

LANCASTER County Matters

A PUBLICATION OF THE HOURGLASS FOUNDATION

HOURGLASS



FOUNDATION

Volume 1, Issue 4
October, 2001

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A Letter from our President



Where are we headed? As we were preparing this issue of **County Matters**, the horrifying events were unfolding in New York and Washington. The Hourglass Foundation extends our deepest sympathies to the families of the victims and to the survivors of these attacks. Our thoughts and prayers are with them and for the nation.

Just as the leaders of our nation are struggling to determine where it is headed, the Hourglass Foundation continues to work on those issues effecting the quality of life here in Lancaster County.

We have been very busy since our last newsletter. During the month of July, the Hourglass Foundation mailed copies of the Sunday News re-print of the Survey 2000 results to business leaders, municipal officials, and various community organizations in Lancaster County. Community leaders have responded to us about the value of having this information as they move ahead with the planning for the future of Lancaster County. In December we will begin work on our next survey to be conducted in the Spring of 2002. If you have specific questions you would like to have considered, please forward them to our office address, P.O. Box 1592, Lancaster, PA 17608-1592.

Over the past several months members of the Advisory Committee and the Board of Directors have been involved in discussions with State and Local organizations about the issue of water resources in Lancaster County. We believe that this issue requires our attention and over the next several months we will be working hard with these organizations to develop a plan on how we might better inform the citizens of Lancaster County as to our current situation and what the future may hold. As you may know, since August, 45 counties in this state, including Lancaster County, have been under a drought watch. In this issue we will begin to share with you some of the interesting information we have discovered thus far and provide you and your family with suggestions on how you can help to preserve this precious resource.



This is just a sampling of a few of the things we are working on. We will continue to provide you with updates as we move forward. On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Hourglass Foundation, thank you for your continued support.

Donald K. Roseman, Jr., President

Facts from “Water is Life—The Availability of Water in Pennsylvania”

- ◆ Total withdrawal of ground and surface water in Pennsylvania exceeds 4 billion gallons per day.
- ◆ From 1970 to 1990, consumptive water use (water that is used and never returned to the original water source) in the Susquehanna River basin increased from 275 to 450 million gallons per day. By 2020 it is expected to increase to 700 million gallons per day.
- ◆ Pennsylvania ranks 5th in the nation for development of open space. In just 5 years, sprawl and other land uses paved over 545,000 acres in Pennsylvania.
- ◆ Between 1982-1997 Pennsylvania developed land area increased by 56%, while population increased by only 1.4%. Paved areas reduce groundwater recharge and lower groundwater levels.
- ◆ In 1900, each of the 6,000,000 people living in Pennsylvania used 5 gallons of water per day. Since then, our population has almost doubled to 12 million people, and our water consumption has increased to an average of 62 gallons per day.
- ◆ In Pennsylvania there is no state law to regulate the “mining of groundwater”. A power plant in Venango County would withdraw 15,000 gallons of groundwater per hour, and no state law allows anyone to review that withdrawal.
- ◆ Pennsylvania, unlike most other states in the nation continues to rely upon common law for management of its surface and groundwater resources. Water rights determinations are handled through the courts, with costly litigation and uncertain outcomes, rather than through an administrative agency with established guidelines.
- ◆ During 4 of the last 6 years, Pennsylvania has had drought conditions. In 1999, groundwater levels and stream flows reached all-time record seasonal lows. Water shortages are becoming more frequent and more pronounced.
- ◆ During the drought of 1999, farmers suffered more than \$2.8 billion in crop and dairy losses due to lack of water.
- ◆ Pennsylvania’s State Water Plan has not been updated in 25 years. Because it is outdated, the current plan does not provide a good basis for comprehensive water resources management.
- ◆ Fewer than 5% of Pennsylvania’s municipalities know their “water budget”: how much water they have available and how much they are using.

Published by the Department of Environmental Protection, 2001

If you would like to receive a copy of this publication, please contact our office at (717) 295-0755.

Drought Phases Defined

Over a long period of time, lack of rain will result in drought conditions that affect public and private water systems. To describe the severity of drought conditions, Pennsylvania has developed three drought phases referred to as Drought Watch, Drought Warning and Drought Emergency. These three drought phases have an impact on individual water use during a drought.

Under a **Drought Watch**, individuals are asked to voluntarily conserve water. The objective of voluntary water conservation is to reduce individual water use by 5% or down to 60 gallons per day based on a statewide average of 62 gallons per day per individual (GPCD).

Under a **Drought Warning**, individuals are asked to continue their voluntary conservation of water. The objective of voluntary water conservation is to reduce individual water use by 10 percent or down to 56 GPCD.

Under a **Drought Emergency**, individuals may be required to observe mandatory water use restrictions. The objective of mandatory water use restrictions is to reduce individual water use by 15 percent or down to a low of 55 GPCD.

If drought conditions continue to deteriorate during a Drought Emergency, local municipalities may implement local water rationing in a community.

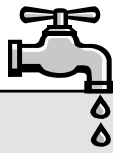
Source: PA Department of Environmental Protection

Lancaster County Population Changes and the Impact on Water Consumption

Municipality	1930*	1950*	% of Change	1970	% of Change	1990	% of Change	2000	2010 Projection	% of Change Since 1990
Adamstown Borough	909	1,000	10%	1,198	20%	1,078	-10%	1,201	1,317	22%
Akron Borough	747	1,028	38%	3,149	206%	3,806	21%	4,046	4,180	10%
Bart Township	1,003	1,354	35%	1,838	36%	2,774	51%	3,003	3,103	12%
Brecknock Twp.	1,621	2,226	37%	3,478	56%	5,207	50%	6,699	8,602	65%
Caernarvon Twp.	1,433	1,673	17%	2,323	39%	3,960	70%	4,278	4,484	13%
Christiana Borough	959	1,043	9%	1,132	9%	1,052	-7%	1,124	1,015	-4%
Clay Twp.	1,541	1,793	16%	2,832	58%	5,103	80%	5,173	5,463	7%
Colerain Township	1,113	1,098	-1%	1,641	49%	2,922	78%	3,261	3,766	29%
Columbia Borough	11,349	11,993	6%	11,237	-6%	10,852	-3%	10,311	9,910	-9%
Conestoga Township	1,487	2,007	35%	2,447	22%	3,511	43%	3,749	4,146	18%
Conoy Twp.	1,769	1,742	-2%	1,977	13%	2,613	32%	3,067	3,347	28%
Denver Borough	1,203	1,658	38%	2,248	36%	2,827	26%	3,332	3,696	31%
Drumore Twp.	1,074	1,129	5%	1,253	11%	2,181	74%	2,243	2,419	11%
Earl Twp.	2,664	3,232	21%	4,430	37%	5,649	28%	6,183	7,291	29%
East Cocalico Twp.	2,411	3,044	26%	4,993	64%	7,632	53%	9,954	12,304	61%
East Donegal Twp.	3,033	3,459	14%	3,003	-13%	4,565	52%	5,405	6,705	47%
East Drumore Twp.	1,129	1,124	0%	1,716	53%	3,280	91%	3,535	3,689	12%
East Earl Twp.	2,477	3,235	31%	4,721	46%	5,531	17%	5,723	6,136	11%
East Hempfield Twp.	4,095	4,322	6%	11,739	172%	18,472	57%	21,399	24,502	33%
East Lampeter Twp.	3,230	5,166	60%	8,876	72%	12,069	36%	13,556	14,728	22%
East Petersburg Borough	0	1,268	100%	3,407	169%	4,156	22%	4,450	4,717	13%
Eden Twp.	646	650	1%	986	52%	1,848	87%	1,856	2,016	9%
Elizabeth Twp.	864	1,164	35%	1,828	57%	3,715	103%	3,833	4,128	11%
Elizabethtown Borough	3,940	5,083	29%	8,072	59%	10,076	25%	11,887	12,361	23%
Ephrata Borough	4,988	7,027	41%	9,662	37%	12,492	29%	13,213	14,255	14%
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Lancaster County Population Changes and the Impact on Water Consumption

Municipality	1930*	1950*	% of Change	1970	% of Change	1990	% of Change	2000	2010 Projection	% of Change Since 1990
Ephrata Twp.	2,787	3,649	31%	3,532	-3%	6,994	98%	8,026	8,954	28%
Fulton Twp.	1,308	1,323	1%	1,793	36%	2,703	51%	2,826	2,958	9%
Lancaster City	59,949	63,774	6%	57,690	-10%	55,967	-3%	56,348	51,944	-7%
Lancaster Twp.	4,878	6,859	41%	10,329	51%	13,105	27%	13,944	14,858	13%
Leacock Twp.	2,197	2,578	17%	3,678	43%	4,717	28%	4,878	4,961	5%
Lititz Borough	4,368	5,568	27%	7,072	27%	8,345	18%	9,029	9,348	12%
Little Britain Twp.	1,120	1,293	15%	1,633	26%	2,627	61%	3,514	4,912	87%
Manheim Borough	3,520	4,246	21%	5,434	28%	5,033	-7%	4,784	4,614	-8%
Manheim Twp.	6,306	9,289	47%	21,539	132%	28,977	35%	33,697	40,374	39%
Manor Township	5,313	4,461	-16%	9,769	119%	14,101	44%	16,498	18,563	32%
Marietta Borough	1,969	2,442	24%	2,838	16%	2,768	-2%	2,689	2,501	-10%
Martic Twp.	1,908	2,350	23%	2,419	3%	4,364	80%	4,990	5,634	29%
Millersville Borough	0	2,551	100%	6,396	151%	8,104	27%	7,774	7,500	-7%
Mount Joy Borough	2,716	3,006	11%	5,041	68%	6,620	31%	6,765	6,872	4%
Mount Joy Twp.	2,286	3,086	35%	4,228	37%	6,082	44%	7,944	8,563	41%
Mountville Borough	954	1,064	12%	1,454	37%	1,948	34%	2,444	2,907	49%
New Holland Borough	1,725	2,602	51%	3,971	53%	4,360	10%	5,092	5,463	25%
Paradise Twp.	2,314	2,731	18%	3,751	37%	4,417	18%	4,698	4,819	9%
Penn Twp.	2,385	2,734	15%	3,801	39%	6,811	79%	7,312	7,609	12%
Pequea Twp.	1,434	1,704	19%	3,002	76%	4,429	48%	4,358	4,544	3%
Providence Twp.	1,401	1,888	35%	2,842	51%	6,044	113%	6,651	7,475	24%
Quarryville Borough	1,028	1,187	15%	1,571	32%	1,657	5%	1,994	2,242	35%
Rapho Twp.	3,317	3,865	17%	5,121	32%	8,238	61%	8,578	9,074	10%
Sadsbury Twp.	749	923	23%	1,495	62%	2,731	83%	3,025	3,173	16%
Salisbury Twp.	3,303	3,932	19%	5,294	35%	8,524	61%	10,012	11,281	32%
Strasburg Borough	975	1,109	14%	1,897	71%	2,597	37%	2,800	2,842	9%
Strasburg Twp.	1,628	1,890	16%	2,550	35%	3,723	46%	4,021	4,306	16%
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Water Saving Tips

Inside the Home

- ◆ Repair all leaks. Even small leaks can waste significant amounts of water. Hot water leaks are not only a waste of water, but also of the energy needed to heat the water.
- ◆ Leaks inside a toilet can waste up to 200 gallons of water a day. Toilet leaks can be detected by adding a few drops of food coloring to water in the toilet tank. If the colored water appears in the bowl, the tank is leaking.
- ◆ Operate clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are fully loaded.
- ◆ Use the proper washer level or load size selection on clothes washers.
- ◆ Install low flow aerators on all faucets.
- ◆ Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth. Use a glass of water for rinsing your teeth.
- ◆ When shaving, use a sink filled with rinse water. Do not let the faucet flow.
- ◆ Take short showers instead of baths and consider bathing small children together.
- ◆ Do not use the toilet as a trash can.
- ◆ If the shower has a single hand control or shut off valve, turn off the flow while soaping or shampooing.
- ◆ Refrigerate a bottle of drinking water instead of letting a faucet flow until the water is cold enough to drink.
- ◆ Turn the faucet off while cleaning vegetables. Rinse them in the sink with the drain closed or in a pan of water.
- ◆ If you wash dishes by hand, do not leave the faucet flowing for rinsing. Instead, use a dish rack and spray device to rinse them. If you have two sinks, fill one with soapy water and one with rinse water.
- ◆ Fill the sink with water to pre-rinse dishes before putting them in the dishwasher.

Outside the Home

- ◆ Use a broom, not a hose, to clean driveways, steps and sidewalks.
- ◆ Wash the car with water from a bucket. If a hose is used, control the flow with an automatic shut off nozzle.
- ◆ Water the lawn only when needed. If grass does not spring back after walking on it, it probably needs water.
- ◆ Water the lawn or garden during the coolest part of the day. Do not water on windy days.
- ◆ Set sprinklers to water the lawn or garden only. Do not water the street or sidewalk.
- ◆ Use soaker hoses and trickle irrigation systems to reduce the amount of water used for irrigation by 20 to 50 percent.
- ◆ Use mulch around shrubs and garden plants to reduce evaporation from the soil surface and cut down on weed growth.
- ◆ Cover the swimming pool to prevent evaporation.
- ◆ Adjust the lawn mower to a higher setting to provide natural ground shade and to promote water retention by the soil.

Drought Conservation Measures

- ◆ Keep an empty container near sinks. Put it under the faucet while waiting for water to warm up. Pour any leftover water from cooking or drinking into it. Once full, use the water for gardening.
- ◆ Place a bucket in the shower to catch water that is wasted while waiting for the shower water to warm up.
- ◆ Take dirty water from birdbaths, flower vases or pet dishes and reuse on potted plants.
- ◆ Drink bottled water instead of tap water.
- ◆ Instead of using hot water to defrost foods, defrost foods in the refrigerator overnight or use a microwave.
- ◆ Keep your garden weed-free, since weeds use available water in the soil.
- ◆ When it rains, leave buckets outside to collect water for washing cars and watering plants and gardens.
- ◆ Turn off ice-makers for refrigerators and use trays instead.
- ◆ Use recyclable plates and cups to cut down on dishwashing.
- ◆ If phosphate detergents or bleach are not used in the wash, rinse water from the washing machine can be used on the garden.
- ◆ Position downspouts, with extensions if needed, so rain water runs onto the lawn or into the garden, not down the walk or driveway.
- ◆ If a dehumidifier exists, use the water it collects to water plants and gardens.
- ◆ If a water softener exists, use the regenerated wastewater to water the lawn and plants.

**Water is an important natural resource and our resources are not unlimited. Be aware of how much water you use!
Awareness is the first step to conservation.**



We Would Like to Hear From You About the Issue of Water

Please take a few moments and respond to the following questions. Your responses can be faxed to us at (717)295-0757

1. Do you practice water-saving measures? If so, please describe.

2. How do you perceive the water quantity issue in Lancaster County? (Select one)
 ___ A serious problem ___ A minor problem
 ___ Not a problem ___ Don't know/not sure
3. Have you personally been impacted by the availability of water? ___ Yes or ___ No (If yes, please describe)

4. Have you personally been impacted by the quality of water? ___ Yes or ___ No (If yes, please describe)

5. Do you have e-mail? If so, would you like to receive this newsletter and upcoming event information via e-mail? Please indicate your e-mail address : _____

Be a Lancaster County Champion

We need your financial assistance. The Hourglass Foundation is a non-profit organization formed to provide information, facilitate discussion and champion the intelligent management of Lancaster County resources. It is our hope to make local citizens, organizations and governments more aware and better informed. And, to help them find solutions to the immediate and long-term, growth-related problems impacting our quality of life.

*Yes, I/we want to be a **Lancaster County Champion**, and will be pleased to support the Hourglass Foundation in the amount of \$ _____.*

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip Code:** _____ **Phone:** _____

e-mail: _____

Please make check payable to the Hourglass Foundation. Your contribution is tax deductible to the fullest extent of the law. If you have any questions, call the Hourglass Foundation at (717) 295-0755 or via e-mail : office@hourglass.foundation.org.

Mark Your Calendars



37th Annual Unity Banquet

Thursday, October 18, 2001 at 6:30 p.m. Willow Valley Resort and Conference Center, Lancaster, PA
Sponsored by: Lancaster County Human Relations Commission and the Natl. Conference of Community and Justice

Workshop on Community Sustainability

Friday, October 19, 2001 from 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Widener University School of Law in Harrisburg, PA
 Keynote Speaker—Joanne Denworth, 10,000 Friends of Pennsylvania
Sponsored by the Susquehanna Conference

Lancaster County Smart Growth Initiative—Kick-off Event

Thursday, October 25, 2001 5:00 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. Liberty Place, Lancaster, PA
Sponsored by Lancaster County Planning Commission

Save Our Land, Save Our Towns

Sunday, November 18, 2001 at 7:30 p.m. White Dog Café, Philadelphia, PA
 Film and discussion on urban sprawl. Moderator: Joanne Denworth, 10,000 friends of Pennsylvania

For more information on any of these events, please contact our office at (717) 295-0755.

H O U R G L A S S



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Our Mission

Articulate and champion a shared vision for the smart growth and sustainable development of Lancaster County into the 21st Century.

Provide ideas that will enable Lancaster County's decision makers to choose wisely and do the right thing on issues—whether they are economic, environmental, societal, or cultural—that affect us all.

Bring together local citizens, organizations, communities, and governments to discuss common issues and to solve growth-related problems.

Protect the distinct character of Lancaster County and ensure its proud legacy for future generations.

The Hourglass Foundation is a non-profit organization. There is much work to be done. Please help us continue our efforts to make a difference in impacting the quality of life for future generations in Lancaster County by becoming a “Lancaster County Champion”.

Lancaster County Matters is published bi-monthly by the Hourglass Foundation. We welcome comments and ideas for future issues. Please notify our office of a change of address. Please contact Jennifer Mundy at (717)295-0755 or send an e-mail to office@hourglassfoundation.org