

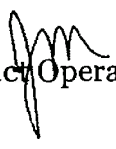
Exhibit

R-1



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE of PENNSYLVANIA COURTS

TO: All President Judges

FROM: Joe Mittleman 
Director of Judicial District Operations

THROUGH: Geoff Moulton 
Court Administrator of Pennsylvania

DATE: June 2, 2021

RE: Decennial Magisterial District Reestablishment

The decennial reestablishment of magisterial districts is once again upon us. Of the fifty-nine president judges who will carry out this responsibility, only fourteen have been through it before, so this memo begins with background information including a review of the two most recent rounds of reestablishment. The second part of the memo describes the standards that the Supreme Court has approved for your use in assessing the magisterial districts in your judicial district.

I. Background

Decennial reestablishment of magisterial districts is mandated by 42 Pa.C.S.A. §1503, which requires that the Court reestablish the numbers and boundaries of the magisterial districts the year after the census figures are certified by the Census Bureau. While federal law requires that local census data be reported to the states no later than April 1, 2021, we have been informed that the Census Bureau will not be able to certify the local census figures until September 2021. Even with this delay, we will be able to distribute reestablishment instructions and all other relevant data to the president judges by the end of June of this year, allowing for the process to begin this summer.

A. 2001 Reestablishment

The decennial magisterial district reestablishment process for 2001 began on May 30, 2001, with the creation of the Magisterial District Reestablishment Subcommittee of the Intergovernmental Task Force to Study the District Justice System. The Subcommittee, asked to consider methods by which caseload equity could be achieved in the reestablishment process and to what extent special factors should be taken into account, developed seven recommendations, one of which was the creation of

Magisterial District Reestablishment Guidelines (“Guidelines”). These Guidelines, issued in 2002, formed the foundation upon which the 2001 process was administered, and also formed the basis for the 2011 process.

The goal in 2001 was to establish caseload equity among the magisterial districts within a county and also between counties of the same class. A magisterial district with an average annual caseload more than fifteen percent above or below the average for the judicial district indicated a disparity in workload within the judicial district, requiring the PJ either to make an adjustment or provide an explanation. The process began with the distribution of data and instructions to the president judges in February 2002 and concluded when the final orders were approved in March 2003.

B. 2011 Reestablishment

Ten years later, a more comprehensive process took place. The guiding principle underlying the process was the desire of then-Chief Justice Castille to reduce the number of MDJs statewide by ten percent. In 2010, even before reestablishment began, president judges were asked to examine any vacant districts and assess whether those districts could be eliminated. As a result, ten districts were eliminated before reestablishment occurred.

In October 2011, data and instructions were sent to the president judges. The guidelines directed drafters to compare the average annual caseload of the magisterial districts in their judicial district to the average for their class of county. If the average caseload was not more than ten percent above the average for their class of county, the president judge was directed to provide an explanation if no districts were recommended for elimination.

PJs were required to consider not only caseload, which is a numerical count of case filings, but also workload, which recognizes that not all case types are equally burdensome and assigns a weight based on the average amount of judge time required to process each case type. These weights were determined in 2011 by an empirical study conducted among a committee of twenty-four MDJs from various-sized counties. This weighted metric was used by the president judges to draw magisterial district lines to, as much as possible, create an equitable distribution of work among the MDJs in their judicial district.

By the end of the 2011 reestablishment process, an additional twenty-three magisterial districts had been eliminated. The eliminations occurred over a number of years since the guidelines expressed a preference to eliminate districts through attrition,

and in some cases, the retirement of an MDJ in a district identified for elimination did not occur until 2018.

II. Process for 2021 Reestablishment

The Supreme Court has approved a process much like the one used in 2011, with the major change that there is no goal to eliminate a particular number or percentage of districts and no presumption that districts should be eliminated. Instead, the guiding principle for reestablishment is for each president judge to determine if they have the proper number of MDJs needed to handle the caseload in their judicial district.

You should be prepared for two sources of external pressure. First, the fiscal shortfalls faced by local governments will likely result in pressure from county commissioners to eliminate magisterial districts wherever possible. The response to that is that a reestablishment plan is a ten-year plan meant to accommodate the needs of the citizens of the county for the next decade. It should not be driven by unprecedented circumstances that will dissipate. You are establishing magisterial districts for the long term and for normally expected caseloads.

Second, the PennLive/Spotlight PA articles on MDJ workload that were published around the state will likewise create pressure on some PJs to eliminate districts. Because the reestablishment process has a public component, such pressure may come from multiple sources, including the media, county commissioners, state elected officials, and taxpayers. While the articles overly simplified the work of MDJs, and the data may not have provided a true picture of how hard MDJs work, it did point out significant disparities among the counties in MDJ workload. Although the media should not drive this process, the data they relied on is interesting as a point of comparison, and comparison among like-sized counties has been one of the guidelines that has continued to be used in reestablishment.

Attached are the Magisterial District Reestablishment Guidelines that the Court has approved and that you will be receiving, along with more detailed instructions and worksheets for your use. This summer, we will provide you with caseload and workload (weighted caseload) data for each magisterial district in your judicial district based on six years of case data, covering 2014 through 2019. (We will not consider 2020 data given the skewing impact of the pandemic.) We will also provide you with comparative data for each class of county so that you can compare the caseloads and workloads for your districts with those in similar size counties. We will also give you the census data for the municipalities in your judicial district. Even though the Census Bureau will not release the official numbers until September, they have provided estimates, which in the past have proven fairly consistent with the official numbers. Since population is not a

driving factor in reestablishment, the estimates, which will show trends of population increase or decrease in your district, will be adequate for use now.

The data we provide, along with other information such as MDJ ages and term expirations, will allow you to begin the process of outreach to MDJs and community stakeholders, the first step in the creation of the plans. We are also planning webinars later this summer for any president judge or court administrator who would like guidance on the process or the use of the data we have provided.

The deadline for submission of plans to AOPC is February 28, 2022. We will review each plan and if they comply with the instructions, they will be forwarded to the Court for review. Consistent with past practice, AOPC expects that plans will arrive on a rolling basis, and that AOPC will forward those plans to the Court as we receive them. This will enable the entire process to conclude well in advance of the 2023 electoral calendar and your 2023 county fiscal calendar.

Magisterial District Realignment

WHAT YOUR PACKET OF INFORMATION WILL CONTAIN

1. Case filings statistics by case type for a six-year period (2014-2019) for each magisterial district within your judicial district. The statistics are broken down by municipality for criminal, traffic, non-traffic and private **complaints**, but we are not able to provide a breakdown by ward within a municipality. Civil, landlord-tenant and miscellaneous docket statistics are only available by magisterial district. Because of the judicial emergency, the 2020 statistics were excluded as not representative of the typical filings in each district.
2. Average filings per magisterial district are provided by case type for each county and class of county statewide.
3. Workload statistics, which are calculated by using the relative case type weights based upon the amount of judge time required to process each case type. Actual case filings are then adjusted by the weights derived from the study. This measure reflects the relative amount of work required by the judge to handle the mix of case types in that district.
4. United States Census Bureau population statistics and population density calculations for each county for 2010 and 2020.
5. Magisterial district judge term expiration and birthdate for each MDJ within your judicial district.
6. A sample of the worksheets that need to be completed for submission to AOPC.

GUIDELINES

1. There are two questions you must answer in determining how to realign the magisterial district courts in your judicial district. *First*, how many magisterial districts do you need to handle the case filings, not just now, but for the next ten years? *Second*, where should the boundaries of those districts be drawn so that the workload is equitably distributed among the MDJs in the county? There are no presumptions that there are too many or too few districts. That is for each president judge to recommend.
2. Compare the average caseloads of the offices within your judicial district and also compare your judicial district's average caseload with the average caseload for your class of county and judicial districts within your class of county. When a magisterial district falls at the lower end of this range, the president judge must evaluate this factor in formulating their realignment proposal and explain any departures from caseload equity, such as a projected significant increase in filings or other factors not reflected in the caseload statistics.

3. Assess the workload calculation for the magisterial districts in your county. The workload calculation differentiates between treating all case types the same and acknowledging that a different level of effort is required for different types of cases. No magisterial district should have a total workload which is 15% higher or lower than the workload of any other district in the judicial district. If a departure of that degree exists, an explanation must be provided that describes why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges in the judicial district. Such explanation could include factors such as projected caseload growth, reduction in the affected districts, or the use of a central court or other mechanism that would redirect caseload and ameliorate the inequity.
4. In addition to assessing caseload and workload, the following factors should also be considered:
 - a. Every magisterial district court must be located within the magisterial district boundaries, absent approval from the Supreme Court.
 - b. All portions of the magisterial district must be contiguous.
 - c. No district can be eliminated during the term of an incumbent MDJ.
 - d. District boundaries cannot be redrawn in such a way that would move an incumbent magisterial district judge's residence into another magisterial district.
 - e. Voting districts cannot be split.
 - f. Any planned development in the county such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings of the affected district should be discussed.
 - g. Note any special programs in your county that will entail effort by MDJs, such as truancy programs or drug, veteran, or mental health diversion programs.
 - h. Public convenience and safety are factors that should be considered and weighed along with all others.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The process should begin by conferring with the MDJs in your county. While you obviously have the final say in making a recommendation to the Supreme Court, the input of the MDJs can provide valuable information, such as retirement plans of judges and trends and issues they have seen in their districts.
2. Proposed reestablishment plans must be posted for public comment before submission to AOPC. Interested parties should have at least thirty days from the publishing date to submit comments. Posting can be done by electronic posting of the proposal on the court or county website and/or by placing a physical copy at various public locations such as public libraries and court offices. Media outlets in your county should be alerted to the posting of the proposal. A copy of the

posting and any public comments received should be submitted along with your final proposal.

3. Complete a worksheet detailing the specific proposal for your judicial district and each magisterial district.
4. Certify that the office and residence of the MDJ are within the district boundaries, unless location outside of the district has been previously approved by the Supreme Court.
5. All plans must be submitted to the AOPC by February 28, 2022.
6. The plan should be sent to:
Judicial District Operations Department
Pennsylvania Judicial Center
601 Commonwealth Avenue
P.O. Box 61260
Suite 1500
Harrisburg, PA 17106

An electronic version should be emailed to:
judicialdistrictoperationsdept@pacourts.us

7. Plans will be reviewed for accuracy and completeness and forwarded to the Supreme Court for consideration.
8. If you have any questions about process or policy, please contact Joe Mittleman at 215-560-5492 or at joseph.mittleman@pacourts.us . If you have technical questions or need assistance with statistics, please contact Mike Passiment at 717-231-3300 x3818 or at michael.passiment@pacourts.us .

Exhibit

R-2

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE: REESTABLISHMENT OF THE : NO. 518
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS WITHIN THE :
9th JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE : MAGISTERIAL RULES DOCKET
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA :

ORDER

PER CURIAM

AND NOW, this 13th day of October 2022, upon consideration of the Petition to Reestablish the Magisterial Districts of the 9th Judicial District (Cumberland County) of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is hereby ORDERED AND DECREED that the Petition, which provides for the reestablishment of the Magisterial Districts within Cumberland County as they currently exist, to be effective immediately, is granted.

Said Magisterial Districts will be reestablished as follows:

Magisterial District 09-1-01 Magisterial District Judge Christopher J. Delozier	Lower Allen Township New Cumberland Borough Shiremanstown Borough
Magisterial District 09-1-02 Magisterial District Judge Elizabeth S. Beckley	Camp Hill Borough Lemoyne Borough West Shore Regional Wormleysburg Borough
Magisterial District 09-1-03 Magisterial District Judge Michael P. Sanderson	East Pennsboro Township West Fairview Borough
Magisterial District 09-2-01 Magisterial District Judge Paul M. Fegley	Lower Frankford Township Middlesex Township North Middleton Township

Magisterial District 09-2-02
Magisterial District Judge Jonathan R. Birbeck

Carlisle Borough

Magisterial District 09-3-01
Magisterial District Judge Harold Anthony Adams

Hopewell Township
Newburg Borough
Shippensburg Borough
Shippensburg Township
Southampton Township

Magisterial District 09-3-02
Magisterial District Judge Vivian J. Cohick

Cooke Township
Lower Mifflin Township
Newville Borough
North Newton Township
Penn Township
South Newton Township
Upper Frankford Township
Upper Mifflin Township
West Pennsboro Township

Magisterial District 09-3-03
Magisterial District Judge Daniel J. Freedman

Dickinson Township
Mount Holly Springs Borough
South Middleton Township

Magisterial District 09-3-04
Magisterial District Judge Kathryn H. Silcox

Hampden Township
Silver Spring Township

Magisterial District 09-3-05
Magisterial District Judge Mark W. Martin

Mechanicsburg Borough
Monroe Township
Upper Allen Township

A True Copy Nicole Traini
As Of 10/13/2022

Attest: Nicole Traini
Chief Clerk
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

Exhibit

R-3



**OFFICE OF THE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
CUMBERLAND COUNTY
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS**

1 Courthouse Square, RM 301 • Carlisle, PA 17013

Phone (717) 240-6200
Toll Free 1-888-697-0371 x6200
Fax (717) 240-6460
courtadmin@cumberlandcountypa.gov

From: Melissa Calvanelli, District Court Administrator
Date: September 3, 2026
Subject: Notice of Proposed Changes to Magisterial Districts within the Ninth Judicial District
Of Pennsylvania – Cumberland County

The Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania comprises sixty judicial districts across the Commonwealth. The Ninth Judicial District includes Cumberland County, a third-class county, which currently contains ten magisterial districts under the supervision of President Judge Albert H. Masland.

Magisterial districts consist of boroughs, townships, and/or city wards. Each district elects a magisterial district judge to a six-year term. These judges handle civil claims up to \$12,000, landlord-tenant matters, summary offenses, and preliminary hearings in misdemeanor and felony cases. They also provide emergency relief under the Protection From Abuse Act and the Older Adult Protective Services Act, in addition to issuing warrants, conducting arraignments, setting bail, and performing marriage ceremonies.

Under normal practice, the Court reviews the statistics and boundaries of all magisterial districts following each decennial census, a process known as magisterial district reestablishment. However, certain circumstances may warrant a review outside this ten-year cycle. An upcoming vacancy in Magisterial District 09-3-05 has created such an opportunity, allowing the Court to examine district boundaries and propose adjustments intended to support a more balanced and efficient distribution of caseloads throughout Cumberland County.

Below are the current jurisdictions and proposed changes for the affected magisterial districts.

Magisterial District 09-1-01

Current:

- Lower Allen Township
- New Cumberland Borough
- Shiremanstown Borough

Proposed:

- Lower Allen Township
- New Cumberland Borough
- Upper Allen Township

Magisterial District 09-1-02

Current:

- Camp Hill Borough
- Lemoyne Borough
- Wormleysburg Borough

Proposed:

- Camp Hill Borough
- Lemoyne Borough

Magisterial District 09-1-03

Current:

- East Pennsboro Township

Proposed:

- East Pennsboro Township
- Wormleysburg Borough

Magisterial District 09-2-01

Current:

- Lower Frankford
- Middlesex Township
- North Middleton Township

Proposed:

- Middlesex Township
- North Middleton Township
- Silver Spring Township

Magisterial District 09-3-02

Current:

- Cooke Township
- Lower Mifflin Township
- Newville Borough
- North Newton Township
- Penn Township
- South Newton Township
- Upper Frankford Township
- Upper Mifflin Township
- West Pennsboro Township

Proposed:

- Cooke Township
- Lower Frankford Township
- Lower Mifflin Township
- Newville Borough
- North Newton Township
- Penn Township
- South Newton Township
- Upper Frankford Township
- Upper Mifflin Township
- West Pennsboro Township

Magisterial District 09-3-03

Current:

- Dickinson Township
- Mount Holly Springs Borough
- South Middleton Township

Proposed:

- Dickinson Township
- Monroe Township
- Mount Holly Springs Borough
- South Middleton Township

Magisterial District 09-3-04

Current:

- Hampden Township
- Silver Spring Township

Proposed:

- Hampden Township
- Mechanicsburg Borough
- Shiremanstown Borough

Magisterial District 09-3-05

Current:

- Mechanicsburg Borough
- Monroe Township
- Upper Allen Township

Proposed:

- Eliminated

Over the last four years (2022–2025), county data shows that overall caseloads across Cumberland County magisterial district courts have decreased by an average of 26.39% compared to the previous six-year period. By evaluating Cumberland County as a whole, we aim to establish a foundation for eliminating one Magisterial District Court and redistributing its caseload among the remaining courts. This approach would also enable us to rebalance caseloads from other jurisdictions, creating a more equitable workload distribution across the county.

Currently, Cumberland County has the third lowest caseload among the 3rd-class counties with the average total filings per court being 4,183. With this proposal, the average caseload per court would rise to approximately 4,653 cases, placing us fifth among the ten 3rd-class counties.

Magisterial District 09-1-01 would see its average caseload increase from 3,542 to approximately 5,275, allowing it to absorb additional volume while still operating within manageable limits. Magisterial District 09-1-02 would move from 6,145 to approximately 4,985 cases, bringing its workload more in line with countywide averages and reducing existing strain on resources.

Magisterial District 09-1-03 would shift from 3,915 to approximately 3,937 cases. Importantly, this proposal also eliminates the long-standing order requiring criminal and traffic citations originating on Interstate 81, Interstate 581, and the Pennsylvania Turnpike to be filed in MDJ 09-1-03, restoring those filings to their appropriate home jurisdictions in Silver Spring Township and Hampden Township. This correction ensures jurisdictional accuracy.

Magisterial District 09-2-01 would move from 3,355 to approximately 6,525 cases, aligning its caseload with its capacity and geographic coverage. Magisterial Districts 09-3-02, 09-3-03, and 09-3-04 would each see modest changes—from 4,865 to approximately 4,200; 3,556 to approximately 4,070; and 4,732 to approximately 4,791 respectively—improving countywide balance without overburdening any single district. Please note when the averages were calculated, an order was in place for all criminal and traffic cases generated by the Pennsylvania state police on Interstate 81 and PA Turnpike that run through Magisterial District 09-2-01 and 09-2-02 to be filed in 09-3-02. An administrative order in November of 2024 directed all these cases to be filed in their respective courts. These projections listed above account for these cases being filed in their appropriate home jurisdictions.

Magisterial District 09-3-05 would be eliminated, with its caseload of 3,793 redistributed among nearby courts to create long-term structural efficiency. Magisterial Districts 09-3-01 and 09-2-02 will not change under this proposal.

Please note due to the unavailability of municipal data for civil and landlord/tenant cases filed in the magisterial district courts, the average annual filings were calculated by taking each magisterial district's average caseload from 2022-2025 and dividing it by the number of municipalities currently assigned to that magisterial district. The same method was used to calculate municipal averages for miscellaneous dockets.

Overall, this proposed realignment improves operational efficiency and ensures that judicial services remain accessible and responsive to the needs of the public. The Court seeks to maintain a well-aligned structure that supports consistent workloads across all magisterial districts. With the approval of this change, Cumberland County would have the least amount of variance from the revised county class average of 4,665.

A thirty (30) day period for public comment on this proposal is required prior to submission of a petition to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Public comments concerning the proposed changes will be accepted through October 3, 2026. Comments may be sent by mail or email to:

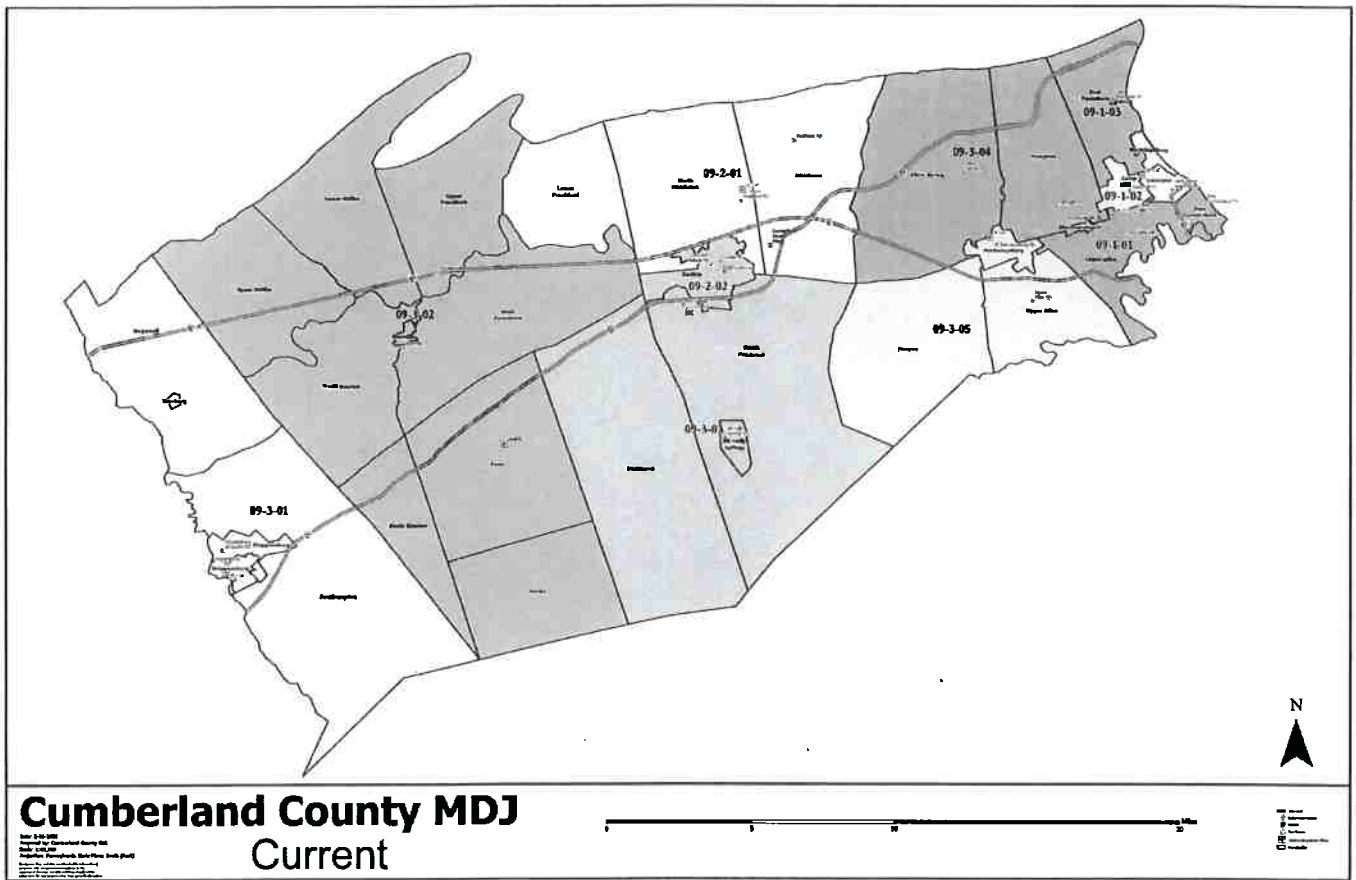
Cumberland County Courthouse
Court Administration
Room 301
1 Courthouse Square
Carlisle, PA 17013

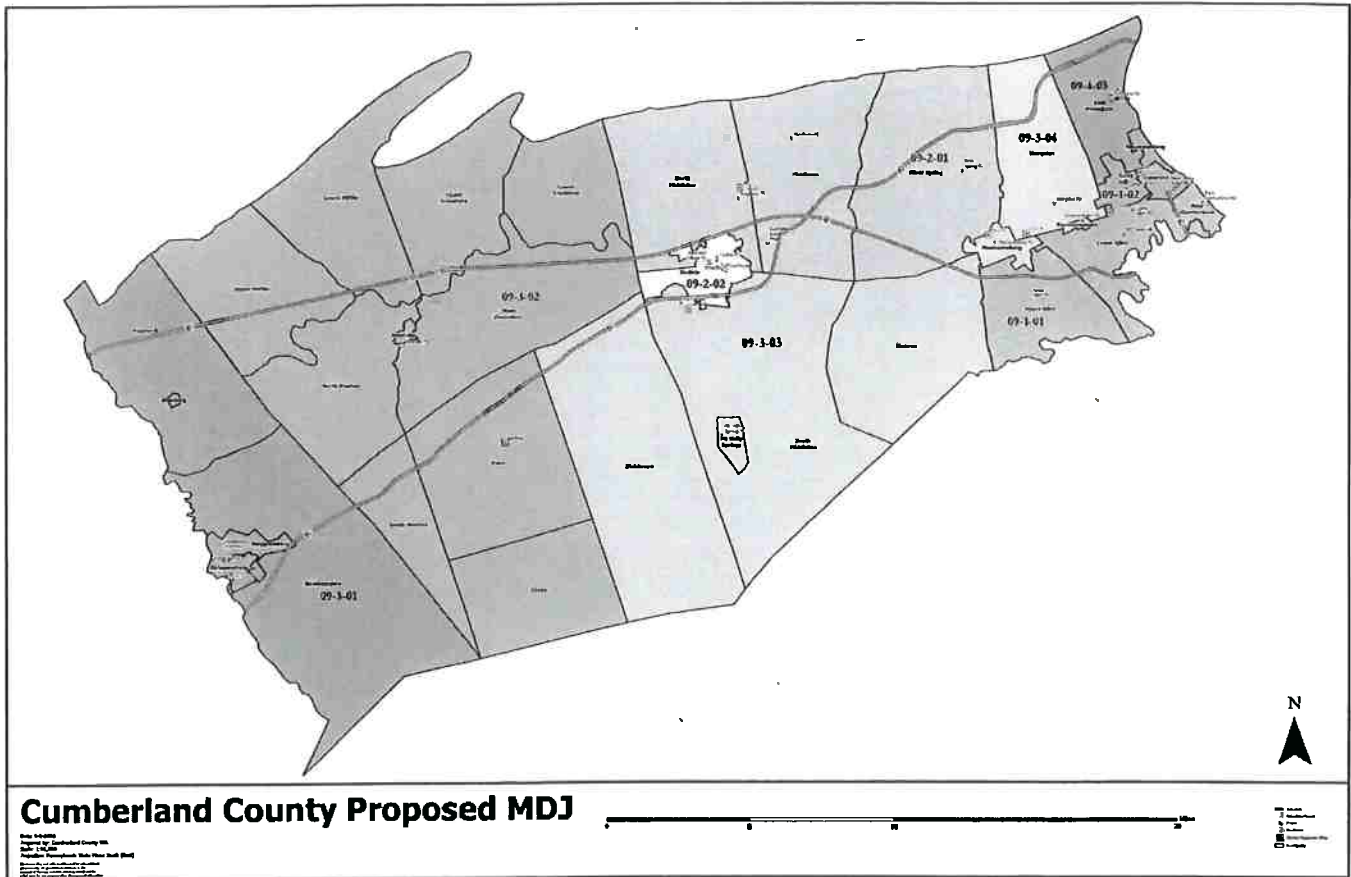
or

courtadmin@cumberlandcountypa.gov

We appreciate your input and your interest in this proposal.

Enclosures: Current Boundaries Map
Proposed Boundaries Map





Exhibit

R-4

2016 MDJ CASES												
Cases docketed												
	Delozier	Beckley	Sanderson	Rogers	Birbeck	Ruth	Hanner	Freedman	Line	Martin	County Total	
	09-1-01	09-1-02	09-1-03	09-2-01	09-2-02	09-3-01	09-3-02	09-3-03	09-3-04	09-3-05		
Criminal	635	408	347	511	714	517	260	476	749	393	5010	
Civil	305	200	154	97	147	177	136	216	336	191	1959	
L/T	201	223	100	226	165	322	55	77	163	169	1701	
NT	922	448	239	310	754	684	402	418	588	493	5258	
Traffic	1494	3709	2923	6428	4087	3147	5284	5976	3796	3531	40375	
MD	118	95	49	70	82	121	47	99	73	75	829	
Total Cases	3675	5083	3812	7642	5949	4968	6184	7262	5705	4852	55132	

2017 MDJ CASES												
Cases docketed												
	Delozier	Beckley	Sanderson	Rogers	Birbeck	Ruth	Hanner	Freedman	Line	Martin	County Total	
	09-1-01	09-1-02	09-1-03	09-2-01	09-2-02	09-3-01	09-3-02	09-3-03	09-3-04	09-3-05		
Criminal	547	448	385	548	593	590	315	426	692	477	5021	
Civil	326	265	212	134	185	208	202	342	437	291	2602	
L/T	209	279	152	260	189	219	57	87	167	154	1773	
NT	1105	491	224	435	671	662	376	546	657	647	5814	
Traffic	1479	4761	3492	6792	4151	3027	5969	5449	4606	3429	43155	
MD	120	64	53	79	67	58	51	78	66	105	741	
Total Cases	3786	6308	4518	8248	5856	4764	6970	6928	6625	5103	59106	

2018 MDJ CASES

Cases docketed

	Delozier	Beckley	Sanderson	Rogers	Birbeck	Ruth	Hanner	Freedman	Line	Martin	County Total
	09-1-01	09-1-02	09-1-03	09-2-01	09-2-02	09-3-01	09-3-02	09-3-03	09-3-04	09-3-05	
Criminal	634	407	306	453	575	461	240	386	709	407	4578
Civil	313	211	216	142	270	268	141	333	398	282	2574
L/T	190	293	167	290	212	255	48	88	165	164	1872
NT	621	527	374	390	508	536	215	455	600	450	4676
Traffic	1755	5093	4552	5288	3192	2957	5031	4731	4250	3470	40319
MD	121	61	73	62	92	71	60	66	84	102	792
Total Cases	3634	6592	5688	6625	4849	4548	5735	6059	6206	4875	54811

2019 MDJ CASES

Cases docketed

	Delozier	Beckley	Sanderson	Rogers	Birbeck	Ruth	Hanner	Freedman	Line	Martin	County Total
	09-1-01	09-1-02	09-1-03	09-2-01	09-2-02	09-3-01	09-3-02	09-3-03	09-3-04	09-3-05	
Criminal	695	466	296	367	610	464	216	391	700	436	4641
Civil	352	189	222	168	277	182	161	331	462	263	2607
L/T	221	270	166	183	241	283	41	90	195	207	1897
NT	665	618	352	353	728	529	253	379	595	460	4932
Traffic	2414	6957	5180	4806	3513	2869	6170	5564	4406	3373	45252
MD	98	57	70	71	77	29	41	85	69	97	694
Total Cases	4445	8557	6286	5948	5446	4356	6882	6840	6427	4836	60023

2020 MDJ CASES

Cases docketed

	Delozier	Beckley	Sanderson	Rogers	Birbeck	Ruth	Hanner	Freedman	Line	Martin	County Total
	09-1-01	09-1-02	09-1-03	09-2-01	09-2-02	09-3-01	09-3-02	09-3-03	09-3-04	09-3-05	
Criminal	626	364	339	472	563	465	375	412	450	396	4462
Civil	236	124	147	138	196	124	127	195	284	182	1753
L/T	91	183	85	116	103	120	18	43	82	90	931
NT	659	528	321	423	498	361	293	413	468	429	4393
Traffic	1410	4707	3462	2935	2003	1533	3606	3024	2454	2371	27505
MD	84	52	48	63	78	25	39	48	51	103	591
Total Cases	3106	5958	4402	4147	3441	2628	4458	4135	3789	3571	39635

2021 MDJ CASES

Cases docketed

	Delozier	Beckley	Sanderson	Rogers	Birbeck	Ruth	Hanner	Freedman	Line	Martin	County Total
	09-1-01	09-1-02	09-1-03	09-2-01	09-2-02	09-3-01	09-3-02	09-3-03	09-3-04	09-3-05	
Criminal	531	370	351	295	564	373	245	384	528	386	4027
Civil	197	124	187	194	183	155	147	152	284	247	1870
L/T	136	209	122	176	165	220	44	41	107	121	1341
NT	554	426	654	282	658	478	226	317	478	549	4622
Traffic	1558	4562	3388	3010	3062	1934	3829	2903	2356	2760	29362
MD	110	69	77	68	112	29	60	79	86	51	741
Total Cases	3086	5760	4779	4025	4744	3189	4551	3876	3839	4114	41963

2024 MDJ CASES											
Cases docketed											
	Delozier	Beckley	Sanderson	Rogers	Birbeck	Ruth	Hanner	Freedman	Silcox	Martin	County Total
	09-1-01	09-1-02	09-1-03	09-2-01	09-2-02	09-3-01	09-3-02	09-3-03	09-3-04	09-3-05	
Criminal	480	412	331	204	589	343	232	286	579	245	3701
Civil	233	197	199	215	297	126	204	209	452	263	2395
L/T	166	318	156	210	248	341	62	79	197	187	1964
NT	533	458	372	217	623	389	240	281	566	359	4038
Traffic	1642	5969	2371	1276	2998	1674	4959	2255	2776	2121	28041
MD	71	107	77	57	103	48	27	68	82	51	691
Total Cases	3125	7461	3506	2179	4858	2921	5724	3178	4652	3226	40830

2025 MDJ CASES											
Cases docketed											
	Delozier	Beckley	Sanderson	Rogers	Birbeck	Ruth	Hanner	Freedman	Line	Martin	County Total
	09-1-01	09-1-02	09-1-03	09-2-01	09-2-02	09-3-01	09-3-02	09-3-03	09-3-04	09-3-05	
Criminal	564	385	378	279	695	421	179	349	576	282	4108
Civil	286	220	296	261	251	196	231	228	473	381	2823
L/T	268	256	260	272	319	326	79	153	254	287	2474
NT	664	501	457	255	568	499	261	356	583	346	4490
Traffic	2177	4257	2479	2627	3174	1610	3129	2130	3195	2420	27198
MD	64	88	74	89	118	59	86	74	86	54	792
Total Cases	4023	5707	3944	3783	5125	3111	3965	3290	5167	3770	41885

Exhibit

R-5

Class 3 Counties Magisterial District Court New Caseload Docket Filings

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Berks County Population 439,117 17 MDJs 1 MDJ per 25,830 people Avg 3,866 Cases/Judge	Civil	3,301	3,779	3,114	3,589	5,087
	Criminal	5,580	5,598	5,384	5,526	5,504
	Landlord/Tenant	2,401	2,754	3,989	4,105	3,693
	Non-Traffic	6,939	7,722	7,819	7,142	7,044
	Traffic	33,460	40,810	43,764	51,647	56,366
	Private CR/NT	379	742	379	587	439
	Total	52,060	61,405	64,449	72,596	78,133
	Cases/Judge	3,062	3,612	3,791	4,270	4,596

Chester County Population 560,745 16 MDJs 1 MDJ per 35,047 people Avg 4,885 Cases/Judge	Civil	2,569	2,949	2,645	2,725	3,669
	Criminal	5,527	5,698	5,746	5,748	5,646
	Landlord/Tenant	1,231	1,793	2,839	3,195	3,001
	Non-Traffic	6,265	6,956	7,259	7,430	7,089
	Traffic	45,037	58,367	61,323	67,635	68,130
	Private CR/NT	24	37	84	84	134
	Total	60,653	75,800	79,896	86,817	87,669
	Cases/Judge	3,791	4,738	4,994	5,426	5,479

Cumberland County Population 275,516 10 MDJs 1 MDJ per 27,552 people Avg 4,068 Cases/Judge	Civil	1,753	1,870	1,684	2,114	2,637
	Criminal	4,462	4,028	3,915	4,138	4,052
	Landlord/Tenant	931	1,341	1,986	2,262	2,222
	Non-Traffic	4,025	3,793	3,640	3,905	4,003
	Traffic	27,505	29,362	26,364	28,189	30,032
	Private CR/NT	368	827	730	725	527
	Total	39,044	41,221	38,319	41,333	43,473
	Cases/Judge	3,904	4,122	3,832	4,133	4,347

Dauphin County Population 293,029 14 MDJs 1 MDJ per 20,931 people Avg 5,242 Cases/Judge	Civil	2,933	3,269	2,724	3,139	3,884
	Criminal	7,719	7,432	7,712	7,878	7,623
	Landlord/Tenant	3,856	4,841	6,926	7,024	7,422
	Non-Traffic	6,271	6,960	8,716	8,089	7,792
	Traffic	37,299	47,165	48,976	53,034	54,423
	Private CR/NT	452	605	743	898	1,106
	Total	58,530	70,272	75,797	80,062	82,250
	Cases/Judge	4,181	5,019	5,414	5,719	5,875

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Erie County Population 267,750 13 MDJs 1 MDJ per 20,596 people Avg 3,527 Cases/Judge	Civil	2,088	2,462	2,336	2,722	3,189
	Criminal	4,569	5,035	5,164	5,692	5,800
	Landlord/Tenant	1,632	1,864	2,874	2,984	2,757
	Non-Traffic	7,114	7,973	8,566	9,199	9,063
	Traffic	20,399	24,861	29,445	28,749	28,298
	Private CR/NT	817	1,516	1,158	655	279
	Total	36,619	43,711	49,543	50,001	49,386
	Cases/Judge	2,817	3,362	3,811	3,846	3,799

Lackawanna County Population 216,859 10 MDJs 1 MDJ per 21,686 people Avg 3,686 Cases/Judge	Civil	1,195	1,172	2,194	2,443	3,309
	Criminal	2,433	3,406	3,997	4,171	4,500
	Landlord/Tenant	1,100	1,464	2,179	2,111	2,093
	Non-Traffic	2,978	3,229	3,585	4,272	3,551
	Traffic	17,263	24,319	25,841	26,630	30,253
	Private CR/NT	862	889	880	954	1,033
	Total	25,831	34,479	38,676	40,581	44,739
	Cases/Judge	2,583	3,448	3,868	4,058	4,474

Lehigh County Population 385,655 14 MDJs 1 MDJ per 27,547 people Avg 6,727 Cases/Judge	Civil	3,193	3,641	3,474	3,421	4,871
	Criminal	5,203	5,051	5,773	6,009	6,133
	Landlord/Tenant	3,664	4,709	6,915	6,901	6,891
	Non-Traffic	4,935	5,293	6,062	5,496	5,979
	Traffic	59,690	75,641	87,006	80,906	63,463
	Private CR/NT	70	189	133	136	28
	Total	76,755	94,524	109,363	102,869	87,365
	Cases/Judge	5,483	6,752	7,812	7,348	6,240

Luzerne County Population 331,379 16 MDJs 1 MDJ per 20,711 people Avg 4,439 Cases/Judge	Civil	3,786	4,082	3,521	4,097	5,399
	Criminal	5,569	5,988	5,896	5,551	5,694
	Landlord/Tenant	1,245	1,807	2,390	2,716	2,728
	Non-Traffic	8,522	8,304	8,988	10,257	10,309
	Traffic	40,476	47,007	50,380	51,925	52,916
	Private CR/NT	935	819	1,169	1,150	1,462
	Total	60,533	68,007	72,344	75,696	78,508
	Cases/Judge	3,783	4,250	4,522	4,731	4,907

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Northampton County Population 322,989 14 MDJs 1 MDJ per 23,071 people Avg 3,948 Cases/Judge	Civil	2,485	2,907	2,478	2,905	3,783
	Criminal	4,063	3,880	3,960	4,029	3,882
	Landlord/Tenant	1,476	1,860	2,662	2,870	2,790
	Non-Traffic	3,906	4,131	4,702	4,846	4,766
	Traffic	33,178	41,162	44,090	43,592	43,988
	Private CR/NT	235	558	381	420	392
	Total	45,343	54,498	58,273	58,662	59,601
	Cases/Judge	3,239	3,893	4,162	4,190	4,257
2024						
Westmoreland County Population 350,935 16 MDJs 1 MDJ per 21,933 people Avg 2,948 Cases/Judge	Civil	2,799	3,466	3,061	3,343	4,209
	Criminal	5,338	5,697	5,602	5,147	5,254
	Landlord/Tenant	932	1,168	1,397	1,632	1,768
	Non-Traffic	4,352	4,241	4,496	4,885	4,824
	Traffic	25,972	31,370	30,949	33,534	31,672
	Private CR/NT	1,478	1,806	1,745	1,823	1,912
	Total	40,871	47,748	47,250	50,364	49,639
	Cases/Judge	2,554	2,984	2,953	3,148	3,102
York County Population 471,240 19 MDJs 1 MDJ per 24,802 people Avg 4,368 Cases/Judge	Civil	3,477	4,168	3,569	3,988	5,361
	Criminal	7,116	7,171	7,387	8,178	8,211
	Landlord/Tenant	3,486	4,253	7,188	7,344	7,717
	Non-Traffic	7,106	7,761	7,614	8,013	9,081
	Traffic	42,931	58,812	56,292	59,289	58,710
	Private CR/NT	1,343	2,282	2,477	2,800	1,840
	Total	65,459	84,447	84,527	89,612	90,920
	Cases/Judge	3,445	4,445	4,449	4,716	4,785

- Note – AOPC statistical data is only available through 2024 at this time.

Exhibit

R-6

3rd Class Counties Ranked by Caseload from 2020-2024

Rank	County	Avg Cases per Judge
1	Lehigh	6727
2	Dauphin	5242
3	Chester	4885
4	Luzerne	4439
5	York	4368
6	Cumberland	4068
7	Northampton	3948
8	Berks	3866
9	Lackawanna	3686
10	Erie	3527
11	Westmoreland	2948

Exhibit

R-7



COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND

September 21, 2026

Dear President Judge Masland and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justices:

The Magisterial District Judges of Cumberland County respectfully request that you reevaluate the petition to eliminate Magisterial District Court 09-3-05. While we are collectively cognizant to being financial stewards of taxpayer money, any projected savings to closing a district court will negatively impact access to justice for our county residents and court users at this time.

As the initial level of Pennsylvania's unified judicial system, local district judges provide a valued service to the community and an opportunity for justice to all. We are the public's first and most frequent contact and quite often, the only source of jurisprudence in the Commonwealth. This critical interaction with the court system positions us as the customer service and public relations arm of the judiciary. Such local access to swift and efficient justice is paramount, and we argue it is the intended purpose of this all-important governmental branch.

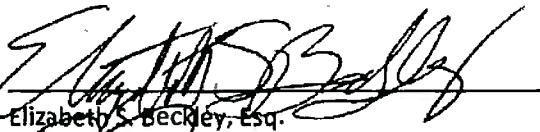
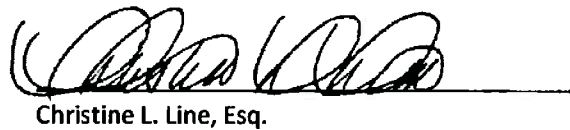
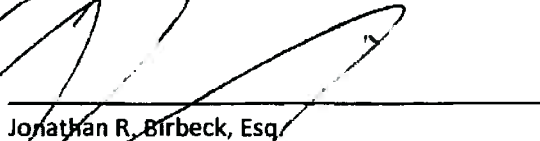
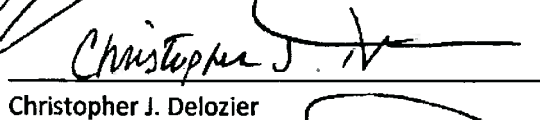
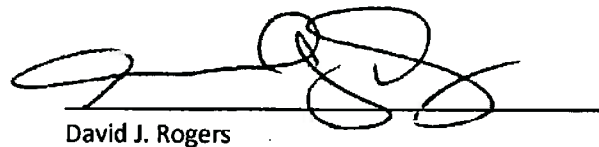
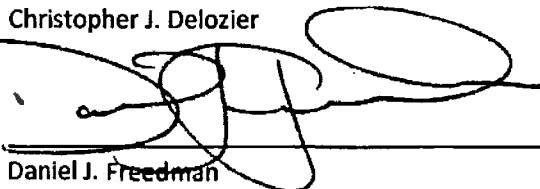
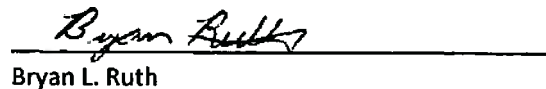
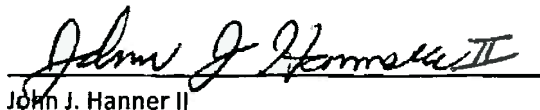
A thorough comparison of our caseloads and docket numbers reveals that we are within the accepted range for a County of the Third Class (ranked 6th out of 11).

We find it counter-intuitive that the Common Pleas bench in Cumberland County has increased in recent years and is now also in the process of seeking an additional two judgeships yet believe that the Magisterial District Courts should shrink in size when we are the court of first impression for all criminal, non-traffic and traffic cases the overwhelming majority of which are settled at our level.

As you are aware, several years ago, the Supreme Court wisely established a methodology whereby the results of each decennial census serve as an objective guide to review population trends coupled with caseload data to determine the appropriate number of our courts. This is still applicable and forthcoming. Currently, our courts are experiencing an activity and caseload correction since the Covid 19 pandemic's multiyear disruption.

For these and many other reasons, the Cumberland County Magisterial District Judges are unanimously against this plan to eliminate and realign districts at this time.

Respectfully submitted,


Elizabeth S. Beckley, Esq.
Christine L. Line, Esq.
Jonathan R. Birbeck, Esq.
Mark W. Martin
Christopher J. Delozier
David J. Rogers
Daniel J. Freedman
Bryan L. Ruth
John J. Hanner II
Michael P. Sanderson

Exhibit

R-8

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND

ELIZABETH S. BECKLEY, ESQUIRE

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT JUDGE

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT 09-1-02

600 N 12th STREET, STE 200

LEMOYNE, PA 17043

CAMP HILL BOROUGH

LEMOYNE BOROUGH

WORMLEYSBURG BOROUGH

OFFICE:

TEL: 717-761-0583

FAX: 717-960-5505

September 28, 2026

Dear President Judge Masland and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justices:

I am writing to reiterate that I stand united with my brethren of the Cumberland County Magisterial Districts Courts in objecting to the proposed plan for redistricting the Courts at this time.

Respectfully, I also disagree with the process implemented to come up with this particular plan. I have been through two previous redistricting years during my term as a Magisterial District Judge. During those years, the Magisterial District Judges had a seat at the table when determining the shift in jurisdictions. Those meetings were held and included an open discussion between Court Administration and the Magisterial District Judges. Our input was taken into consideration prior to formulating a plan as we know our jurisdictions better than anyone.

In this instance we were sent a plan (that had already been put together without our input) on a Friday afternoon. We were asked to appear on a zoom meeting the following Tuesday which gave us very little time to review the numbers presented. While we were asked what we thought, our input was not taken into consideration as the Plan was sent out without any changes to the same. The reason provided to us for closing a Court at this time was the county would be saving money that could be put toward security in our offices. However, we have not been presented with a plan of what those security measures will be and we were informed that the county commissioners have not voted to divert any savings from closing a court to security for the rest of the courts.

As you are aware, 09-1-02 (the jurisdiction I sit in) contains Camp Hill, Lemoyne and Wormleysburg. Camp Hill has their own police department. Lemoyne and Wormleysburg share a police department called West Shore Regional Police Department. Our office now sits in West Shore's jurisdiction having moved the Court to Lemoyne at the end of last year.

According to the numbers used by Court Administration, the new plan takes 09-1-02's numbers from 6,145 to 4,985 for the reasons offered that it will bring it in line with the countywide averages and reduce existing strain on resources. It is difficult to comprehend this explanation.

The new plan pushes 09-2-01 (Judge Rogers' court) to a new average of 6525 cases where his current average is 4137 which is right within the average filings in our county. This change in Judge Rogers' court would make those numbers even higher than 09-1-02's numbers are now and our court has the highest numbers in the county at this time.

I also am not aware of what the 'strain on resources' is referring to. We have the perfect number of people working in 09-1-02. One of our staff members is a floater. I have been asking for years that her position be made permanent as it had been prior to the COVID 19 pandemic. She remains a floater as there are only two now in the county because our third floater position was removed and placed in Court Administration.

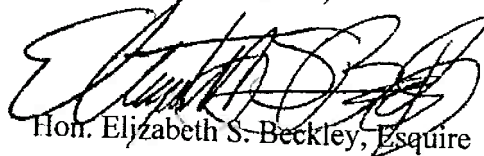
There are several courts according to Court Administration's statistics that have too many staff members for their filings. It stands to reason that in order to ease the 'strain on resources' in 09-1-02 (if staff is what is being referred to) an easy fix would be to put a 4th permanent staff member in 09-1-02 and move the floater position to a court with lower numbers, thus the burden on the home court is less when the floater is in other courts. It does not mean that West Shore Regional cases should be divided between two different courts, one of which is miles out of their jurisdiction.

This proposed jurisdictional change in 09-1-02 will be an administrative nightmare by the difficulty caused to both Courts trying to schedule officers' cases between both Courts. It will also take West Shore Regional officers out of their jurisdiction, while in the other court, which will make it far more difficult for them to respond to calls that happen during court hours.

We do not have any court security. We do not have metal detectors. We rely on the police to assist us with court security. If West Shore Regional Police Department is made to divide their cases between our Court and Judge Sanderson's Court 09-1-03 (which is what the proposed plan suggests) there will be many days where their officers will not be in their jurisdiction which puts our Court in harm's way by not having a readily available police officer when we have an incident in the Court or an unruly patron that needs to be dealt with.

For all of the foregoing reasons, I respectfully and adamantly object to the proposed redistricting plan and the closure of Judge Martin's court at this time.

Respectfully submitted,



Hon. Elizabeth S. Beckley, Esquire

Exhibit

R-9

A large statue of Molly Pitcher, a Revolutionary War figure, stands on a pedestal. She is dressed in a long, dark coat and a skirt, holding a long rifle across her body. The statue is set against a backdrop of a cloudy sky. The name "MOLLY PITCHER" is faintly visible on the front of the pedestal.

275 years

CUMBERLAND COUNTY  PENNSYLVANIA

founded January 27, 1750

Popular Annual Financial Report

County of Cumberland, Pennsylvania

For the Year Ended | **December 31, 2025**

Prepared by the Office of the Controller | Dana Best, Controller



Dana L. Best,
Controller of Cumberland County
controller@cumberlandcountypa.gov

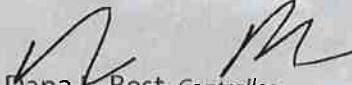
Dear Cumberland County Residents,

I am pleased to present the Cumberland County, PA 2025 Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR). This report provides an overview of the county's financial position, key demographic and economic trends, and the initiatives shaping our path forward. This year's PAFR also includes a special highlight celebrating Cumberland County's 275th birthday, recognizing the rich history and enduring strength of our community.

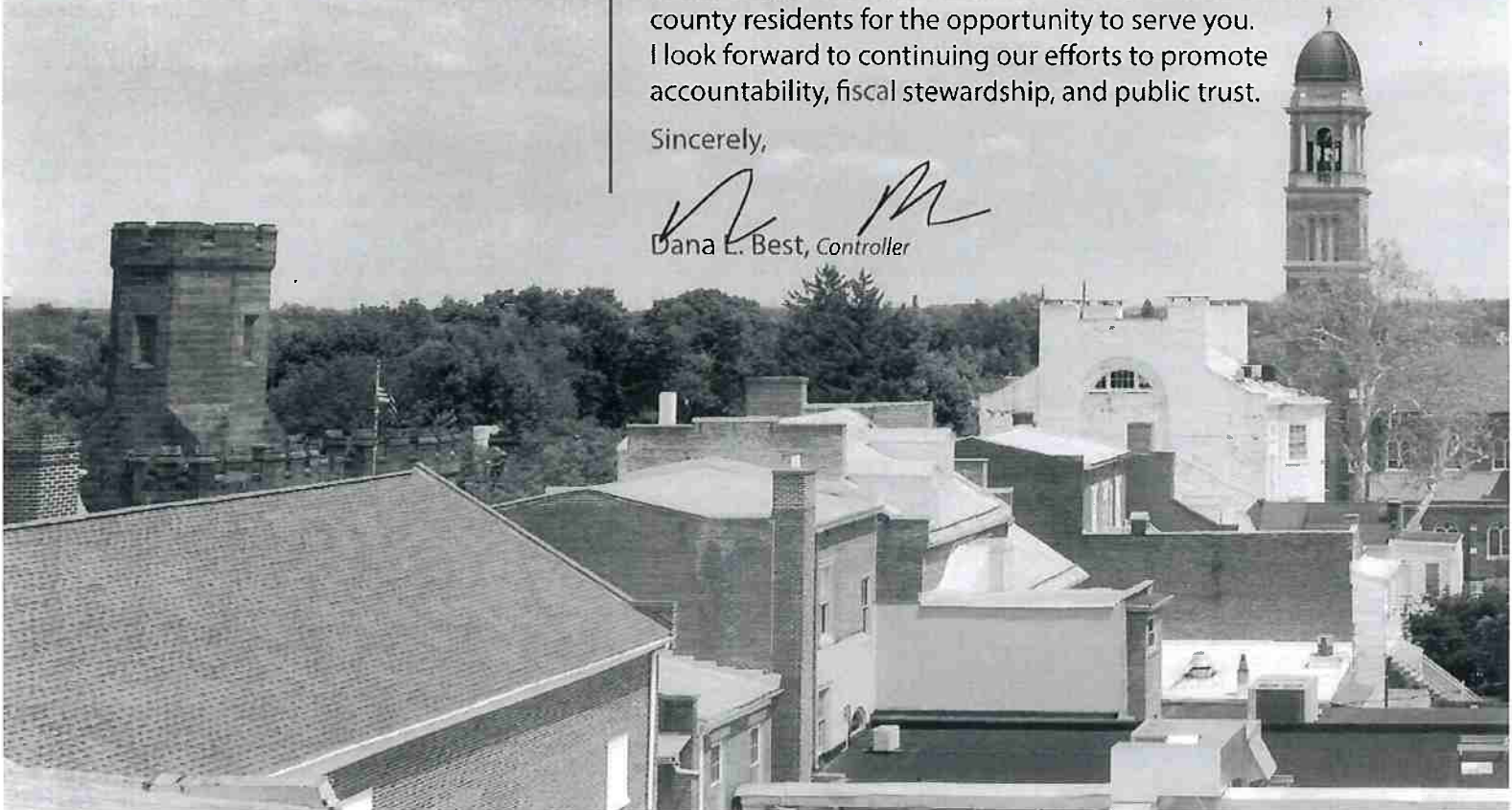
The information contained in this report is unaudited, however is derived from the county's audited 2025 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). Because the PAFR is designed to offer a clear and concise snapshot for readers, it does not conform to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for Governments and excludes many material disclosures, financial statements, notes, and schedules found in the 2025 County ACFR. The full ACFR is available at cumberlandcountypa.gov/controller.

As the newly elected Controller - and the first woman to serve in this role - it is an honor to be entrusted with ensuring the accuracy, transparency, and integrity of the county's financial reporting. I am thankful to the dedicated employees across all county departments for the essential services they provide and for their professionalism and commitment to the residents of Cumberland County. Finally, I extend my sincere thanks to the county residents for the opportunity to serve you. I look forward to continuing our efforts to promote accountability, fiscal stewardship, and public trust.

Sincerely,



Dana L. Best, *Controller*



Welcome to Cumberland County

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Fraud, Waste & Abuse	back cover

Whether you are a first-time visitor or a life-long resident, Cumberland County leaves a lasting impression. Our vibrant, welcoming communities offer an ideal balance of opportunity, entertainment, and quality of life, making it a great place to live, work, and thrive.

Conveniently located near major metropolitan areas, our county offers affordable housing costs, while maintaining competitive salaries. Homeownership within the county exceeds the national average by more than ten percent. We are proud to have one of the lowest unemployment rates in the state, with a diverse range of career opportunities, more than half of which are in management, business, science, or service-related fields.

This Annual Report Summary provides insight into the county's financial health and the wide range of services we offer. We hope that, by reading this report, it helps you understand why so many people choose to call Cumberland County home.



Elected Officials

Board of Commissioners | 717.240.6150 | commissioners@cumberlandcountypa.gov



Kelly Neiderer
Chairman



Jean Foschi
Vice Chairman



Gary Eichelberger
Secretary

- Ensure compliance with provisions of the county code
- Granted authority to establish annual county operating budget, approve expenditure of county dollars, authorize all county contracts & manage all county properties & buildings
- In 2025, under the Commissioners' leadership, Cumberland County ended the year with an unrestricted general fund balance equivalent to approximately seven months of expenditures & program subsidies

Dana L. Best

Controller

717.240.6185

controller@cumberlandcountypa.gov



- Supervises county fiscal affairs, per law
- Authorizes, or investigates fiscal transactions, if warranted
- Maintains county books & financial reporting
- Administers county payroll, accounts payable, retirement, fraud hotline, & internal audit function

Katelyn A. Isley

Treasurer

717.240.6380

treasurer@cumberlandcountypa.gov



- Receives, deposits, records & invests all county monies for operational accounts/funds; Investment income contributes to the operating budget in 2025
- Agent for state licensing programs including dog, hunting, fishing, sportsmen firearm permits, bingo, & small games of chance
- Administers hotel tax collection, monitoring, & distribution

Susan G. Turner

Recorder of Deeds

717.240.6370

recorder@cumberlandcountypa.gov



- Maintains a permanent public record of deeds & documents related to real estate in the county
- 6,125 deeds & 7,956 mortgages recorded in 2025

Seán M. McCormack

District Attorney

717.240.6210

districtattorney@cumberlandcountypa.gov



- Investigates & prosecutes all crimes in the county
- Ensures that the rights of all victims are upheld as required by Pennsylvania's Crime Victims' Bill of Rights
- Serves as a leader in establishing justice system innovations that promote public safety & community well-being

Jody S. Smith
Sheriff
717.240.6390
sheriff@cumberlandcountypa.gov



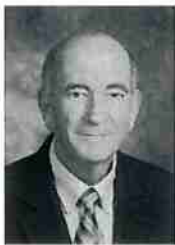
- Serves civil process documents & enforces court orders
- Provides county facilities security & transports prisoners for court appearances
- Locates fugitives from justice & serves court issued warrants
- Provides law enforcement support & community service

Charles E. Hall
Coroner
717.766.6418
coroner@cumberlandcountypa.gov



- Investigates sudden, unexplained, violent or suspicious deaths occurring in the county
- 1,176 cases for manner of death investigated in 2025
- 1,980 cremation referral cases investigated in 2025

Dennis E. Lebo
Clerk of Court
717.240.6250
clerkofcourts@cumberlandcountypa.gov



- Official record keeper for all matters relating to the Criminal Division of the Court of Common Pleas
- Responsible for administration of court fees
- 86,223 docket entries & 58,689 payment receipts pertinent to criminal court cases were processed in 2025

Lisa M. Grayson, Esq.
Register of Wills & Clerk of Orphans' Court
717.240.6345
regofwills@cumberlandcountypa.gov



- Maintains records for the Register of Wills & Orphans' Court Division of the Court of Common Pleas dating back to 1750
- 1,759 new cases processed in 2025 including 1,587 new estates, 85 adoptions, 48 guardianships, & 39 miscellaneous matters
- 1,312 marriage license applications processed in 2025

Montana B. Hartman
Prothonotary
717.240.6195
prothonotary@cumberlandcountypa.gov



- Maintains records for the Court of Common Pleas
- All civil litigation is filed with the Prothonotary
- Five star rated acceptance agent for processing public passports
- 11,742 new civil court cases processed in 2025
- 1,386 passports processed in 2025

Appointed Position:

Stacy M. Snyder
COO/Chief Clerk
717.240.6150
smsnyder@cumberlandcountypa.gov



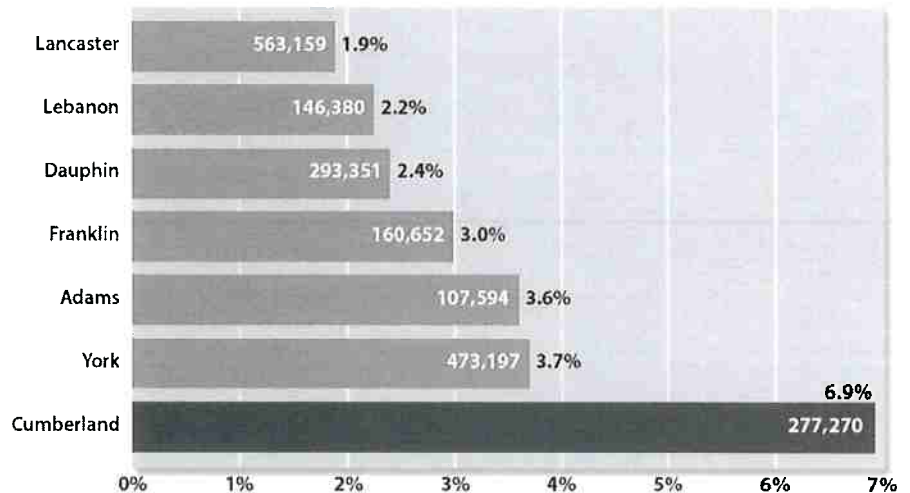
- Appointed by the Commissioners
- Manages the daily operations of county government

Regional County Resident Comparisons

Population

Cumberland County remains one of the fastest growing counties in Pennsylvania. This graph shows the rapid growth of Cumberland County compared with its six neighboring counties.

Population Growth (estimated) | 2020-2025



Income

This graph highlights the median household income for employees across all industries in local counties and the state.

The average household income in Cumberland County is higher than neighboring counties and is nearly \$10,000 more than Pennsylvania's average income.

Household Income (estimated) | 2020-2025



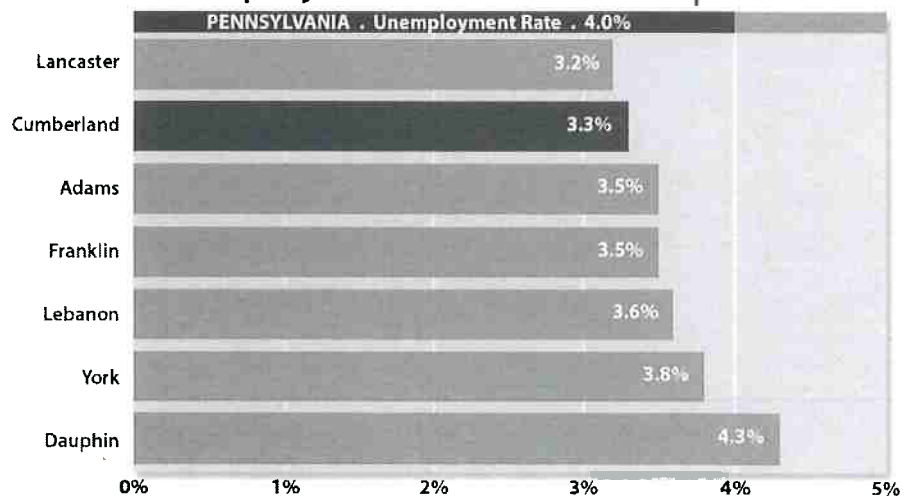
Economy

Cumberland County's unemployment rate remains lower than the overall state unemployment statistics and one of the lowest in central Pennsylvania.

According to *CAEDC, this is partially due to key locations of government, healthcare, retail, transportation, and warehousing headquarters.

*Cumberland County Area Economic Development Corporation

Unemployment Rate (estimated) | 2025

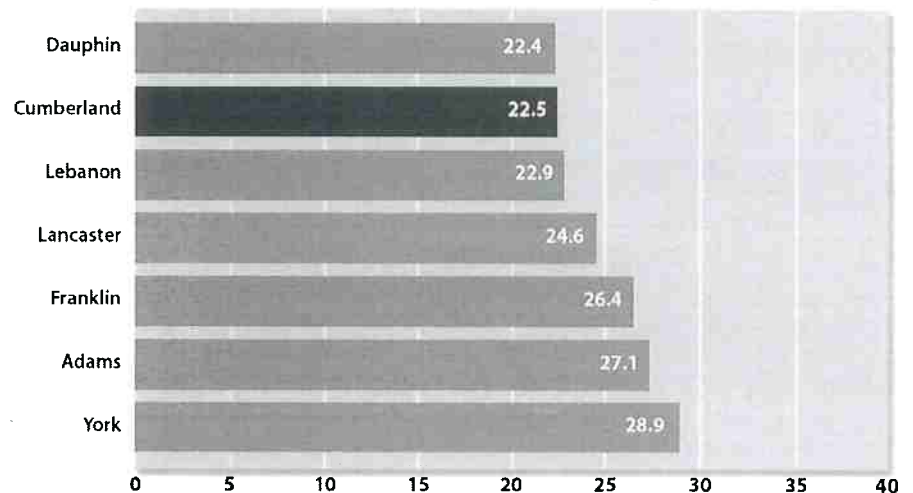


Quality of Life

Cumberland County remains the fastest growing county in Pennsylvania, with a higher household income and a low unemployment rate.

The convenient location of businesses within the county also provides residents with a shorter commute to work than most surrounding counties.

Commute to Work (minutes) | 2025



Housing

The median value of a single family home continues to increase each year.

Cumberland County home prices are the second highest in the region, yet are affordable for most working families.

Median Home Prices (estimated) | 2025



Financial Outlook

Understanding Cumberland County County Finances

The complete Cumberland County annual report is available at cumberlandcountypa.gov/67/Controller

All of the county's financial information, except for the information on page 9, is presented on the full accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded when liabilities are incurred, regardless of when cash transactions occur. This is the same accounting method used by most private-sector businesses.

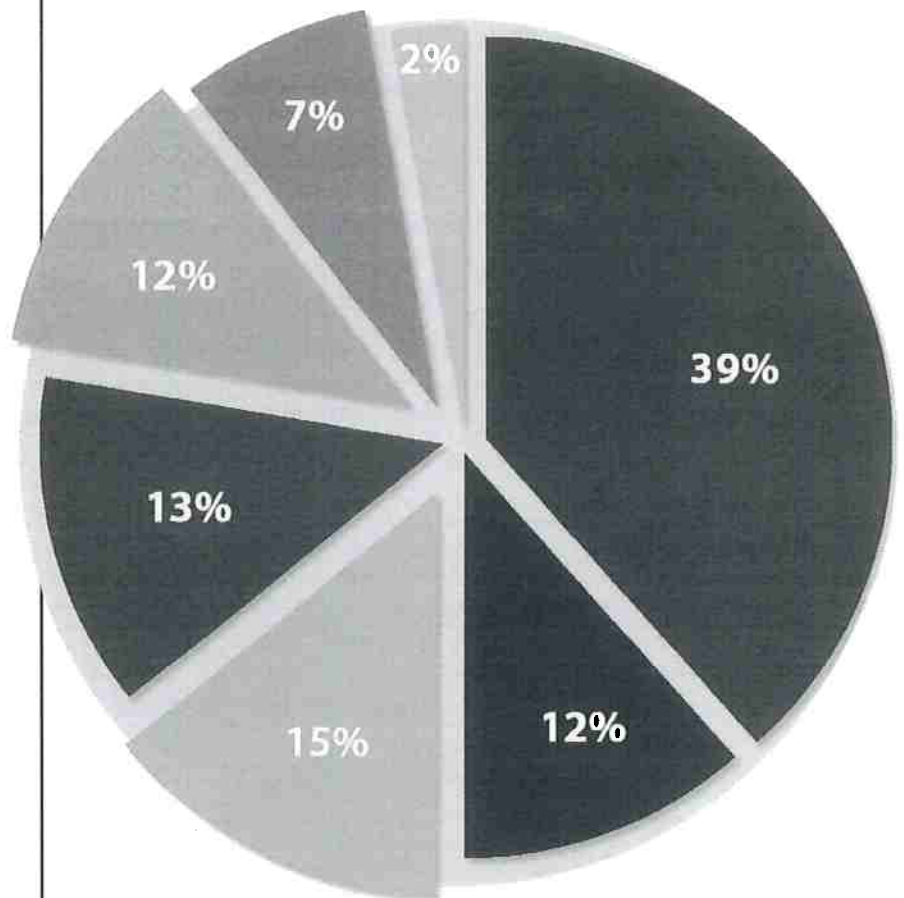
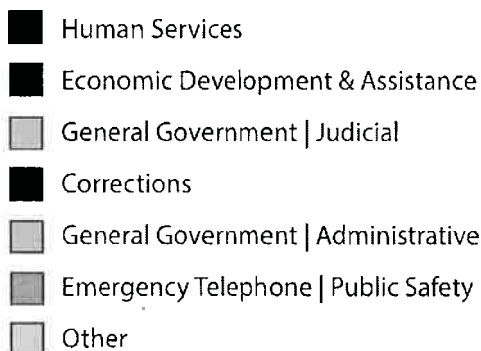
The financial information on page 9 is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting. This approach differs from full accrual primarily in two ways: revenue is recognized only when it is both measurable and available to fund current obligations, and capital purchases are treated as current expenditures rather than being capitalized and depreciated over time.

The county's main operating fund, the General Fund, is reported on the modified accrual basis and serves as the primary user of general tax revenues.

2025 Expenses | by %

Cumberland County government expenses totaled \$206,827,595 in 2025.

This pie chart shows a breakdown of expenses by percentage allocated to specific areas of operation.



Statement of Net Position | 2023 - 2025

The summary of the county's financial position, below, shows county total resources at year-end versus the amount owed at year-end. The amounts are on the full accrual basis and measure financial position similar to a business.

Assets:	2025	2024	2023
Current & Other Assets	\$ 165,028,207	\$ 185,773,674	\$ 173,535,394
Capital Assets	136,125,357	124,305,766	109,174,106
Total Assets	301,153,564	310,079,440	282,709,500
Deferred Outflows of Resources	8,282,894	11,960,580	23,638,584
Liabilities:			
Current & Other Liabilities	45,264,720	55,672,111	40,377,295
Long-term Liabilities	50,686,374	66,707,352	60,624,183
Total Liabilities	95,951,094	122,379,463	101,001,478
Deferred Inflow of Resources	17,668,840	699,232	725,611
Net Position	\$ 195,816,524	\$ 198,961,325	\$ 204,620,995

Statement of Net Activities | 2023 - 2025

The summary of the county's financial activities shows county-wide revenues and expenses on the full accrual basis, similar to the method with which a business measures its financial results.

Revenues:	2025	2024	2023
Charges for Services	\$ 38,877,034	\$ 34,727,978	\$ 27,032,589
Grants	83,923,725	73,263,088	79,542,500
Real Estate Taxes	70,605,099	67,490,515	57,243,025
Hotel Tax & Other	4,474,592	4,016,070	2,641,272
Investment Earnings	5,802,344	7,544,195	6,765,107
Total Revenues	203,682,794	187,041,846	173,224,493
Expenses:			
Salaries	63,532,336	62,359,301	57,376,343
Benefits & Payroll Taxes	26,605,202	27,957,983	22,152,220
Operating	116,690,057	102,310,948	89,596,373
Total Expenses	206,827,595	192,628,232	169,124,936
Change in Net Position	\$ (3,144,801)	\$ (5,586,386)	\$ 4,099,557

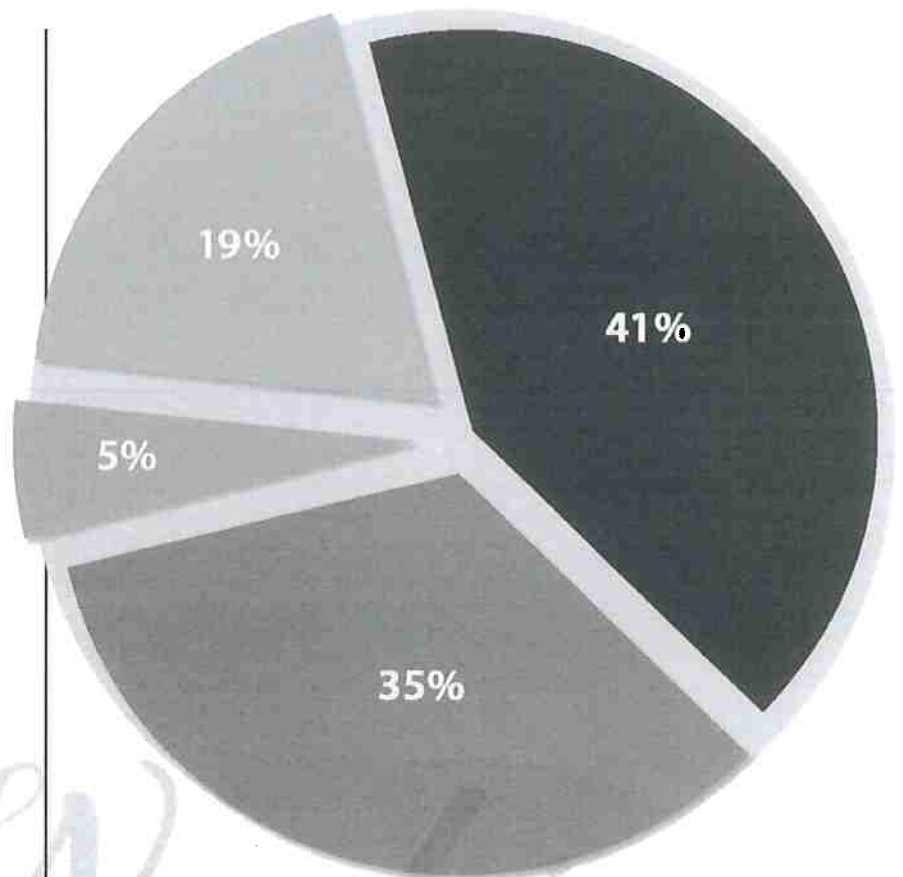
Your Money at Work

2025 Revenues | by %

Cumberland County government revenues totaled \$203,682,794 in 2025.

This pie chart shows a breakdown of Cumberland County's 2025 sources of revenue by type.

- Operating Grants & Contributions
- Property Taxes
- Charges for Services
- Other



What happens to your real estate taxes dollars?

This graph shows the distribution of property tax dollars to county and municipal services.



Per Resident Spending

Cost per Resident

This chart indicates the average cost per Cumberland County resident for general fund department services, after subtracting earned revenue.

The cost per department, together with subsidies to county programs, is offset by general revenues to lead to the net deficit (surplus) per resident.

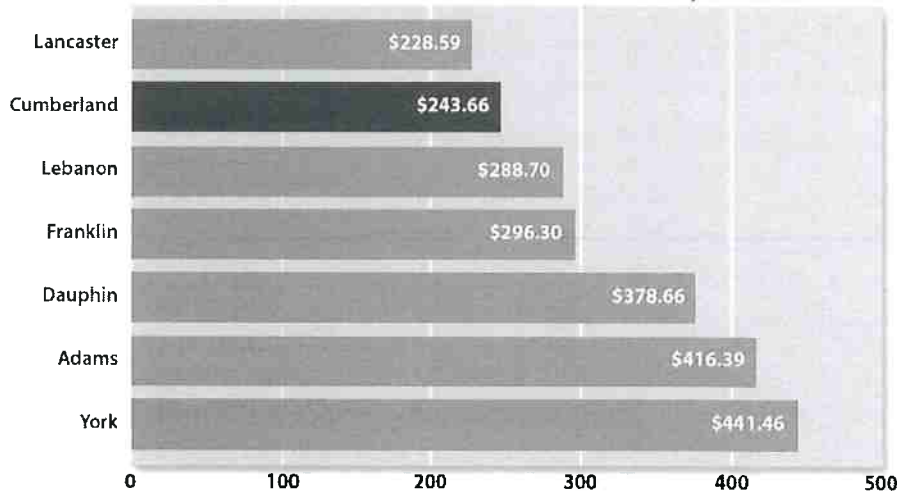
County Department:	2025	2024	% Change: unfavorable/ (favorable)
Information Management & Technology	\$14.04	\$13.78	2%
County Buildings & Grounds	15.76	15.27	3%
Finance	5.50	4.89	12%
Bureau of Elections	4.12	4.27	(4%)
Tax Administration	0.77	3.78	(80%)
Human Resources	3.38	3.20	6%
Administrative Services	4.35	4.29	1%
Total General Government Administrative	47.92	49.48	
District Attorney	11.54	11.43	1%
District Justices	9.18	9.38	(2%)
Criminal Courts System	27.16	26.39	3%
Public Defender	10.19	9.00	13%
Total General Government Judicial	58.07	56.20	
County Prison	51.73	48.74	6%
Adult & Juvenile Probation	22.17	21.00	6%
Total Corrections	73.90	69.74	
Public Safety Administration	9.14	11.17	(18%)
Conservation & Planning	11.48	9.29	24%
Commissioners Office	3.98	3.49	14%
Controller	5.14	5.05	2%
Recorder of Deeds	(3.49)	(3.49)	0%
Treasurer	0.62	0.70	(11%)
Coroner	5.36	5.60	(4%)
Clerk of Courts	(0.07)	(0.20)	65%
Prothonotary	(0.92)	(0.81)	(14%)
Sheriff	14.15	13.58	4%
Security	1.56	1.48	5%
Register of Wills	(0.88)	(0.24)	(267%)
Total County Row Offices	21.47	21.67	
Other Departments	2.38	2.38	0%
Debt Service	9.37	9.43	(1%)
County Grant Program	12.32	28.18	(56%)
Subsidy to County Programs:			
Emergency Telephone / 911	11.90	7.73	54%
Human Services	22.53	34.25	(34%)
Domestic Relations	5.37	5.06	6%
Public Safety	2.47	2.11	17%
Capital Projects	6.22	1.01	516%
Total Subsidy to County Programs	48.49	50.16	
General Revenues	(281.61)	(274.05)	(3%)
Net Deficit (Surplus) Per Capita	\$16.91	\$37.14	

Comparing Regional County Core Measures

Real Estate Revenue Per Resident

Cumberland County places the 2nd lowest tax responsibility on its residents, per capita, compared to other counties in the region.

County Real Estate Revenue | 2025

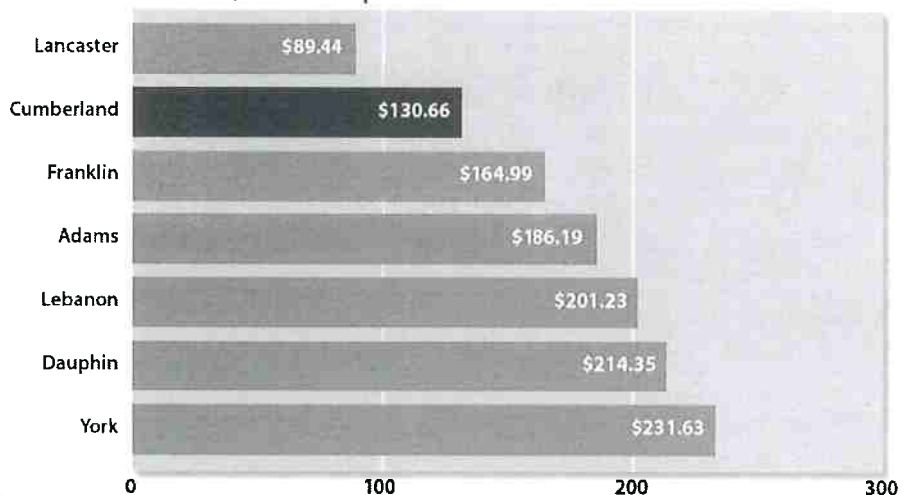


Safety Cost Per Resident

Cumberland County is committed to ensuring safe, thriving communities for our residents.

We strive to create a secure environment for living, working, and visiting while maintaining cost-effective solutions for resident safety.

Safety Cost | 2025



Compare

Major County Initiatives

Facilities Master Plan

On September 10, 2025, Cumberland County released a Facilities Master Plan (FMP) to provide independent and expert recommendations concerning facility space challenges and an increasing demand for county services. The Plan is intended to guide long-term space planning and ensure effective, fiscally responsible services to residents over the next 20 years.

The county's population has grown 63% to 277,270 residents over the past 50 years, and is projected to reach 331,688 by 2043. By that time all county departments are expected to face significant space deficits. The Courts and Criminal Justice offices are projected to be under-spaced by 69%.

This FMP represents a critical step in delivering accessible, cost-effective services to a rapidly growing population. The Plan focuses on streamlining operations by identifying opportunities to consolidate and modernize functionality and obsolete infrastructure. Recommended improvements aim to enhance accessibility, safety, and efficiency for both residents and staff.

Farmland Preservation

Pennsylvania is a national leader in farmland preservation, with more than 6,400 preserved farms and over 645,000 acres of permanently protected farmland, statewide.

Cumberland County plays a major role in this success. Home to 1,186 farms spanning 146,389 acres, the county launched its Cumberland County Farmland Preservation Program in 1989. Since then, approximately 25,562 acres of rich farmland across 229 farms have been protected.

Well-managed farms play a vital role in supporting the environment; protecting wildlife habitats, replenishing groundwater, and preserving the rural charm that makes this region unique. Farmland preservation strengthens tourism by maintaining the scenic beauty that attracts visitors to our area. Agriculture is a cornerstone of our local economy, generating more than \$300 million in agricultural products annually, providing fresh foods, and supporting a quality of life for more than 275,000 residents each year.

County Highlight

Cumberland County | Founded in 1750

275
years

CUMBERLAND COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

founded January 27, 1750

Early in the 1730s twelve Scotch-Irish families followed the Virginia Path Indian Trail - now known as U.S. Route 11 - through LeTort Spring to settle west of the Susquehanna River in the Cumberland Valley. In 1737, Edward Shippen purchased 1,312 acres, granted by William Penn, in this western region and laid out plans for what would become Shippensburg, the oldest community in Cumberland County.

Among the earliest structures in the growing community was the Widow Piper's Tavern, built in 1735 by Samuel Perry. Operated by widow Jannett Piper, the tavern quickly became a central gathering place for settlers. In 1749, residents petitioned this for the land, west of the Susquehanna River and northwest of York County, to become a county. When Cumberland County was established in 1750, the tavern temporarily served as the county's first courthouse, holding four court sessions, until a permanent structure was built the following year in the county seat of Carlisle. The petition was granted on January 27, 1750.

In 1819, the tavern transitioned into a private family residence. It was later sold to the Beistle Company in 1926 for \$2,900. The following year, the company transferred ownership to the Shippensburg Civic Club. Since then, the Civic Club has made numerous renovations and improvements, including the purchase of an adjacent lot to expand its grounds and create an attractive community garden.

In recognition of its historical significance and a testament to the pioneering spirit that shaped Cumberland County, the Widow Piper's Tavern was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

OLD COURT HOUSE
"Widow Piper's Tavern," used
for Cumberland County
court sessions, 1750-1751,
until a court house was
erected at Carlisle, the
county seat. The house
is now the home of the
Shippensburg Civic Club.

Recognition

Cumberland County Receives the National GFOA Award for Outstanding Achievement

Cumberland County is proud to have received the prestigious **2024 Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting** for the year ending December 31, 2024.

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) presents this national recognition annually, to honor state and local governments for meeting the highest standards in preparation of popular financial reports.

To earn this award, a government must produce a Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) that conforms to program standards; demonstrating excellence in creativity, presentation, understandability, and reader appeal, while clearly communicating complex financial information to the public. An Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is valid for a period of one year only.

2024 marks the twenty-second consecutive year Cumberland County has received this esteemed award - a testament to our ongoing commitment to transparency, accountability, and excellence in public communication.

We are proud to continue this tradition of excellence with our latest PAFR, which we have submitted to the GFOA.



Government Finance Officers Association

Award for Outstanding Achievement in
Popular Annual Financial Reporting

Presented to

Cumberland County, Pennsylvania

for its Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended

December 31, 2024

Christopher P. Morrill, Executive Director / CEO

Exhibit

R-10



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NEWS

Plan calls for new \$300+ million Cumberland County courthouse to meet growing demands, population

Updated: Sep. 11, 2025, 5:34 p.m. | Published: Sep. 11, 2025, 9:47 a.m.



A new facilities report calls for building a new courthouse in Cumberland County and converting the old building into county offices. No final decisions have been made. July 8, 2024. Dan Gleiter | dgleiter@pennlive.com Dan Gleiter | dgleiter@pennlive.com



Set as Google Preferred Source

By Charles Thompson | cthompson@pennlive.com

Cumberland County commissioners got a 20-project wish-list from a Facilities Planning Task Force Wednesday that's headlined by calls for a new courthouse in Carlisle.

Triggered by projected growth in court caseloads and demands for services, as well perceived efficiency, security, access and other concerns with existing buildings, the plan proposes the biggest reordering of county facilities in decades.

It could also, in the long-term, mean significantly fewer county workers and related foot traffic in Carlisle's town center.



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But commissioners were quick to stress Wednesday that while the document will help them weigh facilities decisions in the future, it in itself does not represent actual costs or decisions.

“Okay. We’ve analyzed. Now we work on the plan,” Commissioner Jean Foschi said after the report’s initial public presentation Wednesday, noting she will put a premium on getting stakeholder and public input in the months ahead.

“The slate is clear and we can really collaborate with other on good ideas,” Foschi said.

“This is not something that will be done by a committee and certainly a three-person board can’t make these decisions alone, and shouldn’t.”

New courthouse

A foundational finding in the report prepared by Chambersburg-based consultant Noelker and Hull is that the county is going to need more space for its staff and services as its population grows by another 20 percent over the next generation.

And some of the current buildings — like the existing Main Courthouse on Carlisle’s Public Square — may no longer be best-suited for their current purposes.

The two long-range design strategies proposed in the plan suggest:

Option 1: Building a new courthouse off Allen Road in Carlisle’s West End that would house the county’s Court of Common Pleas and related functions.

The Allen Road campus would also host a new Youth Services Center that would quarter Children and Youth Services and Juvenile Probation.

The existing Main Courthouse would be renovated and reused for the commissioners’ office, most of the county’s human service agencies and Carlisle’s district court offices.

Existing offices at the county’s Allen Road campus — including the planning department, county archives and recycling operations — would be relocated to new facilities on county-owned land off Claremont Road in Middlesex Township.

This option carries an estimated total project cost of \$536 million, and the master plan shows design work on the courts building kicking off within two to three years after commissioners set their final course, with completion several years after that.

Option 2: Build a new courthouse on a different, to-be-determined site in Carlisle that is an alternative to the county’s existing Allen Road campus.

Under this option, the Main Courthouse would again be repurposed for administrative and human service offices and the district court, but there would be less new construction at the Allen Road and Middlesex campuses.

This option carries a slightly lower estimated cost of \$496 million, but the plan calls for design work to start on the new courthouse more quickly after commissioners select and acquire a site.



Under both plans, the county's existing Dennis J. Marion office building on West High Street would be emptied out and "re-evaluated for future uses."

These options, it is important to note, were not presented as an action plan Wednesday, facilities planning team members said Wednesday.

"It's not a plan that we're ready to go on this stuff and it's going to happen tomorrow," said Kirk Stoner, the county's planning director.

"Not all those projects will be pursued... There'll be new opportunities that may arise too.

"So as we dig into this a little more detail there may be things that pop up in the community that we weren't aware of during the plan development process that we want to pursue."

Ultimately, it is up to the county commissioners to sift through the details, monitor needs, resources and opportunities, and decide what gets done, and when.

Board members were careful not to put any timelines on their own decision-making process Wednesday.

Functionally obsolete?

Besides the fresh look at current and projected space needs in the growing county, the report presented a blunt assessment of the current condition of the 14 county-owned buildings.

Among those findings are that major renovations will be needed at the Main Courthouse — a 1961 building that is current home to all major court functions and most elected row offices — that is functionally obsolete for many of those purposes.

Cumberland has not had major security breakdowns at the main courthouse in recent years, if ever.

But officials contend the current courthouse has vulnerabilities that require constant management, like movement of prisoners in custody through public hallways to get to court.

“I think part of that issue is we want to see any type of incident of the light that we are starting to see around the country,” PA Commissioner Gary Eichelberger said. “This building was built for a different era. And we have to acknowledge that there are threats that exist now which didn’t exist then.”

“And what we have here in terms of functional obsolescence in part are the co-mingling of defendants and families and victims and court personnel, because there are no alternatives to that.”

Then, there is the issue of space.

Cumberland currently has seven Common Pleas Court judges, but with the county’s population expected to grow to 330,000 by 2043, that number can be expected to grow.

The master plan projects courts and related departments will need an addition 90,000 square feet of work space by 2043.

The plan does not suggest specific sites for a potential new court building, but does state that it must be located in Carlisle Borough as the county seat.

Downtown watches anxiously

Both future design options would represent the biggest change for the county’s footprint in downtown Carlisle since the construction of the East Wing addition to the courthouse in the 1980s.

According to current county employment figures, a move of the courts and related departments out off the Square would capture about 300 workers.

Employment at the downtown offices is estimated at between 600 and 700 now.

While no new court site has been settled on, merchants and restaurateurs are anxious about how a potential relocation could affect foot traffic in the downtown.

“There’s a lot of people who came down and built businesses, took out loans and what not to have their businesses and start their businesses with that (the courthouse) as a factor,” Chris Petsinis, co-owner of the North Hanover Grille one block away from the Main Courthouse said earlier this week.

“I’m hopeful that they’re considerate to those people.”

The downtown could also lose the traffic generated eight weeks out of the year by prospective jurors.



Most of the several hundred county residents called in for jury duty never get selected for a trial, and thereby have leisurely lunch hours to peruse the downtown.

“We do a tremendous business with that,” Petsinis said. “That’s a prime example of where this would hurt.”

Foschi said Wednesday she will put a premium on working collaboratively with Carlisle Borough officials going forward so as not to undermine the downtown’s economic viability.

“One of the things that I think is very important about this project is that we bring in the borough of Carlisle and that they know what we’re doing and that we’re listening to them,” Foschi said.

Other suggestions

Other aspects of the facilities plan suggest county officials be mindful of seeking opportunities to centralize services across a smaller number of buildings as it can; Cumberland currently owns 14 buildings across three different campuses in the Carlisle area.

Cumberland County Prison and the Department of Public Safety — home to the 9-1-1 center — are located east of Carlisle in Middlesex Township on lands originally part of the old county-owned nursing home.

While there is other undeveloped land there that the county already owns, the Middlesex campus is ineligible to host the courts due to state County Code requirements that courts be located within the county seat.

In Carlisle’s West End, meanwhile, the county has acquired three former commercial properties over the last generation that house the planning department, election and voter registration services, the district attorney’s forensics team, the county planning department and mental health and intellectual disabilities services.

Those campuses will remain, albeit with some different mix of offices.

But the master plan suggests the county look to sell two downtown Carlisle buildings:

- The Reed office building on Liberty Avenue, which currently holds a portion of the Adult Probation department.
- A building at 20 N. Hanover St. that houses child support and divorce master services.



In the longer term, it also suggests the county terminate its leases for space in a second North Hanover Street office building that now houses the district court and Veterans Affairs offices.

For now, there are two recommendations that the Facilities Planning Team seeks quick action on.

MORE BY CHARLES THOMPSON

Boat freed after getting stranded on Susquehanna River Sep. 25, 2026, 10:09 p.m.

Health care administrator named to Middlesex Twp. board vacancy amid data center dispute Sep. 25, 2026, 6:06 p.m.

Relocation of the county's Office of Aging from Claremont Road in Middlesex Township to space in the current headquarters of Mental Health and Intellectual Developmental Disabilities services on Ritner Highway Carlisle' West End.

Adult Probation would then move from the old county prison on East High Street and the Reed Building to the space that Aging vacated. That would bring that department back under one roof, officials said.

These would be presumably be short-term moves until a longer-term course of action is decided.

