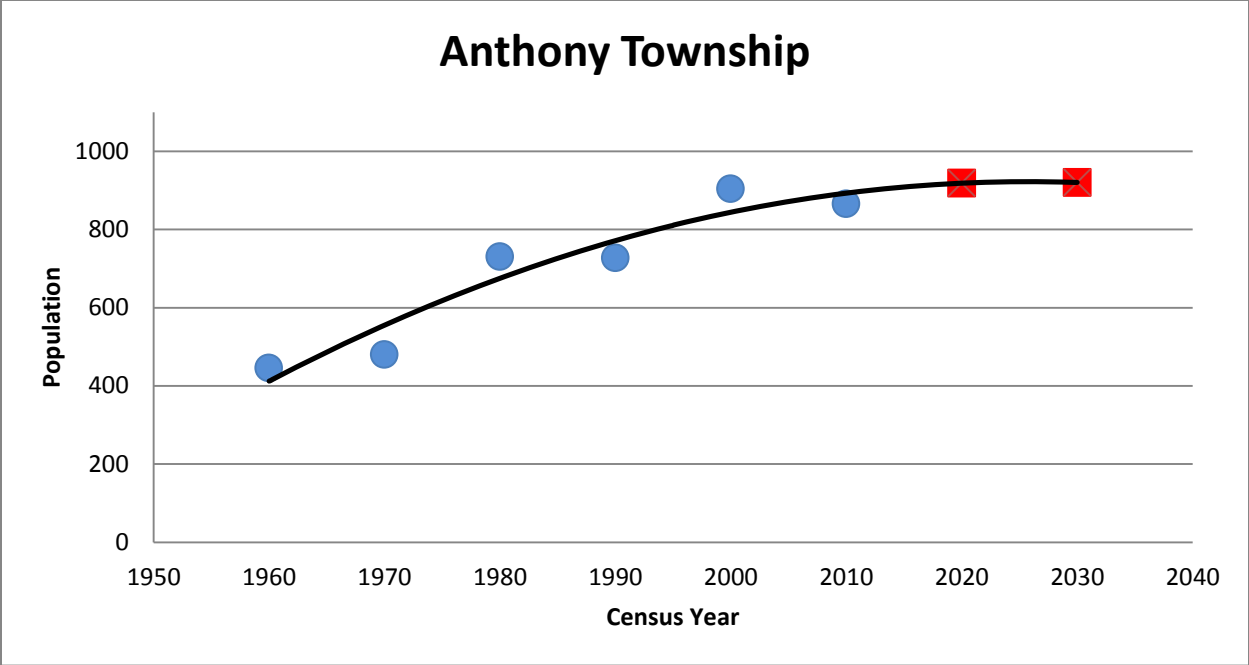
-  Census Count of Population Used to Calculate Population Change Projection
-  Census Count of Population Excluded From Calculations
-  Projected Future Population Count
-  Best Fit Population Change Trend Based on 30-50 Years of Census Population Counts

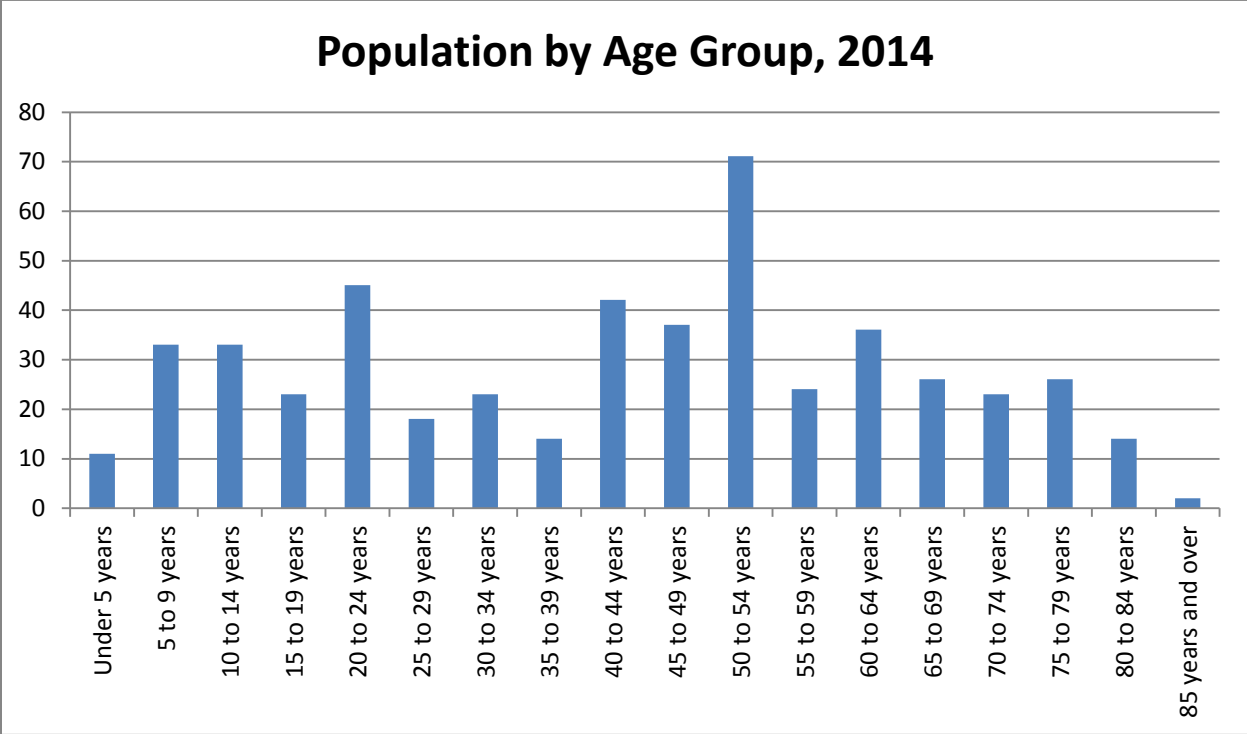
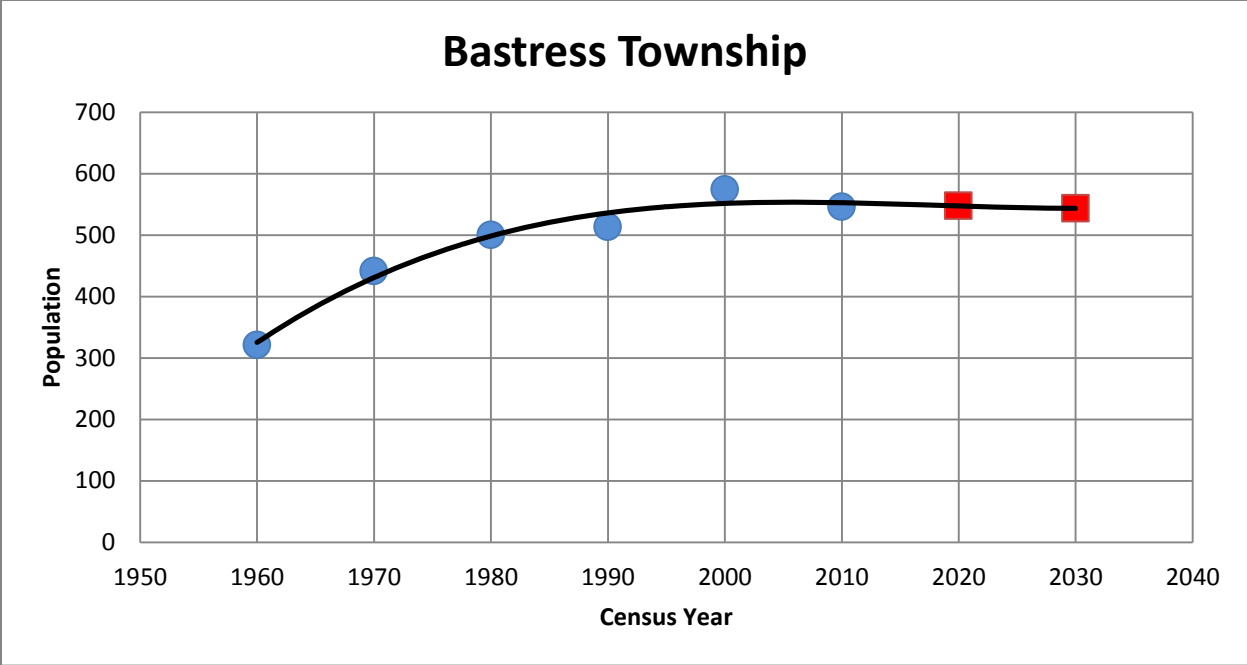


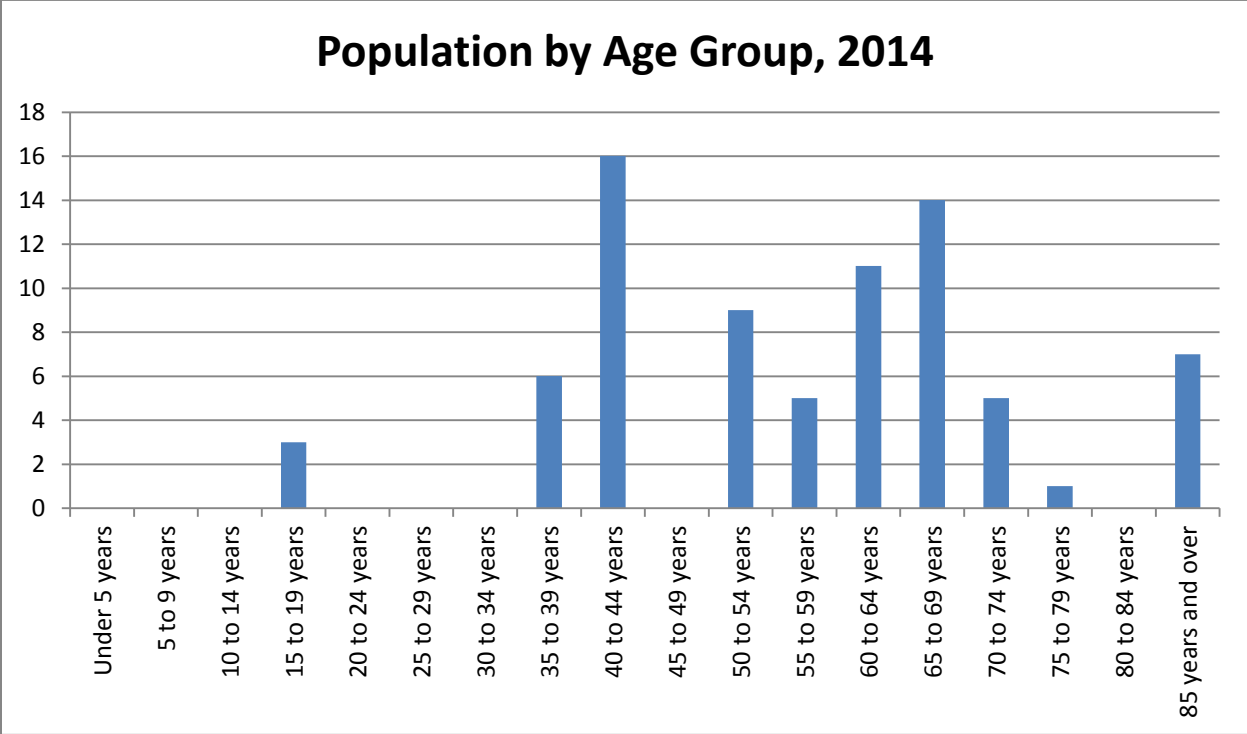
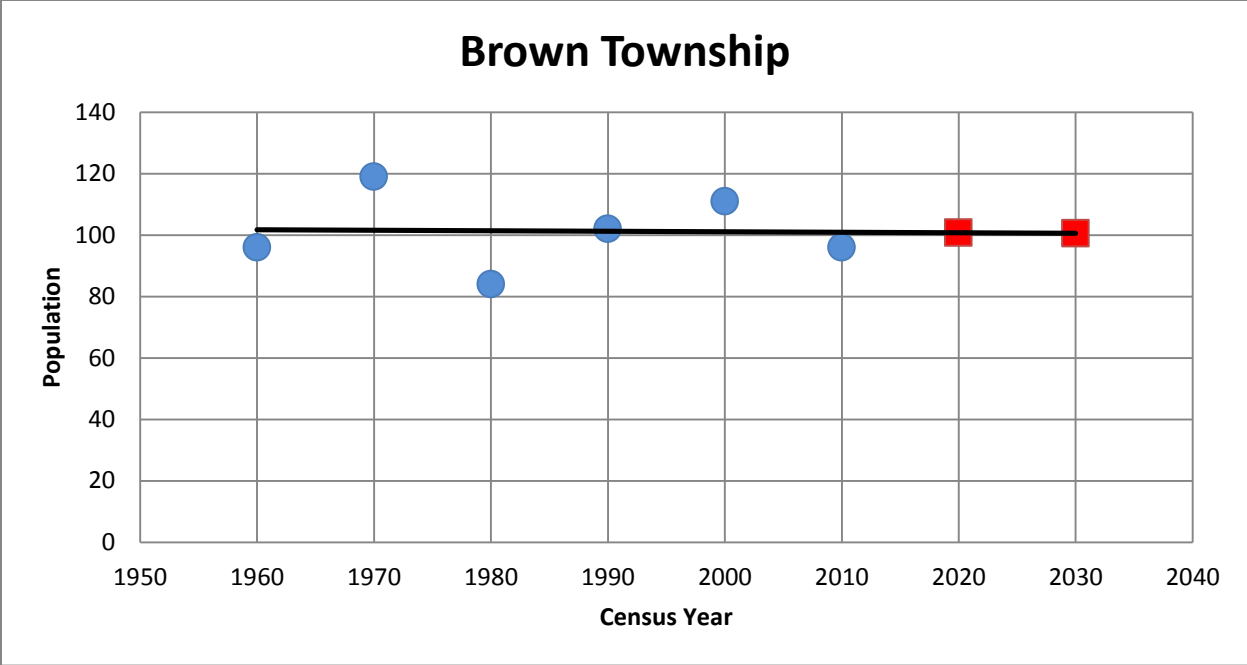
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Anthony	445	480	730	727	904	865	918	920
Brown	96	119	84	102	111	96	101	101
Cascade	168	219	364	382	419	413	512	564
Cogan House	633	521	819	807	974	955	1,081	1,165
Cummings	148	321	369	334	355	273	297	286
Eldred	701	1,066	1,771	2,055	2,178	2,122	1,982	1,656
Franklin	681	645	819	914	915	933	964	966
Gamble	394	461	676	744	854	756	746	655
Jackson	310	352	449	421	414	396	355	313
Jordan	606	663	822	871	878	863	982	1,038
Limestone	944	1,168	1,839	1,893	2,136	2,019	2,168	2,246
McHenry	147	241	204	246	145	143	161	153
McIntyre	529	720	698	588	539	520	529	509
McNett	207	192	235	200	211	174	189	185
Mifflin	513	688	985	1,110	1,145	1,070	964	758
Mill Creek	225	265	417	477	572	604	714	796
Moreland	576	621	868	984	1,036	943	913	794
Penn	546	513	739	788	900	960	1,069	1,163
Pine	272	321	312	290	329	294	276	247
Plunketts Creek	592	692	710	905	771	684	558	363
Salladasburg	255	239	273	301	260	238	207	160
Susquehanna	803	1,046	1,099	1,046	993	1,000	931	866
Upper Fairfield	873	1,174	1,761	1,774	1,854	1,823	1,870	1,896
Washington	728	860	1,368	1,552	1,613	1,619	1,980	2,177
Watson	226	291	530	565	550	537	487	416
Bastress	321	441	500	513	574	546	547	543
TOTAL	11,939	14,319	19,441	20,589	21,630	20,846	21,499	20,935

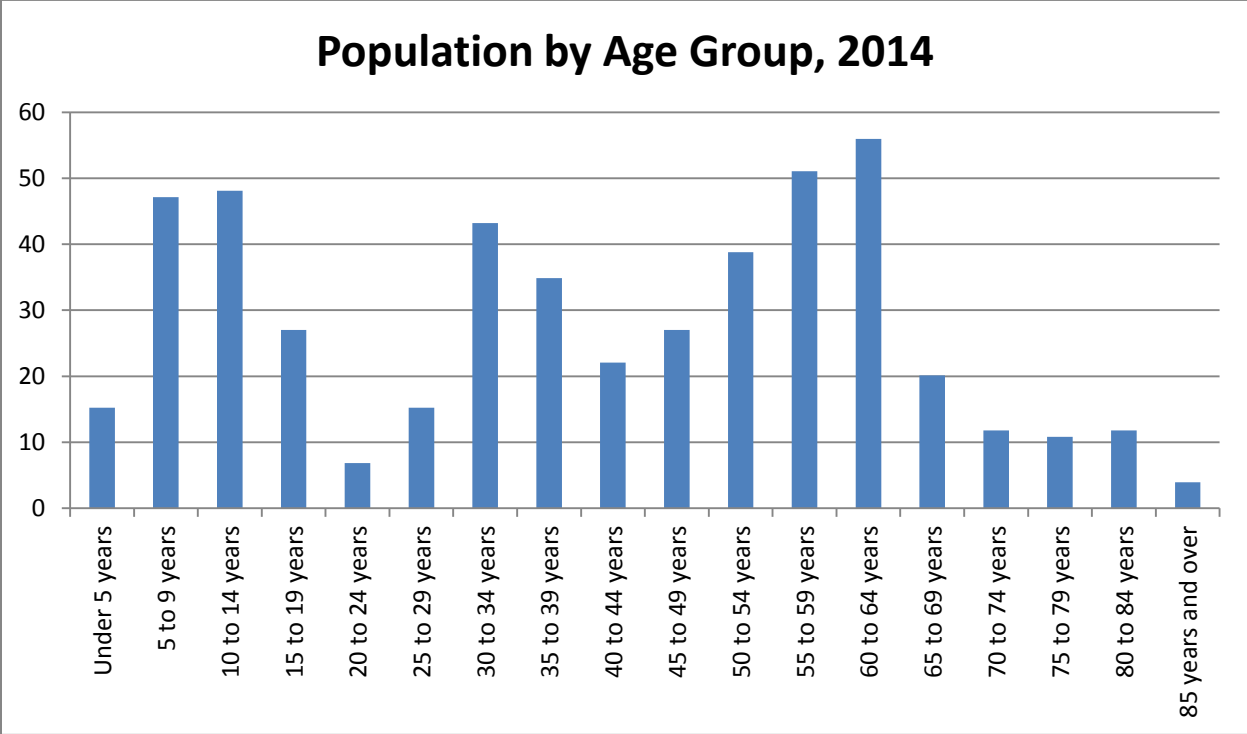
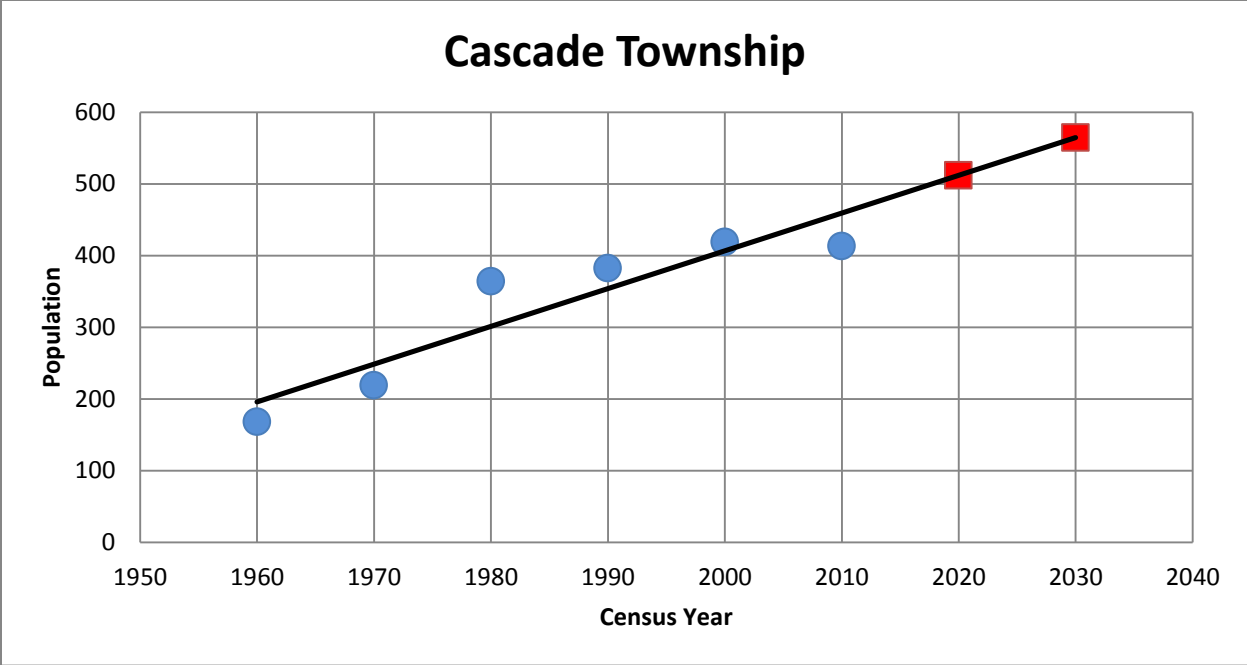


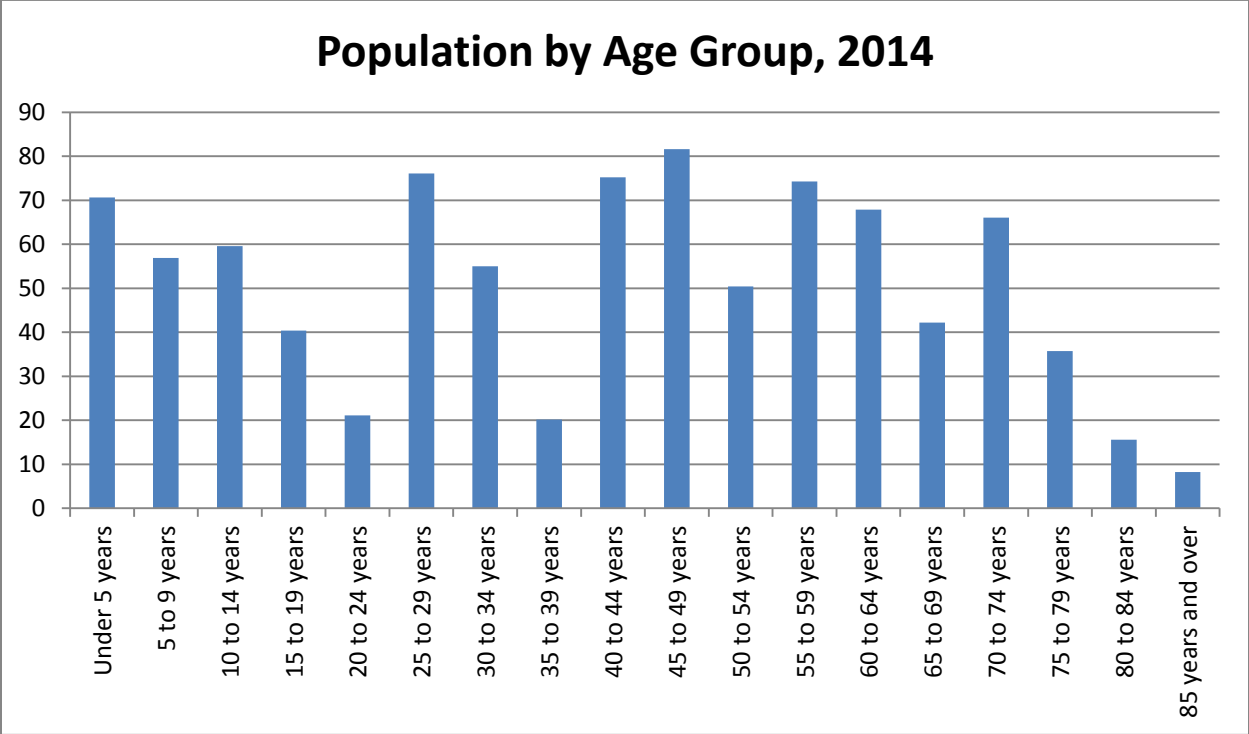
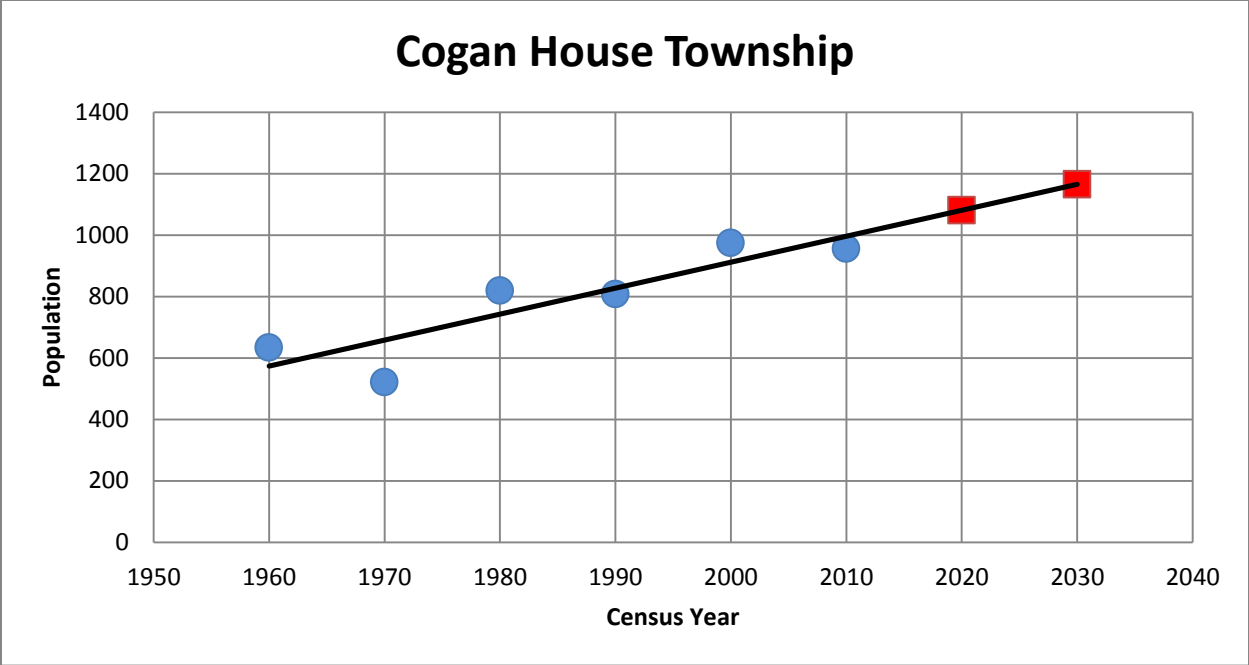
	Median age
TOWNSHIP OF ANTHONY	45.6
TOWNSHIP OF BASTRESS	47.3
TOWNSHIP OF BROWN	59.8
TOWNSHIP OF CASCADE	41.5
TOWNSHIP OF COGAN HOUSE	44.5
TOWNSHIP OF CUMMINGS	55.8
TOWNSHIP OF ELDRED	48.9
TOWNSHIP OF FRANKLIN	41.9
TOWNSHIP OF GAMBLE	46.2
TOWNSHIP OF JACKSON	44.8
TOWNSHIP OF JORDAN	38.1
TOWNSHIP OF LIMESTONE	40.4
TOWNSHIP OF MCHENRY	47.5
TOWNSHIP OF MCINTYRE	43.2
TOWNSHIP OF MCNETT	54.3
TOWNSHIP OF MIFFLIN	45.7
TOWNSHIP OF MILL CREEK	43
TOWNSHIP OF MORELAND	44.3
TOWNSHIP OF PENN	48.2
TOWNSHIP OF PINE	49.8
TOWNSHIP OF PLUNKETTS CREEK	46.8
BOROUGH OF SALLADASBURG	38
TOWNSHIP OF SUSQUEHANNA	47.3
TOWNSHIP OF UPPER FAIRFIELD	48.2
TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON	40
TOWNSHIP OF WATSON	48.5

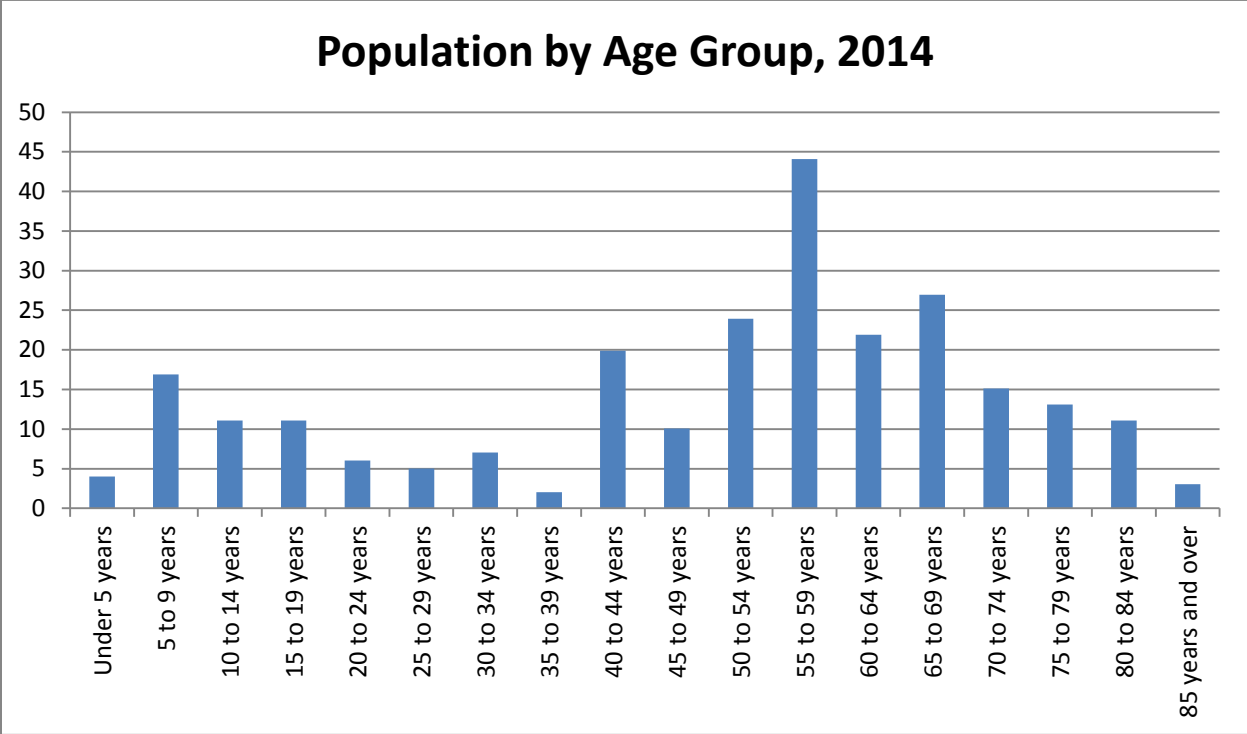
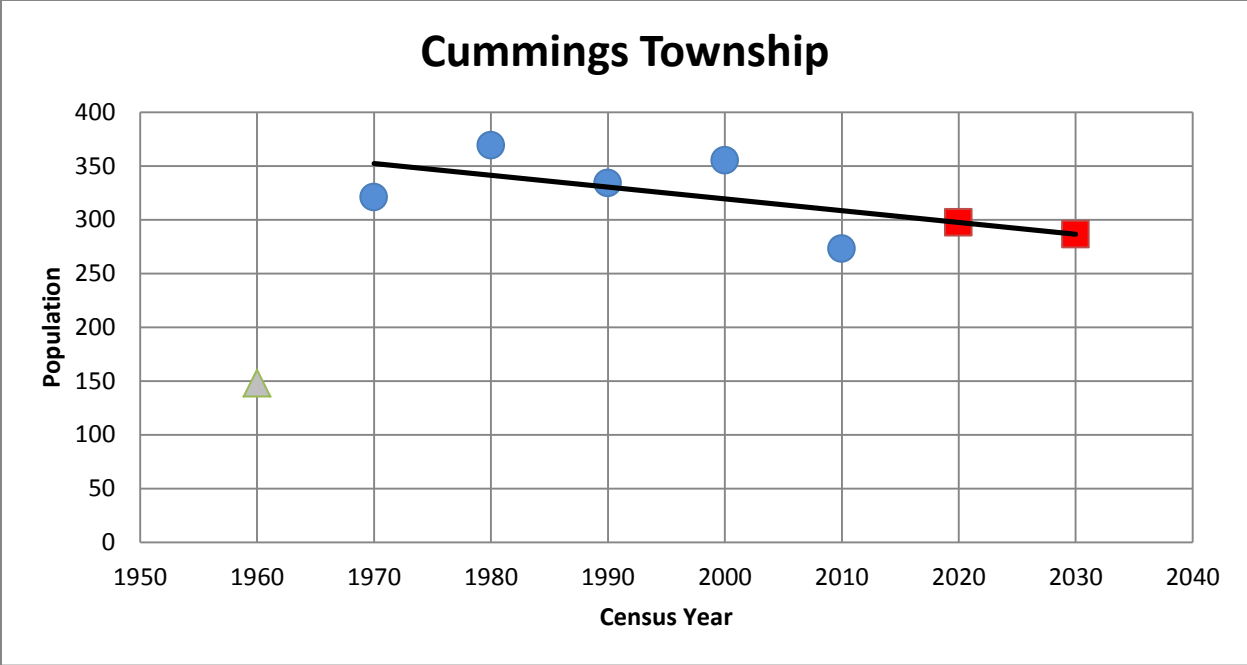


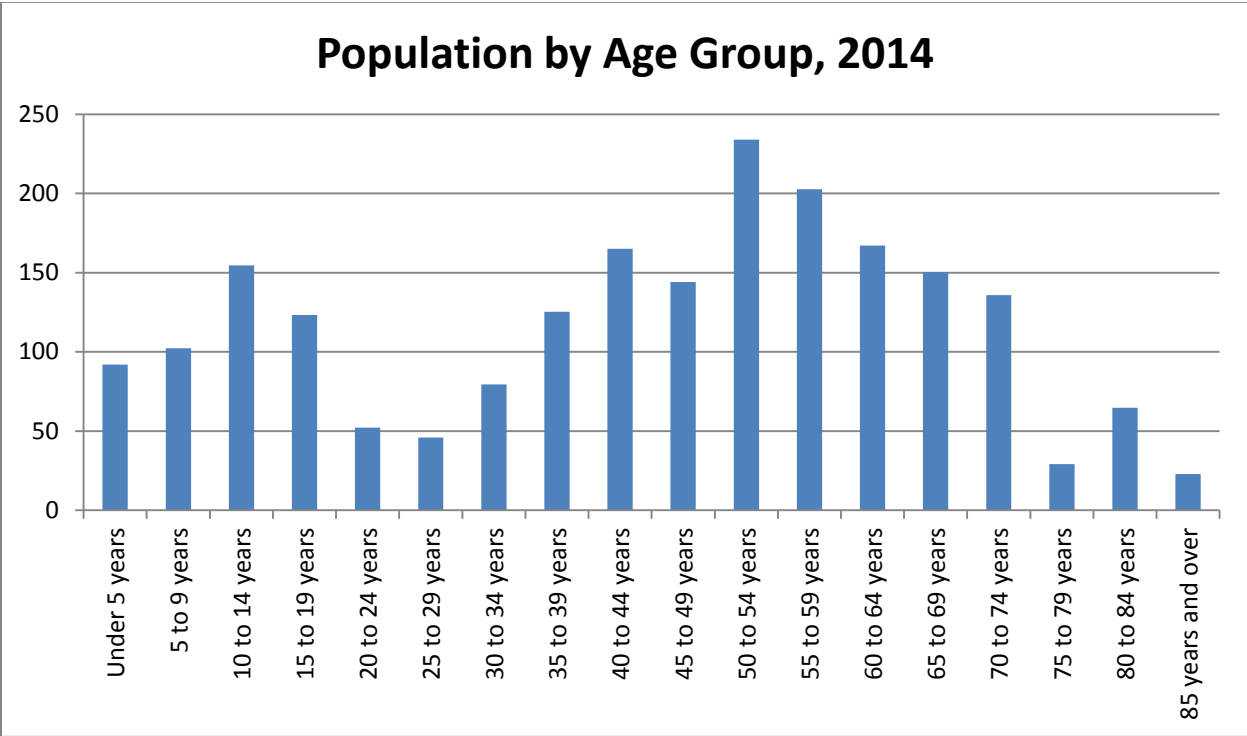
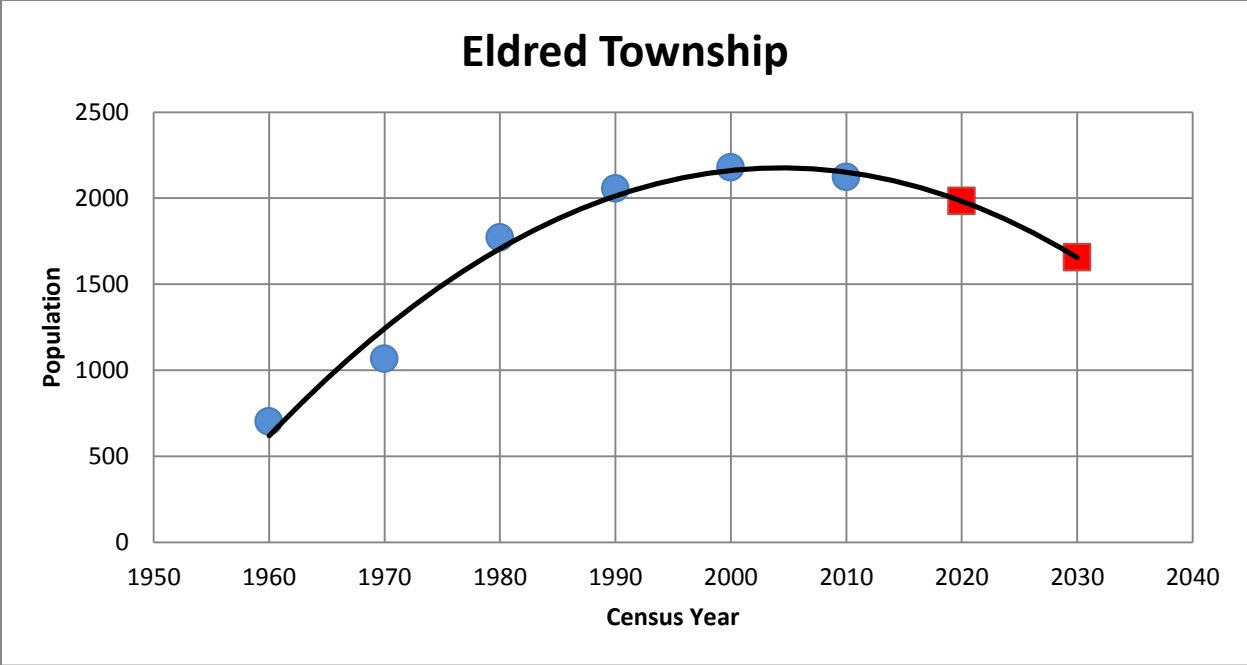


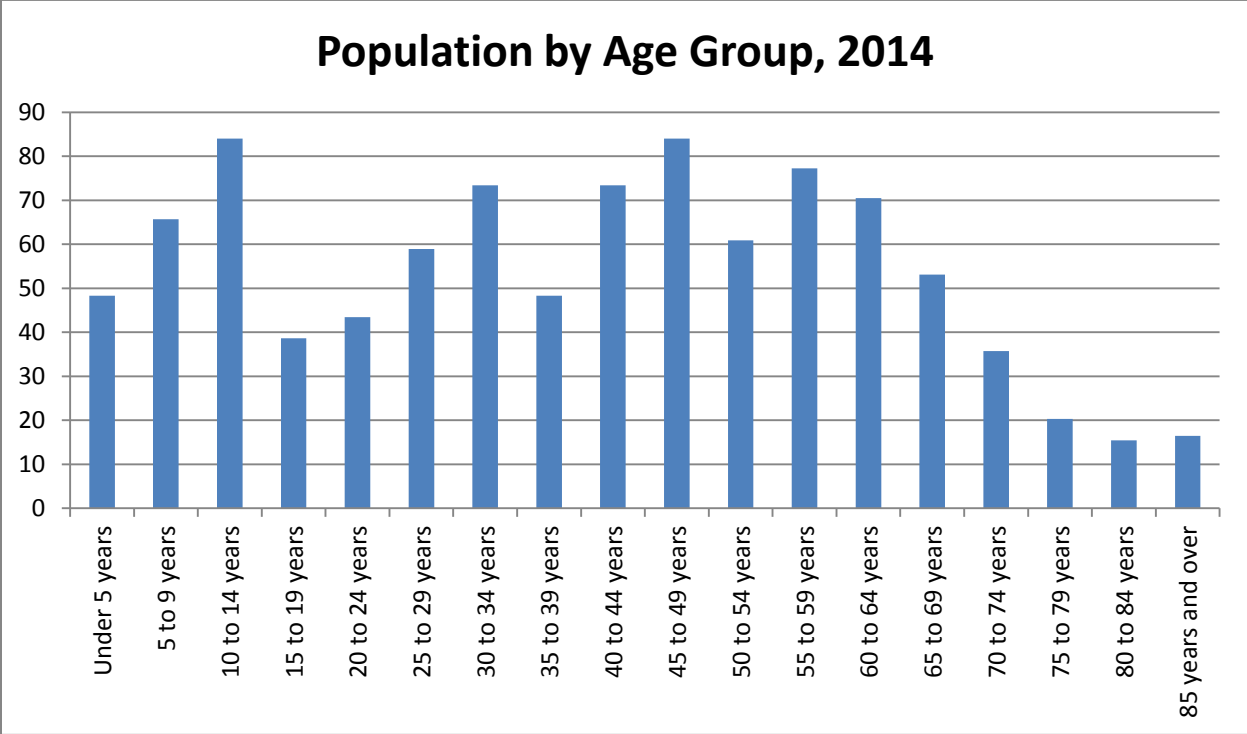
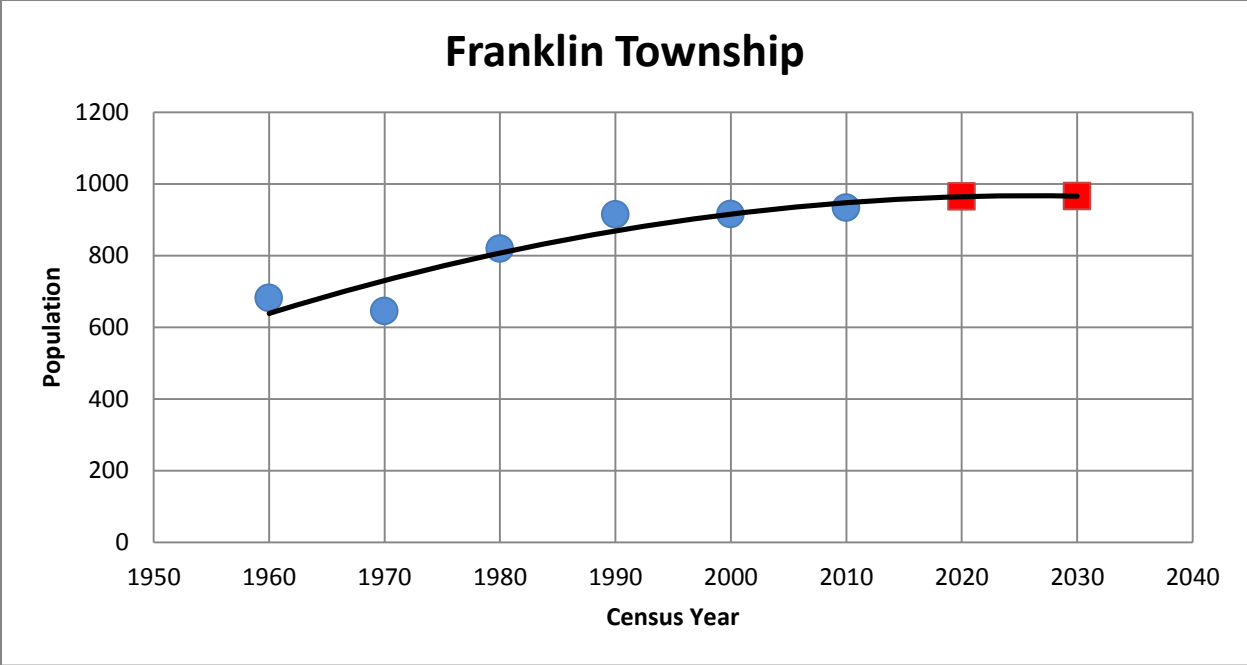


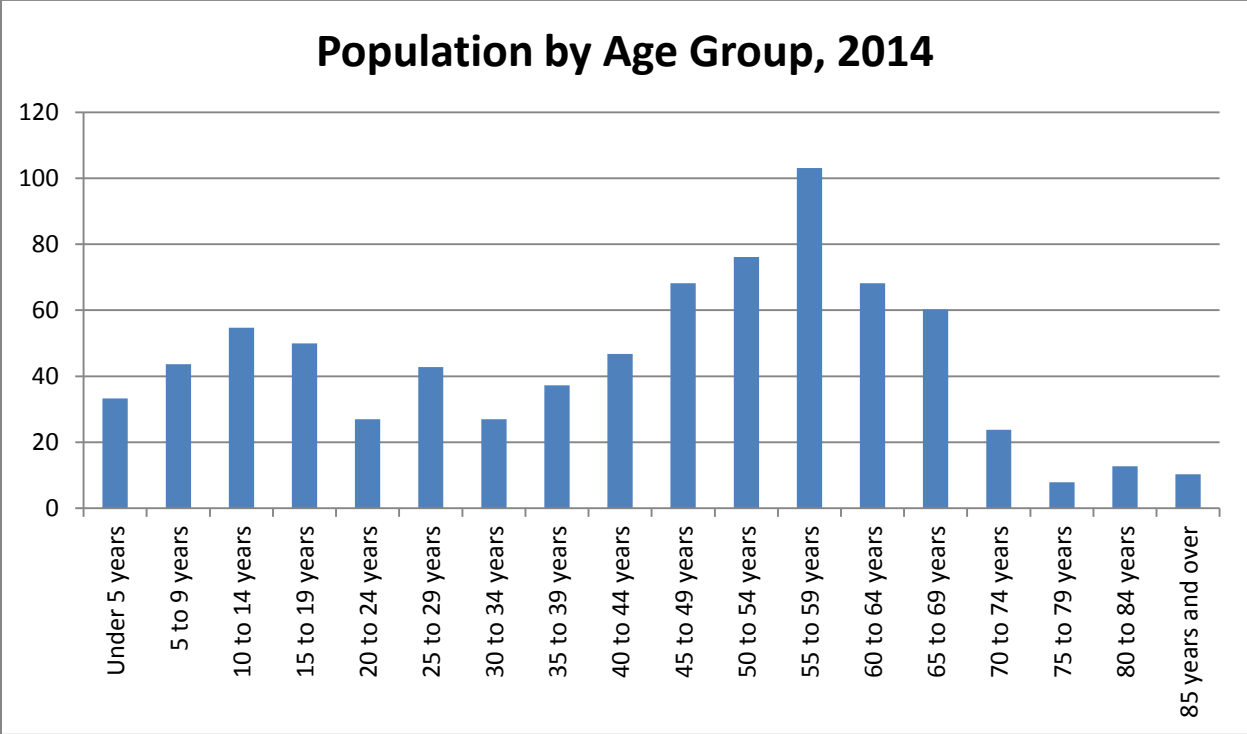
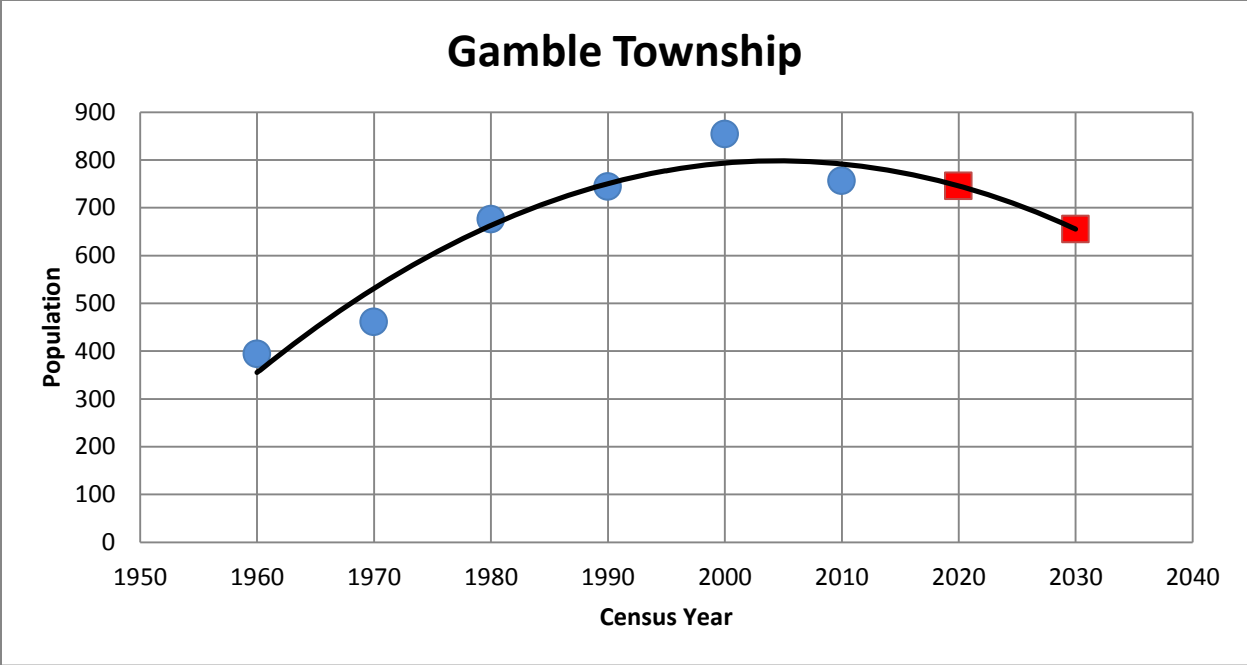


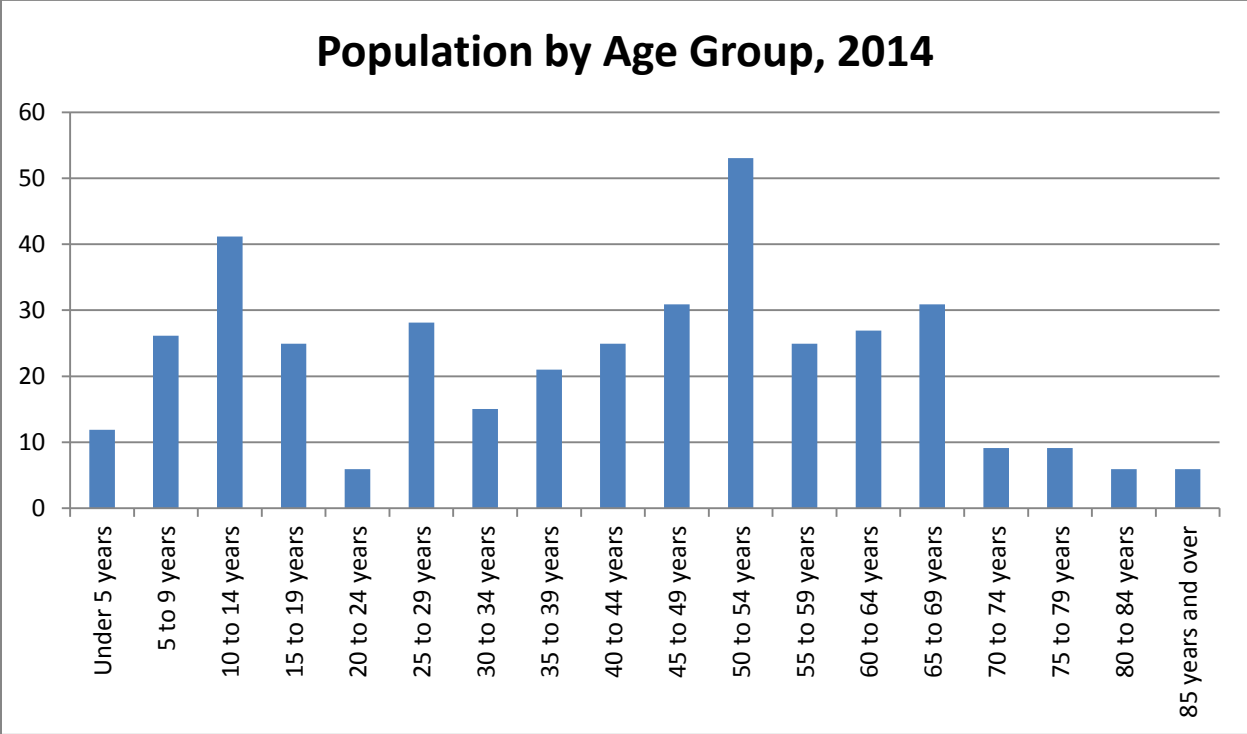
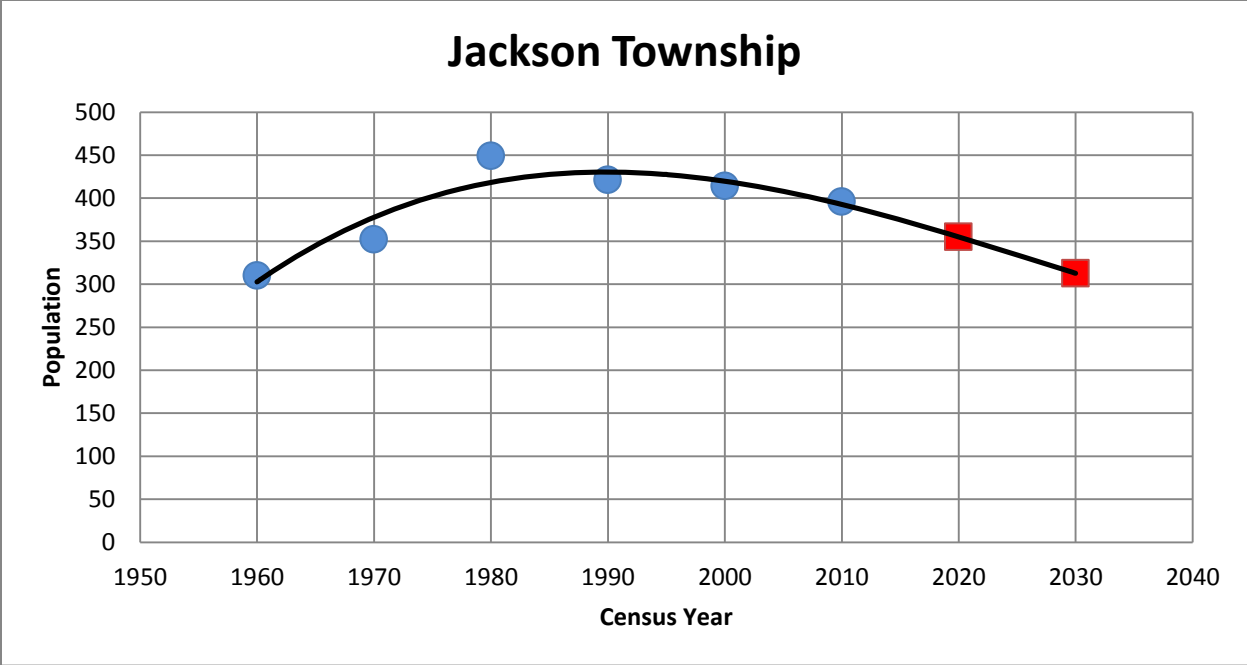




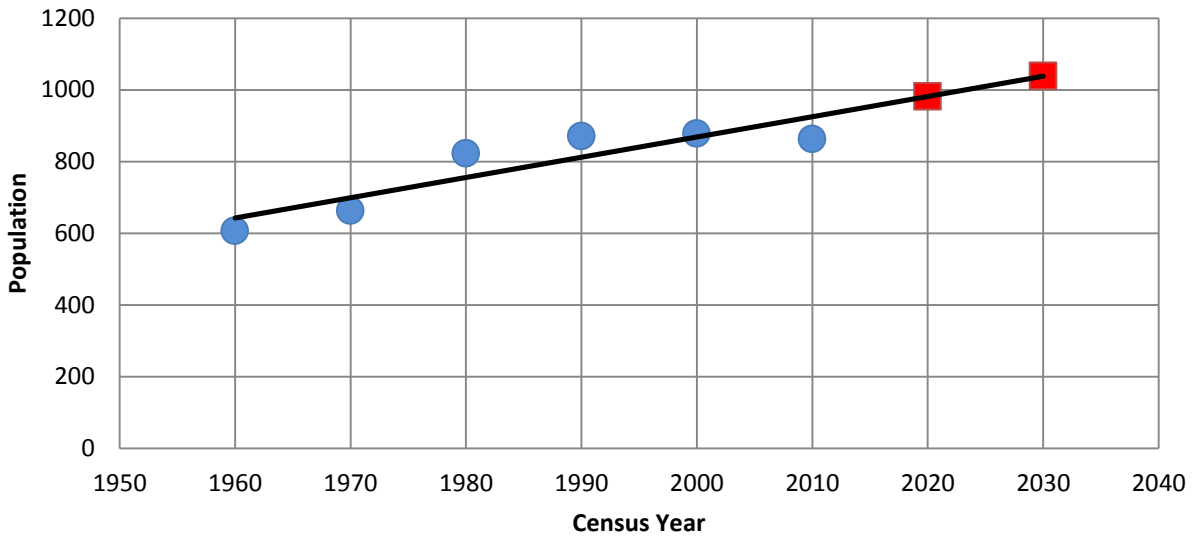




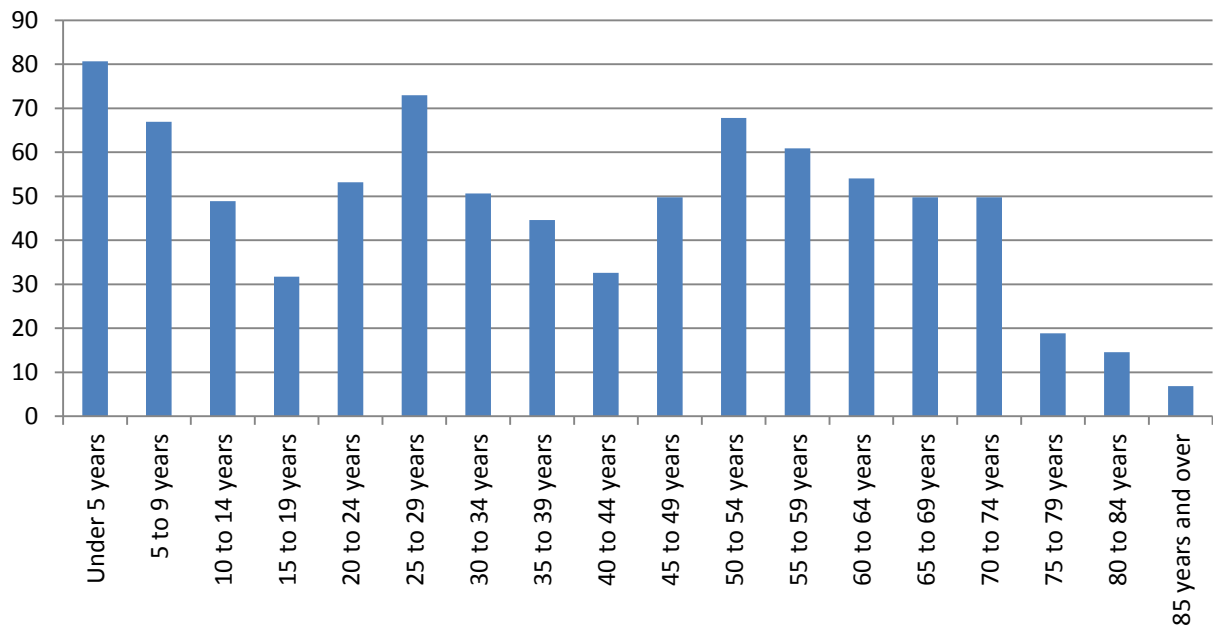


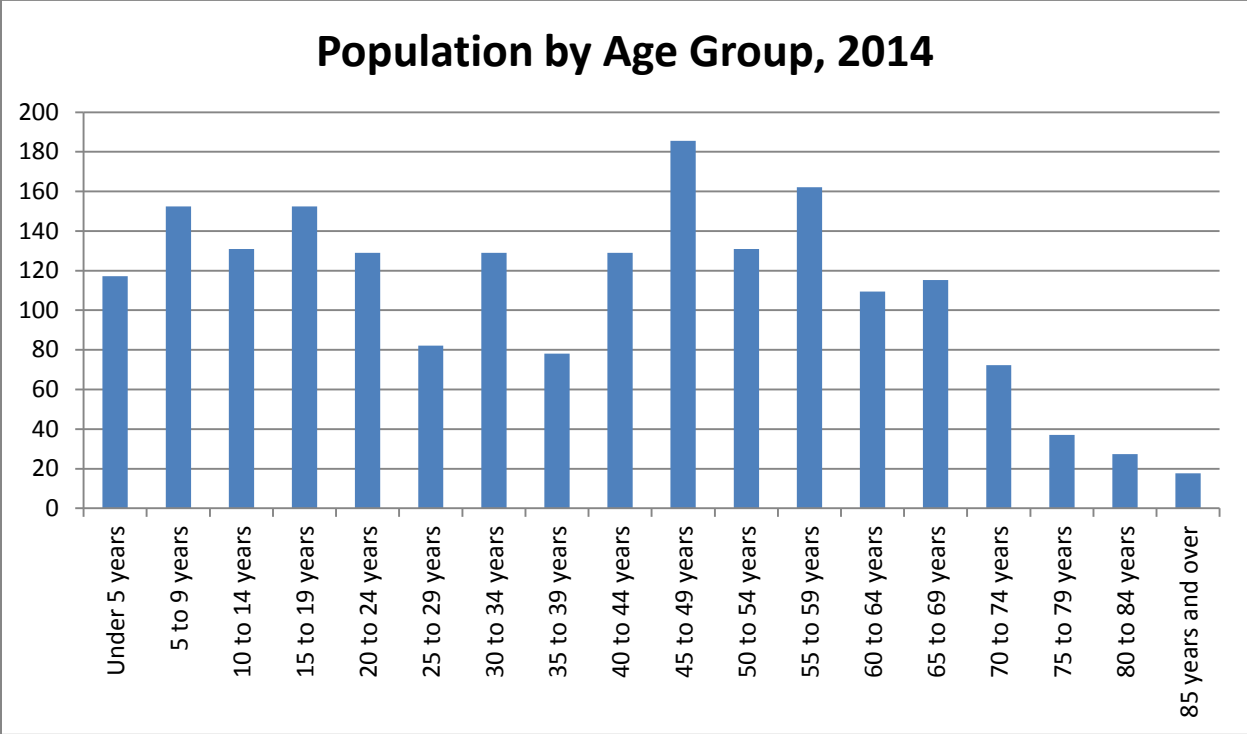
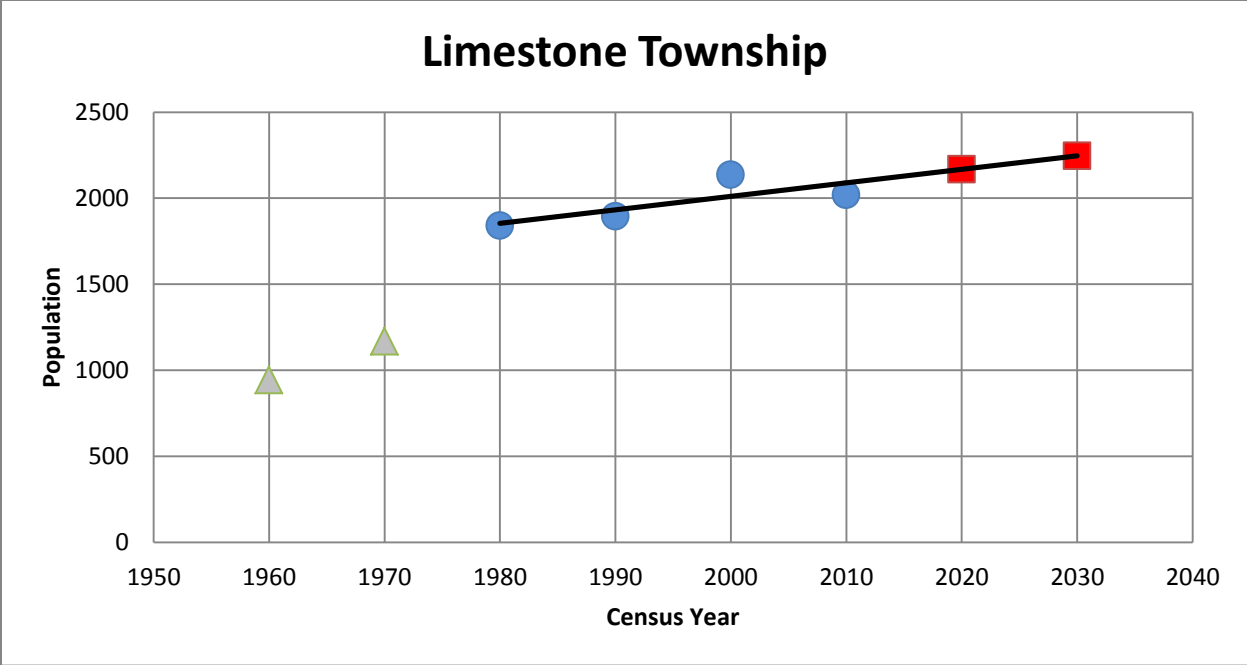


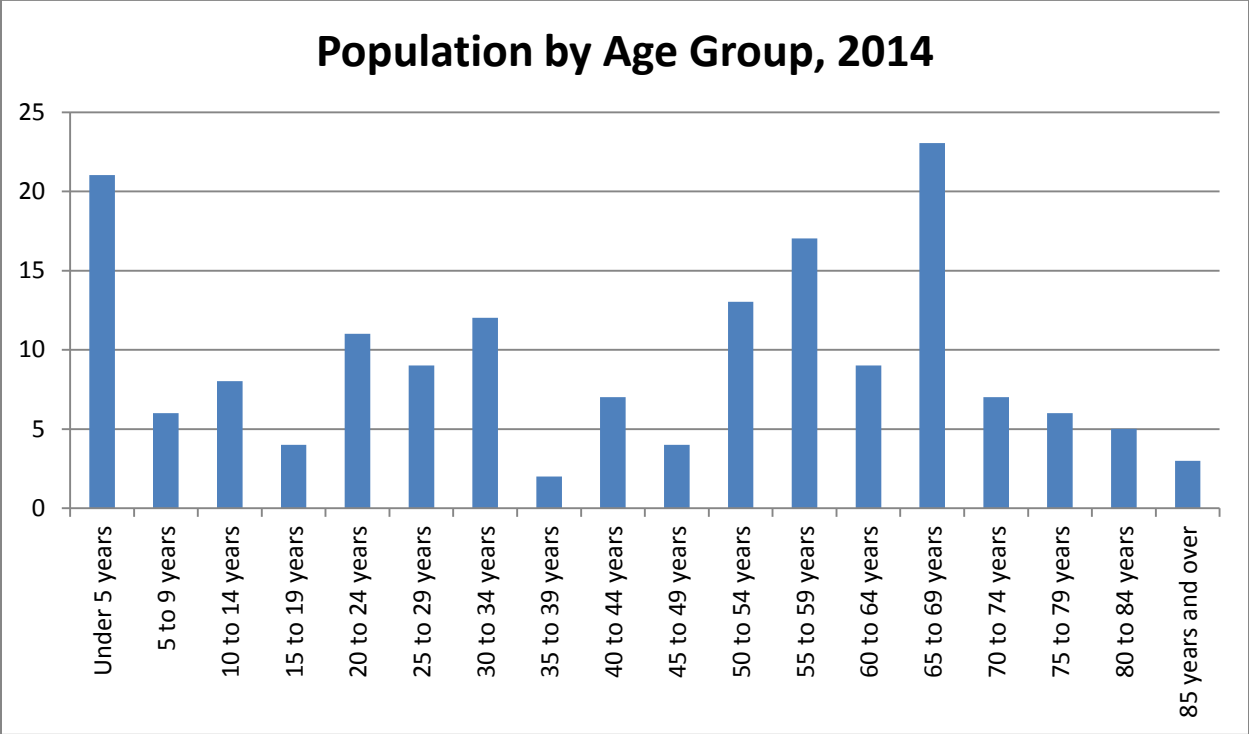
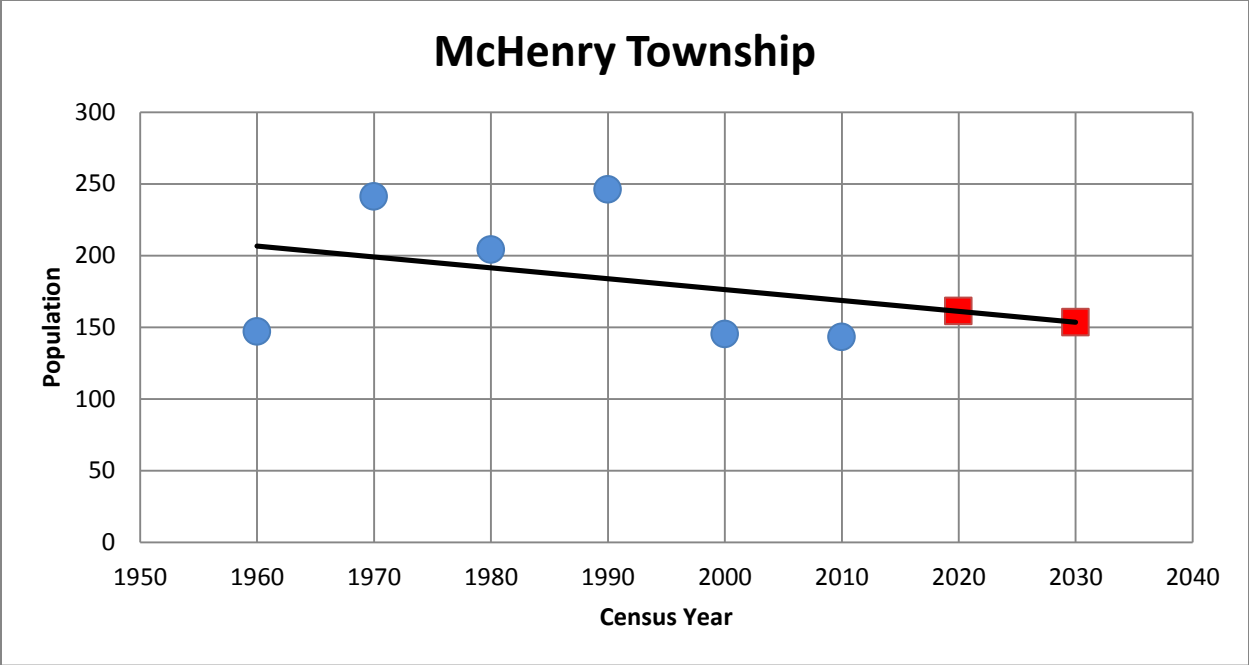
Jordan Township

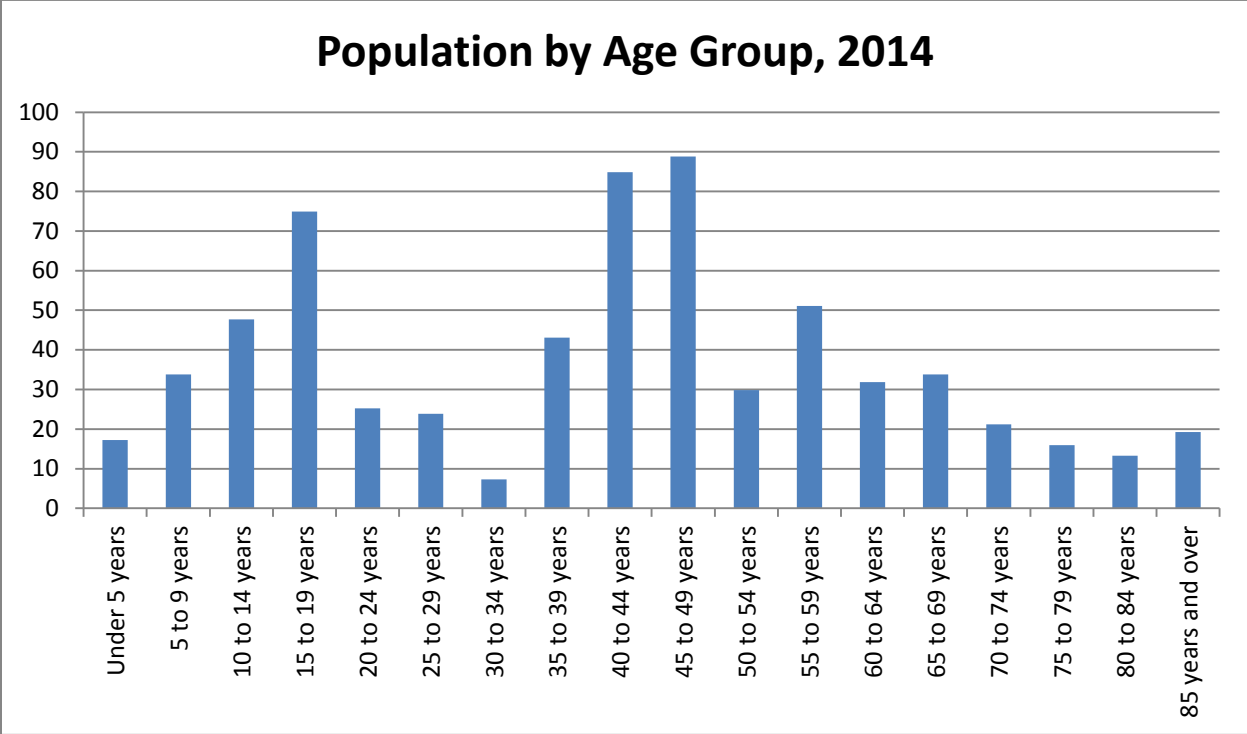
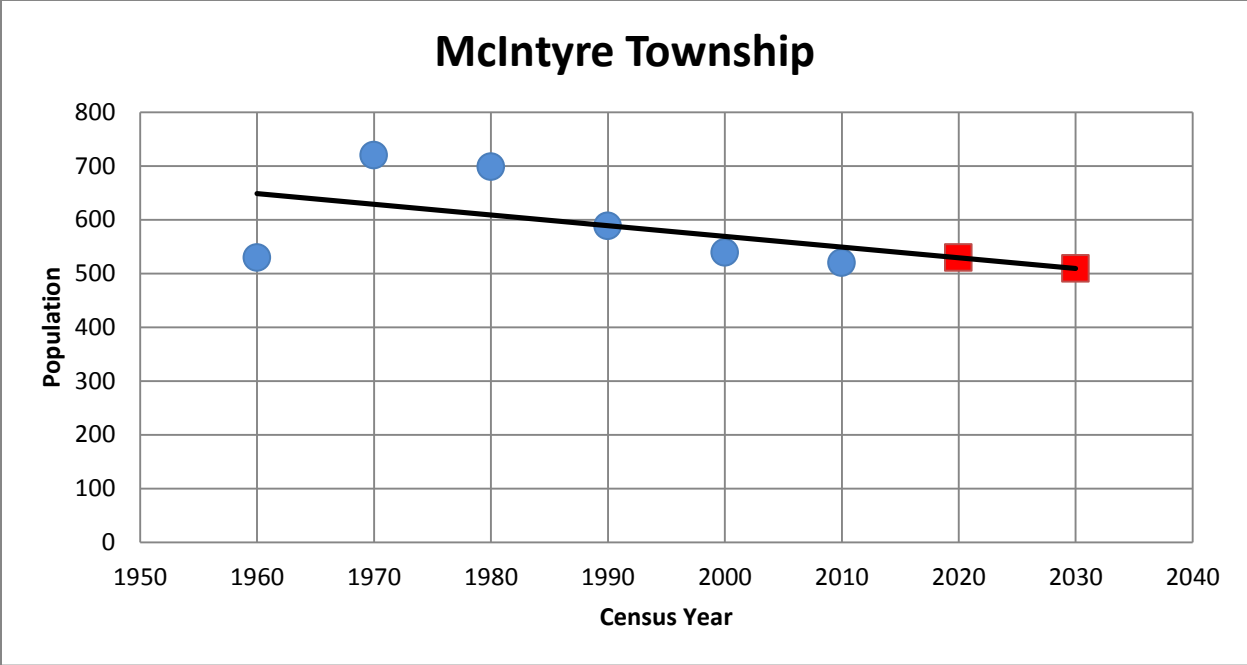


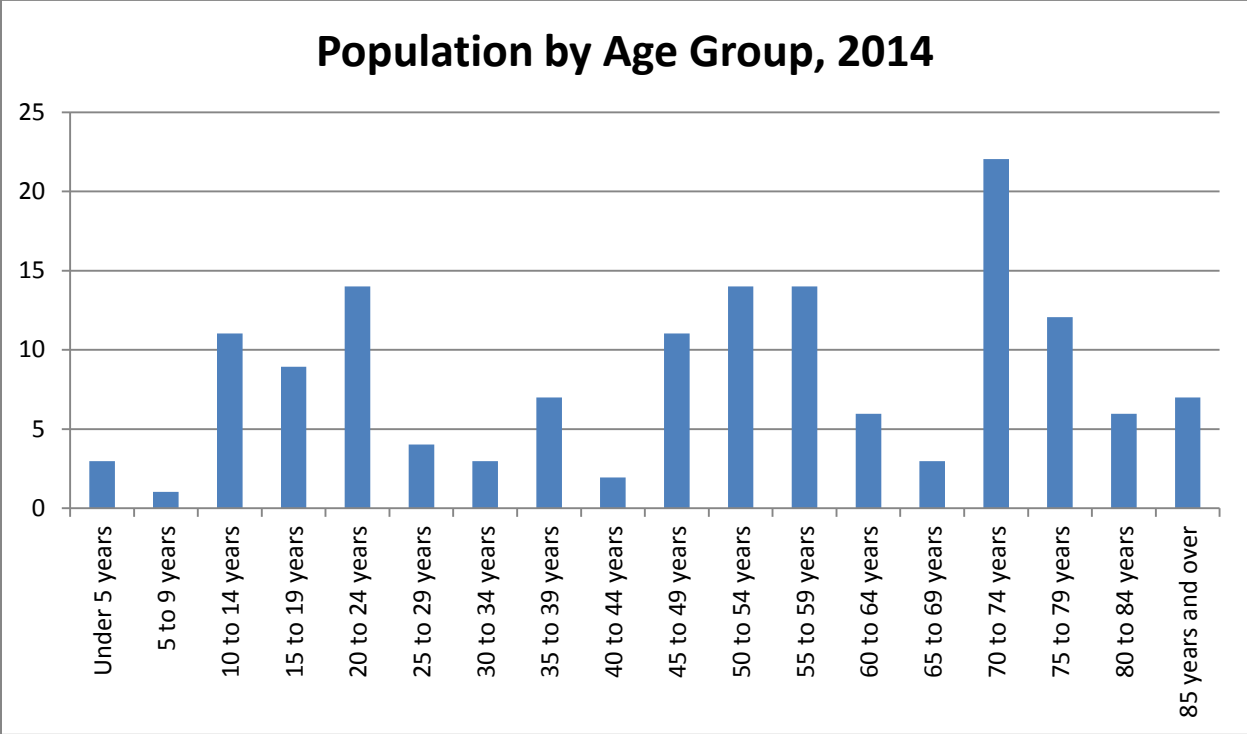
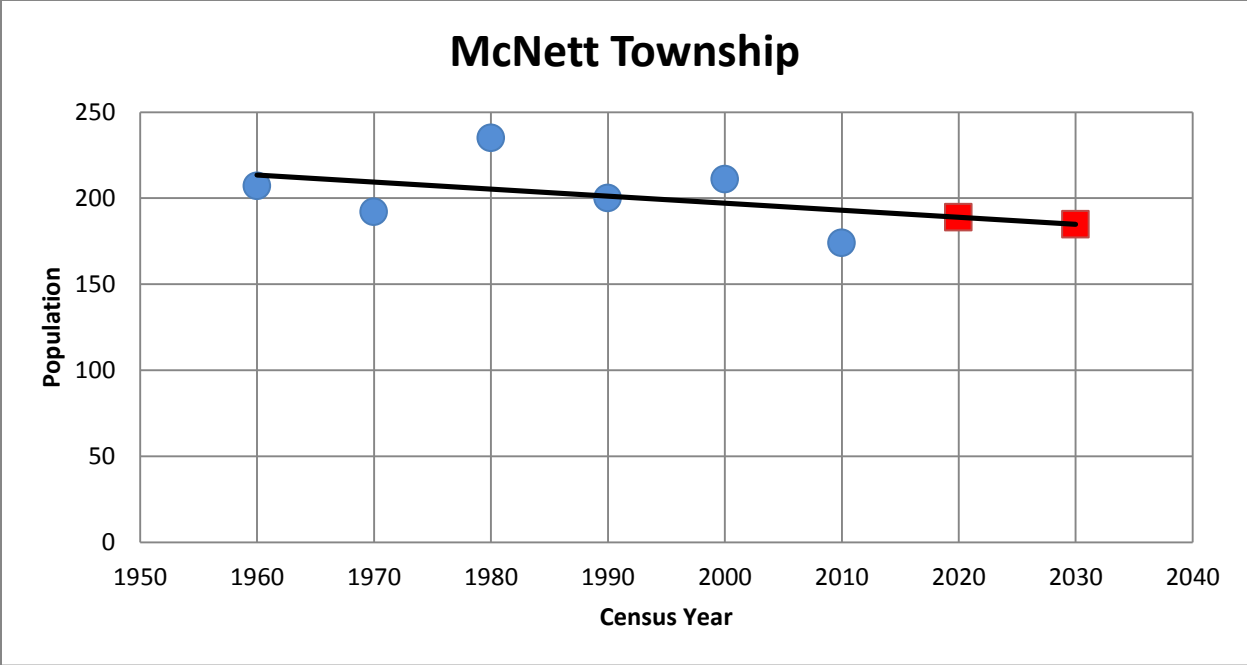
Population by Age Group, 2014

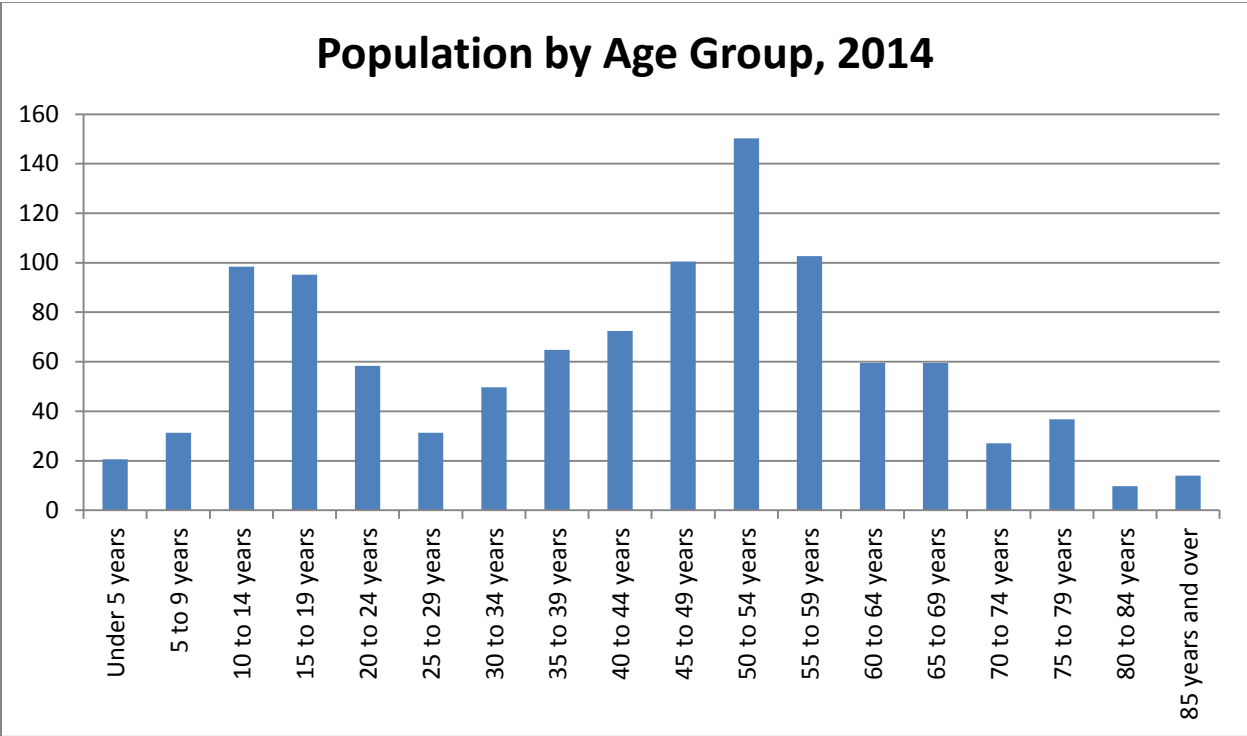
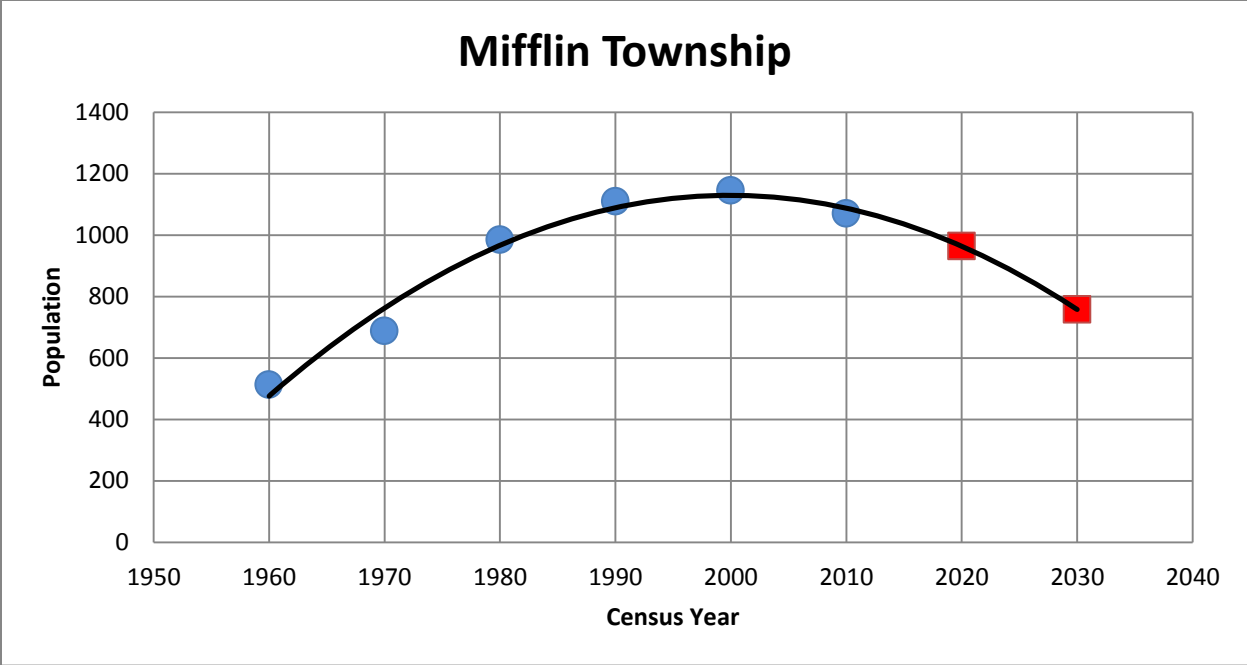




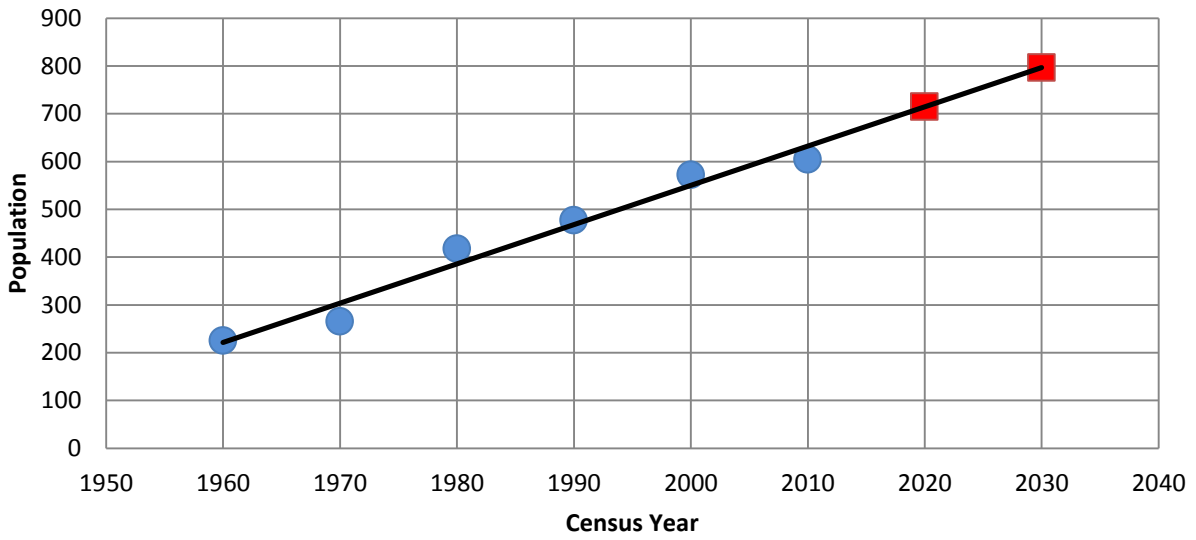




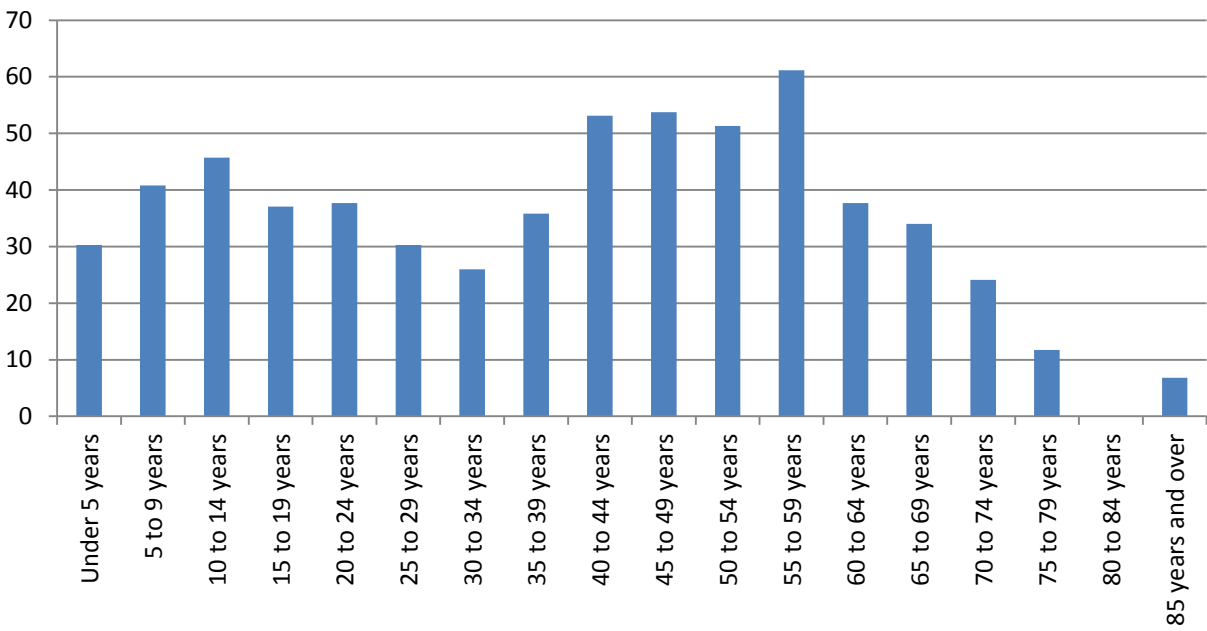




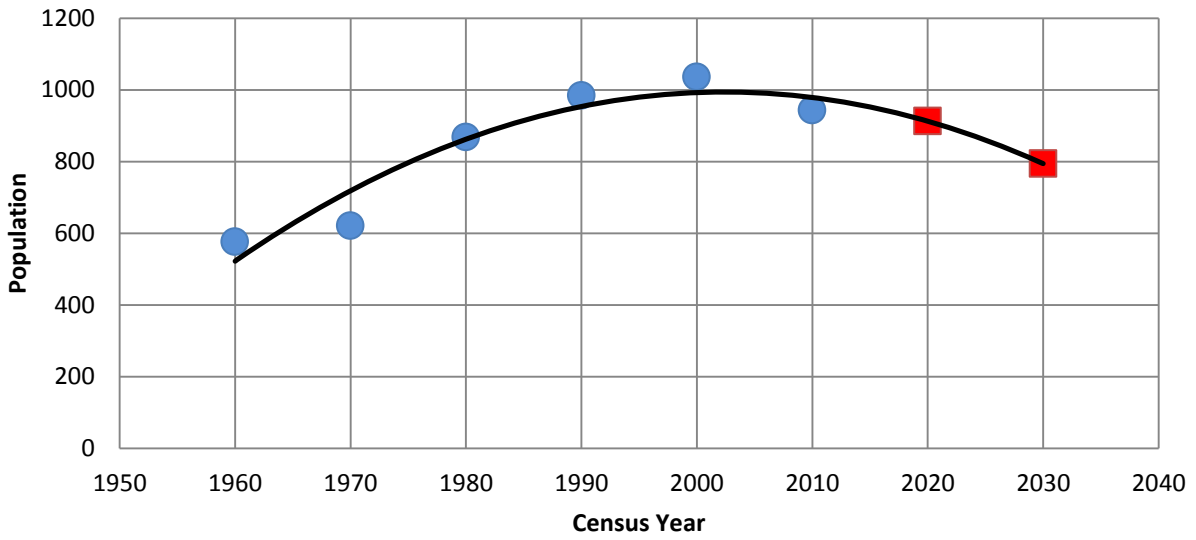
Mill Creek Township



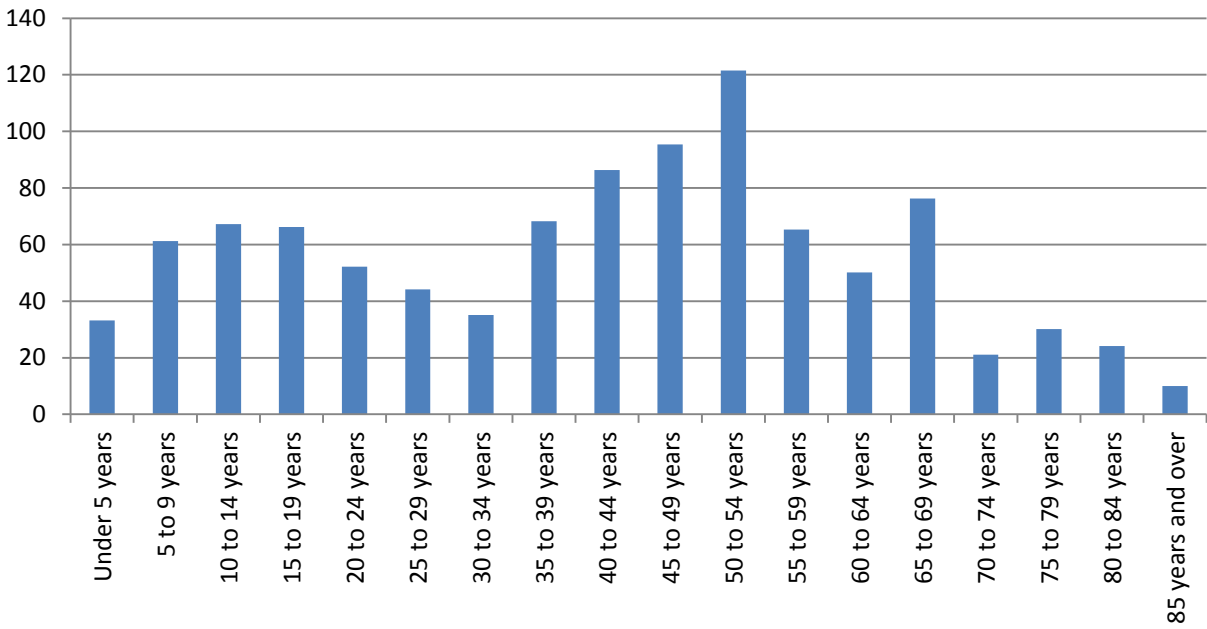
Population by Age Group, 2014

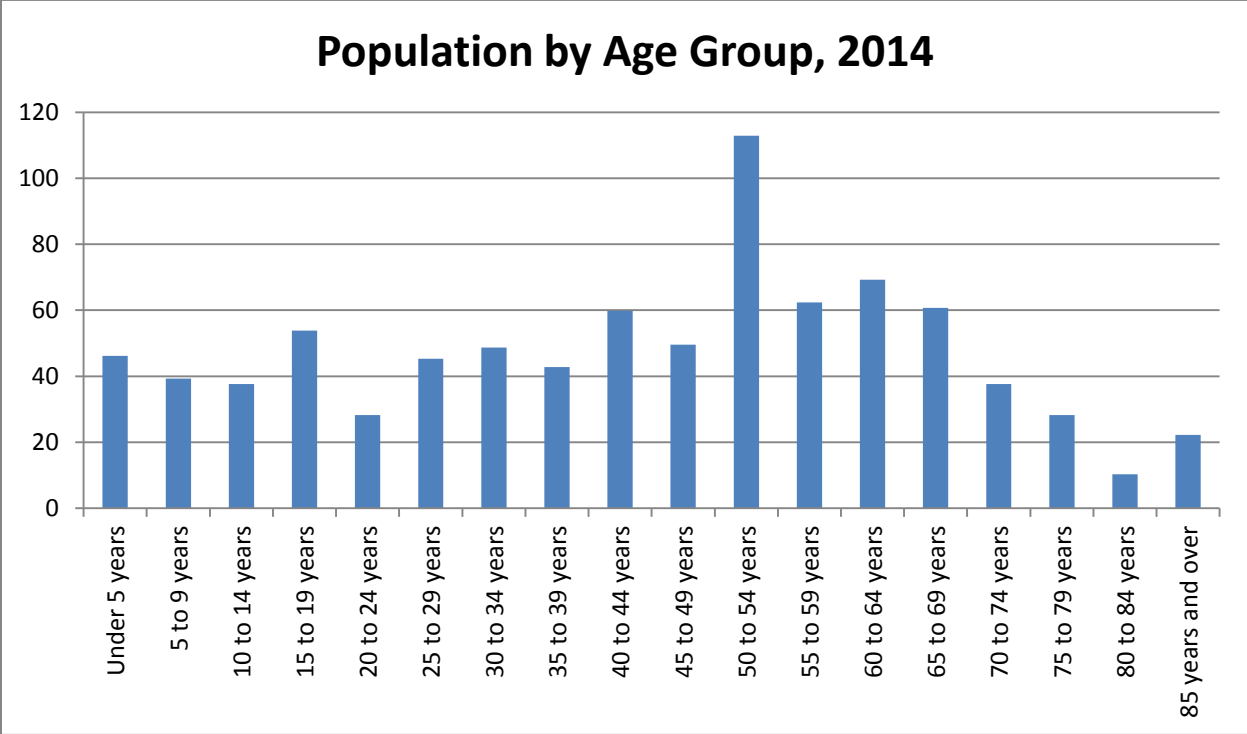
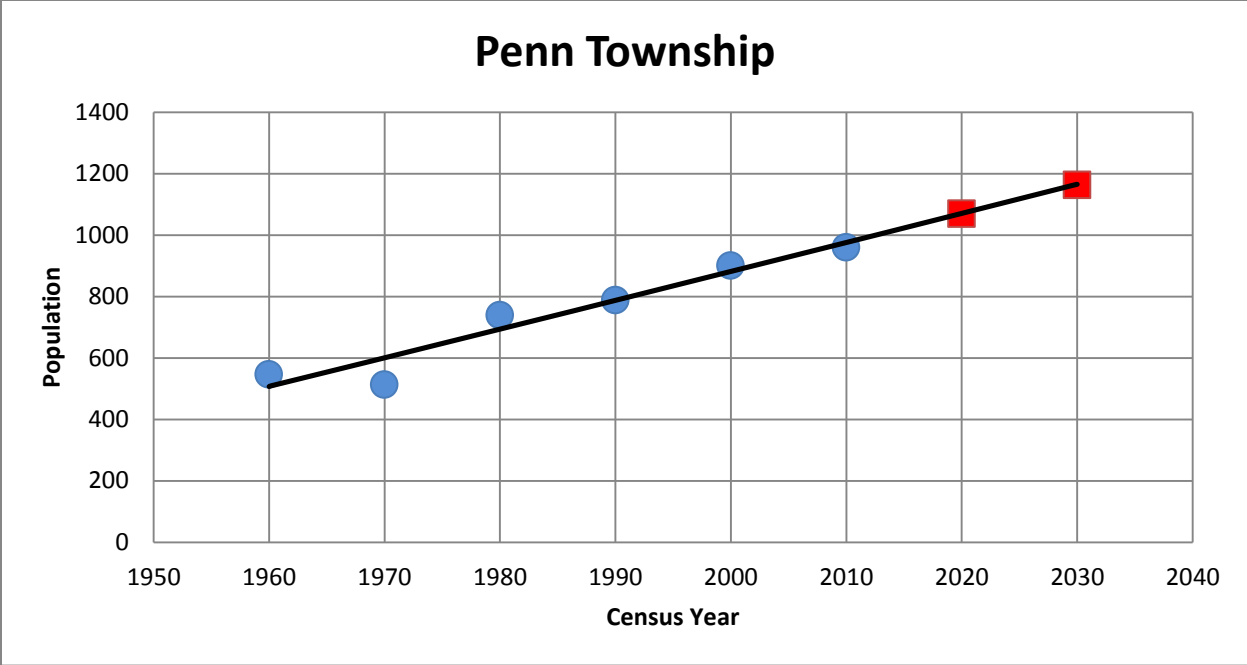


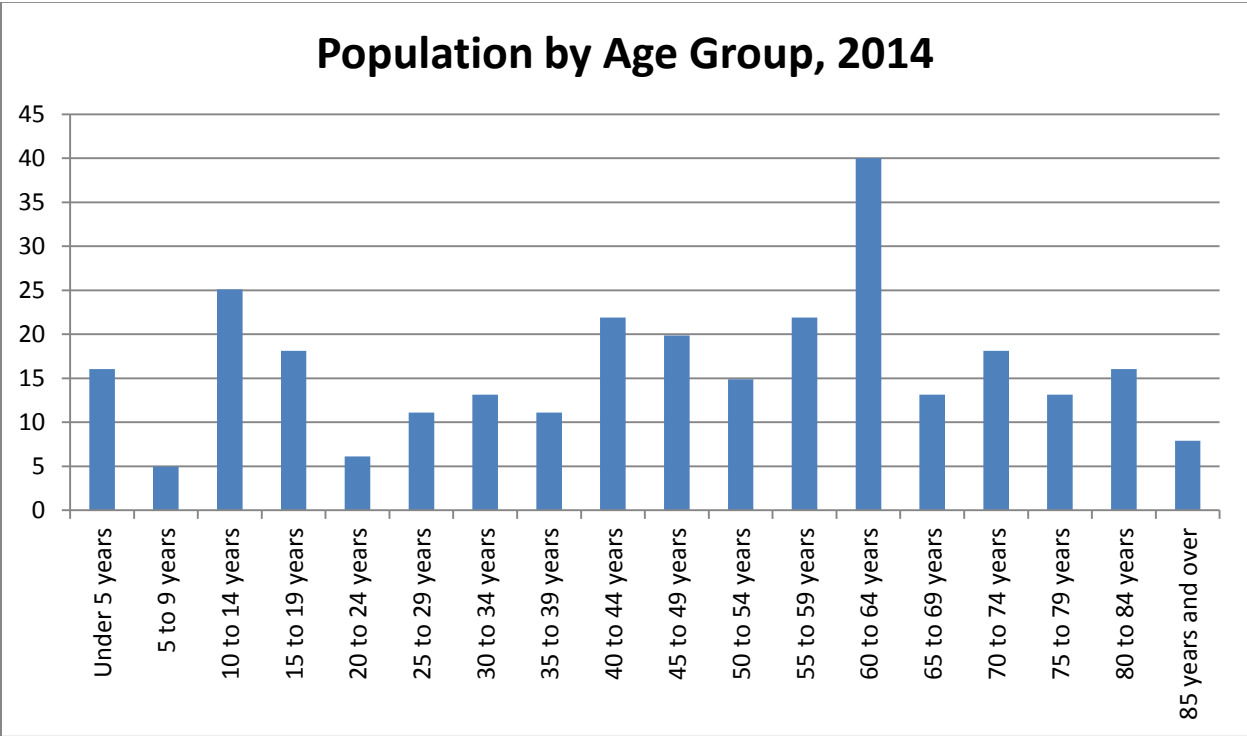
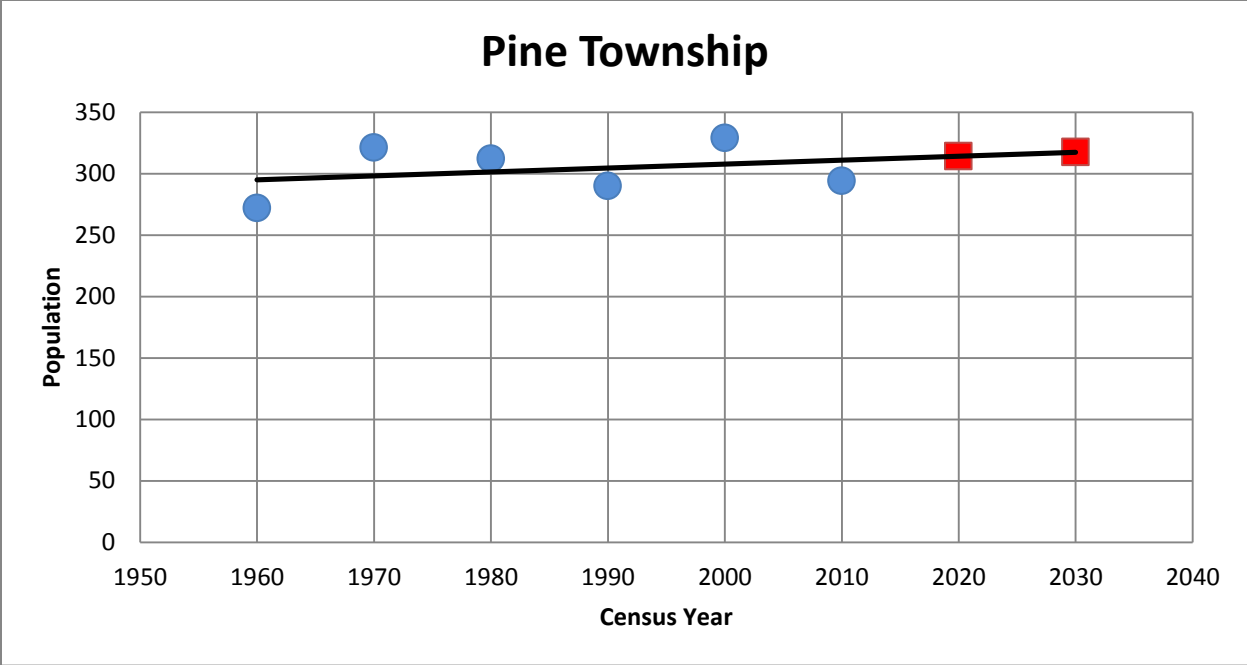
Moreland Township



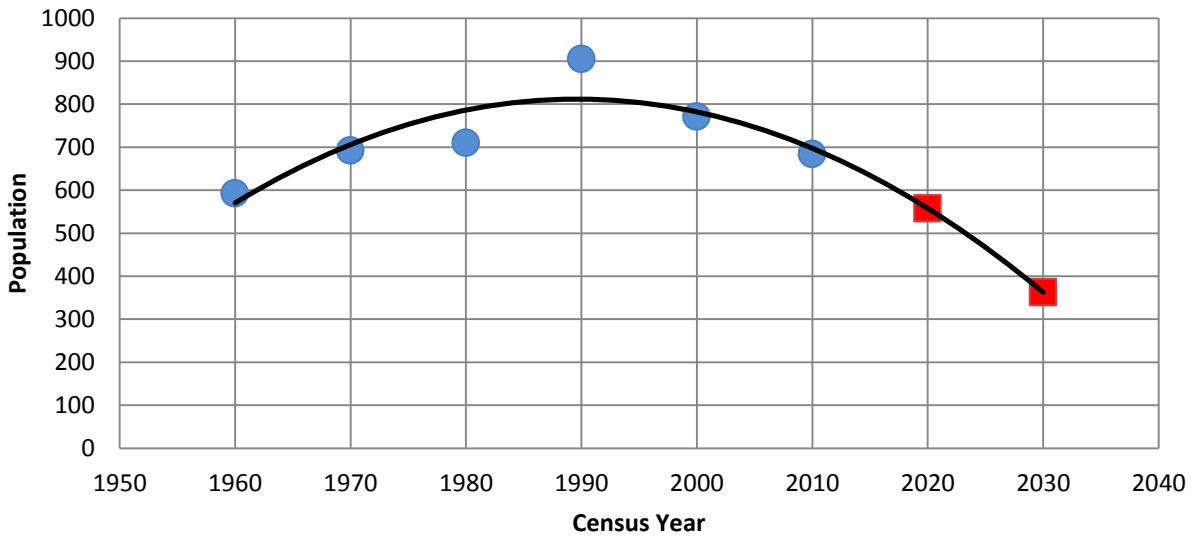
Population by Age Group, 2014



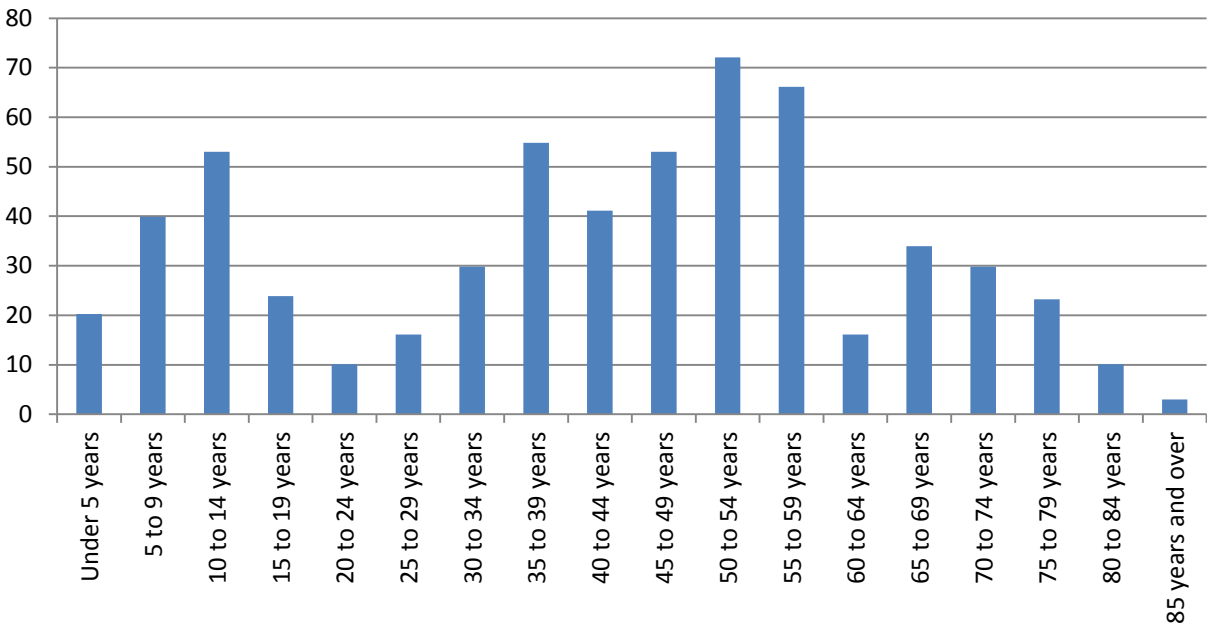


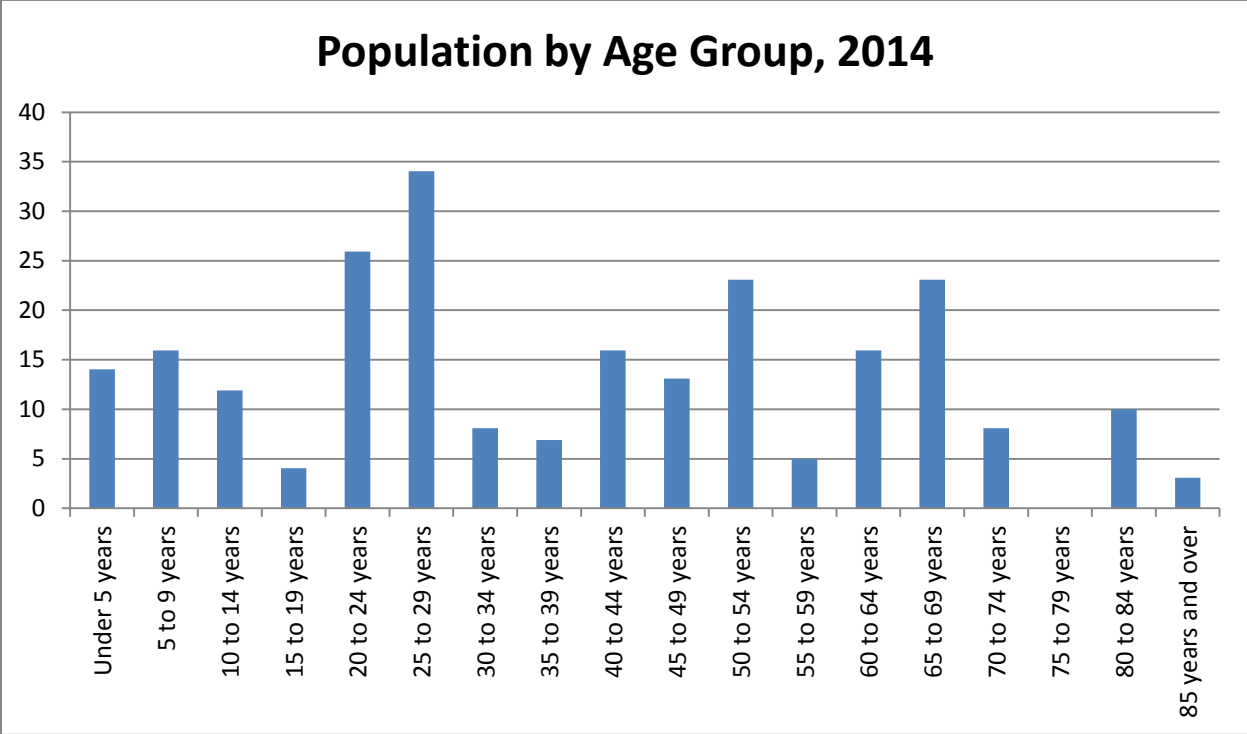
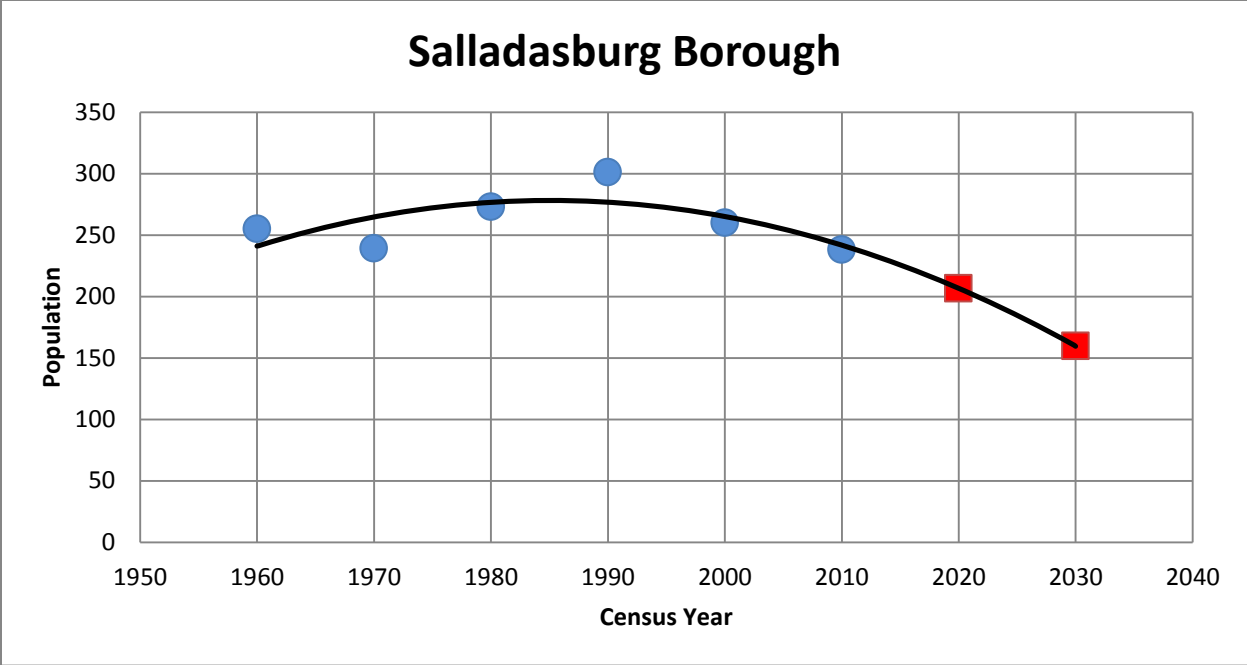


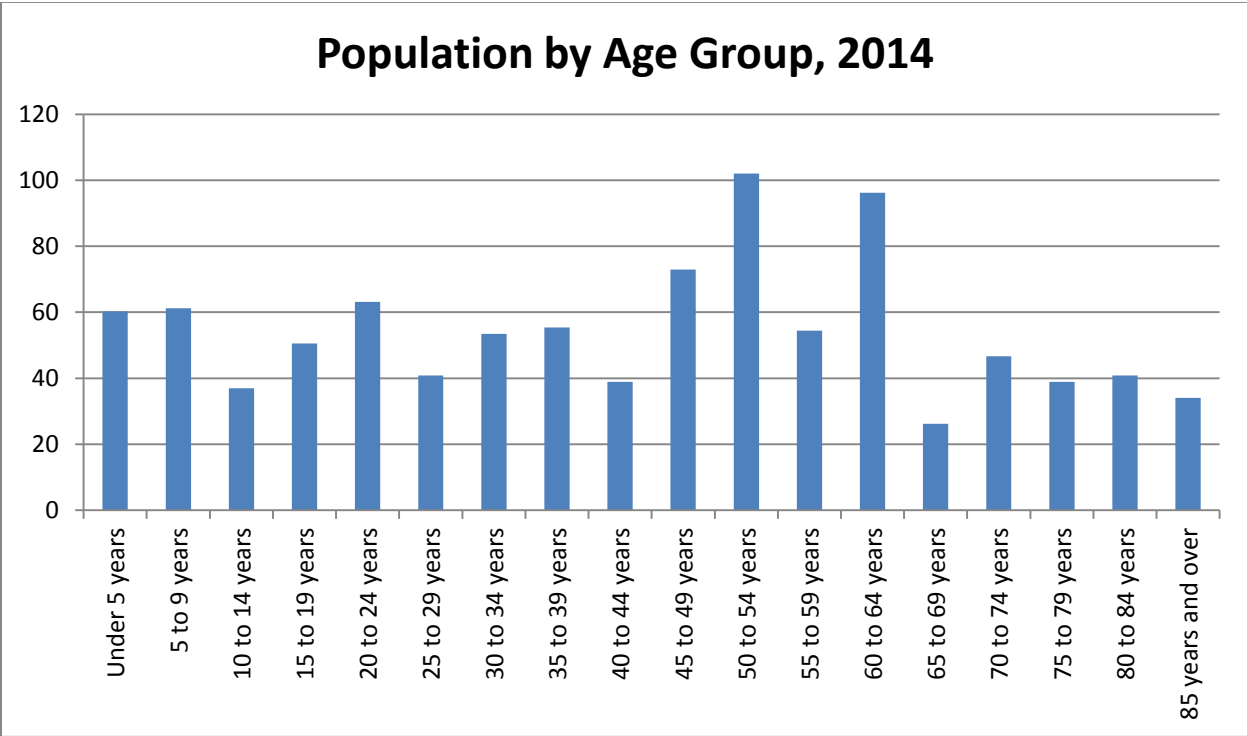
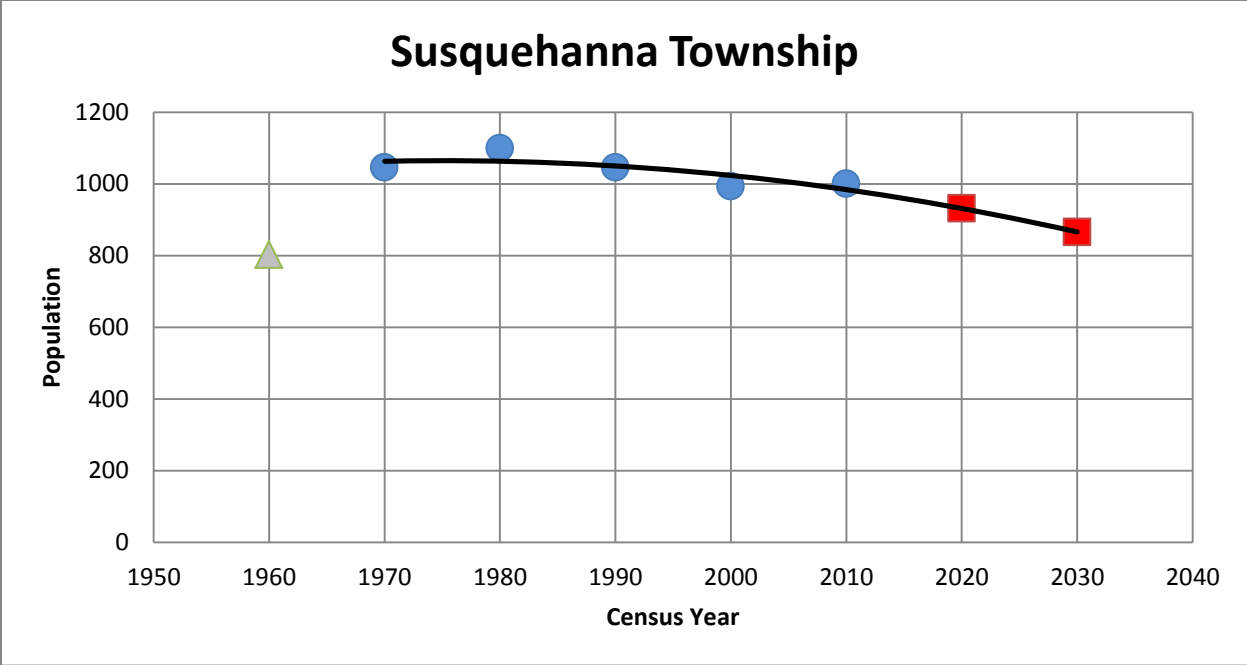
Plunketts Creek Township

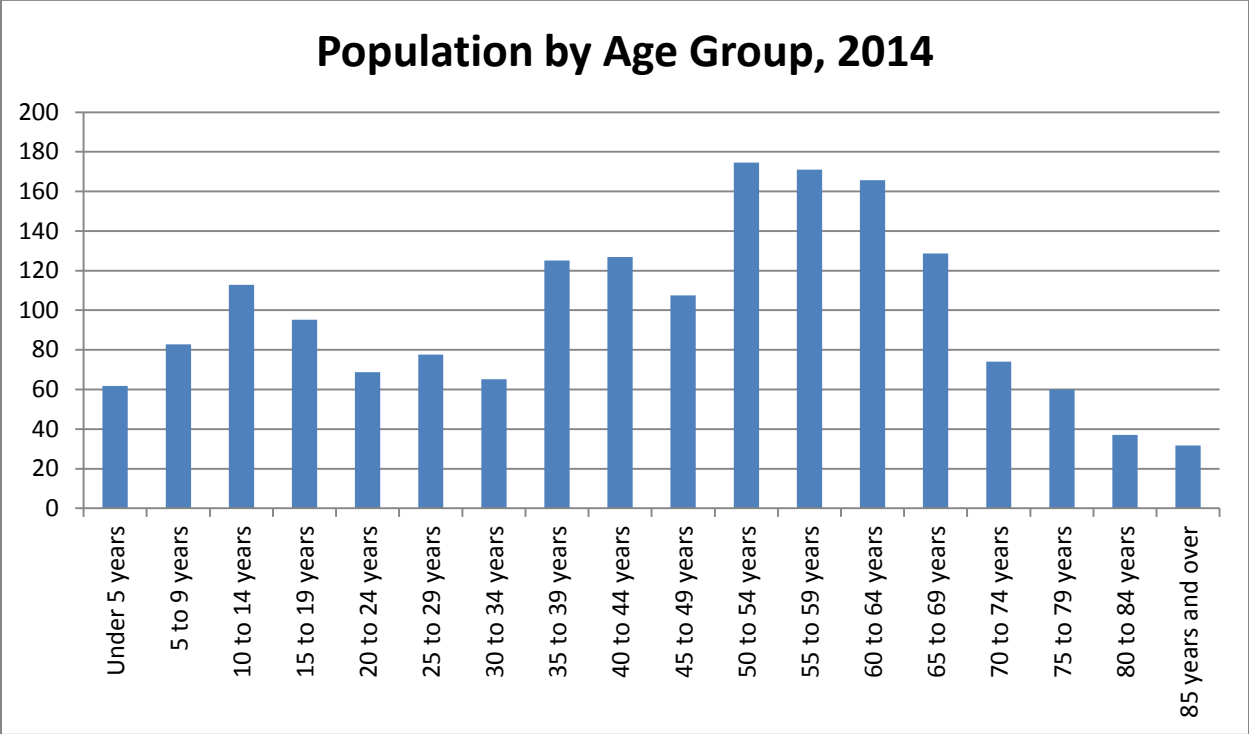
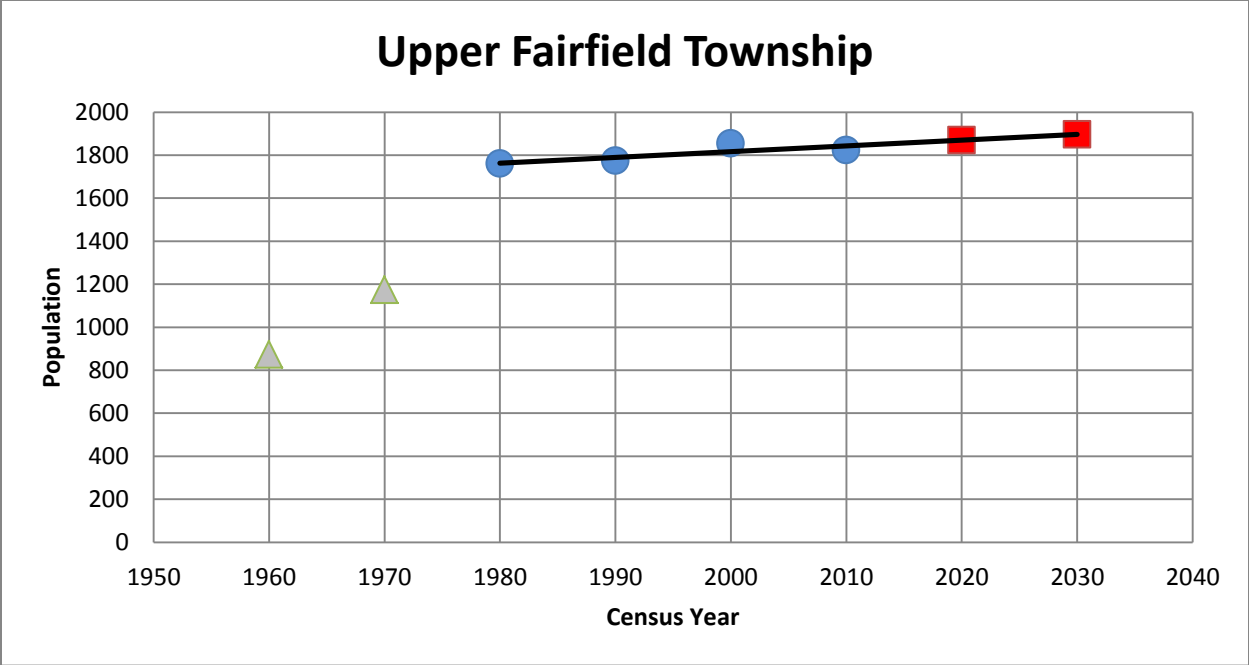


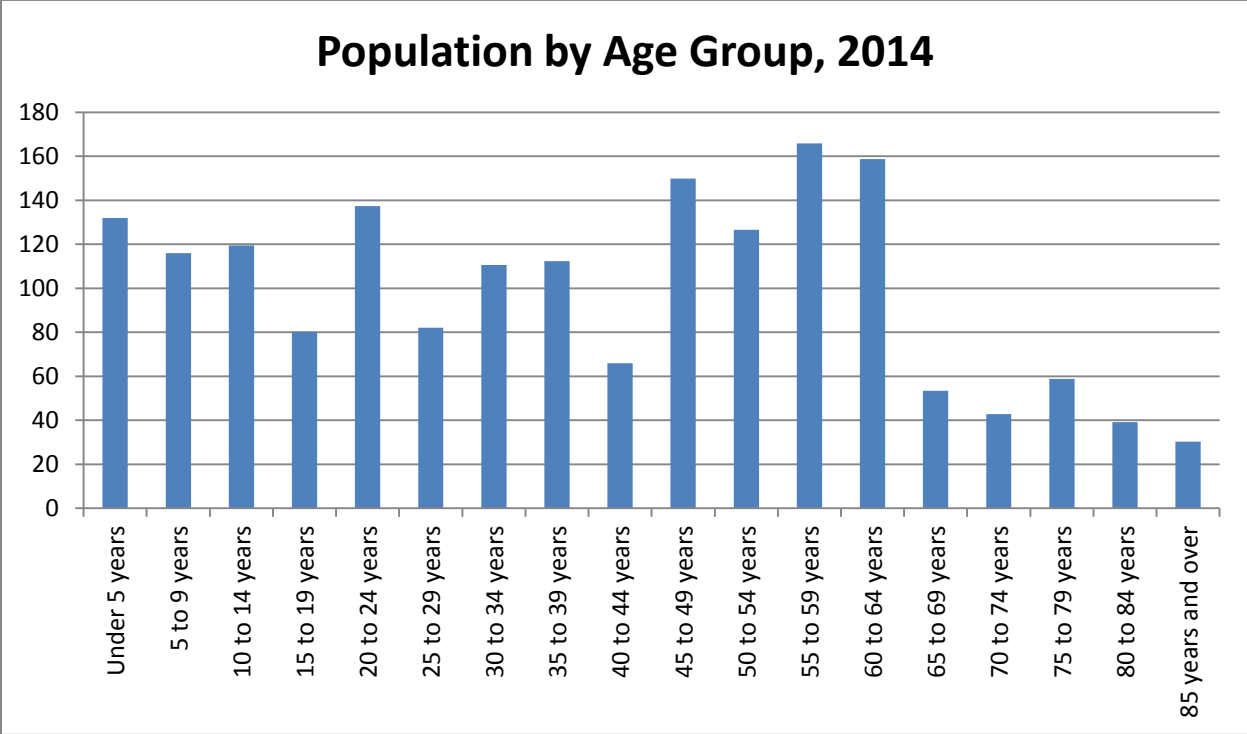
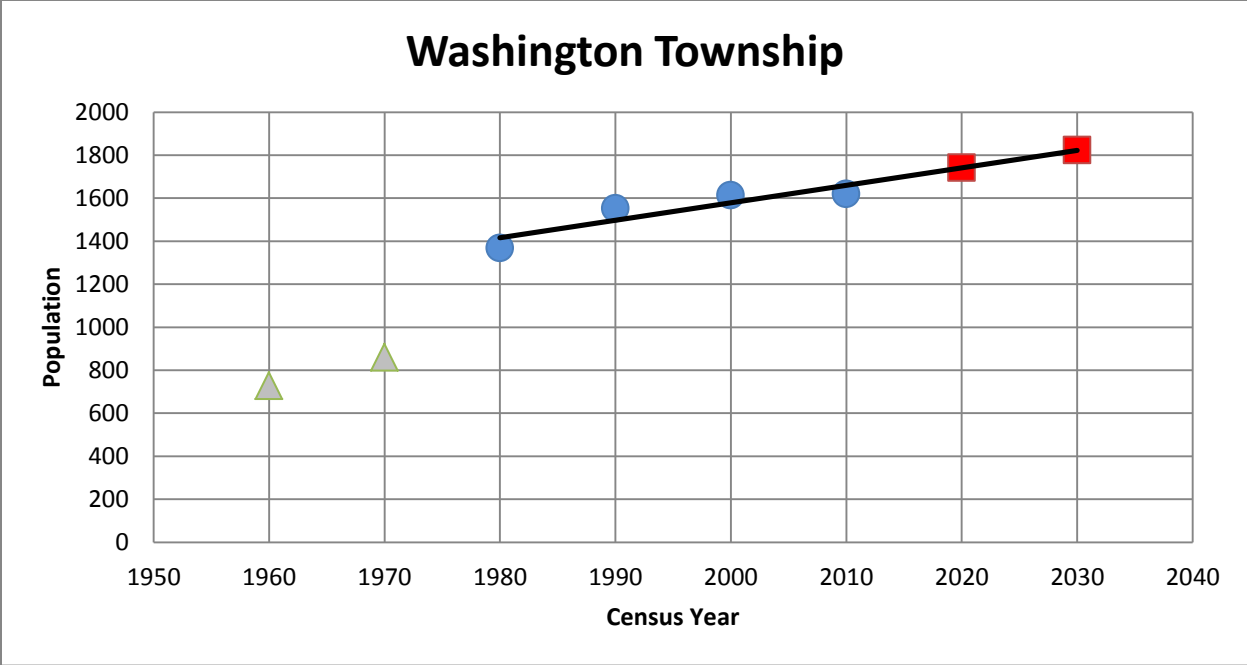
Population by Age Group, 2014

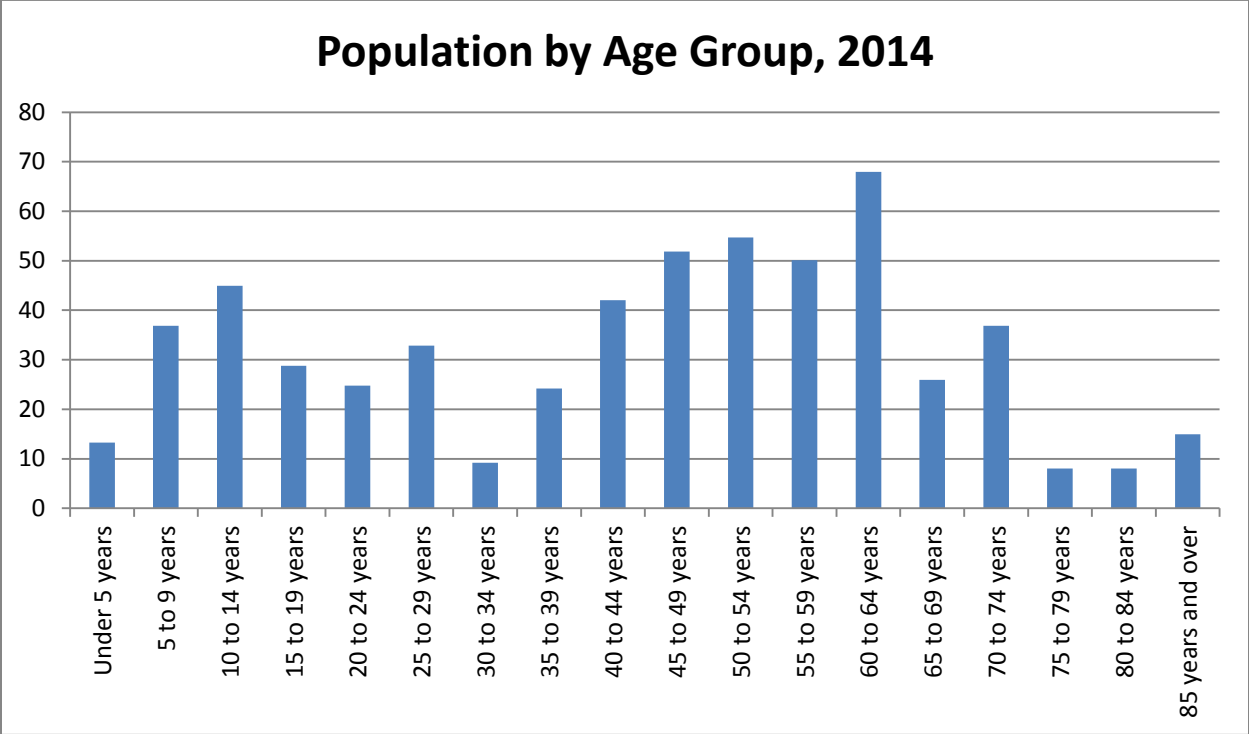
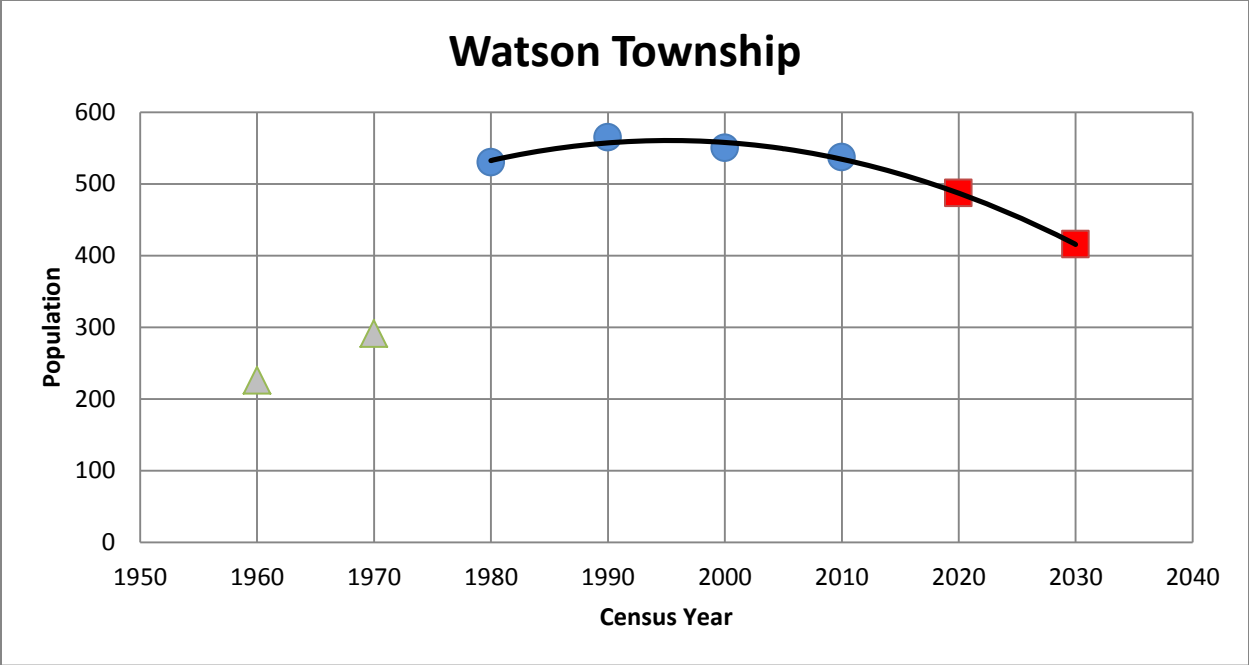








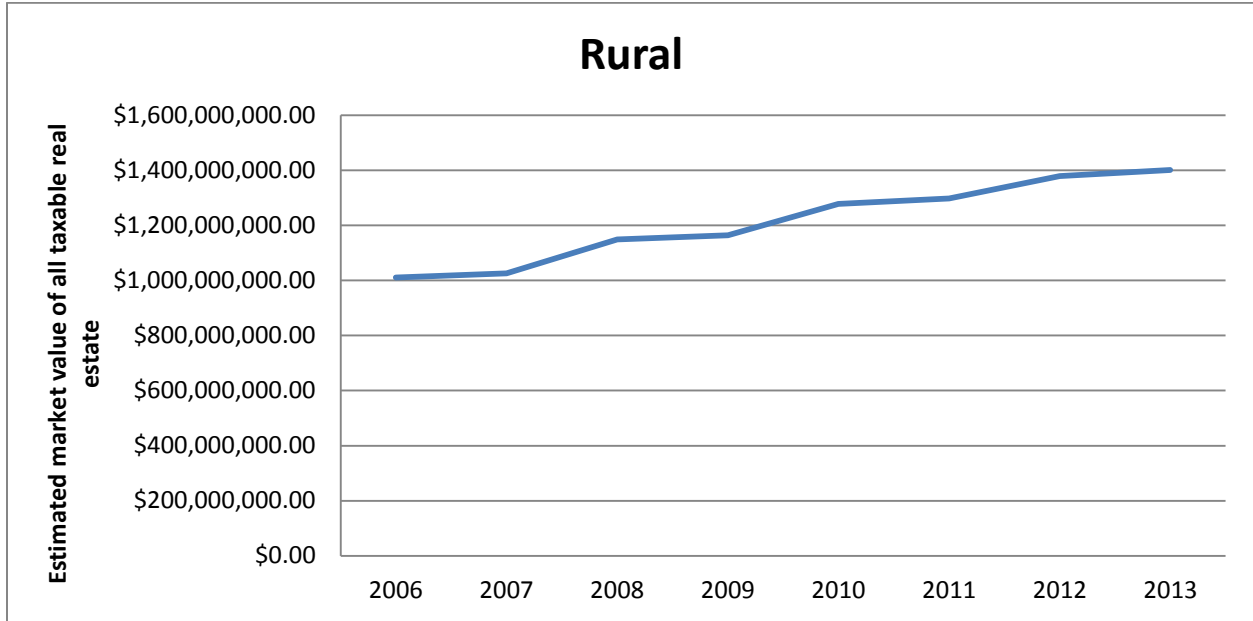




Housing

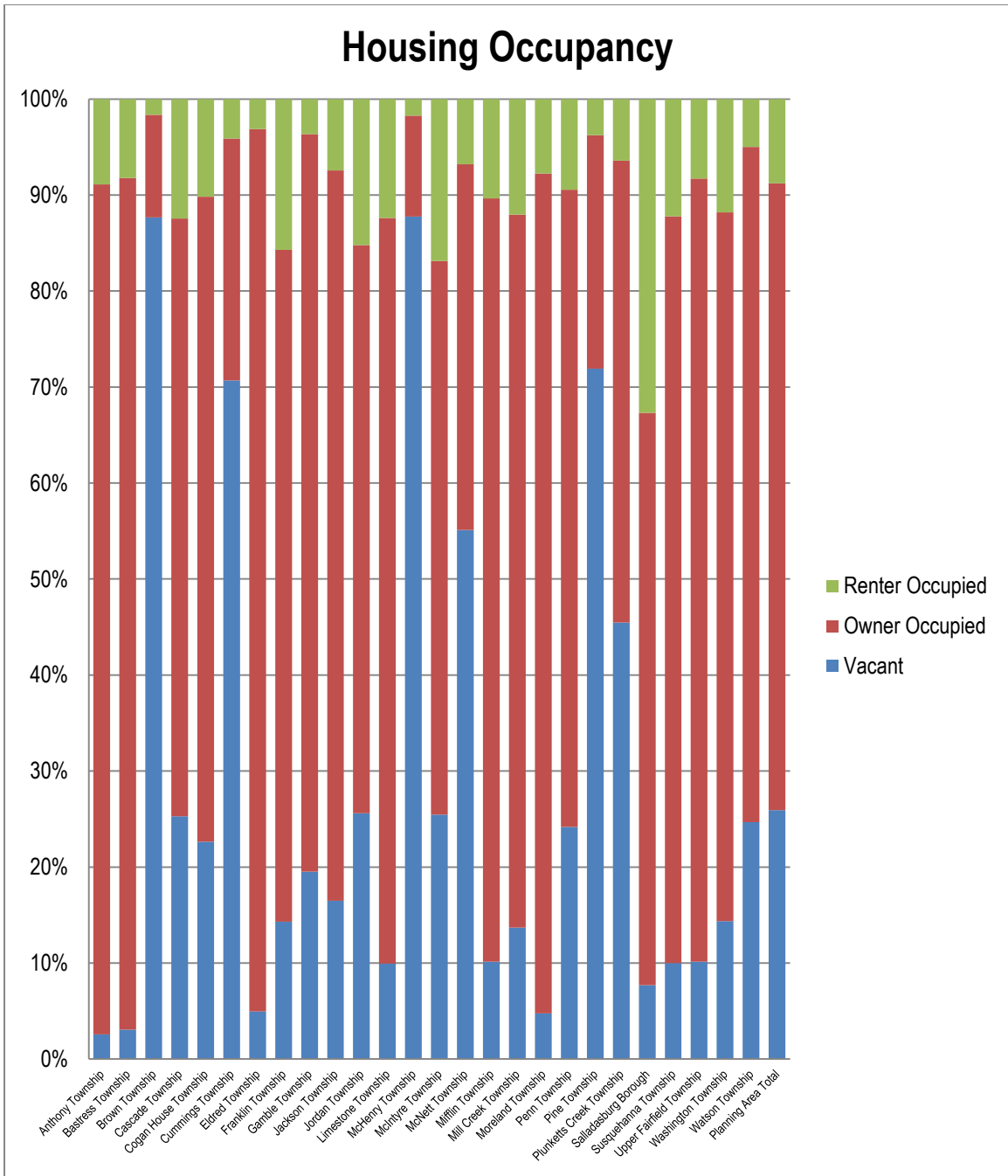
Taxable real estate market value

Data source: State Tax Equalization Board



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Anthony Township	\$38,936,500.00	\$40,776,834.03	\$45,114,206.43	\$45,791,602.64	\$46,322,965.13	\$46,359,320.51	\$45,757,037.88	\$46,484,716.87
Bastress Township	\$24,827,200.00	\$24,882,476.10	\$27,219,447.45	\$28,141,971.18	\$28,363,915.71	\$28,588,179.80	\$29,868,046.27	\$30,130,853.08
Brown Township	\$35,569,900.00	\$35,172,907.11	\$42,796,388.81	\$43,340,180.32	\$48,387,734.43	\$49,304,674.11	\$51,187,677.23	\$51,724,853.70
Cascade Township	\$22,935,500.00	\$22,658,280.93	\$25,348,033.53	\$25,389,918.05	\$27,434,501.84	\$27,718,211.80	\$29,816,721.84	\$30,099,193.30
Cogan House Township	\$45,694,000.00	\$46,493,507.65	\$53,350,092.72	\$53,721,835.69	\$59,836,011.80	\$60,623,394.63	\$64,700,175.00	\$67,197,624.27
Cummings Township	\$32,631,200.00	\$32,756,144.58	\$38,069,890.28	\$38,420,267.00	\$44,009,923.40	\$44,488,940.58	\$46,233,037.79	\$49,424,690.19
Eldred Township	\$90,335,600.00	\$91,243,230.41	\$97,763,659.25	\$98,734,828.48	\$104,322,540.53	\$104,834,489.13	\$109,934,571.67	\$110,553,450.77
Franklin Township	\$39,591,500.00	\$39,789,041.92	\$45,550,158.66	\$45,943,646.54	\$49,909,831.58	\$51,019,255.04	\$48,053,787.34	\$48,647,529.02
Gambie Township	\$45,247,400.00	\$46,023,016.68	\$49,692,495.74	\$50,066,064.59	\$54,180,529.54	\$55,278,388.89	\$62,832,100.29	\$63,742,908.27
Jackson Township	\$19,573,900.00	\$19,501,727.85	\$22,304,466.23	\$22,863,218.09	\$25,711,091.88	\$26,247,253.07	\$28,159,563.93	\$29,062,931.74
Jordan Township	\$33,251,300.00	\$34,129,048.81	\$38,714,696.75	\$39,736,588.46	\$46,384,199.09	\$47,018,849.51	\$51,110,263.16	\$51,213,969.84
Limestone Township	\$76,674,400.00	\$78,009,056.21	\$90,681,366.74	\$91,245,798.41	\$101,573,033.76	\$102,653,281.01	\$112,385,572.20	\$113,847,977.80
McHenry Township	\$29,572,700.00	\$29,592,286.26	\$35,179,370.34	\$35,670,959.06	\$45,089,728.79	\$45,571,480.92	\$50,673,733.67	\$51,068,999.18
McIntyre Township	\$16,504,500.00	\$16,677,456.70	\$19,032,182.26	\$19,223,740.63	\$22,333,733.29	\$22,586,415.97	\$25,977,469.46	\$26,936,332.95
McNett Township	\$10,841,800.00	\$10,867,653.49	\$13,306,028.40	\$13,406,163.06	\$14,920,390.89	\$15,076,354.98	\$13,774,155.30	\$14,053,286.36
Mifflin Township	\$40,923,200.00	\$42,386,104.14	\$45,270,871.44	\$45,629,250.87	\$51,569,057.66	\$52,185,763.51	\$57,711,611.79	\$57,516,889.51
Mill Creek Township	\$27,012,200.00	\$27,811,003.10	\$30,289,848.73	\$31,092,482.87	\$33,895,683.64	\$34,697,983.21	\$40,188,147.68	\$40,767,307.29
Moreland Township	\$47,097,500.00	\$47,775,994.56	\$52,740,410.27	\$53,729,731.76	\$58,781,978.33	\$60,252,484.94	\$67,293,930.54	\$67,962,616.27
Penn Township	\$40,521,300.00	\$41,190,832.29	\$47,254,640.61	\$47,983,864.92	\$53,701,531.78	\$56,324,280.96	\$60,503,622.57	\$61,671,307.58
Pine Township	\$28,838,100.00	\$28,779,972.88	\$29,865,029.64	\$29,685,860.16	\$30,559,191.99	\$30,658,190.13	\$32,294,074.42	\$33,350,195.31
Plunketts Creek Township	\$43,786,700.00	\$44,167,243.14	\$49,799,622.54	\$50,552,048.56	\$55,060,668.00	\$55,536,757.18	\$58,139,577.09	\$58,387,048.56
Salladasburg Borough	\$7,675,100.00	\$7,773,806.47	\$8,145,699.84	\$8,226,409.20	\$8,601,906.14	\$8,603,854.23	\$8,734,321.99	\$8,776,288.25
Susquehanna Township	\$37,856,400.00	\$38,239,196.32	\$41,774,865.05	\$41,997,250.02	\$45,295,611.51	\$45,433,532.83	\$47,634,040.29	\$47,878,149.49
Upper Fairfield Township	\$79,865,500.00	\$80,084,429.17	\$88,016,403.19	\$89,268,542.00	\$92,762,788.50	\$93,590,167.40	\$93,714,302.29	\$94,289,452.76
Washington Township	\$64,223,300.00	\$66,989,201.62	\$77,211,679.87	\$79,062,309.66	\$90,242,576.67	\$92,712,397.42	\$99,375,604.84	\$101,887,163.63
Watson Township	\$30,129,400.00	\$31,911,799.08	\$34,812,451.94	\$35,133,844.02	\$39,116,388.49	\$40,271,170.52	\$43,329,719.72	\$43,978,027.52
PLANNING AREA TOTAL	\$1,010,116,100.00	\$1,025,682,251.30	\$1,149,303,006.71	\$1,164,058,376.24	\$1,278,367,514.37	\$1,297,635,072.28	\$1,379,382,866.25	\$1,400,653,769.51

	Percent change, 2006-2013	Dollar change, 2006-2013
Anthony Township	19%	\$7,548,216.87
Bastress Township	21%	\$5,303,653.08
Brown Township	45%	\$16,154,953.70
Cascade Township	31%	\$7,163,693.30
Cogan House Township	47%	\$21,503,624.27
Cummings Township	51%	\$16,793,490.19
Eldred Township	22%	\$20,217,850.77
Franklin Township	23%	\$9,056,029.02
Gamble Township	41%	\$18,495,508.27
Jackson Township	48%	\$9,489,031.74
Jordan Township	54%	\$17,962,669.84
Limestone Township	48%	\$37,173,577.80
McHenry Township	73%	\$21,496,299.18
McIntyre Township	63%	\$10,431,832.95
McNett Township	30%	\$3,211,486.36
Mifflin Township	41%	\$16,593,689.51
Mill Creek Township	51%	\$13,755,107.29
Moreland Township	44%	\$20,865,116.27
Penn Township	52%	\$21,150,007.58
Pine Township	16%	\$4,512,095.31
Plunketts Creek Township	33%	\$14,600,348.56
Salladasburg Borough	14%	\$1,101,188.25
Susquehanna Township	26%	\$10,021,749.49
Upper Fairfield Township	18%	\$14,423,952.76
Washington Township	59%	\$37,663,869.63
Watson Township	46%	\$13,848,627.52
PLANNING AREA TOTAL	39%	\$390,537,669.51



Note: "Vacant" housing units include the following

- For rent
- Rented but not yet occupied
- For sale
- Sold but not yet occupied
- Seasonal, recreational or occasional use

	Median Household Income	Median Annual Housing Costs for Homeowner with Mortgage, 2014	Annual Housing Costs for Homeowner with Mortgage as Percentage of Median Family Income	Median Annual Housing Rental Costs, 2014	Annual Housing Rental Costs as Percentage of Median Family Income
TOWNSHIP OF ANTHONY	\$69,792.00	\$14,520.00	20.8%	\$5,952.00	8.5%
TOWNSHIP OF BASTRESS	\$53,875.00	\$14,640.00	27.2%		
TOWNSHIP OF BROWN	\$49,063.00	\$16,872.00	34.4%		
TOWNSHIP OF CASCADE	\$43,409.00	\$14,808.00	34.1%	\$8,904.00	20.5%
TOWNSHIP OF COGAN HOUSE	\$51,071.00	\$14,928.00	29.2%	\$9,300.00	18.2%
TOWNSHIP OF CUMMINGS	\$42,321.00	\$16,416.00	38.8%	\$8,100.00	19.1%
TOWNSHIP OF ELDRED	\$55,724.00	\$17,172.00	30.8%	\$5,352.00	9.6%
TOWNSHIP OF FRANKLIN	\$45,469.00	\$13,464.00	29.6%	\$7,824.00	17.2%
TOWNSHIP OF GAMBLE	\$57,083.00	\$16,404.00	28.7%	\$8,856.00	15.5%
TOWNSHIP OF JACKSON	\$48,750.00	\$15,264.00	31.3%	\$15,000.00	30.8%
TOWNSHIP OF JORDAN	\$49,375.00	\$14,784.00	29.9%	\$7,716.00	15.6%
TOWNSHIP OF LIMESTONE	\$64,531.00	\$17,148.00	26.6%	\$9,600.00	14.9%
TOWNSHIP OF MCHENRY	\$38,750.00	\$13,752.00	35.5%		
TOWNSHIP OF MCINTYRE	\$42,321.00	\$13,896.00	32.8%	\$11,016.00	26.0%
TOWNSHIP OF MCNETT	\$45,000.00	\$14,496.00	32.2%	\$7,500.00	16.7%
TOWNSHIP OF MIFFLIN	\$53,056.00	\$14,064.00	26.5%	\$9,228.00	17.4%
TOWNSHIP OF MILL CREEK	\$67,778.00	\$15,180.00	22.4%	\$10,704.00	15.8%
TOWNSHIP OF MORELAND	\$65,625.00	\$15,828.00	24.1%	\$7,932.00	12.1%
TOWNSHIP OF PENN	\$61,094.00	\$14,772.00	24.2%	\$12,900.00	21.1%
TOWNSHIP OF PINE	\$51,000.00	\$13,320.00	26.1%	\$7,800.00	15.3%
TOWNSHIP OF PLUNKETTS CREEK	\$58,125.00	\$15,960.00	27.5%	\$12,456.00	21.4%
BOROUGH OF SALLADASBURG	\$46,786.00	\$14,832.00	31.7%	\$8,904.00	19.0%
TOWNSHIP OF SUSQUEHANNA	\$46,607.00	\$13,212.00	28.3%	\$11,376.00	24.4%
TOWNSHIP OF UPPER FAIRFIELD	\$61,875.00	\$16,548.00	26.7%	\$9,048.00	14.6%
TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON	\$53,333.00	\$14,628.00	27.4%	\$7,656.00	14.4%
TOWNSHIP OF WATSON	\$59,010.00	\$15,984.00	27.1%	\$7,800.00	13.2%

2014 American Community Survey Estimates

	2014 American Community Survey Estimate, Household Median Income
Lycoming County	\$45,877.00
Pennsylvania	\$53,115.00

2014 American Community Survey Estimates

	Median Year of Construction of Housing Units
TOWNSHIP OF ANTHONY	1977
TOWNSHIP OF BASTRESS	1975
TOWNSHIP OF BROWN	1968
TOWNSHIP OF CASCADE	1971
TOWNSHIP OF COGAN HOUSE	1977
TOWNSHIP OF CUMMINGS	1967
TOWNSHIP OF ELDRED	1976
TOWNSHIP OF FRANKLIN	1967
TOWNSHIP OF GAMBLE	1975
TOWNSHIP OF JACKSON	1970
TOWNSHIP OF JORDAN	1972
TOWNSHIP OF LIMESTONE	1975
TOWNSHIP OF MCHENRY	1962
TOWNSHIP OF MCINTYRE	1964
TOWNSHIP OF MCNETT	1971
TOWNSHIP OF MIFFLIN	1972
TOWNSHIP OF MILL CREEK	1983
TOWNSHIP OF MORELAND	1975
TOWNSHIP OF PENN	1977
TOWNSHIP OF PINE	1969
TOWNSHIP OF PLUNKETTS CREEK	1958
BOROUGH OF SALLADASBURG	1948
TOWNSHIP OF SUSQUEHANNA	1969
TOWNSHIP OF UPPER FAIRFIELD	1978
TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON	1974
TOWNSHIP OF WATSON	1972

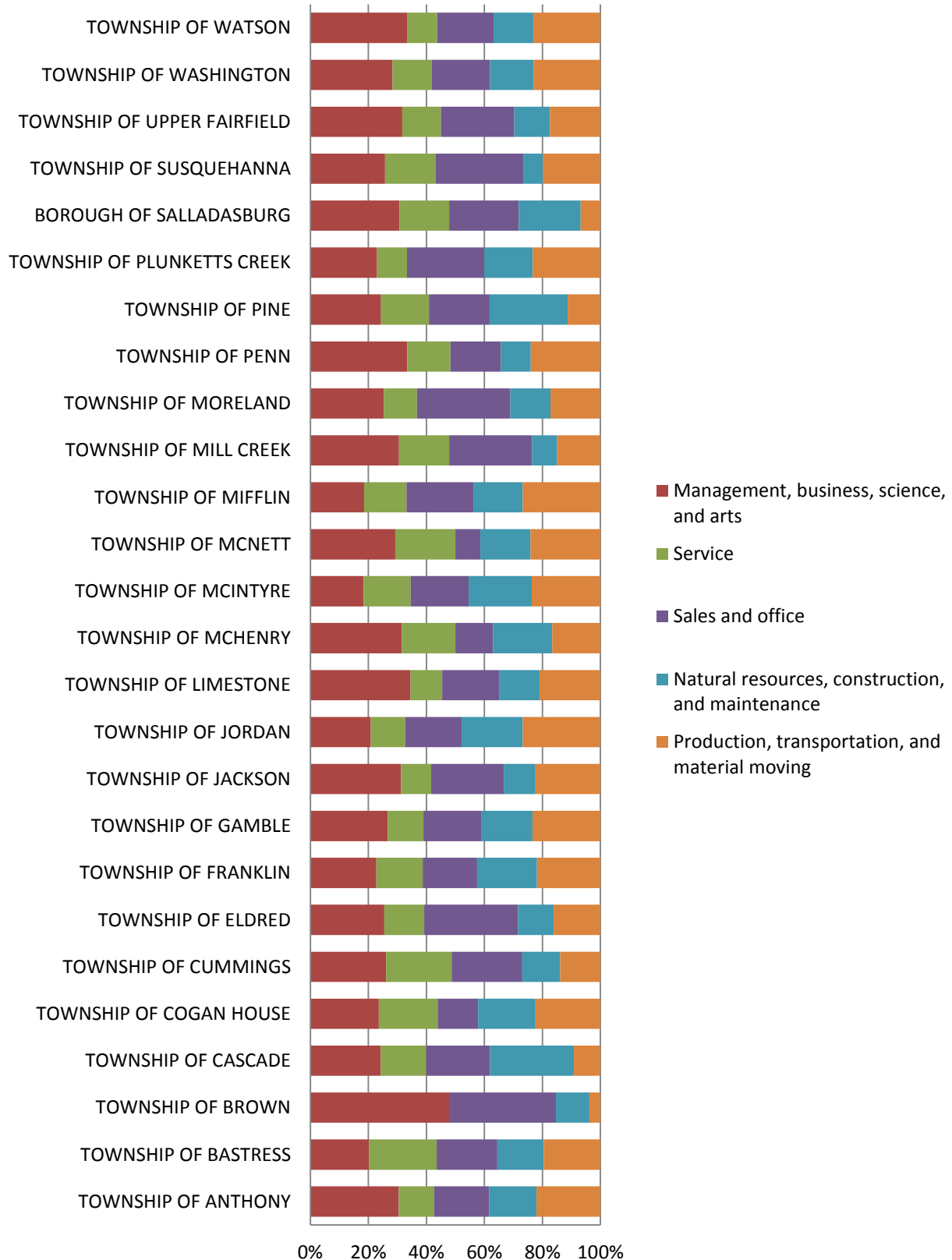
2014 American Community Survey Estimates

Floodplain and Flood Insurance

Data Sources: FEMA National Flood Insurance Program Policy and Claim Statistics and Lycoming County

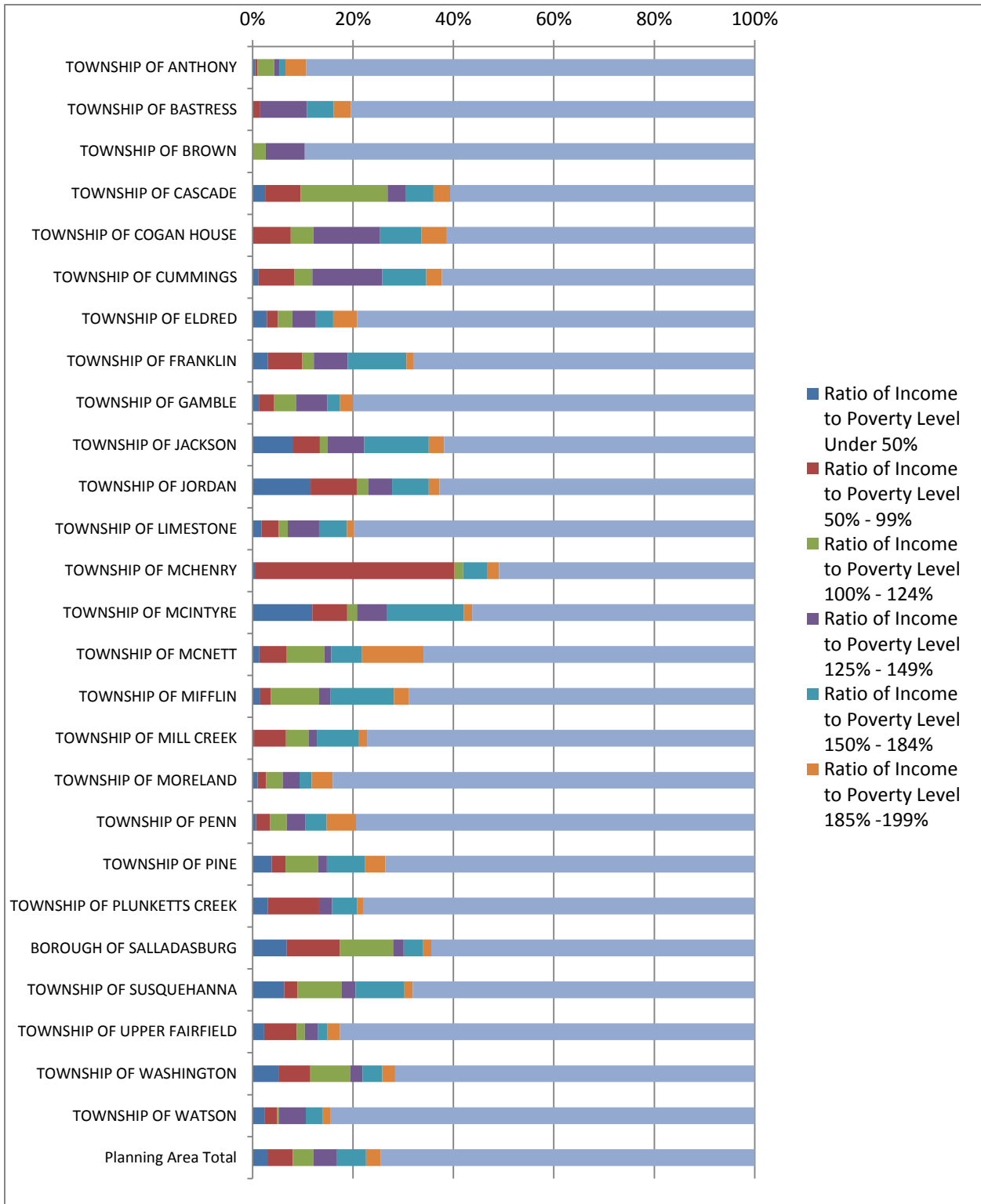
	Policies	Insured Amount	Total Premiums	Total Claims	Total Payments	Total Number of Tax parcels	Parcels Containing Regulatory Floodplain	Percent Containing Floodplain
TOWNSHIP OF ANTHONY	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	399	34	8.5%
TOWNSHIP OF BASTRESS	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	257	0	0.0%
TOWNSHIP OF BROWN	13	\$2,555,600.00	\$12,803.00	5	\$109,020.24	381	137	36.0%
TOWNSHIP OF CASCADE	3	\$412,600.00	\$2,927.00	1	\$24,918.48	350	25	7.1%
TOWNSHIP OF COGAN HOUSE	3	\$219,900.00	\$2,819.00	1	\$1,491.56	621	75	12.1%
TOWNSHIP OF CUMMINGS	61	\$8,161,500.00	\$58,554.00	70	\$557,665.49	506	274	54.2%
TOWNSHIP OF ELDRED	15	\$2,475,800.00	\$13,298.00	17	\$290,543.71	845	79	9.3%
TOWNSHIP OF FRANKLIN	5	\$287,300.00	\$3,297.00	5	\$80,942.13	543	73	13.4%
TOWNSHIP OF GAMBLE	11	\$2,705,300.00	\$8,704.00	13	\$498,222.35	556	58	10.4%
TOWNSHIP OF JACKSON	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	290	66	22.8%
TOWNSHIP OF JORDAN	2	\$385,000.00	\$685.00	1	\$554.66	538	52	9.7%
TOWNSHIP OF LIMESTONE	11	\$1,292,700.00	\$7,920.00	1	\$0.00	892	54	6.1%
TOWNSHIP OF MCHENRY	24	\$3,497,700.00	\$21,185.00	35	\$195,776.27	642	175	27.3%
TOWNSHIP OF MCINTYRE	24	\$2,478,800.00	\$24,191.00	62	\$541,559.58	347	233	67.1%
TOWNSHIP OF MCNETT	2	\$75,000.00	\$720.00	3	\$32,830.94	248	5	2.0%
TOWNSHIP OF MIFFLIN	18	\$1,926,900.00	\$16,321.00	3	\$17,057.98	483	145	30.0%
TOWNSHIP OF MILL CREEK	2	\$300,000.00	\$3,607.00	0	\$0.00	303	0	0.0%
TOWNSHIP OF MORELAND	5	\$328,800.00	\$4,143.00	12	\$170,706.98	494	83	16.8%
TOWNSHIP OF PENN	5	\$663,500.00	\$4,176.00	11	\$217,790.17	615	51	8.3%
TOWNSHIP OF PINE	19	\$2,475,000.00	\$24,919.00	23	\$292,902.27	485	164	33.8%
TOWNSHIP OF PLUNKETTS CREEK	73	\$13,719,700.00	\$63,967.00	13	\$6,077,087.55	619	333	53.8%
BOROUGH OF SALLADASBURG	3	\$464,000.00	\$2,783.00	2	\$0.00	112	49	43.8%
TOWNSHIP OF SUSQUEHANNA	34	\$3,549,400.00	\$33,021.00	49	\$313,567.93	507	201	39.6%
TOWNSHIP OF UPPER FAIRFIELD	20	\$2,794,700.00	\$13,240.00	12	\$2,580,634.83	845	110	13.0%
TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON	7	\$786,600.00	\$6,214.00			834	177	21.2%
TOWNSHIP OF WATSON	49	\$5,590,800.00	\$43,710.00	60	\$471,472.83	396	184	46.5%
PLANNING AREA TOTAL	409	\$57,146,600.00	\$373,204.00	399	\$12,474,745.95	13108	2837	21.6%

Employment by Occupation Category



Poverty

2014 American Community Survey Estimates
Federal Poverty Level for Individuals in 2014: \$11,670



Lycoming County

3rd Quarter, 2017

Combined Government Ownerships

Rank	Employer	Rank	Employer
1	Susquehanna Health System	26	East Lycoming School District
2	State Government	27	Step Inc
3	Pennsylvania College of Technology	28	Shop Vac Corporation
4	Williamsport Area School District	29	Wirerope Works Inc
5	Weis Markets Inc	30	Advanced Drainage Systems Inc
6	Lycoming County	31	Loyalsock Township School District
7	West Pharmaceutical Services Inc	32	Jersey Shore Hospital
8	Aramark Facility Services LLC	33	Montoursville Area School District
9	CS Group Payroll Services LLC	34	Lycoming Community Care Inc
10	Lycoming Division	35	Novitas Solutions Inc
11	Wal-Mart Associates Inc	36	The Williamsport Home
12	Lycoming College	37	City of Williamsport
13	Hope Enterprises Inc	38	General Cable Industries Inc
14	Primus Technologies Corp	39	Halliburton Energy Services Inc
15	Gemma Power Systems LLC	40	VT Hackney Inc
16	Federal Government	41	Overhead Door Corp
17	Kellogg USA Inc	42	Aerotek Inc
18	Heartland Employment Services LLC	43	Unique Industries Inc
19	Jersey Shore Area School District	44	South Williamsport Area School District
20	Andritz Inc	45	Community Services Group Inc
21	Wegmans Food Markets Inc	46	Frito Lay Inc
22	American Customer Care Inc	47	RCJFPA Management Inc
23	Springs Window Fashions LLC	48	F D Muncy Corporation
24	Brodart Co	49	United Parcel Service Inc
25	River Valley Regional YMCA	50	Jersey Shore State Bank

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Center for Workforce Information & Analysis

(877) 4WF-DATA • www.workstats.dli.pa.gov • workforceinfo@pa.gov

February 2018

Lycoming County

3rd Quarter, 2017

Rank	NAICS Industry Description	NAICS
1	Restaurants and other eating places	7225
2	General medical and surgical hospitals	6221
3	Elementary and secondary schools	6111
4	Colleges and universities	6113
5	Grocery stores	4451
6	Individual and family services	6241
7	Executive, legislative and general government	9211
8	Nursing care facilities, skilled nursing	6231
9	Offices of physicians	6211
10	Plastics product manufacturing	3261
11	Architectural and engineering services	5413
12	Support activities for mining	2131
13	Automobile dealers	4411
14	Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221
15	Employment services	5613
16	Depository credit intermediation	5221
17	Department Stores	4522
18	Services to buildings and dwellings	5617
19	Business support services	5614
20	Home health care services	6216
21	Building equipment contractors	2382
22	Architectural and structural metals mfg.	3323
23	Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	3344
24	Insurance agencies and brokerages	5242
25	Civic and social organizations	8134
26	Traveler accommodation	7211
27	Management of companies and enterprises	5511
28	Utility system construction	2371
29	Gasoline stations	4471
30	Building material and supplies dealers	4441
31	Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	3364
32	Child day care services	6244
33	Rubber product manufacturing	3262
34	Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	3113
35	Automotive repair and maintenance	8111
36	Outpatient care centers	6214
37	Industrial machinery manufacturing	3332
38	General Merchandise Stores, including Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	4523
39	Other food manufacturing	3119
40	Health and personal care stores	4461
41	General freight trucking	4841
42	Legal services	5411
43	Professional and similar organizations	8139
44	Vocational rehabilitation services	6243
45	Misc. nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249
46	Couriers and express delivery services	4921
47	Other specialty trade contractors	2389
48	Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers	4238
49	Converted paper product manufacturing	3222
50	Facilities support services	5612



A Closer Look at Your Region

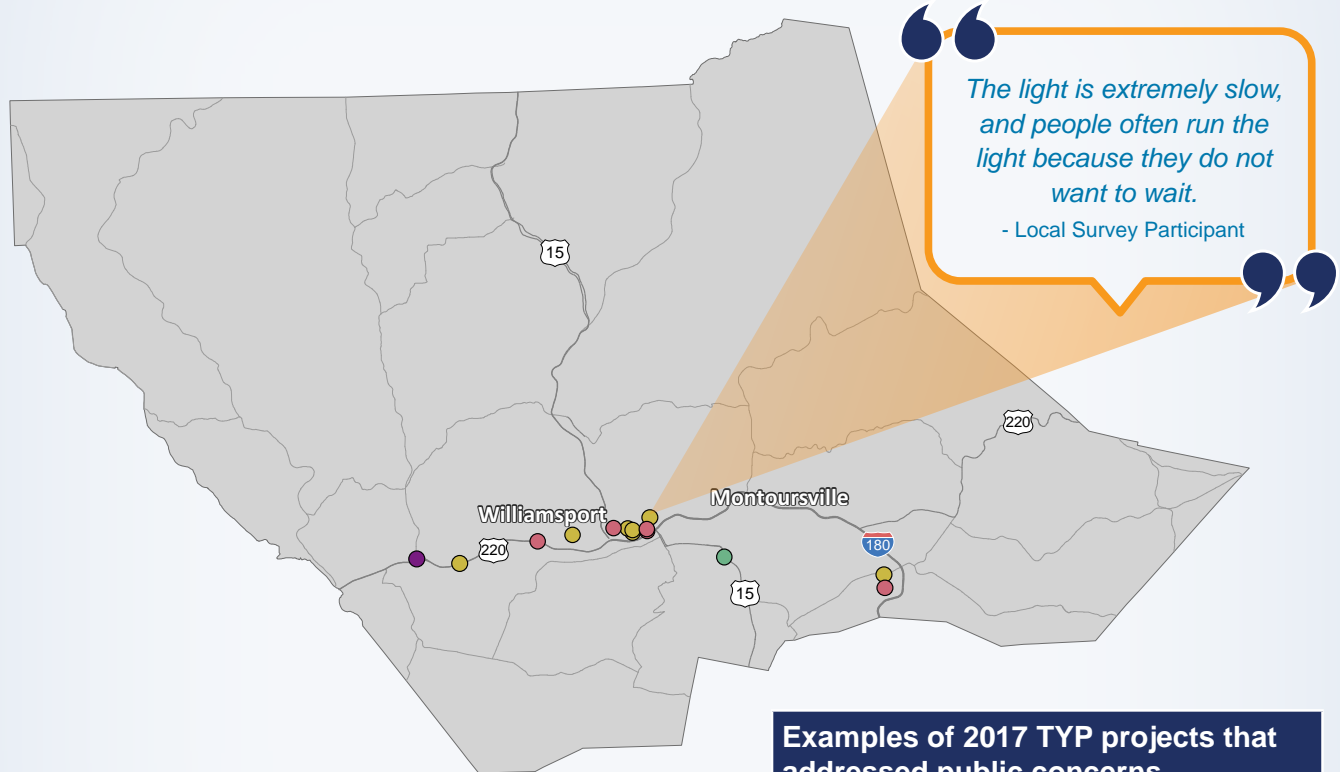
The State Transportation Commission’s six-week public comment period for the 2019 Twelve Year Program (TYP) Update began in March and concluded in April 2017. During the comment period, the public had the opportunity to take an online survey and participate in an online public meeting. All public feedback received was analyzed to better understand public priorities and transportation trends.

State Transportation Commission
2019 Twelve Year Program Update

Transportation Issues Identified

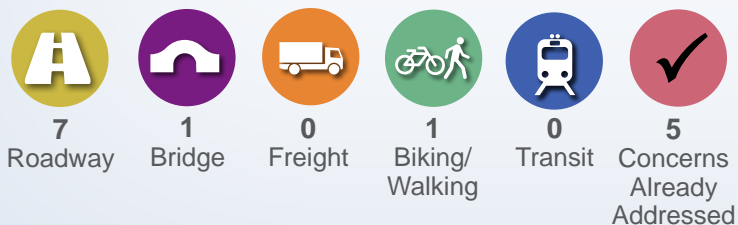
Statewide, survey participants mapped over **3,500** transportation concerns. **14** of these are located within the **Williamsport region**.

During the mapping exercise, some discovered their concerns were already addressed by projects on the 2017 TYP. See the map and data below for more details.



Number of Issues Identified

The icons below correspond with the dots on the map.



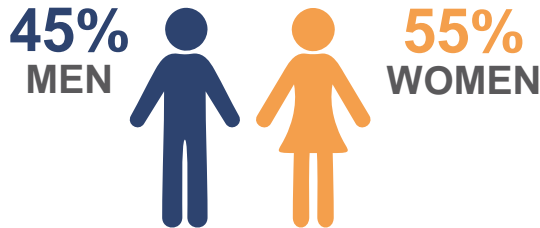
Examples of 2017 TYP projects that addressed public concerns

- Main Street Reconstruction in Muncy
- Route 2016, Via Bella Drive to Third Street Resurfacing in Williamsport
- US 220/4th Street Interchange
- Route 2014, Campbell Street to Basin Street Reconstruction in Williamsport
- Fourth Street Reconstruction Between US 15 and Campbell Street in Williamsport

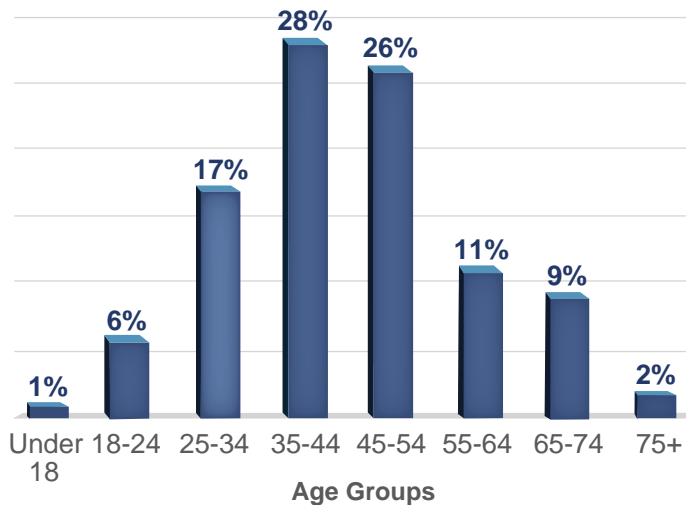
About the Survey Participants in Your Region

Nearly 5,000 individuals participated in the online survey statewide and 86 of the survey participants identified with the Williamsport region through feedback provided. Learn more about the participants from this region.

Gender



Age



Top 3 Transportation Modes



- 1 Road Pavement
- 2 Bridges
- 3 Traffic Flow
- 4 Walking
- 5 Interstate Highways
- 6 Bicycling
- 7 Aviation
- 8 Transit
- 9 Passenger Rail
- 10 Freight

For More Information

Office of the State Transportation Commission
and Transportation Advisory Committee

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Phone: 717-783-2262

Email: RA-PennDOTSTC@pa.gov



Community Facilities and Infrastructure Background Data

This is the full source data compiled in the preparation of the Chapter 2 section on Community Facilities and Infrastructure.

Community facilities include a wide range of structures, including those owned by municipalities as well as quasi-governmental entities and non-profits. These facilities are typically highly visible to county residents. Infrastructure, however, is often unseen and underappreciated yet it supports the community's and economy and quality of life.

The County has a sustained record of partnering with local municipalities, public authorities and other infrastructure providers. The overarching goal of all community facilities and public infrastructure is to support and enhance the quality of life of county residents and set the stage for continued economic growth and desired community development.

Community Facilities changes since 2006

The 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update includes the following community facilities:

- Health Care Facilities
- Community Parks & Recreation Facilities
- Educational Facilities
- Community Centers
- Municipal Facilities
- Public Safety Facilities

Community Facilities Selected Highlights
Community Parks & Recreation Facilities
Susquehanna Riverwalk Construction
White Deer Golf Course Renovation
Pine Creek Rail Trail Connector
River Valley Regional YMCA Completed
Liberty Arena & Village Green Constructed
Historic Bowman Field renovated
Health Care Facilities
UPMC-Susquehanna Health Integration
Williamsport Hospital Expansion/Upgrade
Health Innovation Center
Divine Providence Hospital Expansion/Upgrade
Muncy Valley Hospital Expansion/Upgrade
Community Dental & Health Center
Educational Facilities
Penn College Campus Expansion
Lycoming College Housing Addition
WAHS Return to Glory Facilities
Loyalsock Township SD MS/HS Complex Finished
Community Centers
River Walk Community Center Constructed
Municipal Facilities
Watson Township Municipal Building Finished
Lycoming County Landfill Expanded

Community Parks and Recreation Facilities

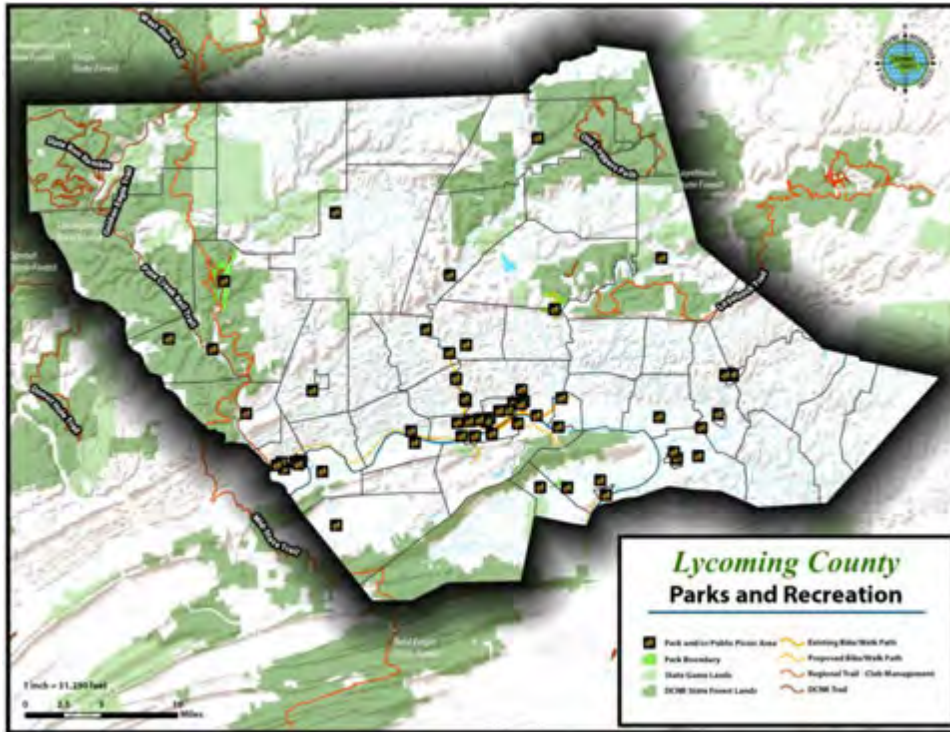
Citizens of Lycoming County are blessed with a wide array of community parks and recreation facilities. These facilities are comprised of four major categories of recreation: *Community Parks, Trails, Water Activities, and Forest Activities*. Survey analysis of 1,120 Lycoming County citizens conducted as part of the development of this plan indicated that County residents highly value nature and outdoor recreation facilities.



The table below summarizes nationwide outdoor recreation trends over the past 9 years as published in Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report 2016 from the Outdoor Foundation. ([Source](#)) This table shows that there are five outdoor activities which significantly gained popularity over the past 9 years (marked in green) and four which significantly lost popularity over the past 9 years (marked in red). This indicates where the largest changes of total participants have been by activity. The report also indicates that 48.4% of Americans (142.4 million) participate in at least one outdoor activity and collectively went on 11.7 billion outdoor outings in 2015.

Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Participant Statistics From: Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report		Percentage Change (black = data not available)			Total Change in thousands (black = data not available)		
Activity/Year	2015 (in thousands)	3 Year Change	5 Year Change	9 Year Change	3 Year Change	5 Year Change	9 Year Change
Running/Jogging	48,496	-10.50%	-4.37%	25.77%	-5,692	-2,217	9,937
Bicycling (Road)	38,280	-6.38%	-5.13%	-0.46%	-2,608	-2,069	-177
Fishing (Freshwater/other)	37,682	-0.30%	-3.05%	-12.57%	-114	-1,186	-5,418
Hiking (Day)	37,232	8.30%	7.95%	24.68%	2,854	2,741	7,369
Camping (Other)	27,742	-5.22%	-15.74%	-22.11%	-1,527	-5,183	-7,876
Wildlife Viewing	20,718	-3.00%	-5.67%	2.09%	-641	-1,246	424
Camping (RV)	14,699	0.98%	-11.97%	-13.26%	143	-1,999	-2,247
Birdwatching	13,093	-7.48%	2.34%	18.27%	-1,059	299	2,023
Hunting (Rifle)	10,778	10.07%	-0.27%	-4.13%	986	-29	-464
Canoeing	10,236	0.82%	4.59%	11.82%	83	449	1,082
Backpacking	10,100	11.37%	42.35%	42.92%	1,031	3,005	3,033
Kayaking	9,499	8.98%	15.43%	129.78%	783	1,270	5,365
Hunting (Shotgun)	8,438	6.89%	-2.77%	-6.11%	544	-240	-549
Bicycling (Mountain)	8,316	-2.65%	22.01%	23.18%	-226	1,500	1,565
Trail Running	8,139	19.83%	45.08%	78.57%	1,347	2,529	3,581
Skateboarding	6,436	1.35%	10.45%	-36.47%	86	609	-3,694
Fishing (Fly)	6,089	3.59%	7.14%	0.30%	211	406	18
Hunting (Bow)	4,564	11.89%	-1.49%	17.78%	485	-69	689
Skiing (Cross-Country)	4,146	22.77%	13.87%		769	505	
Snowshoeing	3,885	28.98%	-5.50%		873	-226	
Rafting	3,883	1.23%	1.62%	7.59%	47	62	274
Hunting (Handgun)	3,400	6.32%	27.29%	34.65%	202	729	875
Stand Up Paddling	3,020	51.53%	143.16%		1,027	1,778	
Triathlon (Off-Road)	2,498	79.71%	252.33%	788.97%	1,108	1,789	2,217
Kayak Fishing	2,265	25.97%	88.59%		467	1,064	
Triathlon (Road)	1,744	-22.90%	25.20%	172.50%	-518	351	1,104

The table on the previous page shows that interest in outdoor recreation is considerably gaining throughout the United States and these trends should continue as recreation opportunities become more widely available to the public. Most categories showed some level of gain over the 9 year period of which statistics were available. These trends offer opportunities to grow our economy by promoting outdoor recreation tourism.



Community Parks

Community Parks include large rural expanses, such as Rider Park which overlooks Loyalsock Creek, City areas such as Brandon and Memorial Parks, as well as a multitude of smaller parks scattered throughout the urbanized and rural sections of the County.

These parks host many forms of recreational amenities such as tennis courts, soccer fields, swimming pools, baseball & softball fields, golf courses, walking paths, dog parks, community gardens, basketball

courts, playgrounds, picnic facilities, comfort stations, and a variety of youth sports. Collectively, Lycoming County parks occupy an area of 4,142 acres or approximately 6.5 square miles.

Historic Bowman Field

Historic Bowman Field, the second oldest minor league baseball stadium in the United States (1926), has a long and storied history up into the 1960's. Then due to a lack of use and maintenance, Bowman Field became very dilapidated.

Bowman Field resurgence began in 1993 with the arrival of a minor league club, kicked-off by a series of improvements including a concessions concourse, restroom, and office expansion in 2000.

Since 2006, improvements continue to be made with more significant changes have occurring over the past 4 years. Enhancements include a batting cage pavilion (2006), stadium roof repairs and painting (2013), backstop netting replacement and parking paving (2014), a major upgrade with the First Base deck known as "Loggers Landing", (2016-2017), along with major renovations for the creation of a new upper and lower stadium seating bowl, new team dugouts, and complete playing field improvements including sprinkler and storm drainage systems (2017).

The latest changes are the most significant renovations to Bowman Field in its history.



Source: Tripod.com

In 2014 and 2017 the Lycoming County Commissioners opened a Mini-Grant Park Program. Grants could not exceed \$20,000. 24 Applications were received with 21 being funded. The grants were used to rehabilitate and renovate 33 parks in Lycoming County. The funds came from the Act 13 Legacy Funds that could only be used for recreational purposes. The total amount granted was \$529,620. The grants enabled municipalities and authorities to much needed work on parks in the County.

As summarized below, there are about 60 parks in the County, many of which are publically owned-the others are privately held.

Municipality	Park Name	Acres
BRADY	<i>Brady Township Community Center</i>	2
CLINTON	<i>Clinton Township Park</i>	5
CLINTON	<i>White Deer Golf Course</i>	421
COGAN HOUSE	<i>Cogan House</i>	12
CUMMINGS	<i>Cummings Twp Rec Park</i>	2
CUMMINGS	<i>Little Pine State Park</i>	2022
CUMMINGS	<i>Upper Pine Bottom Park</i>	1
DUBOISTOWN	<i>Duboistown Borough Park</i>	1
GAMBLE	<i>Rider Park</i>	897
HEPBURN	<i>Neil Mulcher Park</i>	51
HEPBURN	<i>Bair Park</i>	7
HUGHESVILLE	<i>Bodine Park</i>	6
JERSEY SHORE	<i>Jersey Shore Recreation Area</i>	19
JERSEY SHORE	<i>Veterans Park</i>	0
JERSEY SHORE	<i>Grieco Park</i>	0
JERSEY SHORE	<i>Pine Creek Rail Trail Parking</i>	10
JERSEY SHORE	<i>Gazebo Lot</i>	0
JERSEY SHORE	<i>Richmond Park</i>	1
JERSEY SHORE	<i>Nichols Run Recreation Area</i>	26
LEWIS	<i>Trout Run Park</i>	8
LIMESTONE	<i>Limestone Township Park</i>	1
LOYALSOCK	<i>Heshbon Park</i>	15
LOYALSOCK	<i>James Short Park</i>	23
LOYALSOCK	<i>Bruce Henry Park</i>	14
LOYALSOCK	<i>Riverfront Park</i>	58
LOYALSOCK	<i>Faxon Circle</i>	1
LYCOMING	<i>Dauber Park Metzger Field</i>	13
MCINTYRE	<i>Ralston Park</i>	2
MIFFLIN	<i>Mifflin Township Municipal Park</i>	11
MONTGOMERY	<i>Montgomery Park</i>	21

Municipality	Park Name	Acres
MONTOURSVILLE	<i>Indian Park</i>	86
MONTOURSVILLE	<i>Mill Street Boat Launch</i>	3
MUNCY	<i>Muncy Park</i>	3
MUNCY CREEK	<i>Keiss Memorial Park</i>	18
MUNCY CREEK	<i>Muncy Pool</i>	5
MUNCY CREEK	<i>Muncy Area Lions Club Park</i>	3
MUNCY TWP	<i>Pennsdale</i>	7
NIPPENOSE	<i>Antes Fort Village Park</i>	20
OLD LYCOMING	<i>Carl E Stotz Park</i>	9
OLD LYCOMING	<i>Minnie's Place</i>	2
PICTURE ROCKS	<i>Rock Park</i>	3
PICTURE ROCKS	<i>Van Rensselaer Park</i>	7
PLUNKETTS CREEK	<i>Barbours School Playground</i>	5
PORTER	<i>Porter Twp Municipal Field</i>	2
SOUTH WILLIAMSPORT	<i>South Wmspt Community Park Complex</i>	90
SOUTH WILLIAMSPORT	<i>Little Mountaineer Park</i>	2
SUSQUEHANNA	<i>Susquehanna Township Municipal Park</i>	11
SUSQUEHANNA	<i>Pine Creek Valley Recreation Park</i>	8
WATSON	<i>Shaw Place Park</i>	10
WILLIAMSPORT	<i>Youngs Woods Park</i>	3
WILLIAMSPORT	<i>Memorial Park</i>	50
WILLIAMSPORT	<i>Flanigan Park</i>	5
WILLIAMSPORT	<i>Ways Garden Park</i>	3
WILLIAMSPORT	<i>Newberry Park</i>	3
WILLIAMSPORT	<i>Brandon Park</i>	42
WILLIAMSPORT	<i>Susquehanna State Park</i>	18
WILLIAMSPORT	<i>Lose School Playground</i>	2
WOLF	<i>East Lycoming Recreation Area</i>	64
WOODWARD	<i>Woodward Township Volunteer Fire Co Park</i>	8

Trails

There are at least 30 named trails contained within or passing through Lycoming County. Lycoming County has partnered with numerous organizations, such as PA DCNR, Lumber Heritage Region, Susquehanna Greenway Partnership, PennDOT, First Community Foundation of PA, Local Municipalities, among others to ensure its family of trails *are well planned, coordinated, & properly funded*. Most trails can be broken into two categories: Rural Trails (usually owned and maintained by the state) and Urban Trails (usually locally owned and maintained). The types of trails vary considerably from small interpretative trails to mountainous hiking trails-from biking trails on paved courses to off-road mountain biking adventures. Some trails have engineered constructed paths while others rely solely on the natural footway.

Rural Trails in Lycoming County consist mostly of state owned trails in and around the state parks and forests of Lycoming County. These trails include the Loyalsock Trail, Pine Creek Rail Trail, and the Mid-State Trail. Conditions of these trails vary from flat graveled paths to rugged mountain foot paths. These trails are most typically utilized by “weekend warriors” who use them for long distance and/or multi-day activities. As such, these trails attract people from across the region and country and provide an excellent means to promote sustainable, low-impact, high economic benefit

tourism. As indicated in the outdoor recreation participation table, hiking and backpacking have gained significant nationwide popularity.

In addition to its Rural Trails, Lycoming County residents are blessed with a strong network of urban trails. These trails are typically owned and maintained by local government or non-profit entities and include trails such as the Susquehanna Riverwalk, Lycoming Creek Bikeway, and the Loyalsock Bikeway. Residents of the County utilize these trails for exercise, casual hiking, and as an alternative mode of transportation. As indicated in the outdoor recreation participation table, running and jogging has the most participation nationwide and continues to grow interest. Some of these trails are not connected to one another but long term goals include making connections between existing urban trails to form one large urban trail network.

Pine Creek Rail Trail

This 65 mile, crushed limestone, world-class rail trail extends north from the Borough of Jersey Shore along the Pine Creek through several quaint villages then the Pennsylvania Grand Canyon on its way to Ansonia in Tioga County. It has gentle grades and is relatively flat making it well suited for biking, hiking, or watching eagles, hawks, even black bears in the surrounding forests.



Conservation Learning Trail

Located on the County’s Lysock View Complex, this 1.3 mile pathway was opened in 2012 and uses a set of interpretative panels to educate trail users about conservation and environmental issues, water shed management techniques, and forest stewardship practices. It is designed as a classroom without walls.



2006-2017 Completed Trail Initiatives

- *Susquehanna Riverwalk*
- *Conservation Learning Trail*
- *Pine Creek Rail Trail Extension*
- *Bald Eagle Mountain Ridge Trail Feasibility Study*

Susquehanna Riverwalk

The Susquehanna Riverwalk was completed in late 2009 with the intent of connecting the Loyalsock Bikeway with Maynard Street Bridge and Market Street Bridge. The Riverwalk features an 8 foot wide path with benches and 12 historic/interpretive signs. Since its completion, considerable work has been completed to expand the Riverwalk network including the completion of a 1.5 mile connection in 2011 to the South Williamsport Recreation Complex near the Little League Headquarters and plans to create extensions to the Lycoming Creek Bikeway and Susquehanna State Park in the coming years. The eventual goal would be to create connections to



Photo by Terry Moore Photography 2010

Muncy Borough and Jersey Shore Borough to connect to the Pine Creek Rail Trail. In addition to the 2011 extension, improvements to the Riverwalk parking area near Commerce Park Drive were made including line painting and fencing.



Known as the Woodhick this bronze statue was created by Pam Madai Barner as a tribute to Williamsport's heritage as a lumber city.



Water Activities

Lycoming County is fortunate to have many miles of Exceptional Value (EV) and High Quality Cold Water Fisheries (HQ-CWF) streams and watersheds.

Beyond the West Branch

Susquehanna River the County

includes six major streams: Muncy

Creek, Loyalsock Creek, Lycoming

Creek, Larry's Creek, Pine Creek, and White Deer Hole Creek. As depicted in the water resources map, over 2,200 miles of waterways traverse Lycoming County, reportedly more than any other county in Pennsylvania.



Source: SlateRun.com

There has been significant progress made over the past 15 years to improve the quality of these water courses, yet this task is never ending. The challenge is to integrate enjoyment and recreation of these water bodies while concurrently respecting and safe-guarding their pristine quality. This balance can be best achieved when water

safety education and training is accompanied by increased access by the general public to these waters.



Source: FindYourChesapeake.com

Including lakes, ponds streams, and creeks, Lycoming County has approximately 15 square miles of water. Across the County's six multi-municipal planning areas as well as the rural sectors of the County there was a consistent theme expressed by local residents: outdoor recreation is a highly valued element of their culture and one of the most important reasons they like to live in

Lycoming County. These waterways support a wide array of recreational activities including, swimming, power boating, rowing, sailing, canoeing, kayaking, tubing, water skiing, wind surfing, fly fishing, ice fishing, etc. Of particular note, kayaking has gained substantial nationwide popularity adding over 5,365,000 new participants over the past 9 years for a total of 9,499,000 kayakers nationwide. This represents a 129.78% increase from the 4,134,000 kayakers in 2006. Considering Lycoming County's proximity to major national population centers, this nationwide increase in popularity represents an opportunity to capture additional economic development from tourism generated from increased nationwide interest in kayaking. Also of note is that freshwater fishing has become significantly less popular nationwide with a net loss of 5,418,000 fishers. This however only represents a 12.57% decrease from 2006 participants.

The current access points to the West Branch Susquehanna River need to be maintained and enhanced while additional access points need to be developed. It is important to note that improved access to the West Branch Susquehanna River has 4 distinct dimensions: visual access, boating access, swimming access, and fishing access.

River access points for the general public can be found in the Borough of Jersey Shore, Susquehanna State Park in Williamsport, Loyalsock Township's Riverfront Park, Montoursville's Mill Street public boat ramp, Muncy Borough's access at the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission ramp, and at Montgomery Park. Some of these access points have an intermodal dimension: Jersey Shore ramp connects to the Pine Creek Rail Trail. Access Points also represent egress paths.

Forest Activities

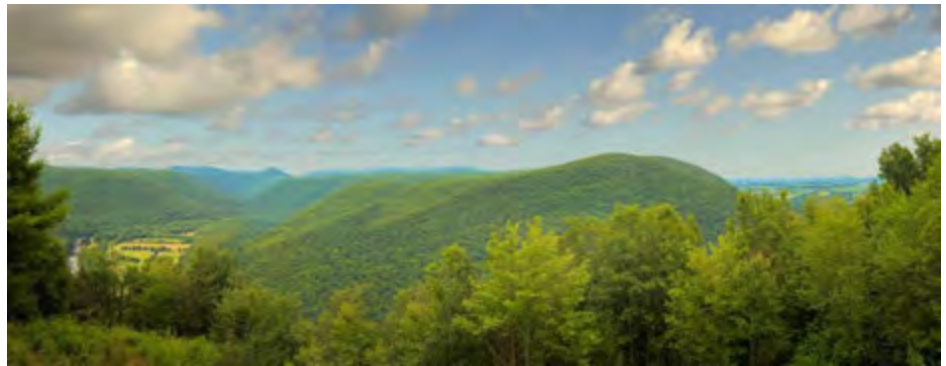
Lycoming County is well known as a hunter's haven. Private hunting camps can be found in many rural areas.

Hunters seek to pursue antlered and antlerless deer, black bears, wild turkeys and numerous types

of small game animals. Beyond the physical activity and exercise it offers, hunting is integral to the culture of Lycoming County and is-for many residents-an essential element in the definition of "quality of life."

Beyond hunting, forest activities may include: lumber heritage exploring, cross-country skiing, birding, hiking, snowmobiling, ATV riding, camping, and equestrian activities.

Given its lumber heritage past, it is not surprising to find that Lycoming County contains approximately 612,000 acres identified as forests. Lycoming County, which is larger than the entire state of Rhode Island, has 75% of its



land covered with a tree canopy of which the largest land owner is the Commonwealth. Almost one-third of the County's forest (or 203,000 acres) is designated as State Forest while an additional 46,000 acres is defined as State Game Land.

The rural portions of Lycoming County are dominated by distinctive features. Forests are the dominant feature in the northern portion of the County. This large expanse lies within the Allegheny High Plateaus section of the Appalachian Plateaus Province and is characterized by rolling hills dissected by steep stream valleys-exemplified by the Pine Creek Gorge. The Allegheny Front, the distinctive wall of mountains north of Williamsport, marks the beginning of this Province.

Related to the trails domain described in the preceding section, Lycoming County's forests are a natural setting for equestrian trails as well as rambling paths for snow-mobiles and ATVs.

Adjacent to PA Route 14 in Lewis Township is Camp Susque which is a non-profit, non-denominational Christian camp which opened its doors in 1947 as a Summer Youth Camp. Since then, the camp has grown to include other year-round programming, such as: wilderness trips, family camps, winter youth camps, field trips, etc.



Lycoming County forests are also a mecca for nature based tourism. This is a burgeoning eco-based tourism opportunity since Lycoming County is positioned as the eastern gateway to the PA Wilds and PA Lumber Heritage Region. The majestic views within the forest abound particularly during the Fall foliage.

The primary infrastructure needs related to forest activities are focused on access and parking as well as outdoor restroom facilities.

Community Centers

STEP Inc. provides a variety of services to county citizens. One of their more prominent services are their Centers for Healthy Aging where senior citizens are offered a variety of activities to promote healthy lifestyles and to encourage social interaction. The Centers for Healthy Aging provide social/recreational activities such as art classes, holiday parties, picnics, dancing, tai chi, and Zumba. Meals are also provided to senior citizens Monday through Friday. In January 2016, a new senior center (RiverWalk Center) was opened in South Williamsport.

Health Care Facilities

There are two major healthcare systems located in Lycoming County, UPMC Susquehanna and Geisinger. UPMC Susquehanna is by far the most significant healthcare provider in the County. UPMC and Susquehanna Health completed a merger in fall of 2016. Prior to the merger, Susquehanna Health had made several major changes to their healthcare system within the County.

UPMC Susquehanna: Divine Providence Hospital

In 2007, major renovations were made to the Divine Providence Hospital. Also constructed at Divine Providence within the last 10 years was a Healing Garden.

UPMC Susquehanna: Williamsport Regional Medical Center

In 2005 the President of Susquehanna Health System requested the Lycoming County Planning Commission to evaluate the final sites under consideration by the Board for location of the new medical center. The Planning Commission staff prepared an analysis and report for the Board. The analysis considered the availability at each of the sites of the availability of the different types of infrastructure and utilities. Transportation infrastructure and ease of access to each site was analyzed including public transportation. Availability of each site was also analyzed for proximity to the health systems client base. After a thorough evaluation the Williamsport Rural Avenue site was determined to be the best location for the new medical center. The report also recommended accommodations that would need to be made by the City to enable the new medical center campus. Zoning changes were recommended as well as an enlarged Institutional District. Transportation improvements were also

“The new building enabled a core expansion of space critical to patient care, improved patient safety, and infection control. A new imaging center, a birthplace center, education & conference center, heart and vascular surgical services, and joint center was included. The emergency department was expanded to double its original size, replacing curtained bays with private examination rooms.”

- [Structure Tone Organization Website](#)
(Project Engineer)

recommended to improve access from I-180 to the hospital campus. The recommendations facilitated the birth of the Pathway to Health Project. The report was a very important factor in the hospital Board deciding to locate the new medical center improvements in Williamsport.

In 2012, Susquehanna Health completed its Patient Tower at the Williamsport Regional Medical Center. This project involved 375,000 sf of new construction (including the 300,000 sf, 6-story Patient Tower), 70,000 sf of renovations, and the construction of a 3-story, 21,000 sf central utility and cogeneration plant. In 2013 the Patient Tower was granted LEED certification. With the expansion and improvements of these facilities city and health system officials recognized a need for a better connection between the hospital and I-180 which resulted in the “Pathway to Health” plan which is a 4 phase project to create improved access to the hospital. Phases 1 & 2 have been completed and Phases 3 & 4 are left to be

completed.

Completed in 2015 at the Williamsport Regional Medical Center was the Health Innovation Center (HIC). This is an 87,000 sf facility which includes an outpatient pharmacy, heart and vascular testing, general surgery office, and an education and family residency center. These modernizations have allowed UPMC Susquehanna to remain relevant in the region and continue to attract skilled medical professionals.

UPMC Susquehanna: Muncy Valley Hospital

Muncy Valley Hospital is the main healthcare provider for the eastern portion of the County. The Muncy Valley Hospital Emergency Room (ER) was originally designed for about 6,000 patients per year, however, usage increased from 6,000 patients per year to over 16,500 patients per year between 2011 and 2016. This increase in demand along with other needs necessitated expansions and renovations at this hospital. In November of 2015 work was started on a project at the hospital involving a 5,400 sf addition to Muncy Valley Hospital along with renovating 11,000 sf of existing building. The ER department has been upgraded from five curtained bays to eight private rooms with six additional rooms designed for rapid treatment, triage, decontamination, and behavioral health patients. Also involved in the project were access and safety improvements to nearby Route 405.

Geisinger: Jersey Shore Hospital

There is only one significant healthcare facility within Lycoming County outside of UPMC Susquehanna healthcare system, the Jersey Shore Hospital located in the borough of Jersey Shore and owned by Geisinger Health System.

Educational Facilities

A total of 11 different school districts provide K-12 classes to residents of the county. Among those districts, only a few had any substantial changes over the past 10 years. No school districts had major expansions over the past 10 years and several school districts have actually consolidated schools in order to “right size” their facilities to accommodate shrinking enrollment.

Williamsport Area School District

Over the past 10 years, Williamsport Area School District has seen multiple, significant changes to district infrastructure. A major effort was to reduce costs by consolidating facilities. The district closed three primary schools (Sheridan, Round Hills, and Woodward) and moved the district offices into an addition to the renovated Williamsport Area Middle School. Renovations to Jackson Primary were also completed in this time period to accommodate consolidation. The school district also updated and expanded their Career & Technical Education (CTE) facilities located in the Williamsport Area High School. The school district’s CTE facilities are one-of-a-kind in the county and other school districts pay a per student fee to enroll students in this facility. The school district also finalized a full renovation and expansion of the high



Source: [Williamsport Area School District](#)

school football stadium in a project called “Return to Glory.” The new stadium will allow the school to host various tournaments.

Jersey Shore Area School District

The Jersey Shore Area School District closed the Nippenose Valley Elementary School at the end of the 2013-14 school year. Renovations to the Jersey Shore Elementary School were also completed in 2013-14. Students from Nippenose Valley Elementary School were then consolidated into Jersey Shore Elementary School.

Southern Tioga Area School District

The Southern Tioga Area School District closed the North Penn Jr/Sr High School and consolidated those students with the two remaining Jr/Sr High Schools. Those two schools were renamed North Penn-Mansfield Jr/Sr High School and the North Penn-Liberty Jr/Sr High School. The school district also made upgrades to all five school buildings in the district with an emphasis on energy savings and updating the buildings.

In addition to K-12 facilities, the county is also home to two higher education facilities, Pennsylvania College of Technology and Lycoming College.

Pennsylvania College of Technology

Pennsylvania College of Technology (PCT) has completed several projects over the past 10 years to improve their educational facilities. In 2006, PCT completed the Penn College Center for Workforce Development. In 2008, an addition to the automotive building was completed which allowed PCT to update their automotive facilities to meet current industry standards. Also in 2008, a new dormitory student housing building was constructed. In 2010, a new building for the Masonry Department was built.

Lycoming College

Only one significant building project was completed in the past 10 years for Lycoming College. In 2006, a 22 unit student housing structure was built for the university. The project was noteworthy because the structures were designed to complement the existing surrounding neighborhood.

Municipal Facilities

Municipal facilities have not changed much in the past 10 years. The most notable change was the construction of the Watson Township Municipal Building. Completed in 2014, the Watson Township Municipal Building is a 4,000 sf with maintenance garage and a recycling center on the property. A generator was also purchased for the maintenance building to provide power during emergency situations. With this generator the Watson Township Municipal Building can function as an Emergency Operations Center (EOC).



Public Safety Facilities

In 2014, Lycoming County utilized Act 13 funds to upgrade the County's microwave communication system, operated and maintained by the Department of Public Safety (DPS). The government equipment provides a public safety network for a bi-county region. DPS provides an umbrella of emergency service operations including the 9-1-1 communications center, the emergency management agency, regional emergency medical services, hazardous materials planning, and homeland security. DPS is also responsible for coordinating all emergency calls for fire, police, and emergency medical services in both Lycoming and Sullivan Counties.

In addition, this Lycoming County government-managed communication system provides the connection between the County's Emergency Operations Center at its Lysock View complex and the 22 stream level gauges deployed along the County's creeks in support of the Advanced Flood Warning System. This system of gauges relies on the communications backbone that is anchored by three mountain-top towers: Waterville (west), Armstrong Mountain (center), and Long Ridge (east). Each tower provides microwave connectivity from rural locations to Lysock View.

In 2014, the Montoursville Volunteer Fire Company (VFC) completed an expansion to their firehouse. This expansion included bunk rooms to allow the VFC to start their Live-In Program where they allow students to live in the firehouse in exchange for EMS and Fire coverage in the evening and nighttime hours.



Infrastructure changes since 2006

The 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update includes the following community facilities:

- **Public Water**
- **Sanitary Sewer**
- **Storm Water Sewer**
- **Flood Protection Systems**
- **Public Utilities (Communications, natural gas, electric)**

Public Water, Sewer and Stormwater

Two of the strategies identified in the 2006 Lycoming County Comprehensive Plan concerning infrastructure were, infrastructure services should be shared or possibly regionalized and key infrastructure facilities should be located outside of the floodplain. Two examples of addressing this issue are the Tiadaghton Valley Regional Municipal Authority (TVMA) and the West Branch Regional Authority (WBRA). Both authorities are sewer authorities. In both cases Townships, borough's and authorities worked together to combine existing entities into a single authority. TVMA and WBRA were formed. The authorities were able to construct much needed new sewer treatment plants that serve multiple municipalities. Outdated sewer plants were demolished that were located in the floodway and replaced with new state of the art plants located outside of the floodplain.

Cooperation and partnerships have created an economy of scale. In the case of WBRA, two aged plants were demolished and replaced with one new plant. Seven entities are represented by the WBRA. The TVMA demolished one aged plant. TVMA represents four entities. These partnerships will help to keep sewer rates lower in the future. It is becoming too expensive for municipalities to provide services on an individual basis. Partnerships, coalitions, and cooperation are the way of the future. Finances will necessitate a new level of cooperative between municipalities.

Notable Infrastructure Highlights
Williamsport Sanitary Authority
Central Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades
West Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades
Sewer System Expansion thru Woodward Twp
Water Filtration Plant Enhancement
West Branch Regional Authority
Authority Established & Chartered
Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Constructed
Sewer Collection System Renewed & Expanded
Former Montgomery Plant Converted
Former Muncy Plant Converted
Water System Expansion to County Landfill
Sewer System Expansion to White Deer/Rt. 15
Tiadaghton Valley Municipal Authority
Authority Established & Chartered
New Wastewater Treatment Plant Constructed
Sewer System Expansion to Antes Forte Village
Lycoming County Water & Sewer Authority
Halls Station Regional Sewer System Expansion
LCWSA Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades
LCWSA Regional Water System Development
Muncy Borough Interconnection—Water
Lycoming Mall Interconnection—Water & Sewer
Mifflin Manor Sewer System Upgrade
Limestone Water System Rehabilitation
Beaver Lake Sewer System Rehabilitation
Woodward Township Sewer Collection System
Village Water Company System Acquisition

Water, Sewer, and Stormwater Infrastructure

As essential elements of public infrastructure, the design/construction/operation & management (O&M) of water, sanitary sewer and stormwater sewer systems represent a technically complex, big business. Unlike transportation infrastructure which is funded primarily by taxes collected at various levels of government, water and sanitary sewer costs are covered by the system's rate payers; i.e. users of those services. At the current time, the public stormwater sewer systems located in many of the County's urban communities are generally owned and operated by the governing municipality. As such, the operation and maintenance of stormwater systems are funded as a line item in the budget of the respective municipality.

Major Water & Sanitary Sewer Providers
Williamsport Sanitary Authority
Williamsport Municipal Water Authority
Jersey Shore Area Joint Water Authority
Lycoming County Water & Sewer Authority
Hughesville-Wolf Authority
Hughesville Borough Water Authority
Muncy Borough Municipal Authority
Montgomery Water and Sewer Authority
Tiadaghton Valley Municipal Authority
Old Lycoming Area Authority
West Branch Regional Authority
Montoursville Borough Water Works

Today, the water and sanitary sewer needs of the urbanized areas of Lycoming County are being fulfilled by a number of public entities. Thirteen of the major providers are listed above. With billions of dollars in capital assets under their astute management, these infrastructure providers are constantly challenged to meet an increasingly strict set of environmental compliance requirements while maintaining an affordable rate structure for the residents and businesses being served.

Outlined below are major initiatives which were completed since the adoption of the 2006 Lycoming County Comprehensive Plan related to water, sanitary sewer, and stormwater infrastructure. The common challenge that each provider grapples with is the balancing of cost of debt service as well as operation and maintenance of these multi-million dollar infrastructure systems.

Water

Published in 2001, Lycoming County's Water Supply Plan identified 37 community water systems serving a population estimated at 74,632. These water systems utilized a total of 79 wells, four streams and three springs. Each of the 37 systems owned, operated, and maintained its own sources of supply, treatment and distribution facilities. Water supplies were evaluated as having generally good yields and water quality. The Plan also noted that there was inadequate finished storage among about half of the County's community water systems. Many systems were in need of management improvements, chiefly mobile home communities. Eighteen systems lacked certified primary operators; while 31 systems lacked certified secondary operators. As many as 23 systems lacked approved O&M Plans.

One of the primary recommendations in the 2001 Plan called for regional solutions to achieve economies of scale and achieve increased coordination and cooperation. In fact, the most efficiently and effectively managed systems were encouraged to expand their service and, in some instances, to incorporate smaller or more financially challenged systems. Finally, the Plan also identified the need for wellhead protection programs to protect water quality. Over the past 16 years, many of the major recommendations in the 2001 Water Supply Plan have been advanced.

Public water vs private water

Summarized below are major projects completed over the past 10 years related to water infrastructure.

Lycoming County Water and Sewer Authority (LCWSA)

The largest water infrastructure expansion project completed in the last 10 years was the construction of the Muncy/Montoursville Regional Water System which is owned and operated by the LCWSA. This \$7.8 million project was designed to provide up to 1,500,000 gallons per day to a 900 acre growth area between Montoursville Borough and Muncy Borough. The project was completed in four phases and included the following improvements:

- A well house completed in early 2007
- 300,000 gallon storage tank located in Muncy Township
- Grey Fox Plaza elevated 200,000 gallon water storage tank was completed in summer 2011
- 25,000 ft. of 12-inch waterline
- An Interconnection with the Muncy Borough Municipal Authority water system including:
 - A booster station
 - 11,300 ft. of waterline

Another significant water development related to LCWSA occurred in January 2013 when the authority assumed responsibilities for the ownership, operation, and maintenance of the Limestone Township Municipal Water Authority which operates near Collumsville and Oval in Limestone Township.

Other LCWSA projects related to sanitary sewer will be covered below.

West Branch Regional Authority (WBRA)

The WBRA was established in July 2010 to answer the problems of increasing sewage treatment requirements and fragmented sewer and water systems in the Montgomery/Muncy area. The authority's main mission was to address sewage treatment requirements mandated by the federal government in order to improve water quality in the Chesapeake Bay, however, the authority also took the opportunity to offer their assistance to the boroughs of Muncy and Montgomery to operate and maintain their water systems. In January 2013 WBRA assumed responsibility of operation and maintenance of the Muncy Borough Municipal Authority water system and the Montgomery water system.

In 2017 WBRA began work to expand water service into the US-15 corridor in Clinton Township. More information on this project is provided in the sanitary sewer section.

Jersey Shore Area Joint Water Authority (JSA-JWA)

The JSA-JWA completed a \$1,089,000 rehabilitation project for the Larry's Creek Filtration Plant.



LCWSA's new elevated water storage tank located in Grey Fox Plaza in Fairfield Township and LCWSA's above-ground 300,000 gallon water storage tank located in Muncy Township.



North Central Source Water Protection Alliance (NCSWPA)

The NCSWPA was formed in June 2010 as a regional group of public drinking water suppliers with the aim of sharing information and resources and collaborating to protect public drinking water supplies. Partners in the organization gather three times per year to share knowledge and ideas, discuss current and future challenges, and promote the efficient and effective use of resources to support the protection of our water resources. According to its mission statement: “The North Central Source Water Protection Alliance serves to protect the region’s drinking water sources from all Potential Sources of Contamination (PSOCs) by proactively evaluating susceptibility to contamination, working to minimize or eliminate specific potential threats, creating long-range strategies to protect sources, encouraging local planning and inter-municipal coordination efforts, and educating the public about source water protection.”



This proactive approach is crucial to maintaining the high-quality, cost effective water supplies presently available to our communities. According to DEP, cleaning up polluted sites can cost 200 times more than preventing contamination, and some aquifers, once polluted, can never be used again. An early success for the NCSWPA came from collaborative discussions with PennDOT, which agreed to design the Rt. 15 corridor project in such a manner that would prevent stormwater runoff from the roadway (and any potential spills from accidents) from entering the water reservoir serving Montoursville.

Baseline Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program

In 2014, Lycoming County and its partners conducted a county-wide groundwater sampling program to help understand the quality of groundwater in privately owned wells within the county. This study was intended to provide information on the current conditions of our groundwater and was an opportunity to understand what is native to our source water in order to assess the impact of agricultural, mining, and other land-use practices on our groundwater. As part of this project, 75 randomly selected wells were sampled throughout the county in the summer of 2014. The site selection process included voluntary participation by residents. The study analyzed a comprehensive list of water quality parameters for each well including substances such as minerals, gases, and bacteria.



Sewer

Regarding sanitary sewer systems, major infrastructure investments have been made by public authorities to address two daunting environmental issues. The sewer systems of tributary communities were required to collect, store and convey 100% of their flow to the servicing WWTP. Extremely expensive improvements in the respective sanitary sewer collection systems were mandated. The second challenge involved the biological nutrient removal criteria imposed by the Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy (CBTS). This US EPA mandate required the removal of increased amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment from incoming flows. Over \$188 million in upgrades were completed to four major sewer authorities in the county.

The science and technology required to address these unfunded environmental mandates is another indication of the sophistication of sanitary sewer system operation and maintenance and why it has become a highly technical,

complex business enterprise. Equally important, these same providers must maintain financially sound operations while providing an affordable rate structure to the communities they serve, including the surrounding businesses and industries.

A succinct summary of some of the notable highlights in sanitary sewer infrastructure is provided on the next page. Many of these accomplishments were leveraged by the willingness of these same providers to creatively structure partnerships to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the services delivered. Today, some municipalities are beginning to partner with these major authorities to manage or even own the community's sanitary sewer collection systems. Tributary Communities have also made significant investments in their sanitary sewer infrastructure, including the construction of several massive sanitary sewer overflows (SSO) holding tanks.

West Branch Regional Authority (WBRA)

When faced with the challenges presented by the CBTS requirements and an aging and failing sanitary sewer infrastructure system; Montgomery Borough, Muncy Borough, Muncy Creek Township, the Montgomery Water and Sewer Authority, the Muncy Borough Municipal Authority, and the Muncy Creek Township Sewer Authority decided to work together to find a regionalized strategy to address these problems. They worked together to develop a regional sanitary sewer service. The West Branch Regional Authority (WBRA) was formed in July 2010 and become owner and operator of the sewer systems in July 2012. Construction of a new \$33 million regional Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) was completed in 2014 (located outside the floodzone).



WBRA's new WWTP that serves four municipalities: Muncy and Montgomery Boroughs and Muncy Creek and Clinton Townships.

In 2017 WBRA assumed operation and maintenance responsibilities for the Brady Township Package Plant on a contract basis.

Also in 2017, construction began in the US-15 Corridor in Clinton Township on a \$6 million water and sewer expansion project to provide water and sewer service to the corridor. This expansion is meant to serve homes and businesses in the area with failing septic systems, a major problem in the area due to poor soil types.



Williamsport Sanitary Authority (WSA)

Since 2006 the WSA completed \$125 million in combined upgrades to both the Central Plant on Basin Street and the West Plant on Arch Street. In addition to providing sanitary sewer overflow holding tanks these upgrades allowed the WSA to meet their permitting requirements and to provide better water quality. In 2010-11 the combined nitrogen discharge was 602,251 pounds and combined phosphorus discharge was 54,017 pounds. Permit caps were set at 230,970 pounds of nitrogen and 28,755 pounds of phosphorus. These upgrades allowed the WSA to meet these permit requirements.



WSA's Central Wastewater Treatment Plant was a multi-million dollar expansion and technological upgrade to satisfy federal environmental regulations

Tiadahton Valley Municipal Authority (TVMA)

Like the Williamsport Area and Eastern Lycoming County, the Jersey Shore Area was also faced with challenges in meeting the CBTS requirements. In order to meet the requirements the TVMA was created and a new \$20 million WWTP was built in Nippenose Township to serve the Jersey Shore Borough, Porter Township, and Nippenose Township. The new WWTP went into operation on March 25, 2014 and the old plant (which was located in the floodway) was demolished later that year. In addition to the new WWTP, sewer service was also expanded to include the Antes Fort area of Nippenose Township.



TVMA's new WWTP to serve Jersey Shore and urbanized areas of Porter and Nipponese Townships

Lycoming County Water and Sewer Authority (LCWSA)

LCWSA owns and operates the Montoursville Regional Sewer System (MRSS) which originally only served eastern Loyalsock Township, Montoursville Borough, and Fairfield Township south of I-180. In 2004, expansion was initiated into Muncy Township and Muncy Creek Township in the areas south of I-180. Today the MRSS consists of 14 pump stations, about 10 miles of force main (pressure sewer), and approximately 35 miles of gravity sewer main. The WWTP has an average capacity of 1.5 million gallons per day and an instantaneous maximum capacity of 3.75 million gallons per day with 40% of the WWTP's capacity reserved to accommodate future development and growth. LCWSA completed a \$10 million upgrade in fall 2012 to comply with CBTS requirements.

In addition to running the MRSS, the LCWSA provides a variety of services to municipalities related to water, sewer, and stormwater including the following sewer services:

- LCWSA operates and maintains a sewer system located in Armstrong Township along US-15. Sewage from this collection system is treated at the WSA Central Plant. This system consists of over one mile of gravity sewer main, a half mile of force main, and one pump station.
- LCWSA provides billing/invoicing services for South Williamsport Borough's collection system.
- LCWSA provides operation, maintenance, and management of the Duboistown Borough collection system.
- LCWSA has acquired two small package treatment plants:
 - The Beaver Lake Sewer System in Penn Township was acquired. This system serves a small development to the west of Beaver Lake.
 - The Mifflin Manor Sanitary System in Mifflin Township was acquired in January 2017. This system serves a small development south of Salladasburg.

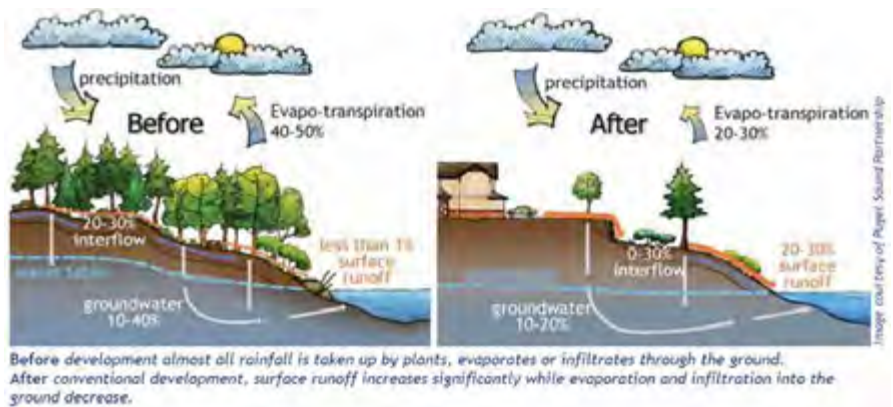
Hughesville-Wolf Authority

In 2006 the Hughesville-Wolf Authority constructed a new digester for their WWTP almost doubling their capacity. This upgrade was completed prior to the EPA mandate leaving the Hughesville-Wolf Authority to figure out how to meet their phosphorus discharge requirements (their improvements allowed them to meet nitrogen discharge requirements). In order to address this issue the Hughesville-Wolf Authority purchases nutrient credits through a program covered in the next section.

Stormwater

Stormwater is water from precipitation that flows across the ground and pavement when it rains or when snow and ice melt. The water seeps into the ground or drains into storm sewer systems – a system with inlets and pipes that directly connect to local waterways. Stormwater becomes a problem when it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt and other pollutants, clogging storm sewers and causing flooding and erosion of stream banks. This untreated stormwater runoff empties in our local streams and rivers. Inadequate stormwater management results in:

- Increase in flood flows and velocities
- Increased erosion and sedimentation
- Inadequate carrying capacity of streams and storm sewers
- Increased cost of public facilities
- Reduced groundwater recharge
- Undermined floodplain management efforts
- Endangered public health and safety



Source: [State of Washington Department of Ecology](#)

The negative impacts of stormwater runoff can be reduced by practicing effective stormwater management strategies. Some strategies are simple and low-cost ways to reduce runoff pollution and problems caused by flooding. Some examples include: rain barrels, rain gardens, vegetated filter strips, level spreaders, disconnecting impervious surfaces, porous pavements and many others Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Pennsylvania's Stormwater Management Act, or Act 167, was enacted in 1978 in response to the damaging impacts seen from accelerated stormwater runoff as land was developed around the state. Act 167 requires that counties prepare and adopt stormwater management plans and requires municipalities to adopt and implement ordinances to regulate development consistent with these plans. The West Branch Susquehanna River is a major tributary to the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake Bay is the largest estuary in North America and has been well known for its pollution problems since 1973. Since then, major tributary states have been working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to address this issue. In 1987 a Chesapeake Bay Agreement was completed which set numeric goals to reduce pollution in the Chesapeake Bay. In the same year, amendments to the U.S. Clean Water Act created Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) which in Phase I originally only included municipal storm sewer systems in census defined urban areas exceeding 100,000 people. MS4s are required to receive permits where they demonstrated that they have implemented a collective series of programs to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the given storm sewer system in a manner that protects the water quality of nearby streams rivers, and wetlands. In 2003, the EPA issued water quality criteria to Chesapeake Bay states requiring them to more stringently manage water quality. Also in 2003, the MS4 Phase II regulations began implementation requiring municipalities within any urban population greater than 7,000 people (including the Williamsport area) to receive a permit. These MS4 permits also required permittees of Chesapeake Bay tributary communities to develop Pollutant Reduction Plans designed to reduce pollutants to the Chesapeake Bay. In 2010 the EPA established Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) due to insufficient progress and poor water quality in the Chesapeake Bay. TMDL set Bay watershed limits for nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment. Stormwater has become a significant infrastructure challenge facing our communities since the adoption of the previous comprehensive plan. Much of the burden of the above mentioned stormwater regulations have fallen on the shoulders of municipalities throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Lycoming County Stormwater Plan

In order to address Act 167, Lycoming County adopted the Lycoming Creek Stormwater Plan and the Lycoming County Stormwater Plan in May 2010 with extensive input from local engineers, developers, and municipal officials. Both plans included model implementation ordinances which municipalities could enact. Since the adoption of the stormwater plans, most Lycoming County municipalities have adopted a stormwater management ordinance. Most municipalities within the Lycoming County Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance partnership have opted to have the Lycoming County Planning Commission administer their stormwater ordinance on their behalf.

Lycoming County MS4 Coalition

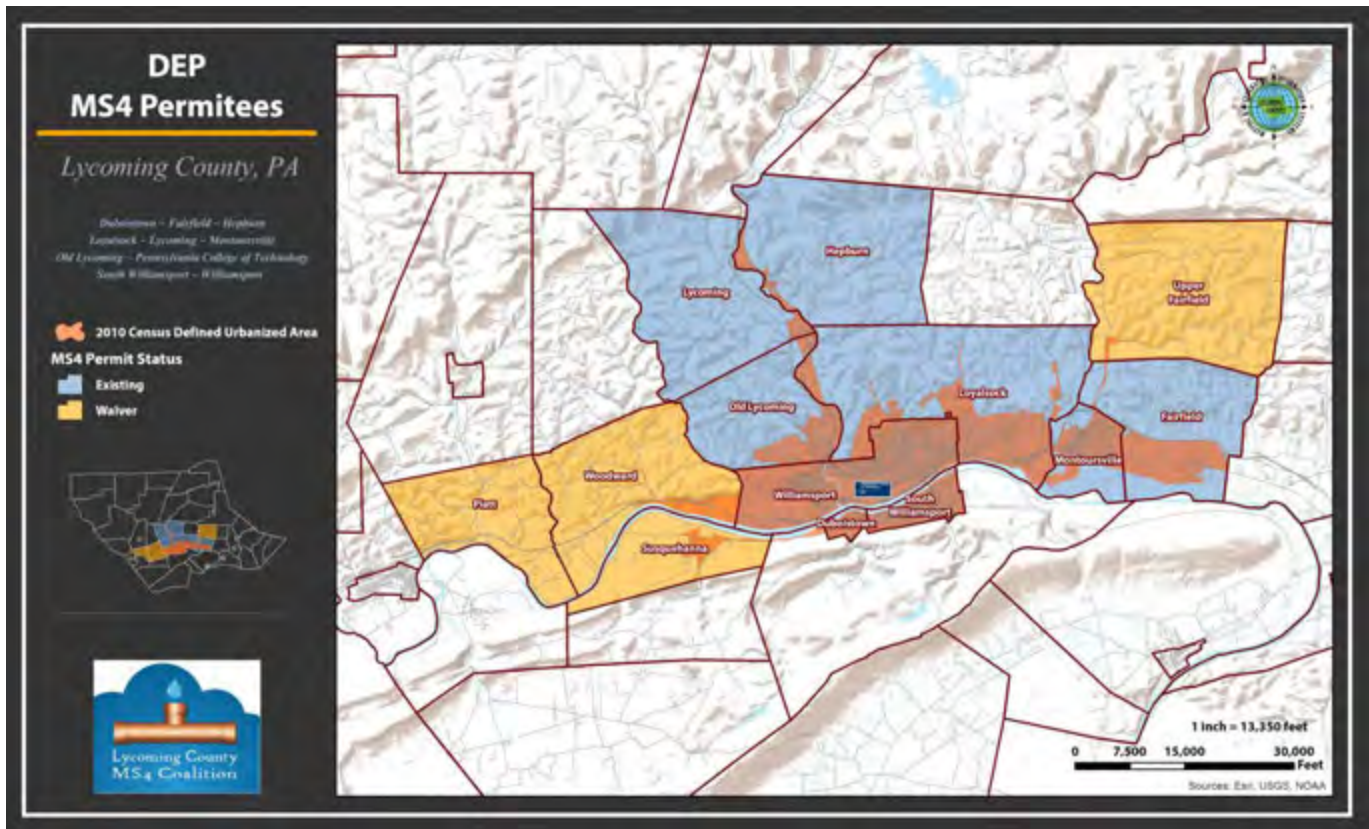
The Clean Water Act Phase II required municipalities within the census defined urbanized area surrounding Williamsport partnered with the County to form the Lycoming County MS4 Coalition. The MS4 Program is a federal regulatory requirement that is passed through and administered by the PA DEP. MS4 permittees are designated following U.S. Census Bureau guidelines for urbanized areas. The MS4 Coalition works together to incorporate six requirements (called Minimum Control Measures or MCMs) into their stormwater management programs:

- Public outreach and education
- Public involvement and participation
- Illicit discharge detection and elimination



- Construction site runoff control
- Post-construction stormwater management in new development and redevelopment
- Pollution prevention and good housekeeping for municipal operations and maintenance.

Within Lycoming County, there are currently ten MS4 permittees. Moreover, it is likely the MS4 program will be expanded to involve more municipalities. The map below shows the 10 MS4 permittees. It is likely that the MS4 Program requirements will be expanded to include municipalities adjacent to the Williamsport metro area and potentially further extended to additional populated communities such as the Boroughs of Muncy and Jersey Shore.



Traditionally, stormwater sewer systems have been under the ownership and operation of the governing municipality. Today, the MS4 communities are exploring options which include ways in which water and sewer authorities may assist with MS4 compliance and the overall inspection and maintenance of aging storm water systems.

The cost of stormwater management is on the rise. In order to meet the sediment removal requirements imposed by the Chesapeake Bay Pollution Reduction Plan, it seems very likely that MS4 members will be required to fund streambank stabilization/restoration projects and Best Management Practices (BMP) projects to compensate for the sediment loading attributed to their stormwater outfall points.

Given the environmental mandates embedded in the Chesapeake Bay Pollutant Reduction Plan (CBPRP) and as further detailed by the MS4 program, the need to better control and eventually treat stormwater will pose a significant challenge to all MS4 municipalities. These challenges are unavoidable and must be addressed thoughtfully, cost-effectively, and with the highest degree of efficiency possible.

Nutrient Credit Trading Program

Implementation of this program began in 2009 with the goals of reducing nutrient and sediment pollution flowing into the West Branch Susquehanna River, enhancing local environmental quality, and promoting home-grown conservation practices. Credit trading allows regulated point sources, including sewer plants, large industrial dischargers, and private developers to purchase credits in lieu of making costly upgrades to their on-site wastewater treatment facilities. In many cases, purchasing credits can dramatically reduce the cost of complying with nutrient reduction mandates, saving ratepayer dollars, and increasing economic competitiveness. An Advisory Committee and three work groups were formed to guide the development of the program. Stakeholders who participated in these groups included representatives from wastewater treatment authorities, local municipalities, the farming community, conservation groups, and others.

Farmers earned credits by going above and beyond the minimum legal requirements to do more than what is considered the farm's fair share of pollution reduction. Multiple agricultural BMPs were implemented on the participating farms including: riparian buffers, no-till and cover cropping, off-stream watering, rotational grazing, and manure hauling.

In 2012, Hughesville-Wolf Authority determined that purchasing nutrient credits could be 89% less costly than upgrading the wastewater treatment plan.

Other Minor Stormwater Projects

Some other minor stormwater projects have been completed since the adoption of the previous comprehensive plan including:

Montgomery Borough Park Riparian Buffer

Completed in April 2013, the Montgomery Borough Park Riparian Buffer was designed to enhance the habitat, beauty, and recreational value of the Montgomery Borough Park and to improve the water quality by slowing and filtering stormwater runoff from the borough as it enters Adams Creek.



Photos by PCD Staff

Jersey Shore Public Library Porous Parking Area

Completed in April 2013, the project demonstrates one alternative to traditional lot surfacing that allows rainfall to absorb into the ground rather than running off. Onsite infiltration projects such as this one reduce stormwater runoff, naturally filter water, and recharge groundwater supplies.



Photos by PCD Staff

Flood Protection Systems

Lycoming County's developed areas are mostly concentrated along the West Branch of the Susquehanna River which flows across the southern section of the County parallel to Bald Eagle Mountain. The Greater Williamsport Area is protected by a levee. The Levee was authorized by the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) following the 1936 flood and was completed in the mid 1950's. There are four Levee systems: North West Williamsport and South East Williamsport, owned by the City of Williamsport; South Williamsport Levee, owned by South Williamsport; and Bull Run System-Completed after Tropical Storm Agnes in 1972 , owned by Loyalsock Township. These protected areas are exempt from the mandatory purchase of Flood Insurance and are not required to follow the municipality's floodplain ordinances.

Following levee failures in New Orleans after TS Katrina and failures along the Mississippi River, the USACE developed more stringent review criteria when conducting regular reviews. FEMA and the National Flood Insurance developed a list of items a levee needed to meet in order for the area behind the levee to receive the non-regulatory floodplain designation. Since the last comprehensive plan, the levee system's viability, the accreditations and the impact to property owners has become a high priority.

Private Utilities

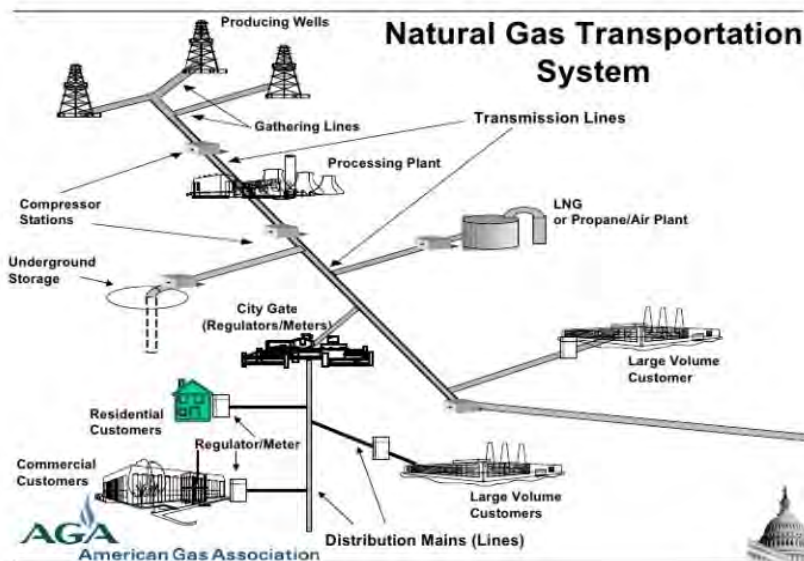
Natural Gas Infrastructure (Marcellus Shale Boom)

Lycoming County is located in the center of one of the nation's largest shale gas formations. The Marcellus Shale formation spans from West Virginia through West and North Pennsylvania and East Ohio to Southern New York. In the County, the formation occurs between 6,000 ft. and 9,000 ft. below the surface and is usually around 100 ft. to 250 ft. thick. Traditional vertical wells are not effective for releasing gas from Marcellus Shale because the gas is released through vertical joints in the rock. A horizontal well combined with hydraulic fracturing allows drillers to cost-effectively drill into the vertical joints of this formation to release the gas. In 2003 the first horizontal Marcellus Shale well was drilled in Washington County, Pennsylvania by Range Resources. Improvements in technology have allowed natural gas from Marcellus Shale to be cost-effectively gathered. Lycoming County experienced a boom in Marcellus Gas extraction between 2010 to 2014 with 782 wells being drilled in that time period (851 wells were drilled between 2007 and 2017).



Source: www.City-Data.com

Methane gas is extracted from wells and conveyed through gathering lines to transmission lines. These transmission lines then feed distribution lines which transport the gas to their destinations which can include a variety of customers including gas fired power plants, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) filling stations, large volume, residential, and commercial customers. Most of the infrastructure related to the natural gas industry is designed, funded, constructed, owned, and maintained by private companies.

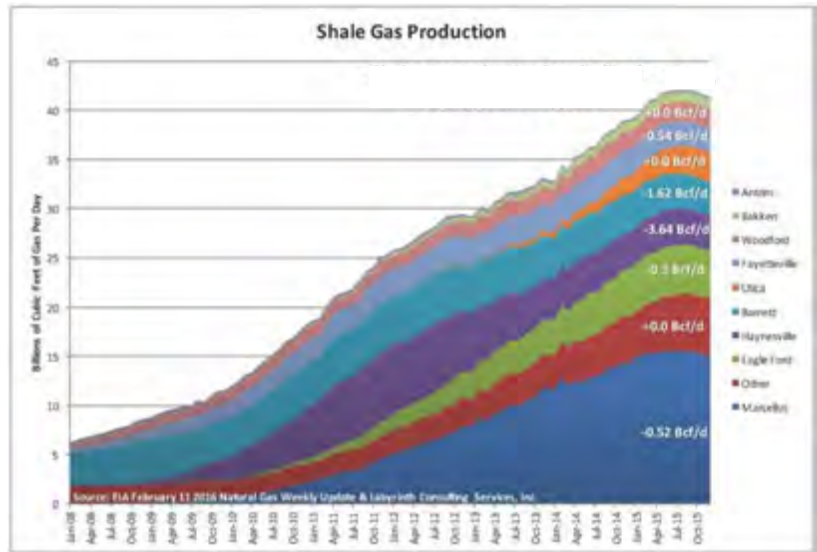


Source: American Gas Association

Land owners are compensated by two means for the gas below their property, signing bonus and royalty payments. The signing bonus is paid upfront based upon the number of acres that an owner is leasing. In 2008 signing bonuses hit \$2,000 or more per acre in Lycoming County. Signing bonuses have since dropped off. The signing bonus is a guaranteed payment to the land owner. Royalties are based upon production and usually amount to 12.5%. This income comes in over time.

In 2015 14.4 billion cubic feet of gas was produced in the Marcellus play. Marcellus produced 36% of shale gas and 18% of dry gas in the United States. It is estimated that Marcellus Shale gas production could last for decades, if true Marcellus Shale will be a major economic factor in Lycoming County for years to come.

During the height of the drilling in Lycoming County many gas workers moved to the county. It is estimated that 3,500 gas workers came to the County. This exacerbated an existing housing shortage in the county. As a result housing prices including rent increased making it difficult for lower income families to afford suitable housing. On a positive note the increase in population with a large amount of disposable income lead to the opening of new restaurants in Williamsport and the construction of five new hotels in the county. Over 80 new businesses or existing business expansions occurred during this time.



Source: [Art Berman](#)

Lycoming County responded to the drilling activity in two ways. First, the County created a Gas Task Force. The task force was made up off County officials, Chamber officials, state legislators, realtors, bankers, DEP representative, and business officials. The purpose of the task force was to deal with issues as they came up, both with residents and with the industry. The task force met until 2012. It has been inactive for the last five years.

In 2011 the County passed an oil and gas amendment to the Lycoming County Zoning Ordinance. The Lycoming County Zoning Ordinance had no regulations concerning oil and gas exploration because it had never been an issue in the county before. The County sought to strike a balance with the regulations. The goal was to craft regulations that protected the quality of life in the county while being able to enjoy the economic benefits that the industry had to offer. The County's ordinance amendment has been used in Harrisburg by the industry and legislators as a model in the state. The City of Williamsport has been revitalized in large part due to the industry. At the same time we were able to protect our scenic valleys, particularly Pine Creek Valley through the ordinance amendments made. Drilling is occurring in Pine Creek Valley but it is not visible from the valley floor. This is due to the zoning ordinance not permitting steep slope development and requiring setbacks from the ridge tops.

To take advantage of natural gas production, River Valley Transit (RVT) invested in the creation of a Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) fueling station. RVT currently has a fleet of 29 buses with six being fueled with CNG. Through 2017, they will replace eight additional buses with CNG vehicles and then four more in 2018. By the end of 2018, the majority of RVT's buses will be CNG fueled. CNG offers a 25% reduction in carbon emissions versus gasoline and also has the possibility to have much lower fuel costs than gasoline.



Electric

Two electric generation plants were constructed in Lycoming County over the past 10 years. The Panda Patriot Power Project, owned and operated by Panda Power Funds, was constructed in Clinton Township. This 829 megawatt (MW) power plant runs exclusively on natural gas and can generate enough electricity to power one million homes. The Panda Patriot Plant began operation in 2016. ([Panda Power Funds](#))



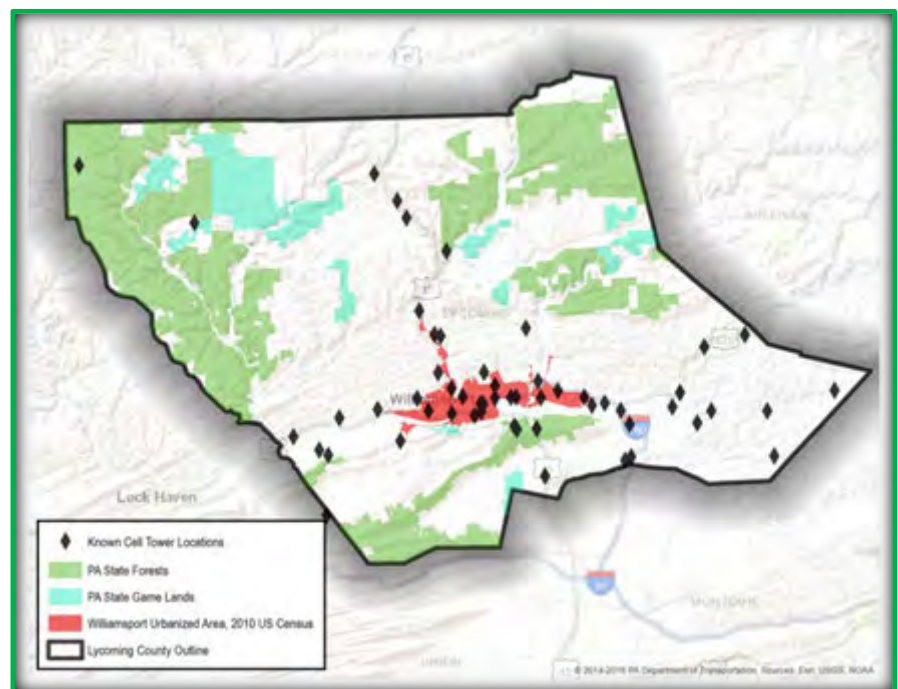
The Laurel Hill Wind Energy facility, which is owned and operated by Duke Energy, is a 69 megawatt (MW) wind powered electric generating, transmitting, and interconnecting facility. There are thirty individual 2.3MW Siemens Wind Turbines within a seven mile long lease corridor located along the Laurel Hill Ridge between Jackson and McIntyre Townships in Lycoming County. This facility began operation in October of 2012 and can provide enough electricity to power 20,000 homes. The Laurel Hill Wind Energy facility supplies electricity to Delaware Municipal Electric Corporation under the terms of a 25-year agreement. ([Duke Energy](#)) ([Larson Design Group](#))



Laurel Hill Wind Energy Facility Substation with turbines on the ridge in the background

Communications Facilities (Cellphone and Internet)

Broadband and wireless communication infrastructure is a critical component of community infrastructure. Lycoming County's large geographic expanse together with its mountainous terrain and low population densities make it unprofitable for private companies to provide total coverage in the rural areas of the county for these services whether it's broadband service or cellular service. As a result, the rural areas of the county either have very poor coverage or no coverage at all. The map to the right shows known cell tower locations in the county.



The map shows that towers are located around the urban areas and along US-15 and I-180. More towers are located in the eastern portion of the county where the terrain is not as cumbersome.

County &/or Local Municipal Jurisdiction/Administration of Respective Land & Resource Ordinances

Rural Areas Planning Advisory Teams

PAT: ↓		SLDO		Zoning		Storm-water	Flood-plain	Oil & Gas	Medical Marijuana
		County	Local	County	Local				
A. Rural East									
A.1	Eldred	□	○	--	○	○	○	○	--
A.2	Franklin	□	○	--	○	--	○	--	--
A.3	Jordan	■	□	■	□	■	■	■	■
A.4	Mill Creek	■	□	--	○	○	○	(○)	--
A.5	Moreland	■	□	■	□	■ ^{SFE}	■	■	■
A.6	Penn	■	□	■	□	■ ^{SFE}	■	■	■
A.7	Plunketts Creek	□	○	--	○	--	○	○	--
A.8	Upper Fairfield	□	○	--	○	○	○	--	(○)
B. Rural Northcentral									
B.1	Cascade	□	○	■	□	■ ^{SFE}	■	■	■
B.2	Cogan House	■	□	■	□	■	■	■	■
B.3	Gamble	■	□	■	□	■	■	■	■
B.4	Jackson	■	□	■	□	■	■	■	■
B.5	McIntyre	■	□	■	□	■	■	■	■
B.6	McNett	■	□	■	□	■ ^{SFE}	■	■	■
C. Rural West									
C.1	Anthony	■	□	--	○	○	○	--	--
C.2	Bastress	■	□	■	□	■	■	■	■
C.3	Brown	■	□	■	□	■	■	■	■
C.4	Cummings	■	□	■	□	■	■	■	■
C.5	Limestone	■	□	■	□	■	■	■	■
C.6	McHenry	■	□	■	□	■	■	■	■
C.7	Mifflin	■	□	■	□	■ ^{SFE}	■	■	■
C.8	Pine	■	□	■	□	■	■	■	■
C.9	Salladasburg Boro	■	□	■	□	■	■	■	■
C.10	Susquehanna	□	○	--	○	--	○	--	○
C.11	Washington	□	○	--	○	○	○	--	(○)
C.12	Watson	■	□	--	○	○	○	○	--
Total / (County/Municipal)		19	7	17	9	23 (17/6)	26 (17/9)	21 (17/4)	20 (17/3)
Percentage		73%	27%	65%	35%	88%	100%	81%	77%

Key:

■^{SFE} = Single Family Dwellings in these townships are exempt from Stormwater Management Plan requirements

■ = county
○ = local municipal

□○ = County reviews municipal plans

■□ = Township reviews County plans or issues Zoning Placard after county review

County &/or Local Municipal Jurisdiction/Administration of Respective Land & Resource Ordinances
Growth Area Planning Advisory Teams

PAT: ↓		SLDO		Zoning		Storm-water	Flood-plain	Oil & Gas	Medical Marijuana
		Co	Mun	Co	Mun				
D. Muncy Creek PAT									
D.1	Hughesville Boro	■	□	--	○	○	○	--	--
D.2	Muncy Creek	□	○	--	○	--	○	--	--
D.3	Muncy Boro	□	○	--	○	--	○	--	--
D.4	Picture Rocks Boro	■	□	--	○	○	○	○	○
D.5	Shrewsbury	■	□	--	○	○	○	--	--
D.6	Wolf	□	○	--	○	○	○	○	(○)
E. US 15 South PAT									
E.1	Brady	□	○	--	○	--	○	--	--
E.2	Clinton	□	○	--	○	○	○	--	--
E.3	Gregg (Union Co)		○	--	○	○	○	--	--
E.4	Montgomery Boro	□	○	--	○	--	○	--	--
F. US 220/I-99 PAT									
F.1	Jersey Shore Boro	□	○	--	○	○	○	--	■
F.2	Nippenose	□	○	--	○	○	○	(○)	--
F.3	Piatt	■	□	■	□	--	■	■	■
F.4	Porter *	■	□	■	□*	○	■	■	■
F.5	Woodward	□	○	--	○	○	○	--	
G. Montoursville-Muncy PAT									
G.1	Fairfield	□	○	--	○	○	○	○	--
G.2	Montoursville	□	○	--	○	○	○	--	--
G.3	Muncy (Township)	■	□	■	□	○	■	■	■
H. Lower Lycoming PAT									
<i>Headwaters</i>									
H.1.a.	Hepburn	□	○	--	○	○	○	○	--
H.1.b	Lewis	□	○	■	□	■	■	■	■
H.1.c	Lycoming	□	○	--	○	○	○	--	--
<i>Greater Williamsport Transitional Zone</i>									
H.2.a	Loyalsock	□	○	--	○	○	○	○	--
H.2.b	Old Lycoming	□	○	--	○	○	○	○	--
I. Greater Williamsport PAT									
I.1	Armstrong	□	○	--	○	--	○	--	--
I.2	Duboisstown Boro	□	○	--	○	○	○	--	○
I.3	South Williamsport Boro	□	○	--	○	○	○	--	--
I.4	Williamsport City	□	○	--	○	○	○	--	--
Total / (County/Municipal)		6	21	4	27 (4/23)	21(1/20)	27 (4/23)	11 (4/7)	8 (5/3)
		22%	78%	15%	100%	78%	100%	41%	30%

Key:

■ = county

○ = local municipal

□○ = County reviews municipal plans

■□ = Township reviews County plans or issues Zoning Placard after county review

* = County Zoning office issues placard in Porter Township; other townships issue placards for their respective areas

(○) = pending local municipal amendment or ordinance

MUNICIPAL FIRE/EMS SERVICE DELIVERY CHART

Based upon a meeting of the undersigned, this summary chart identifies the primary provider of services to the community.

- Fire Suppression* _____
- Hazardous Materials – Awareness Level _____
- Hazardous Materials – Operations Level _____
- Fire Police _____
- Rescue (vehicle, elevator, light entrapment) _____
- Confined Space Rescue _____
- Trench Rescue _____
- Technical (structural collapse) Rescue _____
- Water Rescue _____
- Wilderness Rescue _____
- High Angle Rescue _____
- Basic Life Support – EMS _____
- Advanced Life Support – EMS _____
- QRS _____
- Mass Casualty Incident _____
- Terrorism Response _____

Fire Official

EMS Official

Municipal Official

Date _____

Issues/Challenges/needs faced that require action:

* includes structure fires, brush fires, vehicle fires, etc. requiring basic suppression via water usage

Standard of Service Level (attach Standard of Service Level Matrix)

Fire _____.

EMS _____.

Budget

Year	Operating Budget	Capital Budget
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Objectives for Fire and Rescue Services

- Year _____
1. _____ Implement PENNFIRS _____.
 2. _____.
 3. _____.
 4. _____.
- Year _____
1. _____.
 2. _____.
 3. _____.
 4. _____.
- Year _____
1. _____.
 2. _____.
 3. _____.
 4. _____.

Standard of Service Matrix

It is important for us to consider the vast differences in the communities of the Commonwealth. Therefore, we must be cautious in creating standards too stringent for small communities with limited personnel, but also hold to acceptable levels of service for the residents of such communities.

SERVICE LEVEL*	DESCRIPTION
Defensive Service Level F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Personnel required – 3 b. Equipment – 1 NFPA criteria engine (pumper) c. Exterior Defensive Firefighting capabilities only d. Expectations – Protect surrounding exposures, loss of involved property – NO TIME LIMITS
Offensive Service Level E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Personnel required – 5 b. Equipment – 1 NFPA criteria engine (pumper) c. Interior Firefighting capabilities only of room or contents and small buildings under 750 square feet, NFPA PPE/SCBA. d. Expectations – Ability to extinguish a fire and save life and property. Respond within 9 minutes, plus travel time.
Offensive Service Level D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Personnel required – 5 b. Equipment – 1 NFPA criteria engine (pumper) c. Interior Firefighting capabilities only of room or contents and small buildings under 750 square feet. Also, vehicle extrication capabilities with little or no power equipment. NFPA PPE/SCBA. d. Expectations – Ability to extinguish a fire and save life and property. The ability to extricate a person from a motor vehicle efficiently. Respond within 9 minutes, plus travel time.
Offensive Service Level C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Personnel required – 6 b. Equipment – 1 NFPA criteria engine (pumper) c. Interior Firefighting capabilities of room or contents and small buildings under 1000 square feet. Vehicle rescue capabilities with power or no power equipment and provide Operations level Hazardous Materials Response. NFPA PPE/SCBA. d. Expectations – Ability to extinguish a fire and save life and property. The ability to perform and extricate a person from a motor vehicle efficiently. The ability to identify and provide operations level hazardous materials response. Arrive on scene within 14 minutes, 80% of the time.
Offensive Service Level B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Personnel required – 10 b. Equipment – 2 NFPA criteria engine (pumper) c. Interior Firefighting capabilities of room or contents and small buildings under 5000 square feet. Vehicle rescue capabilities with power or no power equipment and provide Operations level Hazardous Materials Response. NFPA PPE/SCBA. d. Expectations – Ability to extinguish a fire and save life and property. The ability to perform and extricate a person from a motor vehicle efficiently. The ability to identify and provide operations level hazardous materials response. Arrive on scene within 10 minutes of dispatch, 80% of the time.
Offensive Service Level A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Personnel required – 15 b. Equipment – 2 NFPA criteria engine (pumper), and one truck company (aerial or support truck) c. Interior Firefighting capabilities of room or contents and small buildings under 10,000 square feet. Vehicle rescue capabilities with power or no power equipment and provide Operations level Hazardous Materials Response. NFPA PPE/SCBA for each person. d. Expectations – Ability to extinguish a fire and save life and property. The ability to perform and extricate a person from a motor vehicle efficiently. The ability to identify and provide operations level hazardous materials response. Arrive on scene within 9 minutes of dispatch, 90 % of the time.

* An ultimate (most basic) goal is to have a turnout time (time from dispatch to time first vehicle leaves the door) is 9 minutes 90% of the time, plus travel time to the incident. (Levels E and F)

* Communities may have more than one service level

NOTE: SPECIAL RISKS REQUIRE ADDED SERVICES AS DETERMINED LOCALLY

SERVICE LEVEL	TRAINING REQUIREMENTS**
Defensive Service Level F	Firefighter – Basic firefighting course Pump Operator – Basic Pump course
Offensive Service Level E	Firefighter – Basic firefighting course, Haz Mat R&I, NIMS Pump Operator – Basic Pump course, Basic firefighting course
Offensive Service Level D	Firefighter – Basic firefighting course, Basic vehicle rescue course, Haz Mat R&I, NIMS Pump Operator – Basic Pump course, Basic firefighting course, Basic vehicle rescue course, Haz Mat R&I, NIMS
Offensive Service Level C	Firefighter – Basic firefighting course, Basic vehicle rescue course, Haz Mat Operations Course, NIMS Pump Operator – Basic Pump course, Basic firefighting course, Basic vehicle rescue course, Haz-mat Operations Course, NIMS
Offensive Service Level B	Firefighter – Basic firefighting course, Advanced vehicle rescue course, Haz Mat Operations Course, RIT Course, Truck Company Operations Course, NIMS Pump Operator – Basic Pump course, Basic firefighting course, Advanced vehicle rescue course, Haz-mat Operations Course, Truck Company Operations Course, NIMS
Offensive Service Level A	Firefighter – Firefighter I Certification, Advanced vehicle rescue course, Haz Mat Operations Course, RIT Course, Truck Company Operations Course, NIMS. Pump Operator – Basic Pump course, Firefighter I Certification, Advanced vehicle rescue course, Haz-mat Operations Course, Truck Company Operations Course, NIMS

** Applies to 50% of active responders not including fire police.

EMS Service Level D	First Aid Response by 2 First Responders
EMS Service Level C	Quick Response Unit with 1 EMT and 1 First Responder
EMS Service Level B	Basic Life Support – 1 EMT and 1 First Responder
EMS Service Level A	Advanced Life Support – 1 EMT and 1 Paramedic

Suggested Minimum Training for Administrative Officers:

President - Rules of Order, By-laws, Conducting of Meetings, Grant Writing
Treasurer - IRS Reporting, Grant Writing, Charitable Registrations.

The Impact of Lycoming County’s Colleges on the Local and Regional Economy

Noteworthy Investments in Facilities, Programs, and Development Projects

Lycoming College

Since 2008, Lycoming College has invested over \$25 million in its physical plant. The most recent major construction project, the Lynn Science Center, serves as the new home for physics, astronomy, and the college’s new astrophysics program. The facility includes a state of art planetarium, which provides both classroom and experiential learning to students, as well as the community through shows and programs made available every first Friday of the month. In addition, the College opened a new art gallery in downtown Williamsport and hosts student and professional artist shows continually throughout the year. Lycoming College has established a strategic and financial partnership with Penn College and the Community Arts Center, leveraging performances and productions provided through the College’s music and theatre programs.

Academically, Lycoming College has established new programs in astrophysics, neuroscience, entrepreneurship, energy studies, energy science, and biochemistry. These academic programs respond to both regional and national needs related STEM education; healthcare and the need for new and high performing healthcare providers and leaders; the production, management, politics, and economics of energy; and the critical roles that innovation and entrepreneurship play in the economy.

Lycoming College has also invested across its curriculum to provide students a 21st century liberal arts and sciences education that is defined by students who couple their classroom learning with internships, undergraduate research, study abroad, and community- based learning. These experiences further position Lycoming graduates to not simply enter into meaningful careers, but also ready and able them to better understand career trajectory and employer needs and opportunities.

As part of the Old City / East Third Street Gateway Redevelopment Strategy, Lycoming College has taken the lead on several aspects of that initiative, including the Basin Street Redevelopment Project and a new Gateway Building on the southeast corner of the campus. The redevelopment strategy is a university-community partnership that involves the City, the County, River Valley Transit, PennDOT, local businesses, developers, and elected officials. The project encourages private and public investment, addresses transportation and mobility deficiencies that have stymied economic development for decades, and intends to re-create a livable walkable neighborhood for the eastern end of the City of Williamsport. By 2020, Lycoming College anticipates the completion of the Gateway Building and investment in the Basin Street corridor over the next 5-10 years. The Gateway Redevelopment Project will help develop a “college town” feel by creating an interconnection between Lycoming College administrators, faculty, staff, and most importantly students and the Williamsport and regional economies and communities.

Penn College of Technology

In 2016, Penn College added the first and only for-credit program in the Commonwealth for Brewing & Fermentation Science major. This is an example of a program launched in response to a workforce need: in this instance, the booming craft beer industry.

Penn College's first Master's Degree program was approved in 2017 as a combined Bachelor/Master's Degree in Physician Assistant Studies. The first degrees will be awarded in 2022.

A Dental Hygiene Clinic expansion allowed for additional enrollment in the program and provided for current methodologies of infection control, electronic medical records and digital radiographs to become standard practice in the clinic.

A laboratory expansion for the Welding program is in the design phase, but will allow the College to enroll 60 additional students each fall semester. The brick-and-mortar facility is funded in part by a \$2 million U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration grant, but equipping the facility falls under new-initiative funding.

The 10 largest program enrollments for 2017-18 are: Nursing, 401; Information Technology, 392; Welding, 330; Management, 251; Automotive, 235, Electrical, 226; Building Construction, 206; Engineering and Industrial Design Technology, 185; Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning, 160; and Automated Manufacturing and Machining, 159.

Since 2006, Penn College has added the following new majors:

2006-2008

Information Technology Security Specialist (now is Information Assurance & Cyber Security) - BS

2008-2009

Health Information Management - BS

Building Science and Sustainable Design - BS

Electric Power Generation Technology (now is Onsite Power Generation) - AAS

2009-2010

Web Design and Multimedia (now is Web & Interactive Media) - BS

Industrial and Human Factors Design (now is Industrial Design) - BS

2010-2011

Gaming and Simulation (now is Game & Simulation Programming) - BS

2011-2012

English as a Second Language - Certificate

Automotive Restoration Technology - AAS

2012-2013

Mechatronics Engineering Technology - AAS

Applied Technology Studies - BS

Emergency Management Technology - BS

2013-2014

Automotive Technology: Mopar CAP Emphasis - AAS

2014-2015

Business Administration: Sport and Event Management Concentration - BS

2015-2016

Physical Therapist Assistant - AAS

Applied Innovation Leadership - Certificate

Brewing and Fermentation Science - AAS

2016-2017

Concrete Science Technology - AAS

Physician Assistant Studies - Combined Bachelor/Master

Metal Fabrication Technology - AAS

Entrepreneurial Innovation - BS

Applied Innovation - BS

Impacts on the Local and Regional Communities and the Economy

Lycoming College

Lycoming College employs more than 350 full and part-time individuals. The College's operational budget of \$44 million and institutional endowment of \$220M+ (December 31, 2017) provides significant economic impact and local/regional investment on an annual basis. Lycoming College annually makes a voluntary payment of \$130,000 to local government - \$25,000 for fire and police services and \$105,000 on roughly 50 tax exempt parcels of property owned by the College – to provide additional support for government and community services.

Approximately 10% of Lycoming College students hail from Lycoming County, however, approximately 15% of the college's alumni currently lives in the County. This indicates a positive workforce impact that the college is having on the local economy.

Lycoming College graduates are leaders, physicians, and administrators in some of the area's largest healthcare providers, including the CEO of UPMC Susquehanna. Lycoming alumni own and operate their own businesses throughout the County and region; lead and provide exceptional legal services; provide leadership and management in the banking, financial and investment sectors; serve as teachers, administrators and superintendents across all eight (8) Lycoming County school districts; fill vital roles within the criminal justice system, social services, and not-for-profit sectors; serve as elected officials at the local (city council members, school board members), state (Senator Gene Yaw) and federal (Tom Marino) levels; and provide creative inspiration and contributions to our cultural life in the arts, music and theatre.

Lycoming College also contributes to the health and wellbeing of its students and community through several institutes and centers including the Clean Water Institute (CWI). The College's CWI has

contributed to water quality and monitoring for over 30 years. Under the direction of Dr. Mel Zimmerman, the institute has tracked and monitored local waterways and tributaries for research and analysis in service to local and regional watershed projects including the Chesapeake Bay; students have been educated and trained to work at the state and federal level around environmental and water quality agencies; and served as a vital resource to local agencies who depend on clean water and a healthy fish and Hellbender population as a measure of water quality.

Penn College of Technology

Penn College contributes \$234 million of economic impact to the local and regional community each year. This is through salaries, student spending, off-campus housing rents, and payments in lieu of taxes to the City, County and school district, among other things.

The Community Arts Center, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Penn College of Technology is entering its 25th year as a home not only to touring productions, but also to many community-based organizations such as Uptown Music Collective, Williamsport Symphony Orchestra and Youth Orchestra and local dance recitals. In addition to supporting local performers, the CAC has developed a strong culture of collaboration, partnering with over 250 local non-profits and other organizations by providing fundraising help, meeting space, technical support, and promotional considerations.

Le Jeune Chef Restaurant, on the campus of Pennsylvania College of Technology in Williamsport, presents a fine-dining experience hosted by the College's School of Business & Hospitality. The restaurant offers a gourmet menu and features the area's most extensive wine list.

The Gallery at Penn College strives to be an important educational resource for students and a cultural asset to Pennsylvania College of Technology and local communities. The Gallery is dedicated to promoting art appreciation through exhibitions of contemporary art and accompanying programs, and offers opportunities for personal growth, social awareness, cultural diversity, and education through direct experiences with original works of art. The Gallery also oversees the College's permanent art collection.

Pennsylvania College of Technology's Wildcat Athletics teams will compete as full members of NCAA Division III. Twelve of Penn College's 15 intercollegiate athletic teams participate in the NEAC: men's and women's soccer, men's and women's basketball, men's and women's tennis, men's and women's cross country, women's volleyball, men's golf, baseball, and softball. The college's wrestling team competes at the Division III level as an independent; the men's and women's archery team has no affiliation with the NCAA and competes in USA Archery.

In the summer, the College offers a variant of overnight and day camps for youth of varying ages. Academic focused camps include: Architecture Odyssey Camp, Autism Spectrum Post-Secondary Interest Experience (ASPIE), Automotive Restoration Camp, Aviation Camp, Designing a Digital Future Camp, Engineering Camp, Future Restaurateurs Camp, Graphic Design Summer Studio, Grow & Design Horticulture Camp, Health Careers Camp and SMART Girls Summer Camp, along with arts/ sports camps.

The School of Health Sciences at Penn College conducts a Dental Hygiene Clinic – open to the public – during the school year. Staffed by licensed dental hygienists and dentists, the clinic provides an opportunity for Penn College Dental Hygiene students to put their skills to work in a clinical environment, performing preventative services for a nominal fee. The students have extensive training prior to their clinical experience and must demonstrate competency in clinical skills before providing patient care.

Response to Workforce Needs

Lycoming College

In 2014, Lycoming College established the Williamsport Internship Summer Experience (WISE) Program. The program provides organizations and companies in Lycoming County the opportunity to benefit from student interns and a mutual opportunity to consider potential full time employment upon graduation.

Lycoming College has identified several strategic priorities that will contribute meaningfully to workforce development needs in the future. Currently under development, Lycoming is exploring enhancing its computer science department and adding a data science or data analytics program. Based in the areas of applied mathematics and computer science, educating students to analyze big data, build algorithms, and design data collection systems that drive decision making, will be critical to jobs and companies in the 21st century. Lycoming College recognizes that manufacturing will continue to be a vital part of the local economy and preparing young minds who can help innovate, create greater efficiencies, and leaders who can help companies compete in national, and even global, markets will be essential.

Penn College of Technology

Workforce Development & Continuing Education at Penn College continues to fill a crucial need for companies who seek training for their incumbent workforce. Workforce programs exceeded 7,500 enrollments in 2017. Penn College is meeting the vital skill-development needs of companies through innovative training programs, including apprenticeships. The College's company-centered apprentice training delivery model minimizes work disruption and supports development of apprenticeship consortia, allowing more companies to reap the benefits of apprenticeship while spreading the cost. They continue to improve programs by developing pathways for apprentices to earn college credit and constructing pre-apprenticeship programs to build pipelines of potential new apprentices.

WEDnetPA is funded through the state's PA First appropriation under the Department of Community and Economic Development and is administered by Penn College. Since WEDnetPA's inception in 1999, DCED's investment in the program has helped 20,000 Pennsylvania manufacturers and technology companies improve the skills of hundreds of thousands of workers. As one of the 27 partner institutions that support WEDnetPA, last year alone Penn College managed training grants for 58 companies, investing more than \$750,000 to help train nearly 3,000 employees.

The Plastics Innovation & Resource Center (PIRC) provides training and technology resources to facilitate the growth and success of the plastics industry in the United States and throughout the world. The center serves the education, training, and research and development needs of plastic processors, resin suppliers, mold builders and equipment manufacturers, offering access to extensive material testing laboratories, industrial scale process equipment, world-class training facilities and a highly skilled training and consulting staff. The center boasts processing capabilities in blow molding, rotational molding, thermoforming, extrusion and injection molding.

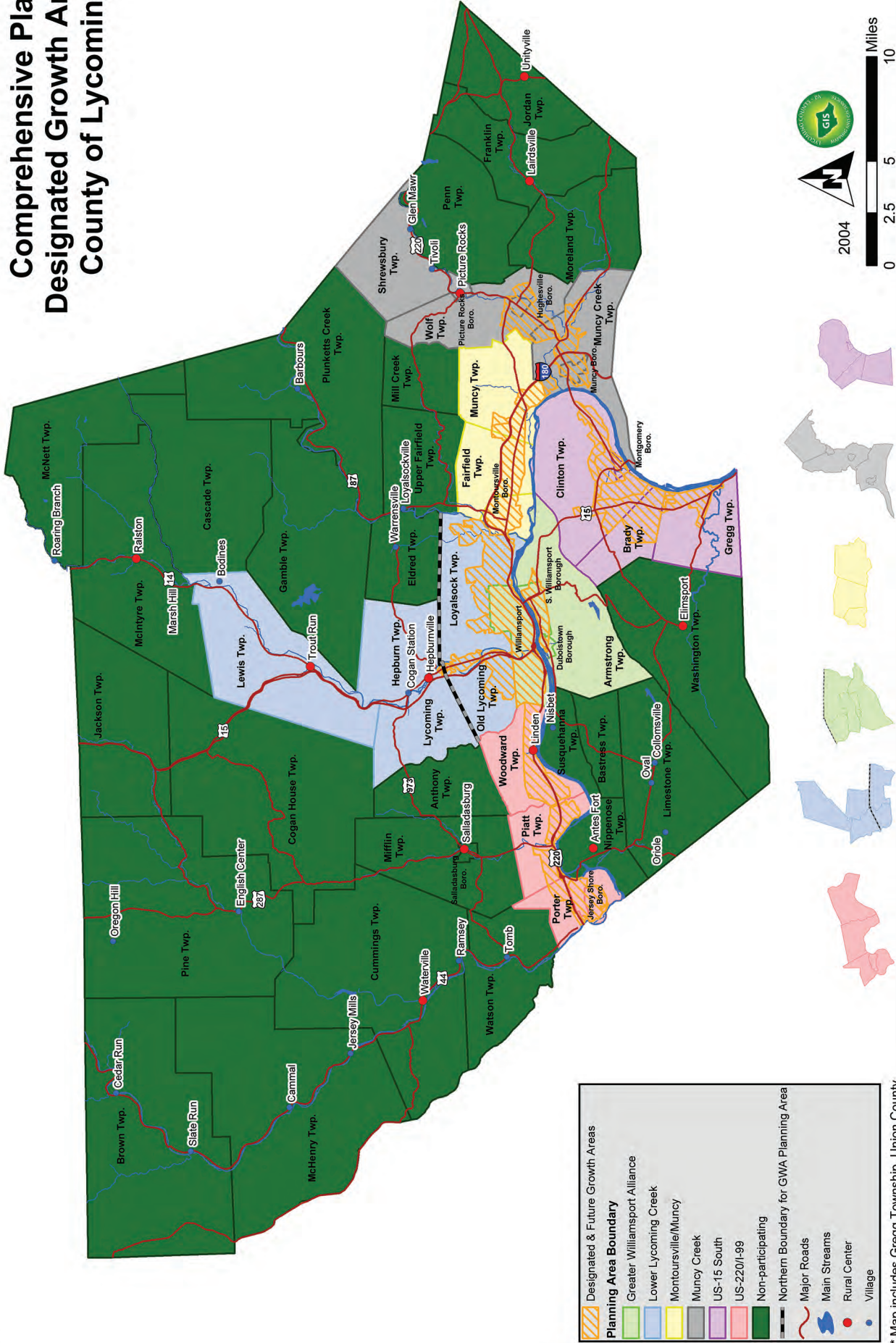
The National Sustainable Structure Center (NSSC) is a nationally-recognized U.S. Department of Energy legacy training center that is funded through DCED to provide technical expertise and training to Pennsylvania home energy professionals that participate in the Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program. Additionally, NSSC is funded through the Department of Environmental Protection's State Energy Program to provide energy-efficiency training to facilities managers and building operators in K-12 schools, local/municipal governments and community colleges in Pennsylvania. Since 1985, NSSC has taught hands-on building science principles and energy-efficient retrofit techniques to more than 17,000 community action agency workers, residential construction contractors, and commercial facilities and maintenance staff in the Commonwealth. NSSC's training programs include nationally recognized certifications such as Building Operator Certification and Home Energy Professional, which help Pennsylvania residents, businesses, K-12 schools and local governments save money on their utility bills while improving the comfort for occupants.

Appendix D

Reference Maps

1. 2006 Designated Growth Area Map
2. 2006 Designated Future Land Use Map
3. 2016 Multi-Municipal Planning Areas Map
4. 2016 Rural Planning Areas Map
5. Lycoming County Public School Districts
6. Major Waterways
7. Known Cell Tower Locations
8. Marcellus Gas Extraction in Lycoming County
9. Lycoming County Housing Affordability
10. Lycoming County Outdoor Recreation Resources
11. Central Susquehanna Valley Transportation Project Map
12. Lycoming County Water Quality
13. Sylvan Dell Conservation Project Area & Natural Resources

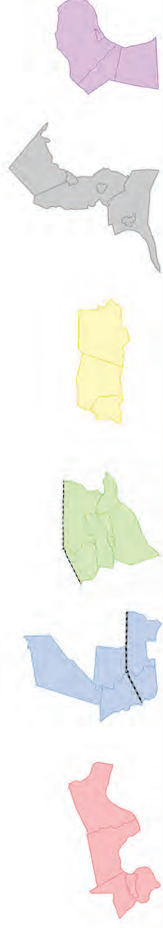
Comprehensive Plan Designated Growth Areas County of Lycoming



	Designated & Future Growth Areas
	Planning Area Boundary
	Greater Williamsport Alliance
	Lower Lycoming Creek
	Montoursville/Muncy
	Muncy Creek
	US-15 South
	US-220/I-99
	Non-participating
	Northern Boundary for GWA Planning Area
	Major Roads
	Main Streams
	Rural Center
	Village



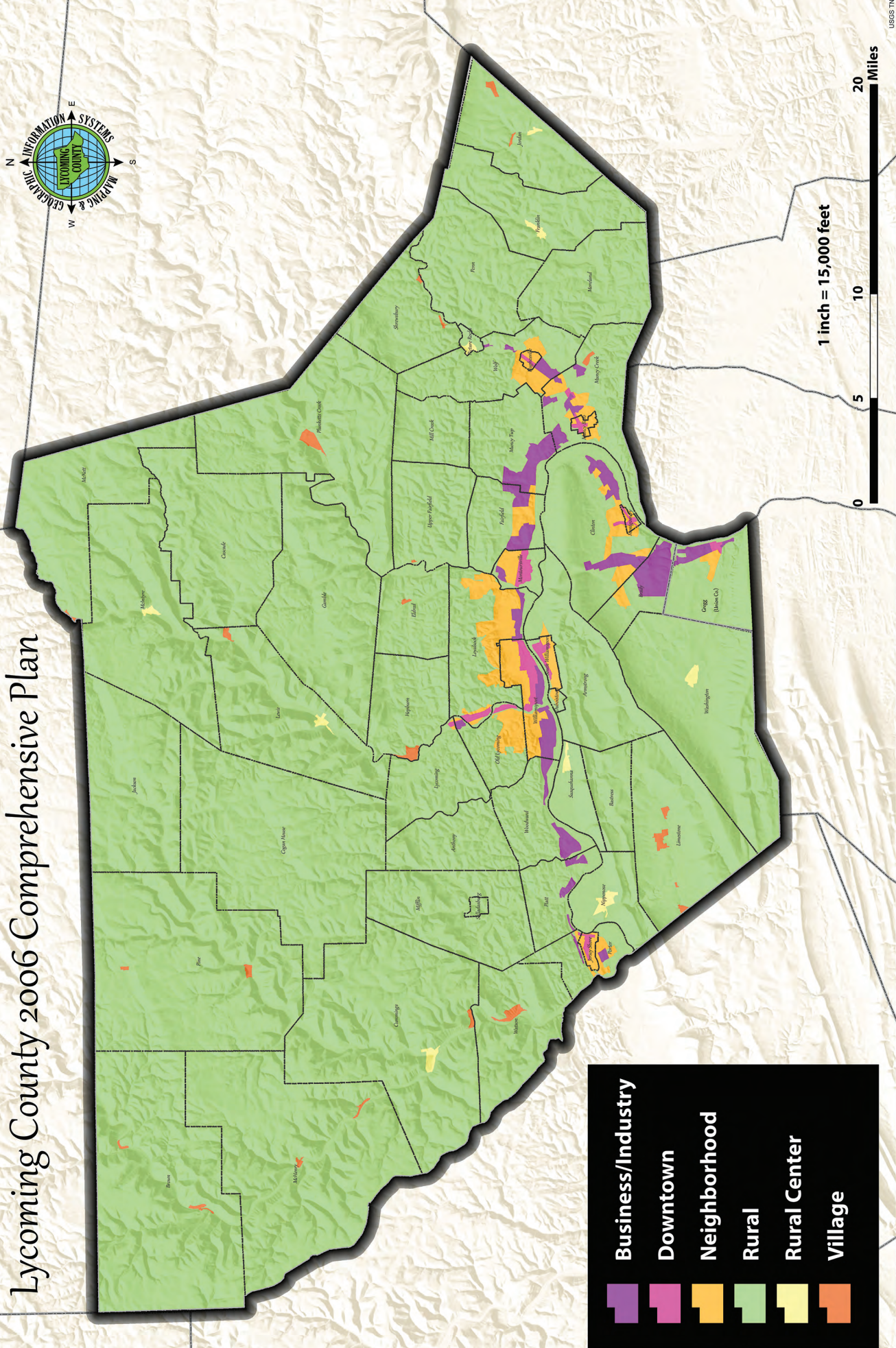
2004



* Map includes Gregg Township, Union County

Designated Future Land Use

Lycoming County 2006 Comprehensive Plan



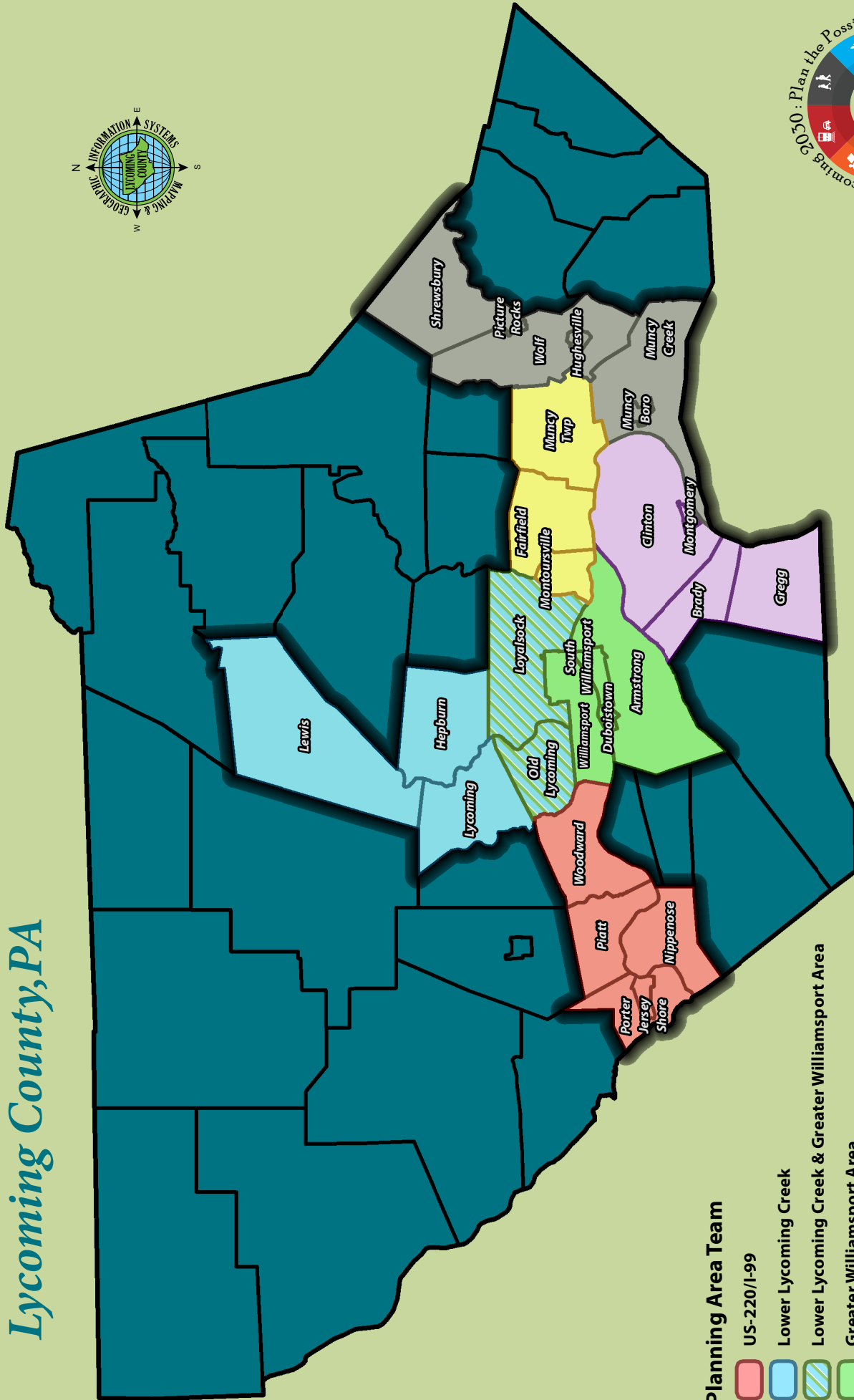
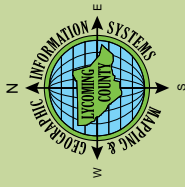
- Business/Industry** (Purple)
- Downtown** (Pink)
- Neighborhood** (Orange)
- Rural** (Green)
- Rural Center** (Light Green)
- Village** (Red)

1 inch = 15,000 feet

0 5 10 20 Miles

Growth Planning Areas

Lycoming County, PA



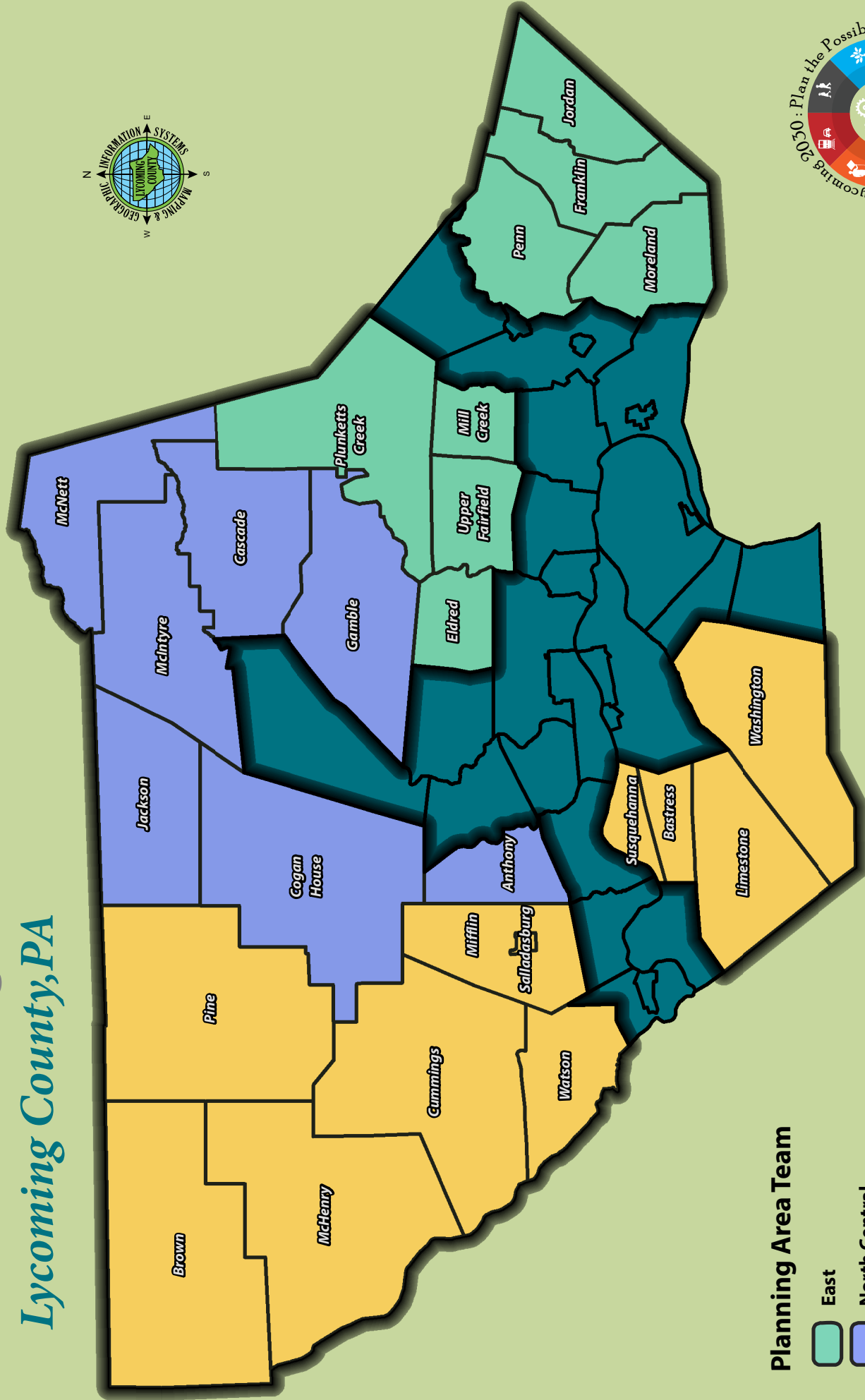
Planning Area Team

- US-220/I-99
- Lower Lycoming Creek
- Lower Lycoming Creek & Greater Williamsport Area
- Greater Williamsport Area
- Montoursville/Muncy
- US-15 South
- Muncy Creek



Rural Planning Areas

Lycoming County, PA



Planning Area Team

- East
- North Central
- West

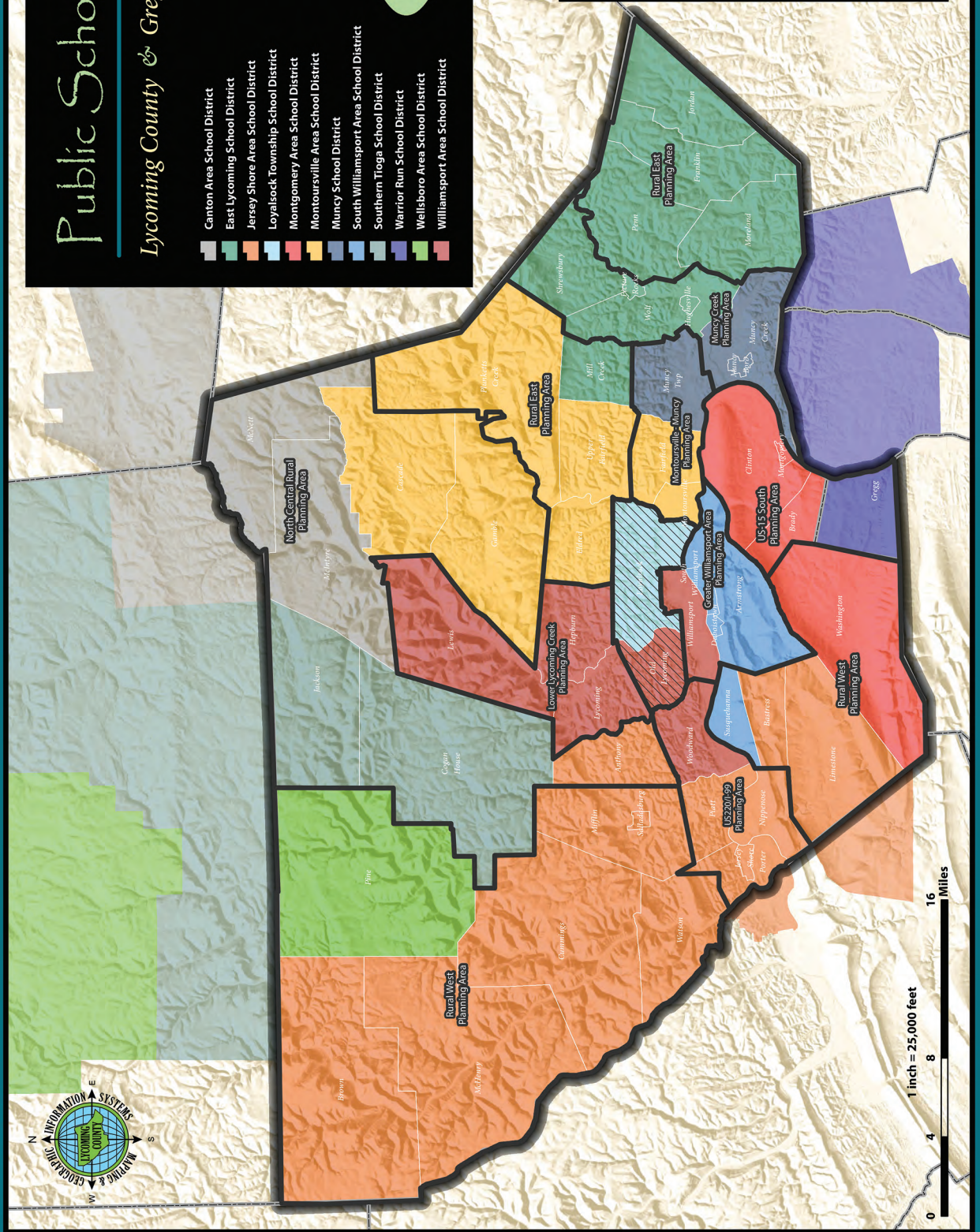
Public School Districts

Lycoming County & Gregg Twp., Union County

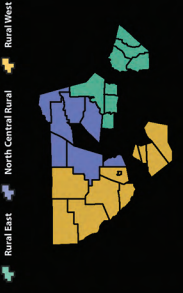
- Canton Area School District
- East Lycoming School District
- Jersey Shore Area School District
- Loyalsock Township School District
- Montgomery Area School District
- Montoursville Area School District
- Muncy School District
- South Williamsport Area School District
- Southern Tioga School District
- Warrior Run School District
- Wellsboro Area School District
- Williamsport Area School District



Planning Advisory Team Area*
 * Lower Lycoming, Township participants in both Lower Lycoming & Greater Williamsport Planning Areas



Rural Planning Advisory Team Areas



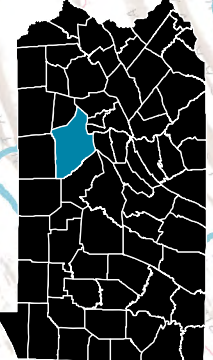
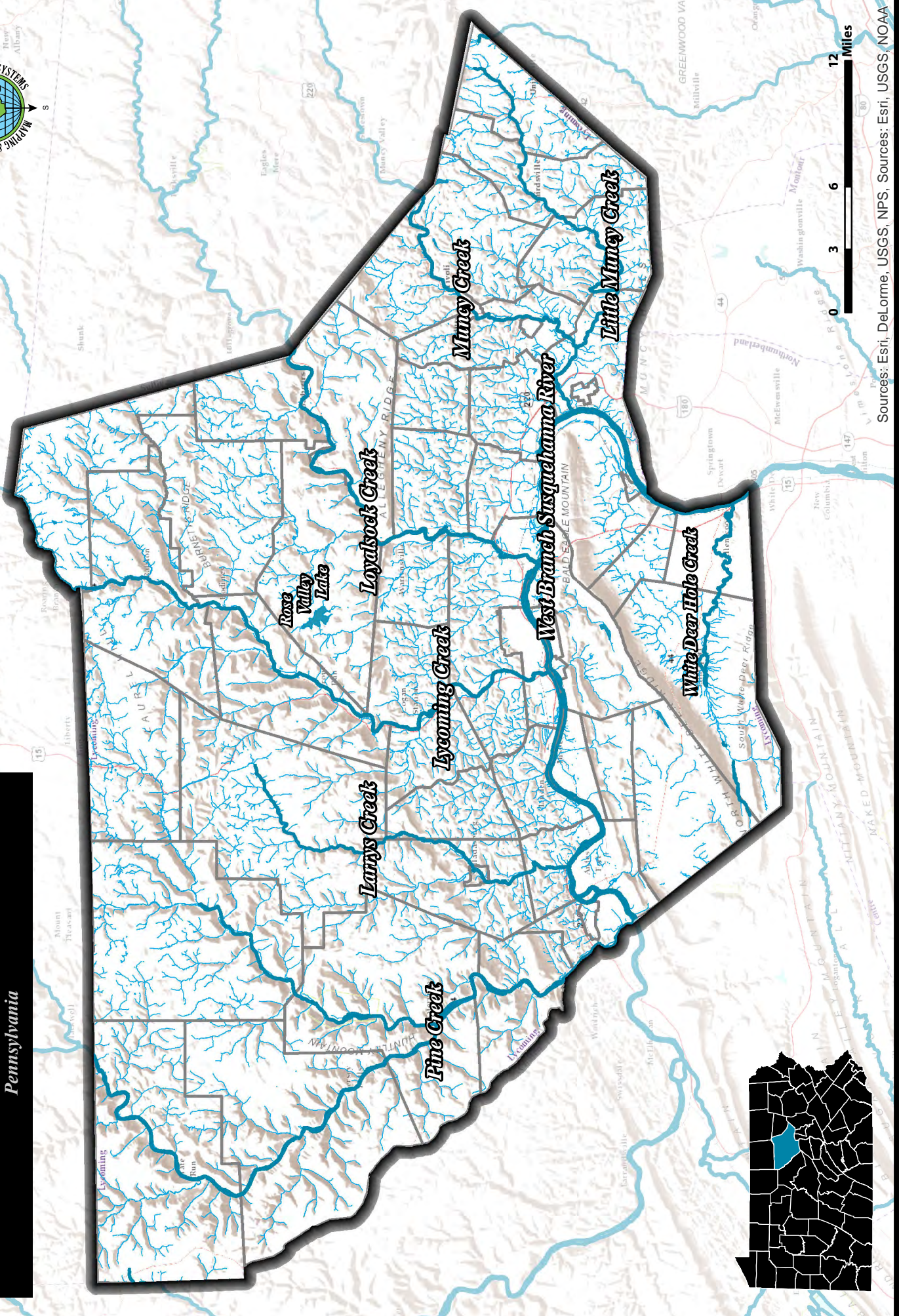
Growth Planning Advisory Team Areas

- US 220/699
- Lower Lycoming Creek
- Lower Lycoming Creek & GWA
- Greater Williamsport Area (GWA)
- Montoursville/Muncy
- US 15 South
- Muncy Creek

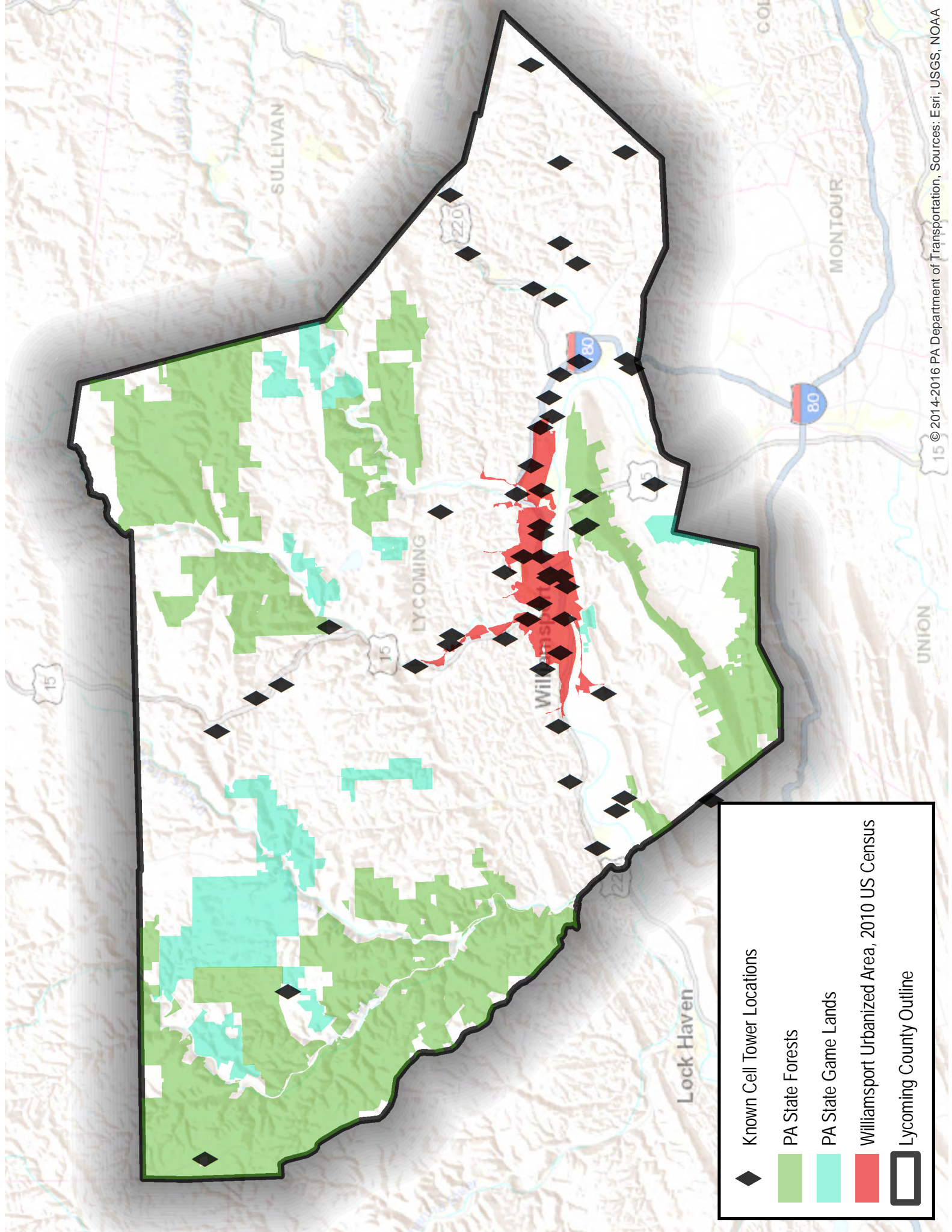


Major Waterways

*Lycoming County & Gregg Twp., Union County
Pennsylvania*



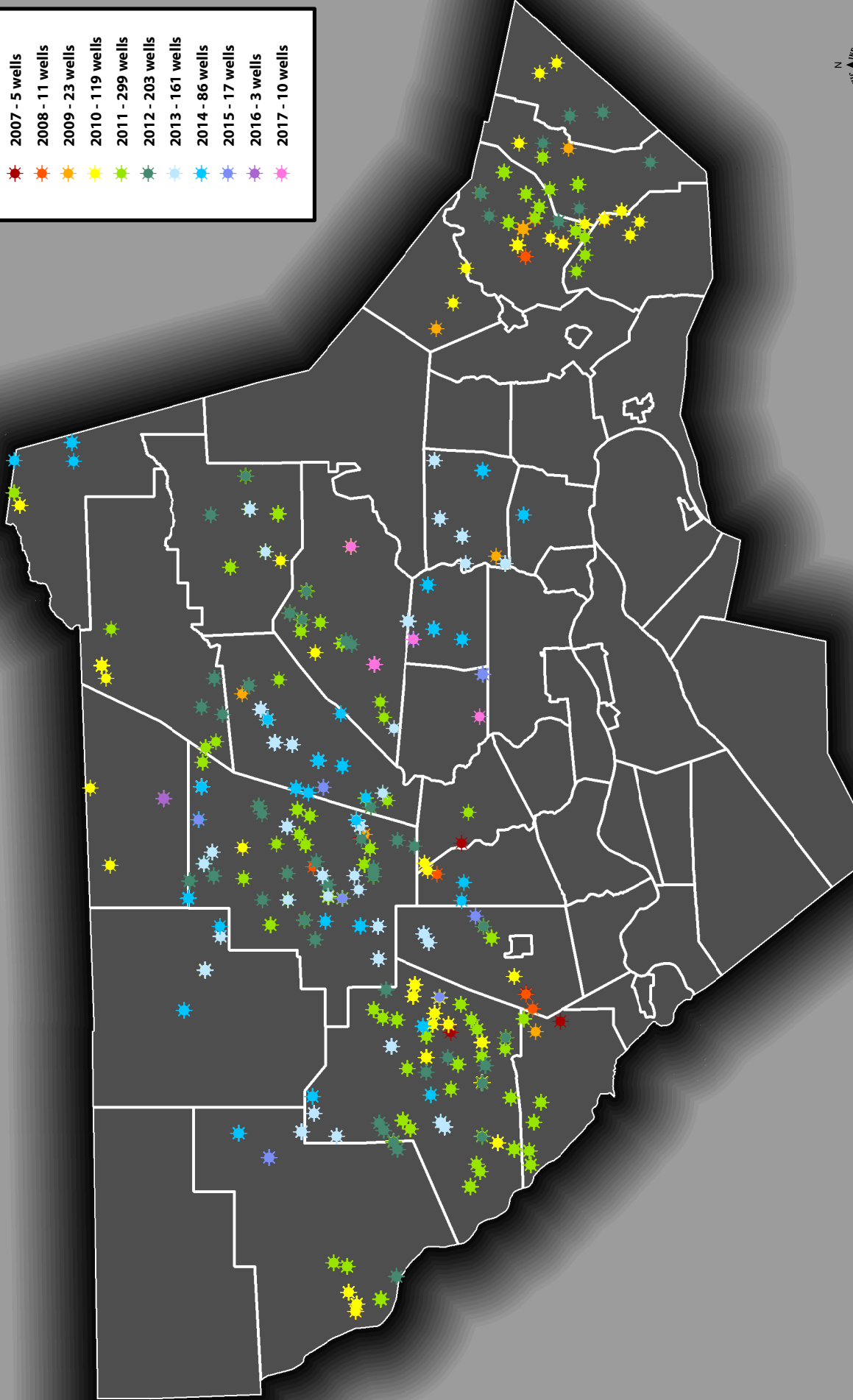
Sources: Esri, Delorme, USGS, NPS, Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA



- ◆ Known Cell Tower Locations
- PA State Forests
- PA State Game Lands
- Williamsport Urbanized Area, 2010 US Census
- ▭ Lycoming County Outline

Marcellus Gas Extraction

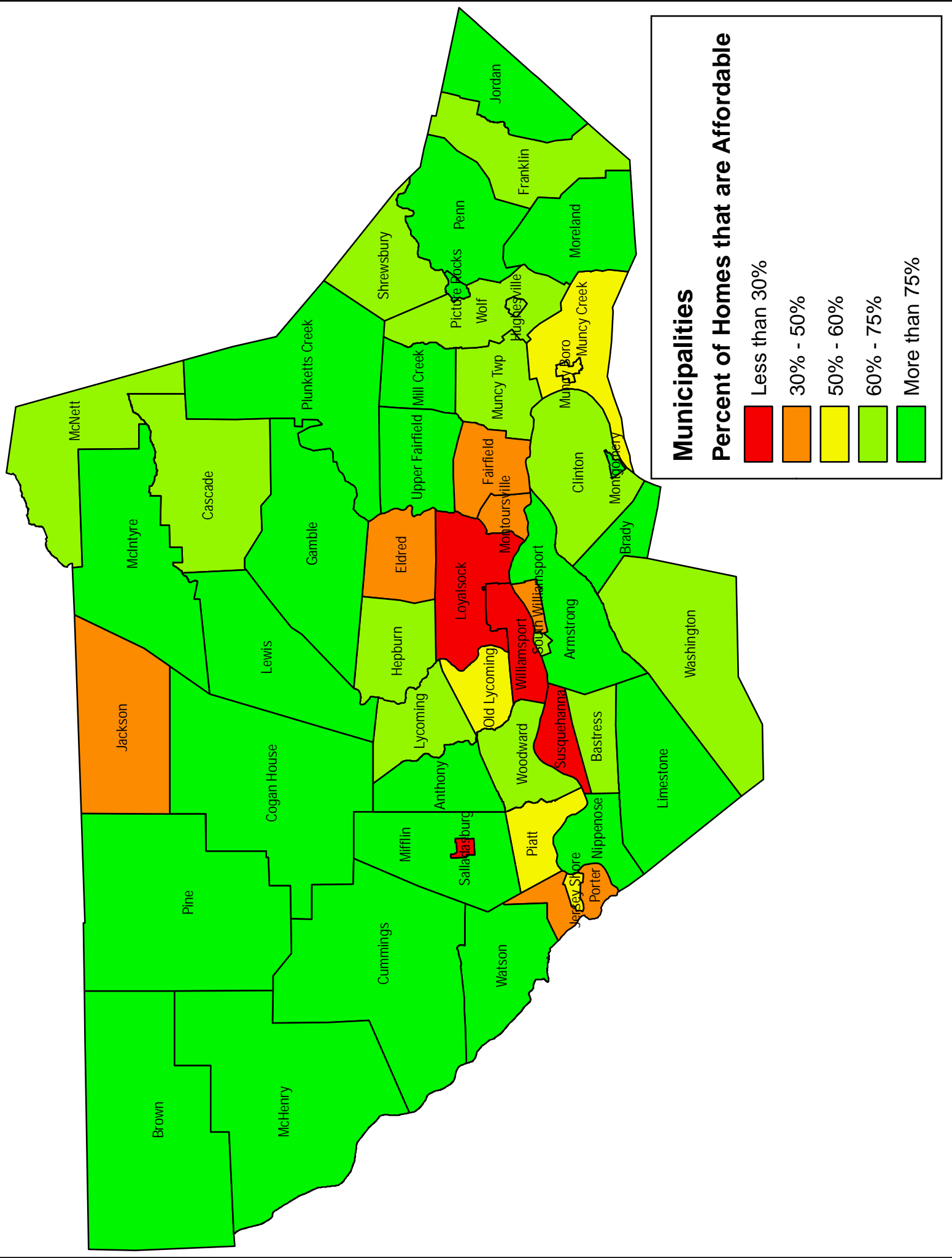
Lycoming County, Pennsylvania



1 inch = 32,000 feet



Date: 7/27/2017



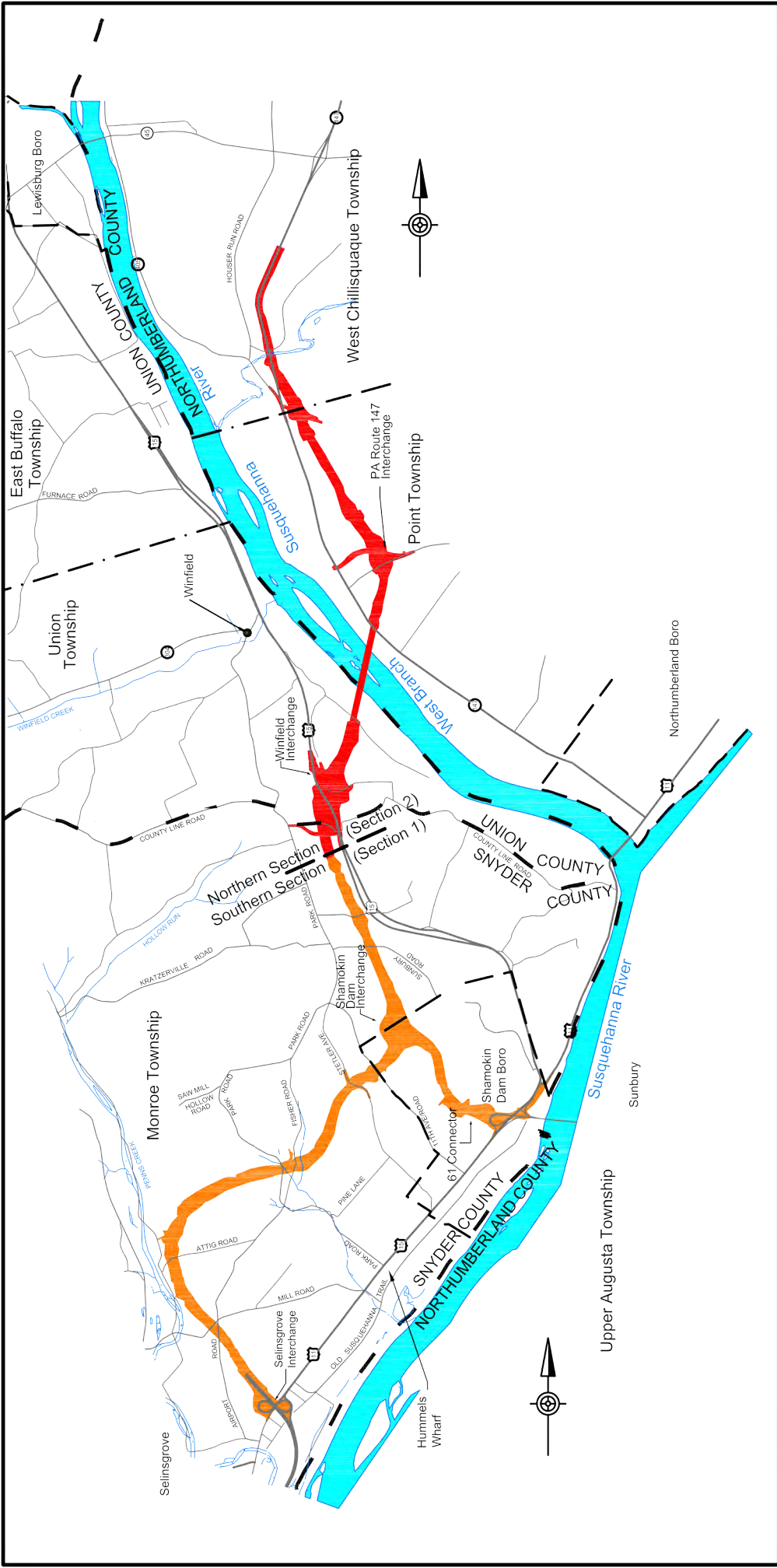


	Public Boat Launch (PA Fish & Boat Commission, 2018)		Explore PA Water Trails (DCNR, 2017)		Bureau of Forestry State Forest (DCNR, 2017)
	Hiking Trails of Pennsylvania (DCNR, 2018)		Parks (Lycoming County, 2016)		State Gameland (Pennsylvania Game Commission, 2017)
	Biking Trails of Pennsylvania (DCNR, 2018)		Bureau of Forestry Wild & Natural Areas (DCNR, 2017)		
	Exceptional Value and High Quality Streams (DEP, 2017)				

1 inch = 35,000 feet

0 17,500 35,000 70,000 Feet

Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

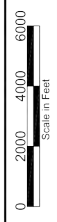


NOTE:
 The proposed alignment shown on this map represents the design as of the May, 2006 approval of the re-evaluation of the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

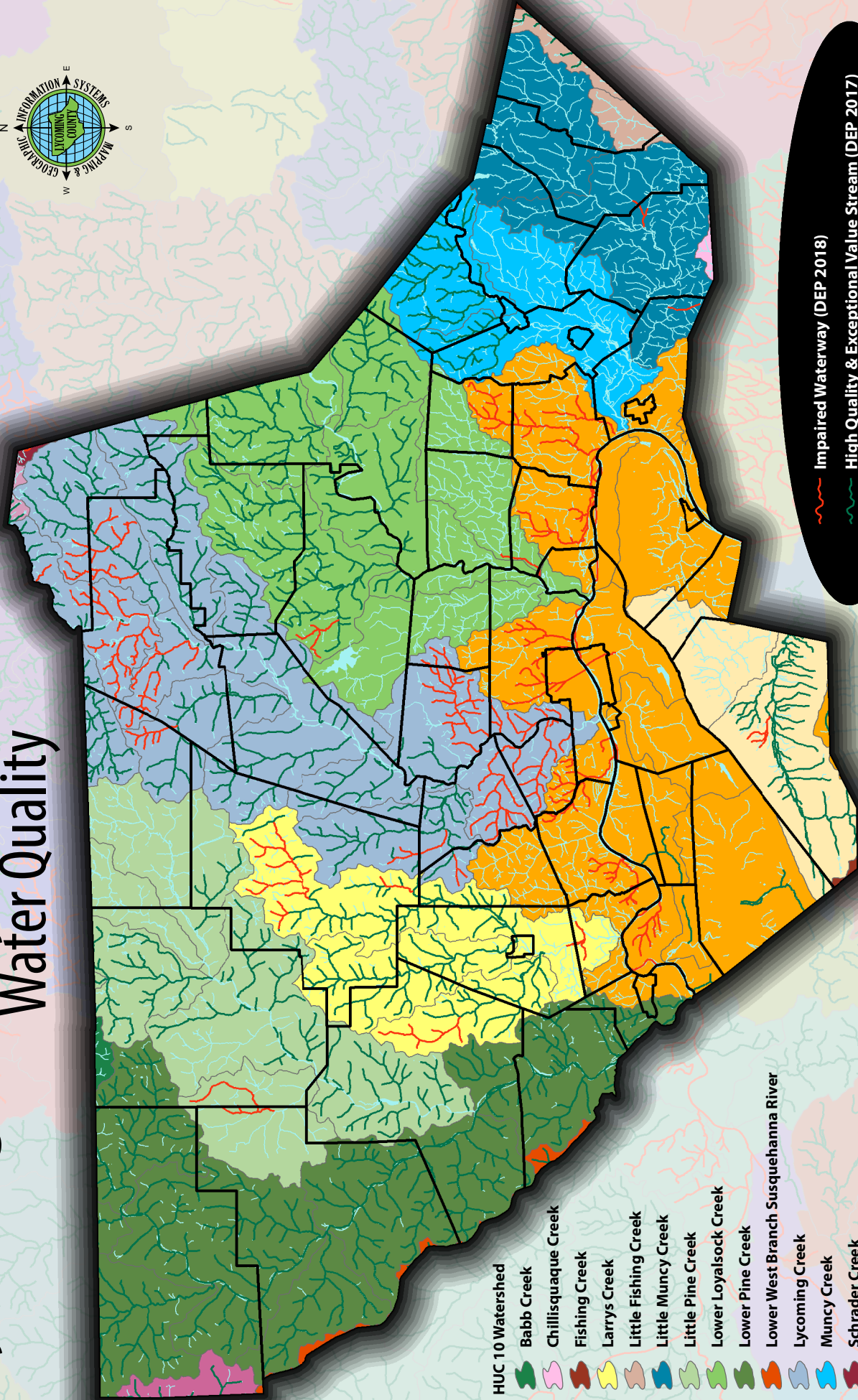
- Legend**
- Southern Section (Section 1)
 - Northern Section (Section 2)
 - Borough Boundaries

Central Susquehanna Valley
 Transportation Project

















Project Overview






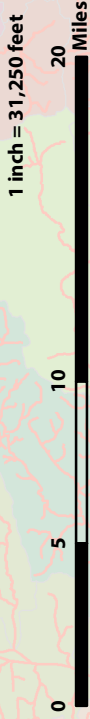
Lycoming County, PA Water Quality

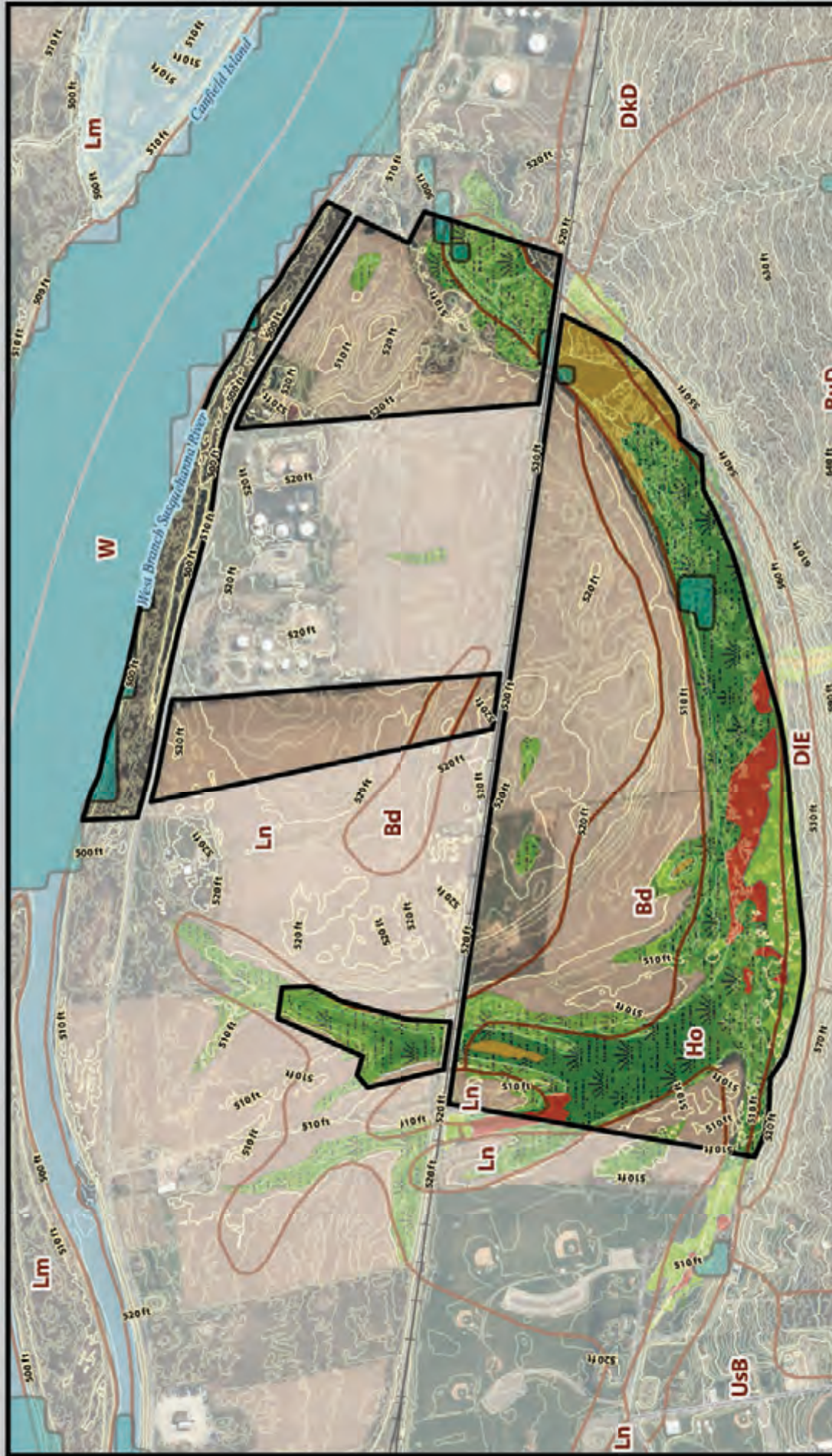


HUC 10 Watershed

-  Babb Creek
-  Chillisquaque Creek
-  Fishing Creek
-  Larrys Creek
-  Little Fishing Creek
-  Little Muncy Creek
-  Little Pine Creek
-  Lower Loyalsock Creek
-  Lower Pine Creek
-  Lower West Branch Susquehanna River
-  Lycoming Creek
-  Muncy Creek
-  Schrader Creek
-  Towanda Creek
-  West Branch Susquehanna River
-  White Deer Hole Creek
-  Young Womans Creek

 Impaired Waterway (DEP 2018)
 High Quality & Exceptional Value Stream (DEP 2017)
 Lycoming County Streams





Sylvan Dell Conservation Project

Armstrong Twp., Lycoming Co., PA

Project Area & Natural Resources

DEP Field/GIS Enhanced Wetlands Habitat Classification

- PFO
- PFM
- PPM
- POW

Project Area (approximately 229 Ac.)

2 Foot LIDAR Elevation Contour

Nature's Network Impaired Species Core Habitat

Countywide Soils



1 inch = 1,050 feet

0 262.5 525 1,050 Feet

Appendix E

Plan Consistency & Plan References

Plan Consistency & Plan References

The 2006 Lycoming County Comprehensive Plan describes the Relationship and Consistency with County Functional Plans and Consistency with Regional Planning in Chapters 7 and 8 respectively. These sections are still relevant today with the exception of the following updates:

Lycoming County 2013-2033 Long Range Transportation Plan (2013)

The Lycoming County 2013-2033 Long Range Transportation Plan was adopted in 2013 and prepared by the Lycoming County Department of Planning and Community Development. The Transportation Plan was created to comply with state policies and federal regulations which state that air quality attainment areas, such as Lycoming County, must update their plans every five years. The Plan identifies transportation issues and needs by evaluation of physical condition and operational assets of all modes of transportation in Lycoming County. The Williamsport Area Transportation Study committee conducted public meetings, trend analysis, and inventory review. Recommendations include many bridge replacements and rehabs and road improvements such as resurfacing, reconstruction, and intersection improvement.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Lycoming County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2010 & 2015)

The Lycoming County Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2010 and a new plan was adopted in 2015. Both plans were prepared by Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. of Philadelphia. Due to suffering floods, winter storms, tornadoes, Lycoming County recognized the need for a long-term plan addressing such hazards. Public participation included written surveys, public meetings, and the opportunity to review and comment on the existing Plan. Recommendations include improvement of public awareness/ education programs, natural resource protection, and structural projects such as relocation or elevation of possible at-risk structures.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of the 2015 plan.

County Recreation, Parks, & Open Space/Greenway Plan (2006)

Adopted in 2006 and prepared by the Lycoming County Planning Commission, the Lycoming County Recreation, Parks, & Open Space/Greenway Plan is a continuation of the original 1974 County Recreation Plan which aimed to incorporate recreational values into everyday life with the mission of improving the quality of life through health, individual happiness, creativity and community vigor. The Planning Commission utilized both a county wide survey as well as public meetings to help determine the primary visions and goals of the public, as well as implementation strategies for the Comprehensive Plan. Resulting from the Recreational Survey, most participants felt that the County government should be more involved with local Municipalities in developing recreational services, and were mostly interested in recreational trails, ice skating, environmental education that involves the preservation of nature, and youth-focused activities. The plan proposed the creation of the Lycoming County Recreation Council, the expansion of recreation programs throughout the municipalities, and selecting Greenway implementation projects like connecting the Susquehanna Trail and Greenway from Pine Creek to Union County and expanding the Lycoming Creek Bikeway past Trout Run.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

5-County Solid Waste Plan (2013)

The County Commissioners of the Five-County Region encompassing Columbia, Montour, Lycoming, Union and Snyder Counties underwent a comprehensive, multi-year effort to create a Regional Solid Waste Plan. Lycoming County acted as the lead agency for much of the development of the Plan. The process involved extensive stakeholder and public involvement. The Plan was to meet the collective waste capacity needs of the region for a ten year period, as required by Pennsylvania law. It achieved this objective through a “modified flow control” approach that allows waste haulers to transport to any landfill or transfer station facility that responded to a Solicitation of Interest, met the requirements of the plan, and entered into a waste capacity disposal agreement with the Region. The Regional Plan, accepted by DEP on February 26, 2013, complies with the requirements of Act 101 (the Pennsylvania Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act of 1988), and appropriate amendments to that Act. A one-year implementation period followed the official DEP acceptance of the plan, which occurred on February 26, 2013. The five counties formed a Regional Steering Committee to carry out implementation of the plan.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Lycoming County Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan (2010)

The Lycoming Creek Stormwater Plan was adopted in 2010 and prepared by K & W Engineers of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was created to recognize and address the growing concern of extensive damage caused by stormwater runoff covering all areas of Lycoming County except where watershed specific stormwater plans have been adopted: Lycoming Creek, Grafius Run, Millers Run, & McClures Run Watersheds. It was enacted in compliance with Pennsylvania Stormwater Management Act (Act 167) which establishes a comprehensive systematic program for counties to develop comprehensive watershed-based stormwater management plans that provide control measures for development and activities that affect stormwater runoff, including quality, quantity, and groundwater recharge. Surveys were performed to monitor runoff activity and to assess existing characteristics like significant obstructions and drainage problems. Projected and alternative land development patterns and alternative runoff control techniques were assessed as well. Ultimately, the plan seeks to prevent future problems resulting from uncontrolled runoff with each Lycoming County municipality adopting a stormwater management ordinance that is consistent with the Lycoming County Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Lycoming Creek Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan (2010)

The Lycoming Creek Stormwater Plan was adopted in 2010 and prepared by K & W Engineers of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was created to recognize and address the growing concern of extensive damage caused by stormwater runoff specifically within the Lycoming Creek Watershed. It was enacted in compliance with Pennsylvania Stormwater Management Act (Act 167) which establishes a comprehensive systematic program for counties to develop comprehensive watershed-based stormwater management plans that provide control measures for development and activities that affect stormwater runoff, including quality, quantity, and groundwater recharge. Surveys were performed to monitor runoff activity and to assess existing characteristics like significant obstructions and drainage problems. Projected and alternative land development patterns and alternative runoff control techniques were assessed as well. Ultimately, the plan seeks to prevent future problems resulting from uncontrolled runoff with each municipality within the Lycoming Creek watershed

adopting a stormwater management ordinance that is consistent with the Lycoming Creek Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Lycoming County Energy Plan (2011)

The Lycoming County Energy Plan was adopted in 2011 and prepared by the Lycoming County Department of Planning and Community Development in conjunction with consultants Delta Development Group Inc., and Vernon Land Use, LLC. The County wide Energy Plan was created to address the growing impact of Shale gas within the county as well as address reducing energy consumption, rising fuel costs, and to meet Pennsylvania’s Municipalities Planning Code (MPC). Workshops and CNG Focus groups were conducted along with the installation of a CNG fueling station. Several implementation measures are to foster county-derived renewable energy generation, install more CNG fueling stations throughout the county, and promote energy efficiency while demanding energy reduction.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Marcellus Shale Water Study (2012)

The Marcellus Shale Water Study was published in 2012 and prepared by the Lycoming County Department of Planning and Community Development in conjunction with Delta Development Group, Inc. The subject of the Study was “water, sewer, stormwater, and wastewater treatment resources needed to support industry (gas and non-gas), population growth, and related economic development”. For the study key participants were interviewed, focus groups with local stakeholders were held, data was collected and analysis was completed. Recommendations include aggressively pursue funding, expand water infrastructure, and closely monitor potential game changers and current happenings with the Marcellus Shale Industry and its use of water and sewage.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

The Marcellus Shale Housing Study (2012)

The Marcellus Shale Housing Study was published in 2012 and prepared by the Lycoming County Department of Planning and Community Development in conjunction with Delta Development Group, Inc. The study was conducted to gauge the impact of housing for the Marcellus Shale industry in a market where a shortage of housing was already occurring. The Study was completed in accordance with Pennsylvania Act 13 (Oil & Gas Act of 2012) and to fulfill the requirements of Pennsylvania Housing Funding Agency to be considered for Act 13 funding. Interviews, focus groups and statistical analysis were used to gather information for the study. Several key findings included the lack of adequate housing for the Marcellus industry, the lack of up to date and move in ready properties in the area, and the increasing rental rates causing a strain on subsidized renters. Some recommendations include providing developer incentives, provide grants to existing housing programs and properties, develop affordable independent living apartments for seniors in downtown Williamsport.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Chesapeake Bay Pollution Reduction Plan for Joint MS4s (2015)

The Chesapeake Bay Pollution Reduction Plan for Joint MS4s was adopted in 2015. Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. of Philadelphia prepared the plan. According to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4's) a Chesapeake Bay Pollutant Reduction Plan (VBPRP) must be developed and implemented for regulated areas in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. This report identifies Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the MS4 Coalition to reduce future pollution and implementation of these practices. Included are structural and nonstructural plans and future maintenance schedules. This plan also considers future options after the NPDES deadline in order to continue reducing pollution in the future.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Old City / East Third Street Gateway Plan (2015)

The Old City / East Third Street Gateway Plan was created in 2015 by Thomas Point Associates, Inc of Maryland. This plan looks to revitalize the commercial, residential, industrial, and institutional uses of the Old City and East Third Street Gateway. Consisting of extensive public input, this plan looks to redevelop mixed use properties and make public improvements. The study provides background information, presents plans for redevelopment of key properties, and proposes a strategy to support the Comprehensive Plan. The plan proposes significant redevelopment recommendations for developing a new gateway entrance to Lycoming College from the I-180/US220 interchange at Basin Street.

Williamsport 2025: Today's vision... Tomorrow's Success (2012)

The Williamsport 2025: Today's Vision, Tomorrow's Success Development Strategy was created by Delta Development Group, Inc. This report is a combination of quantitative research and qualitative findings that show the current situation of the city and to create a vision for the future with deliberate, implementable solutions and opportunities for sustainability. The study includes an economic profile of business activity in and around the City. It also provides options to retain and attract diverse businesses to insure sustainable development. Included in the plan are goals and actions that will allow the City to implement its economic development strategy.

Chesapeake Bay Phase II Study (2009)

This nutrient management study was created by Delta Development Group, Inc., of Mechanicsburg. This report presents recommendations to implement a Lycoming County-based regional strategy to help wastewater treatment plants and the non-point source community to cost-effectively manage the impact of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's (PA DEP) regulatory requirements associated with its Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy (CBTS). The report's primary goal is to educate, summarize recommended strategies for a permanent and proactive solution, and outline anticipated impacts.

Susquehanna River Bikeway Feasibility Study (2007)

The Lycoming County Economic Development and Planning Services engaged the services of Larson Design Group to conduct a field assessment to evaluate potential routes for a bikeway along the Susquehanna River connecting the South Williamsport Recreation Complex to Union County. Post-assessment, PCD and Larson Design concluded the bicycle path to be a viable option, and continued development.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Williamsport to Jersey Shore Feasibility Study (2009)

The Lycoming County Planning Commission hired Larson Design Group (LDG) to study the feasibility of developing a family friendly trail that connects the City of Williamsport and the Borough of Jersey Shore. The trail would be multi-functional, and would be utilized for both transportation and recreational purposes, and serve multiple users including pedestrians, joggers, bicyclists, among others. Alternatives for a corridor alignment were identified based on the recommendations of the Lycoming County Planning staff and consultants, aerial mapping / photography, and field views. The field views helped to identify geographical features, area property uses, environmental issues and other factors that would affect construction. The trail was planned to utilize a combination of four types of bicycle facilities: Share the Road, Bicycle Lane, Shared-Use Path, and Rails-With-Trails. Several challenges facing construction of such a shared-use path included topography, lack of collector roadways, and right-of-ways. The Trail was divided into five segments determined by the physical terrain features and probable entrance and exit facilities. A programming cost estimate was developed to aid the county in applying for grant applications and planning.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Montoursville to Muncy Feasibility Study (2009)

The Lycoming County Planning Commission hired Larson Design Group (LDG) to study the feasibility of developing a family friendly trail that connects the Boroughs of Montoursville and Muncy. The trail would be multi-functional, and would be utilized for both transportation and recreational purposes, and serve multiple users including pedestrians, joggers, bicyclists, among others. Alternatives for a corridor alignment were identified based on the recommendations of the Lycoming County Planning staff and consultants, aerial mapping / photography, and field views. The field views helped to identify geographical features, area property uses, environmental issues and other factors that would affect construction. The trail was planned to utilize a combination of four types of bicycle facilities: Share the Road, Bicycle Lane, Shared-Use Path, and Rails-With-Trails. Several challenges facing construction of such a shared-use path included topography, lack of collector roadways, and right-of-ways. The Trail was divided into three segments determined by the physical terrain features and probable entrance and exit facilities. A programming cost estimate was developed to aid the county in applying for grant applications and planning.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Muncy Area Corridor Access Management Plan (2015)

The Muncy Area Corridor Access Management Plan (Muncy Area CAMP) was adopted December 17, 2015. The purpose of the plan was to evaluate transportation improvement needs in a study area consisting of Hughesville, Muncy Borough, Muncy Creek Township, Muncy Township, and Wolf Township. Existing land use was inventoried and mapped along with future land use and growth assumptions allowed under county and local

land use ordinances. The study showed that, based on forecasted growth over 20 years, 20 study area intersections would be deficient in terms of level of service and would need upgrades to meet future traffic needs. These improvements are listed in the plan shown as Table 7 (pages 18-19). Access management recommendations were also provided to limit the number of driveways onto main roads to improve safety and traffic flows.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Lycoming County Growth Area Land Use and Transportation Plan (2012)

The purpose of the Lycoming County Growth Area Land-Use and Transportation Plan is to first forecast future land-use within the Lycoming County growth areas given the increased demand pressures created by the Marcellus Shale industry, and secondly to assess the transportation impacts of this future land development on the roadway infrastructure of Lycoming County and identify transportation improvements to alleviate these impacts. The findings of this plan are intended to provide guidance for identifying potential future projects for the Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) and the Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP), following further study, environmental screening, project scoping, and cost estimations.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Lycoming County Small Bridge Pilot Program Executive Summary (2010)

The Lycoming County Planning Commission working in partnership with the PennDOT Small Bridge Inventory Task Force completed a comprehensive inventory of locally owned bridges in Lycoming County with span lengths between 8 feet and 20 feet for purposes of developing a systematic inspection program on these types of smaller bridge structures. This special initiative was funded by Local Technical Assistance Program (LTAP) supplemental planning funds provided to the Williamsport Area Metropolitan Planning Organization as part of participation in LTAP planning and outreach activities for Lycoming County.

Multi-Modal Freight Transfer Feasibility Study (2006)

The Lycoming County Planning Commission, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, SEDA-Council of Governments and several other cooperating agencies and interests, sponsored a study of the feasibility of developing a transfer center where freight traffic moving to or from companies within the study area could be transferred between railroad cars and trucks. The study included a market analysis that was based on a telephone survey of 111 companies involved in manufacturing and wholesale trade within a 12-county area in Northcentral Pennsylvania. It found a substantial interest in intermodal transportation service, and identified that annually more than 80,000 units (truckloads and container-loads) could comprise a market base for a transfer facility in the area.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

The I-180 Corridor Plan (City of Williamsport) (2012)

The I-180 Corridor Plan was adopted in 2012 and prepared by the Lycoming County Department of Planning and Community Development in conjunction with Mackin Engineering, MACTEC Engineering, Larson Design Group, Williamsport-Lycoming Chamber of Commerce, SEDA-COG, the City of Williamsport, and the US Environmental Protection Agency. The Plan was created to identify possible redevelopment of sites along the corridor. A feasibility study was completed along with market analysis, public meetings, charrettes, focus groups, and

Stakeholder surveys. The implementation of the Plan will result in the area being reused as a hub for Marcellus Shale Servicing Companies and the transformation of the Montgomery Mill Office Building into a historical and community center.

The Old Mill Corridor Plan (2012)

The Old Mill Corridor Plan was adopted in 2012 and prepared by the Lycoming County Department of Planning and Community Development in conjunction with Mackin Engineering, MACTEC Engineering, Larson Design Group, Williamsport-Lycoming Chamber of Commerce, SEDA-COG, the City of Williamsport, the Borough of Montgomery, and the US Environmental Protection Agency. The Plan was created to identify possible redevelopment of sites along the corridor. A feasibility study was completed along with market analysis, public meetings, charrettes, focus groups, and Stakeholder surveys. The implementation of the Plan will result in the area being reused as a hub for Marcellus Shale Servicing Companies and the transformation of the Montgomery Mill Office Building into a historical and community center.

Coordinated Public Transit Plan (2014)

This plan updates and amends the Coordinated Public Transit-Human Services Transportation Plan of the SEDA-COG Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and its local stakeholders with an interest in human service transportation programs. The SEDA-COG MPO closely coordinates transportation planning activities with neighboring Lycoming County which is served by the Williamsport Area Transportation Study (WATS) MPO. Consequently for this update, it was determined that the SEDA-COG MPO and WATS MPO would develop a joint Coordinated Plan to satisfy the requirements and use resources more efficiently. While this joint Coordinated Plan update considers all human service transportation needs, an emphasis is placed on transportation needs of low-income populations, seniors, and persons with disabilities.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Union County Greenway & Open Space Plan (Draft)

The purpose of the Greenway and Open Space Plan is to provide direction for future greenway, land conservation, outdoor recreation, and trail initiatives in the county and to set priorities for action. The plan defines a network of connections between the county's diverse natural areas, cultural and historic sites, recreation opportunities, and population centers. These links will help conserve natural systems, working farms, and scenic qualities while providing valuable recreation, community health, alternative transportation, and economic benefits for all to enjoy.

Union County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2014)

Union County is at risk of damage from a variety of natural hazards: flooding, winter storms, tornado or windstorms, wildfire, earthquake, land subsidence, landslide, hurricanes, and drought. This plan explains a rigorous analysis of the potential effects of these natural hazards on the structures and infrastructure within Union County and proposes hazard mitigation measures to reduce the risk of a natural hazard leading to a disaster with property loss, business disruption, or even loss of life.

Clinton County Comprehensive Plan (2014)

Adopted in April 2014, the Clinton County Comprehensive Plan was updated early due to increasing pace of change and impacts from the Marcellus Shale gas exploration. The Clinton County Planning Commission also desired to incorporate new demographic, housing, and economic data which came out of the 2010 Federal Census. The plan starts by identifying existing conditions then moves to identifying issues of concerns. The last section is an Action Plan which identifies strategies for mitigating the previously identified issues in the plan.

The Clinton County Comprehensive Plan (2014) is viewable on the Clinton County website, www.clintoncountypa.com.

Larrys Creek Watershed Coldwater Conservation Plan (2011)

On behalf of the Larrys Creek Watershed Association the Lycoming County Conservation District prepared a Coldwater Conservation Plan in 2011. As a result of the watershed association’s desire to know more about the health status of Larrys Creek, the plan records baseline biological, chemical, and physical watershed conditions and suggests future management strategies to protect the resource.

Please visit www.coldwaterheritage.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Rock Run Watershed Coldwater Heritage Plan (2017)

In 2017, the Susquehanna Chapter of Trout Unlimited, in cooperation with Trout Unlimited’s Pennsylvania Coldwater Habitat Restoration Program, completed a Coldwater Heritage Plan for the Rock Run Watershed in Lycoming and Sullivan Counties, Pennsylvania. The Rock Run watershed is tributary to Lycoming Creek. This plan addresses: collecting and analyzing existing water quality data for the Rock Run watershed; identifying potential restoration projects for tributary streams dealing with acidity problems; evaluates aquatic organism passage issues; and sets the stage for establishing a volunteer-based, long-term monitoring program through Trout Unlimited’s Coldwater Conservation Corps. The plan also reviews recommendations to improve and protect the Rock Run watershed with references to the Lycoming Creek Watershed Strategic Restoration Plan of 2006.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Pine Creek Watershed River Conservation Plan (2013)

The Pine Creek Watershed is mostly comprised of the three counties of Lycoming, Potter, and Tioga. Authored by the members of the Pine Creek Watershed Council in 2013, this plan update lists the status of existing conservation projects within the watershed. The plan also identifies management options for several issues, constraints and opportunities that impact the Pine Creek watershed. The PA Wilds initiative, Pine Creek Trail, emergency services, conservation easements, solid waste management, and biological and water resources are just some of the topics discussed in the plan.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the full versions of this plan.

Loyalsock Creek Rivers Conservation Plan (In Progress)

The Lycoming County Department of Planning and Community Development Department has secured grant funds through the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) to complete a Loyalsock Creek Rivers Conservation Plan. This plan will identify significant natural, cultural and recreational features and opportunities within the watershed in Lycoming, Sullivan, Bradford and Wyoming Counties. The plan will provide an opportunity for local municipalities and community stakeholders to offer input and help develop a plan that can be used to maintain, improve, and enhance the Loyalsock Creek watershed. The plan is a voluntary guide to help local governments and various agencies understand the watershed and what the residents and public want to see happen in it. Once the plan is complete, projects in the watershed will be eligible for additional and priority funding through DCNR.

Please visit www.lyco.org to view the latest information on this plan.

Lower West Branch Susquehanna River Conservation Plan (2004)

The Northcentral Pennsylvania Conservancy completed the 2004 Conservation Plan for the West Branch of the Susquehanna for Clinton, Lycoming, Northumberland and Union Counties. The plan looked at an area extending from one mile east from the river's east bank to one mile west of its west bank including a portion of all the river's tributary streams in the corridor. Among many other topics, the plan looks at existing transportation, land uses, geology, vegetation, water resources and water quality, recreational facilities and greenways, local history, and future management options for the corridor.

Please visit www.dcnr.pa.gov to view the full versions of this plan.

Susquehanna River Management Plan (2011)

In 2011, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission published the Susquehanna River Management Plan that covers the West Branch Susquehanna and Susquehanna rivers. The main goal of the plan is to protect, conserve, and enhance the aquatic resources of and provide fishing and boating opportunities for the public on these rivers through evaluating river flora and fauna health and the world that affects it.

Please visit www.fishandboat.com to view the full versions of this plan.