

**COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES PLAN**

Community facilities include parks, fire stations, municipal buildings, public schools and similar facilities. Community services include police and fire protection, sewage and water services and municipal government.

**GOAL: Provide high-quality community facilities and services in the most cost-efficient manner, including addressing needs for future growth.**



*Governor Mifflin High School*

*Photo Courtesy of Governor Mifflin Area School District*

**Sanitary Sewage**

Figure 11 Public Utilities show the different areas that have public sewer and water and what areas are proposed for service in the future. Sewage service is provided in the intensely developed areas of Cumru Township, Shillington and Kenhorst provided by collection systems owned by each municipality. These systems connect to the City of Reading wastewater treatment plant. The Reading treatment plant is on Fritz Island in the Schuylkill River, which is almost surrounded by Cumru. Officially, the Fritz Island plant is rated to treat 28.5 million gallons per day. Cumru Township recently adopted a new Act 537 Plan in September of 2017. Figure 11 depicts current and future sewer service areas for the Township as represented in the new plan.

The mains run:

- a) along Business Rt. 222 to Museum Road, with smaller lines connecting from Gouglersville and Old Lancaster Pike,
- b) along Business Rt. 222/Lancaster Avenue from the northern part of Kenhorst to Route 422,
- c) from Kenhorst to the northeast parallel to Mountain View Road,
- d) from the Flying Hills development northward along Valley Stream Rd. and then west along Route 724, and
- e) from Welsh Rd. near to the Cumru Township building east along the Church Rd. corridor and then north along the Rt. 625 corridor.

In addition, Mohnton and adjacent areas of Cumru to the southwest and southeast of Mohnton are served by a sewage system that connects to the Joint Municipal Authority of Wyomissing Valley. The Wyomissing Valley treatment plant is located at the juncture of the Wyomissing Creek and the Schuylkill River. The plant has a treatment capacity of 4 million gallons per day. As of 2016, Cumru uses 1% of the treatment plant capacity per day. Mohnton uses 6%-8% of plant capacity and Shillington uses 10%-12% of plant capacity. For a substantial length, the mains of the Wyomissing Valley and Reading systems run parallel to each other.

Brecknock Township and most of the southern part of Cumru Township are served by on-lot septic systems. Assuming that densities allowed under zoning are not significantly increased, there should not be a need for central sewage in most of Brecknock and in most of the southern parts of Cumru. If intense development occurs around the Rt. 568 interchange of Rt. 222, then central sewage service would be needed in that part of Brecknock. That service could conceivably be provided by extending service from the Adamstown sewage system (which Spring Township has previously discussed) or by extending lines southward from areas along Rt. 222 in Cumru.

Because the boroughs are already served by sewage, and Brecknock Township is unlikely to need sewage service, the attention concerning sewage needs to be focused upon Cumru.

This Plan does not recommend that major new public sanitary sewage lines be constructed, beyond the lines recommended in Cumru Township’s Sewage Facilities Plan. This policy will help to direct intensive development to areas recommended in this Comprehensive Plan for business development and higher density development. Limited additional extensions of public sewage service may be appropriate to serve an Open

Space Development (as described in the Land Use Plan section) that is near the edges of a Low or Medium Density Residential area, if the extension is needed to result in substantial permanent open space preservation.



*Crystal Springs, previously known as Addams Spring, is located in Brecknock Township*

### Water Supply

The Shillington Water system serves Shillington, the Route 222 corridor, Mohnton, Pennwyn, Mifflin Park (east of Shillington) and immediately adjacent areas. The Reading Area Water Authority (RAWA) system serves Grill, Kenhorst and adjacent areas. The Colonial Hills area in western Cumru and the eastern part of Cumru (including Flying Hills and the Rt. 10/176 interchange areas) are served by Aqua America.

Great care is needed to provide adequate water services and to protect the water quality of groundwater and creeks. Parts of the region are served with water from Lake Ontelaunee and the Maiden Creek north of Reading. However, for much of the Governor Mifflin region, drinking water supplies come directly or indirectly from groundwater. This includes community and individual wells serving homes, farms and businesses.

The underground geology greatly affects the vulnerability of water supplies to contamination. Particularly in limestone/carbonate areas (which includes the northern-most parts of the region), underground voids and cracks can allow contaminants to quickly travel from the surface to the groundwater. Once contamination occurs, it can be extremely expensive to clean up, and may require that a well be abandoned.

The following recommendations should be carried out to protect water supplies within the region:

- Water systems and fire companies should update their emergency response and emergency operations plans, and complete related training. This is particularly important to know how to respond in case of a spill of a hazardous substance that could contaminate groundwater, the river or a creek, especially near a public water source.
- The most likely sources of potential water contamination should be identified so that proper measures can be instituted with the business owner to avoid problems. This identification of hazards has already been accomplished in certain areas using State grants.
- Open Space Development is described in the Land Use and Housing Plan section. This involves providing incentives so that homes are clustered on a portion of a tract of land, with large percentages of the tract being permanently preserved in some form of open space. This approach can be beneficial to provide a natural recharge and protective area near well sites.
- It is desirable to use types of wastewater treatment that recharge water into the ground, after the water is treated. This particularly includes spray irrigation or drip irrigation (which involves underground hoses to distribute the treated water). These methods keep the water in the same watershed. This method also helps to preserve large areas of land, and works particularly well with a golf course. In comparison, most central sewage systems result in water being transported out of the watershed - without recharging the groundwater.

- Stormwater runoff should be considered a resource, instead of something to be disposed of. This includes maximizing recharge of stormwater runoff into the groundwater. However, there are justifiable concerns that many of the methods to promote recharge may not be appropriate in limestone/carbonate areas because they may cause sinkholes or groundwater contamination. In addition, many infiltration methods require regular maintenance in order to properly function over time.
- Each township should adopt a well construction ordinance. This is important to make sure that new wells are properly constructed, including proper grouting to prevent contaminants from entering the well. As of 2016, there are no State regulations on the construction of a well. This Ordinance should also require that proper measures be used to seal a well that is no longer used - to prevent pollutants from entering the groundwater.
- Central water systems should prepare plans to protect the quality of water near major water supplies. A State grant program is available that could help to fund these efforts. A wellhead protection plan identifies the land areas around a well that are most likely to contribute towards contamination of the well, considering the underlying geology. The plan then recommends methods that can be used to avoid contamination in these areas, such as purchasing a conservation easement around the water supply to keep the land in open space or to limit the types or intensities of development. This type of planning is particularly important for future well sites in areas that have not yet been developed.
  - The primary area of concern is a 400 foot radius around a well. The secondary area of concern around a well is typically determined by a hydro-geological study.
  - The goal is to avoid uses near wells that are most likely to cause contamination. If a source of contamination cannot be avoided, then the goal is to make sure that structures and procedures are in place to contain and address any spills.
  - A wellhead protection ordinance should be considered for adoption in some form in key areas. That type of ordinance typically prohibits uses with moderate hazards within 400 feet of public water supply wells. Within that 400 foot radius, it is common to prohibit most industrial uses that use hazardous materials, as well as prohibiting vehicle repairs. Uses with the greatest hazards would be prohibited within both the 400 foot radius and a much larger "secondary area." These uses with the greatest hazards include underground injection wells, pesticide dealers and distributors, land application of sewage sludge, mining and chemical manufacturers.
- Opportunities should be considered to combine acquisition of land for public recreation with purchase and/or preservation of public water supplies and major well sites. Where it does not make sense to acquire land, a "conservation easement" could be donated or purchased that would prevent most types of development of the land while it remains privately owned.
- High intensity development should be prohibited in areas that are particularly important as water supplies. This includes in key locations promoting land uses with a low percentage of the lot being covered by buildings and paving. In areas where there is the greatest threat to contamination of public water supplies, land uses that have the highest risks of causing contamination should be prohibited in zoning ordinances.
- Because of possible drought conditions and the threat of contamination, each water system needs excess water supplies. Ideally, each water system would have wells that are constructed but held in reserve until they are needed and/or have an emergency interconnection with a system with plentiful excess capacity. It is essential that every water system be able to serve its customers if one or more of its water sources would not be available. Well sites should also be sufficiently scattered so that a contamination problem would not threaten more than one well. The amount of storage is also critical to avoid shortages in case a short-term problem arises, such as a mechanical problem.
- Wherever feasible, each private and public central water system should have an emergency interconnection with another water system. The interconnection would only be opened with the consent of each water

## Chapter 5 - Community Facilities and Services Plan

supplier. These emergency interconnections are essential to make sure that another water source is available in case a primary water source is limited because of drought or contamination.

- When a new development proposes to connect into a central water system, attention should be focused upon whether the system will have enough capacity and pressure. If not, the developer should be required to fund improvements to the system. For example, a developer might be required to provide a new well that provides sufficient capacity (particularly during droughts) to serve the additional development, or to fund improvements to increase the pressure.
- Whenever a new water or sewage system is approved, it should be required to be designed so that it could be efficiently incorporated into a larger system in the future. For example, easements should be provided to allow future connections from neighboring properties.
- For large private water withdrawals (such as water bottling companies), the municipalities should consider requiring municipal approval. For a larger development, this should include a “draw down” test using a test well, and comparing changes in water levels in neighboring wells.
  - If a water study shows some negative impacts, consideration should be given to measures to reduce the impacts. For example, a user could commit in advance to reduce water use during drought conditions (Note - The State normally does not apply this restriction to a water bottler, which may continue to use millions of gallons of water a day during a drought.) Or a use could commit to provide an improved water supply if a neighbor’s well goes dry (which typically involves drilling a deeper well). Or, a user could be required to permanently preserve a large area of land with a conservation easement so that there will be sufficient land area for recharge of the groundwater.
  - Large water bottling operations for off-site use should be controlled to the maximum extent allowed by the law. It is generally understood that they cannot be completely prohibited because of pre-emption by the Delaware River Basin Commission. Some communities treat these uses as industrial uses and limit them to an industrial district, because they involve large amounts of tractor-trailer trucks and loading and unloading operations. Other communities allow these uses with special exception approval, but require water studies and very large minimum lot size requirements. These lot size requirements are intended to make sure that land will be preserved to allow recharge.
- The County should continue its State-funded program that collects hazardous materials from households, so they can be sent for proper disposal. The municipalities can play important roles in publicizing this program.
- Educational programs are needed to make homeowners aware of actions they can take to avoid water contamination. These include minimizing the use of lawn chemicals and household chemical products, recycling used motor oil, keeping animals away from stream banks, and planting thick vegetation along creeks.
- Educational programs and enforcement are needed to make sure that on-lot septic systems are properly maintained and failing systems are repaired or replaced. Most on-lot septic systems should be pumped approximately once every three years. In areas where there are concentrations of failing septic systems, a township should consider an ordinance that requires that the owner provide evidence that the system has been pumped at least once every three years.
- Every new lot that will be served by an on-lot septic system should be required by a municipal ordinance to have two separate locations that are tested and approved for a septic drain field. This is important to make sure that a suitable area will be available in case the initial drain field malfunctions. The back-up location should be required to be kept open and undisturbed.
- The County Conservation District should continue to work with farmers to institute proper conservation measures to avoid water pollution, particularly from pesticides and manure.

- The County Conservation District and municipalities should continue to inspect land developments to make sure that proper soil erosion control measures are carried out.
- Contamination of water by high levels of nitrates is also a public health concern. The health risks are particularly high for pregnant women and children. Nitrates are most commonly generated by spreading of manure upon fields or from runoff from livestock and poultry operations. In certain cases, where there are high existing nitrate levels in groundwater, State environmental regulations have required large lot sizes when new on-lot septic systems are proposed. The intent is to avoid increasing the nitrate levels by having a high concentration of septic systems.
- The municipalities should investigate alternatives to road salt that could be used for de-icing of roads. Road salt washes into creeks and affects fish habitats.

The following statements are required to be included in the Comprehensive Plan under State law:

1. This Plan is generally consistent with the State Water Plan and water resources planning of the Delaware River Basin Commission.
2. Lawful activities such as extraction of minerals impact water supply sources and such activities are governed by statutes regulating mineral extraction that specify replacement and restoration of water supplies affected by such activities.
3. Commercial agriculture production may impact water supply sources.

### **Parks and Recreation Plan - Improve parks and playgrounds to meet a wide variety of recreational needs.**

Figure 12 shows the recreation opportunities for Governor Mifflin planning region. As the figure shows, these properties include state, municipal, nonprofit, private and school owned recreation land. The largest existing public parks in the Region include:

- the Kenhorst Community Park on New Holland Road (which includes a baseball field, street hockey court, basketball court and playground),
- the Shillington Park south of Philadelphia Avenue (which includes a baseball field, swimming pool, recreation building, playgrounds and a basketball court),
- the Mohnton Memorial Park (which includes two baseball fields, a basketball court, and a playground),
- the park (Warren House Park) next to the Cumru Township Building on Welsh Road (which includes a free play area/practice field, a basketball court, a volleyball court, a playground and pavilion),
- the Pennwyn Playground on S. Wyomissing Avenue (which includes a playground, a T-ball field and basketball court),
- the Montrose Manor Playground on Old Fritztown Road (which includes a playground, a baseball field and two basketball courts),
- the Gouglersville Playground on Old Lancaster Pike (which is owned by the Gouglersville Fire Company, and includes a playground and a grass playing field),
- the Nolde Forest Environmental Education Center west of New Holland Road (which includes 666 acres with woods, extensive trails, an environmental education building and a historic headquarters building and is operated by the Bureau of State Parks),
- the State Game Lands in the southern part of Brecknock, and
- the recreational facilities around each public school, including athletic fields next to the High School/Middle School complex and athletic fields, tennis courts, a playground and an indoor pool at the Intermediate School/Cumru Elementary School complex in Cumru Township. There is also a playground and free play areas at the Brecknock Elementary School.

## Chapter 5 - Community Facilities and Services Plan

Members of the Mohnton Fish and Game Club have access to approximately 239 acres along Wyomissing Road and Hunters Road. That land includes a firearms and archery range and clubhouse. The Reading Archery Club has a facility along Church Road adjacent to Nolde Forest. Residents of the Flying Hills development have access to homeowner association recreation areas with three tennis courts, a basketball court, a baseball field and four playgrounds. The Governor Mifflin Apartments and the Shillington Commons apartments each have a swimming pool and playground for their residents.

Most of the Region is well-served by existing parks that are properly distributed to serve concentrations of residents. The Region's park system includes an appropriate variety of facilities, including playgrounds in

denser areas, athletic fields, passive natural areas along creeks and other facilities. Continued efforts are needed to rehabilitate older recreation areas, particularly to make sure they meet modern safety standards. Kenhorst Borough recently completed a master plan concept for its Community Park that proposes an enhanced parking area, new tennis and basketball courts, walking/biking trail and other new recreational amenities.

It is most efficient and most convenient to concentrate new athletic facilities for organized sports in a few centralized parks, preferably adjacent to a public school. At the same time, some local recreation areas (especially for unscheduled recreation) should be within a safe bicycle and walking distance from most neighborhoods with a



*Rulon Griffith Fields*

*Photo courtesy of Governor Mifflin Area School District*

higher density. Ideally, a young person should be able to walk or bicycle to a park that is suitable for informal recreation (such as a “pickup” ballgame) without having to cross a heavily traveled road.

Greater cooperation and cooperation among the municipalities would be valuable in providing recreation facilities and services. This Council should meet as needed and include representatives of the municipalities, the school district and the major non-profit recreation groups. The goal should be to:

- 1) collect basic data on the sizes of each recreation program and trends in their growth,
- 2) identify the greatest needs for recreation facilities, based upon actual use and current trends,
- 3) identify opportunities to share or jointly provide recreation facilities and programs, particularly to meet times of peak demand and avoid over-use of facilities, and
- 4) identify recreation programs that are needed but are currently not being provided. For example, it may be found that inadequate attention is being paid to recreation programs for adults.

The main opportunities and needs for new developed parkland is in Cumru Township because of the densities of development. In addition, both Cumru and Brecknock Townships have opportunities for “passive recreation” such as providing public access to woodlands and other natural areas. In the southern part of Brecknock, there is particular opportunities to expand the existing State Game Lands that stretch into Lancaster County.

The Governor Mifflin Soccer Club had owned a 49 acre tract along Wyomissing Road in Cumru that has been improved with soccer fields. The land was sold to Alvernia College, with a condition that the Soccer Club can continue to use its existing fields.

### Complete a system of bicycle and pedestrian trails.

The most up to date trail information is reflected on Figure 17, The National Highway System and Sidewalk/Trail Network Map. A trail and greenway system should continue to be developed over time. There also should be additional trails to connect with the Thun Trail along the Schuylkill River. The Thun Trail will eventually connect from the Hamburg area along the Schuylkill River, to Center City Reading along the current trail in Cumru Township and then along the Schuylkill River to Valley Forge. From Valley Forge, it will continue to Center City Philadelphia. The majority of this length of the Thun and Schuylkill trails is already open to the public, following former railroad rights-of-way. These trails should interconnect with public parks and schools, and where practical should ideally include a trail on both sides of a creek to allow “loops.”

The Thun Trail has been improved with a pedestrian bridge over Lancaster Avenue near the Lancaster Avenue/Route 10 intersection. The Trail extends north to a pedestrian bridge over the Schuylkill River from West Reading into Center City Reading. This will then connect to proposed riverfront improvements in Reading, as well as to the Tulpehocken Creek County Park.

Wherever practical, new developments should be required to include pedestrian and bicycle connections with nearby parks, residential developments and existing trails. These trail easements are particularly valuable to connect the end of one cul-de-sac street with another cul-de-sac street. This allows bicyclists and pedestrians to travel on wider low-traffic roads within newer developments, as opposed to being forced to walk and bicycle along older heavily traveled through-roads.

When new development occurs, consideration should be given to requiring the construction of asphalt paths along major through-roads. This is valuable not only for local residents, but also to allow employees of businesses to walk over their lunch-time.

In addition to serving local residents, trails can be valuable in attracting tourists to the region, particularly considering the dramatic increase in the popularity of mountain biking.

Brecknock Township should continue to work to maintain a passable Horse-Shoe Trail. The Horse-Shoe Trail extends from the Appalachian Trail near Harrisburg to Valley Forge. The approximate location of the Horse-Shoe Trail is shown on the National Highway System and Sidewalk/Trail Network map in the Transportation Section.



*Buxton Conservancy trail in Brecknock Township*

The Horse-Shoe Trail is a trail that for the most part exists through cooperation of many property-owners. It is one of the few trails that allow horses. As property-owners have refused cooperation and land has been developed, increased segments of the trail have been moved onto roads. It would be highly desirable to avoid additional on-road segments and to move some of existing on-road segments back off of roads.

Consideration should be given to adding provisions in the Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance of each municipality to give the governing body the authority to require non-motorized recreation trails when land is proposed for development. The landowner should be allowed reasonable flexibility to determine the location of the trail - provided that the trail links edges of the property. For example, if new homes are approved, it would be logical to move the trail to the edges of those lots. A pedestrian easement should then be obtained to guarantee use of the trail. When a trail is planned in a new residential development, the trail should be built

## Chapter 5 - Community Facilities and Services Plan

before any homes are sold. Otherwise, residents may later oppose construction of the trail, even though it was previously approved. When land is first proposed for development along the trail, the Horse-Shoe Trail Conservancy should be contacted to provide comments.

The Berks County Bicycle Club has recommended that improvements be made to the shoulders of key roads throughout Berks County to make them safer for bicyclists and pedestrians. Based upon those recommendations, improved shoulders are recommended to the following:

- The length of Route 10. Route 10 to the south is already designated as a bicycle route. This improvement is valuable to reach Angelica Park and the Thun Trail, which runs along the south side of the Schuylkill River. At the east end of Cumru Township, the Thun Trail also has a connection to a designated bicycle route along Route 724 to Birdsboro. One segment of Route 10 south of Route 724 has very limited shoulders and cannot be easily improved. Ideally, permission should be sought to provide a bike route around this bottleneck. This includes a route through the Reading Rehabilitation Hospital property or other areas as lands are proposed for development.
- Route 625 from Kenhorst to the start of trails at Nolde Forest Environmental Education Center at Church Road/Route 625.

Neversink Mountain should be permanently preserved as a public recreation area. Much of the land is currently owned by the Berks Nature and the County of Berks. A system of new and improved trails currently links Neversink Mountain to surrounding areas, including a trail on the northeast side of the Schuylkill River.

### **Coordinate development with public schools.**

The entirety of the Governor Mifflin School District is encompassed within this Comprehensive Plan Region. As reflected on Figure 12, five of the six schools are located within or immediately east of Shillington. In addition to these five schools, the Education center is located in the same area. This houses the Superintendent's office as well as the other administrative offices for the school district. The existing public schools are:

- Brecknock Elementary School is on Route 568, east of Route 625, and serves grades K through 4.
- Cumru Elementary School is on Philadelphia Avenue east of Governor Drive and serves grades K through 4.
- Mifflin Park Elementary is located at 598 Governor Drive in Shillington and serves grades K-4
- Governor Mifflin Intermediate School is at 600 Governor Drive to the north of Cumru Elementary School and serves grades 5 and 6.
- Governor Mifflin Middle School is at 130 E. Lancaster Avenue in Shillington and serves grades 7 and 8.
- Governor Mifflin Senior High School is at 101 S. Waverly Road, south of Lancaster Avenue, and serves grades 9 to 12.

In addition, the District's administrative offices and meeting rooms are in the Education Center at Waverly Road and Lancaster Avenue.

A number of private and parochial schools also serve residents of the area, including LaSalle Academy in Shillington.

In the 2016-17 school year, the School District had an enrollment of 4,245 students, including 1,117 in grades K through 3, 1,021 in grades 4 through 6, 728 in grades 7 through 8, and 1,379 in grades 9 through 12. The District's budget for the 2016-17 school year was \$70.34 million.

It will be important for the municipalities to regularly inform the School District of proposed new residential developments and the timing of those developments. This will allow the School District to effectively plan for the number of classrooms and staff. Municipal and School District officials should also periodically meet to discuss other issues of mutual concern, such as improvements that could be made to roads to improve safety for school buses and pedestrians.



Many different studies conducted in Pennsylvania have concluded that most types of new residential development generate higher costs to a school district than is provided by additional tax revenues to the school district. Therefore, this Plan emphasizes bringing new business development to appropriate areas to offset that financial burden, and thereby moderate increases in real estate taxes. New business development results in revenues to the School District without directly generating any additional expenses. The vast majority of the real estate tax bill involves School District taxes.

**GOAL: Emphasize full coordination of municipal and emergency services across municipal borders.**

Continued efforts are needed to make sure that fire, police and emergency medical services are fully coordinated across municipal borders. This includes joint training, and coordinating the provision of expensive specialized equipment and apparatus. The “Putting this Plan into Action” section describes several alternatives to increase inter-municipal cooperation in providing emergency services. As described in the “Putting this Plan Into Action” section, shared police services make it much more cost-efficient to provide 24 hour coverage than each municipality having its own police department.

As of 2016, each of the municipalities had their own police department, with the exception of the Borough of Kenhorst. The Reading City Police Department serves Kenhorst. This has been the case since 2010. The locations of the Police Stations are depicted on Figure 12.



*Kenhorst Volunteer Fire Company*

All of the municipalities are served by volunteer fire companies. In 2004, Cumru Township formed a Township Fire Department to coordinate the independent companies. This is funded by a fire tax that is levied to the Township residents. There is one Township Chief of Fire Services, who will guide purchases and the use of Township funds. The Township purchased the Cedar Top Station and it executes leases on the other two stations. All fire apparatus and equipment was transferred to the Township.

As reflected on Figure 12, the fire stations are:

- Cumru Township - Grill Fire Company on Mountain View Road.
- Cumru Township - Gouglersville Fire Company at Mohns Hill Road and Old Lancaster Pike.
- Cumru Township - Cedar Top Fire Company at Church and Welsh Roads.
- Shillington - Keystone Fire Company at 221 Catherine Street, Shillington.
- Kenhorst - Kenhorst Volunteer Fire Company at 305 S. Kenhorst Boulevard, Kenhorst.
- Mohnton - Friendship Fire Company at 100 E. Summit Street, Mohnton.
- Brecknock Fire Company 1152 Kurtz Mill Road, Mohnton.

Fire companies outside of the area provide mutual aid assistance as needed, particularly for structure fires. These include the Spring Township Fire Department to the west, West Reading to the northwest and the Robeson- Gibraltar Fire Company to the east. The fire companies are generally well-located to respond to all areas of the region.

## Chapter 5 - Community Facilities and Services Plan

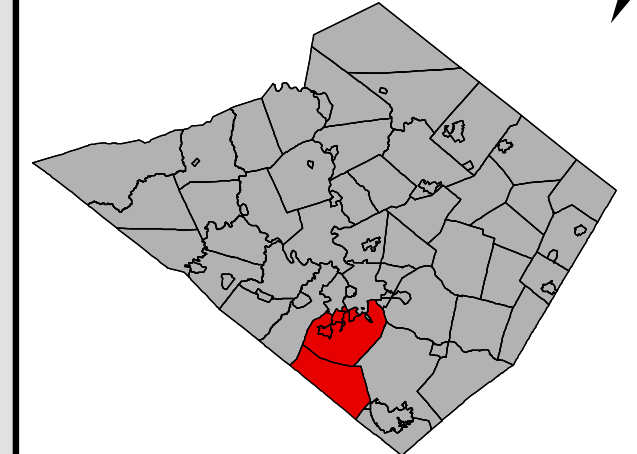
The fire companies rely HEAVILY upon volunteers. Most fire companies are having difficulties attracting sufficient numbers of trained volunteer firefighters. The greatest shortage is during weekday mornings and afternoons, when many volunteers work outside of the immediate area.

The municipalities should investigate ways to attract and retain additional numbers of volunteer emergency workers. This includes encouraging municipal employees to serve as volunteer firefighters and ambulance workers, and allowing them to leave work with a municipal vehicle when practical for emergency calls. Also, financial incentives should be considered, such as a pension program for long-time volunteers.


















The Southern Berks Regional Emergency Medical Service provides ambulance and emergency medical services to the region. The service operates from three stations:

- 1) Cumru Township on Mountain View Road.
- 2) Birdsboro Borough on Main Street.
- 3) Amity Township on Church Lane in Douglassville.

# Public Utilities

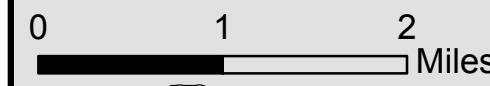
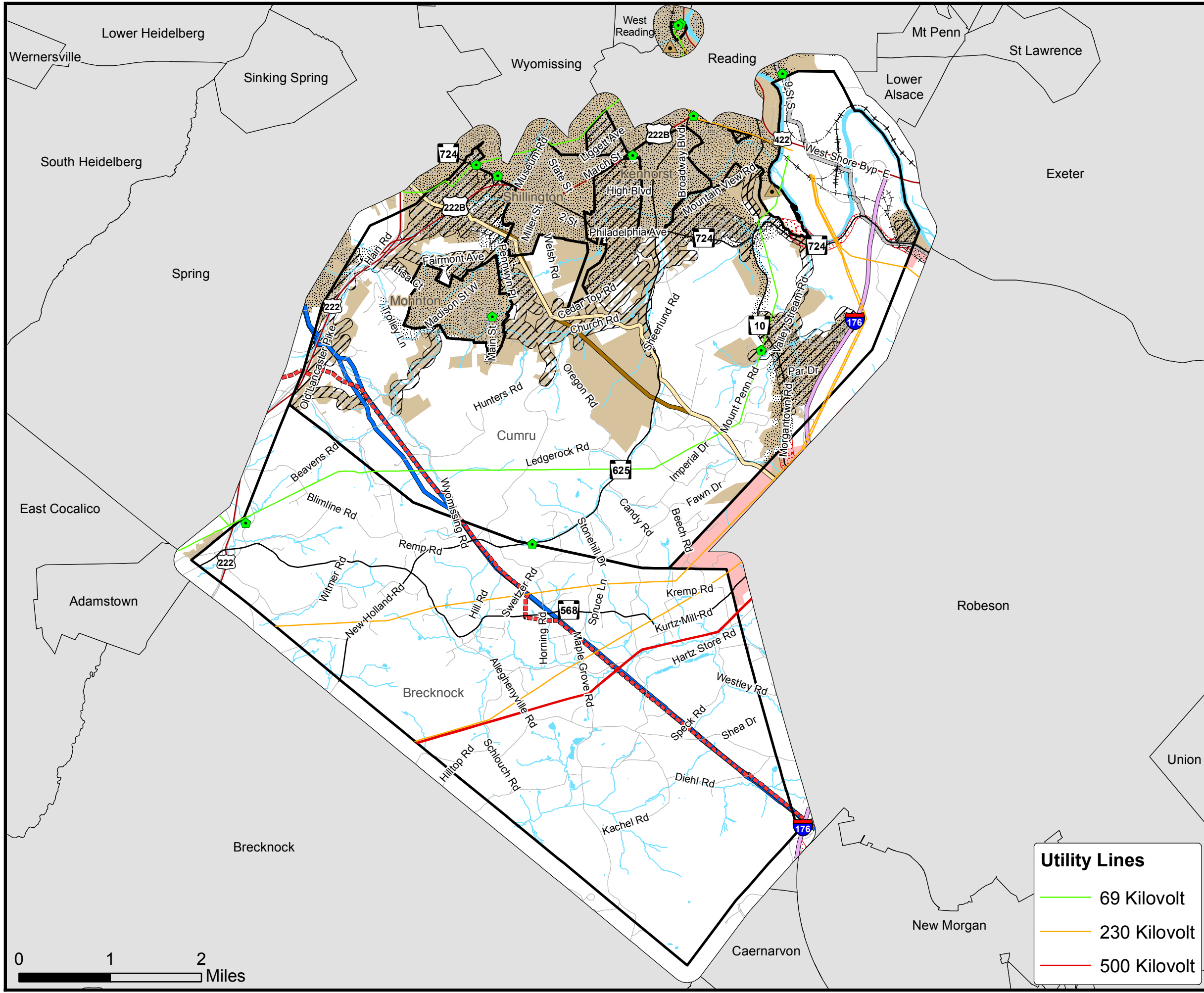


## Legend

-  Buckeye Partners Pipeline
-  Enterprise Products Operating LLC
-  Sunoco Pipeline L.P.
-  UGI Utilities Pipeline
-  Proposed Transmission Pipeline
-  Sewer Plant
-  Electric Substation
-  Existing Public Water Service
-  Proposed Public Water Service
-  Existing Public Sewer Service
-  Proposed Public Sewer Service
-  Existing Public Sewer Service Area within 300' of Existing Sewer Line
-  Water Bodies
-  Streams
-  Roads
-  Railroads
-  Municipal Boundaries

## Utility Lines

-  69 Kilovolt
-  230 Kilovolt
-  500 Kilovolt

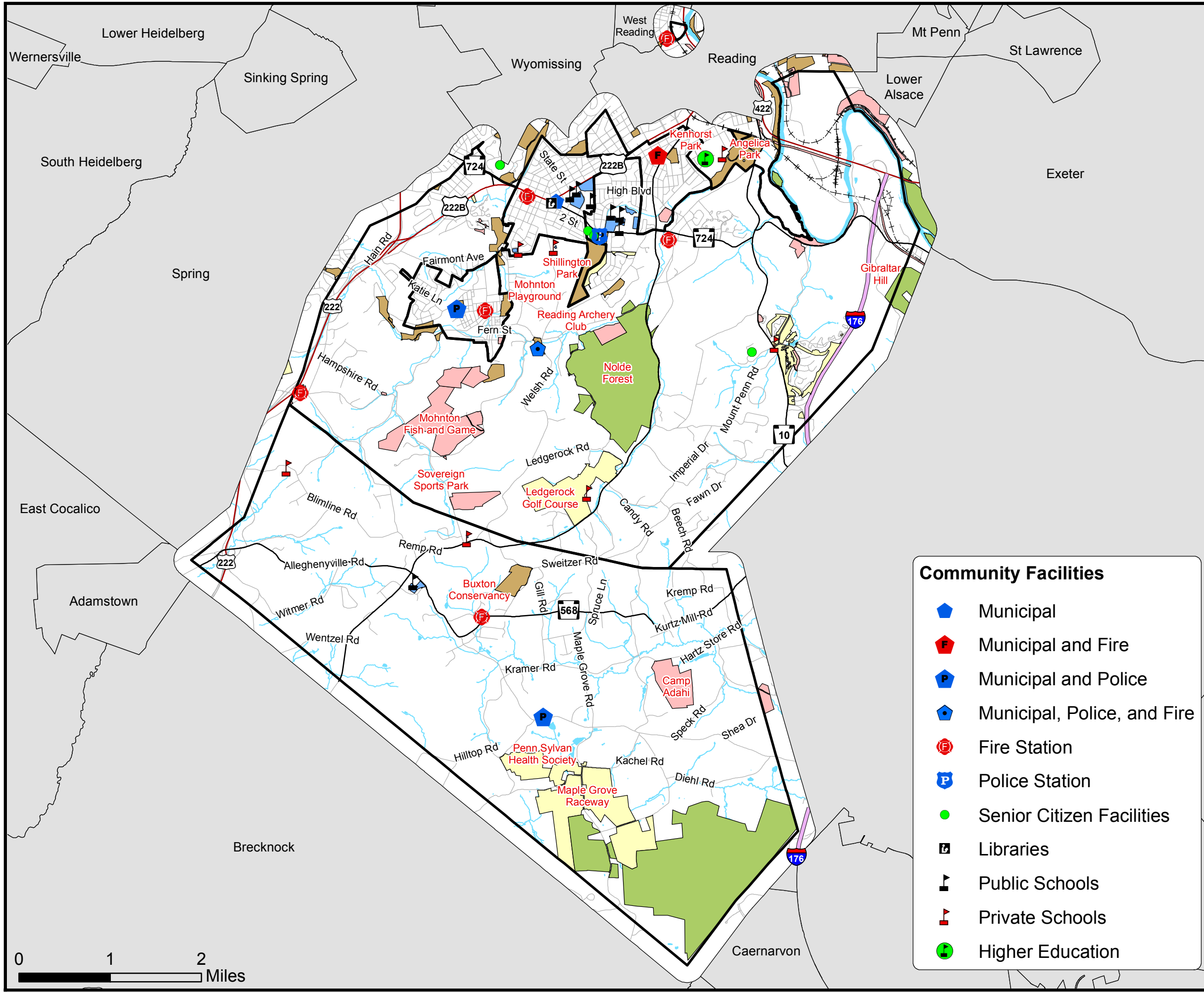
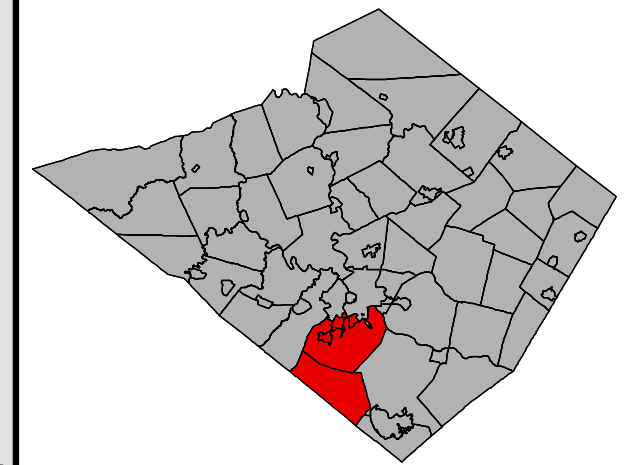


Source data: Berks County Planning Commission GIS, Berks County GIS/IS, Berks County Mapping, Berks DES, Berks County Water and Sewer Association, NPMS, Cumru Act 537  
Published by the Berks County Planning Commission



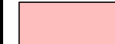
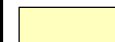





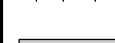




# Community Facilities and Recreation














## Legend

-  State Recreation Land
-  Municipal Recreation Land
-  Non-Profit Recreation Land
-  Private Recreation Land
-  School Recreation Land
-  Water Bodies
-  Streams
-  Roads
-  Railroads
-  Municipal Boundaries

Source data: Berks County Planning Commission GIS, Berks County GIS/IS, Berks County Mapping, Berks DES  
Published by the Berks County Planning Commission

## Community Facilities

-  Municipal
-  Municipal and Fire
-  Municipal and Police
-  Municipal, Police, and Fire
-  Fire Station
-  Police Station
-  Senior Citizen Facilities
-  Libraries
-  Public Schools
-  Private Schools
-  Higher Education

